The Ladies’ Garment Worker, Volume 6, Issue 1

**Description**
First published in April 1910, *The Ladies’ Garment Worker* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU) through 1918. The journal appeared monthly and included sections in English, Italian, and Yiddish. *The Ladies’ Garment Worker* was discontinued at the end of 1918 and replaced in January of 1919 by the new weekly journal of the ILGWU, *Justice*.

**Keywords**
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, The Ladies’ Garment Worker, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States, English, Italian, Yiddish, Jewish

**Publisher**
International Ladies’ Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)
CONTENTS:


Origin and Development of Sub-Manufacturing—D. Schlesinger.

A Practical Guide for Finance and Auditing Committees—Ben M. Rabinovitch.

Monthly News and Events—M. H. D.


PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN ENGLISH AND YIDDISH
BY THE
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
23 Union Square, New York.
Directory of Local Unions

1. New York Cloak Operators ................................ 121 E. 15th St., New York City
3. New York Piece Tailors ..................................... 9 W. 21st St., New York City
5. New Jersey Embroiderers .................................. 718 Hill St., W. Hoboken, N. J.
6. New York Embroiderers .................................. 175 E. Broadway, care of United Hebrew Trades
7. Boston Raincoat Makers ..................................... 31 N. Russell St., Boston, Mass., care of Rosenberg
8. New York Cloak and Suit Tailors ......................... 113 E. 10th St., New York City
9. New York Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters ....... 7 W. 21st St., New York City
10. Brownsville, N. Y. Cloakmakers ......................... 237 Sackman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
15. St. Louis, Mo. Ladies' Garment Workers ............... Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Ave.
16. New York Refersmers ....................................... 35 E. Second St., New York City
17. Chicago Cloak and Suit Pressers ......................... 1815 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.
18. Cleveland Ladies' Garment Workers ..................... 81 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
19. Cleveland Skirt Makers .................................... 112 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
21. Cloak Finishes Union ...................................... 112 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
22. St. Louis, Mo., Cloak Pressers ............................ 1220 E. 17th St., St. Louis, Mo.
23. Peekskill, N. Y., Underwear Workers ................... 118 Grant Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
24. New York Pressers .......................................... 228 2nd Ave., New York City
26. Cloak Pressers Union ...................................... 112 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
27. New York Ladies' Tailors .................................. 43 E. 23rd St., New York City
28. New York Wrapper and Kimono Makers ................. 79 7. 10th St., New York City
29. Cloak and Suit Cutters Union ............................. 112 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
30. Chicago, Ill., Cloakmakers ................................ 1815 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.
31. Syracuse, N. Y., Dressmakers ......................... 124 Benwick Pk., Syracuse, N. Y.
32. Denver, Colo., Ladies' Tailors ............................ 1460 Irving St., Denver, Colo.
33. Cincinnati Garment Cutters ............................... 1715 Madison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio
34. Boston Waistmakers ......................................... 34 Grove St., Boston, Mass.
35. New York Children Dressmakers ......................... 79 E. 10th St., New York City
36. Montreal, Can., Custom Ladies' Tailors ............... 356 St. Antoine St.
37. Los Angeles Ladies Garment Workers ................... 1319 E. 21st St., Los Angeles, Cal.
40. Boston Cloakmakers ........................................ 230 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
41. New York Waist Buttonhole Makers ..................... 106 Forsyth St., New York City
42. Chicago Waist and White Goods Workers ............... 2924 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.
43. Montreal, Can., Cloak and Skirt Pressers .............. 37 Prince Arthur E., Montreal, Can.
44. New York White Goods Workers .......................... 35 E. 2nd St., New York City

(CONTINUED ON INSIDE VERSO COVER.)
Editorial

THE LESSONS OF 1914

The year 1914 opened for our International Union with a crisis that had been brought about by dissatisfaction in the ranks.

In order not to be misunderstood, it is advisable to state before going further that the word "dissatisfaction" is not used here in any sense of "reproach or blame. We shall therefore first of all analyze the meaning of the term and its significance in human affairs generally. It may help us to a right understanding of the occurrences of the past year.

Some people look down on any element of dissatisfaction and refer to it contemptuously as "kicking." No doubt they wish to create the impression that dissatisfaction is a disagreeable or undesirable state of mind. This is a rather one-sided view. True, some people are never satisfied with the best things. In these, dissatisfaction may arise from an abnormal and unhealthy state. But we are not dealing here with morbid dissatisfaction; what interests us is that normal discontent which revolts against crying evils and injustice.

We have it on the authority of Charles MacKay ("Popular Delusions") that "Dissatisfaction with his lot seems to be the characteristic of man in all ages and climates;" and Walter Besant, in his "All Sorts and Conditions of Men", thinks that "discontent must come before reform." We may thus infer that dissatisfaction or discontent is one of those good things with which nature has compensated us for our imperfections.

The very ideas of progress and advancement imply going upward, improving, and reaching toward perfection, though we may never attain it. Nature appears to have set limits to our life and action in order that we should strive and reach out for better and better things, and one of the forces that urges us to strive for and seek better things is dissatisfaction with our lot when our fellow men treat us with injustice. Only those who feel full and contented are apt to characterize dissatisfaction as "kicking." Judging by the reforms and improvements this "characteristic of man has brought..."
about, we should rather call it, "the
divine gift of discontent." It is just
this discontent that distinguishes man
from the rest of creation.

Sickness, misfortune, and low
surroundings may render individuals timid
and incapable of expressing discontent
with sufferings and evils that can be re-
medied. The race, however, can never
lose this trait, just as it cannot die.

The great driving force of organiza-
tions and trade unions in particular, is
just the capacity of its members to feel
and utter articulate discontent with the
evils surrounding them. When they feel
where the shoe pinches, and being united
for one common purpose, they can con-
cert measures with a view to remedying
the evils.

**Driving Force:** Our International
of our
International
bership of which it is
composed have this "divine gift of dis-
content" in a high degree, and that is
precisely their saving grace. It was this
that led to the organization of the Inter-
national fifteen years ago. It was this
that removed it from the rut of mere
existence and gave it the impulse of rest-
less life and movement. It was this that
enabled it in 1909, and again in 1910,
and again in 1913 to strike hard and de-
cisive blows for more industrial freedom
and easier and better conditions; and it
is this healthy and normal discontent
that will lead our International Union to
greater achievements in the future.

January 1914 found us in a sort of a

\* \* \*

Ours
Our

International
International
bership of which it is
composed have this "divine gift of dis-
content" in a high degree, and that is
precisely their saving grace. It was this
that led to the organization of the Inter-
national fifteen years ago. It was this
that removed it from the rut of mere
existence and gave it the impulse of rest-
less life and movement. It was this that
enabled it in 1909, and again in 1910,
and again in 1913 to strike hard and de-
cisive blows for more industrial freedom
and easier and better conditions; and it
is this healthy and normal discontent
that will lead our International Union to
greater achievements in the future.

January 1914 found us in a sort of a

\* \* \*

Ours
Our

International
International
bership of which it is
composed have this "divine gift of dis-
content" in a high degree, and that is
precisely their saving grace. It was this
that led to the organization of the Inter-
national fifteen years ago. It was this
that removed it from the rut of mere
existence and gave it the impulse of rest-
less life and movement. It was this that
enabled it in 1909, and again in 1910,
and again in 1913 to strike hard and de-
cisive blows for more industrial freedom
and easier and better conditions; and it
is this healthy and normal discontent
that will lead our International Union to
greater achievements in the future.

January 1914 found us in a sort of a

\* \* \*

Ours
Our

International
International
bership of which it is
composed have this "divine gift of dis-
content" in a high degree, and that is
precisely their saving grace. It was this
that led to the organization of the Inter-
national fifteen years ago. It was this
that removed it from the rut of mere
existence and gave it the impulse of rest-
less life and movement. It was this that
enabled it in 1909, and again in 1910,
and again in 1913 to strike hard and de-
cisive blows for more industrial freedom
and easier and better conditions; and it
is this healthy and normal discontent
that will lead our International Union to
greater achievements in the future.

January 1914 found us in a sort of a

\* \* \*

Ours
Our

International
International
bership of which it is
composed have this "divine gift of dis-
content" in a high degree, and that is
precisely their saving grace. It was this
that led to the organization of the Inter-
national fifteen years ago. It was this
that removed it from the rut of mere
existence and gave it the impulse of rest-
less life and movement. It was this that
enabled it in 1909, and again in 1910,
and again in 1913 to strike hard and de-
cisive blows for more industrial freedom
and easier and better conditions; and it
is this healthy and normal discontent
that will lead our International Union to
greater achievements in the future.

January 1914 found us in a sort of a

\* \* \*

Ours
Our

International
International
bership of which it is
composed have this "divine gift of dis-
content" in a high degree, and that is
precisely their saving grace. It was this
that led to the organization of the Inter-
national fifteen years ago. It was this
that removed it from the rut of mere
existence and gave it the impulse of rest-
less life and movement. It was this that
enabled it in 1909, and again in 1910,
and again in 1913 to strike hard and de-
cisive blows for more industrial freedom
and easier and better conditions; and it
is this healthy and normal discontent
that will lead our International Union to
greater achievements in the future.

January 1914 found us in a sort of a

\* \* \*

Ours
Our

International
International
bership of which it is
composed have this "divine gift of dis-
content" in a high degree, and that is
precisely their saving grace. It was this
that led to the organization of the Inter-
national fifteen years ago. It was this
that removed it from the rut of mere
existence and gave it the impulse of rest-
less life and movement. It was this that
enabled it in 1909, and again in 1910,
and again in 1913 to strike hard and de-
cisive blows for more industrial freedom
and easier and better conditions; and it
is this healthy and normal discontent
that will lead our International Union to
greater achievements in the future.

January 1914 found us in a sort of a

\* \* \*

Ours
Our

International
International
bership of which it is
composed have this "divine gift of dis-
content" in a high degree, and that is
precisely their saving grace. It was this
that led to the organization of the Inter-
national fifteen years ago. It was this
that removed it from the rut of mere
existence and gave it the impulse of rest-
less life and movement. It was this that
enabled it in 1909, and again in 1910,
and again in 1913 to strike hard and de-
cisive blows for more industrial freedom
and easier and better conditions; and it
is this healthy and normal discontent
that will lead our International Union to
greater achievements in the future.
clouds of discontent were slowly gathering on the horizon, it does not transpire that our people had made extravagant demands. We cannot be charged with having insisted on anything more than a reasonable interpretation of the Protocol. Some of the ideas which arose in 1912, and culminated in the ferment of the early part of last year, are today still the dominant note. The question of discrimination, wrongful discharge, proper price adjustment, equal distribution of work and similar problems are still waiting to be solved.

A temporary alleviation has been brought about by the concession of an "Impartial Chairman"; but this seems to afford relief in the busy season only, when the employer is more inclined to come to terms. In the slow season the aforesaid problems are as acute and as pressing as ever. The very fact that the demand for an "Impartial Chairman" was conceded, shows that the discontent prevalent among our members is sane and normal. No one has attempted to deny that the Grievance Board did not work smoothly, and that there had been frequent deadlocks, delay, and consequent friction.

Undue Passion

We shall be told that the controversy, which was at its height in January, 1914, ranged around personalities; that it was a question, "shall this man or that man remain in office?"

True, this was the form it assumed. On the surface it appeared as if it were a question of persons. In reality, however, it was a question of getting the justice and rights stated and implied in the contract. The frequent deadlocks at the Board of Grievances, and the delay they caused in adjusting differences, meant a denial of justice and a contradiction of the spirit, if not of the letter of the Protocol. It was this that opened the way to agitation and passion; and in the heat of argument, those who ranged themselves on one side or the other, forgot that that was not the way to gain points or bring about reform.

Had the controversy not been carried on with undue passion; had there prevailed calmer counsel and cooler judgment; an earlier and more satisfactory termination of the dispute might have been arrived at. Sensational reports and personal recrimination tended to obscure the judgment of many and aggravate the situation. Now, a year after, we are in a better position to view the episode calmly and dispassionately. The lessons it teaches us are right on the surface, and we should not fail to profit by them. These lessons are, first, that discontent is bound to arise at any time the employers take undue advantage of the workers because of any loophole left open by the Protocol. Second, that if grievances remain unredressed, and defiance in denial of rights indulged in, the discontent may assume a form entailing greater cost than would be incurred if the rights were respected. Third, although healthy discontent is desirable, and usually a forerunner of progress and reform, yet it must be accompanied by calm deliberation and cool judgment. The matters that give rise to discontent should be threshed out within the organization, without undue passion or recrimination. Fighting should be the very last resort. Only this way lies easy progress.

The Cleveland Convention

Fortunately 1914 happened to be convention year. The outward difficulty in the relations with the Manufacturers' Association had been adjusted, but the Union
was still confronted with disharmony within. The convention was therefore looked forward to with keen anticipation by the entire membership. A quiet confidence permeated the officers and rank and file that the convention would restore harmony, and the result exceeded expectation. Our Union has shown, not for the first time in its history, its inherent power of recuperation from difficulties within and without.

This however, was not the only good work of the convention. A large number of resolutions were adopted which when carried out will result in greater co-operation and economy. One of these for example, is the amalgamation of our press which was discussed in our August issue. Another is the organization of a District Council in New York to give unity and cohesion to all the locals. Owing to various reasons, connected largely with the slow season, the hands of our officers have been full with all manner of shop and other problems arising therefrom, and they have as yet not been able to give effect to these important resolutions. Several important resolutions have been brought into actual life and practice and these are destined to have a far-reaching and beneficial effect.

The Convention instructed the General Executive Board to give effect to a series of resolutions on the need for spreading education among our members. The difficulties in the way of fulfilling the desire of our delegates in a practical and satisfactory manner were not easy to overcome, since the particular education aspired to was of that special kind not obtainable in regular educational institutions. Ever since our Union has won its present prominent place in the American labor movement, the need for rendering our officers competent and efficient, and the rank and file class conscious trade unionists, has become more and more apparent. The attempts to attain this end by occasional lectures, and articles in the labor press have proved inadequate. Evidently nothing less could satisfy this long-felt need than a special educational department created for that purpose.

A committee of seven appointed by the G. E. B. has since met from time to time and has considered the question in all its bearings, and a practical solution has been found in an arrangement with the Rand School of Social Science, for our membership in New York. Last month the Rand School has opened a special class for ladies' garment workers where specific subjects connected with the history, theory and practice of trade unions and the labor movement are to be taught our members at the expense of the International Union. A large number of students have registered for the courses and there is no doubt of the eventual success of the new departure.

Our victory at Philadelphia has been dealt with in detail in our October issue, and there is no need to reiterate what has become widely known. It is sufficient to say that our success in bringing the cloak and skirt trade of Philadelphia under the sphere of union influence, and the strong Union we have there at present, is an augury of good for the future. The fact that it was brought about only eight months after the protracted and bitter strike of 1913 had been called off, is an illustration of the inherent vigor of our organization.
The methods by which peace was secured in Philadelphia have much to commend them. Similar methods are being applied in other centers of industry, notably at Cleveland. Only the exceptionally bad season has stood in the way of our being able to launch such peace movements in other places as had proceeded in Philadelphia prior to the settlement. We call them “peace movements,” because that is precisely what our agitations for union conditions and a better life for the workers stand for. True, our International Union is a militant organization, but in a reasonable and intelligent sense. We recognize the necessity and force of the strike, but invariably it is the employers who compel us to use it, and even then we use it as a last resort. Where employers have due regard to their own interests, and are willing to arrange reasonable terms amicably, they need not fear a strike and consequent dislocation of their trade. This has been our policy in 1914, and we shall continue to pursue it in future.

URGENT IMPROVEMENTS to our subject, if we failed to mention the necessity for certain improvements that are waiting to be effected within the organization. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel in order to have them realized in 1915. The year 1914 has been an unfortunate one in our trade—bad seasons and unemployment have aggravated the situation. But the clouds of depression are slowly dispersing. They cannot continue for ever. Preparations for the coming season are being made on all hands. We hope this coming year will compensate our members for the slow seasons of the past years and enable them to grapple with the problems confronting us within and without.

These urgent improvements, discussed in these columns in the last few months, are as follows:

1. A vigorous pursuit of our organizing campaign in every center of our industry, in order to bring the benefits of union regulation and order into the work and life of our people. This should especially apply to the women workers—the waist makers, whitegoods- and underwear workers, dressmakers and workers of other branches of ladies’ wear. To carry on this work, a higher dues is imperative.

In New York, the District Council, composed of all the locals, should begin operations on the earliest possible occasion.

2. Efficiency in our inner administration. This should settle the question of what we might call, “electoral reform.” The time to play at elections for the sake of the excitement, or to carry out our undemocratic notions of so-called “pure democracy” is past and gone. We should have elections of all the members of representative bodies, but should appoint all those of whom expert service is required. It will then be possible to conduct the affairs of our Union on a more business-like basis.

3. Concentration of our power and resources. We should, by amalgamating our press, give unity and cohesion to our organization and so secure economy and prevent waste. The uniform system of bookkeeping which is coming in force with this month is a step in the right direction. What we need is system and uniformity in the financial departments—in the collection of dues, payment of benefits and the maintenance of reserve funds.

We cannot possibly think of remedy-
ing the evils of which our members complain unless we should proceed on the lines indicated. Our progress in 1915 will depend on how far we are able to bring about these urgent improvements within.

**PROTOCOL WAS GOOD THE FIRST YEAR, WHY NOT SECOND AND THIRD YEAR?**

There is a difference of opinion among cloakmakers in regard to the Protocol. Some say that it is a good thing throughout. Others, on the other hand, maintain that the Protocol is full of defects and insist on these defects being rectified.

The debates and differences of opinion as to the merits and demerits of the Protocol have caused the cloakmakers more harm than good. They have created discord and confusion and misdirected our efforts. We have lost strength and energy as a result of these differences.

The Protocol was excellent in the first year. We received through its operation what we were entitled to. The work in the shops was properly distributed. Employers did not resort to the practice of discrimination. Work prices were reasonable and every Union rule was strictly enforced. All the Boards that the Protocol had established worked in our favor. No one had any objections against the Protocol.

In the second and third year, however, a turning point was reached. Gradually the manufacturers commenced to change their previous policy. The number of complaints increased. It became increasingly difficult to obtain justice. The Grievance Board ceased to decide in favor of the workers as often as before. The task of the clerks and Union agents in enforcing Union rules became ever harder. A change had taken place. This much could be seen and felt.

**WORKERS WERE POWERFULLY ORGANIZED.** Why then was the Protocol good in the first year? Why had it proved serviceable to the workers in 1910-11, while matters assumed a different aspect in the second and third year? If it was only a question of interpreting its provisions—could not the employers interpret the Protocol in their favor in the first year as well as in the second? Were they at first less astute? Did they subsequently secure better counsel?

Every cloakmaker knows the answer to these questions. The explanation is that in the first year the workers were powerfully organized. It was just after the strike. They were then imbued with great enthusiasm and flushed with victory. All the workers felt that the Union is their strong mainstay and support; that the Union had won for them great things. They were permeated with the spirit of unity and loyalty to the organization. They cherished the spirit of fraternity and solidarity. The employers knew and realized that it was dangerous to provoke the workers.

It was not until the enthusiasm among the workers subsided, not until the memory of the heroic struggle and splendid victory began to wane that the
employers picked up courage to interpret the Protocol in their favor.

This is nothing new. History often repeats itself. Take, for example, the American constitution. Has it not since been interpreted in all manner of ways? While the capitalists possess political power and control the government they interpret the constitution in such wise as to destroy every attempt at labor legislation. When the workers will attain political and economic power; when their influence will be predominant in the land, the same constitution will be interpreted in their favor. The loyal members—the most intelligent element in the Union—should always concentrate their efforts toward one and only one object—to strengthen and consolidate the organization. The rest will follow automatically. Instead of searching for defects in the Protocol they should rather search for means whereby to place the Union on firm and solid foundations. They should rather cooperate and do all in their power to render the organization strong and impregnable. Then the manufacturers would not dare to encroach on the workers’ rights.

No collective or other agreement between employers and employees can have any value unless it is backed up by organized power. No constitution in any country has any weight unless there is behind it a strong and powerful government ready to enforce its provisions.

CLEVELAND STRIKE AND ITS LESSONS

Our leaders of the Cloakmakers’ Union in past years have clearly perceived the importance of this point. They talked little about it; they rather endeavored to achieve the organized power necessary to force the issue. One of their efforts was the organizing work in the cloak trade of other cities. They conducted an extensive strike in Cleveland, for example. Had that strike been successful, it would undoubtedly have exercised a powerful influence over Union affairs in New York. A victory would have instilled fresh courage, new life and vigor into the minds and hearts of our members in this city. It would have again reminded the employers that the cloakmakers have the quality of waging a struggle in a spirited and determined manner, and that it is almost impossible to withstand them. Unfortunately that strike did not succeed, and its effect on the workers in New York was the opposite of what had been expected. The strike involved the New York locals in an expense of nearly half a million dollars without any corresponding gain.

When the hope of strengthening our position in New York, through organizing the cloak trade in Cleveland, had failed to be realized, we should not have remained inactive; we should have devised other means to render the organization strong and powerful. Instead of this there ensued debates in regard to the Protocol, and the debates were so heated as to cause heads to fall in both camps. Naturally there could be no other result than a weakening of the Union forces, leading to the attempt on the part of the manufacturers to take advantage of their employees.

On the day when certain provisions of the Protocol began to be subjected to elaborate and hair-splitting arguments, that day was unfortunate for us. Since that day we have unconsciously neglected the Union.

We do not say that in our daily struggles with the employers we could very well have ignored the Protocol. That would have been impossible. It was...
certainly incumbent on our Chief Clerks, International officers and attorneys to bend their best efforts toward securing an interpretation of the Protocol provisions favorable to us. We should not, however, have raised the hue and cry that everything rests on the Protocol; or that the abolishment of certain evils in the trade depend upon amendments to the Protocol or upon the employers recognizing the validity of certain wordings and expressions. We should not have permitted internal differences to creep in among the workers. These brought needless disputes and recriminations in their train and led to the neglect of the essential principle underlying the very idea of Union.

The inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the aforesaid reflections stands out in bold relief amid the doubt and depression of the present moment. This is that there is only one remedy for all the evils; an old yet ever new remedy—the remedy of perfect organization, complete harmony in the ranks, a spirit of unity and confidence pervading all the workers. This is the solid and impene-
trable wall against which the employers are powerless. We must return to our erstwhile enthusiasm—the enthusiasm of 1910, that pervaded the masses irrespective of creed and nationality, and must maintain it in face of all difficulties. Not the Protocol is the most important thing, but the organized might of the Union. These are our hopes for 1915, and all subsequent years.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS BEFORE THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION

Last month the Board of Arbitration in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt industry of New York has been in session for several days. The Board has been convened at the request of the Union to render a decision on questions of the utmost importance to the workers in the trade.

The issues involved are three in number: (1) the right of the employer to discharge; (2) the question of shop reorganization; (3) equal distribution of work in the slow season.

The statement laid before the Board of Arbitration sets forth the request of the Union in regard to right of discharge in the following words:

The period of the first two weeks of employment shall be considered a period of test or trial, and the employer shall have the right to discharge any worker during the said trial period if he should consider such employee unsuitable or unsatisfactory for any reason. When a worker is retained by the employer after such trial period of two weeks he shall not thereafter be discharged without cause. Causes for discharge shall be restricted to incompetence or misconduct. “Incompetence” within the meaning of this rule shall be interpreted to mean an inability of the worker to do the work for which he was hired with the average degree of skill possessed by other workers in the same line of employment. “Misconduct” shall be interpreted to mean conduct incompatible with good order and reasonable discipline in the shop. The employer may determine in the first instance whether an employee is incompetent or guilty of misconduct, and the worker, if aggrieved by the de-
In regard to the question of shop reorganization, the request of the Union runs:

The employer has the absolute right to reorganize his establishment and working force to meet the exigencies of his business from time to time and to reduce his working force, provided that such reorganization of the establishment and reduction of working force are undertaken in good faith and not for the purpose of discharging employees without cause. As proof of such good faith an employer who wishes to reduce his working force shall agree not to increase it again within six months. When an employer is bound to discharge some of his employees on account of such reorganization of his establishment, the employees to be retained and those to be discharged shall be determined by the joint action of the clerks of the two organizations, and if such clerks fail to agree—by the Chairman of the Committee on Immediate Action. The selection shall be made in each case with a view to securing to the employer a competent staff of workers suitable to his requirements and to doing justice to the employees. In the observance of these principles the workers to be retained may be chosen by lot, on the basis of seniority in employment, or upon any other fair and impartial method agreed upon by both sides.

As to the question of equal distribution of work the Board of Arbitration has been requested to give a ruling to this effect:

When the employer has not enough work to occupy the entire time of all his employees, the work in the shop shall be distributed as equally as possible among all of his employees, so as to give each of such employees a chance to earn equal wages.

Counsel for the Union is Morris Hilquit and counsel for the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association is Julius Henry Cohen.

The arbitrators are, Mr. William O. Thompson for the Union, Mr. Hamilton Holt for the Manufacturers' Association, while Mr. Louis D. Brandeis is the Chairman of the Board. Dr. Henry Moskowitz is the Secretary of the Board.

The sessions commenced on Saturday, December 19, at the rooms of the Bar Association and were continued on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the 27th, 28th and 29th of December, respectively.

In his opening statement on Saturday, December 19, Mr. Morris Hilquit presented a masterly argument in favor of the Union's contention, showing forcibly and in a lucid manner, that our contentions are based on considerations of right and justice. We hope to give a fuller report in the next issue of the LADIES' GARMENT WORKER.

The matters in question are nothing new; they have been hanging fire for some considerable time. Consequently our membership is in a state of expectancy in regard to the decision to be rendered by the Board of Arbitration. For our part we feel that the Board cannot but see the justice of our contention. It is clear that upon its decision depend the welfare, nay, the very lives of tens of thousands of workers engaged in the industry.

No effort has been spared by the representatives of the Union to lay our case—the case of the workers—before the Board of Arbitration in clear and precise terms. For this, great credit is due to Mr. Morris Hilquit for the skillful manner in which he has marshalled the facts and presented the arguments. Let our members compose their souls in patience while waiting for the result.

Both the representatives of the Union and Association were anxious that the Board should continue its sessions and render a decision without delay; but owing to various reasons the members of the Board were unable to do so, and will reconvene sometime this month.
Origin and Development of Sub-Manufacturing

SUB-MANUFACTURERS ARE USUALLY SMALL MANUFACTURERS WHO WORK FOR LARGE ONES. THEY ARE MUCH LIKE THE "DIVISION STREET-BOSS" OF Former YEARS

By R. Schlesinger.

The sub-manufacturing question is one of the most burning questions among cloakmakers. Ever since sub-manufacturing has assumed its present form, it has not ceased to cause heated debates. A large number of workingmen hold sub-manufacturing responsible for many evils in the trade. You will often hear it asserted that unemployment is due to sub-manufacturing. We shall discuss this thoroughly in due course. We shall also try to discover what has brought this system into the trade and whether it is possible to abolish its evils by applying certain proposed remedies.

First let us clearly understand what is sub-manufacturing. Until a few years ago there had been in the trade two kinds of employers. One made his own patterns, cut the cloth himself and turned it into finished cloaks. Such an employer was called "an inside manufacturer." All the work connected with the garment, from the cutting to the pressing, was made in his factory. The second kind of employer would take cloth from a manufacturer ready cut, make up the garments and deliver them to their owner. He assisted the inside manufacturer by making a part of the garments. This kind of employer was called a "contractor".

In the last few years a third and additional kind of employer has come on the scene. This newcomer is termed sub-manufacturer. He is similar to the contractor in that he is manufacturing goods for the inside manufacturer, but he is unlike the contractor in that he cuts the cloth himself. The contractor gets the cloth ready cut for the kind of garments needed; to the sub-manufacturer the cloth is handed in large rolls with the patterns. The rest he does himself. He employs cutters as well as other workers. Upon entering his shop one gets the impression that he is a regular manufacturer.

What caused his development in the cloak trade? How has he come on the scene?

Many people are of the opinion that the sub-manufacturer has been invented by the inside manufacturer as a means of double-dealing—to get the best of the Union employees; though it cannot be denied that a good many of the large, inside employers, even while being members of the Association, are using the sub-manufacturer as a means of worrying the Union. In these articles, however, we are not considering the unscrupulous employers and the abuses they are practising. Here we are only dealing with what we believe to have been the origin of the sub-manufacturer. We are here referring particularly to those employers who do not resort to the sub-manufacturer in order to evade Union standards, but as a matter of business necessity.

Many of our members, who are opposed to the sub-manufacturer, point to the fact that sub-manufacturers pay smaller prices than the large inside employers. That is in reality the ground of the opposition to the sub-manufacturers on the part of the "inside" employees. You will hear them say: "The large employers who used to make all their work inside, now send the bulk of it to the sub-manufacturers. Take, for instance, the firm of J. Brady. At one time he employed 500 people; now he employs only about fifty, yet he does perhaps more business. Who makes his work? Why, the sub-manufacturers! We, the inside workers, go about idle; they, the employees of the sub-manufacturers, although they are our brothers in the Union, work for smaller prices and deprive us of work. They compete with us and render us worthless."

As to the general question of prices, we shall come to it further on. At present we want to deal with the first contention: namely, that the sub-manufacturer has been invented as a means of getting even with the Union workers of the inside shops." This is much exaggerated. There are various other reasons to account for the origin and growth of the sub-manufacturer.

There have been always a large number of
manufacturers in the cloak trade who gave the inside workers as much cause for complaint as the present sub-manufacturers, but they went by a different name. The small employers of the past had the same object in view and the same effect on the trade as the sub-manufacturers of our time. Formerly, this class of employers was termed "Division Street manufacturer." Cloakmakers applied this designation to a manufacturer who sold cloaks at such low prices that the largest employers of Broadway could not compete with him.

When cloakmakers attended their Union meetings some twenty-five years ago, the main topic of conversation was that "Division Street" took away the work of "Broadway"; that Sadowksy and Wessel, for example, had all the work, growing and extending operations every year, while Jonasson and Friedlander had little work, getting smaller every year. "The Division Street shops ruin us," bitterly complained the workers of the large Broadway factories, "and we must try to abolish them."

How was it that the small Division Street employer could compete with the large Broadway manufacturer? Was it because he paid lower work-prices to his cutters, operators, finishers and pressers? Oh no, that was not the main reason.

The power of effective competition possessed by the Sadowskys and Wessels of that time, though they were on Division Street, was due to the fact that they did not incur the enormously large working expenses which firms like Jonasson and Friedlander had to meet. They did not send designers to Paris; they did not employ models; they did not keep up showrooms. Their factories were small, dingy and overcrowded. In addition to this, the Division Street manufacturer routed himself with the narrowest margin of profit. Whatever profit they made was enough for them.

All cloakmakers grown old in the industry surely remember these facts. Such a manufacturer as Blumenthal carried on his business in royal fashion. Before every season he sent designers to Paris; and they returned with hundreds of styles. These were made up and fitted on the most beautiful models. Then an army of experienced and highly paid salesmen were sent on the road and allowed liberal traveling expenses. When buyers came, they were received in showrooms that looked like veritable palaces, and they were gloriously treated and dined. When the orders had been received the garments were made up in the largest shops on Broadway, where the rent was very high. The factories were run by foremen, superintendents and all manner of overseers and attendants. Only the cheaper kind of garments and only when the capacity of the inside factory was not large enough to produce all the garments, were supplied to the outside contractor.

That was how big firms like Jonasson, Friedlander and Blumenthal then managed their concerns.

And how did their competitors—the Sadowskys, Wessels and Blumners of that time manage their business? Let us see:

They waited until Jonasson's or Blumenthal's styles had been displayed in the windows of the department stores or exclusive cloak stores. Then they would dispatch one of their so-called designers, or they would themselves go on the errand of copying down the styles. Without the aid of Paris, without artistic designers and the heavy expense involved in that process, they managed to get the same styles as the large manufacturers of Broadway. They would cut up the cloth and make up the garments accordingly. The typewriter girl or the finisher did service as model. The designer who copied the styles on Broadway would sometimes help in the cutting, operating and even underpressing.

As already referred to, the factories on Division Street were narrow and overcrowded rooms. Often a gallery would be erected for the finishers in order to make two floors where only one had given service before. There was no sign of a showroom. A buyer calling at Division Street expected no showroom; nor did he expect being treated or entertained. He knew he was coming there to get goods at a cheap price, and he did get them at a cheap price. It is no exaggeration to say that the cost of the cigars incurred by a Broadway manufacturer exceeded the rent paid by a Division Street manufacturer.

It was already alluded to that the Division Street employer contented himself with a small margin of profit. This gave him a certain advantage in the market. He was not accustomed to big profits. Whatever he made was more than he had earned before he became a manufacturer—at the time when he operated at a machine or wielded a press-iron. This na-
naturally enabled him to cut the prices and sell quickly. If he earned his former wages and a few dollars in addition, he was more than satisfied, because, aside from this, it was a stepping stone to extension and operation on a larger scale.

Small wonder, therefore that "Division Street" competed the large manufacturers out of the market. The latter had fought for their existence as long as they could and finally they were ruined and driven out of the trade. The great Jonasson landed in bankruptcy. Blumenthal Brothers went into the banking business. F. Siegel of Chicago, a brother of Henry Siegel, became a retail storekeeper. The big Beifeld of Chicago took to the hotel business. Many of them went gradually down and became small manufacturers, as Friedlander and others.

The "giants" of Broadway were conquered by the "moths" of Division Street; but in time these "moths" became "giants" themselves, moved up to Broadway and took to playing the same game as their conquered predecessors. They have not perhaps reached to the same high position. They never aimed at reaping such huge profits as those first cloak magnates. But with their rapid growth and removal to Broadway; with their changed new role grew the cost of running their concerns. To a certain extent they had to imitate their erstwhile competitors whom they had annihilated. They had to employ costly designers. They were compelled to fit up showrooms, big factories, employ models, etc.

Then they discovered that they were facing the same danger that had spelled disaster for their predecessors of Broadway. "Division Street" still flourished, so to say. New, small manufacturers continued to appear on the scene. These did not go to Division Street; they settled on Broadway, but they operated on the "Division Street" system; namely, copying styles, economizing in everything—in salesmen, showrooms, models, superintendents and other cost of management. The large manufacturers of to-day, who formerly operated on Division Street, saw that ruin of the same kind, as they had caused to the large manufacturers before them, awaited them too, unless they found a way of overcoming the competition of the small, independent manufacturers.

So they found a way—they have created the sub-manufacturer. The sub-manufacturer makes the work of the large Broadway manufacturer at a smaller price than the small independent manufacturer—his competitor—is able to turn out. The sub-manufacturer likewise operates at small working expenses. He employs no foremen, models, designers or superintendents. He pays a small rental. The sub-manufacturer works on the same system as the Division Street employer of former years. But instead of selling his finished garments direct to the storekeepers, he sells them to the large manufacturer, who supplies the storekeepers.

The large manufacturers of today have created and developed the sub-manufacturing system mainly in order to avoid meeting the same catastrophe as befell their predecessors. The large manufacturers of that time were German Jews and not very resourceful. Being face to face with strong competitors, they either gave way or fought to a finish—till they were ruined. The present Broadway manufacturers are Russian and Galician Jews. They do not dream of leaving the field clear to their competitors and engaging in other business. They know that it will not be so easy for them to become bankers or hotelkeepers. They will not allow themselves to be ruined; they have invented sub-manufacturing to prevent it; and it has proved a better prevention than they could have wished. Here, again, we are referring exclusively to the fair employer who does not use the sub-manufacturer as a means of thwarting the Union and lowering Union standards.

The submanufacturer not only protects the large manufacturer from the competition of the small manufacturer, enabling him to sell his garments as cheaply, but also enables him to crush the small employer in any competitive fight. Bad times will hit and drive into bankruptcy the small manufacturer sooner than the large one. For, in time of industrial depression, when the market is at a standstill and money is scarce, the storekeeper will rather buy of the large manufacturer, where he can get the garments as cheap or even cheaper and a larger and more extended credit in addition than of the small man of whom he cannot obtain such favorable conditions.

As to the competition between the inside employees and those employed by the sub-manufacturers—a subject of intense interest—we shall deal with this in the next article.
There is quite some misunderstanding about the duties and functions of auditing committees, control committees and auditors. Many laymen think that an auditor is a sort of an all around private detective agency and should be able to find everything. On the subject of auditing committees, however, even the laymen, who usually know it all, are much confused. These poor committees sometimes work real hard, but like all energy which is not properly directed, the results are rather of doubtful value. And cases have been known where the work of one auditing committee was repudiated by a succeeding auditing committee on the ground that the most important items had not been covered in the audit. There is also at least one case on record where various auditing committees checked the books of an organization for over four years, but during all that time only the disbursement side was checked, the income being taken for granted by all the committees and also by their auditor. And these things were taken quite naturally as perfectly proper and correct, simply because no one knew any better.

This article is an attempt to outline the work of an auditing committee. It shows the various steps to be pursued, and the logical reasons for them. And it is hoped that it will be used as a handbook by all people dealing with the handling and auditing of labor union finances.

The arrangement by sections will facilitate reference to particular points wanted, and the wording has been made simple enough for any intelligent layman to follow.

INTRODUCTORY

In the various executive boards it is customary to appoint one or more standing committees and to delegate to them a considerable part of the power of the board. One of these is the finance committee, and when such a committee exists the secretary-treasurer reports and is responsible to that committee. The committee meets at certain regular intervals—in the very large organizations once a week—and exercises such discretionary powers as belong to the board.

The finance committee has general and special charge and control of all financial affairs of the local, and the secretary-treasurer and other financial officers of the organization are under the direct control and supervision of the finance committee.

In the smaller organizations there are no standing committees, the executive board exercising all its powers and functions direct, and only occasionally appointing special committees for specific temporary work. In these locals the board has direct general and special charge and control of all financial affairs of the local, and appoints an auditing or control committee at the end of every quarter or half year to go over the books of the local. Obviously, wherever the business of the local is of any considerable amount, the standing finance committee is the more advisable form of control, as the three members composing it can give the financial matters more detailed and better individual attention than can be expected of the board.

In some organizations we have had both a standing finance committee and also an auditing committee to go over the work of the standing committee at the end of the quarter. This is both foolish and unnecessary, and also very uneconomical. We have also had cases where the committees and the auditor each repeated part or all of one another's work, while other and more important parts of the audit were not touched by either.
It is therefore highly important that the finance or auditing committee should know exactly what it ought to do, and how to do it, and this part is specifically covered in this article. The committee, however, should also have a general knowledge of what the auditor ought to do. It would also be advisable for them to know what the financial secretary or bookkeeper ought to do toward the proper fulfillment of his duties as keeper of the financial records of the organization. For this information they can read the first number of this series, and also the various numbers which will follow.

RECEIPTS.

1. For every cent that comes into the local, something should go out and act as a control. If money is received for dues, assessments, constitution books, or buttons, the stock of these articles show so many items for each sum received. But for other items such as fines, donations, initiation fees, etc., a serially numbered receipt should go out. This green colored receipt (of the book furnished by the International office) leaves a carbon duplicate giving all the information about this item of income. In this way all the income of the local is controlled.

THE DAY BOOK.

2. Each item of income is to be entered into the day book (the book of green sheets with white duplicate sheets furnished by the International): Such items as dues, assessments, constitution books, fines, and initiation fees have separate columns; and as soon as an income for one of these is received, a stamp or a book or a serially numbered receipt is given to the member and the entry is made on the next open line in the day book. Items such as donations, which do not occur very frequently, should be entered after the weekly totals (1) of all the other items have been brought down. In this way all the income of the local goes into one book of original entry.

DEPOSITS.

3. All the income of the local is to be deposited in the bank which carries the check account. (2) Whether the money is deposited every day or every two days or once a week, the deposit should always represent all the money which has come in since the last deposit was made. If this is not done the other controls lose a good deal of their value.

PAYMENT-VOUCHERS.

4. All disbursements should be paid only on written order of the secretary of the executive board or of the manager of the local, or whoever else has been given this authority by the board. This order, when it is paid, is signed by the person receiving the payment, and from that moment it becomes a receipt for the disbursement. It remains with the financial secretary, or whichever officer was authorized to make the payment, and proves (1) that he was ordered by the board to make this payment, and (2) that he did so make it. The disbursing officer of the local—whenever he be—should have such a voucher for every cent disbursed by him. It is not enough for him to show that he spent so or so much money. He must also show to whom he paid the money, for what he paid the money, and by what authority he did so. The yellow payment-voucher book furnished by the International gives all this information, and furthermore, it is bound with duplicate sheets, so that these sheets totaled up show exactly how much has been ordered paid, and on the assumption that anyone entitled to money will usually take care to get it, it is safe to say that these duplicate sheets, showing amount ordered paid out, are a fairly good control on the money actually paid out. But to effect this control, a payment-voucher must be made for every payment, even rent, telephone bill, salary, etc., and this in itself is a very good point, for it is a decided advantage for a local in many ways than one if its board is continually reminded of the sums paid out for even such items as rent and salaries.

DISBURSEMENTS.

5. All disbursements (1) should be paid by check, and the number of the check marked on the payment-voucher, and the vouchers filed according to these check numbers in the files furnished by the International office. In this way the total of the drawings from the check account will tally with the total disbursements made during any given week, month or quarter.

(1) Except those for petty cash items of less than one dollar in amount. For the proper handling of these small payments see the following section.
This is also one of the very important controls. When used together with the one in section 3, the result is in having the monthly statement rendered by the bank act as an additional check on the bookkeeping of the receipts and disbursements of the local.

PETTY CASH.

6. Petty cash items should be handled by the "Imprest Fund" system (known also as the Revolving Fund). A check is drawn and cashed for an amount sufficient to pay petty disbursements for two weeks or one month. The entry on the check stub is to show that this sum is for "Petty Cash" or "Revolving Fund," and it is eventually charged in the general ledger to this account.

The cash is placed in a separate drawer or box, and whenever a petty payment is made from it the voucher for this payment is put into the petty cash box, but no entry made. As sums are paid out of and vouchers go into the box, the total of the vouchers and the remaining cash will always equal the full sum of the petty cash fund. When it is seen that nearly all of the money has been used up, the vouchers are taken out and classified into their different kinds of disbursements, and a check drawn for the total amount of the vouchers. When this check is cashed the petty cash fund again contains its original amount and the same process is repeated the next month, and so on. When this second check is drawn, the entry on the check stub is for the different classes of disbursements which it covers and these classes are eventually charged in the general ledger. But the petty cash fund in the general ledger still remains charged with the original amount as drawn on the first check when the fund was started, and shows that the financial secretary or the bookkeeper has this amount in hand as a fund belonging to the local. Should the first check drawn be found insufficient, the fund may be increased by drawing an additional check in the same way. Should the fund prove to be more than enough, part of it may be returned to the check account by redepositing it and entering it on the books as "petty cash fund returned."

So far we have been dealing with the work of the financial secretary or the bookkeeper in handling the receipts and disbursements on the books of original entry—the day book and the check book. The work of the auditing or control committee now begins.

CHECKING THE RECEIPTS.

7. The auditing committee must see that every item of income is recorded in the day book. Some of these items may be checked by the auditor. The auditor can tell by the stock just what has been sold and how much money should have come in for it. If he sees how many stamps or buttons or constitution books the local had at the beginning of the quarter, and he finds out how many additional stamps, buttons or constitution books the local received from the International (or from any other source) during the quarter, he can easily count the stamps, buttons or constitution books, etc., on hand at the end of the quarter, and know how many have been sold. But of such items as donations, fines and initiations he has no such control. It is on such items of income that the committee's work is really valuable, if this work is properly conducted. The committee should check all these items from their executive board minutes or other original sources. It is obvious that if a donation or other special income is received, it will be sure to receive mention at the board meeting and will go into the minutes. If a new member is initiated or enrolled some record appears on the proceedings of the membership committee, if a member is fined, a record appears in the minutes of the grievance committee. All these records together with the information on the green serially numbered receipts, should be used by the auditing committee for checking the entries of the day book.

CHECKING THE DISBURSEMENTS.

8. For checking the entries on the check stubs the committee should use the received yellow Payment Vouchers which the Finance Secretary submits as evidence of his disbursements. Before considering the entry on the check stub as "passed," they should make sure that all the facts as enumerated in section 4, are correct. The Committee should be particularly careful to satisfy itself that no item on the Payment Voucher is being paid twice. It sometimes happens that an organization officer makes various miscellaneous disbursements outside of the office and sometimes gets receipts for some of these disbursements and attaches these miscellaneous receipts to the Payment Voucher on which he is paid in full. So far,
good. But it has also happened that besides being paid the amount specified by the Payment Voucher, he is paid the amounts specified on some of the miscellaneous receipts attached to the Payment Voucher, which amounts are already included in the Payment Voucher. A good way to guard against this is to pay out all sums through the Payment Voucher, and by no other method (see Section 4.) For then it will be distinctly understood by all that the Payment Voucher represents the entire payment and that all miscellaneous receipts attached to this voucher represent parts of this same payment and not additional ones.

MARKING ITEMS “PASSED”.

9. When the committee “passes” an item, it should so mark the item “passed”. A good way is for the secretary of the committee to put his initial alongside the item. Then, when the auditor comes to do his work, he will work on those figures which have had the facts “passed”. Vouchers should be marked by a rubber stamp bearing the work “Passed” with a space in the middle for the date, on the line below for the initial of the Secretary of the committee, as this facsimile:

FINANCE COMMITTEE
LOCAL 17 I.L.G.W.U.
JAN. 20, 1913
PASSED

The international office keeps a card like the following from each local:

Inter. Ladies Garment Workers Union
Local No. . . . . I. L. (I. W. U. . Date . . . . . 191

This is to certify that the undersigned are the members of the present Auditing Committee for the term of . . . . . 191 to . . . . . 191 and that the initial . . . . . on the day book, vouchers and check stubs, means that these items have been examined and found correct.

Seal . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chairman
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Secretary
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Recording-Sec’y.

and the General Auditor always knows when working on a particular audit just what the correct mark for that local is. When the auditing committee changes, a new card is taken from the new committee, and so on.

CHALLENGING UNSATISFACTORY ITEMS.

10. If any of the facts about any item are not satisfactory to the committee they should leave that item unchecked, and should also make a memorandum of same in their “Auditing Committee Record” furnished by the International office. In this memorandum they should put down all the necessary particulars. If the item challenged is an income, they should give the page of the day book on which the item occurs, the number of the serial receipt issued for it, the amount of the item, the date, etc., etc., and also state the reason (in writing) for their challenge. If the item is a disbursement, they should enter the number of the check by which it was paid, the date, any other particulars necessary to identify it, and the reason for their challenge.

CONCLUSION.

11. The preceding sections have dealt with the coming in and going out of the local’s money with the proper placing of them on the books of original entry, the day book and the check book, and with the correct checking of them by the auditing or control committee. The rest of the secretary’s or bookkeeper’s work is entering these items into the cash book and “posting” them from this into the general ledger. Also the posting of the day book items to the membership ledger. The checking of this part of the work is the business of a professional auditor. It can be readily seen from the foregoing that a complete and comprehensive audit divides itself naturally into two main divisions: (1) the checking and control of all the facts by the auditing committee of laymen, and (2) the checking and control of all the figures by the professional auditor.

(Editor’s note.—When this series of articles will be completed, the author intends to republish them in the form of a pocket manual handy for use by secretaries, auditing committees and other persons interested.)
THE SECOND CLEVELAND MASS MEETING.

On Sunday, December 13, a second big mass meeting was held in Cleveland, at the spacious Cleveland Theatre. Our active workers have taken considerable pains to give the meeting the necessary publicity, and, as a result, the big auditorium, which seats comfortably 2,000 people, was filled to the doors. The chief speaker of the meeting was Meyer London, Congressman-elect from New York. In addition to a number of local prominent speakers Brother Morris Sigman, the secretary of the International Union was present. The reception accorded London, Sigman and the other speakers was an unusually warm one and the points made by them were heartily applauded.

Brother Sigman in his speech told of the efforts of the local organizations, assisted by the International Union, to organize the Cleveland cloakmakers. Within two months the local union has grown from a membership of 200 to about one thousand. This growth was the result of no spectacular swift work, but came in consequence of steady, slow uphill educational work which the Cleveland locals had kept up untiringly in spite of many adverse conditions, not the least among these being the slackness prevalent among the cloakmakers. All told, the outlook for an eventual complete unionization of the Cleveland shops is very encouraging.

IN WAR AFFECTED CANADA.

It is hard for us, who live in the States, even though we all feel to a considerable degree the effects of the European war here and there, to even imagine the state of general depression that is gripping the country just north of our borders. Canada is as much in a state of war as any other part of the British dominions, and as a consequence most of the industries there are at a standstill.

Toronto had a strike on hand when the war broke out in the beginning of August. This compelled the local union to give up the strike. A general suspension of work in the factories followed. Many cloakmakers left Toronto for the United States to seek employment, but, of course, the bulk stayed there to shift for themselves the best they knew how.

The strike has left them with quite a serious inheritance on hand. Following a trouble which was provoked by a few strike-breakers near one of the shops the police, at the instigation of the employers, have as far back as July last arrested Brother Wolinsky, the business agent of the Toronto locals, aiming thereby at the complete disruption of the organization. They had charged him with felonious assault and it took considerable effort on the part of the Union to lay bare this conspiracy. Brother Wolinsky was freed recently; the frame-up was quashed.

Vice President Koldofsky, who makes his home in Toronto and who has been away since October doing organizing work in Baltimore for the International has meanwhile returned home and was ordered by the General Office to look after the affairs of our somewhat distracted organization in Canada. Here are a few lines of his from Toronto.

"I was pleasantly surprised to find that in spite of the very hard times through which our cloakmakers are passing, the sentiment for the organization is much better than could have been anticipated. To this we are obliged to a large degree to the failure of the local employers' association and the strikebreakers to railroad our Brother Wolinsky to jail. Of course, conditions are far from being satisfactory. There is yet little work in the factories, though, everybody here expects a good spring season. Meanwhile the general meeting of all the locals called for that purpose, has elected a joint organization committee to get back into the folds of the Union those members who have fallen by the wayside during the strike and the distressing times that followed it."

After having spent a week or so in Toronto, Vice President Koldofsky proceeded to Mon-
Regarding conditions in that city he writes:

"I find the people here in pretty depressed spirits owing to the war and fearful industrial conditions. The Montreal cloakmakers have not yet learned, as their Toronto brothers did, to make the best out of a bad job. Aside from that, they have become involved in a very obstinate shop strike which like all such affairs in times of slackness is hardly desirable. But I have reasons to believe that I shall be able to adjust the strike before long."

Since then we have heard from Brother Koldofsky from Montreal in a more cheerful way. He is endeavoring to infuse more life and activity into the locals there and his efforts are beginning to yield some results. He has arranged for a number of general meetings and intends to stay in Montreal for a few weeks until the locals are put in better shape for the coming spring season.

**THE LOCKOUT AT WORCESTER.**

The lockout of the 100 girls of the Seder Brothers' Shop in Worcester, is still in full swing, and the girls are just as determined to win as on the first day of the lockout.

The alliance of the police and city authorities with the employers in all New England has become proverbial of late years, Worcester is no exception to this, if one is to judge by the number of arrests and fines imposed upon the pickets of this struck shop. One man was even sentenced to four months in jail and two to two months each by a local "Bourbon." Of course, these cases were appealed to the High Court.

The girls and the men are tenaciously on the job near the factory every morning, noon and night, and the New York locals are giving every possible support.

The Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration had become interested in the strike and Messrs. Wood and Bump, two members of the Board, came to Worcester and started an investigation. But the work of the State Board was temporarily halted at the suggestion of the Mayor who according to his statement in the
press wishes to try out a settlement plan which he has in mind and which, if only based on a fair proposition, the strikers will be willing to listen to.

EXPENSIVE OPERA CLOAKS MADE IN TENEMENTS.

The strike of ladies' tailors at the fashionable firm, Henry Bendel Co., is still continuing, and is getting a good deal of publicity.

A number of society women, who have their opera cloaks, etc., made regularly at the Bendel establishment, have become keenly interested in the strike.

The first big encounter of the pickets with the guardians of peace came on Oct. 5, when a magistrate fined thirteen strikers a dollar apiece. Undaunted, the men went back to picket. In addition every one of them appeared on the street with a wide white sash over his shoulder with black letters, reading: "We are striking at Henry Bendel for living conditions." In spite of the perfectly quiet behavior of the "Sash Bearers," they were arrested and held under bonds to keep the peace. They were accompanied to court by Amos Pinhot, an influential attorney of this city and his wife, and also Mrs. J. Sargent Cram, wife of one of the Public Service Commissioners. Mr. Pinhot who acted as attorney for the pickets maintained that the sashes were worn with no other purpose than to advertise their grievances, and as such were no more guilty of disturbing the peace than any newspaper notice favorable to the strikers would be.

Many open air meetings were held near the fashionable location of the Bendel shop which attracted wide attention, and, besides that, a meeting of society women, all patrons of the firm, was held by Mrs. Sargent Cram at her mansion in Old Westbury, L. I. Miss Mary Chamberlain and Rose Schneidermann were there to present the side of the tailors. Particular stress was laid on the cause of the strike, the attempt of the firm to install a piece work system instead of the week work system that prevailed there before. This move was calculated to enable the firm to send part of its work out, to be made in tenement houses at a cheaper price. "We have heard," Mrs. Sargent Cram told a representative of the press, "that many of our expensive suits which we prize so highly are in part manufactured in tenements as a result of the installation of a piece work system. It is a shocking condition, and our manner of resisting it is perfectly legal. We are going to petition our friends to help our campaign by closing their accounts in the shops where the Union is not recognized."

The tailors of Local 38 are veteran fighters. A few years ago it took them about 10 months to come to terms with the biggest firm in the trade, the Stein and Blain Co., and they stand ready to repeat that feat even if it takes them much longer than that.

THE CONSUMPTION FUND IN LOCAL NO. 9.

The rules governing the Consumption Fund in Local No. 9, have just been revised with the help and cooperation of Dr. G. M. Price, the director of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, and the local is now ready to give the membership a good deal more for one dollar a year than they ever thought of giving.

The Fund will give each member who is advised by the medical authorities of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control that he or she is in any of the stages of consumption and that it is necessary for him to leave town, full expenses for a minimum of 12 weeks and a maximum of 18 weeks instead of half the expense for three months. The Cloak Tailors' Union has a membership of 1,200 men and women, and on the basis of the tuberculosis cases recorded within the last few years they have calculated that they will be able to hold their own with their Fund against the inroads of the white plague.

Besides the regular assessments, the Tuberculosis Fund has some other minor sources of income. Local No. 9, has apparently followed after the manner of Local No. 35, the Pressers Union, in this rule and they credit all money paid in fines imposed upon members for violations of rules and also part of the money charged for new constitution books, duplicates and renewals to the Tuberculosis Fund.

There is a feeling among those in charge of the Fund now that the added improvements will give it stability and success.

NEWS FROM CINCINNATI.

Brother Glassman, our organizer in the Middle West, spent a week in Cincinnati during last month. While there he held nightly meet-
ings with the members of the various locals, and as a result of his visit the cloak finishers are going to organize a special finishers' branch, in order to be able to control their line better than heretofore.

There came to this office, as an aftermath of last year's strike in Cincinnati in the Fulworth Garment Co., the unpleasant news that the Contempt of Court sentences imposed last year on Brothers Fusfeld, Ostend and Carl, consisting of small jail terms and substantial money fines, were affirmed by the Cincinnati Court of Appeals in the Fusfeld case, though reversed in the cases of Ostend and Carl. If there is any possibility to do so, this case will be fought on and taken to the Supreme Court, as Brother Fusfeld who got to Cincinnati in January 1914, was not even in the city when the sweeping injunction was issued in December, 1913 against the strikers.

During the middle of last month Brother J. F. Pierce, first Vice President of the International Union, who has been stationed regularly at the Cleveland office, paid a flying visit to Chicago, and while there he was present at several meetings of the local unions as well as of the Joint Board.

While walking along on a crowded street, Leo Oddo, an Italian business agent for the Cleveland Ladies' Garment Workers Union, on November 27th last was slain by three assassins who stepped up in the crowd and shot him. The assassins all escaped in the darkness.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless its bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres. 
CHAS. L. BAIN, Sec'y-Treas.

Among union circles nothing is recalled
WAIST & DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25.

Vice President Baroff, the manager of the independent shops of the local, reports of the final settlement of the strike in the Journal Waist Co., that has lasted for a considerable time. The strike was called largely on account of this firm opening a shop in Newark, N. J., to compete, as it were, with their union employees in their New York shop. The prices paid in the Jersey shop and the working hours were so materially different from the prices and hours prevailing in New York, that the members of the Union quickly scented the danger that lurked in that move. Besides, the Journal Company was not the only one that has moved its plant to Jersey, and this practice if not checked in time, had all the signs of becoming in the near future just as menacing as sub-manufacturing in New Jersey in the cloak trade has become within the last couple of years. The settlement with the Journal Waist Co., includes the giving up by this firm of their Newark shop. Negotiations are also being conducted with the Trouville Waist Company, another firm with a Newark branch factory on strike, and the outlook for settling is quite bright.

December is a quiet month in the waist shops as a rule, and the last month was even duller than usual. This accounts for the large number of complaints from workers in the protocol division of the trade. The old habit of taking advantage of the union girls in time of slack in the form of discharges and layoffs is still in full swing. The past has shown however, that the members of the Waist Makers’ Union have come out stronger every time some of their unscrupulous employers have attempted to weaken their position between seasons. They will undoubtedly live up to their past experiences at this present time too.

The great carnival at Madison Square Garden on February 27, 1915, is meanwhile approaching. That it will eclipse anything of this kind ever attempted by a single local union in the history of the labor movement in this city, is daily becoming nearer. The entertainment committee of the local has provided for a program that will include such numbers as the great musical organization of Nahan Frank, one of the best in the city. Apart from this, $1,000 worth of prizes will be given away.

CHILDREN’S DRESSMAKERS’ LOCAL 50.

The children’s dress shops are reported to be opening up after the long, long slack in the trade that has hung like heavy weight over the hearts and minds of the men and women in this local. To think of it, twelve months of continuous depression! It is only that unexampled devotion alone, that is so characteristic of our union girls, that has saved for them their union and with the first sign of work came the returned signs of union activity, just as sure as daylight brings sunlight in its wake.

Brother Sam Martin, who is at present in charge of this local for the International, believes that the time is becoming ripe for a general effort to build up the Union. Another month and the spring season, the longest one in the trade, will be under way, and preliminary work must be started right now. The Executive Committee of the local, that went through all this stress and hardships of last year is still at the old stand and they are ready for more and even harder work. We expect to hear from them good and substantial news in the near future.

THE STOCKTON TAILEORESSES.

The plucky fight of our Stockton tailoresses of Local No. 106 for the very life of
her Union is gratefully told in a letter to
our office by the indefatigable secretary of the
local, Mrs. Anna Schmidt. She writes in part
as follows:

"Our members have been locked out on
July 13, and have had no kind of work since.
With the coming of winter and with our severe
colds, our sufferings have increased. More
fuel and clothing are needed and a large num­
ber of our members are widows and have fami­
lies depending on them.

"The only resource we have is that of the
California State Federation which has assessed
every worker in the State and is raising a
weekly sum which they divide among the
locked-out members of the various crafts. They
give $6 to each man or woman. This money
boys first to cover the rent and fuel expenses,
and, as a rule, there is very little left for
food before the week is over. For the first
three months no one complained, as most of us
had a few dollars saved up and we drew a
little each week to keep going until our sav­
ings are all gone by this time, and, to be
sure, our clothing too is giving out and we
are in distress and want.

"Don't you want to know what we are fight­
ing for? On July 5th last an organization
known as the Merchants, Manufacturers and
Employers Association made a public state­
ment for open shop in Stockton. We hoped to
overcome this difficulty and our members still
remained at work. But on the 10th day of
July we were all told that we must surrender
our Union cards and give up our organization
by the 13th, or we would all be discharged.
That day came and our members refused to
give up their Union and were discharged. We
had forty members at that time and during
one week most all of us were locked out. On
September 1st only three of us were working
in a fair shop. Since that time we have lost
six who have gone back on us, but the great
majority are still out.

"In October we won one store back and four
more were put back to work. The enemies
of trade unionism feel keenly the fight that
we are giving them, yet they are bent on
wiping out our organizations. They are try­
ing to import help, but we know that we can
win this fight, though we do not expect to
do so before March, as the employers think
they can starve us out during the winter.

"All during these months we have picketed
the stores that have locked us out. We have
also helped to picket jobs where our fellow
unionists were discharged in the same way as
we were. We have had injunctions served on
us, and we are still in the game. We have
organized a Woman's Label League with 400
members, of which I am the secretary. This
league is composed of Union men, wives,
mothers, daughters and sympathizers. We also
organized the Junior Label League of children
under 16, all of which is a great help to or­
ganized labor to be able to control its own
purchasing power and confine it to concerns
fair to labor."

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE SANITARY
BOARD OF CONTROL.

At the last directors' meeting of the Joint
Board of Sanitary Control, Dr. G. M. Price
brought up a recommendation that inasmuch as
the majority of the members of the waist and
dress industry, mostly women, are not familiar
with the workings and aims of the Sanitary
Board, some means of educating the rank and
file of the waist trade to that effect be secured.
In consequence, the Board has appointed Miss
Pauline Newman, at one time organizer for the
International Union. During the month of
December, Miss Newman has been trying her
new scope of work at numerous shop meetings
of waist makers. She finds that the majority
of them really have no information concerning
the rules which the affiliation with the Board
makes obligatory upon the employers and work­
ners as well. The cloakmakers have succeeded
in cleaning up their shops throughout the city
with the assistance of the Sanitary Board, and
the waist industry has to follow suit. This
will be made easier when all rules of sanitation
in the shops will become known to each and
every man and woman in the trade, and they
will become used to the strict enforcement
thereof.

Aside from local 25, work is also planned
for Miss Newman among the members of local
9, particularly among the women finishers
which comprise a considerable part of this
organization.
In this annual report of Locals No. 5 and No. 6 of the Embroidery Workers, we shall try to give our members, as well as our sisters and brothers of other locals, a brief outline of our doings in the past year.

It was about January, 1914, when a handful of loyal and faithful members of the present Local No. 6 tried once more to revive the independent unions of the embroiderers which were then in a poor condition. Isolated, and unknown to other labor organizations, they have been struggling in vain, without the slightest support of the thousands of people employed in the embroidery trade.

There were three locals; but Local No. 5, which the Germans called "The Jewish Local," was the only local that worked with the Executive Board.

Local No. 1, the German local of the Bronx, did not show any desire for activity at all. Local No. 3, the German Local of New Jersey, with a splendid record of a victorious general strike three years ago, when it had controlled nearly one hundred shops, was almost wiped out of existence. This was also the fate of the Auxiliary local that had a membership of six hundred, exclusively girls. Only a faithful president with a few officers remained to struggle with an unfortunate situation.

At the beginning of March, Local No. 2, which is now our Local No. 6, called a strike at the C. & B. Embroidery Company. This was a surprise to the entire trade. Nearly one-half of the membership did not dare to think of a strike in the embroidery trade at that time. The employer wanted to reduce wages, but this was very natural—the process of reducing wages had been going on for five or six years prior to that time. The trade was falling very rapidly; from 60c a thousand stitches it went down to 30c, and people could not understand why a strike should be called on account of reducing only 7½c on a thousand. Nevertheless, after only three weeks, the strike was a complete success. A union shop was established, and the hard work of the previous few months—the hopeless attempts to call shop meetings, the mass-meetings to which the people of the trade came only for curiosity's sake—was crowned with success.

That was the beginning of a strenuous period of organizing activity. The Union obtained a firm standing, and the workers confidently joined the growing ranks. The secret of our success we may attribute to a somewhat novel method. Having failed to reach the workers through shop meetings, even those called with the aid of the Women's Trade Union League, we started a campaign of mass-meetings. We not only carried on a persistent agitation, but we made the new Union the center of complaints for the entire trade.

Encouraged by the successes in the C. & B. firm, which was considered to be the stronghold of the small bosses, we went ahead with our vigorous agitation in the entire trade, although we had a comparatively small force and poor finances. We made no distinction between members and non-members. The official of the Union was always ready to go to any shop and protect any man or woman working in the trade.

The New Jersey locals, being loosely combined in a "Joint Board," had asked the New York local to give them some moral aid; and so we, Local No. 2, with a few hundred members ready, responded to their call. Soon succeeded in New Jersey, although we controlled only half a dozen union shops. The element in New Jersey was responsive and enthusiastic for the Union. We proceeded calling shop meetings and member meetings, which were well attended. A branch for the girls was re-established, and one of the best shops signed an agreement with the Union.

Unfortunately Local No. 1, of the Bronx could not then be revived. Several attempts to get this local to combine with Local No. 2 for joint action had been made by us, but we did not succeed. A handful of Germans remained inactive, isolating themselves in Local No. 1.

About that time, seeing that our organization was growing; that our chances of organizing the entire trade were increasing and our problems were becoming more complicated, we began to feel the necessity of combining with a larger organization.

There were two Internationals with either of which, we could become affiliated, and we were already affiliated with the United Hebrew
The United Textile Workers had made several attempts to take the New Jersey local under its jurisdiction, but since there is no real relation between those two trades, they did not succeed, and Local No. 3 preferred the Industrial Workers of the World.

Our only hope lay with the I. L. G. W. U. with which industry the embroidery trade is closely related. The kind of embroidery we are engaged in is made almost entirely for the Ladies' Garment industry. Our bleachwork is made for white goods, our novelty or 'mercerize' for waists and skirts. Some of our girls doing the mending are working directly in the waist shops. On a few occasions, when we had troubles, the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union directly helped us out. So that we could not think of affiliation with any other Union except with the I. L. G. W. U.

Friedman and Rabinowits in the Bronx was one of the big shops in our trade using the Automatic machine where the stitcher was not needed at all. Until the middle of June our influence was confined to small shops using the Pantograph machine. Here for the first time we had tried to put our hands on the new system, where the watcher includes the stitcher's part, and therefore we gladly accepted the opportunity to fight for the watchers at Friedman & Rabinowitz's shop. But when the employer refused to mediate with the Union, we called out the entire shop, nearly two hundred people, though the time was not favorable. Our Union at that time, counted about six hundred members; New Jersey was also active at that time. Meetings were largely attended, and we controlled, though not officially, a great many shops. The Union possessed the confidence of the workers. An auxiliary branch of mostly girls was already in existence.

New York carried through the strike with confidence and enthusiasm, at a cost of something over a hundred dollars only, and Friedman & Rabinowitz's shop was completely unionized.

The movement for affiliating with the I. L. G. W. U. spread quickly. The first few meetings in New York and New Jersey showed that the trade was ripe for amalgamation. The German workers, though not knowing anything about the International, unanimously agreed to affiliate with the International. Even Local No. 1, (Bronx) woke up and agreed to be included in the two locals of the International.

It was at the beginning of August, 1914, that the Embroidery Workers Industrial Union, with a membership of nearly one thousand, in New York and New Jersey, joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, under two charters: Local No. 6 for New York and Local No. 5 for New Jersey.

Regarding the activities of the locals since the affiliation, I shall deal with these in the next article.

S. SEIDEL,
Organizer of the Embroidery Workers' Union.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912

of the Ladies' Garment Worker, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1914: Editor, Benjamin Schlesinger, 32 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; Managing Editor, A. Rosebury, 32 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; Business Manager, none; Publisher, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 32 Union Square, New York, N. Y.; owners, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 32 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Benjamin Schlesinger, President; Morris Sigman, Secretary-Treasurer. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

A. ROSEBURY, Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1914.

CHARLES RIZZUTO, Notary Public, Kings Co.

(My commission expires March 31, 1915.)
דער
פּּּיִּיבְּעִים הָאָּמְפַּתְּ何も
יָאָרְסֵר

אָוֶּהֶל

סָאָה אַלֶּאַה

עַרְּבָּרָה שֶׁרְדְּרָה

אַף חֲרַמְלָדֶנֶה אַלֶּאַה

סָרֵּב לְחַסְּתָּה

עַרְּבָּרָה שֶׁרְדְּרָה

סָרֵּב לְחַסְּתָּה
## Directory of Local Unions  

### LOCAL UNION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Union</th>
<th>Office Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63. Cincinnati Cloakmakers</td>
<td>678 Rockdale Ave, Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. New York Buttonhole Makers</td>
<td>88 E. 10th St, New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Brooklyn Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>166 McKibben St, Brooklyn, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. New York Bonnaz Embroiderers</td>
<td>62 E. Fourth St, New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. Toledo Cloakmakers</td>
<td>617 Scott St, Toledo, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Toronto Skirt and Dressmakers</td>
<td>425 Sackville St, Toronto, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Chicago Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>1447 E. Spaulding Ave, Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Boston Amalgamated Cutters</td>
<td>109 Elmo St, Boston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. Toledo Cloak and Suit Cutters</td>
<td>615 Main St, Toledo, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. St. Louis Cloak Operators</td>
<td>Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. Bridgeport Ladies Tailors</td>
<td>67 Olive St., Bridgeport, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. Chicago Cloak and Suit Cutters</td>
<td>1531 W. 14th St, Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. Toronto Cutters</td>
<td>101 Dundas St, Toronto, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. Cincinnati Skirtmakers</td>
<td>2397 N. 6th St, Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. Buffalo Garment Workers</td>
<td>35 Mortimer St., Buffalo, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. Toronto, Can., Cloak Pressers</td>
<td>71 Nassau St., Toronto, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Cincinnati Skirt Pressers</td>
<td>437 David St., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. Providence Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>473 N. Main St, Providence, R. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102. Montreal Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>20 St. Cecile St, Montreal, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105. St. Louis Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104. Stockton, Cal., Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>597 E. Miner Ave., Stockton, Cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109. Fall River Ladies' Garment Workers</td>
<td>160 State St, Fall River, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110. Omaha, Neb., Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>2600 N. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111. Cleveland Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>3611 Burwell Ave, Cleveland, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112. Montreal, Can., Ladies' Waist Makers</td>
<td>147 Colonial Ave, Montreal, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113. Waist and White Goods Workers</td>
<td>118 Market St., Newark, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114. Raincoat Makers of St. Louis.</td>
<td>Fraternal Building, St. Louis, Mo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Note</th>
<th>English Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ما هو الحق في التعبير عن آرائنا المنتشرة في مجالات عديدة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We reserve the right to express our views in various fields.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Address:**

Shari'at Zee Plaza, 437 Orchard

Tel. 6951-6952
דרר יייטע נאראַעמך נאראַקער

1915
dער יאַה 1914 הערץ רוק פאָר אַנעדער
איכטנשעגאָוני שאָנעגאָן ייז אָנדער
ןועלעש אַי פּודארוֹס נועלאָן רודאָן
ןוען בֿי איַריעטער אַי זאָנע פאָלעוט טעפ

"דער זאָט אַריעטער אַי זאָנע פאָלעוט טעפ
דער יאַה 1914 הערץ רוק פאָר אַנעדער
איכטנשעגאָוני שאָנעגאָן ייז אָנדער
ןועלעש אַי פּודארוֹס נועלאָן רודאָן
ןוען בֿי איַריעטער אַי זאָנע פאָלעוט טעפ
"
### Directory of Local Unions [Continued]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCAL UNION</th>
<th>OFFICE ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63. Cincinnati Cloakmakers</td>
<td>678 Rockdale Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. New York Buttonhole Makers</td>
<td>38 E. 10th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Brooklyn Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>100 McKibben St., Brooklyn, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. New York Bonnaz Embroiderers</td>
<td>62 E. Fourth St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. Toledo Cloakmakers</td>
<td>617 Scott St., Toledo, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Toronto Skirt and Dressmakers</td>
<td>423 Seckville St., Toronto, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Chicago Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>1447 S. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Boston Amalgamated Cutters</td>
<td>109 Elm St., Boston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. Toledo Cloak and Suit Cutters</td>
<td>615 Main St., Toledo, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. St. Louis Cloak Operators</td>
<td>Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Aves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. Bridgeport Ladies Tailors</td>
<td>67 Olive St., Bridgeport, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. Chicago Cloak and Suit Cutters</td>
<td>1531 W. 14th St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. Toronto Cutters</td>
<td>101 Dundas St., Toronto, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. Cincinnati Skirtmokers</td>
<td>2897 N. 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. Buffalo Garment Workers</td>
<td>36 Mortimer St., Buffalo, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. Toronto, Can., Cloak Pressers</td>
<td>311 F. Nassau St., Toronto, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. Cincinnati Skirt Pressers</td>
<td>417 David St., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. Pittsburgh Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>3218 Linton St., Pittsburgh, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. Providence Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>473 N. Main St., Providence, R.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93. Richmond Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>973 W. Clay St., Richmond, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95. St. Louis Tailors</td>
<td>Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96. Stockton, Cal., Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>507 E. Miner Ave., Stockton, Cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97. Fall River Ladies' Garment Workers</td>
<td>160 State St., Fall River, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Omaha, Neb., Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>3609 N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. Cleveland Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>3633 Bhirwell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. Montreal, Can., Ladies' Waist Makers</td>
<td>147 Colonial Ave., Montreal, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101. Waist and White Goods Workers</td>
<td>118 Market St., Newark, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102. Raincoat Makers of St. Louis</td>
<td>Fraternal Building, St. Louis, Mo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Arabic Text

**א. ניווטה, חיים וסימ⽟ פוריטס**

**ואנו دمشق וטראנט ותורונס פוריטס אנ' ל'אנדיאנים יפוקס**

**437 נורנבע טמריןTel. 6951-6952 Orchard**
ויתן אייוטוורידים או דם מאירוטה.
וזה הנושא "עינאת" או "˿רבער" ואת יבואר.
ולכלה עיוניה בים מה טסה נוריה
ונכון שעורה ציפה ואמר: "אני דם במים זה.
ובכן שארık די רשימה זו ועשתך.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון מים של יוני בתים.
ונכון עיוניה של יוני בתים.
ונכון חזותיו של יוני בתים.
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בתמונה.
까요.

 kristaקף'א

iano 71, 2019

כדיך אנגוסטום

במחנה ובריחה, ליר ה燏 צועית,

כינון Особות ל-1921, parte-

דיאבולי

ואנקס ל-1921: parte-

סם-בשלים

וללי

רכז

ורונה מתוכנו ובריחה.
היהת אדם פרטי והאנו ביותר. הרגו את גיבור בני האדם. והם התחפשו ל牒שים וסכינים. והם התחפשו ל牒שים וסכינים. והם התחפשו ל牒שים וסכינים. והם התחפשו ל牒שים וסכinsky retorna.
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בכריכה זו.
היותו של דר. חיים א. ל. אֶּרֶבֶּרֶּה
1915

זוטר וינק איצטואל סע השבוש יו צציחה
בזכא פִילֶת שער פַּדִירָכַת וזו פַּדִירָכַת
צערת. וְכִצָּהְנָמָה עגַּל וְיַדִירָכַת
יֵי אִיבַּרְשָׁר מִיְּדוֹרָכַת וְיֵי מִיְּדוֹרָכַת
ואָכְלָה יֵי יַדִירָכַת וְיֵי יַדִירָכַת
וְיֵי יַדוֹרָכַת וְיֵי אִיבַּרְשָׁר
וְיֵי אִיבַּרְשָׁר. וְיֵי אִיבַּרְשָׁר.

בֵּי בִּטִּקָּמָן, דֶּעָבָכָבָבָבָבָבָבָבָבָבָבָטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטְטրיֵי אִיבַּרְשָׁר
וְיֵי אִיבַּרְשָׁר. וְיֵי אִיבַּרְשָׁר
וְיֵי אִיבַּרְשָׁר. וְיֵי אִיבַּרְשָׁר. וְיֵי אִיבַּרְשָׁר.

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12

15.12
אין מידע מעניין载於此页。
א פרקスピיטעל ועננויויט

레이 הונאץי קאספיטשען, אין איידיווניג קאפימשען)

וז(193,720),(667,732)

אפרעקסיטעל יונן

"וז אלא סדרעט התווכת רובע")

שלכודר פלנץ'ן

(6)
אינני כאן פועלים פאר איני שפירת県י אני.
בשנת ההודה, 1916

שמואל והטוריה, ב. 11 פעמים עשתים ושבעים

הוא היה מבית ההודה, והודא היה

אשתה החיה, והייתה דמת החיה,

הodem היה גדול, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והيوم היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

אותו המן היהpeatsי, ושבעים ושבעים

היה ייחודי, והיום היה יום

 LETTERS 1915 1915
ה drvライフデザインズ ע"ורקedar מוסת אראקך מרעב.

כל שימשורייير ע"ורקedar מוסת אראקך מרעב.

ולא ע"ורקedar מוסת אראקך מרעב.

ולא ע"ורקedar מוסת אראקך מרעב.

לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בתמונה.
だろうか？

ודיעך, JACK, "חתוך את השקט, או את ריקות, או את בין בין בין".

תלול, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, הלולו, halad.
שכון, הטלפון מתאﺢ, וְוַיְיִשָּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה, וְוַיְיִשֶּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה.

ףֶּלֶט בָּהַ בְּרַעְתָּן מַעֲבוֹת הַיָּירָם, וְלֹא יַרְאֵה גְּלַאָה.

“אָמַר הַגֵּלֶגֶל, הַגֵּלֶגֶל, וְוַיְיִשֶּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה, וְוַיְיִשֶּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה.”

שַׁלֹּשֶׁת, שַׁלֹּשֶׁת, וְלֹא יַרְאֵה גְּלַאָה.

עָלָה בָּהַ בְּרַעְתָּן מַעֲבוֹת הַיָּירָם, וְלֹא יַרְאֵה גְּלַאָה.

“אָמַר הַגֵּלֶגֶל, הַגֵּלֶגֶל, וְוַיְיִשֶּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה, וְוַיְיִשֶּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה.”

שַׁלֹּשֶׁת, שַׁלֹּשֶׁת, וְלֹא יַרְאֵה גְּלַאָה.

עָלָה בָּהַ בְּרַעְתָּן מַעֲבוֹת הַיָּירָם, וְלֹא יַרְאֵה גְּלַאָה.

“אָמַר הַגֵּלֶגֶל, הַגֵּלֶגֶל, וְוַיְיִשֶּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה, וְוַיְיִשֶּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה.”

שַׁלֹּשֶׁת, שַׁלֹּשֶׁת, וְלֹא יַרְאֵה גְּלַאָה.

עָלָה בָּהַ בְּרַעְתָּן מַעֲבוֹת הַיָּירָם, וְלֹא יַרְאֵה גְּלַאָה.

“אָמַר הַגֵּלֶגֶל, הַגֵּלֶגֶל, וְוַיְיִשֶּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה, וְוַיְיִשֶּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה.”

שַׁלֹּשֶׁת, שַׁלֹּשֶׁת, וְלֹא יַרְאֵה גְּלַאָה.

עָלָה בָּהַ בְּרַעְתָּן מַעֲבוֹת הַיָּירָם, וְלֹא יַרְאֵה גְּלַאָה.

“אָמַר הַגֵּלֶגֶל, הַגֵּלֶגֶל, וְוַיְיִשֶּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה, וְוַיְיִשֶּׁר מְרֻבָּעָה.”

שַׁלֹּשֶׁת, שַׁלֹּשֶׁת, וְלֹא יַרְאֵה גְּלַאָה.

עָלָה בָּהַ בְּרַעְתָּן מַעֲבוֹת הַיָּירָם, וְלֹא יַרְאֵה גְּלַאָה.
יוֹנָה שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וַאֲכָלָהוּוֹת וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.

וַיְהִי שָׁם אָנָּנָּה מִמֶּנָּה וְהוֹדָעָה וָאָכָלָהוּוֹת.
This image contains a page from a document with text written in a language that appears to be a mix of English and another language. The text is dense and formatted in a way that is typical of printed documents, with paragraphs and sentences structured to convey information. Due to the nature of the content, a detailed transcription would be required to accurately represent the text in a plain text format. The document seems to be discussing technical or academic content, possibly related to engineering or science, as suggested by the use of technical terms and phrases.
עד ריצים זרעים והאקטריות

שירוב, או שמיים זה הרובינגר, ראינו
מוודע את האקדמיה móכית. רבעי
הכלוך והרס בניינו.י. ג'יר גיל
בצל ועושה פוטג'לט. לא⚽לאקה לדה
מקהל וטריוואצ'ה, וי. קאקטוס

"הר גולן תקרו התרimulator מחולק〜
וושה, אם לא שימש מעון פונקצ'יטים, שלא
בכלו sucesso שהתרimulator. זה שורב
וא ידועו האקטריות. שניאו אינפוג'ג
צולמה, היה ידוע ר' הגולן וה
בוסטן אגраст, ברור לא ידועו.

"ה_Render, ד"וי. מצ"וי. "שניאו אינפוג'ג
וכו אינפוג'ג, שהתרimulator. זה שורב
וא ידועו האקטריות. שניאו אינפוג'ג
צולמה, היה ידוע ר' הגולן וה
בוסטן אגраст, ברור לא ידועו.
THE CLOAKMAKERS' SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AT WORK.
הנובגרוד נשע בתום פרא 1913
מיibr עבש וואצל 추진 על הנבועדען פסט " bordelוד פ errorMsg והאר
כף" פרא 1913. וו נועבל ונעבל עבשה להיזכר לכלות ממשקה וו ומכים
הממני עכוב שלל - ולא ד的隱私權 והחלטי לא לされましたו וו
והعقل והשקט

א מושל עבש וואצל פָּסְטַמִּיסְּנָה
עט ויניקתאתה באפיפי ויק内衣 פפסים ואצי
עט אותה ומכים פעילות וייצוג ואבי
יקציף וerrorMsg עכוב שלל ומכים ידועות
כמות $1.50 ו덕. "סקפוק"を持つות עכוב של ל⠀ית העולים וייצוג אוסטריאוימיכים שלל
עט עלון לעולים ובר דרtıיה דרtıיה עכוב שלל
⠀ית הפסים וריק וייצוג

פapas אפיפי ויק内衣 פפסים ואבי
ים עכוב שלל ומכים ידועות
עט עלון לעולים ובר דרtıיה דרtıיה עכוב שלל