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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 2, Issue 8

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)

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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 2, Issue 8

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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Publisher
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)

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<td>Mass, Waist Makers—Fannie Godder, Sec’y, Office, 41 N. Russell St.</td>
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<td>Brownsville, NY</td>
<td>N. Y., Misses’ &amp; Children’s Dress Makers—A. Romano, Business Agent, Office, 119 Belmont Ave.</td>
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<td>Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>Ladies’ Tailors—Harry Schottland, Sec’y, 251 1/2 N. Fremont Ave.</td>
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<td>Cloak &amp; Skirt Cutters—Frank Stein, Sec’y, 618 McClellan St.</td>
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The Situation in Cleveland

Inflated Reports of a Hostile Press

By A. ROSEBURY

The situation in Cleveland at the time this is penned has developed little which is capable of turning the scale. But that little is, however, rather favorable to the employees.

The manufacturers have resorted to all manner of doubtful means intended to overawe and intimidate the strikers into deserting their good cause. But in these, as compared with their "high principles," they have made themselves the laughing stock of all right-minded and impartial people.

Their "high principles" evidently include the extensive violence let loose on the city of Cleveland in the shape of hired ruffians and professional blackguards. These are in their employ and are highly remunerated for their murderous services. It would, of course, be surprising if the strikers and their friends did nothing in sheer self-defense. But the facts are wilfully perverted by a hostile and interested press. Impartial and right-minded people are, however, not deceived. The methods of the employers are too apparent to blind any one to the real facts.

Another "high principle" is to spread lying reports about the actual position of the combatants. As to the number of strikebreakers and their skill to turn out proper garments, the highly inflated reports cannot deceive the wary. Experienced tradesmen know that the particular strike breakers whom the Cleveland manufacturers chanced to obtain on this occasion are composed of two kinds—those who are decoyed by agencies and refuse to work as strike breakers on learning the actual facts and that wandering tribe of professional scabs who rarely if ever earn an honesty penny, who could not make a garment if they would and would not even if they could.

Despite the predictions of hostile write-to-order press correspondents, we have not been beaten yet, and we don't mean to be either. On the contrary, all the circumstances of the strike point to certain victory.

A cause which its adherents uphold with so much energy, self-sacrifice, enthusiasm and perseverance; a conflict in which the man crying for justice present so solid and impenetrable a phalanx as the strikers at Cleveland are doing is not only able to repel all attacks, but must finally succeed. This is a strike in which all the justice and liberty loving people range themselves on the workers' side. The Cleveland strikers have enlisted the sympathy of all their union sisters and brothers throughout the country, of all
The parade, Wednesday, July 19, through the strike-affected district gave the direct lie to the inflated reports of write-to-order correspondents. The strikers maintain a solid phalanx as during the first week of the strike.

By courtesy of the "Cleveland Press."
The best and noblest citizens and, in short, of every man and woman who realizes what it means for employees to pledge their body and soul to employers who look on them as a mere profit-grinding machine.

The keen observer who does not take his opinions ready made for him by interested parties, may speedily come to the right conclusion regarding the state of affairs.

The strikers demand shorter hours. They claim to be entitled to certain rights as human beings. If it is open to the manufacturers to continue to grow richer and more powerful as the years roll on, it is certainly open to the employees by whose labor that riches is obtained to secure more leisure and liberty.

The demands of the strikers imply a more scientific, a more orderly and systematic way of selling their labor force.
They aim at doing away with that system of disguised slavery that has prevailed in Cleveland in the past. They desire to be free agents so far as their own work is concerned. They do not want in future to be compelled to borrow money from their employers in order to pledge their freedom, the welfare of their wives and children, nay, their very souls.

The present attitude of the manufacturers shows that the employees were "forced to strike," in the words of a correspondent from the seat of war, which we publish in another column. They could never have obtained an amelioration in their condition by treating with the employers individually. After "individual bargaining" all these years, they eventually undertake a collective act by a simultaneous walk-out of all the factories. A strenuous fight for seven weeks has not shaken their deep conviction that "individual bargaining," which suits the manufacturers so much, is only meant to perpetuate the evils complained of.

The manufacturers of Cleveland stand absolutely alone in throwing back into the strikers' faces all offers of mediation and arbitration. The citizens of Cleveland and the public in general should be able to form their own conclusions when one of the parties to the conflict stubbornly refuse to let in the full light of investigation. Apparently the manufac-
The moderation and good sense of the strike leaders is evident from the fact that they have presented no exaggerated demands. The slogan "closed shop" has been conspicuous by its absence. They ask for the right of collective bargaining. They cannot rely any more on mere, vague promises that the employer will be good to them. There is a limit to endurance and the "goodness" of the Cleveland manufacturers in devising for the employees a charitable means of moral and financial entanglement, enforced by a vicious system of "black-lining," is such that can no more be endured.

It is almost pathetic to read daily the inflated reports specially manufactured to mislead the public. These may deceive the inexperienced. For a while they may create a wrong impression in out-of-the-way places. But they cannot deceive those who view the situation with open and impartial eyes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Voices from the Battle Front.

WHY I DO NOT WANT INDIVIDUAL BARGAINING

Again and again I have heard that the bosses will bargain with us as individuals, but refuse to negotiate with us as a group. Whenever the statement is repeated there comes to my mind the first lesson I received on the bad effect of individual bargaining when the people as a group instead of the individual should have acted for the social good. The following story enacted years ago in far-off Roumania is vivid in the mind of every Roumanian Jew:

At the time of the Berlin treaty in 1878, when Bessarabia passed to Russia and Dobruja to Roumania, it was provided among other things that all Jews then residing in Roumania should be given civil and political rights. But the same scheme our bosses wish to use on us now was worked successfully at that time by a group of traitors. Led by the hated I. C. Bratianu, a few selfish devils went around amongst the people and painted a glowing picture of the beauty of individual bargaining. The poor people, illiterate and overworked, were easily flattered and agreed to act individually instead of collectively.

The result every Roumanian Jew to his sorrow knows. Scarcely two per cent. were given any rights, while the others were denied their rights under different absurd pretexts. The few who betrayed the people received the reward which had been promised them. But although they are rich, they are not respected. The poorest Jew in Roumania would feel ashamed to be seen talking to one of those who sold his people.

We have in the struggle now going on another Bratianu, with his followers, who are trying to force the people to accept individual bargaining for his own aggrandisement. But we have also the lesson of other times.

We know that were we to give up the hope of collective bargaining we would be giving up that which is our anchor when we are treated unjustly. The honest employer has nothing to lose by collective bargaining. It will simply force the inhuman brute to deal fairly.

Jews, remember Roumania! Stand firmly together this time for the right to bargain collectively!

ANNA SCHNURER,
One of the Cleveland Strikers.
earn some years ago while inexperienced and working for some one else.

One of our bosses assured the tailors if they came to work at 6 A. M. and worked until 6 P. M., he would see that they received $12 a week. He did not say that he would buy his own pins. He still expects us to do that. The manufacturer here claims we should not receive as high wages as the New York workers because the cost of living is less. It costs just as much to live here as in New York, but even if it did not, that is no reason why our wages should be low.

Our aim is to see that decent wages, as near uniform as possible, are maintained in our trade in every city. Then no one will suffer from injustice. They are to give us a fair price for a garment, and we will take care of our living conditions ourselves. No wonder a selfish employer fights hard not to recognize the union, for if he recognizes the union it would mean a square deal for his employees. No wonder a contractor who has been offering the girls in the shop the same insult the overseer offered the negro girl before the war, does not want a union. If a girl did not have a brother, she would have enough union brothers to resent the insult. Were the employers honest and fair they would not try to buy the girls with a box of candy to stay in the shop, and the girls who are honest and intelligent can't be bought so cheaply. They have been giving the men who stayed in wine to influence them, telling them they needed "bracers." The union men and girls have nothing to depend on but the support of the union. The "bracer" is the battle they are now fighting for a good cause.

Oh, yes, I certainly have been forced to strike. My bosses have been forcing me for years!

ANNA McGINTY,
One of the Strikers.

GERMAN WAGE AGREEMENTS.

From consular reports just issued it is stated that wage agreements between employers and employees of Germany are increasing.

In 1908 there were 5,671 wage agreements in 120,401 establishments, affecting 1,026,435 employes.

In 1909 there were 6,578 wage agreements in force, covering 137,214 plants, and affecting 1,107,478 employes.

"Were the employers honest and fair they would not try to buy the girls with a box of candy to stay in the shop, and the girls who are honest and intelligent can't be bought so cheaply," says Anna McGuity, one of the strikers.

By courtesy of the "Cleveland Press."
The Fine Leaders on Both Sides

By JULIUS HENRY COHEN

This article was written especially for the First Anniversary Number of the Yiddish ‘New Post.’

We are living in the year 1911. Conditions that were satisfactory ten, five or even three years ago are not satisfactory now. Perhaps no industry was in so disorganized a state as was the Cloak & Suit industry prior to the year 1910. The manufacturers themselves realized it: that is, the leading manufacturers did. In that industry, I believe, some of the finest employers in the entire country are to be found. Side by side, as in every other industry, are to be found men with little minds and little scruples for the health, the safety of their fellow beings who work for them. The big problem in the industry is to organize it so that the fine leaders on both sides can carry out their ideas. On the union side there has developed a new type of labor leader, a man thoroughly imbued with the spirit and ideals of his people, honest and sincere in his convictions and beyond suspicion of any corrupt motive.

The benefits of trade unionism have been recognized throughout the country; its evils and abuses have long been commented upon. No man is more dangerous to the community than the labor leader who will sell out his trust. Unfortunately, there have been too many of such leaders in the country. They are conspicuously absent in the cloak and suit industry. Whatever criticism has come from the manufacturers’ side at any time, either during the strike or since, has not related in any way to the personal integrity of any of the leaders. For this alone the members of the union are to be congratulated. But, in addition to being personally honest, the leaders of the union have shown a foresight and a readiness to modify their views that is a most encouraging sign in the social reorganization of our country. To change from war methods to peace methods is no small task. To adopt the trained methods of the reasoning mind, patiently to go through evidence, to avoid recrimination; and, moreover, at the same time to retain the confidence of the very people whose complaints are to be investigated, requires great tact as well as great intellectual and moral strength. The change has been nothing short of a miracle. To take men not accustomed to business methods and make of them administrative officers, disposing of great quantities of detail, and judicial officers, determining controversies by the light of reason and solely according to evidence, indicates either the impact of a tremendously fine ideal or else a plasticity of intellect sufficient to mold itself rapidly to changing conditions. I think it means both; I think the leaders on both sides have shown a plastic mind readily moldable, and that on both sides has been manifested one of the finest spirits of our age.

We hear the cry, “Business is business” from business men, and we have been led to believe that all this means pure selfishness on the part of employers. The business of running the Cloak industry is no longer a business devoted entirely to the making of money. It is a business in which human souls are being counted. The conditions of life are being weighed, and while profits and wages are still a part, and a most important part, of the economic necessities of this, as of any other industry, the employer is considering his employees’ well as well as his own, and the employees are gradually realizing that only by the co-operation of employer and employee can better conditions be secured.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control is, concededly, one of the largest contributions to social uplift work that has appeared upon the horizon in a quarter of a century. The scheme is the contribution of the manufacturers. The working out of this scheme is the contribution of the manufacturers, the unions and the public. Its success means self-respect for the cloak manufacturer; it means self-respect for the worker; it means the performance of social obligations by the public.

The Cloak and Suit industry of New York is to take first place on the roll of honor among the industries of the country for modern, peaceful, humane methods in handling industrial problems. The first year of the new experiment already indicates that that result is to be attained, if both sides keep cool heads and neither loses confidence in the good faith of the other.
Flashes from Cleveland.

"They Refuse to Arbitrate! Why?"

"There never has been a situation among men or nations that cannot be arbitrated. One side has refused to arbitrate, but why?" asked Mrs. Harriet Upton Taylor, a well-known society woman of Cleveland, at a mass meeting of strikers and others held at the Gray's Armory. The refusal of the manufacturers of Cleveland to arbitrate is the standing surprise of a civilized community. But the manufacturers insist that they have nothing to arbitrate, an argument which does not redound to their credit, and is rather convincing of the justice of the strike.

Civic Duty and Private Interest.

According to report, the wives of some of the manufacturers were present at the Gray's Armory meeting. This no doubt indicates a turning of the tide in favor of the strikers. The strikers include about 1,500 women, and probably thousands of wives and children are involved in the struggle. Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, one of the leaders of the Women's Equal Suffrage League, who is well known among the people of Cleveland, presided at the meeting. Mrs. Vorce was induced to act in that capacity from a sense of civic duty. Had the manufacturers possessed this sense in any degree there would have been no need for this strike and no necessity for hired ruffians to cause riots and bloodshed in the streets of Cleveland. But their sense of civic duty has been superseded by the sense of private interest.

The Union's Beautiful Features.

"The beautiful features of the Union," said Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, of the University of Minnesota, at that same meeting, "are the demand for a minimum scale of wages, the brotherly and sisterly feeling that grows up among the members of the Union and the tendency to help one another. Such features result in building up good citizenship." All of these things, think hostile employers, are good enough in their way; provided
union men do not try to demand anything from them affecting their profits, or anything that tends to diminish the complete submission of the employees to the employers.

**Straight Hits from Secretary Dyche.**

“They are trying to make Cleveland the only scab cloakmaking city in the country, but we won’t let them,” emphatically declared Secretary Dyche, who was one of the speakers at the meeting. Proceeding, the speaker hit out straight and with vigor:

“Manufacturers say they cannot arbitrate because they cannot compromise a principle. What is this principle? Here are our demands. There is no abstract principle in them. The principle the manufacturers cannot compromise is that of longer hours and shorter wages; their principle of getting from you all they can and giving you as little as they can.

“They think they’ll starve us into submission. Before they do that they’ll be bankrupt. One hundred thousand organized cloakmakers are behind us. Their fanaticism against the union has blinded the manufacturers. Each day their purses are getting shorter and their faces longer.”

By this time the Cleveland manufacturers must be fully aware of the tenacity and determination of the leaders conducting the strike. They will presently find out that “war” is costly. They may be rich in material things, but we are rich in a potential sense, rich in enthusiasm and rich in the belief that justice and truth is on our side.

**Collective Bargaining Must Come.**

“The reason 6,000 people are out on strike in this city is because manufacturers cannot give up their pride.” Thus Miss Josephine Casey, international organizer and leading picket, who addressed her remarks chiefly to the women present at the meeting. Miss Casey laid particular stress on the demand for collective bargaining. All the employees asked was to bring it about. It must come in Cleveland as elsewhere. Individual bargaining which rightly interpreted means that individual employees are continually at the mercy of unscrupulous employers is fast becoming obsolete and will soon be dead and buried everywhere. The workers are opening their eyes to the fact that charitable schemes devised by manufacturers are only so many chains to hold them in moral and financial bondage. What they want is 50 hours a week and a living wage. They do not want to be pauperized.

### Cleveland Strike Fund.

**Donations Received.**

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No Convention has ever impressed me so much as that of the Women's Trade Union League.

The enthusiasm and earnestness displayed for the Cause of Labor will remain in my memory forever.

The convention was large in the number of delegates and rich in spirit. The League is making itself felt and is becoming a household word among all organized women. It seems to me that the League is destined to be the COMING POWER of the working women's movement. Let us hope that before long the League will be in a position to organize the women workers of every manufacturing city. The splendid work done by the New York League during the great strike of the Waist Makers in 1909 has not been forgotten. The valuable service, the moral and financial aid, rendered by the League since is too well known to be repeated.

A similar story might be told of its service during the strike of the Waist Makers in Philadelphia. For weeks, Mrs. Robins and Agnes Nestor stayed there and did much to help the strike along. The same can be said of the Garment Workers' strike in Chicago. If babies did not die from hunger, and strikers were not starved into submission, it was because of the work of the League.

The Carpet Workers of Boston have been organized and helped along since then by the Women's Trade Union League of that city. An English branch of the Waist Makers' Union in the city of Boston is due to the efforts of the League.

The Organization of the Retail Clerks in Springfield, Ill., with a minimum wage of $9.00 per week was established by the League in that city. This is the highest minimum wage paid to clerks in any other town. The League of Kansas City has done excellent work. The League of St. Louis has also ac
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

complished a great deal, not only on the economic but also on the political field.

In view of such achievements the Convention could not be anything else but a tremendous and encouraging success.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, National President of the League, opened the Convention by asking us to sing the inspiring words of "To Labor," written by S. P. Gilman, and the "March of the Workers," by William Morris. Mrs. O. Sullivan welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Boston League.

Mrs. Robins' report was received with loud applause and great enthusiasm. Mrs. Robins said in part: "We have met in this our third biennial Convention to consider and advance the solution of the greatest problem of this generation. Upon our ability as a people to answer to the demand for industrial justice, depends the future of America. The world-old struggle between human slavery and human freedom is being fought out in this age on the battlefields of industry. We are beginning to understand that unless we win industrial justice, and freedom, we cannot maintain either religions or political liberty. A FREE STATE CANNOT ENDURE SIDE BY SIDE WITH A DESPOTIC WORKSHOP. Men cannot work as serfs under the feudal despotism six days in the week, and on the seventh live as freemen.

"Present day conditions deny to thousands the bare right to work, and require other thousands to work long hours for little pay. In shop, factory and mill all over this country, women are working under conditions that weaken vitality and sap moral fibre, destructive alike of physical health and mental and moral development. These conditions, if permitted to continue, will destroy the ideals and promise of our individual and national life. Long hours, small pay, despotic rules of foremen, overshadowed by the haunting fear of slackness and starvation, do not make for the development of free men and free women.

"Every product of modern industry has besides and above its cost price in money, a price in humanity. Some things that we seem to be getting very cheap will be found to be costing us very dear. The glory of motherhood, the dream and music of childhood are many times sold at bargain counters. "Friends, do you remember Tyndal calling our attention to crystals which had lain hidden in the earth for ages with the potency of light locked up within them? And is it not this potency of light, this power of life, and that spirit of God hidden in each human heart that we are seeking to set free? This is our faith. Here we find our common purpose and our common hope, and together with courage and devotion we will work towards its achievement."

Seventy-eight delegates attended, representing the following cities: Chicago, Kansas City, Springfield, Ill.; St. Louis, Baltimore, New York, Boston. We also had a fraternal delegate from Germany.

Since the last convention, New York has increased its individual membership from 417 to 568. The membership through unions is now 55,184, of which 20,029 are women. The League is now affiliated with all the Central Labor Bodies, not as a Fraternal Organization, but with a voice and vote.

The League of St. Louis has almost doubled its membership since its last Convention. Same being about 1,500. All of whom are Trade Unionists with the exception of 43. An encouraging feature of the St. Louis League is that every Union, save one, is affiliated with the League.

The Chicago League has at present a membership of 765, of which 658 are Trade Unionists. That shows an increase of 265 since the last Convention.

Thirty-two Local Unions are affiliated with the Chicago League. There also the league is affiliated with all the Central Labor Bodies and with the State Federation of Labor.

The Kansas League has been in existence a short time, but it is doing good work. Its present membership is 78, of which 58 are trade unionists. Sixteen locals are affiliated with the League. It is growing slowly, but surely.

The Boston League now employs an organizer in the person of Miss Helen Passoff, who is an ardent socialist and well posted on the labor question. With the help of their able president, Mrs. A. C. Clark, the League will accomplish a great deal even in "refined Boston."

From what I have been able to gather, the League today is the only Organization that knows how to organize working girls. We are just beginning to understand that an Organization composed of girls cannot be maintained without social features. Personally, I would rather see the girls dance under the auspices of the Organization than go to a
dancing school. Besides, these social features are calculated to keep them together. While they are dancing or singing they learn the lesson of "sticking together," and that means a great deal.

The Women's Trade Union League deserves credit for being the first organization to realize the necessity of combining social features with the serious side of the work; such as lectures, study classes, free libraries, debating classes, classes in parliamentary law and many other features too numerous to mention.

No wonder, then, that so many of us feel more at home within the League than in any other Union.

The reports of the various committees on Organization, resolutions, Legislation, were very interesting.

The Legislative Committee, headed by Miss Mary E. Drier, recommended the demands of the initiative, referendum and recall. These to apply also to judges.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the kidnapping of the McNamara Brothers as a gigantic conspiracy on the part of unscrupulous capitalists to crush labor organizations.

A Resolution endorsing the New York "Call" and the "Folkszeitung" introduced by Pauline M. Newman, Rose Schneiderman and signed by many socialist delegates was adopted with but a few voting against it.

A most interesting discussion took place upon the report of the Organization Committee, headed by Agnes Nestor, of Chicago, and Pauline Newman. One of the recommendations was not to encourage strikes among unorganized workers, but to concentrate all our efforts to organize them first and use the strike as a last resort.

The discussion on this subject in which every delegate participated lasted for more than two hours. The recommendations were finally adopted.

Our sisters of the Boston League under the Leadership of their President, Mrs Clark, deserve to be congratulated on their splendid way of entertaining the delegates.

An auto trip to Wellesley College was delightful and interesting. We were received by Miss E. Balch, professor of economics. Mrs. Robins spoke for the college girls, and all of us who heard her will never forget her sincerity, her eloquence and her desire to make people see the light and accept the Truth.

Justice for the McNamara.

Appeal by the McNamara Ways and Means Committee.


To All Workers:
For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin. —Faber.

From Los Angeles last October came the news that a terrible catastrophe had occurred in that city—that the Los Angeles Times building had been destroyed, with the loss of a number of lives. The first word spoken, even before the flames had completed their destruction, by the emissaries of the Times contained positive declarations that organized labor was responsible for the disaster. Qualifying statements were conspicuous by their absence. Wide publicity was given, warped and unsupported allegations against the organized workmen of the entire country were featured, vast sums of money were dangled in the faces of unscrupulous men to fasten the crime upon some member or members of the trade unions. The National Manufacturers' Association, flanked by the Erectors' Association, citizens' alliances, detective agencies and a hostile press, brought their every influence to bear and appropriated every available circumstance to bulwark and fix in the public mind a mental attitude that the charges made against organized labor had been proven beyond a peradventure of a doubt.

The authors of the charge, after months of intrigue and searching investigations, utterly failed to substantiate the flamboyant and positive accusations that had been made. The public mind was slowly emerging from the hypnotic spell in which it had been enveloped, and mutterings of suspicion began to be heard against the originators of the indictments against labor men. The position of the hostile employers' associations became exceedingly desperate. The Times management, with its years of relentless warfare against humanity, fearing that its Belshazzar feast of organized labor's blood was about to be denied, redoubled its efforts, and demanded that a sacrifice must be furnished that its unholy appetite might be appeased, specifying that
some union workman or workmen must be
supplied to assuage its unnatural and abnormal
hunger.

The record of events is too well known to
make it necessary to recount them in detail.
That "the end justifies the means" became the
slogan, is patent. With all the forces of greed
compactly joined, there began a campaign of
vandalism the like of which has never before
found lodgment on the pages of our American
Republic's history. A prominent member of
union labor was selected, J. J. McNamara,
and one at whom the finger of suspicion had
never before pointed, whose life had been
characterized by an uprightness of purpose
and loyalty to the cause of labor, and whose
activities in every walk had drawn to him
the commendation of his fellows. To give the
stage the proper setting and to involve other
trades than the ironworkers, J. B. McNamara,
the brother, was selected for the sacrifice.

With intrigue, falsehood and an utter dis­
regard for all forms of law, applying individual
force, conniving with faithless officials, the
two McNamaras were rushed in feverish haste
to the scene of the alleged crime. The rights
of these two men have been trampled upon,
willfully, flagrantly and wantonly.

Every man, even the meanest, under the
constitutional guarantees of our country, is en-
titled to a trial by a jury of his peers, and
every man is presumed to be innocent until
proven guilty. The charge has been lodged
against organized labor, and two of its mem-
bers are now before the bar to answer to
these charges. What is the duty of the or­
ganized labor movement? What shall be our
course? What efforts shall be put forth to see
to it that justice shall finally obtain?

The intellect, heart and soul of the men of
labor yield to no body or class of citizens in
their fidelity in obedience to the law, and
their history is replete with instances of sac­
rifice that humanity may be protected. If
within the ranks of labor there are those who
commit infractions of the law, then they
should be punished, but there should not be
instituted a double standard of justice—one
for the malefactor and another for the work­
man.

The organized labor movement believes that
the McNamaras are innocent. Upon that be­
"lief there devolves upon us another duty. The
accused men are workmen, without means of
their own to provide a proper defense. The
assault is made against organized labor equally
with the McNamaras. If we are true to the
obligations we have assumed, if it is hoped to
forever settle this system of malicious prose­
cution of the men of labor, our duty is plain.

Funds must be provided to insure a fair and
impartial trial. Eminent counsel has been en­
gaged. Arrangements are proceeding that a
proper defense may be made. The great need
of the hour is money with which to meet the
heavy drains incident to the collection of evi­
dence and other necessary expense.

Every man who was connected with the kid­
napping of the McNamaras will be prosecuted
to the full limit of the law. It is proposed
that the interests of organized labor shall be
fully protected, and punishment meted out to
detective agencies that assume to be superior
to the law. The rights of the men of labor
must, shall be preserved.

The men of labor, unlike the hostile organi­
izations arrayed against us, have not vast sums
of wealth to call upon, but they are imbued
with the spirit of justice, and are ever ready
to make sacrifice for principle.

The trial of the McNamaras is set to com­
mence on October II. In the name of justice
and humanity all members of our organiza­
tions are urgently requested to contribute as
liberally as their abilities will permit. All
contributions toward the legal defense of the
McNamara cases and for the prosecution of the kidnappers should be transmitted as soon as collected to Frank Morrison, 801 807 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. who will forward a receipt for every contribution received by him, and after the trials a printed copy of the contributions received, together with the expense incurred, will be mailed to each contributor.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON.

Secretary, A. F. of L.

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**Women Garment Workers of Boston.**

By A. HELEN PASOFF

Organizer Boston Women's Trade Union League

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**The Success of Organizing by Shop Meeting.**

The belief that where there is no visible protest there is nothing to protest against is nowhere stronger than among the women garment workers of Boston in all their varying lines of work. Nowhere has this delusion been more far reaching in its evil effects, freezing the protest on the lips of the individual sufferer on account of the general silence. It has forced on each worker the impression that the cause of her low wages is her own incapability, that the "unsuccessful" are generally incapables, and therefore she has to work long hours in order to be able to make enough to live upon.

This unprotesting condition has existed in Boston not only among the garment workers but among all women workers and even to a great extent among the men, and as a result wages have traveled downwards swiftly.

Thus we have had to face an utter lack of understanding that the hardships felt by one were felt by all, and therefore the same feelings and thoughts which one worker had others must have though they might be unexpressed.

Our girls still believe that if conditions in the trade are unbearable the only remedy is to "do something else."

Boston has not had any great strike to gain the attention of the general public and force upon the notice of workers in different trades the fact that the strikers, though receiving as much perhaps as workers in other lines, did not consider their conditions good living conditions.

Of course, the successful attempts of men workers in other cities to abolish the hardships under which they worked has had of some assistance in teaching the less fortunate organization, despite the view taken by the Boston garment workers that they did not have to work under "outrageous conditions."

It is necessary to write this explanation in order to understand the kind of obstacles we had to overcome before any definite results could be gained, and the methods used to overcome them.

The Shirtwaist Union, Local 49, having asked the League to help organize their trade shop meetings have been held throughout the spring, about four or five every week. Some three or four League members, with Mrs. Clark, our president; Miss Gillespie or myself and Mr. Dubinsky, went to various factories entrances and urged the necessity of belonging to the Union upon numbers of girls, with the result that we gained many new members. Some girls who would not even listen at first have been persuaded in the end that only through the Union could they hope to better their working conditions. Mrs. Clark has been particularly successful in this work. Her method is first to make friends with a prospective member and then convince her. The girls in the Union have been an important factor in the holding of these shop meetings.

We have met with most opposition from the English-speaking girls. Yet an English-speaking branch was formed the latter part of April, which, though not large, promises to be the avenue through which we can reach that important group of the workers. It is certainly true that English-speaking workers though hard to get make strong unionists once they join.

Some time ago a Petticoat Makers' Union was organized by Mr. Dubinsky, which was extremely active. We also helped them to hold shop meetings and pass literature. However, the employers got wind of the organization and discharged one of the members. This together with the coming on of the summer season, put a stop to further organizing at the time, but did not discourage those girls who were already members, and there is a prospect of a strong union when the fall season commences.

We have been able to keep practically all of the striking white goods workers in the
realisation after the settlement of the strike, and therefore have the beginning of a union in that important section of the garment trade.

A club of members from these unions and several others outside of the garment trades is about to hold outings twice a month for a general good time and to learn a little of the History of Labor Organization. Through this means we hope to solidify the ranks of women workers and to teach them the joy of reliance on one another as well as its necessity.

NEWS FROM TORONTO, ONT.
The Strike of Cloakmakers at Gordon, Mackay Co. is to be Continued to the Bitter End.

Forty-five operators are on strike. Last week nine pickets were each fined $10 and costs for trying to persuade strike breakers not to take their places. These convictions have aroused a fighting spirit in the union, and the workers declare they will not return until their demands are granted. Recognition of the union, a readjustment of some piece-work rates, and abolition of certain factory regulations are the demands.

It was reported that only one male operator was working in the factory, with three pressers, two of them incompetent, and eight girls were being instructed.

The married strikers are drawing $9 a week and the single $5 in strike benefit. The male members are paying 50 cents a week into this benefit fund, while the girls contribute half that amount. As long as the 1,100 members continue this assessment the strike can be carried on indefinitely, if necessary.

Most of the workers on ladies' garments in Toronto are Jewish. Their example of solidarity is a splendid one; if the Gentile workers at the trade stuck together in the same way, the conditions would soon be much different.

Not long ago a big firm here boasted in an advertisement that they had reduced "factory organization" to a finer point than any other factory in the world. That statement should be a revelation to students of economics. It means, in plain English, that women's garments are being manufactured in Toronto cheaper than in the worst sweat-shop dens! When the several advantages of Gotham are taken into consideration, one may judge to what a point the wage-share of the Toronto garment workers in the products of their labor has been reduced. They are but speeded-up cogs in a pitiless, "scientific" machine system of production. Hardly the breaking of a thread by the tired human automaton is lost sight of. It is believed that a full investigation into the conditions surrounding the local clothing industry would force the public mind to startling conclusions. There is no doubt that the pay is very poor. Nowadays, in every large city, poor conditions in clothing factories have their worse reflex in tenement and home, where the unfortunate woman, forced by starvation, is compelled to toil long hours amid insanitary surroundings for a beggar's pittance.

Who will knowingly perpetuate and foster such conditions by buying the products of such dreg slavery? Who wants to expose himself or herself to the possible disease in these garments? Who will invest himself in habiliments laden with death-dealing germs?

Not so long ago a government investigation disclosed that under the shadow of Parliament at Ottawa, seamstresses toiled feverish hours almost from daylight to dark for as low as 60 cents a week. Now we are told that a Toronto factory can undersell such a "system" of production as that! After all that we have read of the vice, crime, poverty and disease that stalk among the tenement clothing workers in New York City, what are we to think of such a degradation of labor in our midst as will surpass even that? And mark the point, here we do not even protest against it!

None but misguided workers, however they may be under the stress of poverty, will deliberately try to defeat an effort to better conditions like these by acting as strike breakers. It is a thought of shame to us that English-speaking workers are generally the ones to help break the strikes of foreign-speaking workers in Toronto. Is it not a commentary upon our boasted prosperity that there exists in this city a class of working people so degraded by poverty that, summer or winter, a number of them can be induced to take the bread from the mouths of others? Imbued with a higher standard of living than the rest, educated to the highest civic ideals in the world, yet they will aid profit-hunters in keeping their less fortunate fellows down.

Every means of persuasion should be used to discourage strike-breaking. Demand the union label on all ladies' garments for the sake of the health of your womenfolk and children. Tell the merchant he must carry label goods if he wants your trade.
British Trade Union Notes.
By BEN TURNER

King George's Employees Underpaid.

The fact that the King of England only pays his laborers on the royal estates a weekly wage of 15s. in winter and 18s. in summer should make the King blush and his subjects hang down their heads with shame. The King's salary is over a thousand pounds per day. His wages come to over $2,000,000 per year, and the members of the royal family get Sunday allowances in addition. I felt a bit ashamed when I saw that his employees on his Teeside estate had had to ask modestly enough for an advance in wages. About seventy of them signed the memorial and asked for a 2s. (50 cents) a week advance. These employees have to pay rent and are deducted for lost time due to wet weather, so that their wages seem barely enough to make both ends meet.

The King gave the impression that he could only afford to grant half the sum asked, namely 1s. per week (25 cents). This is much less than some of Scottish houses are paying, and is not a living wage. It is a shame that the King of England should be paying such a paltry wage. The people are blind to these things. The coronation fuddle has upset their mental equilibrium.

A Senseless Fight Between Two Unions.

There is much trouble between the Shipwrights' Society and the Boilermakers' Society relative to work done on certain vessels. The Shipwrights say the work belongs to their men and the Boilermakers say it belongs to their men, and one big firm is closed down because of trouble between two unions and two sets of workmen.

The two sides have been fighting it out in a senseless way for several weeks now. The General Federation of Trades Unions have been asked to provide one of the societies with strike benefits as per rule, but the Federation say it is not a trade union dispute between employer and employed but between one union and another.

Such disputes might be settled by arbitration, a money penalty being inflicted upon the guilty parties, such judgment to be arranged and controlled by a court of trades union officials not interested in their section of trade at all. By the way, the funds of the Shipwrights' Society, which has 20,000 members, amounted at the end of March, 1911, to £84,743, about $423,000.

Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' Position.

The annual report of the Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' Trades Union recently issued shows they have recovered considerable ground since their disastrous fight with the combined Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades and Employers' Association. They have slightly increased their membership for the 12 months and are now increasing their monthly income. Their total income from the 49,000 members for the last financial year came to £141,212, about $706,000. They have paid out enormous sums in sick, accident, death, strike and other benefits, and have lost some $90,000 by depreciation on their invested securities. Yet their balance still stands at about $490,000. They are now, however, pulling the bank balance up very quickly for practically all their men are out of work. There is a mad rush to get contracts finished, but no steps are taken to prevent the slack time of the past few years from being repeated.

Wages and Cost of Living.

The figures as to increased wages during the past fifteen years show that the wages of the workers have risen on an average 12% above the prices of 1890. The cost of provisions and food supplies have risen in the same period 17%, so that the purchasing power of the people is 4% worse now than 15 years ago. Then, while the workers have been going worse, the Capitalists have been growing richer at a rapid rate. The income tax assessments in 1895 were based upon 685,000,000 pounds; in 1910 they were based upon 1,080 million pounds or an increase in fifteen years' time of 405 million pounds, showing that the rich have got much richer. The increase in riches of the rich came to 59% for the 15 years, while the purchasing power has dropped 4%.

These figures are published by the chief statistician of the Country and are eye-openers to the workers. They will help the agitation for the 30/ minimum and the revival of the old cry for an eight-hour day.

Figures have just been issued which show the relative forces of the Trades Union movement of the various countries, and Germany is shown as ahead of Great Britain. These figures were for 1900, but last year and especially this year has seen a considerable improvement. Although the figures then for England were just under 2,400,000, they will have risen now to nearly 23% of a million.
JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL

Report of Work Done and Results Accomplished for May, June and July.

From Bulletin No. 3.

This is an age of conservation. Conservation of all natural resources. Conservation not only of the natural resources beneath and above the ground, but also of human resources, of human energy and human life.

The prevention of industrial disease has become one of the most momentous problems of the century. The preservation of the health and life of the industrial population, the greatest of all ideals.

The employer of labor who still resorts to the cowardly plea, "Am I my brother's keeper?" justly bears the brand of Cain. The employer who refuses to provide humane conditions in his industrial establishment, who neglects to protect the life and limb of his workers, or to install sanitary improvements for the promotion of their health, is justly regarded, not only negligent, but also ethically criminal, economically wasteful. Workmen in safe and sanitary shops are not only more healthy, they are more efficient. Efficiency is the very soul of modern industry.

We hold these principles to be true and self-evident. As yet they are not accepted by all the labor employers. There is still need of protective and prohibitive labor legislation. There is still need of agencies for the enforcement of labor laws. There is still need for labor departments and factory inspectors. Hence, the intense significance of the new departure in industrial life. Hence, the significance of the establishment and the work of our Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak and Skirt Making Industry.

Ours is the first attempt in the history of industry in this and other countries of a trade to control its own sanitary destiny. The efficient enforcement of labor laws can be accomplished only by the cooperation of the laboring people themselves. The seventy thousand members of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Unions and the several hundred members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association are the first to meet upon a common ground.

This is the first common ground upon which organized labor and organized capital peacefully meet, and consists in "SAFE AND SANITARY SHOPS." The Joint Board of Sanitary Control is the first agency in this first historical attempt to bring the two together upon this common ground.

The Board also reports that for the three months ending July the work done was as follows:

Inspections on Complaints, 75; original inspections, 168; total, 1,693. Fire exit cards distributed, 6,500. Bulletins printed and distributed in Yiddish 40,000; in Italian, 10,000; noon lectures given 24; shop committees appointed, 25.

Results Accomplished.

On May 1st we had shops defective in fire protection, 197, and shops defective in sanitary care, 626; total defective shops, 823.

On July 15th we had total defective shops, 54; shops removed, 29; shops which have made improvements and complied with our orders, 740.

Beginning with July 15th, we are making a general shop to shop inspection of the Cloakmaking Industry in Greater New York.

Sanitary Certificates.

The following shops have been inspected and found to conform to our "Sanitary Standards." The following firms therefore have been granted Sanitary Certificates:

Empire Cloak and Suit Company, 27 W. 24th Street.
A. Beller & Co., 37 W. 26th Street.
S. Silver & Co., 6 E. 32d Street.
National Cloak and Suit Company, 217 W. 22d Street.
A. J. Appel, 809 Broadway.
J. Autler & Co., 114 Fifth Avenue.
Maurice Bandler, 87-89 Fifth Avenue.
W. J. Blumberg & Co., 160 Fifth Avenue.
Bodenstein & Oppenheim, 114-120 W. 26th Street.
Cohen Brothers, 928 Broadway.
J. Cohen & Co., 22 W. 18th Street.
Edmonds & Lefkovic, 160 Fifth Avenue.
Faber & Heim, 15 W. 27th Street.
Fishman & Nathansohn, 98 Fifth Avenue.
B. Gersh & Co., 160 Fifth Avenue.
M. J. Kashowitz, 18 W. 18th Street.
Louis W. Lapidus, 826 Broadway.
A. Portfolio & Co., 90 Fifth Avenue.
I. Rosenthal, 19-21 W. 24th Street.


LABOR CRITICS.

Saned by Miss Muirhead at a social gathering of the Women's Trade Union League.

“I believe in Labor Unions,” said the College President;
But I think I could improve upon their rules.
If with what the masters chose to give, the members were content,
If they handed the non-unionists their tools.
And patted him like brothers where his backbone ought to be
And said pray take our job for what you'll get
For our rights are non-conflicting in this country of the free,
We're just as free to starve as you to sweat!
If they strained their every nerve to turn out piecework by the heap
Till the masters in alarm cut down the rates:
If they welcomed in apprentices to do work on the cheap—
Why then I think Trade Unions would be great!
With these few and slight restrictions which are well and wisely meant.
I approve of Labor Unions, said the College President.

“I believe in Labor Unions,” said the Bishop to his flock,
Provided that they do not go too far;
For the violence that boycotts and does injury to stock
Is only fair in Military war.
Let the nation threaten nation, if the last's of smaller size
Let them righteously maraud and murder too;
But unionists should never let their angry passions rise
For that is such a naughty thing to do.
They should strike in white kid gloves and patent leather dancing shoes
And take little mincing steps to gain their ends;
If they'll behave like gentlemen, of course I'll not refuse
To be among the staunchest of their friends.
If there's nothing in their actions that our Christian nerves will shock
“I approve of Labor Unions,” said the Bishop to his flock.

“We believe in Labor Unions,” say the editors with tact,
Provided they are always nice and good;
For the workingman's an angel; like an angel be must act,
And not like ordinary flesh and blood.
Although his sick wife freeze, he must be silent as a clam.
Strong words would never be polite.
He must bear the worst injustice with the meekness of a lamb,
So that he may be always in the right.
If the widow's mite be grabbed from her, she must not make a fuss.
For that is hardly ladylike you know!
She must show an equanimity, such as you see in us,
As cheerfully we bear our neighbor's woe!
If they never make mistakes and will always take a hint.
We approve of Labor Unions say the Editors in print.

If the President had logic, and the Bishop had more sense,
And the Editor's remarks were never trite.
They might help to solve the problem as to how in self-defense
The Workers' Labor Unions ought to fight:
Still they are but fellow mortals and no doubt they've done their best
(I approve of College Presidents, and Bishops and the rest.)
But we'll teach them to do better, before we take a rest.
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</tbody>
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Total: $3,948.90
איל אוטו זנפעל
ולעמעיות

(קח_zone 3,0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0)
邯-random-ly-generated-unique-string
דוע ליזיירט כשומעים והארקיע

לא מצאתי טקסט קבוע בשפה העממית. הפרטים الموجودים בעברית לא הובאו בצורה ברורה וסדירה. אני מצטער אך אינני יכול לقرأ את הטקסט מתוכו. אם ת경ון טקסט אחר, אני בשעה להمرك על ואני יכול לђא את הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של הטקסט המבוסס על התוכן של text or image.
 мы שוחח arydiר הצלע עינינו מעינם מאسرطנש

ראה ועיין שָׁפַקְתֶּךָ אֵלֵי בֶּלֶפֶשׁ הָבֹא וְיֵשֵׁב וְיֵשֵׁב

 qua תְּלַעֱקָתָךְ אֵלֵי בֶּלֶפֶשׁ הָבֹא וְיֵשֵׁב וְיֵשֵׁב

יתר הוצאת פעוטות תודובעה. וירוס אין

היתר הוצאת פעוטות תודובעה. וירוס אין

ירוסי鼠标 עכבר העכל עינינו מעינם מאسرطנש

ירוסי鼠标 עכבר העכל עינינו מעינם מאسرطנש

ואכן=l רְאֵה הַמָּשֶׁכֶּנָּה הֶבָּלֶפֶשׁ הָבֹא וְיֵשֵׁב וְיֵשֵׁב

ואכן=l רְאֵה הַמָּשֶׁכֶּנָּה הֶבָּלֶפֶשׁ הָבֹא וְיֵשֵׁב וְיֵשֵׁב

ואני=l רְאֵה הַמָּשֶׁכֶּנָּה הֶבָּלֶפֶשׁ הָבֹא וְיֵשֵׁב וְיֵשֵׁב}

ואני=l רְאֵה הַמָּשֶׁכֶּנָּה הֶבָּלֶפֶשׁ הָבֹא וְיֵשֵׁב וְיֵשֵׁב
נעד ליידוס בכרענסים וארק牞

4 כרעה פיי סדרה

4 בכרעה פיי באלסמאור.
דיעaphragm of the testicle

Due to the forward movement of the testicle, the epididymis forms a funnel-like structure. The tunica albuginea, a dense fibrous layer, is the outermost layer of the testicle. It consists of collagenous fibrils and is continuous with the connective tissue of the spermatic cord. The tunica albuginea provides support and protection to the testicle and spermatic cord. It is attached to the tunica vaginalis, a double-layered serous membrane that surrounds the testicle. The tunica albuginea is penetrated by the vas deferens, which carries sperm from the seminal vesicles to the urethra. The tunica albuginea is also penetrated by the deferential artery, which supplies blood to the testicle. The tunica albuginea is continuous with the tunica vaginalis, forming a complete sac around the testicle.

The testicle is suspended from the spermatic cord, which is a bundle of血管. The spermatic cord contains the vas deferens, blood vessels, and nerves. The spermatic cord is attached to the testicle by the gubernaculum, a fibrous cord that helps to support the testicle in the scrotum. The spermatic cord is covered by a double-layered serous membrane, the tunica vaginalis.

The testicle is divided into numerous lobules, each containing thousands of seminiferous tubules. The seminiferous tubules are responsible for the production of sperm. The seminiferous tubules are surrounded by Sertoli cells, which support the spermatogenic process by providing nutrients and protection to the sperm.

The testicle is bathed in a fluid called the testicular fluid. The testicular fluid is produced by the testicle itself and is responsible for the movement of sperm. The testicular fluid is transported to the epididymis, where sperm undergo further maturation.
עד להיוודא נא רבך"פ parad

שנה: 1906

 עבודת לוחות זהב ת"ש א"ז

 ח"כים: 4

 נירוхожי מירIAM-

 שמות ח"כים: 12

 תקן: 16

 ד":{"a":null,"i":null,"o":null,"s":null}
אטרוס, בכלי, ארגניזים!

פה דיאוחה משמעית

"האטרוסים היו עם קצב תיפנות ובעיה. הם ספגו את הזהות Falcons', בין היפנייבות שלהם, בין מנהיגי_-רואה נועזים. למד את היציבות שלהם לעברם, מחשם, של רכב של כוחות מאוזנים של ציון. ברוחם, מחייתם, תופעת וקבה湖泊 של ידיעת, ש.Objects люди באדיבות מאוד באת עם תיקונים. הנבונים בין האטרוסים, בין הספגטטיים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציבות. בין האטרוסים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציבות. בין האטרוסים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציבות. בין האטרוסים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציבות. בין האטרוסים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציבות. בין האטרוסים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציבות. בין האטרוסים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציבות. בין האטרוסים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציבות. בין האטרוסים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציבות. בין האטרוסים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציבות. בין האטרוסים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציבות. בין האטרוסים, בין הפולשנים, בין הניירות. בין התוכנים של כךpictures ברוחם, בין היציבות שלהם, בין איזון טופואטני, בין חשבון היציב
דרת ליגים נאמרות נאמרות

יתן לךกองיפת יוניס פ'ג שולחן,IELDNP3D, מנהל בית ספר, מורה דוד טרייזמן, אחソフト, נושא את האפון או לנ什麽ו

וראשה תהיה זו העציפה אליה אנט

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Total: $104,000
הערה ליריד ספרטנסわずק

1. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר הוא יוני 1999 נמסרו 60 דרגות יסוד במכללה.
2. מספר כל חלף על שם יאן א. קואל.
3. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר הוא יוני 1999 נמסרו 60 דרגות יסוד במכללה.
4. דרגות יסוד במכללה.
5. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר הוא יוני 1999 נמסרו 60 דרגות יסוד במכללה.
6. דרגות יסוד במכללה.
7. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר הוא יוני 1999 נמסרו 60 דרגות יסוד במכללה.
8. דרגות יסוד במכללה.
9. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר הוא יוני 1999 נמסרו 60 דרגות יסוד במכללה.
10. דרגות יסוד במכללה.
11. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר הוא יוני 1999 נמסרו 60 דרגות יסוד במכללה.
12. דרגות יסוד במכללה.
13. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר הוא יוני 1999 נמסרו 60 דרגות יסוד במכללה.
14. דרגות יסוד במכללה.
15. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר הוא יוני 1999 נמסרו 60 דרגות יסוד במכללה.
16. דרגות יסוד במכללה.
17. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר הוא יוני 1999 נמסרו 60 דרגות יסוד במכללה.
18. דרגות יסוד במכללה.
19. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר הוא יוני 1999 נמסרו 60 דרגות יסוד במכללה.
20. דרגות יסוד במכללה.
21. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר הוא יוני 1999 נמסרו 60 דרגות יסוד במכללה.
22. דרגות יסוד במכללה.
23. בין אפרים ז"ל מדצמבר هو
עַז סְמַסְסָה פּוּ ק וּפּרְמֵסָה-עֵכְסִיסָה אֶנֲסְטְרְבִיִים אֶלְאְ-אַנְבִּיּוֹרָה

מִנַּה שָׁאֵל אֱלֶהיָהוּ:
מטורקאביתות אביכים - די בילינובש

ה来自 לולFromClassעג הארגון

זהו אחד מחמשת הארגונים בmaktadורה של אבראהים בן שמעון ע' לאבריא.

הארגון מתמקד בהכ诔ה והבשלה של האבריאים ב广大群众 העם היהודי.

הארגון מנהל מספר פעולות דירוגיות ובריאותיות לכלל יהודי העמק הגמ員.

הארגון מציג מספר פעולות שונות לכלל היהודים באבריא.

הארגון מתנהל גם פעולות שונות להכליית הכנסות לאבריאים.

הארגון מתנהל גם פעולות שונות להכליית הכנסות לאבריאים.

הארגון מתנהל גם פעולות שונות להכליית הכנסות לאבריאים.

הארגון מתנהל גם פעולות שונות להכליית הכנסות לאבריאים.

הארגון מתנהל גם פעולות שונות להכליית הכנסות לאבריאים.
.complete text not available
מריד ובניים או דער נפשך

ומשמר בעבר

שברח מבית וחוזר לבית

ושמר прежי בדואים

שברח מבית וחוזר לבית

ומשמר בעבר

שברח מבית וחוזר לבית

ומשמר בעבר

שברח מבית וחוזר לבית

ומשמר בעבר

שברח מבית וחוזר לבית

ומשמר בעבר

שברח מבית וחוזר-loving home
עד לירידת כפתונות וסרגים

בכ"ס העברת "מָכָּפָה וַתֵּאָרֵי" — זֶה דַּקָּא וְגָרֹעַ קְפָּכָה זה הדָּר שֶׁשֵּׁנָא

כְּלָל מִבְּחֵן. עָנַי הָרוּפָּה מְלַעֲמֵת זוֹה אָבִי, אֲנִי וְנֵעָלִי זוֹ הָרוּפָּה — רָאִם עָנַי זוֹ הָרוּפָּה וְזֶה בְּכֶרֶסֵי שֶׁנָא בָּאָבָי. יְהוָה רָאִיתָי אֶת הָרוּפָּה זוֹ הָרוּפָּה — זֶה דַּקָּא וְגָרֹעַ קְפָּכָה זה הדָּר שֶׁשֵּׁנָא.

היה לי בְּכֶרֶסֵי שֶׁנָא בָּאָבָי. לא אֶרֶץ צְדָקָהוֹת וְגַלְגָּלִים אֶנֶּפֶלֶט אֶל בּוֹאָבָי. לא אֶרֶץ צְדָקָהוֹת וְגַלְגָּלִים אֶנֶּפֶלֶט אֶל בּוֹאָבָי.
דר הילצים נאמרים וארקטורים

דר הכחפים מביתם או כל הלאומים

اذパスיה בזוזה ויבטים והמfindFirst הפרימיטיבי או כל יהודי בأفرادינו

זך ויבטים בהיותו כי ארביער העם בו הרמוניות ולודי ארכאולוגיה צירוף זה

היא משטרת כשנה פנים. כי יוהガン ווינן ולבשה אין מפיים המים, זו מנורית.

יאלוקי לקודש דרכו, כי בעלי ואוכלי קפץ וספירות חכמה של מצוות בהם.

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יוכל יעם ואאך קבץ כי וויק וספגנויות החיים וספיקם בפנסיה 것입니다.

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