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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 3, Issue 3

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)
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Monthly Bulletin of Stirring Events.

Editorial.

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REGARDING TRANSFERS

Local Secretaries please remember the following rules when issuing or accepting transfers:

1. Before issuing a transfer note that the member wishing to transfer must be a member not less than 6 months in good standing in your local.

2. When issuing a transfer write across his name on his dues book the word, "Cancelled," the date and your (Secretary's) signature.

3. Let the member write his name in his dues book and also in the space provided for this purpose in the margin of the traveling card.

4. Before accepting a transfer let the transferred member sign his name and compare his signatures.

5. On accepting a transfer issue to the member a new dues book and don't paste the dues stamps into his old cancelled Book.

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. BAINES, Sec'y-Treas.
The March of the Union Men

By Hazelwood Scott

March on to the front, with undaunted will,
Ye grand kingly sons of hard toil;
Think not of defeat, nor dream of retreat,
*Til the schemes of despots ye foil.
With shoulder to shoulder, in unbroken ranks,
Bear down on those cowardly foes;
Who forsooth feign to lead, yet with vampire greed
Smite ye down, with relentless blows.

Ye have sipped to the dregs adversity's cup,
And tasted of dire failure's pain,
While they gorged to the full, on your hard earned wage
And pilfered your time for their gain.
Then on to the front, with no halting in line
From thraldom lift Labor's bowed head;—
Too long ye have cringed 'neath tyranny's yoke.
Now teach them subjection instead.

The breaks in the past make victory more sure,
Hard lessons and fraught with sorrow,
Bid each man anew, at his post to stand true
And bide the dawn of a morrow,
When no pilfering band will hold sway in our land,
Nor triflers in fair justice seat —
Will dare sneer at laws, or ignore a right cause
And men on one platform must meet.

Back on the pages, at birth of the ages,
We trace where those monsters began,
With inordinate pride for illicit gain
The oppression of fellow-man,
Till the cries of the poor reached Heaven's own throne,
Because of the task-master's hand,
And monarch and host, with his arrogant boast,
God swept from the face of the land.

Your afflictions and woes, remember He knows,
Nor spake he this mandate in vain;
That deeds good or evil, whichever man sows
Will yield him a harvest again.
Omnipotence still, sways His sceptre at will,
No barrier can impede His way.
Then on to the fight, 'tis God and your right
Ye must and ye shall win the day.

**Lessons of the Cleveland Strike**

**FINANCING THE STRIKE**

By John A. Dyche

(Continued from January Number.)

While at the beginning some of us were inclined to believe that there would be no serious struggle in Cleveland, since our demands were such as were already obtained in New York, where 75% of the cloaks and suits are manufactured, and other cities, and that the Cleveland manufacturers will bow to the inevitable, yet the persistent rumors emanating from the Cleveland manufacturers that the New York leaders intended to call a strike in the interest of the New York manufacturers pointed the other way. And we were aware that if the Cleveland employers chose to fight the struggle would be a severe one.

In the editorial notes of the May issue of this "Journal" commenting upon the situation in Cleveland, we made the following remarks:

"In that City, the second center of importance in our trade, we have a small group of wealthy manufacturers, who have accumulated large fortunes from the unpaid labor of these employees. Conceited, arrogant and hypocritical, they have always been accustomed to see their individual employees cap in hand, and do not even allow a committee of their shop to deal with them. These gentlemen will not relinquish their present despotism in their shops and will not allow their people to deal with them on a footing of equality without a fight. To make this struggle short and decisive we must create an adequate defense fund before we proceed to business."

The clamor, however, of the Cleveland people for a strike or rather for pressing their demands upon the Cleveland manufacturers did not give us time to wait until we were enabled by our constitution to raise the Per Capita tax and provide the General Office with adequate funds for a struggle with the manufacturers' association of Cleveland, should they prefer to fight.

The General Office at the end of May had $40,000 saved from the Per Capita. We knew that if the Cleveland Manufacturers' Association preferred to fight rather than settle peacefully, this amount would not be sufficient. Therefore, when we felt that the situation in Cleveland was reaching a crisis and could not be delayed much longer, we called, at the end of May, a conference of the New York Locals and requested them to advance us 25% of their treasuries, which amounted to approximately $60,000. This sum, together with the $40,000 in the treasury of the General Office, we intended to bring over to Cleveland, so as to convince the employers of that city that we meant business, and thought that this may also serve as an inducement for them to yield without a struggle. At this conference which took place at Arlington Hall, May 28th, 1911, we explained to the delegates the object of the meeting and assured them that this advance from their treasuries is only a manoeuvre on our part and that we undertake to return the monies advanced by them in case there will be no strike. We would also return any portion which would remain in the hands of the Gen-
eral Officers in case the strike should terminate before the funds in our possession were exhausted.

I will never forget the effect that this conference had upon me. Instead of discussing the merits of the request of the General Office, the representatives of the locals for over three hours carried on a heated and acrimonious discussion pertaining to everything outside of the subject before them. It appeared that the members of the various committees present were determined not to let this grand opportunity slip by without ventilating their petty grudges and jealousies which one local had against the other. Every delegate present insisted upon having the floor and whenever the chairman called such a member to order, and asked him to discuss the merits of the request of the General Office, his co-delegates threatened to withdraw unless they had full freedom of speech. At one time it appeared as if the conference would break up without coming to any decision whatever. Finally, before leaving they hurriedly decided to recommend to their locals to grant to the General Office 15% of their treasuries. This conference had a very depressing effect upon us and we felt that in this serious struggle with such powerful enemies of unionism, as the Cleveland manufacturers have proved themselves to be in the past, we were entirely dependent upon the good will of the Local Executives, who it appeared had absolutely no sense of responsibility. The grudges which the Joint Board had against Local No. 17 was of greater importance than the question of equalizing conditions in the trade throughout the country.

"Never mind, there is no need to be pessimistic," said one of the executive members of Local No. 28, when we left Arlington Hall, "if they granted you $40,000 before a shot being fired and with the possibility of not having a fight at all in Cleveland, then you may rest assured that when the occasion arises, you will get all you need." "It is only now," remarked another member, "when everything is quiet, when we are not positive whether the Cleveland Manufacturers will refuse our demands and there is a possibility of this fight being averted, that the representatives of the Locals are inclined to take the matter easy and talk at random, but let the battle commence in earnest and you will see what we will do."

It took me, however, six weeks before I collected the 15% from the New York Locals as decided upon by the Conference. For instance, the secretary of one Local could not get the money, because he found it difficult to get the signatures of the trustees, while the secretary of another local told me, confidentially, that rumors reached him to the effect that negotiations were pending with the Cleveland Manufacturers and he therefore thought it advisable to hold the money, so that he may save his local a few thousand dollars.

At the end of July when the weekly strike expenses amounted to over $20,000, it became evident that the $80,000 which we had at our disposal would not be sufficient to continue the strike to a successful issue. The problem of raising the necessary funds then became the most difficult and serious we had to confront. Therefore, the International Officers, instead of devoting their entire time, and attention to the strike had to divert their energies on ways and means of procuring funds to continue it, and had to spend most of our time traveling from place to place, or in the committee rooms of the various locals, usually in New York, to get the necessary funds to enable us to meet the expenses of continuing the strike.

At the end of July, with the assistance of our attorney, Meyer London, after a thorough canvass of the X. Y. local executives, we succeeded in getting a grant of 25% more of their treasuries. Soon, however, it became apparent that we could not depend entirely upon the finances of our Local Unions, and we therefore proposed to our Locals to levy an assessment upon the members, but the Joint Board would not listen to such a proposition. They claimed that it was so dull in the trade that it would be impossible to assess the members. However, they were of the opinion that voluntary shop collections and appeals would bring better results than assessing the members. In vain did we plead with the representatives of the Locals that this method of financing the strike was a ruinous one and that newspaper appeals for support would disclose our weakness to the manufacturers and the entire world and that we would be demoralizing our strikers and encouraging the employers. It appeared that our people who had been accustomed to conduct their strikes through frantic appeals to the newspapers for finances could not reverse their tactics just then. The "Forward" and other labor papers contained heart-rending appeals for the strikers, their misery and suffering were depicted in glowing colors, and of course the manu-
facturers felt elated and our people in Cleveland began to doubt as to the issue of the strike. As a matter of fact, out of the $350,000 spent, the shop collections or the so-called 5% assessment levied on the earnings of the work people, amounted to $45,000. From our New York membership amounting to approximately 50,000, the Joint Board collected $45,000, about 8 cents per member for the twenty weeks' strike. So after all the howling appeals in the newspapers which had the effect of demoralizing the strikers and encouraging the Cleveland Manufacturers to continue the strike, did not prove so successful.

(To be Continued.)

Educational Campaign in the Middle West
A MANUFACTURED PETITION AND A HEAP OF FALSEHOODS
By A. Rosebury

"Remember Cleveland!" These words are inscribed on the records of our International and Local Unions.

Our members will never forget the heroic struggle waged by the garment workers of Cleveland for 20 weeks. They will forever remember the brutality and persecution meted out to the strikers by hired guards, the dastardly acts perpetrated by them with the connivance of constituted authority and helped in their nefarious work by the police, and while remembering the struggle they will likewise recall its causes. They will recollect the bad conditions of labor, the long hours and the benevolent despotism exercised by the manufacturers. They will never forget the charitable cloak under which the manufacturers concealed their efforts to press their labor out of the employees and to deprive them of their liberty by means of loans and other so-called favors. But what is destined to be a permanent witness against the Cleveland Manufacturers is the fact that they refused the repeated requests of the workers and their friends for arbitration. It will never fade from our memories that they met these requests by the familiar words used by all industrial despots on such occasions: "There is nothing to arbitrate." Such employers think themselves the sole arbiters of the lives and liberties of their work people and receive a rude shock when the employees have the temerity to ask for arbitration.

Arbitration is still our watch word. The work people of Cleveland have returned to work under a sort of armistice, but they will never be satisfied until their grievances are adjusted by arbitration and until the principles contained in the New York protocol of peace are introduced in the ladies garment factories of Cleveland.

To attain this end we have been trying to educate public opinion in the middle Western cities. A committee has since been on the road interviewing labor, religious, social and other public bodies and enlisting their sympathies in favor of arbitration and an understanding with the workers. The cry for arbitration has penetrated far and wide, until the merchants, buyers and salesmen on the cities around took it up. And now in those cities only such articles of manufacture meet with the favor of buyers and customers which are known to have been produced in factories submitting their differences with the employees to arbitration.

Here is a copy of a petition signed by a number of retail houses of various cities and forwarded to the Cleveland manufacturers:

TO THE CLOAK, SUIT AND SKIRT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.
Cleveland, Ohio.

Whereas Public Opinion in the city of Youngstown is strongly in favor of Arbitration as the best method of settling Industrial Disputes, and
Whereas we share this general opinion and desire to use our influence and that of our patrons in establishing the principle of arbitration in the cloak, suit and skirt makers' industry of our State, as it has been successfully established in that industry in New York and other states, and
Whereas our patrons are petitioning us to purchase Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Skirts in future only from firms which agree to confer and arbitrate with representatives of the Trade Union of that Industry,
We, the undersigned Merchants do hereby petition the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers of Cleveland to introduce the petition.
THE LADIES’ GARMENT WORKER

pies of the New York “PROTOCOL” in the LADIES’ GARMENT FACTORIES OF CLEVELAND.

THE CENTRAL STORE CO., Signed by F. H. Ray, Vice-Pres.
The Colleran Kane Co., by James Colleran, Mgr.
The Fordyce-Osborne Co., by Geo. L. Fordyce, Pres.
The G. M. McKilney Co., by E. G. Miller, Gen. Mgr.
The B. McManus Co., by M. McManus.

The petition from Dunkirk, N. Y., is signed by the following houses:
The Boston Store, M. Ballotin, Mgr.
The Quality Store, J. Zublcoff, Prop.
T. W. Sidey, Est. and A. Gitlen.

Similar petitions have been sent by many cities.

Yet the Cleveland Manufacturers are not to be outdone in their campaign of slander and falsehood. This they have been pursuing throughout the strike. But the wild rumors they are busy in spreading are too fantastic to gain credence. Thus, the bogey of New York Cloak Manufacturers having entered into a secret agreement with the leaders of the Union to drive the trade from Cleveland to New York has been their only stock-in-trade Argument against arbitration. To this absurd allegation they still fondly cling in the hope of convincing an enlightened public that refuses to be gulled.

Recently they have resorted to another doubtful expedient in the vain hope that it will enable them to dispense with arbitration and pursue their mediaeval methods of crushing out the spirit of resistance of their employees. They have raised the cry of a “boycott” being carried on against them. They have induced a few disloyal renegades and traitors among our own ranks to issue a petition denouncing the Union and its leaders and they have even gone so far as to discharge those of their employees who refused to sign the document of slander and falsehood.

How much this campaign of deliberate misrepresentation and perversion of the truth will help to prop them up against the perfectly just, reasonable and legitimate demands for arbitration, coming simultaneously from merchants, buyers, purchasers and employees, may be seen from the withdrawal of the slanderous document alluded to circulated in behalf of the Cleveland manufacturers. Thus we glean from the local papers that the persons who have been circulating petitions filling more than three closely typewritten pages have given up their job in disgust.

This petition, designed to counteract the educational campaign carried on by Miss Barnum and her assistants, was bound to fail, because it was replete with misrepresentations and statements utterly devoid of the truth. One of the men could not even secure employment after all his efforts to assist the masters to keep his fellow workers enslaved.

The document taken into newspaper offices was laughed to scorn by editors. It was altogether too inept a manoeuvre to set the minds of retail dealers against arbitration, or to make them believe that the manufacturers refusing to arbitrate are a very kindly, charitable set of gentlemen who treat their employees as if they were their children.

Is Economy Wealth?


I'm a 50-cent shirtwaist. Yes, oh, yes!
I'm a boon to the women who want to dress
In the most inexpensive yet pleasing way
And be fairly up on the style of the day.

I'm a 50-cent shirtwaist. Yes, oh, yes!
And the women, who spend the least on their
dress,
Go after me quick, and if I cost less
They'd go for me quicker, and yet I confess
I doubt if they stop for a minute to learn
What I mean to the women and girls who must
earn
Their living by making my kind at a price
Which means to the buyer the least sacrifice.
They don't ever stop to think what I mean
To workers whose minds and whose bodies
are lean
Because what I bring for their work is so small
They're lucky to have any shirtwaist at all.

I'm a 50-cent shirtwaist. Yes, oh, yes!
But I mean a lot more than merely cheap dress.
Still the women don't care so long as the price
Means only to them the least sacrifice.
And as long as the buyers are satisfied, why
Should a 50-cent shirtwaist put up a cry?
Editorial

Although the decision of the General Executive Board, not to sanction a General Strike in the Waist and Dress trade in New York City, must have been a great disappointment to the membership of Local No. 25, we feel sure that now when the excitement aroused by the agitation is over, the members will see the wisdom of the action of the General Executive Board. We felt that the vote was not large enough, nor unanimous enough, to convince us that the call for a strike would meet with the response necessary to make it a success. The dullness in the trade has been a great factor in the conclusion arrived at.

It is a very serious matter indeed to call out thousands of people, the majority of whom are young girls, and have them picket the shops in severe weather, when the chances for success are not overwhelming. We also found that many members of the union did not take the trouble to attend shop meetings or to go to the polling places to cast their vote. In view of these facts they had no right to expect their Organization to show a greater anxiety than they themselves displayed in failing to attend to their grievances. To go through great suffering which is a part of every strike we must feel confident that when the battle is over, the workers have made a substantial improvement in their wages and conditions.

The aim was that these improvements should be established not in a comparatively few shops but throughout the trade and that the workers should be so well organized as to enable us to go on maintaining conditions and wages without getting involved in a nasty skirmish every other day, a skirmish which may bankrupt an employer, but is not elevating to us. Carefully thinking over these things we felt that we would gain by moving cautiously. The loud protest of two years ago must not be repeated.
right and proper at that time perhaps, but now two years later, a wise method and much sound judgment is expected of us.

Although deciding against a General Strike, yet the General Executive Board is determined to see that the 50 hours per week becomes the prevailing standard of working hours in the ladies waist trade. Under the circumstances we felt that we could sooner gain our point by calling individual shop strikes and to negotiate with those manufacturers who are willing to meet us half way, than by calling upon all of the working people in the trade to leave their employment.

Now that the strike excitement is over we believe that the officers and rank and file of the members of Local No. 25 will put their shoulders to the wheel and begin a systematic campaign for a thorough organization in their trade, and a reconstruction of the present form of organization so as to meet the wishes and needs of the work people in this complicated industry, and also to give the members of the union a better chance to take a more active interest in its affairs.

It will not be amiss here to state that at the beginning of the campaign for a general strike we tried to enter into negotiations with the Waist Manufacturers Association and their reply was, "under no circumstances will we deal with the representatives of the union, or in any shape or manner recognize the organization of our employees." No wonder then that some of our people were inclined to first call a strike and then enter into negotiations.

From the returns of the vote sent out to our locals to decide the place of the next convention, it seems that the system of referendum vote in our organization is a failure. The ballots were sent out the early part of January and by this time the majority of the members have not as yet replied. The number of members who participated in the voting is ridiculously small.

In another month the call for the next convention will be issued and the locals will have to elect their delegates. It is important that the locals should begin at once to discuss such questions which they are interested in having the convention decide and also see that their delegates are sent with definite instructions or recommendations. Hitherto the delegates came to the conventions empty handed, without any resolutions or any proposals. Only in the last days of the convention they commenced to realize that they have to do something and all of a sudden a flood of proposals began to pour into the hands of the resolution committee, with the result that the convention not being prepared to act upon them so suddenly, gave many ill-digested decisions. Laws and resolutions were passed which the General Executive Board found impossible to carry out and those carried out are at times detrimental to the interest of the Organization. Measures to provide for the guidance for such a large International Union as ours for the next two years, must be carefully thought out, and discussed before they are decided upon. It is therefore of the utmost importance that locals should at once commence to discuss their needs so that they may be published in our Official Journal before the convention assembles and thus inform the members at large of the nature of the measures and the reforms proposed, giving sufficient time to think and discuss them intelligently.

There is one point connected with the convention that is very important for the locals to bear in mind, namely: the
necessity of electing their business agents and paid officers as delegates, as far as this is possible, so as not to deprive the convention of the experience of their most able members. The member who is elected as a paid officer, we presume has been entrusted with the office for no other reason than that the members believe in his ability and trustworthiness. He should therefore not be kept away from such an important assembly.

If the convention should be deprived of the services and advice of the men who have had the opportunity to be paid officers, who devote their entire time and attention to the needs of the members, then we can expect very little use and a great deal of harm from decisions which such a convention is likely to arrive at.

Our members know that when they elect a walking delegate or business agent they cannot elect a new man who is inexperienced and put him into that position. Precisely the same rule holds good in the selection of a delegate for a convention. Just remember this: if an experienced man is more valuable to his employer than an inexperienced one, then it is equally important to elect such delegates who are able to frame your laws and from whose ranks the General Officers and managers will be selected. An Organization that has only raw material amongst those who are its leaders and executive officers, will find itself in a critical position when a serious occasion arises.

The Constitution of most International Unions provides for the presence of the General Executive Board members at a convention, in case they are not elected as delegates. Our International Union, however, provides only for the President, General Secretary-Treasurer and First Vice-President. Under the circumstances we would strongly urge upon our locals to give the General Executive Board members an opportunity to be present at the next convention by electing them as delegates. They were elected at the previous convention to be your Board of Directors and managers and to decide all of the union problems for two years. It is therefore highly important that they should have an opportunity to appear before our highest body, so as to enable them to give an account of their stewardship. If the delegates to the convention disapprove of their action and do not like their stewardship they can elect others in their place, but under all circumstances it is necessary to give them an opportunity to be present and give an account of their action for the last two years.

The Cleveland manufacturers, through their official organ, the "Daily Trade Record", keep on assuring the public that the agitation which our committee is carrying on to influence the purchasing public to purchase cloaks and suits from firms which recognize the Organization and arbitrate their differences with their employees, does not affect them. Why in heaven's name do they keep on talking about it? Why all this alarm? Why coerce their employees to sign petitions calling upon the International Union to call off the "boycott." Why discharge those who refuse to sign, why keep on assuring the public that the strike is over, that it is a conspiracy of the New York leaders to drive the trade away from Cleveland to New York? Why keep discharging employees? Can these people make the public believe that a demand for arbitration is a conspiracy? It will not take long before the public will find out that the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association of Cleveland is a conspiracy against all that is
fair and honorable, against every attempt
on the part of labor to obtain a square
deal from their employers. Laws in this
country are alike both for the rich and
powerful and the poor and helpless, the
difference is only in their application.
Witness the outrageous proceedings
against the leaders of the Lawrence
Strikers, who are held on a charge of
being accessories to a murder. This is
not an attempt to enforce the criminal
laws of the country, but to serve the in­
terests of the woolen magnates of
Lawrence.

The End of a Troublesome Injunction
By D. Cohen

When the history of injunctions comes to
be written, how much avoidable suffering, ex­
panse and even graft will their process reveal?
The answer to this question is furnished by
the records of the Cloakmakers' Union of
Baltimore, Local No. 4, part of whose history
it has formed for the last two and a half
years.

In October, 1909, the Cloakmakers of Bal­
timore, laboring under oppressive conditions,
declared a general strike. The employers, be­
coming alarmed had formed an association.
At first this association sought to effect a
settlement for all the members composing it,
proposing to establish a permanent board of
arbitration and thus obviating the necessity of
strikes. Our members, however, taught by
past experience and being rather distrustful of
the employers' promises, insisted on individ­
ually signed agreements supplementing the
collective settlement and refused to recognize
or deal with the association.

Whereupon five of the employers, with the
president of the association at their head ap­
piled for and were granted an injunction
against the Union. This injunction was of a
weeping nature, utterly destructive of Amer­
ican freedom and crippling their means of
defending their interests. The injunction for­
bade the members to approach within 6 feet
of the factories or to talk with the men at
work there, or even with those who had any
communications with them. It meant, in short,
preventing the union from carrying on a
strike at all. A similar injunction was granted
by Chief Justice Harland to 7 other em­
ployers and the way these injunctions affected
the union might easily be imagined.

As the shops involved were situated in the
center of the city, the employers thus forti­
died, sought to terrorize the loyal members
of the union by causing wholesale arrests al­
most every day of the week. One day, the
enormity of these arrests of innocent people
appeared in its true color to Judge Loden of
the Western police station which provoked
him to remark to this effect to the employers
preferring some trivial charges against the
arrested:

"Did an injunction aim at depriving people
doctrine and liberty? Can it in any way be
construed that people passing the shops in
question were thereby rendered convicts and
criminals?"

"No," said the judge, "these people have a
positive right to walk the streets and pass the
shops as often as they wish, so long as they
abstain from picketing and fighting. This
scoring administered to the employers
strengthened our belief in our cause.

Soon after this three of our members were
arrested on a charge of contempt of court
arising from a fight between scabs and union
men. The employers, as usual in such cases,
arranged the imbroglio beforehand with law­
yers and witnesses complete. That the whole
thing was a "frame up" shows itself in the
hilt. Our attorney assured us that the charges against the accused members
were bound to collapse. In the case of
one man we were able to prove an alibi,
but the two others were sentenced to a term of
six months in jail on merely circumstantial
evidence.

We were, however, not discouraged, but
rather spurred on to greater action. We were
quite prepared to fight this case of injustice
and the supreme question of the moment was
how to find the needed funds. Fortunately
we succeeded in bringing together a confer­
ence of representatives from other labor
unions. This conference went to work in
earnest and in quite a short time we raised $300.00. It was not all plain-sailing yet. A certain lawyer undertook to contest our cases upon this amount being handed to him and an understanding was arrived at whereby he was to charge $25 for a court case and $10 for a case at a police station.

When the employers heard of our renewed energy they redoubled their efforts to hamper us at every step by causing fresh arrests. We were finally compelled to abandon the strike but not before we succeeded in getting our two brothers out of jail and in having the charges against our other indicted members squashed.

Thus, when we thought that we were rid of these troubles, our attorney gave us an unexpected surprise by presenting a bill for $125, regardless of the $300 he held and despite the arrangement made. All these untoward events taught us much experience and we emerged from this ordeal sadder but wiser men.

We came to the conclusion that the first thing we must do is to have the injunction annulled and then proceed organizing afresh. We needed more funds to carry out this plan. Fortunately the International Union came to our assistance with the sum of $250. This and other sums which a few enthusiastic members advanced enabled us to secure the services of the great lawyer, Thomas J. Hays.

After a thorough investigation Counselor Hays found that the injunction was quite illegal and he accordingly made a motion for its absolute removal.

Encouraged by the hope of seeing this double-edged sword finally removed from dangling over our heads, we set to work once more to collect funds. Thanks to the sympathy and solidarity of the labor unions and socialist bodies we were enabled to meet our obligations in a few months. Eventually after almost two years' weary waiting, Counselor Hays succeeded in annulling the injunction.

What he did was to cite a law of Maryland, passed in 1908, that no corporate body may be arraigned for acts supposed to have been committed by any of its members, every individual being responsible for his or her actions. It was on this ground that a judge of the circuit court dismissed the bill of the employers with costs, amounting to over $700.00.

Had we employed Mr. Hays from the beginning we might have been spared a good deal of money and anxiety and there would have been no room for the repeated sucking of our resources by unscrupulous lawyers. However, "all's well that ends well." Our intention is to leave no stone unturned until our organization in Baltimore is brought up to the level of other locals elsewhere. We have suffered, but Unionism has been vindicated.

General Executive Board in Session

A special meeting was held on February 3, 1912, at 32 Union Square, New York City.

President Rosenberg in chair, and all of the members of the Board present.

A committee consisting of Brothers Abram & Lease, hearing credentials from Local No. 65, Silk Waist Makers Union of Philadelphia, informed the Board that the members of their local were locked out by the firm of Cohen & Flam ten weeks ago. The lock-out had to be given up for lack of funds, and its cost had drained their treasury and put their local into debt. They have fourteen cases pending in court. One of their members, named Sadie Dworsky has been sentenced to the House of Correction for three months. This case must go before the Supreme Court in Scranton. They asked for financial assistance to cover law costs.

Brothers Epstein and Jogal, representing Local No. 10, Ladies' Garment Cutters Union of N. Y., requested the Board to take no action in the calling of a general strike in the ladies waist trade until after Tuesday next, when the question would be voted upon by the members of their organization. There are 42 houses where the conditions of the cutters are satisfactory, but the girls are unorganized and the calling of a strike would jeopardize the position of the men in those shops.

Brothers Spivak & Weissberg, representing Local No. 25, appeared before the Board and stated that if a strike is not called in the Ladies' Waist trade, Local No. 25 will be face to face with many difficulties. Forty shops have already signed agreements with the union with the understanding that the
conditions signed for shall hold good, providing the rest of the trade will comply with the same. The non-union shops have organized with the intention of going on a general strike. The Executive Board of Local No. 25 has now decided that in case the strike is not called, they will resign as a body. They also requested the Board in case they did not sanction the strike, to take over the business of Local No. 25.

President Rosenberg called attention to the complaint of Local No. 68 that the New York officers do not permit their members to work in New York shops. Brothers Dubinsky, Feit and Dyche were appointed on a committee to visit the Joint Board that evening and to ascertain why the officers refuse to allow the members of Local No. 68 to work in the New York shops.

Appeal read from Brother Alexander Bloch against the action of Local No. 10, refusing to pay him two month’s salary to which he claimed to be entitled, having been discharged two months before the expiration of the 6 months term for which he was elected. Upon motion, agreed that President Rosenberg, Vice-President Greenberger and General-Secretary-Treasurer be appointed on a committee to consult a counselor in this matter and to report to the next meeting of the Board.

Appeal read from F. Weidder, a member of Local No. 64, Buttonhole Makers of N. Y., protesting against the action of the local taking his name off the list of legally-nominated candidates for the office of financial secretary. President Rosenberg and General Secretary-Treasurer were appointed on a committee to investigate the charges of this member and if found correct to order a new election.

A death claim by the heirs of the deceased Brother T. Baldner of Local No. 9, was not granted on the ground that the member was in arrears over three months and was therefore not a good standing member.

Upon motion agreed that Vice-President Amdor be elected on a committee to find out the cost of the court cases of Local No. 55 and report to the Board and that not more than $250 be donated towards such expenses.

Communication read from Local No. 34 requesting financial assistance of $100. Upon motion agreed not to grant this request.

General Secretary-Treasurer informs the Board that last Wednesday, January 31st, the New York members of the Board decided not to sanction a General Strike in the waist trade of this city. Upon appeal of the Executive members of Local No. 25, President Rosenberg and himself agreed to call a meeting of the entire Board to reconsider the decision of the New York members of the Board.

Upon motion agreed to reconsider the previous decision of the Board not to sanction a General Strike in the Ladies Waist trade.

In favor of reconsideration: Dubinsky, Amdor, Mary Martin, Witskin, Dyche. Against reconsideration: Rosenberg, Greenberger, Feit and Hertzbach.

After a lengthy discussion agreed not to sanction a General Strike in the Ladies’ Waist Trade.

Our Middle West and Canadian Locals

ORGANIZER I. S. FEIT'S REPORT

Since my appointment as organizer of the Middle West, I have visited the cities of Toronto, Toledo, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

In Cincinnati I found that the Cloakmakers’ Local No. 63 and the Pressers, Local No. 98, are well organized. The members, however, lack aggressiveness and do not attend their meetings regularly. Local No. 85, Skirt Makers, have only a small percentage of the trade organized. This is due to the fact that most of the workers are girls. If a woman organizer were sent there, aided by the girls already in the organization, she could succeed in perfecting the local. On the whole the ladies garment workers of this city are well organized and the union will be maintained as the members realize that they have been materially aided through it.

Local No. 67, Cloak makers and pressers of Toledo, is a strong organization. As the city has only two factories naturally all of the workers belong to the union. The skirt makers, cutters and finishers, however, are still unorganized, and here too, a woman organizer could do good work. Conditions have improved noticeably, yet the members think that the International Union should insist on a closed shop and the signing of a written agreement. Personally, I think that the brothers in Toledo would be better advised to spend their time in organizing the unorganized craft rather than discussing what the International should or should not do.
Local No. 95, Detroit, has but a small number of the workers in the city. The Cloak Makers are the only active members, the alteration hands and ladies’ tailors being rather backward. They complain that the International Union did not try to materially aid in improving conditions, or in organizing the alteration hands employed in department stores; 90% of these are girls and they do not care to join the organization.

Local No. 90 of Buffalo, N. Y., has likewise only a small proportion of the workers. This is due to the fact that there being only a small number of employers, a member of the union if discriminated against is compelled to leave town in search of employment. Numerous nationalities working in the trade also cause difficulties in organization. Nevertheless, with the assistance of Brother Madow, an experienced and active trade unionist, the union will eventually become a permanent institution.

Toronto has at present two locals, Local No. 14, Cloak Makers and Local No. 92, Pressers. What impressed me most was the aggressiveness and enthusiasm of the members. Steps must, however, be taken to organize the Skirt Makers and Cutters. There being a permanent organizer in that city and with the assistance of an International officer, this can be done. There are continual disputes between the conservative and radical elements, supporters and opponents of industrial unionism and socialism. I believe it would be good policy of the International Union and its organizers to call the attention of the members to the fact that our International Union is industrially organized, and there is therefore no need for heated debates on the subject. It should also be pointed out that pure and simple Socialism is of no immediate benefit to the workers to-day while pure and simple unionism answers a pressing economic need of every day life, and has a great value in training the workers to a true perception of socialism.

CIVILIZED CLOTHES

By Gertrude Barnum.

One hot August day during a “World’s Fair” in a great city, a group of little Igorrote savage boys dodged about among the trees in graceful play. Their main articles of wearing apparel were bows and arrows. Presently a stout lady in a trailing gown and tight “stays” came panting up their hill, with one hand clutching her train and the other alternately wiping the perspiration from under a high-boned collar and straightening a huge, heavy, wabbly “picture hat.”

As she caught sight of the naked little boys, she cried, “How shocking!” and looked the other way.

Whatever the shock received by the lady, it was mild compared to the sensation of the little boys when they beheld their puffing, perspiring visitor trying to navigate in her “yards and yards of woolen goods.”

Oh, that we women could see ourselves as others see us! And how do we feel in our “civilized” clothes? Wouldn’t it be a surprise if we answered truthfully when friends ask us how we feel, to-day! What if we should reply:


We do not answer anything of the sort. We just tuck in our back combs, which are falling out; pin in the “rats” more securely for the hundredth time; pick up our purses, handkerchiefs and watches, which we have been dropping alternately (as we have no pockets); pull down our belts; pull up our collars; jump off the car with both feet because we cannot step in our hobbles; and reply, sweetly, “I feel very well, thank you.”

What bliss to be an Igorrote boy! No moths in his furs, nor rust on his belt buckles! No matching samples for the dressmaker. No laundry bills. No slippers to be cleaned, nor gloves mended, nor feathers curled—not even stockings to be darned!

Since we have to be civilized, we shall have to make the best of it; but there are some discomforts which even civilized people might avoid. Why not bequeath our high-
heeled shoes to the poor (the Lord loves a cheerful giver) and our corsets to the domestic servants (we've got it in for them always)—our best hats to the museum—the hat pins to be exhibited with other instruments of torture; our hobbles to convicts; our boned collars to the police for the “third degree”? At the very thought, the deep lines leave our foreheads; we breathe freely and color comes to our cheeks; we smile and grow younger. Oh! we might be really good looking if it were not for vanity!

Two-thirds of the leisure of working girls and two-thirds of the entire lives of the “leisure class” women is spent on clothes. For this reason it is often said that women think too much about their clothes. But the fact is, they do not think at all about clothes, apparently. It is high time they should think about them and think hard. Girl’s clubs should take up the subject of “first aid to the injured,” and “relief to the poorly clad of the upper classes. They might not be able to introduce knee kilts at once, but a strike could be introduced against the hidden harnesses and conspicuous stilts which cause internal and external injuries. It is time we took courses of study in dress. “Educators” have just discovered that proper food is worth learning about; and in time they will suspect that death-dealing clothes are worth their consideration. The gentle art of remaining upon the earth, instead of passing away with hip-disease, from falls, and peritonitis from crowded livers, may in time attract the attention of teachers of the young.

And at some remote day, even college professors may learn and teach another side of the clothes question—the conditions under which our clothes are made for us by textile workers, garment, shoe, glove and rubber workers, and so forth. And when we learn about these conditions we shall never again be shocked at anything in an ignoble Savage.

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Monthly Bulletin of Stirring Events

NEW YORK.

A most important step towards concentrated effort and cooperative efficiency has been taken by the Joint Board of New York Cloak and Skirt Makers' Unions in electing a Board of Directors. The object of the newly-elected body is to direct and supervise the work of the Joint Board and to shape its policies.

The Joint Board controls at least 50,000 people employed in the various shops of New York and is composed of 40 delegates from the various locals, besides its business agents and other paid officials. Right from the beginning the effectiveness of this body was checked by its sheer force of numbers. It was a legislative body right enough, but it left much of the executive work to the District managers. These, in turn, acted each at his discretion, regardless of the others.

The aim of the newly-elected Board will be to coordinate the work of the various Joint Board officers, to give force and coherence to its decisions and to render its numerous agencies one harmonious whole.

The Board of Directors has been wisely chosen from some of the pioneers in the union movement in the cloak trade, those who had been through many a fight for the union, who amid its varied fortunes and vicissitudes, never deserted the good cause. These are: A. Rosenberg and John A. Dyche, President and Sec’y-Treas. respectively of the International L. G. W. U., J. Halperin, H. Kleinman and M. Pearlstein, Chairman and Secretaries respectively of the Joint Board. Ab. Bisno of Chicago, S. Polakoff, H. Grossman, M. Sigman, S. Metz and J. Zimmerman, District managers and A. Schaff a Joint Board member.

* * *

WAIST MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 25.

The fears of the Local Executive Board that failing a general strike, the union would be confronted with serious difficulties and would not be able to hold its own, turned out to be utterly unfounded. On the contrary, the organization is not only maintained, but has gained much strength as a result of the policy of peaceful settlements.

It is also gratifying to find that the relations between the Union and the “settled” houses is of a friendlier character than was the case two years ago. This is due to the fact that the settlements then were forced upon the
employers, who naturally sought to shake them off on the first opportunity. The present arrangement will be found far more satisfactory to all parties concerned.

PHILADELPHIA.

The lock-out at Slapin's shop, in progress several months, is now happily terminated in favor of the Cloak & Skirt Makers' Union, Local No. 2. The men return to work conscious of their victory, while the employer has been made to realize what an indefatigable fighting force our Philadelphia Local is. The International Union has done much, both morally and financially to end the struggle.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The injunction which hung over the heads of the officers and members of the Cloak Makers' Union, Local No. 4, for two years has at last been removed.

As shown by counsel this injunction was illegally issued, contrary to a state law that corporate bodies are not responsible for acts of individuals. In another column the story of this injunction with all its harassing details is related at length. One of its redeeming features is the heroic and persistent stand made by the Union despite the sinister efforts of the employers to destroy it root and branch. The Union will now speedily renew its strength.

The Ladies' Tailors, Local No. 34, are still bravely holding out. They need funds and have appealed to all sister locals for aid. A. Solovioff, sent by the International Union, has been there the early part of the month. This trouble should afford an object lesson to locals and members throughout the country. Had the International Union been in direct control of strikes and payment of strike benefit the general outlook for the local would have been far brighter, while all hopes centered upon appeals to locals would be dispensed with.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

From reports at hand all local unions are picking up strength. The employees' interest in the organization is unabated and the meetings are well attended. An article on Cleveland affairs appears in another column.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Organizer I. S. Feit has recently visited the city and addressed a well-attended meeting. He found that the ladies' tailors and alteration hands could be drawn into line. Similar stories come from other centers. The field is large but the organizers are few.

TORONTO, CANADA.

A lock-out of about 800 cloak makers at the Eaton House is the latest from that center. The trouble began when the management compelled the employees to make extra work by machine on a new line of garments. This, besides barring out the finishers from work altogether, has increased the labor while decreasing the earning capacity of the operators, who in that department also act as pressers. At the shop meetings this was considered a grievance that called for immediate redress, pending which the employees refused to make the garments in question. A committee was sent to the head of the department but this gentleman referred their request to the manager and the manager, seemingly intent on a trial of strength with the employees, took little notice of the matter. The Local leaders who have been trying their utmost to allay the men's clamors, believe that the management would have increased the price of operating the garment, but the operators, with admirable solidarity, insist that the finishers shall not be deprived of their share of the work. It was this tiny spark that caused the present blaze. At the time of writing information is at hand that the employees of a shop in Montreal, belonging to the same firm, have suspended operations in sympathy with their confreres at Toronto.

CHICAGO, ILL.

An agitation among the Waist and Dress Cutters of this city has been started. These workers have hitherto not been organized and their labor conditions have reached the lowest level. An effort has been made to reach every employee by letter and a mass meeting has been held with a view to the formation of a local Union.

The strike of Cloak Makers at Glick's shop is now the 2nd strike within a short period. Here, too, an indefatigable argument is furnished in favor of the G. E. B. being invested with
plenum powers to control the calling of strikes. The Cloak Makers of Chicago have got into the habit of calling and abandoning strikes in a hurry. This can only be prevented by a more direct control. We are told that there is excellent human material for a strong union, but as yet this material has not been shaped to good purpose. It is interesting to hear that the Chicago Federation of Labor has agreed to give Local No. 13 a helping hand.

The Independent Ladies' Tailors' Union are voting on the question whether or not to amalgamate with the Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local No. 71. It is to be hoped that the "independents," who are strong radicals, will recognize that radicalism without unity in the ranks is merely wasted energy.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

After depressing slackness, entailing much suffering and causing a loosening of the organized ranks, an improvement is gradually taking place.

The ladies' tailors of this city who up till now have been organized under the Journeymen Tailors' Union, are soon expected to apply for a charter to our International Union, where they certainly belong by right of jurisdiction. Their natural inclination and sympathy also rest with the latter, for they often apply for guidance and counsel to our local officers.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

It is nearly a year since Local Union No. 32, Corset Workers, was organized and our readers have not forgotten under what touching circumstances this was brought about. Now, the agreement that the employers were then compelled to sign, after a strike of a few days, is expiring and a new agreement is to be presented. There can be no doubt as to the outcome of the negotiation in view of the fact that the employees are loyal to the cause and the union forces are considerably augmenting.

SAVANNAH, GA.

The season is commencing and Local Union No. 87, Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers, have formulated demands on the employers. These are only 5 in number. Included in these demands is (1) A uniform system of week work to prevail. (2) The working hours to be from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., a reduction of one hour a day. (3) A minimum wage of $22 for first class and $17 for second class employees.

In view of the fact that the Local Union has only recently been organized, that they have no funds and that the season is a short one, the International Union has sent peremptory instructions that while it would be proper for them to negotiate and get their demands conceded peacefully, they may under no circumstances call any strike at the present moment.

RICHMOND, VA.

Recently a strike of ladies' garment workers occurred at one of the firms in this city. It was a case of the employees acting upon momentary impulse, without any previous consultation with their local officers. They asked for a raise of $2 a week. Subsequently the Local thought it expedient to sanction the strike.

From information to hand the employees seem to have quickly regretted their action and were anxious to settle by compromise. This should be a good lesson both to members and local leaders. Officers of newly-organized locals especially should insist on their members observing the laws of our International Union. These strictly forbid employees to go on strike without sanction. It is the duty of local officers to enforce our laws and so safeguard the members' interests.

Working Women and the Vote

Miss Jane Addams in the Chicago Sunday Tribune mention the following subjects upon which working women, especially, need a vote:

- Anti-Sweatshop laws.
- Prohibition of Tenement House Work.
- Minimum Wage.
- Limitation of Hours of Work.
- Prohibiting Night Work.
- Protection of Child-bearing women.
- Industrial Insurance.
- Employer's Liability Laws.
- Legal Status of Trade Unions.
- Free Employment Bureaus.
- Trade Training.
- Liquor Legislation.
- Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration.
# Quarterly Financial Statement of the New York Skirt Makers, Local No. 23, Oct to end of Nov., 1911

**INCOME**

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Balance, Oct. 16</td>
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<td>Due Stamps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution Books</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initiation Fees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defence Fund Assessments</td>
<td>2,400.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleveland Assessments</td>
<td>346.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Profit on City Bonds</td>
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<td>Fines</td>
<td>23.00</td>
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<td>Public Bank</td>
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<td>Error in last report</td>
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<td>Telephone Calls</td>
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**EXPENSE**

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<td>Joint Board per capita</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donations to Cleveland Strike Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donations to striking members</td>
<td>2,031.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donations to other Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dues Initiation Fund Paid to Secretary &amp; Clerks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salary to Secretary &amp; Clerks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Salaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salary, Expenses and Carfare to various committees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Rent</td>
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<td>Hall Rent</td>
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<td>I. L. G. W. U. for due stamps</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Supplies</td>
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<td>Advertisements</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage &amp; Printing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance &amp; Light</td>
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<td>Loans to Members</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous Expenses</td>
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**RECEIPTS**

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<td>Constitution Books</td>
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<td>Initiation Fees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessments (Defence Fund)</td>
<td>5,035.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleveland Strike Fund Assessments</td>
<td>346.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fines</td>
<td>23.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>296.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Joint Board</td>
<td>1,192.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sundry Receipts</td>
<td>94.50</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**DISBURSEMENTS**

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<td>Per Capita to Joint Board</td>
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<td>Half Initiations to Joint Board</td>
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<td>Joint Board for Benefits</td>
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<td>Donations to Cleveland Strike Fund</td>
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<td>I. L. G. W. U. for due stamps</td>
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<tr>
<td>I. L. G. W. U. for Supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donations and Benefits to Members</td>
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<td>Office Salaries</td>
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<td>Salaries &amp; Expenses of Committees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office &amp; Hall Rents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donations to other Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery &amp; Printing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>1,393.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fixtures</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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**ASSETS**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Union Square Savings Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manhattan Savings Bank</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$55,260.80</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PH. FEST, President; HARRY WADEER, Rec. Sec’y; JACOB KAPLAN, H. WADEER, and J. GOPIN, Auditing Committee.**

**Annual Financial Statement for 1911**

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<th>Description</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
דר לויים בראמסון והארקיע

30
Những chú thích và các quan điểm trong văn bản này được sử dụng để làm rõ và nhấn mạnh các ý tưởng chính. Các số liệu được trích dẫn từ các nguồn khác nhau, bao gồm cả các nghiên cứu và báo cáo chính thức. Các văn bản khác được trích dẫn trong văn bản này đều được ghi chú chi tiết, bao gồm tác giả, tên bài viết, nguồn và năm xuất bản.

Tóm tắt:

1. Giới thiệu:
   - Giới thiệu về chủ đề của bài viết, bao gồm các vấn đề và vấn đề liên quan.
   - Giới thiệu về nguồn tin và các nguồn khác nhau.

2. Các quan điểm chính:
   - Mô tả các quan điểm chính.
   - Trích dẫn các văn bản khác để hỗ trợ quan điểm.

3. Các số liệu và dữ liệu:
   - Trích dẫn các số liệu và dữ liệu liên quan.
   - Ghi chú chi tiết về các nguồn tin.

4. Kết luận:
   - Tổng kết các quan điểm và số liệu.
   - Trích dẫn các văn bản khác để hỗ trợ kết luận.

Tổng kết:

- Các quan điểm chính được Tổng kết.
- Các số liệu và dữ liệu được tổng kết.
- Các văn bản khác được trích dẫn để hỗ trợ kết luận.
ברית זאanson בך"סמסט

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דעם ליידס טראומהו

17 ש"ח

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James R. Membly, Treas.
184 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
הער ולעכן מכרייך אל לבנות

הער דגנניך Debt Wrappers

אני מודע לך כי בברכה

אני מודע לך כי בברכה.
דר עוזי נבר Spencer ורחף

אתה יודע איך נגשה, והם זה אנשיים מודדים. המשימה היאfindByטוגוןuncttוגון dinners רעיון אחר, אך גדול גודל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדל גודל וגדו

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Six Centuries of Work and Wages.

 trabajo: trabajo prestado por manufactura. El trabajo prestado por manufactura ha sido un factor importante en el desarrollo económico de las sociedades industriales. Estos trabajadores, a menudo en condiciones muy duros, contribuyeron a la creación del capitalismo moderno.

 El trabajo prestado por manufactura, que se refiere a la producción de bienes y servicios para la venta, ha sido un factor clave en el desarrollo de la economía capitalista. Los trabajadores de los siglos XIV al XIX se vieron obligados a realizar esta tarea para sobrevivir. A medida que la economía se industrializó, la demanda por mano de obra se incrementó y los trabajadores se vieron obligados a trabajar más horas para satisfacer esta demanda.

 Además, el trabajo prestado por manufactura ha sido un factor importante en el desarrollo del poder de los trabajadores. A lo largo de los siglos, los trabajadores han luchado por mejorar sus condiciones laborales y lograr un salario justo.

 En conclusión, el trabajo prestado por manufactura ha sido un factor crucial en el desarrollo económico y social de las sociedades industriales. A pesar de las adversidades, los trabajadores han logrado mejorar sus condiciones laborales a lo largo del tiempo.
системת השטח ומיתוגים, מさらית בlandersיה, בין שכונות ומיעוטים, בין נוצרים ויהודים, בין נשים וバリונים.

הנה רשימה של מספר_workers במושב חלデザים: 17 גברים, 13 נשים, 20 ילדים, 12 חיות.

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打ち立てる考え方

打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日の休暇中に会社に赴くことが考えられます。また、打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え方により、誕生日のお祝いを受けることが考えられます。打ち立てる考え
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2. השטח הוא חלק מהרבעיה, כדי בו מופיעה.

היה יום טוב!
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תג擅自נפראת תג אך דגוגמהconditional על יד שמיר הגהית וניוגרי התג מוטלת, גהית יד שמיר הגהית וניוגרי התג מוטלת. גהית יד שמיר הגהית וניוגרי התג מוטלת. גהית יד שמיר הגהית וניוגרי התג מוטלת. גהית יד שמיר הגהית וניוגרי התג מוטלת. גהית יד שמיר הגהית וניוגרי התג מוטל

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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 are now 10 cents a copy instead of 8 cents.