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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 2, Issue 6

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)

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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 2, Issue 6

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.

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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)

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On Thursday, May 4th, on my way to Toledo, I spent a few hours in Cleveland with Vice President Feit and Organizer Berkowitz, who were kind enough to meet me at the station. From what I learnt during my short stay, it appears that the presence of the General Executive Board in Cleveland during the first week in April has had an excellent effect on our people in that city. The employers are getting nervous, more so every day. They are very anxious to know when the demands will be presented. Of course, we will not be in a hurry to suit their convenience. When the proper time comes we shall do so.

The Bohemian outside contractors are at last getting into line, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated for our people in Cleveland.

In the evening I reached Toledo and proceeded to the home of Brother Weingarten, who is the secretary of Local No. 67, where I met the Executive Board of that Local. We immediately took up the question of working out the demands for the coming season. A more intelligent body than the Executive of Local No. 67, I have never yet met. We went through the pros and cons of every one of those demands and it appears that our people there understand the position perfectly. Of course, 50 hours per week must be the first demand on which we cannot compromise. The pressing branch of the trade is a difficult problem. There is a strong division of opinion owing to apparently divided interest among the pressers. This works against the institution of uniform conditions there. Some prefer piece work and others prefer work. Due to the fact that there are few in number makes the solution of the problem all the more difficult.

In Toledo there are still a number of old time cloakmakers whose only interest in the trade is to get a higher price for the bundle. An increase in their prices constitutes a great temptation to work longer hours, but they are commencing to understand that a new era has set in our trade and the freedom to work unlimited hours is gone.

In the morning I visited the two cloak factories of that city. I spent most of my time in the factory of A. Black. From the very beginning the head of the firm gave me to understand that there will be no trouble there, for they will submit to our demands. Mr. Streetman, one of the firm, spoke in a very sympathetic manner about the organization and only regretted the hasty action of some of them who recently went out on strike, for demands which the firm considered to be unreasonable.

At the other factory, I could only spend one-half an hour so as to enable me to catch the train for Kalamazoo. I promised Mr. Cohen that I would see him on my way back, and settle matters.

On Friday evening I reached Kalamazoo, and spent the evening with the Executive Board of that Local. I came much later than I should have, but better late than never. Things would have been in a much better shape if one of us would have been on the spot right from the beginning of the Organization.

The general impression the local made upon me, is that it is there to stay, and that it means business. I was also convinced that in order to maintain this local and in order that our people there may obtain the full benefit of organization, the International Union will have to hustle and get into line the rest of the corset workers of the middle West, and also stir up the people of that craft in New England. What we need is an experienced corset worker capable of undertaking this work.

Saturday afternoon I spent with Secretary White while he was collecting dues. One of the members came to pay her dues on roller skates. She handed in her book, had the stamp pasted in the proper space, and rolled away on her skates. Later on I attended a meeting of the laundry boys of the factory. It appears that the firm, like Pharaoh of old, offers them more work for less pay. Well, you cannot blame the firm, they are used to it and the people are used to accepting reductions and do what they are told without any questions. But things are changing rapidly. We could not get a meeting together for Saturday, and Sunday being the Sabbath day, we could not succeed in getting the members to a meeting. We finally agreed to call a special meeting for Monday evening.
The Ladies' Garment Worker

By President Rosenberg

At the last meeting of the General Executive Board eight organizers have been appointed to work in various localities in the United States and Canada. Their formal weekly reports disclose much progress all along the line.

Conrade Weinberg has visited Baltimore, Md., Cincinnati, O., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., and Milwaukee, Wis. In all of these cities a number of mass meetings and shop meetings have been held. The various locals, with one or two exceptions, are in good condition.

Of the exceptions, Baltimore and Milwaukkee will require further attention.

A new local union of cloakmakers has been organized in Louisville, Ky.; another, consisting of alteration tailors, is about to be formed in St. Louis, Mo. Organizer Weinberg is now in Chicago, imparting a stimulous to the good cause there.

Covering the same period of time Organizer Fromer has visited Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn., Worcester, Mass., Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Toronto, Canada and Akron and Cleveland, Ohio. He is now
on his way to Detroit, Kalamazoo and Jackson, Michigan.

All of the locals except that in Syracuse, N. Y., are in a satisfactory condition. Organizer Fromer has been instrumental in organizing a new local union of cloakmakers and ladies' tailors in Buffalo, N. Y., and a local union of Cutters in Toronto, Canada.

A local union of Skirtmakers has also been formed in Akron, Ohio. Its members are employed on work belonging to Korak & Co., of Cleveland. According to independent information from Cleveland, Fromer's work there cannot be sufficiently appreciated and a prolongation of his stay in that city has been requested.

Miss Josephine Casey has been appointed to work among the American women workers in the ladies' garment trade. In view of the difficulties attending the organization of women workers in general and of American women workers in particular, it would not be fair to expect immediate results. However, information has reached us from St. Louis, Mo., that Miss Casey's presence in that city has been productive of good. She is now staying in Cincinnati where her work is calculated to be more successful. Miss Casey will then proceed to Chicago, where she will undertake the organization of the women skirtmakers, and ladies' waist and dressmakers. We feel confident that our Chicago locals will do all they can to aid her in that work.

Vice-President Greenberger has visited Baltimore in the interests of the ladies' tailors, with good results. He is now in Philadelphia, engaged in the work of organizing the cloak and suit cutters and preparing the ground for the next winter season.

Vice-President Israel S. Feit has been appointed to look after the locals in Cleveland and help in framing the demands to be presented to the manufacturers of that city. To our best knowledge he is successful in his work. He has also been instrumental in bringing about better relations with the Bohemian outside contractors of that city, who have always blocked the way towards attaining better conditions of labor.

Vice-President Dubinsky has been appointed as organizer for the New England states. Naturally he spends most of his time in Boston. But he also looks after the nearby cities, such as Worcester, where a local union of ladies' waists and White Goods Workers is now being organized, and Springfield, Mass., where the existing local union, composed of alteration hands, requires direction and guidance. In Boston Bro. Dubinsky has been successful in organizing a local union of petticoat makers and another union of underwear workers. Local Union No. 36, Ladies' Tailors, which has been for some time past in a state of decay, is recruiting its strength, mainly as a result of Bro. Dubinsky's indefatigable energy, and will soon be restored to its earstwhile militant capacity.

Bro. Janow's organizing services have unfortunately had to be dispensed with. Originally he had been appointed to work in the small cities around New York. But while in Hartford, Conn., where the duties of looking after the strike in connection with Local 74 devolved on him, he has been pursuing a scheme of private enterprise, thus neglecting the interests of the strike.

Bro. Elstein, as Secretary of the District Council of New York, watches over the interests of the smaller locals of Greater New York, chiefly Local 62, White Goods Workers and Local 39, Petticoat makers. In both of these locals a vigorous movement is now taking place.

The District Council of Philadelphia has appointed Bro. Dornblum as organizer, the International Union contributing a part of the expenses. New office premises have been secured for the exclusive business of the Council. Bro. Dornblum is devoting his time and attention mainly to the Ladies' Tailors and the Cloak & Skirt finishers.

From this brief review of our present activity it will be seen that we are steadily advancing. There is no reason why we should not keep up this rate of progress, in which case we shall soon figure as the third great international union in the American Federation of Labor.

Courage, Sisters and Brothers, our outlook for the future is bright and hopeful.
News from San Francisco

ORGANIZER JAMES HIMMEL'S REPORT

This week I have called on several firms here who are in the cloak making industry, and have shirt waist factories. There are in this city about thirty firms who make suits for women, employing from two to fifty people, including women workers, in a shop. There are about five hundred Workers all together, and next week I think that I have two large shops who will use the label. I would request that you send me your label contracts so that I can have the firms sign same, submit them to the Local, and then forward them to your office.

I am also reorganizing Local No. 8, as they have become all mixed up, and on Wednesday I have a meeting with the Independent Ladies' Tailors Union, about thirty members, and I think that I will have no trouble in getting them to affiliate with Local No. 8. The Journeymen Tailors are trying to claim them, but I will see that they come into the International where they belong. The United Tailors, who make mens, womens and children's clothing have all members of the Journeymen Tailors employed, shall I claim those that are employed by this firm who are making women's wear?

I expect to send for a charter for the shirt waist workers very soon, as two firms told me that they would put in a line of Union Label women's wear if you will send them the names of Eastern firms who make this line. Please send me the same. There are several firms here also who make women's wear in the shirt waist and etc. line. I am working on them also.

As soon as you send me the label agreements I will send in the names of the firms that will employ nothing but members of No. 8.

Next week I will send in a better report as I have been interviewing the firms this week, and have made arrangements to call, and take the matter up the coming week.

JAMES HIMMEL.

Vice-President Greenberger's Report.

On March 18th last I proceeded to Baltimore, Md., in accordance with instructions, remaining there until April 2nd. I attended all the meetings and advised the officers and members to the best of my ability. On March 29th, a strike was called at Fueschel's shop. The strike affected 18 members, but was quickly won, the firm granting the men's demands for shorter hours and an increase of $2.00 in wages. While there I also addressed a very successful mass meeting at which a number of members were enrolled. On returning to Baltimore from the G. E. B. meeting I remained there until April 17th, when I was called back to New York. Subsequently I visited Passaic and Newark, N. J., and also Brownsville and Brooklyn, N. Y., where I succeeded in settling a strike affecting nearly 40 people at the firm of Stern & Co.

On May 4th I received instructions to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa. My work there mainly consisted in helping the Cutters Union, Local 53. The Local is now in very good condition. About half of the workers of the trade are already organized, while plans for thorough organization are well under way. I also attended the meetings of the locals which are all in flourishing condition.

WORLDLY TREASURES.

Hope's a splendid mate to have
When you go a-walking.
Faith's a splendid pal to see
When you start a-talking.
Charity of thought's a friend
Worth an honoured greeting.
Toleration is a theme
That will bear repeating.
Mercy is a fairy grand;
Love's a worldly treasure.
Virtues these we each should own
In abundant measure.

—Ben Turner.

MANUFACTURERS USING OUR UNION LABEL

On Waists
H. Frank & Co., 33 West 17th Street, New York City.
Solomon & Steiner, 34 West 15th Street, New York City.

On Cloaks and Suits
Spies & Alper, 174 Springfield Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.
Early this year the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America has celebrated its 25th Anniversary and has issued on that occasion a special illustrated number of its official journal in German and English. The Union has had a strenuous career. It has waged economic battles of no mean importance. It has suffered from internal conflicts. But it has finally emerged victorious. Its record for the last ten years is a record of progress all along the line and a marked improvement of labor conditions everywhere, even among the most miserable, poverty stricken and oppressed Jewish bakers of New York and New Jersey. We heartily join in the general congratulations upon its splendid achievements.

ADVANCED AND SOCIALISTIC

Its membership consists of German-American and Jewish elements and this perhaps accounts for the fact that compared with more or less purely American trade unions, the Bakers’ International Union is more advanced and socialist.

Another reason for this may be found in the peculiarly unnatural conditions obtaining in the bakery trade. If it is true that drastic evils require drastic remedies, then it is not surprising that its leaders and organizers recognize, in the words of the preamble to its constitution, “that only the emancipation of the working classes as advocated through Socialism will finally and forever remove the injustice under which we are forced to suffer to-day.” What justification indeed is there for the journeymen bakers in this 20th century still to be compelled to work in underground cellars, in murky, black, poisoned and disease-laden atmosphere, shut out from the sunshine and pure air of heaven, unless it be the fact that profits of trade are accounted more sacred than human life and health? And so the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union officially upholds Socialist tenets.

1886—1908.

The Union has held thirteen national conventions. The first, which took place in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1886, saw its birth. The independent unions, or branches of the Knights of Labor, in existence previous to that time, did not go beyond the medieval notion of trying to maintain the price of bread. But with the rise of the International Union a new spirit came upon the journeymen bakers and they decided to press demands for the amelioration of their condition. These included the gradual substitution of day for night work, the elimination of Sunday labor and the 12 hour day.

Progress was slow but steady during the intervening years. It was not until the thirteenth convention in 1908, held in Washington, D. C., that rapid progress was reported, both in membership and funds. From less than three thousand in 1899, the membership in 1908 was reported as being 14,582 and its funds then amounted to $30,000. At the end of 1910 the membership increased by a further 6,000 and its funds by $20,000.

CHANGE IN LABOR CONDITIONS

Not only numerically and financially did the Union register progress, but also in the matter of improved labor conditions. In 1886, writes one of its pioneers, a journeyman baker received $4.00 and board for 15 and 17 hours a day, six days in the week and Saturdays 24 hours. But owing to the vigorous agitation, carried on generally and locally, the Union ultimately succeeded in abolishing night-work and Sunday labor in many places.

Thus in San Francisco, Cal., its members won an eight-hour day, five days in the week. Fridays, 9 hours. In St. Louis, Mo., its members work 9 hours a day, six days in the week, instead of seven days, under better sanitary conditions, and receive between $15.00 and $21.00 a week in wages, instead of $10.00 and $12.00 formerly paid them. In Seattle, Wash., a nine hours’ day obtains, with wages ranging from $20.00 to $25.00 a week, instead of $10.00 and $14.00 originally paid for longer hours. The local union there also claims that during the last ten years it had only one strike. Similar conditions now prevail in many cities throughout the states. Even among the Jewish workers of New York and New Jersey where labor conditions were the worst and struggles
most determined, the men realized marked improvements in wages and hours as a direct result of agitation and organization.

**LOCAL 24 RUNS ITS OWN BAKERY.**

In San Jose, Cal., Local Union 24, successfully runs its own Union bakery, under the name of the San Jose Baking Co. The idea originated in a lockout forced by the bosses to maintain the open shop. For some years Local 24 was face to face with serious financial difficulties, while the master Bakers’ Association of the vicinity tried its utmost to cripple this Union label enterprise and get it out of its way. But the men with one solitary exception, stuck to their union principles. Finally the International Union came to its assistance with $1,000 and the wheel of fortune turned. The bakery is now on a sound business footing. It has confounded its enemies and overcome all obstacles. It is now flourishing, having an open market for the sale of its label bread, while several of its most persistent opponents failed financially.

**SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FEATURES**

It goes without saying that its sick and death benefit features have contributed a good deal to its success. In this respect the Bakery International Union resembles many of its sister unions which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In course of the last seven years when its sick and death benefit fund opened, the yearly benefit disbursements grew steadily from $557.00 in the first year to over $16,000.00 paid in 1910. During the same time the Union has also paid no less than $141,000.00 in strike benefit. Its next convention is to be held in September in Kansas City, Mo., when it hopes to report further progress.

**THE JEWISH BAKERS OF NEW YORK**

The Jewish Bakers of New York now form a very important element of the organized workers of the East Side and are said to constitute some of the biggest locals of the Bakery International Union.

The Jewish organized workers in whatever trade are known to be strenuous and persistent fighters for their human rights, when once roused from their apathy and indifference, and the Jewish Bakers are no exception to this rule. Since the last few years they have been constantly prepared for economic warfare. Experience has taught them that in order to meet the aggressiveness of their employers it behooves them always to keep their powder dry.

**FORMER CONDITIONS WORST ON RECORD**

Before the idea of Unionism made any headway among them the labor conditions of the Jewish bakers were the worst on record. They are best described in the words of Bernard Weckstein, one of the officers of Local Union No. 167, Newark, N. J.

“The word ‘deplorable,’” writes Weckstein, “is not sufficient to illustrate the misery and poverty of our brethren, the bakery workers of New Jersey... Fifteen or twenty years ago a bakery worker was treated worse than a negro slave in the South. 20 and 22 hours a day, seven days in the week, was considered reasonable. A good journeyman baker was paid a monthly wage of $10.00 to $12.00, second hand men received no more than $6.00 to $8.00. Weeks passed during which a bakery worker could not see his wife and children... The yoke of slavery weighed on the bakery worker so heavily that his mental grasp was paralyzed, rendering him unable to give a thought to his salvation... It was easier to enlighten an Eskimo than to explain Trade Unionism to a Jewish bakery worker... But as soon as a number of men met to discuss their conditions, the bosses became cruel and their treatment of the workers was rendered unbearable.”

This word picture fully applies to the Jewish journeymen bakers of New York City when no union existed among them. Organized workers know that what Eckstein says of the bosses of New Jersey is true of all employers when there is no union to check their greed. No wonder therefore that the Jewish organized bakers are determined fighters and that they cherish advanced ideas.

**OPPONENTS BECOME FRIENDS.**

Many years, however, elapsed before the Jewish bakers could be roused to a perception of the necessity of practical organization. At first they were adherents of the I. W. W. and strong opponents of the International Union. It was not until after the thirteenth convention in 1909 that they perceived the advantages of organizing under the practical leadership of an old-established trade union...

Now the past is dead and buried and the Jewish Bakers’ Union, Local 100, of New York City, is numerically one of the largest locals. Within the short period of its existence, Local 100, acting jointly with the other locals of New York and Brooklyn, has done
much to better the conditions of the Jewish bakery workers and to keep the master bakers in check.

THE DECISIVE STRUGGLE OF 1909

Now that Local 100 had at its beck and call on influential and financially strong International Union, it immediately set in motion a vigorous agitation with the object of preparing for a great and decisive struggle in May following, when all contracts had to be renewed. On May 1st, 1909, a general strike was called; but as a good many of the journeymen bakers, especially those employed by the large bakeries, were outside of the organization, the struggle was at first rather doubtful. Eventually public opinion was won over to the good cause, and at the end of nine weeks Local 100 secured a complete victory, the employers conceding the demands for better conditions, including: recognition of the Union and a Union shop, a ten hour day, increase in wages, adoption of the union label and improved sanitary conditions. The union had now extended its influence over 200 bakeries and had improved the conditions of about one thousand employees.

INGENIOUS PROVISION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

One of the most difficult problems confronting them is the manner of dealing with the unemployed, who are said to consist of 30 per cent. of their members, but even in this matter the leaders, as well as the rank and file, have acquitted themselves creditably, and deserve to be congratulated upon the result. I am afraid no other union would find it possible to follow their example. By a special resolution the members in full employment pledged themselves to give up one day's work in every two weeks and in this way every unemployed member is provided with two day's work a week.

THEIR RECENT VICTORY.

In May, 1910, the Union experienced no difficulty in the matter of renewing the agreements. All the employers signed the contracts without question. This year, however, the employers attempted to measure strength with the powerful Local 100. The only fresh demand presented was an increase of two dollars a week in wages. The employers of Brooklyn, Brownsville and Harlem conceded the moderate demands amicably and signed contracts with their respective local unions. But the downtown employers forced a strike on the reluctant employees. Apparently their sole motive was to rid themselves of some of their smaller competitors whom a strike would mostly affect. They were also anxious to withdraw the beneficent provision instituted by the Union whereby the unemployed are afforded two days' work a week. They formed an independent Association with the avowed object of overawing their employees.

But the organized employees refused to be overawed by what they considered as a feigned attempt on the part of their employers and were prepared to meet them in a proper fighting spirit. The result was that the employers could not hold out longer than five days. One by one the members of the new association came and signed the contract on the Union terms, thus acknowledging themselves beaten and their new association disrupted.

In conclusion mention should be made of the excellent weekly Jewish journal, published by the Jewish bakery workers of New York, under the editorial supervision of J. Epstein. This has proved an effective weapon in their hands and is also at the same time a source of information and education. It is hoped that the next national convention will recognize the urgent necessity of this journal and its power for good and will come to its financial assistance.

A tribute should also be paid to the good service rendered by J. Goldstein, the General organizer of the New York Locals, who has for some time acted as organizer of the Waistmakers' Union, Local 25, and M. Kazimirsky, who is well known among trade unionists of New York City. In these the Jewish bakers have two able organizers devoted to their cause.

Men Wanted Who—

Have character.
Are never idle.
See opportunities.
Can show results.
Have original ideas.
Never recognize defeat.
Can act without orders.
Advocate square deal.
Do something every day.
See their duty and do it.
Accomplish what they begin.
Are not afraid to be leaders.
Merit the confidence of others.
Can originate as well as follow.
Have the ability, honor and integrity.
Are not frightened by competition.
Profit by mistake of others.
Do to-day the things that could wait until to-morrow.—Progress Magazine.
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

The Modern Society Woman.
By Gertrude Baraum

A new type of Society woman is rapidly being developed in this country. She is eager to get into society, not out of it, into exclusive little groups. Her ambition is to get into the swim of the entire American social sea. She seeks the fullest scope, stimulous and depth of life in the broadening circles of society.

These women are realizing how interdependent are all sorts and conditions of human beings. The house-wife, curiously following her grandmother's spinning-wheel into the factory, finds there conditions which are perilous alike to the mill girl and to the girl who buys her infected cotton product. The artist, the composer, the author find among the lowest, a naivete, grace, charm and vitality, long since lost from academies. The economist revises her text-book with the assistance of the president of the bookbinder's union. The mother of the millionaire discusses with mothers of child laborers, proposed legislation for the protection of childhood. It is a matter of pride to the lady of leisure that she has gained the friendship of the glove-worker, and boot-and-shoe maker; that she, the possessor of mere book-learning, is not held in contempt by that self-made woman, the heroine of the overall trade.

Most conspicuously among women who are asking for the ballot, the realization of interdependence is helping to remove social barriers. All women, before the laws of the country, if not on the blue books, are of equal rank, or lack of rank; being classed, without exception with children, idiots and criminals. With a common sense of injustice, feminine descendants of Patrick Henry, Tom Paine and Thomas Jefferson, ignore social differences and march shoulder to shoulder in campaigns to secure their "inalienable rights"—to secure the fullest possible social equality with man.

In woman's mind, the balance in the scales of sex, has fluctuated marvelously during the last century. Once she was featherweight in her own estimation, while her lord and master tipped the beam with ponderous importance, as Mr. Israel Zangwell illustrates by a quotation from Dickens' Mr. Sapsea.

"When I made my proposals," said Mr. Sapsea, in speaking of his spouse, "she did me the honor to be so overshadowed with a species of awe as to be able to articulate only the two words, 'Oh Thou,' meaning myself."

Unfortunately for Mr. Sapsea, as Zangwell points out, Mrs. Sapsea has now turned suffragist. "She no longer cries 'Oh thou.' She no longer leaves the phrase unfinished. Today it is, 'Oh thou hypocrite! Oh thou bully! at gentlest, 'Oh thou monopolist'"

There is no stronger social bond than a laugh in common, and woman of all classes are laughing, together, to-day at the Sapsea pose of man.

The true daughters of the American Revolution are not content with inheriting only the names of the fathers of liberty, equality and fraternity, but cherish, even more, their principles and spirit. They are striving to abolish artificial barriers of rank, religion, race, color and sex. And it begins to seem possible that in the twentieth century, the true society woman, leaning upon man's strength, may point out to him a new world of Democracy, may help him to realize the dream of a complete Republic.

Notes from The Women's Trade Union League.

A letter from the Masons Laborers Union, No. 190, of Albany, included a set of resolutions on the question of woman suffrage, setting a good example to the Labor World.

The resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas the Mason Laborers Union feel that working women do suffer actual hardship consequent on their political disability:

Be it Resolved; That this body call upon Senator Sage and the Assemblymen of Albany County to do all in their power to secure favorable reports from the Judiciary Committees and when the suffrage resolution is reported, to vote to submit it to the voters; and;

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be handed to-morrow to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committees, the Senators and Assemblymen from this county and the President of the Senators and the Speakers of the House.

Miss Maud Younger, who formerly worked in the New York League and is now a member of the San Francisco Central Labor Council, sends word of the 8-hour law for women which has been won in California by organized labor.

Organized labor put the 8-hour law before all other Labor Legislation with the result that it went through the Assembly in spite of
"big business" and passed the Senate by vote of 54 to 5.

She also states that the suffrage amendment in California passed the Assembly by vote of 66 to 12 and the Senate by 33 to 5,—and will be voted on this fall,—October 10th. She says enthusiastically, "We are going to win."

The organizing work of the League is moving rapidly. In all quarters the working women are gaining a new spirit of self-reliance which finds its natural outlet in organization. The increasing demands on the League have made it necessary to have two new workers, an organizer and an office assistant.

The Box Makers who are rapidly recovering from their strike, held a concert and dance which proved successful, socially and financially. With Miss Schneiderman and a new American organizer, they have a promising future.

The White Goods Workers are increasing in numbers steadily; many new members were added last month. On May 26th, the White Goods Workers have held a mass meeting at which Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, spoke with vigor.

Miss Scott, the American organizer, reports that the Hat Trimmers are making new agreements and have succeeded in increasing prices in settled shops.

The Neckwear Makers have taken the advanced steps of training their own workers to do their organizing.

A Conference on the Church and the Union Label was held under the auspices of the Label Committee of the Women's Trade Union League of New York. Among the speakers were the Rev. Howard Molish, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of Brooklyn; Rev. John P. Peters; Rabbi Wise, of the Free Synagogue; Father White, Superintendent of the Catholic Charities; Rev. Dr. Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah. Organized labor was represented by the following speakers:—Mr. Hugh Frayne, Organizer American Federation of Labor; Mr. Peter Brady, Secretary Allied Printing Trades Council and Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, Chairman of the Label Committee of the Women's Trade Union League.

The Conference unanimously adopted the following:

*Whereas,* the condition of the working class in this city is admittedly deplorable, 45 per cent. of the heads of families receiving less than $624 a year, while the Charity Organization Society and the Child Welfare Committee have, after careful investigation, determined that it is impossible to maintain efficiency for a family of five persons on less than $900 a year, and *Whereas,* there are men and women working in this city and throughout the nation in many instances seven days a week and in others from twelve to fourteen hours a day, for the bare necessities of life, and *Whereas,* the inevitable effects of such poorly recompensed labor are, under modern conditions of industry, poor food, bad housing, disease, and crime in this generation, and an exhausted vitality for the generations to come, and *Whereas,* these effects work widespread demoralization and the lowering of the standard of spiritual life in the nation, and *Whereas,* the union label as adopted by organized labor in this country, is a trade mark, pasted, stamped, sewn or riveted on the product by the workers themselves to show that the product was made under regulations mutually agreed upon by the employer and the trade union in each industry, the regulations varying in different crafts, but all tending towards, (1) Organization of the shop in which the label product was made, so that the individual bargain is superseded by the collective bargain. (2) The living wage. (3) The eight-hour day. (4) The sanitary shop and enforcement of the law, and *Whereas,* the union label is a legal, peaceful and concrete step towards social adjustment, presupposing a trade agreement, fair to both employee and manufacturer, and of benefit to the manufacturer. (1) Through standardizing the trade and diminishing unfair competition. (2) Through bringing about a co-operative spirit between employer and employee. (3) As a means to advertising the product. *Therefore,* we, the undersigned, recognizing that the practical endorsement of the label affords a unique opportunity to the outsider interested in social problems to register his convictions and do his part toward preventing poverty and furthering industrial peace, do so endorse the union label and recommend the purchasing of such labeled articles by the public at large.
Indianapolis, Ind., May 10, 1911.

To the Great American Public, which in Its Final Conclusion is Always Right:

Now that the dramatic and sensational features and humane interest phase of the McNamara case has run its course, public excitement has subsided, and the time for calm and deliberate consideration has arrived, we, the officers of the International Unions, with headquarters in Indianapolis, desire to make our position clear:

As business institutions, do our organizations differ from other business institutions? As union officials do we differ in any way from other citizens? Can our persons be ruthlessly violated, our legal rights ignored, and our offices officially burglarized?

We believe that every individual accused of crime is entitled to a fair and speedy trial before an unprejudiced judge and jury. To this end money is a necessity, and we propose to see that John J. McNamara is supplied with the money to make an adequate defense and to be able to avail himself in every way of the facilities that are open to every man accused of crime to establish his innocence.

On the evening of Saturday, April 22, while attending to his official duties, John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was arrested in his office without service of warrant, hustled to the police court, and, without regard to the provisions of the law relative to extradition proceedings, and while his associates were held prisoners in their own headquarters by local and imported detectives, was given summary hearing in a court having no jurisdiction, denied the right to be heard by himself and counsel, guaranteed by the constitution, and was then immediately transported from this State to the confines of a jail in another State. His office was then feloniously entered, his safe was drilled, the papers of the organization were extracted from their receptacles, and the organization left without the service of its fiduciary officer. No opportunity was given Mr. McNamara to arrange his personal affairs, or for the orderly transac-

 tion of his official duties. If this method of procedure is sanctioned, are we not all in the same peril? May not the officers of the law, or private detective agencies, enter our offices at any time, arrest us, ransack our files, and place our organizations in such a condition that they cannot transact their official business? Is this the new short cut that has been made for the overthrow of trade unionism? Failing in the usual assaults on the trade unions as such, are their International headquarters to be at the mercy of private detective agencies in the employ of manufacturers' associations? There are in Indianapolis eight International headquarters. All of the International Unions whose headquarters are located here were invited by official representatives of the city to make this city their home. Some of them have been here for years, the International Typographical Union for twenty-three years down to the latest addition, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders with an official residence of a few months. They all employ citizens of Indianapolis as clerks, accountants, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc., and at the highest wages paid for this class of labor. They have on deposit in Indianapolis banks at the present time, and have had for years, hundreds of thousands; yes, millions, of dollars, that in turn flow through the avenues of trade, money that has been an important factor in making Indianapolis the great commercial city that it is. Are we then entitled to no consideration from the officers of the municipality, or the representatives of the State? If the procedure in the McNamara case is to be officially endorsed, then we can safely assume that the answer to our question is in the negative.

Under our legal procedure, every person arrested is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty. We know John J. McNamara. He is an industrious, reliable, painstaking and courteous gentleman. He is a graduate of an Indianapolis law school, thus making manifest his ambition to tread the paths that lead to higher planes of activity. In every way, so far as we know, he is a model citizen. Un-
understanding the character of the man as we do, we are slow to believe him guilty of the revolting and heinous crime charged against him. So we propose that he shall have a fair and impartial trial, and to that end we shall devote our energies to the raising of a sufficient fund to guarantee the accomplishment of the object we have in view. Can there be any objection to this by any citizen of this country? Notwithstanding that Mr. McNamara has been tried in some of the newspapers, and a verdict of guilty rendered; notwithstanding that the manufacturers' and merchants' associations and other associations of employers of labor have met and officially rendered a verdict of guilty, we decline to accept that verdict. We will accept no verdict except the one that is rendered by a legally constituted court and jury. We are thankful to our critics for their good advice, but we believe we know our business, and we propose to conduct ourselves in accordance with the dictates of our best judgment. The trade unions of this country, not the present critics of the trade union movement, have built up that movement to be the tremendous force that it is to-day. As representatives of that movement, we believe we understand its aims and its aspirations. We believe we understand the desires of its members, and we will endeavor to make these aims, aspirations and desires effective through the channels that we select.

So that our position may be definitely understood, in contradistinction to the position and attitude that have been assigned to us by certain newspapers and employers' associations, we make this statement signed by all the members of the Conference of Executive Officers of the International Trade Unions with headquarters in Indianapolis.

All our locals, I. L. G. W. U., are requested to consider our appeal for support of the McNamara Defense Fund, recently addressed to them and to respond generously. All contributions and donations should be addressed to: John A. Dyche, Gen. Sec'y-Treas., I. L. G. W. U., 11 Waverly Place, New York City.

McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND.

Donations Received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amalg. Gar. Cutters Local No. 10</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reefer Makers, Local No. 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lad. Waist Makers, Local No. 25</td>
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Total: $118.00

BRITISH LABOR NOTES

By Ben Turnege

The State is at last assuming responsibility for the awful condition of the people when suffering from extended sickness or unemployment. After much pressure from many sources, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought in a bill to deal with the subject.

For many years the Trades Union Congresses have adopted resolutions in favor of state doctors, and now this bill provides doctors free of charge controlled by the state and paid from the insurance funds. When the bill becomes law no one need fear fetching the doctor and getting well as quickly as possible. For some years now the Labor Party have asked for help for women, married and unmarried, who become mothers and this bill provides a maternity allowance of 30/- or 7 dollars and 50 cents, to tide over the time of confinement. These two provisions are welcomed as a step in the right direction. Then there is to be a £1,500,000 or $7,000,000 per year set aside and used for the purpose of providing and maintaining consumptive and other sanitariums, so that people stricken with the curable complaints may be attended to on the new sanatorium lines.

The sickness payments are not high, but still range equal to the amounts paid in ordinary friendly societies, and are to be for men 2½ dollars per week for 3 months, and 1½ for the rest of the period. For women 1¼ dollars per week for 3 months and ½ for the rest of the time.
There are no death benefits arranged for, as this would interfere too much with the huge monopolist insurance companies. The scheme is to apply to 14,750,000 workpeople, including clerks, domestic servants, and all those except government employees and municipal employees who are provided for, and for those whose incomes are below the income limit of £160 a year.

Another section of the scheme is partly compulsory and partly voluntary. The unemployed proposals will apply to about 2,400,000 folks engaged in the engineering and the building trades, the other trades will come under a voluntary scheme. Any Trade Union that pays out of work pay will be able to get a subsidy from the state to the amount of one-sixth of their out of work payments, and thus the trade union spirit will not be undermined but rather encouraged.

The weak feature of the scheme is the contributory part. True, one could not expect the establishment of such a scheme without contributions, both from employers and the states, but the Labor Party will try to secure that the contributions of 8 cents a week for men and 6 cents a week for women, shall not apply to those whose incomes are under 4 and 5 dollars per week. There is to be a contribution by the employer of nearly an equal amount as paid by the workman, and the state then comes in and adds to it. It is expected that by 1915, the cost to the state will be £4,500,000 or 22½ million dollars per year, and the total incomes, then including employers and employees, will be about 14 million pounds, or 70 million dollars per year. It is the biggest bit of industrial legislation there has been for years, and the trades union forces all over the kingdom have given it a hearty welcome, and will try to get it improved as it passes through the Houses of Parliament. The trades unionists also recognize that while it is a good aid to recovery in time of sickness and a help in time of unemployment, it does not touch the root causes of unemployment, consumption, etc., which are low wages, bad housing, poor food and overwork, under-work and worry.

Ladies' Tailors, Local No. 38
Conference of Employers and Employee
Adjusts Matters in Dispute.

The Conference Committee, consisting of representatives of Local 38, United Ladies' Tailors and representatives of the employers having contracts with the Union, met on May 3 last, to adjust matters in dispute.

There were present: Messrs. Pitchowski, Slatin, Krauss and Prager, representing Local 38, and Messrs. Mayer, Blaine, Buxbaum and Hickson, representing the employers. Mr. John A. Dyche, secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, acted as chairman of the meeting; Mr. Sol. Rosman, organizer of Local 38, acted as spokesman for the Union; Mr. Walter H. Bartholomew, acted as Secretary of the meeting and spokesman for the employers. Mr. M. Weiss, a member of Branch A, of the employers Association, whose case was to come before the meeting for arbitration was also present.

According to Mr. Rosman, the facts were as follows:

A stoppage of work occurred in Mr. Weiss's shop, Wednesday morning, April 26th, 1911, which Mr. Weiss alleged was ordered by Mr. Scherman, an employee and shop chairman, in violation of the agreement between the Union and the employers.

The Union, however, claimed that Scherman had not ordered the men down, but on the contrary had advised them to remain at work while he went to the Union Headquarters for the purpose of laying the matter before the Organizer. The men, however, angered at the offensive and insulting manner in which Mr. Weiss had addressed them, had refused to remain at work. The strike was a voluntary act on the part of all the men, not the result of an order of the shop chairman. Mr. Weiss further alleged that for weeks past Scherman had not done his proper share of the work in the skirt department. There were two skirt hands, of which Scherman was one. It was alleged that of ten pieces of work, the other man had done eight and had the ninth partly finished, while Scherman had not even completed one. He was therefore discharged for two reasons: for unlawfully ordering a strike, and for neglecting his work.

Upon statements being made by Mr. Weiss, Mr. Rosman, Mr. Bartholomew and Mr. Scherman and two witnesses, it appeared that Scherman had not called the strike, but that the men had insisted upon quitting.

The Conference resumed proceedings on May 4th when Mr. Buxbaum acted as chairman.

After the proceedings of the previous session of the committee have been reviewed. (Continued on page 14.)
By an Organizer.

It is amusing to see how many of our men still cling to the old-fashioned attitude of men towards women.

When women first came to work in the factory the men thought the only way to deal with them was to force them out of the industrial field, but they soon learned that the same economic pressure that kept the men at the machines was also keeping the women at work. Then, instead of joining hands with the women and planning to keep up the wage scale, the men looked with contempt at every effort to get women to view things from the social standpoint. In spite of this handicap, however, many women organized successfully and won respect because of the manner in which they handled their labor problems.

A few men survive who still believe it is not worth while to consider women unionists seriously. In our city I found that the Joint Board did not bother to send the girls' local a report of the meeting, although every other local had received a copy.

In several locals the girls are paying less dues than the men. Now we ought to know that in a union above all places the favor or charity plan will never work.

Each member must take his or her share of the responsibility. When will our men learn that the time has gone by when there was any chance of getting the women out of the trade? If men would build a strong and solid defense against low wages, they will have to treat the girls not as children who are to be seen and ordered around, but as women, who must take their places along with the men on the fighting line. It is not only justice but wisdom also to accord the women the same dignified consideration the men demand from each other.

Calling in a Specialist.

A few years ago a group of street-car men, just organized, were advised by a local organizer to begin their strike by taking their cars down town and leaving them there. The result, of course, was that as each man deserted his car he was promptly arrested for deliberately blocking the street. It was all very well for any organizer to get them together but before they started to strike they should have called in for consultation one of their International officers. They would have had the advice of a man who had specialized in dealing with street-car companies. Had this been done, these men to-day would have been organized and receiving good wages.
This brings home to us the question: Are we going to be carried away by the eloquence of some local speaker who perhaps has never been through a successful battle, or are we going to consult with those who have been through the hardest fights and won? Are we going to take the advice of an inexperienced man who tells us that when one of our members is sent down the rest of us are to sit at our machines (but not to work) until it is quitting time and then call a shop meeting? Isn’t this the tactics of a sulky child; and wouldn’t the public and any Arbitration Board decide we were all wrong? Couldn’t we call our shop meeting without the grand pose at the machine all day? What we must learn is not to make so much noise about our grievances, but to call our members together quietly and then deliberately make our plans to adjust the difficulties; not to be carried away by the orations of the inexperienced, but to seek the advice of those who have specialized in handling these problems.

(Continued from page 12.)

the employers agreed to waive all further consideration of the question as to whether Scherman had or had not called the strike, and proposed that the case be decided solely upon the question of the fact regarding the amount of work Scherman had done in the shop. The skirt hand who worked with Scherman was the first witness called. He testified that he had made nine skirts, but denied that there were but ten in all. Scherman was then asked to describe all the work he had done in the period in question. He enumerated as follows: 1 silk skirt, 1 linen skirt (half finished), two cloth skirts, second fittings on two others, one princess gown (1 1/2 days work), and first and second fittings on two more, besides various odd jobs of cleaning, pressing and repair work. He gave the names of the women for whom the work was done, and described the style of the skirts.

Mr. Weiss called the other skirt hand to state whether he had done any of the work described by Scherman. But the latter denied having had anything to do with Scherman’s work.

Mr. Hickson asked Mr. Weiss if he had any witnesses, or any books or records of any sort to prove his claim that Scherman had not made the work he claimed, and invited him to produce evidence of some sort that would disprove the testimony of Scherman and the other skirt hand. He was unable to do so.

The Conference Committee in executive session then estimated the probable time it had taken Scherman to do this work. Eliminating the alterations, and figuring only the new work done, it appeared that Scherman could not be rightly accused of doing insufficient work.

The statement was then made that Mr. Weiss was not altogether opposed to taking Scherman back into his employ after a few weeks had elapsed. He wished, however, to keep him out for a time as evidence of his authority as boss, and to prove his right to discharge.

The Conference Committee then ruled as follows: 1. That Mr. Weiss has not proved his charge that Mr. Scherman had neglected his work; and, therefore, had no just grounds for discharging him for this reason. 2. That his statement that he would take him back later proved that he did not regard him as incompetent or definitely negligent. 3. That the man should be at once re-instated in the shop and paid for his lost time.

Sol. Rosman, Organizer Local 38.
Walter H. Bartholomew, Sec’y of the Employers Association.

Keep Your Word.

If I were an employer I am sure I would dismiss the man or woman, who, without good excuse, stayed away from shop meetings, while the committee is trying to fix prices. For of all the pests the most annoying to both employer and the union is he or she who absents himself while prices are being discussed, because he is afraid he might not “stand in” with the bosses if he attended, but who comes around later finding fault that prices are not higher. I claim that where the employer has agreed to the prices fixed by the shop the workers ought to keep their part of the agreement, even if later they find out they should have asked for a higher price, while prices were being made. It is not square, after the salesmen are out on the road, to disturb the peace of the shop by wrangling again over prices already agreed on. It is not the courageous trade unionists who does this but the little sneak who is afraid to serve on any committee.
Names and Addresses of Local Secretaries, Business Agents and Headquarters

1. N. Y. Cloak & Suit Operators—B. Fried, Sec'y; Office, 121 E. 1th St.
2. Philadelphia, Pa., Cloak & Skirt Makers—M. Schlesinger, 14th St.; Sec'y, 1448 Market St.; Max Amund, Organizer, Office, 36 N. 9th St.
4. Spanish Philadelphia, Pa., Cloak & Skirt Makers—M. Osharoff, Sec'y, Office, 1534 Buchanan Street.
5. N. Y. Cloak & Suit Tailors—A. Geyer, Sec'y, Office, 112 E. 10th St.
8. Boston, Mass., Cloak Pressers—Max Feinberg, Sec'y, 41 Anderson St.
10. Toronto, Ont., Cloak Makers—M. Lapidus, 56 Elizabeth St.
13. N. Y. Refyer Makers—J. Rosen, Sec'y; Leader, Organizer, Office, 61 Delancey St.
15. Montreal, Can., Cloak & Suit Cutters—J. Greenberg, Sec'y, 80 Colonial Ave.
16. N. Y. Rain Coat Makers—A. Masserman, Sec'y; Leader, Office, 5 E. 1th St.
17. Newark, N. J., Lad. Tailors & Cloakmakers—M. Bruck, Sec'y; M. Goldberg, Org', Office, 180 Prince St.
18. New Haven, Conn., Lad. Garment Workers—M. Lifschutz, Sec'y, 37 Spruce St.
19. N. Y. Skirt Makers—J. Abraham, Sec'y; Office, 15 1st St.
20. N. Y. Waist Makers—A. Baroff, Manager; Office, 151 Clinton St.
21. Cleveland, Ohio, Cloakmakern—L. J. Feit, Sec'y, 2637 E. 61st St.
22. N. Y. Cloakmakers—A. Baroff, Manager; Office, 151 Clinton St.
23. Passaic, N. J., Ladies' Garment Workers—H. Kleinman, Sec'y, 70 E. 10th St., N. Y. C.
24. Cleveland, Ohio, Cloak & Skirt Finishers—I. Sart, Sec'y, 2729 E. 51st St.
25. Allentown, Pa., Ladies' Tailors & Dressmakers—A. Rosenblatt, Sec'y, 119 Arch St.
27. Peckskill, N. Y., Underwear Workers—N. Y. Underwear Workers, Sec'y, 920 N. 17th St.
28. Atlantic City, N. J., Lad. Tailors—J. Rosen, Sec'y, 118 1/2 Georgia Ave.
30. N. Y. Pressers Union—J. Lubinski, Sec'y; Office, 228 Second Ave.
32. Cleveland, Ohio, Pressers—Sam Tauber, Sec'y, 2401 4th St.
33. N. Y. Ladies' Tailors—D. Bernstein, Sec'y; Office, 43 E. 22nd St.
34. N. Y. Petticoat Makers—A. Bubyn, Sec'y, 63 Grafton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
37. Cleveland, Ohio, Cloak Cutters—J. Chaloupka, 713 1/2 Kennedy Rd.
39. Chicago, Ill., Lad. Tailors—A. Tensley, Sec'y; Office, 1125 Blue Island Ave.
40. Syracuse, N. Y., Dressmakers—J. Holtz, Sec'y, 503 E. Adams St.
41. Denver, Colo., Lad. Tailors—J. Gittler, Sec'y.
42. Cincinnati, Ohio, Lad. Garment Cutters—Denis Cronin, Sec'y, 1716 Madison Ave.
43. Boston, Mass., Waist Makers—Fannie Groberman, Sec'y; Office, 41 N. Russell St.
44. Brownsville, N. Y., Makers & Children's Dressmakers—L. Kildow, Business Agent; Office, 149 Belmont Ave.
45. Los Angeles, Cal., Lad. Tailors—Harry Schottland, Sec'y, 5200 W. Los Angeles Ave.
46. Philadelphia, Pa., Cloak & Skirt Cutters—Frank Stein, Sec'y, 618 McCullin St.
47. N. Y. Embroiderers' Union—S. Kallikstein, Sec'y, 255 E. 10th St.
49. Boston, Mass., Cloak & Skirt Makers—M. Gameen, Sec'y; Office, 41 N. Russell St.
50. Milwaukee, Wis., Lad. Garment Workers—L. Rosenfield, Sec'y, 608 Eleventh St.
51. Troy, N. Y., Ladies' Tailors—V. Smith, Sec'y, 1617 7th St.
52. Montreal, Can., Cloak & Skirt Pressers—S. Leader, Organizer; Sec'y, 74 Prince Arthur, West.
53. N. Y. White Goods Workers—M. Lifschitz, Sec'y, 261 Henry St.
54. Cincinnati, Ohio, Cloakmakers—M. Grobecker, Sec'y, 502 Chestnut St.
55. Toronto, Can., Cloak & Skirt Makers—Julius Wein- garten, Sec'y, 806 Elm St.
56. Brownsville, N. Y., Cloak & Skirt Pressers—M. Silverman, Sec'y, 175 Webster St.
57. Philadelphia, Pa., Cloak & Skirt Finishers—Max Black, Sec'y, 543 N. 6th St.
58. Chicago, Ill., Lad. Tailors—M. Katzman, Sec'y, 12th St. & Blue Island Ave.
61. Hartford, Conn., Ladies' Garment Workers—W. Pearlman, Sec'y, 26 Bellevue Ave.
62. Worcester, Mass., Cloak & Skirt Makers—Lena M. Jackson, Sec'y, 600 Kirn St.
63. Chicago, Ill., Cloak & Skirt Pressers—M. Silverman, Sec'y, 1357 Washburne Ave.
65. St. Louis, Mo., Cloak Operators—Maurice Dudder, Sec'y, 2539 Louisiana Ave.
69. Toronto, Canada, Ladies Garment Cutters—Chas. N. Miller, Sec'y, 6 St. Patrick St.
70. Boston, Mass., Petticoat Makers Union—Bessie Liberty Sec'y, 63 Oswego St.
71. Cincinnati, Ohio, Skirtmakers Union—Emma Betz, Sec'y, 620 Riddle Road, Clifton Heights, Cincinnati, Ohio.
73. Savannah, Ga., Lad. Tailors & Dressmakers—K. H. Dunn, Sec'y, 502 West Broad St.
75. Brownsville, N. Y., Lad. Garment Makers—Benjamin Snipper, 641 So. 7th St.
78. Toronto, Can., Cloak & Skirt Pressers Union—H. Tannenbaum, Sec'y, 29 Kensington Ave.
THE NEUE POST, 79 E. 10th St., New York
11 Waverly Place, New York

Yoni Dworkin
49-51 Lafayette Street, New York
Tel. 1720-1730 Franklin

Orchard 8300

134 Lafayette Street, New York

Woozim Brearzirim

54-56-58 U[l]fridis Street

Telephone, Orchard 3235

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פז פאלאס

41

ד"ע ליוודס פאלאס וארקיע

ברפואת קורונה: איסור על קיסום מים,

תועד ב-315 בתרות שונים וא照顧ות

 REC 90,000.

אינו דוהריםسير. ז"ע מרפאת

тенשויות ודויהרים. זו đồng נחית

 desteği קורונה, א.ו. א.ו. מ‧ נור

אינו דוהריםسير. ז"ע מרפאת

תועד ב-315 בתרות שונים וא照顾ות

REC 90,000.

אינו דוהריםسير. ז"ע מרפאת

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ברפואת קורונה: איסור על קיסום מים,

תועד ב-315 בתרות שונים וא照顾ות

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אינו דוהריםسير. ז"ע מרפאת

תועד ב-315 בתרות שונים וא照顾ות

REC 90,000.
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בטקסט המוצג בדף הפעלה.
כדי לה-gradient את הצבעים很多朋友 של ניידות, הוא מתכתיים.

לא כל יידות קשורות למידע אופטי, וגם לא כל מידע אופטי מתכתי לניידות.

כדי לה-gradient את הצבעים很多朋友 של ניידות, הוא מתכתיים.

לא כל יידות קשורות למידע אופטי, גם לא כל מידע אופטי מתכתי לניידות.
שם: ניסיון כלistributeלי
יוגב

כותרת: ד"ת העיתונות ובסרטי

שלום: ניסיון כלistrateלי

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כותרת: ד"ת העיתונות ובסרטי
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בתמונה.
נאמר על אפרואזכיים: "אף על פי של אנשים עם אפרואזכיים יש כמוignalים פיזיים של כתריות, במיוחד בחלקיות, לעודדים כדי يجعل את המיון שלהם קלאסיים יותר. ידוע שהאפרואזכיים נמצאים לבושים בחלקיות שונות, ובעבר היה קשה להبذלה טקסיים אופייניים לחלקיות שונות. היותם של האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסunprocessableים, וidious שנמצא בחלקיות שונות, בין זו לזו, הוא ידוע בנושאים של אפרואזכיים לחלקיות שונות.鐵ן ידוע בגוף האדם, אך למעט תיאורת האפרואזכיים לא גישה למקומם בחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink לחלקיות שונות. היותם של האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink לחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink לחלקיות שונות. היותם של האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink לחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink לחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink לחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink לחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink לחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרו חלקיות המתאימות לסNavLink Lחלקיות שונות. האפרואזכיים יצרוinquuin kontakt med grundläggande informationskällor och ansvarsfulla beslut.
$25.00

$25.00

$25.00

$25.00

$25.00

$25.00

$118.00
זאת דף טקסט של טקסט בעברית. הדף מכיל טקסט שמכיל מספר מילים בולטות, כמו " tabela" ו"latest news". טקסט זה מתאר טקסטים בולטים, ערכים בולטים, ו Guinness ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולטות, ו GUINNESS ad. טקסט זה מציג תוצאות בולطو
מי מחברת ומעניקה?

8 בירוק פָּדָהּ נְחֵזְךָ בְּגֵדָהוֹת.

אַיָּה היא מַעֲבֹרָתָהן מַלְיַפֵּרָה מִי וּמְלַיְּפֵרָה
שְׂמֵשָׁהּ בְּגָדוֹתָּהּ וּבְגָדוֹתָּהּ
שַׂמֵּשָׁהּ בְּגָדוֹתָּהּ וּבְגָדוֹתָּהּ.

כָּל הַמְּלָכָה וְלִבָּהָ הָאָדָם הַמְּלָכָה
כָּל הַמְּלָכָה וְלִבָּהָ הָאָדָם הַמְּלָכָה
כָּל הַמְּלָכָה וְלִבָּהָ הָאָדָם הַמְּלָכָה
כָּל הַמְּלָכָה וְלִבָּהָ הָאָדָם הַמְּלָכָה.

שְׂמֵשָׁהּ בְּגָדוֹתָּהּ וּבְגָדוֹתָּהּ
שְׂמֵשָׁהּ בְּגָדוֹתָּהּ וּבְגָדוֹתָּהּ
שְׂמֵשָׁהּ בְּגָדוֹתָּהּ וּבְגָדוֹתָּהּ
שְׂמֵשָׁהּ בְּגָדוֹתָּהּ וּבְגָדוֹתָּהּ.
אף ולא דער איבדט בועטנונד

אין שום מונע או הוראה או פקודת או בדרך של דיבור או של פתרון. אין שום כפתור או בדיקה או בזירה או של התייחסות. אין שום תודעה או ידיעה או תודעה או של אפיון. אין שום המבנה או המבנה של דיבור או של פתרון. אין שום תודעה או ידיעה או תודעה או של אפיון.
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן של התמונה זו בצורה מתאימה ב",

ל婚后之后在日语中，有一段时期的语言交流。

某次我跟一位朋友在日语中聊天时，无意中听到了一段关于“婚后之后”的对话。

朋友说：“我跟我的妻子婚后之后，她对我的照顾无微不至，让我感到十分幸福。”

我追问：“那你婚后之后的生活如何呢？”

朋友回答：“婚后之后，我得到了她的温柔和呵护，我们的生活变得更加美好。”

我好奇地问：“那你婚后之后的爱情呢？”

朋友笑了笑，说：“婚后之后，我们更加珍惜对方，爱意变得更加深厚。”

我若有所思地问道：“那婚后之后的相处如何呢？”

朋友缓缓地说道：“婚后之后，我们更加注重彼此的沟通和理解，相处变得更加和谐。”

我感慨道：“看来婚后之后的生活真是美好啊！”

朋友笑了笑，说：“是啊，婚后之后的生活确实让人感到幸福。”

我点了点头，表示赞同。
זורק פלא ממלמדת

יזוסה, המ-

דואים, טעמכים

אמנים, פלא

יורק פלא ממלמדת

יזוסה, המ-

דואים, טעמכים

אמנים, פלא
םותק: ה-

ירוחא, 429, לברון, ז"ע 14, הסנהדרין ב' 645 א, הפ"ע 15, Internacional: 12-

רומא, 20-

וסורר 2-

ירוחא, 14-

םותק: ה-

ירוחא, 429, לברון, ז"ע 14, הסנהדרין ב' 645 א, הפ"ע 15, Internacional: 12-

רומא, 20-

וסורר 2-

ירוחא, 14-

םותק: ה-

ירוחא, 429, לברון, ז"ע 14, הסנהדרין ב' 645 א, הפ"ע 15, Internacional: 12-

רומא, 20-

וסורר 2-

ירוחא, 14-
ולא יאפשרו להם להשתלט על העולם.}

אני לא יודע מה اكثر משכחת זה.}

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אני לא יודע מה اكثر משכחת זה.}

אני לא יודע מה点多 משכחת זה.}

אני לא יודע מה点多 משכחת זה.}

אני לא יודע מה点多 משכחת זה.}

אני לא יודע מה点多 משכחת זה.}
נמס Theresa S. Koffler's Speech: Dr. Lea Shapira

This is a Hebrew document. It contains a speech delivered by Dr. Lea Shapira. The content of the speech is not visible in the text provided. The document is page 2 of a larger text.

The text is written in Hebrew and appears to be a speech or address by Dr. Lea Shapira. The language and structure suggest it is a formal or official document.