The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 3, Issue 2

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:

Shall We Raise the Per Capita?—John A. Dyche.

Critics In a Hurry to Condemn—Josephine Casey.

The Idealists (story)—Gertrude Barnum.

British Labor Notes—Ben Turner.

Attitude of Socialists to Trade Unions.

The Situation at Cleveland.

Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

Our Locals in Toronto, Canada.

Quarterly Meeting of G. E. B.

Financial Statements of Locals 1 and 9.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN ENGLISH AND YIDDISH

by the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

OFFICE: 32 Union Square, New York City.

Lipshitz Press, 49-51 Lafayette St., N. Y.
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

Names and Addresses of Local Secretaries, Business Agents and Headquaters

1. N. Y. Cloak & Suit Operators—B. Fried, Sec'y, Office, 121 E. 10th St.
2. Philadelphia, Pa., Cloak & Skirt Makers—M. Sandler, Sec'y, 1848 E. Monmouth St.; Max. Garden, Sec'y, 290 N. 10th St.
4. San Francisco Cloak Makers—B. Brown, Sec'y, 220 Golden Gate Ave.
5. N. Y. Cloak & Suit Tailors—A. Geyer, Sec'y, Office, 112 E. 10th St.
8. Boston, Mass., Cloak Pressers—D. Setz, Sec'y, 15 Garden St.
11. Skirt Makers Union—A. Wax, Sec'y, 2948 S. Sheridan Ave.
12. Chicago, 111., Cloak & Suit Finishers—Hyman Israel, Sec'y, 2948 S. Sheridan Ave.
13. Toronto, Ont., Ladies' Tailors—E. Lazare, Sec'y, 3038 Ethel St.
14. N. Y. Rain Coat Makers—J. Israel, Sec'y, 212-4 Agnes St., cor. Elizabeth.
17. N. Y. Reeder Makers—J. Rosen, Sec'y; M. Leader, Organizer, Office, 81 Delancy St.
19. Cleveland, Ohio, Skirt Makers—A. Rosner, Sec'y, 18 Prince Arthur, West.
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36. Buffalo, N. Y., Ladies' Garment Workers—A. Madov, Sec'y, 163 Cedar St.
38. Toronto, Can., Cloak & Skirt Pressers—E. Gsell, 505 Elm St.
40. Chicago, Ill., Skirt Makers Union—Isaac Levin, Sec'y, 1817 Washburne Ave.
41. Detroit, Mich., Ladies' Garment Workers Union—H. Altman, 140 Macomb St.
42. Toledo, Ohio, Ladies' Garment Workers—Rose Whiting, Sec'y, 115 E. State St.
43. Winnipeg, Man., Can., Ladies' Garment Workers—A. Geller, Sec'y, 605 Elm St.
44. Cincinnati, Ohio, Cloak & Skirt Pressers—A. Bermon, Sec'y, 1032 Wesley Ave.

(Continued on Page 19)
Shall We Raise the Per Capita?

By John A. Dyche

At the last meeting of the General Executive Board held in Chicago, it was decided to submit the question of raising the per capita to 8 cents to a referendum vote of all the members. Upon this being carried 5 cents will be applied towards a general strike fund and strike benefit will be paid directly by the International Union, while 3 cents will go towards the general office and organizing expenses.

Before the Boston Convention of 1910 there could be no question of the International Union undertaking to pay benefits. First, it would have been necessary to introduce a higher per capita. But our locals were then in such a chronic financial state that even the present per capita of 2½ cents was a great strain upon them.

At the convention, however, we had all felt that the position of the locals had improved so far as to warrant the raising of the per capita to 8 cents per week for the purpose of direct payment by the International Union of strike and death benefits. Accordingly a special committee was appointed to make a searching inquiry into the project. The committee has since presented a report making very moderate recommendations. But the feverish organizing activity into which the organization was plunged soon after the great strike of 1910 prevented the idea from being carried out.

At the Boston convention when the organization was no more than one-tenth of its present size the men at the head saw in this reform a means of strength and consolidation. How much more important is the direct control of strikes and payment of strike benefits by the International Union now, that a vigorous movement is on throughout the land for bringing into line all the workers in the trade?

A few individual members here and there believe that the payment of strike benefit by the International Union should be applicable to the small locals only, and the argument in support of this strange notion is that the big locals can take care of themselves.

This argument only betrays the little-mindedness or rather selfishness of those members. Certain it is that the majority of our members who rightly conceive the object and mission of an International Union do not share such antiquated and short-sighted beliefs. The very principle of an International Union is to unite in a bond of brotherhood all the local unions of which it is composed and to help them to obtain proper working conditions by the application of a uniform method and one law for big and small
locals alike. To have one law for big locals and another for small locals would be impossible, were it not so absurd. By adopting such a proposition our International Union would render itself the laughing stock of organized labor everywhere.

In a trade like ours the interests of the big locals absolutely demand that this change should be speedily made. The interests of our New York members require that the labor conditions prevailing in New York should become the rule in every center where the ladies’ garment trade is carried on; so that to maintain their trade conditions it is necessary to bring about the same conditions in other centers, and this can only be done by means of a national defense fund such as the raising of the per capita would afford.

In order to level up the labor conditions in other centers it is necessary to organize the trade in such states as Massachusetts, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, and other places where cloak and skirt factories are found. But merely to organize the employees is to make only a beginning. Organized employees are resisted and discriminated against by the employers and strikes follow. And the question is: Who is to finance these strikes?

Under the present per capita there can only be one answer to the question: The duty will devolve on the locals affiliated with the Joint Board of New York. It is a perfectly reasonable answer. And as new locals are springing up and local conflicts are unavoidable, it must be expected that the bigger and richer locals should bear the burden of these conflicts.

But even in New York there are local unions whose funds would be inadequate to maintain their members in time of strike. This is true even of Local No. 10; to say nothing of other locals, as, for example, the pressers of Brownsville, Local 68. These locals are not lying by for a rainy day. Their expenditure necessarily or unnecessarily equals and at times exceeds their income. The fun of the story is that they do not make provision for the future, because they rely on the support of the International Union, which under the present system of small per capita must appeal to the few large New York locals. They reject the idea of raising the dues or paying a higher per capita because, forsooth, “the International Union is rich enough and in the event of a strike would certainly not leave us out in the cold,” they say. Yet when a strike occurs the International Union is compelled to go “begging” to the Joint Board. Thus is encouraged a system of “begging” which however much some locals may be in love with, is not conducive to the welfare of the organization or to its permanent and assured progress.

The present per capita of 2½ cents a week per member is sufficient to keep up the General Office and provide a staff of organizers to look after the smaller Unions and to organize unions in districts where none are in existence. It enables the International Union to support the locals only morally, but not financially.

But the time has come when the function of every union, namely, the creation and administration of a defense fund, must no more be left in the hands of the locals, but must be performed by the International Union. All agitation and organizing work has for its object the securing of better labor conditions, and these can only be effectively secured when backed by the combined resources of the entire organization concentrated in a national defense fund. The present system of bare moral support has never gone very far and has in many cases
caused harm. It has encouraged some locals to act contrary to the laws of the International Union and to suffer defeat in consequence. Moreover, the system has been rendered obsolete by the record growth of membership within the last two years.

All the great trade unions of Europe and America have come to the conclusion after years of trying experience that in order to achieve better labor conditions they must concentrate their strength. They found that the best means of enforcing discipline and engendering loyalty to the organization, its laws and policies was the creation and maintenance of a general defense fund and the payment of various benefits by the central body.

Discipline is the soul of organization, but no organization can enforce it where members receive moral support only. No local union can have any effective control over its members unless they have financial interests therein. Neither can any International Union effectively control its locals whose claim upon it is only of the "moral" sort. In such cases the loyalty of the locals to the International Union is of a sporadic and capricious nature, dependent upon the good will of local officers and leaders. Only then do the members feel a direct interest in their International Union when every member pays for and expects certain benefits therefrom.

The Situation at Cleveland

As Seen by One of the Employees on the Spot

The most remarkable factor in the situation at Cleveland, since the armistice has been proclaimed, writes a correspondent, is the fact that the long drawn out battle of 20 weeks has made no breaches in the union stronghold, and this notwithstanding the inability of many employees to secure employment. Such a result is very rare in the labor movement among the immigrant population. Not only have the old locals survived, but new locals have been organized as a direct outcome of the strike. (The writer here refers to the Hungarian and Bohemian locals which have recently been chartered by the International Union.)

Not only the leaders but a majority of the employees believe that the battle has not been fought in vain and feel confident of reaping the full fruit thereof in the near future. Quite a number of the largest manufacturers make no concealment of their dread of a renewed outbreak of the conflict which has been such a bitter pill for them to swallow. Not a few have shown themselves anxious to meet the wishes of individual employees. The employees, however, understand that this move on the part of the manufacturers is more out of fear of the Union than out of a desire to do them justice. Consequently, they strain every nerve to maintain the Union and render it even more impregnable in the future.

The workers also highly appreciate the efforts exerted and the sacrifices made on their behalf by the International Union, and they know the motive behind the heresays and slanderous statements spread by the enemy concerning the leaders. But the regular financial support during the strike and the relief still given by the International Union to the needy gives the lie direct to all reports of this kind. Let mischievous people pursue their slanders, the memory of the glorious work done here by the International Union will never fade from the minds of the employees.

The Cleveland Committee, consisting of Misses Gretrude Barnum, Emily Krial, Anna McGinty and Rebecca Fisher, touring on behalf of the Cleveland strikers, is doing excellent work.

Convention City Ballot papers

Local Secretaries must bear in mind that the result of the referendum vote in Cleveland city must reach the general office not later than March 1st, otherwise will not be counted with the returns. Voting papers must bear the seal of the local union.
The Cleveland Cloak and Skirt Manufacturers' Association are being bombarded with signed petitions, resolutions and other communications from buyers, merchants, salesmen and other sympathetic people of the cities and states around, requesting them to arbitrate their differences with the union employees and telling them of insistent and persistent demands everywhere for garments made under union conditions and agreements, as well as of the difficulties experienced in trying to take orders for their manufactured articles. The Cleveland strike has evidently educated public opinion and customers ask for garments made by those manufacturers of Toledo, Cincinnati and other New York firms who are in agreement with the union.

Joint Board of Sanitary Control

Interesting Report of District Manager S. Metz

Bulletin No. 5 of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Industry, issued this month, makes interesting reading. Thus among other things we learn that the Board will continue its campaign of education during the coming year. It will institute lectures in shops and halls, dealing with industrial hygiene and sanitation. During the coming year, the Board will undertake a medical examination of five hundred pressers, five hundred finishers, and five hundred operators, for the purpose of determining if possible the effect of their work upon their health, and with the facts thus gathered as a basis, will recommend necessary changes in working conditions.

This will represent the first study in occupational hygiene made under the auspices of the industry involved.

Referring to the necessity of continued control and serious responsibilities incurred by the representatives of the Union and the employers, the Bulletin rightly asks:

"Why, we ask, should all the burden fall upon the workers and the employers in the industry? Have the consumers no responsibility? Are they just passive spectators? Does the retailer have no responsibility, when he encourages sweat-shop labor by bargain sales, and forces his buyers to squeeze the manufacturer, who in turn must squeeze the laborer?"

The Bulletin contains an interesting report of sanitary conditions on the East Side and the progress achieved, which we quote in full:

"Manager Metz, of the Eastside district, embracing all downtown shops South of Houston Street, reports the following interesting figures for the last six months.

"On the first of July there were in his district 629 shops and 150 stores, a total of 779 shops. Of these 27 removed, 39 went out of business, 1 burned, and 3 were transferred, so there were left 563 shops and 150 stores. "Cloaks are made in 414, and skirts in 145. Shops belonging to independent manufacturers 246, to contractors, 295. "At the beginning of the season there were in the district only 195 shops with electric power. During this six months the union compelled the introduction of electricity in 310 shops, so that there are at present 509 shops having electric power, an increase of 125 per cent.

"In the 559 shops in this district there are working at present, 2,939 operators, 28 sample makers, 3,454 finishers, 1,212 skirt makers, 73 basters, 1,679 pressers, 309 cutters; altogether 9,694. In the 150 stores there are working 884 workers, and altogether this district contains 10,576 workers.

"During the last six months there were 1,916 complaints received, and 63 strikes called out—19 on account of electric power, and 28 on account of unsanitary conditions.

"The manager of the Tenth Street district, embracing all shops between Houston and Nineteenth Streets, reports that the number of workers in his district, at the end of 1911, were 11,209, working in 446 shops—cloak houses, 348; skirt houses, 98. In all these shops there are only 22 which have as yet no electric power. There are only 80 contractors in this district. The Manager's Office has received 3,938 complaints, and held 833 shop meetings."

Resolution by the Joint Board of New York

The following is a copy of a resolution adopted by the JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK AND SKIRT MAKERS' UNIONS OF NEW YORK, on the 9th day of January, 1912, and sent to all shop chairmen:
"WHEREAS, the law against locking doors of factories during working hours can be best enforced by unremitting vigilance on the part of the workers themselves.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that every shop chairman be instructed, whenever the door of any cloak factory will be closed during working hours, to demand of the employer that the doors be forthwith unlocked, and in the event of the employer refusing to immediately unlock the doors, it shall be the duty of the shop chairman to forthwith notify the office of the Union, and be it further

"RESOLVED that upon the receipt of such information, and after duly verifying the same, it shall be the duty of the managers of the respective districts to call upon the workers in the factory to quit their employment."

In the hope of receiving your co-operation in carrying out the spirit of the above resolution, we are,

Very truly yours,

JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK AND SKIRT MAKERS' UNIONS OF NEW YORK.

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**Attitude of Socialists to Trade Unions**

Our friend W. Mailly has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the trade unions in the columns of the New York "Call" against those socialists who hurl fire and brimstone against the A. F. of L. and the unions of which the Federation is composed.

While reading the venomous attack on organized labor by a certain Bouck White the question naturally arises: what is the strength of the following Mr. White and his like may still have in the Socialist Party? It is, however, consoling to know that Mr. Mailly, while deprecating the Civic Federation attitude of the A. F. of L. officials, utterly repudiates Mr. White and his confreres whose flood of verbal abuse and vituperation suggests either venality or gross ignorance of Labor's needs. One hopes that Mailly and those who think with him, represent the majority of the rank and file of the S. P.

As an example of the unmeasured and violent tone indulged in by White the following passages will prove instructive:

"Not only does trade unionism stand convicted of appalling violence; violence is a constituent part of its program. Socialism has shown here and there an inclination to tie up with trade unionism. Dearly will she repay it; for she thereby is made answerable for the wild deeds which are inseparable from the trade union plan and principle. Socialism fights through the balloting booth, and therefore peaceably.

"My charge against trade unionism is its absence of class consciousness. I am so religiously a Socialist that I account one who votes the Republican or Democratic ticket alien to me with a wide alienation.

"Trade Unionism and Socialism are rivals. We have toadied down to the A. F. of L., have fought the fights, have sorrowed with their sorrowings, thinking thus to win them. And with what result: They have missed no opportunity to slap us in the face; jeeringly they have turned us out of their conventions; sonorously they disclaim any alliance with us. I challenge you to call the statisticians to testify what percentage of the Socialist vote is trade unionist. The two are germinally different. Trade unionism is a job trust, and is congenially propitious to the trust idea everywhere.

"Trade unionism has outlived its usefulness. In its early days, when the potency of the ballot as an industrial weapon had not been disclosed, unionism was the only thing thought of. But the ballot weapon has now been discovered—and perfected. It presents an explosive compared with which nitroglycerine is child's toy.

"The time has come for Socialism to take a stand against the fool-headedness of the strike as an implement of industrial warfare—and that means against unionism also; for collective bargaining is possible only where the strike, or the terrorism of it, is the background. Unionism is not helping the working class forward of-day, but is keeping it back. It is making half of the workingmen criminals,
and the other half toadies. There is naught in trade unionism which could not be accomplished through Socialism, and tenfold more. It would be better for the toiler if the A. F. of L. went out of existence to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock."

To this virulent onslaught our friend W. Mailly, who for some time acted as manager of our Ladies' Waist Maker's Union, Local 25, makes a rather moderate reply. Like all moderate statements its strength consists in its very moderation. Mr. Mailly says in effect:

"I ask, who gave Mr. White the right to declare as a Socialist against trades unionism, as he did in the speech I have quoted?

"It is evident that Mr. White, like some others who have shot their ebullitions into capitalist editorial sanctums during the past few days, has no direct, practical knowledge of the trade union movement. He has probably never belonged to a union, or had occasion to, or ever even attended a trade union meeting in his life, except perhaps in the most perfunctory manner. He probably knows nothing of the actual workings of a union, or of the working conditions in the shops, factories and mills that impel the workers, out of self-preservation to organize into unions. To him, the class struggle, even if he accepts it in theory, which I doubt, is a purely theoretical affair and something that has never entered into his life as it has into the lives of the great industrial proletariat.

"So he knows nothing, and can appreciate nothing, of the hardships, the deprivation, the anxiety and misery that embitters, dwarfs and sacrifices the workers in their ceaseless scramble for the means of life for them and theirs. All this, I venture to assert, is a sealed book to Mr. White, or he would probably talk differently.

"He would have learned, with the class to which he would then belong, that the unions are not a sporadic thing called into existence out of caprice or to satisfy the personal ambitions of a comparatively few men. He would have learned that unions—the organizations of labor—are the outgrowth of economic necessities deeply rooted in the soil of a social system that produces the class struggle. He would have learned that the unions were born, not because of leaders, good, bad or indifferent, but because the workers needed them both as a means of defence against capitalist greed and rapacity and as a means to secure to the workers a larger portion of their product and to advance and uplift the conditions of the workers everywhere. And with all their faults and errors, the unions have done both these things and will continue to do them to the end of the chapter. Their capacity for accomplishment will be based upon the intelligence of their members and the statesmanship of their chosen leaders. Let those who would indict them for their blunders while pursuing their mission be careful to come into court with clean hands.

"What Mr. White does not see is that instead of Socialism being discredited by the McNamara affair, it is vindicated. Because we have always recognized the unions as a weapon in the class struggle and essential to the workers' welfare, we have sought to educate their members to the necessity and wisdom of augmenting their efforts on the economic field by united political action at the ballot box. We have sought to show them that with all the powers of government arrayed against them their larger aims would be vitiated and nullified. The long series of events that led up to this last dramatic manifestation has justified us in our position."

Don't Go to California

We are informed that agents from an unfair house in San Francisco are on their way to New York to decoy cloak makers to that city. Of course, there would be no harm for anyone going out there if the working conditions were favorable, but that is by no means the case. At present, only 2 or 3 shops in the cloak trade are working one or two days a week, while the rest of the shops are closed. The Spring season does not commence before March. Nor is it possible to find employment in other trades, for the labor market is overcrowded here much more than in New York. Cloak makers and ladies' tailors will therefore do well not to rely on glib-tongued agents and their false promises. Those who will disregard this warning will do so to their own injury.
Critics In a Hurry to Condemn
Come and Let Us Reason

By JOSEPHINE CASEY

Apropos of all this criticism directed against the International Secretary-Treasurer because of a speech made in Cleveland advocating the Democratic Candidate for Mayor, it may be well to call to the minds of our members two little incidents which occurred in Cleveland during the recent strike.

In the parades of the Cleveland Garment Workers, the Socialist members of the Union passed to the marchers so much red ribbon, red flags and floats, bearing socialistic sentiments that one prominent labor official of another union exclaimed, "This is not a Union fight. It is a Socialist fight!" The Republicans and Democrats among the labor leaders did not condemn our members who took advantage of this parade to advertise their allegiance to the socialist party. On the contrary, these republican and democratic leaders promptly snubbed the labor officials who had criticised the strikers. Not one word of censure did they utter against their brothers of the socialist faith.

The other incident took place at Luna Park in Cleveland on Labor Day, when the trade union candidate for mayor, a respected member of the Plumbers Union, who afterwards withdrew from the contest, was hissed unmercifully by the socialist members of our union. The other candidates for Mayor were applauded by them and given a respectful hearing. Even the Republican candidate, Mr. Hogen, who, as Director of Public Safety, during the strike, did absolutely nothing to prevent the police from handling our girls in such a manner that their flesh was marked with black and blue bruises, was treated with courtesy, while the trade union candidate was loudly hissed.

This action on the part of our socialist brothers cost the strikers a goodly sum in assessments from at least four of the largest locals who favored the trade union candidate. Yet, the brothers who were members of other parties generously went to these unions to make them realize that the hissing was not meant to be personal. Those who did it believed that they were helping the strikers by the act.

The question is: For whose benefit was the act of supporting the democratic candidate done? If we keep this in mind we will not be in a hurry to condemn, but rather to think carefully.

In our union there are people of all political beliefs, and even if the majority are socialists it does not give the comrades the right to dictate to or condemn others of different political faith.

The writer of this is one who speaks the name of Karl Mark with reverence, appreciating fully what he did for the workers, but she sees little in common between that great man and some petty souls who think they are socialists, but who are more like village gossips than people with a vision. One would think sometimes to hear the anvil chorus of knockers, that we were organized for the sole purpose of slamming each other. And then we expect our union to be a strong, solid defense against injustice! Let us get busy right away to stop the sort of thing which is weakening our organization. Tell the next fellow who has the knocking habit to keep his mind on those employers who have been fighting us hard and who like a devil rejoice when we quarrel among ourselves.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In accordance with the decision of the last Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board held in Chicago, at Briggs House, December 24-26th, 1911, all locals failing to pay the assessment levied by the Special Convention before February 15th, 1912, will be suspended from the International Union.

JOHN A. DYCHE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.
Editorial

As the members will learn from the minutes of the General Executive Board, it has been decided that a referendum vote be taken on the question of increasing the per capita from 2½ cents to 8 cents, 3 cents of which to be applied to office, organizing expenses and death benefit and 5 cents to a fund for the payment of strike benefit.

Precisely this proposal was embodied in the report of the General Secretary-Treasurer to the Boston Convention. The proposal was then debated at considerable length. Almost a whole session was devoted to a consideration of the matter. For it is quite usual with our people to talk much and do little. A special committee, consisting of delegates from New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, was appointed to sift the question thoroughly. After a number of meetings, entailing a heavy expense, and after a further investigation by paid experts, the committee handed in a report containing the same recommendations as made by the General Secretary-Treasurer at the Boston Convention a year before.

But before it was possible to adopt the plan, or refer it to a vote of the members, the Union became involved in the general strike at Cleveland. This strike has not yet been settled, only because the $300,000 paid by the International Union in strike benefits was not forthcoming until after repeated appealing, petitioning and begging of both locals and members. Unfortunately the donations from locals, extensive as they were, did not come in time and not when the pinch was greatest and in the last 10 or 12 weeks the payment of strike benefit had to be postponed from one day to another.

The General Office accounts show that from the time of the Boston Convention, June, 1910, until the end of October, 1911, when the armistice in the Cleve-
land struggle was declared, the 2½ cents per capita receipts amounted to more than $100,000. Had the per capita been increased to 8 cents at the convention the General office would have received close upon $350,000. Will anyone doubt that with this sum at its call the International Union could have won two such strikes? If instead of the $80,000 the General Office spent on the strike, we had $300,000, and a weekly assessment of 10 cents on the total membership in addition, there would have been no need to order the strikers back to work at the end of October, at a time when there was little to do in the shops.

We have dwelt on the Cleveland strike episode thus at length, because it affords an object lesson on this question of increased per capita, and also because we know that there is a certain opposition in the New York locals to any scheme of increased per capita being adopted.

The officers of these locals believe that they have achieved something out of the ordinary, when at the end of three months their treasuries show an increase of a few thousand dollars. But will the New York locals wait with creating a central fund till another struggle like that at Cleveland brings them to their senses, or will they perceive the necessity of forthwith realizing this vitally important reform? For, we do not know when and from what quarter an attack may come and must therefore lose no time in being prepared to meet it.

The present position of our International Union, with its self-centered and autonomous locals is a most backward and reactionary one. It is a game of "each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." It is exactly like the position of the feudal nobles in the European Kingdoms of the middle ages, when every lord fortified his own castle. All a powerful enemy need do was to attack and demolish each castle separately; or shall we liken our position to that of the American Indians who were divided in independent tribes, so that a few thousand united and well-drilled Europeans could easily vanquish and destroy the whole race?

"And what about the local treasuries?" some of the local executive partisans will ask. To this we reply that those locals which have created no fund till now will never have one in the future, while the big locals which have big treasuries now will in future have them all the same. In time of strike they are bound to make repeated calls upon their treasuries. The Cleveland strike has depleted the funds of the bigger locals to a greater extent proportionately than those of the smaller locals. Thus, while the four largest locals of New York have handed over more than one-half of their treasuries, Local No. 17 has performed an economical feat of expanding its treasury. This proves conclusively that the larger locals of New York, where most of the opposition to an increased per capita exists, stand to profit by the scheme. For an increased per capita and the payment of strike benefit by the International Union will impose the duty of contributing every week towards a central strike fund on all locals and all members alike.

This is undoubtedly the most important question for our locals and our press to consider. All other questions occupying their attention at present are of minor importance. The Cleveland strike has demonstrated how necessary it is for us to concentrate our forces and to become united financially against attack.

* * *

We are informed that the editor of the "New Post" has been waxing elo-
quently indignant touching our notes in our last month's issue. This shows that our comments have hit home. If this will cause him to be more careful in the future and to refrain from indiscriminate attacks upon American trade union leaders, with whose activities he is by no means familiar, we shall have achieved our object.

It is certainly a clever game on the part of some S. P. leaders to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the McNamara case to wreak vengeance on Sam. Gompers and other leaders of the American trade union movement, who deprecate the idea of making the A. F. of L. a sort of department of the S. P. We, however, doubt the advisability on the part of a trade union organ to join in this bait on the American labor leaders. If a union organ charges union leaders with being blind, how can we expect it to inspire loyalty and discipline in the minds of the members? The fact that most of the active members and leaders of the Joint Board are pronounced Socialists does not make that body a local of the S. P.

However much the members of a union may be inclined in the direction of socialism, they will nevertheless understand, if they are at all familiar with the labor movement, that the socialist party can never 'do the work of the unions any more, than the unions can do the work of the Socialist party. The activity of the one is political and that of the other should be economic. The trade union movement has not only its special interests but also its special viewpoint and its special atmosphere and for one movement to imitate the tactics of the other is, to say the least, ridiculous.

The present Protocol arrangements which take away from the employees of the Association the right to resist any injustice on the part of the employer by means of a strike can only be of real benefit to the members of our Organization when the men in the shops will be fully protected by the Board of Grievances from the displeasure of the employer they may incur in trying to uphold protocol conditions, in other words, when the Board of Grievances will rigidly enforce paragraph Six of the Protocol. For no one will assert that the Protocol conditions can be maintained by leaving them entirely to the good will of the employers.

The action, of late, on the part of the clerks and the members of the Board of Grievances representing the Association, in their contention, each time we bring up a case of discrimination against any of their members, that this is an interference on the part of the union with the right of the employers to hire and discharge, has in itself become a serious grievance against the Board of Grievances. This grievance became aggravated by the refusal of the Board to hear evidence of discrimination in the case of a firm which discharged sixteen out of a hundred of their employees, most of whom are admitted to be the best and also the oldest of the firm's workpeople. This short sighted policy on the part of the members of the Association may lead to unpleasant consequences, for we certainly will not maintain an arrangement with any body of employers that will protect them from strikes and enable them to maintain "discipline" in their shops by discharging any one who may object to make unsettled garments or other infringements of the union standards. To us it appears that the officers of the Association should
be as zealous in enforcing paragraph six of the Protocol as paragraph seventeen, for the Union cannot undertake the prevention of stoppage of work in Association houses unless our members are protected from unjust discrimination.

No wonder there is a strong element among the members of our Organization who believe that the only way to prevent discrimination is to take away the right of the manufacturer to discharge any of his employees. It is natural that an extreme contention on one side should create an opposite extreme on the other side and must eventually lead to serious complications. It is only when one side will respect the rights of the other that harmony can prevail. On the other hand it is imperative that the members should understand that they cannot prevent discrimination by denying the employer the right to discharge, for it is untenable and cannot be maintained, just as the contention of the employers that they have an absolute right to discharge under all circumstances. Both these extreme contentions of the employers and our members must be abandoned, the sooner the better.

This idea of denying the right of the employer to discharge, an idea unknown among American unions, originated among East Side Unions when they had to deal with small, outside tailoring contractors. In such establishments, with irresponsible employers, who occasionally took unexpected vacations with the pay of their employees, to deny them the right to discharge was undoubtedly a necessary policy. It is, however, worse than useless to set up this contention with the members of the Association, for we know that we cannot get it and this would only make matters worse.

Our policy with the Association must be clear and definite. The sooner we abandon hazy or untenable policies the better for the union.

Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board

The sixth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board was held at Briggs House, Chicago, Ill., on December 24th-26th, 1911.


Absentees: J. S. Greenberger, M. Hertzbach and Mary Martin.

President Rosenberg in chair.

Committee Reports

Committees appointed to investigate the appeal of Davis against the action of Local No. 17, expelling him from membership, the appeal of Brother Liebman against Local No. 10, charging him $25.00 initiation fee upon his rejoining the Union, and the appeal of L. R. Platz against Local No. 10, imposing a fine of $25.00, reported that in all these cases the locals were justified in their action.
grant a sum of money to the Chicago Joint Board for organizing work.

In a communication from the Chicago Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local No. 71, the Board was requested (1) to appoint a permanent organizer for that city to organize the Ladies' Garment Trade, (2) to use its influence with the Independent Ladies' Tailors Union in order to bring about its affiliation with the International Union, (3) to prepare and present a plan to the next Convention for the direct payment of strike benefit by the International Union.

Brother Teiger, of the Independent Ladies' Tailors' Union of Chicago attended, in a semi-official capacity, in response to invitation extended to a committee from his Union, and explained that the non-affiliation of his union with our International Union was due to the fact that the members were not in favor of being connected with the American Federation of Labor. They might, however, be converted to affiliation, should an effort be made in that direction. His union, aided by the Women's Trade Union League, was now engaged in organizing the girl dress makers of Chicago, and he inquired whether the International Union could support them financially in this work.

Brothers Glickman and Glassman of the Joint Board of St. Louis called attention to the position of the cloak makers of that city. The Manufacturers who had organized an association discriminated against the members and clearly aimed at the break up of their organization and therefore some of their members were agitating for a general strike.

Requests for organizers to be appointed were read from Philadelphia, Ladies' Tailors' Union of Albany, Local No. 20; Ladies' Garment Cutters' Local No. 53; Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New Haven, Conn., Local No. 22; Joint Board of Toronto and a request from the Rain Coat Makers' Union of N. Y., Local No. 20, to assist them in organizing their trade outside of New York.

Decisions upon Requests from Locals

The Board agreed to refer requests for organizers from Locals No. 20, 22, 30 and 63 and Joint Board of Toronto to President Rosenberg for action at his discretion.

To give to the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union of Philadelphia, Local No. 2, all necessary assistance in order to bring the strike at Slapin's shop to a successful issue.

To grant $200.00 to the Silk Suit and Waist Makers' Union of Philadelphia, Local No. 55, to enable them to maintain their locked-out members at Stern, Cohen & Co.

To instruct Brother Dyche to proceed to St. Louis for the purpose of interviewing the employers and if possible come to some understanding with them.

To inform the Wrapper and Kimono Makers' Union, Local No. 41, that the General Executive Board cannot sanction a general strike in that trade.

To submit to a referendum vote of the members the question of raising the per capita to eight cents a week, five cents of which is to be applied towards a permanent strike fund.

To donate $25.00 per week for ten consecutive weeks to the Joint Board of Chicago for organizing work in connection with their various locals.

Requests and Recommendations on Matters of General Interest

A lengthy report by Brother S. Elstein, submitted to the Board, referred to the condition of some of the locals of New York State, notably Albany, Troy and Syracuse and also Philadelphia, Newark, Atlantic City, N. J. and New Haven, Conn. The report announced the dissolution of the New York District Council, owing to the lack of interest in that body displayed by the locals composing it. The report also strongly emphasized the advisability of dissolving Local 11, in view of various irregularities charged against each other by members, and referred to conferences taking place between Locals No. 35 and No. 68 for the discussion of trade conditions and jurisdiction matters, and to the agitation for a general strike by locals No. 25, 41 and 82, respectively. Proceeding, the report made mention of the official Journal, the "Ladies' Garment Worker," and recommended that it make the journal popular and self-supporting, it being necessary to mail a copy to every member's address, and in order to meet the cost of its production, he proposed to raise the price of the constitution books from 8 cents to 25 cents per copy. This would include every members' annual subscription to the Journal, a copy of which he would receive free.

The following recommendations were submitted by the Cloak and Suit Tailors' Union of New York, Local No. 9: (1) That the Board do not sanction a strike in the Ladies' Waist trade but postpone the matter indefinitely; (2) That Article 3, Section 3, of the constitution be amended by the Board, giving...
the right of proportional representation to the locals having a large membership. The said local also requested the Board to revoke the charter of Local No. 11, to act on Resolution of the last convention to change the charter of Local No. 17, to embody the by-laws of the local unions in the International Constitution, to order a better and more endurable binding of the constitution books, and to have a different color due stamps for the locals affiliated with the N. Y. Joint Board.

Decisions on these Recommendations

Agreed to reject recommendation 1 by Local 9 on the ground that no local has a right to dictate to the G. E. B. as to whether a strike in any trade shall or shall not be sanctioned. (2) President Rosenberg, Secretary Dyche and Vice-President Amdur were appointed as committee to inquire into the question of amending Article 3, Section 3, of the constitution and if advisable to submit same to a referendum vote of all the members.

As to the points enumerated above, agreed to inform Local No. 9, that the request relating to Local No. 11, was in the hand of President Rosenberg; that no action could be taken on the resolution relating to Local No. 17 before the Special Committee appointed by a previous meeting brought in a report, that the matter relating to by-laws was not entertained for the reason that only one or two locals had by-laws. The other matters were referred to the General Secretary-Treasurer for action thereon.

Appointment of Committees

Brothers Frueisen, Local No. 10; A. Guyer, Local No. 9; M. Sandler, Local No. 2; J. Abramsky, Local No. 23; B. Fried, Local No. 1; H. Lubinsky, Local No. 35, and A. Halperin, Chairman of the Joint Board of New York, were appointed as committee to audit the accounts in connection with the Cleveland Strike.

The General Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-Presidents Kleinman and Witashkin were appointed as committee to inquire into Brother Elstein's recommendations relating to the official Journal.

Additional Committee Reports

Vice-President Polakoff reported that the Joint Committee of Locals 10 and 25 had arranged to have two mass meetings on January 8th, at Carnegie Hall and Cooper Union, respectively, and that the General Secretary-Treasurer, A. Block and Miss Josephine Casey were appointed a sub-committee to negotiate with the employers in the Waist and Dress Trade with a view of bringing about an understanding between the Union and the employers.

General Secretary-Treasurer reported that in his opinion the agreement drawn up by the committee contained demands on the Waist Manufacturers which the International Union could not stand for or indorse without due revision. The Secretary-Treasurer further reported that he was carrying on an educational campaign among the leading Waist and Dress manufacturers and has already succeeded in favorably impressing some of those who were bitterly opposed to the union. There was a possibility of bringing about an amicable settlement.

Upon motion agreed that the committee of five (5) examine the agreement and revise same if necessary.

Appointment or Organizers

President Rosenberg reported that during the past three months Miss Josephine Casey, Chas. Fromer, J. S. Greenberger, I. S. Feit, and H. Dubinsky had acted as regular organizers, S. Elstein attended to New York and vicinity and S. Martin was working in Boston temporarily.

Upon motion agreed to divide the field into 4 districts; the West with headquarters in Chicago, comprising Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Western Michigan, for which M. Katzman of Chicago was appointed; the middle west, with headquarters in Cleveland, comprising Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Buffalo, N. Y., Toronto, Canada, and Eastern Michigan, for which I. S. Feit of Cleveland, was appointed; the New England states, with headquarters in Boston, Mass., for which H. Dubinsky of Boston was appointed, and the New York district, including Eastern Pennsylvania.

The President and General Secretary-Treasurer were empowered to appoint an additional organizer to S. Elstein for New York City, if necessary. Miss Josephine Casey was appointed organizer of the women workers.

Next Convention

Toronto, Can., and St. Louis, Mo., were chosen as likely cities where to hold the next convention. These are to be submitted to a referendum vote in accordance with Article 3, Section 1.

The next meeting of the G. E. B. to be held in New York City.
Situation at Cleveland

Vice-President I. S. Feit reported at length on the situation at Cleveland. The men were in good spirits and the organization was growing steadily. The Bohemian pressers and the Hungarian workers respectively have constituted themselves into properly chartered Local Unions. The Cleveland committee, consisting of Misses Gertrude Barnum, Emily Krial, Anna McGinty and Rebecca Fisher, were doing good work and their agitation was very effective.

G. E. B. Upholds General Secretary's Action At the Cleveland Election

Upon motion agreed that the following resolution be embodied in the Sixth Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board.

"Whereas: The action of the General-Secretary-Treasurer during the Cleveland Strike, in supporting the candidacy of the Democratic nominee, Newton D. Baker, has called forth protests from some of the members of the International Union and sympathizers of the Socialist Party, and

Whereas: Local No. 92 of Toronto has gone to the extent of condemning the action of the General Secretary-Treasurer in the public press, therefore be it

Resolved: To inform the members of our International Union and Local No. 92 in particular, that the General Secretary, in supporting the candidacy of Newton D. Baker, has not done so of his own volition, but with the knowledge and consent of the International officers in charge of the Cleveland strike, and for which the General Executive Board, as a body, is responsible. The General Executive Board further wishes to inform its members that the International Union is not affiliated with any particular Political Party, but that it is ready to use its political influence to further the interests of its locals whenever the occasion arises. The General Executive Board further wishes to express its regret at the hasty action of Local No. 92, Cloak Pressers' Union of Toronto, rushing to the public press to express its disapproval against the action of one of the General Officers, instead of filing charges against him in accordance with Article 8, Sections 1 to 7 inclusive."

Complaints and Appeals

Agreed that the appeal of Brother Horowitz of Local No. 10, against a fine of $10.00 be referred back to the Local with the request that the Local be more lenient to him.

That the Ladies' Garment Cutters of Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 58, be informed that Chas. Hope, not being a ladies' garment cutter, was admitted to membership illegally; therefore if they fail to exclude him from membership within seven days, their charter will be revoked.

That the appeal of Brother A. Levine, of the Ladies' Tailors' Union of Baltimore, Local No. 34, be referred to President Rosenberg.

Upon motion agreed to present Brother H. D. Thomas, Secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, with a fitting testimonial for his valuable services during the Cleveland strike.

Upon motion agreed to grant the General Secretary-Treasurer a four weeks' vacation and a gratuity of $100.00 for expenses in view of his strenuous work during last summer which had impaired his health.

Upon motion agreed to inform all the affiliated locals that any locals failing to pay the 50 cents assessment, levied by the Special Convention for the Cleveland strike, on or before February 15th, 1912, will be suspended from the International Union.

First Anniversary of Our Toronto Locals

By a Correspondent

On December 30th, 1911, our locals in Toronto celebrated their first anniversary as locals of our International Union. Prior to their affiliation the cloak makers of that city existed as an Independent Union, but their success as an organization dates from December 30th, 1910.

We have now in that city two locals: Local No. 14, comprising cloak operators, tailors and cutters and Local No. 92 composed of cloak pressers.

The unions are proud of the fact that most of the employees of the various shops are organized. The manufacturers recognize and deal with the Union officially. One factory, the largest of its kind in the United States and Canada, familiarly called "Eton's Shop," employs about 2,000 cloak and skirt makers. Hitherto the employees of this shop looked askance at the organized workers of smaller workplaces, regarding the head of their concern as an ideal employer and a philanthropist existing only for his workpeople. Of late, however, the influence of the Union began to break through the atmosphere of content surrounding this extensive factory and a large
number of employees have joined the Union in the conviction that they have been deceived by their own imagination. In union circles it is anticipated that before very long "Eton's" may become a thorough union shop with union conditions. Feverish organizing activity also prevails among the English-speaking employees who are fast falling into line.

The growing influence of the Union is illustrated by the following noteworthy incident: The organized cloak makers of Toronto have suffered from a designer who was a man after the heart of the worst employers, acting as their slave-driver and tool. This man persecuted, terrorized and hampered union employees on any and every occasion. The other day when he turned up in one of the shops his appearance was the signal for a walkout of all the employees which lasted 24 hours, and the strikers did not return to work until this union hater was dismissed and has now left the city altogether. This victory has enhanced the prestige of the Union and many work people are flocking to the organization.

The anniversary has taken the form of a banquet given to members and friends of the Joint Board of Toronto Locals. Vice-Presidents Feit and Dubinsky represented the International Union. The utmost enthusiasm and good cheer prevailing at the gathering are unmistakable signs of future progress.

British Labor Notes

Stirring Industrial Times

By BEN TURNER

The new year sees old England passing through stirring industrial times. The cotton weavers of Lancashire have been making history, having enrolled scores of thousands of non-unionists during 1911. In some towns 999 out of every 1,000 have been brought within the fold, and a non-unionist weaver in some towns is a rarity. In one town only one man and his wife were outside the association, in another town only one man. The weavers' unions in the two towns concerned, not to be thwarted in their union work by three persons, declined to work with them, they appealed to the persons to join the union but in vain, they appealed to the employers to use their influence in the same direction, but without success, and as a final result they put in a week's notice to cease work, being determined not to work with such people.

The Cotton Lords seeing an opportunity for staving off a request for a general advance of 5% in wages made much to do about this alleged attack upon individual liberty, and accordingly gave 140,000 weavers in north-east Lancashire, a week's notice that unless two strikes were ended they would close down the mills. This they did and the new year holidays were spent by the weavers in a restful fashion. After a week's stoppage, with most of the members and part of the public against the operatives, the Government, through their industrial council, intervened, meetings were held in separate rooms of the separate sides with Government Officials as intermediaries, and after several days of talk the dispute was ended in a compromise. The employers had a two-fold object in view in causing the lockout, one was to stave off a live per cent, advance and the second and more important was to use up the stocks and to raise prices for cloth, in readiness for the expected boom in the cotton trade.

The lockout has been a marvellous lesson in the value of trades organization, for the 140,000 locked out weavers were neither cast down nor dismayed, as their union funds to- totalled nearly £1,000,000 and they were therefore able to face a ten weeks lockout with equanimity. In some of the homes the strike pay for the family would come to £8 or £4 ($15 or $20) and scores of the operatives, in stead of staying at home during the lockout, went to rest at the seaside, while the Music Halls and places of amusement in the various towns were crowded each night with operatives who, thanks to the Union, were enjoying the compulsory stoppage the employers had created.

Impending Strike of 600,000 Miners

Another great dispute is expected to arise about the end of February, as over 600,000 miners are balloting upon the question of laying down their tools unless the employers will
grant a minimum wage. The miners Federation of Great Britain have had numerous conferences with the coal masters association, but they so far have failed to secure this desirable minimum. The operatives ask for a standard daily wage, and no doubt the trouble will be settled, either with a strike or without, upon the lines of some payment being made for each day. Abnormal places, faulty strata, waiting for cars or wagons, bad air ways, falls of roof, and other things make it almost impossible for some miners on piece rates to earn more than a shilling or two (25 to 50 cents) per day. The miners demand payment for the time worked in such places, and judged by the temper all round they are going to get it. The organization is splendid, the finances are in good condition, but the outlook as I write indicates a long and keen fight. Public opinion is undoubtedly on the side of the miners.

Net Result of Railway Strike

Now that the railway dispute is settled, some of the chief companies have been granting advances of wages and a reduction in the hours of labor. They are, however, making the public pay through the nose, for not alone railway freight charges, but the ordinary railway fares for passenger traffic have been materially advanced, and the railway companies will no doubt get the lion's share out of the changes. The four railwaymen's unions are still talking about amalgamation, but at present there seems little prospect of this desirable result being attained. The grade distinctions are unfortunately responsible for this. The new Conciliation Boards set up are far superior to the 1907 Boards, in so far as full trades union recognition is secured, and the men's official can meet the employers' representatives around the Conciliation table.

Another Advance Towards Socialism

As the old year went out the National Telephone Co., a private monopoly, controlling the telephone system of Great Britain, ceased to be and the state took over the whole business the first moment the new year was ushered in. This silent revolution from private to state ownership occurred without the slightest hitch and another advance towards socialism was made. The whole of the ordinary working employees, numbering a few score thousand, became Civil Servants, and no doubt in a year or two the public will reap a benefit from state ownership while the employees will secure better wages and working conditions.

The Idealists

By Gertrude Barnum.

At one end of a ramshackle attic studio Millicent stood at an easel, palette and brushes in hand, studying a huge, half-finished, allegorical canvas, entitled "WRECKAGE." At the other end of the room sat Patsy, on the floor, surrounded by scraps of water-color Cupids, linked hearts and turtle doves.

"Oh, very well, if you are willing to prostitute your talents and desecrate art to do such tawdry work!" said Millicent, adding a bit of foam to a relentlessly stationary wave.

"The rent's due Monday," replied Patsy, feverishly sketching arrows Cupids' bows, and touching up wreaths, scrolls and lovers' knots. "I don't know how we'll get the price, except on valentines. Now is the time, if we're to be ahead of the season."

"You do as you please. For my part I'd rather starve than give up my ideals!"

"Humph! One of my ideals is not to starve."

"Most geniuses do starve."

"That's where their screws are loose."

"But they leave wonderful works of art, like coals of fire, on the head of a cruel world."

"Oh! Speaking of coals of fire reminds me," Patsy got up and threw a stick of wood on the fire, then set about getting supper.

A week later it was Patsy who stood before the easel. She was surveying with satisfaction her latest masterpiece, "THE HEARTH-SIDE," and singing in cheerful tones "I polished up the handle so carefully, that now I am the ruler of the Queen's navee." when the door opened to admit Millicent, who flung herself upon the nearest cot and burst into a paroxism of sobs.

In an instant Patsy was on her knees beside her friend, taking out hatpins, and caring the dejected head and shoulders. "Was 'Wreckage' refused too?" she asked.

"It's just because I won't compromise with
the vile public taste! It's because I always insist upon aiming high!" There surely was nothing high about Millicent's spirits, as she threw out these bitter phrases.

"Listen, dear," Patsy produced a handkerchief, which was sorely needed by the unappreciated genius at the moment. "Perhaps there's something else the matter with 'Wreckage.' You know we're always talking about the message of art. Perhaps the real trick is to put the message into a language the public can read. Maybe we ain't too high. Perhaps, even, we may put our mark so high above the common herd that we can't quite see it ourselves, and don't quite hit it either."

"But I've spent my last cent on all that 'Marine Blue'!"

"Cheer up and listen, my young and gifted friend and fellow sufferer. Hearken to me and do not drop dead with the shock. How, oh, how shall I break the news to you? I've sold 'THE HEARTSIDE'—not our happy home,—but the picture. Cross my heart and hope to die if I haven't."

Millicent opened moist eyes in wide astonishment, as Patsy went on to explain the miracle.

"You know that fellow we call 'The Black Prince,'—big shouldered stunner, junior partner in the valentine firm? Well, it turns out that he is an art critic, and paints a little himself. When I took the valentines in, he kept me, to show me a sketch he'd just finished,—study in oil,—and we got talking,—and—he asked to come and see my 'great works'—and—he's just gone." Patsy stopped for breath and grew pink as she proceeded. "I liked him. And I liked the way he talked, straight for the bulls-eye."

"'How much will you take for this?' he asked, picking out 'HEARTSIDE.'"

"'Fifty dollars?' he suggested."

"'I nearly fainted, of course, but managed to say I'd take him up."

"Then he made a few remarks about my taking him up,—said he wished I would take him up, and all that kind of thing, you know—"

Millicent rose, to study 'The Hearthsid' with new respect, and Patsy added over her shoulder.

"Honestly, I'm not ashamed to paint what people like. I'd rather than not. I'd rather paint the really good things they like. They do like the best art, if the subject is one that appeals to them, a homely, warm, human subject. It would be a great deal more fun for me to be able to send people round a few cheerful sparks while I'm on this side of Jordan, than to scorch them all up with coals of fire, after I'm dead of starvation."

She got a large piece of brown wrapping paper from behind the wardrobe, where she had been saving it, and, as she wrapped up her masterpiece, wound up with emphasis.

"I want to be an idealist, of course, as long as I live. But I don't want to be the kind of idealist that sleeps on park benches."

**Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories**

**DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**

no matter what its name, unless it 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.
QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF CLOAK OPERATORS' UNION, LOCAL No. 1
Ending December 31st, 1911

RECEIPTS

Due Stamps
Constitution Books
Initiation Fees
Assessments
General Assessments
Fines
Security
Total Income
Balance, Oct. 15, 1911
Grand Total

EXPENSES

Salaries
Rent—Office and Meeting Rooms
L. O. W. for Due Stamps
Constitution Books
Supplies
Donations to Members and Organizations
Strike Benefit
Stationery and Printing
Advertisements
Joint Board for strike benefit
Office Expenses and Miscellaneous
Carfares and Expenses
Postage
Telephone Bills
Entertainment
Security returned to Members
Fines returned to Members
Expenditures for Special Convention
Expenses Finance Committee
New charger
Towel Supply Co
Salaries to Section Sec'y
Balance, Electric Fans
Committees, Shop Meetings, etc.
Primary and Election Expenses
Insurance
Due to other Organizations
Price Committee
Naturalisation League

Total Expenses
Total Receipts

Balance, Jan. 2, 1912

BANKS

State Bank
S. Jarmulowsky
German Savings Bank
M. & L. Jarmulowsky
Jefferson Bank
Manhattan Saving Institution
Union Square Bank
Citizen Saving Bank
Public Bank
Balance Chk. Acc. and in hand

Examined and passed by Finance Committee:

SALOMON STETTLER
LOUIS KARAS
SAMUEL J. RINGER, Chairman
H. W. SHOSTAK, Accountant
F. BLITZER, Bookkeeper
B. FRIED, Financial Sec'y

MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT

Total Members, Oct. 15, 1911: 13,475
New Members: 136

Transferred and left trade: 79

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF CLOAK & SUIT TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL No. 9
Ending December 31st, 1911

INCOME

Due Stamps
Due Books
Defence Fund
Cleveland Assessments
Initiation Fees
Fines
Interest on Loans
Premium on Bond
Loans on Account

Total Income
Balance from last report

EXPENSES

I. L. G. W. for Due Stamps
Supplies
Committees
Salaries
Joint Board for 177,539 stamps @ 5c
Joint Board for half initiation fee
Joint Board for strike benefit
Joint Board for button
Telegraph Company
Postage, Stationery & Printing
Rent, Office, Sections, Mass Meetings
Advertisements
Circulars (distribution)
Initiation Fee (returned)
Error in Public Bank
Metropolitan Protective Co
Badges, Labor Day Parade
Furniture, Fixtures and Repairing
Ice and Fuel
House Cleaning
Miscellaneous
On Uncollected Stamps
Carfares
Donations to striking members
Donations to Members
Donations to other Organizations
Donations for Cleveland Strike
Assessments
Dues to other Organizations
Advanced to International

Total

ASSETS

Cash, Balance Open & Closed Accounts
City Bonds
Loans from Joint Board
Loans and Sundry Items
Rent Deposit
Deposit on Young Men's Co

Total

Audited and found correct by Rubin Bernstein, Rubin Shein and Peter J. Frey, Finance Committee:

MORRIS DEITCH, Chairman; H. W. SHOSTACK, Accountant; A. GUERI, Secretary.

Members accepted during this quarter:
106 at $25.00; 5 at $20.00; 32 at $15.00; 11
at $10.00; 74 at $5.00; 12 at $2.00; 13 at $1.00;
5 at $1.00; 24 rejoined on withdrawals and
transfers; no charge by order of the
Executive; 1 transfer from Paris; 12 from
Local No. 1; 1 from Local No. 41; 1 from
Local No. 11; 1 from Local No. 40; 1 from
Local No. 14; 7 from Local No. 17; 4 from
Local No. 29; 2 from Local No. 41; 1 from
Local No. 33; 16 from Local No. 25; 2 from
Local No. 29; 1 from Local No. 33; 1 from
Local No. 44; 1 from Local No. 10; 1 from
Local No. 41; 1 from Local No. 72; 2 from
Local No. 74; 5 from Local No. 79—Total, 412.

City Bondholders—AGE OF MEMBERS

AGE

SEX—Male, 284; Female, 129.

TRADE—Tailors, 158; Finishers, 191; Alteration Tailors, 84.

$14,772.35
53.30
1,490.99
3,652.50
1,236.25
64.95
15.00
130.45
$8,321.98
21,138.83
$42,244.81
$12,157.49

$729.00
284.42
3,200.00
49.00
5.30
1,066.00
342.40
18.74
61.60
4,926.45
57.24
241.50
4.07
23.30
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$19,185.99

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$86,632.09

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THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

19


102. Montreal, Can., Raincoat Makers Union—L. Cohen, Sec'y, 1209 City Hall Ave.

103. Cleveland, O., Bohemian Cloak & Skirt Pressers' Union—S. Kalal, Sec'y, 4553 E. 76th St.

104. Cleveland, O., Hungarian Cloak & Skirt Makers' Union—John Zalla, Sec'y, 396 Bridge Ave.

JOINT BOARDS & DISTRICT COUNCILS.

Joint Board of New York—M. Pearlstein, Secretary; Office, 76 East 10th St.

Joint Board of Philadelphia—Max Amdur; Office, 30 North 10th St.

Joint Board of Boston, Mass.—M. Kurland, Secretary, 34 North Russell St.

Joint Board of Cincinnati—Miss Emma Betz, Secretary, 666 Eddle Road, Clifton Heights.

Joint Board of St. Louis—Jacob Glickman, Business Agent, Fraternal Bidg., 11th & Franklin Ave.

Joint Board of Cleveland—S. Frankfurth, Secretary, 1609 East 48th St.

Joint Board of Baltimore—M. Hertzbach, Secretary; Office, 131 East Baltimore St.

Joint Board of Albany & Troy—S. Bermon, Secretary, 10 Roosevelt St., Albany, N. Y.

Joint Board of Chicago—H. A. Barton, Secretary; Office, 1152 Blue Island Ave.

Joint Board of Montreal, Canada—J. Slobodsky, Sec'y, 250 Harrison, 528 St., Dominique St.

District Council of New York—S. Elstein, Sec'y, Headquarters, 52 Union Square.

District Council of Philadelphia—Simon Davidson, Sec'y, 556 Mifflin St.

District Council of Toronto—H. R. Barton, Sec'y, Labor Temple, 14 Church St.

Secretaries of Local Unions are requested to note, that from Jan. 25 the price of constitution books have been raised 2 cents a copy. These will now be 10 cents a copy instead of 8 cents.

Manufacturers using our union label

On Waists

H. Frank & Co., 33 West 17th Street, New York City.
Solomon & Steiner, 118 West 27th Street, New York City.

On Cloaks and Suits

Spies & Alper, 174 Springfield Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.
מדע תסכלת 요שים פרא...:

1. הנחת מילוי
2. תיאור פירוט
3. מתן כלים
4. ביצוע תרגילי פירוט
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במג从严治 והشرح של הדרישה להבנת התוכן

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עדת ושטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב

ברומזים ובקפרסום

ושטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב

הائف, ינואר 2012

בי-זאת נünchen את המנהל של חנותו החמלה, פטישני, מחברת ושטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב, אשר הינה את החנות בה נמצאת בפתח ה朋友们对 החנות של שטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב. החנות הינה את החנות היחידה בפתח ה朋友们对 החנות של שטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב, אשר הינה את החנות היחידה בפתח ה朋友们对 החנות של שטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב, אשר הינה את החנות היחידה בפתח ה朋友们对 החנות של שטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב, אשר הינה את החנות היחידה בפתח ה朋友们对 החנות של שטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב, אשר הינה את החנות היחידה בפתח ה朋友们对 החנות של שטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב, אשר הינה את החנות היחידה בפתח ה朋友们对 החנות של שטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב, אשר הינה את החנות היחידה בפתח ה朋友们对 החנות של שטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב, אשר הינה את החנות היחידה בפתח ה朋友们对 החנות של שטרואל ס עסקיםioskיו בהארד מיסרב, אשר הינה את החנות היחידה בפתח ה朋友们对 החנות של שטרואל סуще.png
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ठर लिरव गर्मार औ रथकुर

मलिकस दोथ ददाल दुर्देबकत शंकर जी

तहसूल बहू बलि बाणि बाणि लकक्त नारायण

तरहसौ शंकर रेष्टरूद्दीप दलरत राजा शंकर.

अती विजयि ररस रजा निकाल रिता अनुज।

यदि तैयार दोथ नायि नायो अनुजम्।

दुर्देबकत रहस्यता लकरते कर्त्ता बाणि।

उसने इस दोथ मलिकस को राजा शंकर के नाम पर दमक दिया।

यदि तैयार दोथ नायि नायो अनुजम्।

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उसने इस दोथ मलिकस को राजा शंकर के नाम पर दमक दिया।
دع فلسطين وكرامة

في هذا الجزء من السطر الأول، نذكر أن documento هو نص باللغة العربية.

نسعى للوصول إلى مستقلية فلسطين، ولا يمكن أن نغفل أن المستوية تظل كبيرة.

نحن نشعر بالذنب في الثوابت والتحايزات، ونحن نعمل على تحسين الوضع الحالي.

أرجو أن تكون هذه النقطة واضحة ومشروعة.

عاجزون عن التعبير عن مشاعرنا.

ثورة فلسطين

بشكل عام، نريد أن نستمر في الحوار والعمل حتى نصل إلى النتائج المطلوبة.
הערכה: המחבר, רועי טלוב: ג'ייזה אוניברסיטה, באתר מאגר מחקרים אוניברסיטאי.}


diy M bureaucracy. This is a short task management system. It's also a tool for keeping track of your schedule. It can be very useful for people who have a lot of tasks to do.

This task management system is designed to help you keep track of all your tasks, and it's very easy to use. You can set reminders for each task, and it will automatically update your schedule as you complete each task.

One of the best features of this system is that it can be customized to fit your needs. You can add new tasks, remove old ones, and even change the order of your tasks.

Overall, this is a very useful tool for anyone who needs to keep track of their tasks. It's easy to use, and it's very reliable. It's definitely worth trying if you're looking for a new way to manage your schedule.
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デンハイクノソウシ組合ノノ対策シテ

デンハイクノソウシ組合ノノ対策シテ
 coisa הנכונה הוא לא לנסות להבינה. אם לא ניתן להבין את התוכן, יש לפנות למıntן הממסד או לתומך כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן למצוא בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן למצוא בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן למצוא בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן למצוא בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן למצוא בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן gezocht בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן gezocht בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן gezocht בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן gezocht בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן gezocht בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדومة כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן gezocht בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתן gezocht בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדومة כדי получить הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדومة כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדومة כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדومة כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, יש לפנות לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדومة כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, ישمتاز לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, ישمتاز לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדومة כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, ישمتاز לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדומה כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, ישمتاز לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדومة כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, ישمتاز לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדومة כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, ישمتاز לארגון או התוכן הממשלתי הדومة כדי לקבל הבהנה. אם לא ניתןبحث בדיקה או תמיכה, יש.Ribbon doomed to failure.
יָדִיעַת יָרֵךְ הַכָּלָה את רְפַעְלֵן מִיַּתְרִים זִיַּה
(מִיכְבָּרכִים וְאָכְבָּרֶים דַּיָּוָה וְלָגוּל)
מִן מִלְּלַכָּה
בֵּיתָא עֲסַקְתּאֶשְׁטָבָה רֶמֶׁדְהָיָה וָאֵלָה
ידע לירידות ובראש העוקץ

דבר פאתי ויאשהי 1549 ועיין지 (פז) אלא

רמיזתי פאתי א"סבב היא

ד"ח וודא ציון פאתי ה። ח"ופי

דר לRowCount נトップ: יד"חו פאתי יד"ח ילבט והיינו קם

וושב נעמני יהודים יד"ח ילבט והיינו קם. א"סבב

יד"ח וודא ציון פאתי ה። ח"ופי

דר לRowCount נトップ: יד"חו פאתי יד"ח ילבט והיינו קם

ובא יד"ח ילבט והיינו קם. א"סבב

דר לRowCount נトップ: יד"חו פאתי יד"ח ילבט והיינו קם

יד"ח וודא ציון פאתי ה። ח"ופי

דר לRowCount נ탑: יד"חו פאתי יד"ח ילבט והיינו קם

יתם ביצאם פאתי על ידיעתו ולפיIPP.
עד הילום וכריסטוס ווקר

ב ע "ז ר"מ ע"ג גלעד כורסלים, עיבוד תשובות ויתו

ונאלה במחנים של גלעד ושתו בברכתיות ויתו

ברק פברسياسات ויתו בברכתיות ויתו

שנה unseren, ודקל ודקל ודקל

דואור וברכתיות, דואור וברכתיות

לאחר שהונע בברכתיות, הובחנ decking במגזר

און ודקל ושנוי והם נחשכו

דואור וברכתיות, דואור וברכתיות

לאחר שהונע בברכתיות, הובחנ decking במגזר

און ודקל ושנוי והם נחשכו
Đế Lợi và Nỗ Rứt

...
י"ע ענומתיך הול עתixo אוייסטוע קלאס

מיר ברוך

ודע ל demande גרמניה
發布 ובעד

היום אוEVERYDAY

יתכן אחרון יום הקהילה

(which is not)

in the...
3. 
ואן ירי יוזרט וויב יבשעגוען
(3 מנה: "בָּשֵׁשְׁפָּטָתָב"
ותעמל וויביג מחר גוזראדמא
morganדבריק וסאמריה;)
ודחעד לשבץ ויבנירברע;
ויבניר ייביר ייבירמר רגשניר.
ואן ירי ר 사람ץ רעראב; 
שמענן ייבירברע צי די וויב; 
ואן ירי רראשץ רעראב;
איייר הנעופה מן צוזעך;
שארו, דוקס בין, יינגס מן אקק; 
ציפעומ! וננער הוקס רואגדנ; 

4. 
ורף די מיטעט, ייפוריפ; ייבירמרור; 
יאן ירי אמאס מן ייב圍ט, 
טמס ויר ליבר מיויסע: דוקס; 
ודחעד צי ייבירברע; 
לע המס有什么 ייבירמה — יאשר טוואגיה! 
ועט ייבניר ייבניר ייבניר. 
ועט ייבניר ייבניר ייבניר. 
ועט ייבניר ייבניר ייבניר; 
ועט ייבניר ייבניר ייבניר; 
ועט ייבניר ייבניר ייבניר; 
ועט ייבניר ייבניר ייבניר; 
ועט ייבניר ייבניר ייבניר; 
ועט ייבניר ייבניר ייבניר.
— יאני ירי אמאס מן ייבירברע; 
— יאני ירי אמאס מן ייבירברע; 
— יאני ירי אמאס מן ייבירברע; 
— יאני ירי אמאס מן ייבירברע; 
— יאני ירי אמאס מן ייבירברע; 
— יאני ירי אמאס מן ייבירברע; 
— יאני ירי אמאס מן ייבירברע; 
— יאני ירי אמאס מן ייבירברע; 
— יאני ירי אמאס מן ייבירברע; 
— יאני ירי אמאס מן ייבירברע.
1912 (*)&
(5) אוית יוטושיירביס.
By Courtesy of “Everybody’s Magazine”
The text appears to be a page from a magazine, written in Hebrew, featuring an article or story with illustrations. The text content is not clearly visible due to the quality of the image, but it seems to contain narrative elements that might be describing an event or a situation.

By Courtesy of “Everybody’s Magazine”
בלאמס וזרמה
(מחוז אוטוש דנמורק)
מ. צ'רץ'ה
By Courtesy of
"Everybody's Magazine"
From the article "Just Wops"
By Arno Dosch