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JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres. CHAS. L. BAIN, Sec'y-Treas.
Cleveland Cloak Manufacturers’ “Mighty Mean Partner” Exposed in the Lubin Case

A National Service Rendered by I. L. G. W. U.

By AMANDA GREGORY

The conviction and sentence to jail in Cleveland, Ohio, of Morris Lubin, “Walking Delegate” for the Cloak Manufacturers’ Association, is the event of the year in Labor’s court triumphs.

Second in importance only to the Mulhall exposures was the expose, during Lubin’s trial, of the conspiracy between the cloak manufacturers and their “Mighty Mean Partner,” the Burns Agency, to discredit the Cloak Makers’ Union and thus break the strike of the summer of 1911. In ferreting out and making public all the deviously winding ramifications of this conspiracy, Vice-President Lit and the able attorney for the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union have performed a great public service and have written into the court records of Ohio a story unparalleled in Labor’s court history in that State or any other State. The tables were completely turned on the manufacturers through the very spy they chose for the purpose of destroying the Union. They, instead of the Union officials, have been convicted as accessories before the facts of manslaughter. The State’s Attorney has charged them with responsibility for these crimes and the judge has announced them guilty.

Here is the infamous story:

During the general strike of Cleveland cloak makers in the summer of 1911, a pale, shifty-eyed stranger succeeded in deceiving a member of the Picket Committee, Mr. Fusfeld. Inveigling Fusfeld into introducing him to the chairman of the Picket Committee, he soon wound his way into the very center of their activities. Almost from the first he insisted that their methods were “too lady-like” — “too peaceful.” Gradually he worked upon the susceptibilities of some of the younger members of the committee who had recently come over from revolutionary Russia. He inflamed the imaginations of these mere boys by revolutionary speeches and soon formed a sort of secret circle within the circle of the regular Picket Committee. Although never elected chairman of this group, he led all their activities and was idolized by them as their brave general in the war against tyranny and oppression.

This brave hero was collecting $700 per week strike benefit and little did his youthful followers suspect that at the same time he was collecting spy money from Secretary Frankel of the Cloak Manufacturers’ Association and from the Burns Detective Agency $1000 per day and expenses.

Some of the youths remarked from time to time upon the strange coincidence that in almost every instance their plots were discovered by the manufacturers—but never a shade of suspicion was thrown upon the miserable cur who was corrupting them and betraying the very plots he himself worked up. He commanded his little group of young revolutionists and they obeyed. Ever bolder and bolder he grew, planning expeditions in the dead of night to throw tar on the outsiders...
of houses of scabs, to invade and "wreck" the interiors of the homes of others. "Enemies of the people," he called them! "On for justice and liberty!" was his cry. "Down with tyrants!" and the poor, deluded and corrupted boys followed like the brave soldiers they imagined themselves. Lubin next began distributing lead pipe blackjacks and revolvers freely,—"to scare them" at first he explained. Later he led a raid on a train bringing "strikebreakers" into town. Shots were fired into the top of the cars and general pandemonium ensued. Several strikebreakers and members of the "Picket Committee" were hurt. Growing too reckless after this melee, one day Lubin proposed putting dynamite under the hotel of strikebreakers "to scare them." He was promptly rebuked and lectured severely for this "freak." Such a setback must have been a sore disappointment to that king of sleuths, Burns, who had made his boasts of landing the "men higher up!"

Finally the crisis of this conspiracy was reached in an attack upon a scab named Morris Gelbman on the stairway of the headquarters of the Picket Committee. This attack had been carefully prepared by Lubin and the weapons used were furnished from Lubin's home by Lubin's wife the night before. It was Lubin's plot which landed Gelbman in the hospital, where he subsequently died on August 9th. Now here was something worth reporting, something which would satisfy even Burns as "the real goods." And the conspirators at once started rumors to incriminate members of the Picket Committee for this dastardly deed.

By dint of such and similar methods of warfare the manufacturers won the strike. The suffering thousands of defeated cloak makers returned to their shops or were blacklisted out of their homes and their city to seek work in other cities where the wheels of industry "grind the faces of the poor." Success was it, Mr. Burns, Mr. Frankel, Mr. Lubin? Ask the haggard tailors struggling to feed their babies, to educate their little girls and boys. Ask the hollow-eyed, bent-backed women who stitch, stitch, stitch, in poverty, hunger and shame. Ask the fair young maids who daily fight with foremen and superintendents for a living wage and their honor. Success? Such a victory is nothing to boast of, gentlemen!

The strike was lost. But the story did not end there.

It will be remembered by readers of this journal that in October following the events recorded above, the International decided to appeal to the public of Ohio and neighboring States to enlist their support for the movement to improve conditions, for Cleveland workers. Miss Gertrude Barnum was made chairman of this "Publicity Committee" and she was assisted by the Misses McGing, Newman, Krial and a half dozen other local and national organizers. After launching several committees on trips in various directions Misses Krial and Barnum began their national campaign at Ashtabula and worked their way through numerous cities of eastern and central Ohio and western Pennsylvania. Their method was to enlist the public to demand fair conditions to their employees. From the first day the public response was cordial and effective. The ladies spoke from pulpits, university rostrums and the platforms of Trade Unions, women's clubs, social and suffrage societies, teachers' federations, etc., and enlisted the aid of every organized body in each town. Newspapers, labor journals, ministerial conferences, churches, colleges and all other agencies of publishing gave liberal support to the work of the committee. All this reached the ears of the Cleveland manufacturers in short order. And at this juncture re-entered upon the scene Mr. Morris Lubin, the Burns bloodhound.

One day as Miss Krial was hastening to meet Miss Barnum in Erie, Pa., she was costed upon the street by a sleek person whom she remembered vaguely as one of the Ohio strikers. He told her he was trying to make a living for himself and his wife by "selling jewelry." Miss Krial's sympathies were aroused and she received the wretch kindly and introduced him to Miss Barnum as a loyal Union man and fellow-striker during the strike. Privately Miss Krial expressed a dislike for Lubin, which was shared by Miss Barnum, but they agreed that because of his misfortunes they must be generous to him. This proved a distasteful task for in every town visited by them, he kept turning up, until it became a nuisance on one occasion he boasted at a hotel table of the violent part he had played during the strike and seemed much disappointed when his hearers failed to praise him for his heroism. In the light of later developments, it is now plain that he had witnesses at that table ready to substantiate his claim that the organizers of the International favored vio-
In one town an acquaintance of Lubin made very impertinent advances toward Miss Krial, begged for her photograph and tried to take various liberties with her. But the young lady sent him about his business with stinging sarcasm. The failure of this effort to "get something" on Miss Krial must have been disappointing to the eagerly waiting ears on the long distance telephone from Cleveland. Another game of the "jewelry salesman" was a play to prove that the Publicity Committee was engaged in an illegal boycott campaign. But although Lubin sat through long meetings, no doubt having other spies present also, he never heard a word said by the committee which was not strictly "within the law." Strange and very dressy ladies of uncertain manners kept appearing at women's club meetings and asking to be allowed to come in to hear the Publicity Committee's speeches—always with the same disappointing absence of boycott talk to report to their employers, the sleuths.

As proof that Lubin and his bosses would stop at nothing, we will close this part of the story by citing the following infamous incident selected from many samples of their snake-in-the-grass methods.

On one occasion Miss Barnum was booked to address the Youngstown Central Federated Union after its regular business meeting. Finding that she was going to be detained too late to return that night to Warren, where she was boarding at the time, she asked Lubin, who sat beside her, to go out and find a respectable boarding place in Youngstown and engage a room for her. This was at about 10 o'clock in the evening, and presently Lubin returned and reported that he had done as she asked. After the meeting Lubin accompanied her to what turned out to be a small hotel. He explained that he had been unable to find a boarding place, but this was a very quiet family hotel of good standing. Miss Barnum thanked him and bade him good night at the door. She registered and started up to her room, but had mortared only a few steps when to her left swinging doors opened, disclosing a saloon full of noisy men and women. The bellboy explained that the saloon was quite separate from the hotel and that everything was perfectly all right. It was nearly midnight and impossible to go to search of a boarding place at that hour. There was no alternative but to remain over night. Next morning when a slovenly maid was asked whether ladies stayed in this hotel she winked one eye and jerked out: "Depends on what kind of ladies you mean." Miss Barnum took the earliest possible train back to Warren. Later, when she heard of Lubin's treachery, she was convinced that he had wished to be able to report that she had stopped at questionable hotels. Very soon after this event Lubin deserted "the jewelry business."

Perhaps the most dramatic chapter in this tragic drama was the scene in the courtroom which was the setting for a fitting wind-up of the career of Morris Lubin, the traitor. This scoundrel was able to secure for his defence the services of the best legal talent, including choice of former Appellate Judge Charles A. Ximan, former Common Pleas Judge H. B. Chapman, ex-Congressman Paul Howland and Attorney Sigmund Donah. Some one must have paid these attorneys.

Arrayed against this powerful group and their mysteriously absent allies were all the powers of truth and fair play wielded by State's Attorney Samuel Doerfler and B. J. Mulligan, supported with indefatigable zeal and ability by Attorney Lewis A. Katz and Vice-President Israel Felt of the International Judge Willis Vickery, a fair minded and courageous jurist, presided in the case.

The culprit's lawyers allowed him to claim that the whole case was a "frame-up" and to endeavor to prove an alibi. Lubin, quite debonair at the start of the proceedings, claimed that he knew nothing of the assault on Gellman until his wife woke him from sleep and told him someone was hurt. Alas for Lubin! His wife's story did not tally with his and all the other trumped up evidence was so contradictory that at length the whole fabric of his treachery was brought to him. Now his demeanor changed. All spirit left him and his figure crouched like that of a whipped cur.

The courtroom was crowded. Among the most intent listeners were young girl garment workers, former strikers. As their unwilling ears caught the evidence that this man, paid by their hard-earned pennies, trusted as a faithful fellow-striker, had betrayed them and brought them down to defeat, the remembrance of those six months' striving, starving, was brought back to them, sharpened with the pain of this new revelation. Their faces were filled with anguish. One young girl sobbed aloud. Gellman's widow, on the stand, was scarcely able to speak for weeping, and when le...
sank back into her seat, she was confronted by a half dozen of the betrayed strikers who pointed out the traitor Lubin as the cause of her widowhood. The eyes of the judge filled with tears at this sight of grief comforting grief.

Because the Assistant Coroner testified that he was unable to decide whether Gelbman's death resulted from the beating or from the subsequent operation in the hospital, the jury brought in a verdict of assault and battery. However, Judge Vickery expressed the conviction of all unprejudiced persons when, in pronouncing sentence, he said in effect:

"After hearing the testimony I was satisfied the jury could return no verdict but manslaughter. I am sorry the jury was lenient. I am satisfied you, Lubin, were in the employ of the manufacturers almost at the start of the strike. You certainly deserve no credit for drawing pay from manufacturers and strikers at the same time. I conscientiously give you less than the sentence and I say frankly that I cannot give you a sentence more severe. Thereupon he pronounced the limitation for assault, six months in the workhouse, $200.00 and costs.

Detective W. J. Burns and Cleveland Cloak Manufacturers' Association's Fiasco
A Despicable Union Spy Sentenced

By LOUIS A. KATZ
(Attorney for the Cloakmakers' Union.)

"Morris Lubin, you have been found guilty by the jury for committing the assault upon Morris Gelbman on July 27th, 1911, as a result of which he died. You have had a fair and impartial trial and I am satisfied that the evidence showed conclusively that you were in the employ of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association from the commencement of the strike and received pay from them while at the same time you were drawing Seven ($7.00) Dollars a week strike benefit from the Union, and that you were there for the purpose of inciting, instigating and provoking violence so that you might in a measure discredit and reflect upon the Union, thereby defeating the aims and objects of the strike, involving the six thousand men and women. I know of but two characters in history that you can be compared with, and they are Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold. I regret very much that the jury could not see its way to return a verdict against you for manslaughter, so that you would be subject to a more severe punishment. Your conduct stamps you as being a miserable and despicable human being, and you should be so considered, for society detests such creatures as you."

With these words in substance, Judge Willis Vickery, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court in Cleveland, Ohio, passed sentence upon one of the most villainous traitors that ever stood before the bar of justice in our courts.

At the outset of his trial, which began Wednesday, June 18th, 1913, Morris Lubin appeared in court with a high spirit, indifferent to what fate awaited him, wearing a cynical smile and rather gloated over his temporary respite. He assumed an attitude of egotism, self-pride, rather than gloated over his temporary respite. He assumed an attitude of egotism and "braggadocio." I" myself safe and secure from punishment, he had he not sitting behind him as able counsel paid, no doubt, as large fees as great minds could command—an ex-Congressman, an ex-circuit court judge, and an ex-commons' judge, presumably furnished by the Cloak Manufacturers' Association, and possibly with the aid of the Burns' Detective Agency. With his spirit and demeanour of Morris Lubin was delivered, for immediately after the jury was selected, impaneled and sworn, witness, the witness came to the witness stand in the order and told of Lubin's duplicity, treachery and all-around role of 'vocare' to his fellow workers and men, who, during the Cleveland strike in summer of 1911, lasting twenty-two weeks.
rebelled against the oppression, discrimination and poor working conditions of the employers, the Cloak Manufacturers of Cleveland. As every witness was forges the chain of evidence tighter and tighter around his villainous heart and charter of rascality, it was visible to all who saw Lubin that he was becoming nervous and worried. His face became pale and sickly. His heart must have sunk deeper as the able prosecuting attorney unveiled the evidence of the State and vividly imured Lubin in the true light that the evidence disclosed. When the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, he fell in a dead faint and violently collapsed.

He now finds himself stamped as a criminal and a villain, for ever disgraced before the world and forsaken by all honest people, in prison doing time at hard labor. He has sufficient time now to think of the despicable manner in which he sold his soul and the welfare of six thousand working men and women. He admitted himself that he received $10.00 per day and expenses from the Cloak Manufacturers’ Association for his damnable acts, receiving at the same time $7.00 per week strike benefit from the Union treasury, a sufficient inducement for his soul to do this dirty work for his masters.

In substance, is Morris Lubin’s confession as he told it to Captain of Detectives, former Prosecutor John A. Cline and County Vice President, Isaac S. Ford and other persons at different times. Yet William J. Burns and the Cloak Manufacturers’ Association were trying to use Lubin and his statement to carry out a nefarious and disgraceful scheme to discredit the striking cloak makers of Cleveland in particular and organized labor in general.

It was shortly after the strike that William J. Burns and the Cloak Manufacturers’ Association, for purposes of their own, permitted this statement to be made, yet Morris Lubin on the witness stand, in his own defense, weakly attempted to prove an alibi, pleading ignorance of the Gelbman assault and other acts of violence which he himself directed. He was trying to save his own hide when, in answer to question after question put to him by the prosecutor, he flatly denied any and all knowledge or participation in or connection with these matters; but it was all of no avail, the jury saw through his duplicity which was obvious to all.

On the former occasion he and his superiors were concocting and developing a huge scheme to discredit the striking cloak makers and organized labor. Now he was attempting to save himself from prison and his superiors from calumny and disgrace. Little did Lubin realize when he made the statement that he was then sealing his own fate. Much less did this all-wise and powerful labor union crusader Burns and his rich clients, the Cloak Manufacturers’ Association, realize that they will have to choke down the same words uttered to their own disgrace in open court at the trial of their “pawn,” Morris Lubin.

No, the Cleveland police authorities could not be used to assist them in this scheme. Former Prosecutor John A. Cline would not allow himself to be used by William J. Burns and the cloak manufacturers to be a party to it. In other towns in the United States Mr. Burns was given his own way about things; he had an easy access to officials, little and big. His experience in Cleveland was a surprise to him—it hurt him to the quick. The cloak makers of Cleveland were awake, alert and vigilant to the cloak makers’ interests, and with the able assistance of their Vice President, Mr. Israel S. Ford, they were preparing to meet this nefarious scheme so as to frustrate and shatter it to pieces.

In order to “shake down” the cloak manufacturers for money, Burns conceived the idea of having one of his so-called operatives accompany a 17-year-old boy, Jake Madorsky, to travel around the continent from city to city for about six months. This 17-year-old
The boy was the person who unfortunately struck the blow that resulted in the death of Morris Gelbman at the instigation of Morris Lubin. Traveling costs money and so Mr. Burns had a good excuse to draw on his rich clients, the cloak manufacturers, for tens of thousands of dollars. The more they gave him the bigger he became in their estimation, as well as his own. He simply had to convince them of the gigantic task before him, and the greater the task he made it appear, the more glory would come to him when he accomplished the so-called good work.

The game of the cloak manufacturers was to discredit the Union by charging some one of its members with the acts that their tool and hiding, Lubin, got up and directed. It needed a big man to carry it through. Burns knew that this was false, crooked and mean, but he was there to do it for money. The meaner and dirtier the job he could put up on the Union, the more money he would get from the Cloak Manufacturers' Association and the bigger a detective he would be. The cloak manufacturers had no serious scruples or compunction in having one of his men accompany and direct the travels of the 17-year-old boy for about six months and spending the manufacturers' money lavishly in the most immoral and degrading manner.

To cap the climax, they thought it would be sensational in the highest degree to have a secret arrest made in a city and stealthily remove and smuggle away this 17-year-old boy and another companion, also a mere youth of 17, whom they induced to go to Cincinnati from New York and by the aid and assistance of the Cincinnati Police Department, he and his boy companion were charged with murder in the first degree in February, 1912, to Cleveland and given a preliminary hearing in the police court.

At the hearing there was a remarkable spectacle in court. The police court was crowded with cloak manufacturers and members of the Chamber of Commerce. They had come in the courtroom. No fewer than 48 operatives of the Burns Detective Agency as many more Cincinnati and Cleveland operatives were present, all of whom assumed a superior and haughty demeanor. A special representative of the county prosecutor and the foreman of the grand jury were present. High-priced corporation counsel of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association forced the police prosecutor. Many of the lawyers were all arrayed against two youths who were represented both by a Union's attorney, the writer of this article, and a public official. They when the police judge bound the boys over to the grand jury on the charge of second-degree murder, fixing the fine at $10,000 each. The public officials believed they were doing their duty and did they dream that they were forming to promote the outrageous scheme that the cloak manufacturers were placing on them and to whom they were unwittingly lending their services. This preliminary hearing was staged without a flaw as only Burns his employers with an abundance could arrange to discredit organized labor.

But in June, 1913, in the criminal court of Cleveland, a different scene took place. It was staged. There was not the small and respectable audience of cloak manufacturers and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce present, but the court was jammed by Union cloak makers to whose absence. The array of counsel now arranged on the side of the defendants. The county prosecutor was this time the attorney for the Union, and Mr. had the birthing and tool of the cloak makers and Burns, was the defendant.
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

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I would not be believed had it not actually occurred. The same subject matter was now under investigation by the court and jury, viz: Morris Lubin, the person responsible for the death of Morris Geismar. And why did this change place in the same case in the interval of a short period of time? Because Burns and the Cloak Manufacturers' Association were trying to palm off on the people a fake case in the Geismar matter, attempting to implicate the public officials of Cleveland, however, uncovered this damnable scheme and refused to serve the nefarious purpose of these respectable gentlemen. With the assistance of the Union, a halt was called to the game that was being palmed off on the world to fool the people by Burns and the manufacturers.

The prosecutor, doing his full duty, indicted, presented and helped convict the real culprit, bringing tool and "pawn" of life cloak manufacturers and of Mr. Burns. For the accomplishment of this triumph of justice, Assistant Prosecutor Samuel Doerrler and Prosecutor Cyrus Locher deserve the unstinted praise and thanks of all organized labor and all decent and justice-loving people for the heroic effort and energy put forth in this matter.

Thus the Cloak Manufacturers' Association, their big and little, are exhibited to the world in their true perspective. From the intriguing intrigues and vicious activities of the National Association of Manufacturers being now disclosed by Colonel M. M. Mulhall before the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee, we may safely assume that similar things are yet to be told of the machinations of similar respectable gentlemen throughout the country against organized labor as Burns and the cloak manufacturers did in this case: The cloakmakers throughout the country are destined to get the full benefit and profit of this disclosure in their organization work in being always on the alert, ever watchful for the "lahims" that may be doing their dirty work in other localities.

It is a wonder that the Cleveland cloak makers did not have a formal victory in their general strike. I say formal victory, for I believe that no strike is ultimately lost, much less can we speak of loss in the Cleveland strike, when we consider the noble light the 5000 men and women put up for twenty-two weeks, resulting in tremendous loss to the manufacturers and gaining themselves the respect of all organized labor. I venture to think that this brave light will preclude the necessity for another strike in Cleveland in order to gain better conditions, the right in the collective bargain and many other concessions, such as fair and humanitarian treatment by their employers. A brighter and better day awaits organized labor in general in our country in the very near future. Our Union cause is just. We must and will win.

Vice-President Feit's Story of the Traitor

(Taken from his report for two months)

While on my way to Chicago I learned that Attorney Katz received notice from the prosecutor that the trial against some of our members, resulting from the Cleveland strike, was about to begin. Having been leader of that strike and knowing that we have nothing to fear, I promised the prosecutor to assist in clearing up the matter to give our members and the public an idea of the tactics pursued by Cleveland cloak manufacturers to defeat the strikers and their officers.

I don't intend to go into all the details developed in the Lubin trial, but will relate my recollection of Lubin's behavior in the employ of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association and Philip Frankel, how he became a member of the picket committee, his action during and after the strike and his criminal behavior in the court while on trial for manslaughter.

A week or two after the calling of the strike I visited the picket room of the strikers' headquarters in Utopia Hall a young man about 20 years of age, dark complexion, black restless eyes and very energetic. After observing him for several days and watching his general conduct, something in his manner made me suspicious of him. I made inquiries and tried to ascertain how Lubin became a member of that committee, for I knew he had not been elected. I was informed that he
sneaked in through the recommendation of his fellow-cutters, D. Fiesfeld and D. Spitzer.

His first act was to convince the members of that committee that John Poris was not the proper party to be chairman of the picket committee, as Poris refused to permit violence. Unfortunately he was successful in displacing Poris and putting himself in supreme command, contrary to my orders. Then he started a real wild West show which would take me into too much detail. Besides those mentioned in the trial, such as the shooting in the train in Cleveland on 105th street, he tried to induce strikers to blow up the Moorland Hotel where strike-breakers were lodged, which fortunately the strikers refused to do. He tried to induce men and women strikers to shoot at and throw acid at the faces of the strike-breakers. His next devilish act was in league with the guards hired by the manufacturers. They put fire to a West Side “scab” shop owned by Volks, one of Prince Biederman’s contractors, and in order to reflect on the leaders he brought guards to headquarters and wanted me to pay them, which I naturally refused and told him that he should be glad that the fire did not do any damage to life and property, otherwise I would have reported him to the police. He posed as a revolutionary and preached disobedience to the officers, so that it became impossible to maintain discipline.

When the strike had been in progress about 15 weeks the Landesman-Hirschheimer & Son firm expressed willingness to settle, providing the demands of the Union be written on plain white paper instead of paper with the International label. I ordered the committee to go to one of the rooms at strikers’ headquarters and transcribe the demands on plain paper, when Lubin came into the room, and, striking the committee over their heads with chairs, shouted he would not permit anyone to sell off the strike. After this act of breaking up the committee it became evident to me that he was in the employ of the manufacturers and that it was their wish to prevent a settlement with the Landesman-Hirschheimer Company as they were not members of the Manufacturers’ Association. When I called the General Strike Committee’s attention to Lubin’s treacherous work he threatened to shoot me. Our best members of the committee, not realizing the gravity of the situation, got up and defended him in speeches, saying that they would make him an absolute ruler, that they wanted a democratic ruler, while they were really into mob rule. This incident should be a lesson for future strikes, that those who carry the burden of responsibility should have all power and authority to shun people as Lubin.

When the International Union called a special convention in New York to consider calling off of the strike, Lubin, not a delegate, went at the expense of the manufacturers and then reported to them on the transactions. When we returned and got some concessions before calling the strike, they refused to make any concessions without killing us with having decided to call it off any way. When the General Board decided to send a committee of States of Ohio and Michigan to call on merchants on the methods of the cloack manufacturers, how they treated their men and why the strike was called and tried to withhold their patronage, Lubin took the committee and tried to convince them to the contrary.

This will be sufficient to show what Lubin played as a hireling of the cloack manufacturers which finally ended being sentenced to six months in jail at $300 in cost and the harsh words he used while announcing the sentence.

Let me express my thanks first to my esteemed attorney, Louis A. Katz, for his strenuous work and also to the County Prosecutor, Samuel Doerler, and Judge Veley for the fair trial they gave to our men and for putting the responsibility on the shoulders.

The situation in Cleveland remains satisfactory. The trade is dull. Workers coming in in large numbers from other cities, especially from Philadelphia. This gives manufacturers an opportunity to reduce wages and abuse the workers and treat them in the meanest manner. There are, however, noticeable signs of awakening. Shop and hall meetings are well attended. We are issuing a weekly leaflet with the consent of President Rosenberg which I hope will bring good results.
Our Secretary-Treasurer now in Europe

Farewell Gathering at Coney Island

A little more than a year ago our Eleventh Annual Convention, held at Toronto, Canada, on record unanimously approving the recommendation of President Rosenberg to become affiliated with the ladies' garment workers of Europe. The convention was hardly aware at the time that in Europe too, particularly in Germany, ideas of affiliating the organized tailors of all countries were floating in the minds of prominent leaders. An attempt has been made since by the editor of this journal to get into direct touch with the organized cloak makers and ladies' tailors of London, but probably owing to the somewhat inharmonious relations prevailing in the city among the various organizations of garment workers, our communication has not yet been answered and the proposal of affiliation remained in abeyance.

About two months ago our International Union received an invitation from the Secretary of the International Tailors' Federation, located in Berlin, to become affiliated with that organization and send a delegate to its convention held at Vienna on the 15th of last month. Here was an opportunity to carry out President Rosenberg's recommendation in a most direct and effective manner. At the General Executive Board meeting, held in Cincinnati, it was decided not only to affiliate with the European confederate, but to send our General Secretary, John A. Dyche, as delegate to the convention. And so, on Independence Day, a large number of personal frigads and admirers of Brother Dyche met at Reisenwebers, Coney Island. There a dinner was given in his honor and wishes of bon voyage were expressed by well-known representative men, asserting of their continued friendship and support in his life's work of improving the conditions of the ladies' garment workers of this wide continent by practical methods of organization.

About 60 guests were present, including Meyer London, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Joseph Baronissi and a number of secretaries and officers of the various local unions. President Rosenberg was the toastmaster and many were the tributes paid to Brother Dyche's personal qualities, his sterling integrity and the peculiar combination in his character of a coarse-and-ready manner and a great fund of sympathy that need only to be understood to be appreciated.

Towards the end, Vice President Polakoff, on behalf of the guests and co-workers in the cause, presented him and Mrs. Dyche, who was also present, with a silver loving cup and a gold-embellished fountain pen. The latter, Polakoff explained, amid the merriment of those present, was for the purpose of encouraging him to write his usually forcible editorials.

Brother Dyche sailed with the Olympic, which left these shores on Saturday, July 5th, for Southampton via Plymouth and Cherbourg. He alighted at Cherbourg and proceeded direct to Vienna to be in time for the opening of the Congress, Tuesday, July 15th. Returning from the congress, he will visit Germany, France and England and will study the latest methods and the new aspects of trade union organization. For some time Brother Dyche had felt somewhat fatigued by his onerous official duties. We trust he will benefit by the sea voyage and interchange of experiences with the labor men of Europe and come back invigorated physically and mentally very fit to plunge into his multifarious duties with renewed strength.

Cincinnati Cutters Win Without a Strike

From Cincinnati comes the news that the Cincinnati Cutters' Union, Local No. 48, won all their demands without a strike.

When the demands were presented to the manufacturers they formed an association to combat the Union, but after several conferences with the leaders, they became convinced of the justice of the employees' demands, granting a raise of $3 a week and other concessions.
The great majority of the firms, however, while ready to concede nine of the twelve demands, held out on the others; those three were the subcontracts for home work and the fifty-hour week. Some of the firms also stuck at the position for shop chairman.

The situation seemed to be a strain upon the bosses, for bright early in the fight they imported for aid no less a personage than Philip Frankel of Cleveland, Secretary of the Western Cloak Manufacturers' Association. It seemed that they were ready to listen to his counsels.

No sooner had Mr. Frankel appeared on the scene than Brothers Amdur & Lapidus decided that it was a good time to spring a little "publicity" on the Philadelphia public in the form of Mr. Frankel's connection with the recent Philadelphia Cloak Strike.
The President Mitchell took the first step to Philadelphia, accompanied by General Organizer Miss Gertrude Barnum, and they prepared to give Mr. Frankel the surprise of his young life. In the morning of Tuesday, July 15th, a very much dressed up and pompous Mr. Philip Frankel addressed the Philadelphia Cloak Manufacturers Association. In the early afternoon of the same day, copies of the New York Globe, containing two flaring pages of the Cleveland cloak strike scandal, published the same morning, were selling like hot cakes on the streets of Philadelphia. Bit! Mr. Frankel! And a very cramped up and perspiring Mr. Frankel was soon busy answering questions regarding his connection with the Cleveland scandal peloted at him by eager Philadelphia newspaper reporters. Not having time to get their heads together, Mr. Frankel was issuing one statement of denial in Philadelphia, at the same moment that other officers of the Cleveland manufacturers had issued a contradictory statement; and one of the representatives of the Burns Detective Agency was boldly making statements contradictory to both the others.

This is one of the many little incidents which prevented the establishment of a strong and friendly alliance, offensive and defensive amongst all of the Philadelphia bosses. This and other similarly disconcerting incidents has set the bosses quavering among themselves.

However, they did reach upon one position and all sent out the usual invitation to their employees to return on Monday, July 20th, to their old places, where they would be assured the same "honorable and noble" treatment as before the strike.

Did the employees return? Not yet, nor soon, unless their very reasonable terms are agreed to. They are standing together like the moving pictures of the English army, looking neither to the left nor right, but moving on toward victory.

* * *

New York Raincoat Makers in Battle Array

There has been hardly any surprise at the blows struck by the Raincoat Makers of Philadelphia and the Raincoat Makers of Greater New York. And why should there be? Have we not worked in the open all the time? So far as the Raincoat Makers are concerned they have been preparing for more than a year. The question of a Raincoat Makers' general strike was brought before the Toronto Convention in June, 1912, and the matter was referred for investigation to the same committee that had charge of the Waist Makers' strike early this year. It was our desire to avert a strike if only it had been possible to bring the employers to reason. But while we kept the public informed of our intentions, the raincoat employers, ostrich-like, hid their heads in the sands of mere chance.

While writing, the raincoat strikers are in a trebly fortified position. A year's preparation has given them an invincible strength and solidity. The powerful Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Unions with which our Local No. 20 is affiliated has indorsed their demands and stands pledged to their support. Our International Union has sanctioned the strike and will stand by them until final victory.

Judging from the enthusiastic response to the leaders' call and from the manner in which the prearranged plans were carried out in every detail, the fight is destined to prove short and decisive. On the second day every raincoat factory was deserted, a large force of pickets...
has been completely organized and the strikers were arrayed in solid phalanx, firm and determined to win their just demands. Up to July 22nd, seven days after the strike, 15 manufacturers had signed Union agreements, conceding 48 hours work per week, a guaranteed minimum of 75c. an hour for piece workers, $30.00 a week for cutters, $25.00 a week for pressers and other important concessions. The strike is conducted by Vice-President Dubinsky, the manager of the Raincoat Makers' Local No. 20, assisted by an energetic band of International and Local officers.

Re the Cloak and Skirt Makers in New York

For the last two or three weeks representatives of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Unions and those of the Manufacturers' Protective Association have been conferring together in regard to demands for increased wages and other amendments to the Protocol. In a portion of the press, which is not familiar with the situation, statements have appeared to the effect that since the Protocol expires on July 19, the parties in conference are considering a new agreement. This statement is not in accordance with the truth.

The Protocol signed on September 2nd, 1910, has no time limit. It may be in effect for years, at the pleasure of both parties, and it may terminate at any time upon either party officially withdrawing therefrom. The Protocol is in force so long as both parties agree to carry out its provisions.

The present conference is for the purpose of amending certain provisions which three years of practice have shown to be unworkable and unsuitable.

The Unions are likewise of opinion that in the course of the last three years the cost of living has risen so much as to entitle the employees to a raise in wages.

Under the Protocol every party has the right at any time to propose the calling of a conference with a view to consider certain trade matters.

As yet it is premature to predict the outcome of the conferences. The parties do not, however, display any belated spirit and we are sanguine that many of the employees' demands will be generously conceded.

The Lesson of the Lubin Case

Our readers will remember that during the entire progress of the Cloak Makers' strike in Cleveland in 1911 and ever since, we have been reiterating the statement that all of the violence then committed had been directly instigated by the Manufacturers' Protective Association of that city. Early last month authoritative confirmation of that statement came from Cleveland, where a despicable Union spy, Morris Lubin, had been sentenced for manslaughter to six months' hard labor and $200.00 fine. On another page the reader will find more precise details by those writers who give the facts that had come under their own personal observations. Here we shall content ourselves with one or two observations.

Philip Frankel, who, as Secretary of the Cloak Makers' Association, is largely responsible for the instigation of the violence in that city, has had the hardihood to deny that he was in the pay of his association, despite the fact that the court proceedings at Lubin's confession of guilt amplify it.

Lubin's Confession

"I managed, planned and directed all violence during the general strike of cloak makers in Cleveland, 1911. I was chairman of the picket committee. I drew Seven Dollars per week strike benefit from Union and at the same time was getting ($10.00) per day and my expenses from Philip Frankel, Secretary of the Cloak Makers' Association."
Judge Vickery's Pronouncement

"Morris Lubin, you have been found guilty by the jury for committing the assault upon Morris Gelbman after a fair and impartial trial, and I am satisfied that the evidence adduced conclusively that you were in the employ of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association from the commencement of the strike and received pay from them while at the same time you were drawing Seven ($7.00) Dollars a week strike benefit from the Union, and that you were there for the purpose of inciting, instigating and provoking violence so that you might in a measure discredit and reflect upon the Union, thereby defeating the aims and objects of the strike, involving the thousands of men and women. I know of but two characters in history that you can be compared with, and they are Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold. I regret very, very much that the jury could not return a verdict against you of manslaughter so that you would be subject to a more severe punishment. Your conduct stamps you as being a miserable and despicable human being, and you should be so considered, for society detests such creatures as you.

We can quite imagine a man like Frankel trying to gull the public. We can, moreover, imagine the press devoted to the manufacturers' interests, perverting or ignoring the real facts; but the truth will out and not even a Frankel can gull all the people all the time.

Now that Colonel Mulhall is out of the strike-breaking department of the National Association of Manufacturers, Frankel seems to have taken his place and has come down to Philadelphia in a vain effort to gull the cloak manufacturers and the public of that city. No one is so blind as those who refuse to see. The gullible section of the cloak manufacturers of Philadelphia will not or cannot see what a "broken reed" the whole Frankel gang is.

These may be part of their desperate tactics, but they will avail them little. After spending fabulous sums to break the strike, they will find themselves, perhaps too late, broken on the union wheel of our powerful International Union.

Let our members look out for the violence-instigating tactics of the Frankel crew. Let them trust no loud-mouthed revolutionist of the Lubin type, preaching disobedience to the recognized and responsible leaders. Our fighting methods, our belief in negotiations and conferences, are sufficiently well known to utterly discredit the armed-thug and bribed-spy business to which Frankel and Company pin their sole faith.

The International Tailors Congress of Tailors, called by the International Tailors' Federation, having its headquarters in Berlin, is being held in Vienna. Our International Union has decided to affiliate with this Federation and General Secretary Dyche has been appointed as delegate to the convention.

Those who are every ready to proclaim the principle of Internationalism in Labor in theory are the first to find fault when the principle is carried into practice. Under the guise of various excuses these well-intentioned critics dismiss the decision of the I. W. W. as unimportant and inopportune. At the present juncture, they argue, when our members in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere are putting forth strenuous efforts to win better conditions of labor, the General Secretary should have been on the spot to give them the benefit of his extensive experience.

However plausible this contention may appear on the surface, it betrays a failure to grasp the great importance of Brother Dyche's mission. Just now, when the manufacturers of our industries are making the prospective reduction in the tariff a pretext for refusing to grant the just demands of our members for an increase in wages, it behooves us to be in close touch with the organized workers of
these trades in Europe. Just now it devolves upon us to study the conditions of our fellow-workers in London, Berlin, Paris and Vienna and to familiarize them with our energetic organizing methods. By helping them in their struggles for better conditions, our members will be indirectly but surely benefitted. Every gain for them will ultimately mean a double gain for us in this country. Our Secretary Dychc, who resided in England for some years and traveled in Europe, is the right man in the right place to study European conditions on the spot and arrange a permanent connection between our Union and the unions of the chief European centers, and we may be sure of tangible results accruing from his mission.

* * *

“Workers of All Countries Unite!” It will be generally conceded by practical people that the first step in the direction of organizing the workers internationally is to organize them nationally and to begin with every trade separately. The officers of our Union have been daubed “conservatives” by the young men in a hurry who are pleased to style themselves “radicals.” Yet it is the so-called “conservatives” who have developed the right methods of organization. At the time when the anarchistic wind bags had shouted themselves hoarse agitating for a fantastic internationalism, our “conservative” leaders labored day and night to organize our trade. And now when, thanks to the “conservative” three-fourths of our Industry is organized, our leaders’ policy is to unite with the workers of other countries, while the policy of the hot-air agitators is to spread suspicion and distrust among the organized ranks everywhere. But then, these people are capable of nothing more than mere “agitation.” To educate and organize is beyond them.

* * *

The Mulhall Expose

In labor circles, the Mulhall exposures are no novelty. In every city, in every trade, labor has run up against its Mulhalls and its Manufacturers’ Associations with their strike-breakers and their “loyalists.”

However, it “listens grand” to have some of these things brought out in the open where all can hear them. When Gompers, years ago, recited some of the facts lately developed by the Senate Mulhall investigation, the general public received them as the raving of a partisan and discredited “labor agitator.” Now all of Gompers’ charges have been proven true and accurate and the facts he recited were mild compared to the other scandals which are being bared from day to day.

Surely public opinion will now insist upon the punishment of “the men higher up” in the National Manufacturers’ Association, even though it may postpone for some time their proposed trips to the Orient for their health.
General Executive Board in Session

Brief Resume of Proceedings

The Fifth Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board was held at the Haytin Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning Monday, June 23rd, and ending Saturday, June 28th, 1913.

President Rosenberg presided and all the members were present.

Reports of Committees

Vice-Presidents Mitchell and Slotchin reported having investigated the appeal of Brother Tragerman from a fine of $10 and that of Brother Eger from a similar fine, in both cases imposed by the Cutters' Union, Local No. 10. The committee is of the opinion that the fine on Brother Tragerman was unjustified. His alleged offence was a remark that a certain bill for hall rent was excessive and that there had been crooked business somewhere. It appeared from the investigation that there had been ground for the remark being made. As to the case of Brother Eger, his appeal should not be sustained because he actually violated a Union rule in working Saturday after 1 P.M.

They also investigated the appeal of Brother Solomon from a fine of $15 imposed by the Pressers' Union, Local No. 35, for alleged injury done to his shopmates. In this case the committee found that the brother was absent at the trial owing to sickness in his family and recommended a new trial.

In the matter of the appeal of Local No. 1 from the decision of the Joint Board, that in every case where non-union people are involved in a strike carried on by the Joint Board, the local concerned must pay them strike benefit, if necessary, direct from its treasury, the committee recommended that the contention of Local No. 1 be sustained.

Regarding the appeal of Brother S. Rosenman from a fine of $10 imposed on him by Local No. 38 for illegally collecting dues from Brother Pismannoff who was then a foreman and thus suspended from membership, the committee recommended that the action of the Local be sustained.

As to the appeals of Brothers H. Lemantcheck and Frank Pimello from a verdict of guilty by Local No. 35 of working piece-work contrary to rule, Vice-President Mitchell reported that the appellants failed to appear at the investigation proceedings and recommended that the appeals be dropped.

In the appeal of Brother Steinberg from a fine of $3 imposed by Local No. 1 for working on local holiday contrary to provision, Vice-Presidents Lefkowits and Mitchell recommended that the appeal be dismissed. All the above recommendations were consumed.

The recommendation of Vice-President Mitchell that the name of Local No. 32 be amended to read "Ladies and Children's Dress and Waistmakers' Union" was postponed until after the pending general strike in Philadelphia.

The report of Vice-Presidents Polaskoff and Slotchin on the Glickman case was referred back to the committee on the ground that even though correct in substance, in its form it would lend itself to misinterpretation.

Demands on Employers in the Coming Season

The following demands by the Cutters' Union, Local No. 35 of Philadelphia, were reported on and recommended for adoption by Vice-Presidents Sigman, Slotchin and Cohen:

The minimum wages of full-fledged cutters or trimmers on cloaks and skirts shall be $25 per week.

Apprentices shall be allowed at the rate of one to every four cutters and their wages shall be as follows:

First half year........ $6.00 a week
Second half year........ $10.00 a week
During the first year they shall cut canvas on the rough.
Third half year........ $12.00 a week
Fourth half year........ $14.00 a week
During the second year they shall help on linings.
In the third year their wages shall be $18 and they shall cut canvas, silk and cloths. After three years they shall be considered full-fledged mechanics.

In the dull season the work shall be equally divided between all the cutters and trimmers employed in the preceding season, using the system of "shifting around."
No overtime shall be worked between November 28 and January 15, and between May 15 and August 1.

All "lay-offs" to take place at the end of the week.

Recommendation concurred in.

As to the demands of Philadelphia Pressers, Vice-President Polakoff reported that the question of piecework versus week work had been submitted to a referendum vote with the result that 420 voted for piecework and 102 for week work. The committee therefore recommended that piecework be approved.

After a lengthy discussion a motion to reject the committee's recommendation was lost by a vote of 6 in favor and 8 against.

Cutters of Cincinnati Formulate Demands

Brothers Groban, Goletsky, Bonisol, Cronin, Milton and Sister F. Montjour, a committee from the Joint Board of Cincinnati, submitted the following demands for endorsement relating to cutters:

Fifty hours shall constitute a week's work.

No Saturday afternoon or Sunday work.

The minimum weekly wages of cloak, suit and skirt cutters shall be $21, those of dress and kimono cutters $18 and a reasonable advance in wages to better grade mechanics.

Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a half.

Cloak and suit trimmers, $16 a week; houseddress and kimono trimmers, $15.

In cloak and suit houses employing one full-fledged trimmer, one apprentice shall be allowed to each house employing four cutters. Apprentices shall cut canvas the first year and receive $8 per week. They shall cut lining the second year and receive $10 a week. In the third year their wages shall be $12. After the fourth year they shall be considered full-fledged trimmers.

Only union members shall be hired except where otherwise authorized by the business agents in case no union men can be had. All cutters, whether head cutters or foremen, whether cutting cloth or lining, must be members of the Union.

All cutters and trimmers shall be hired by the week, and when starting on the first day of the week they shall not be laid off before the end of the week unless mutually agreed upon, or unless it is the first week and employee proves unsatisfactory. A trimmer shall, on the contrary, leave his place of employment except another before the end of the week.

In the dull season work shall be equally divided.

Demands concurred in.

Cloak and Skirt Makers of St. Louis Formulate Demands

The following demands were submitted by the cloak and Skirt Makers of St. Louis:

1. There shall be no time contracts with individual employers, except for dress designers and pattern grader. No deposit shall be exacted from any employee, and any deposit now held shall be returned.

2. No employee shall be discharged for his or her activity in the Union. A member of the Union illegally discharged shall be refunded for lost time. The manufacturers shall discipline any member proven guilty of unfair discrimination among his employees. Both the manufacturers and the union agree that they will discipline any of their members found guilty of violation of this agreement.

3. The manufacturers shall establish a regular weekly pay day and shall pay for labor in cash; each piecework man shall be paid on each Monday after quitting the day's work, for the work delivered up until Friday night last.

4. All sub-contracting shall be abolished. No team work or so-called "co-operation system" shall be allowed. Each member must work directly for and paid by the employers.

5. The following schedule of standard minimum weekly scale of wages shall be observed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Weekly Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coat pressers</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat under-pressers</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skirt pressers</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skirt under-pressers</td>
<td>$17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample coat makers</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male sample skirt makers</td>
<td>$22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female sample skirt makers</td>
<td>$22.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No week worker shall be discharged before the end of the week during which he is employed, excepting if
during the first six working days of his employment.

All operators and finishers of cloaks and skirts shall be paid at piece rate only.

During the dull season, when there is not sufficient work to employ all workers full time, all work in the factory shall be equally distributed among all hands in the various branches of the locals Nos. 78 and 31, respectively, as far as possible.

9. Piecework shall be agreed upon by a committee of the employees in each shop and their employers.

The chairman of such price committee shall act as representative of the employees in their dealings with the employer. No employee working by the piece shall be expected to work on any garment until the price for such work shall have been agreed upon.

7. The weekly hours of labor shall consist of 471/2 hours in six working days, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday at 8 1/2 hours a day, and Saturday 5 hours.

8. No overtime shall be permitted on Saturdays and Mondays.

6. All week workers shall receive double the usual pay for overtime.

10. The Union representative shall have the right to visit shops at all reasonable times to ascertain whether union conditions are observed.

11. Each member of the manufacturers is to maintain a union shop; a "union shop" being understood to refer to a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor and rates of wages, as herein stipulated, prevail, and where, when hiring help, union men are preferred.

12. The employers agree to pay the week workers for the following five legal holidays on which no employee shall be required to work: New Year, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Conceded in.

The following demands were submitted by Custom Ladies' Tailors of St. Louis:

10. All the employees shall work week work.

2. The minimum scale of wages shall be twenty-five dollars ($25.00) per week for a tailor.

3. The minimum scale of wages for men helpers shall be $8.00 per week.

4. The minimum scale of girl helpers shall be $6.00 per week.

5. The weekly hours of labor shall consist of 48 hours per week in six working days.

During September, October, November, December, January, May, June, July and August, the hours of labor shall be 47 1/2 in six work days, namely: 8 1/2 hours in five days and 5 hours on Saturday.

6. Double pay for overtime.

7. No overtime shall be worked on Saturdays or Mondays.

8. No work shall be given out to the employees to be done outside of the factory.

9. The following legal holidays shall be free and paid for, namely: Christmas, New Year, Labor Day, Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day.

10. No employee shall be discharged after having been employed two weeks.

11. No foremen, either cutters or tailors, shall have the right to work.

Conceded in.

A set of demands submitted by the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local No. 66, was referred to Vice-Presidents Mitchell, Dubinsky and Wirtschin.

A set of demands submitted by the Cloak-makers' Union of Baltimore, Local No. 4, was referred to the committee appointed to have charge of the general strike at Philadelphia.

The demands submitted by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers' Unions of New York, constituting amendments to the Protocol of 1910 and amendments to the Rules of the Board of Grievances, were discussed in detail, amended in many particulars and adopted.

Regarding the demands submitted by the New York Raincoat Makers, Local No. 20, the President ruled that these must first be approved by the Joint Board of New York and then referred for sanction to the New York members of the Board.
Matters Referred to Committees.

The request of the Brooklyn Ladies' Tailors, Local No. 65, for a committee to help them organize the trade with a view of calling a general strike in the next Fall season was referred to the committee appointed to look after the interests of Local No. 38.

Request of Brother Garfinkel of Los Angeles for the appointment of an organizer to get the ladies' garment workers of the South Pacific Coast into line was referred to President Rosenberg.

Request of Local No. 22 of New Haven for an organizer was referred to the committee appointed to deal with the demands of Local No. 4 of Baltimore.

Request of the Dressmakers of Brownsville, Local No. 72, for sanction of a general strike was referred to the New York members of the Board.

Request of the Joint Board of Cleveland that Vice-President Feit be appointed to take charge of the Cleveland locals was referred to President Rosenberg.

Request of the Wrapper and Kimono Makers, Local No. 41, that the Board take steps to unionize the shops of the contractors whom a number of manufacturers are inducing to move their plants outside of the 25-mile zone specified in their agreement was referred to Vice-President Mitchell.

Report and suggestions of Brother Rosebury on the "Ladies' Garment Worker" and proposed weekly journal for Locals Nos. 25, 41, 50 and 62 were referred to the members of the New York Board.

The question of the proper interpretation of Article XVII relating to transfer or clearance cards and its binding upon the various locals was referred to the next meeting of the Board.

Requests of the Joint Board of Montreal and Local No. 75 of Worcester, Mass., for organizers were referred to President Rosenberg.

Request of the Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 25, that Vice-President Polakoff be retained as Manager of the Association shops was referred to President Rosenberg.

Request of Brother Scheidinger for the cancellation of the balance of $50 initiation fee that he still owes to Local No. 35 was referred to Vice-Presidents Polakoff, Lefkowits and Kleinman.

President Rosenberg and Vice-Presidents Kleinman and Witashkin were appointed a committee to investigate the statement contained in a communication from the Joint Board of New York that a number of manufacturers, not connected with the Joint Board, have recently applied for permission to the Dress and Waist Makers' Association.

The jurisdiction dispute between the Waist Makers, Local No. 25, and the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, Local No. 35, regarding the present waist and dress trade was referred to President Rosenberg, Secretary Dyche and Vice-President Slotchin.

Important Decisions

Agreed to endorse a general strike in the raincoat trade in New York and vicinity.

Upon the invitation of the International Federation of Tailors to be represented at their convention opening in Vienna on July 15 and to become affiliated with the Federation, it was agreed to affiliate with the organization and to send a delegate to the convention. General Secretary-Treasurer John A. Dyche was elected as delegate without opposition.

Upon the protest of the Ladies' Tailors, Local No. 38, it was agreed to order Local No. 25 to refrain from organizing the uptown dress makers working on made-to-order dresses, as these do not come under their jurisdiction.

Upon the request of Brothers Prager and Halpern a committee from the Joint Board of New York, that the G. E. B. represent the coming conference with the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Protective Association, it was agreed after a lengthy discussion to comply with request. It was the sense of the Board that the President, First Vice-President and General Secretary-Treasurer be asked to act as representatives. Secretary Dyche declined and Vice-Presidents Amdur and Mitchell were added in addition to President Rosenberg and Vice-President Polakoff.

Agreed to inform the Joint Board of the fact that the G. E. B. will pay $1,000 toward paying the bill of Attorney Finney in connection with the recent general strike provided a balance of $1,500 will be raised by the locals.

Agreed to donate $200 to the Ladies' Tailors Local No. 71, of Chicago.

Agreed to pay B. Prager one week's pay for services rendered to Local No. 50 during the general strike.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. DYCHE
Gen. Secy.-Treasur.
Adjustment of Piece Prices in the Waist and Dress Industry

The Difference Between Theory and Practice

By S. POLAKOFF
Manager of the Association Shops

In the recent Protocol agreement between the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association and our Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local No. 25, one of the most important provisions contained therein (Article 10) refers to the adjustment of prices for pieceworkers. It will be remembered that a conference representing both sides sat for many weeks trying to bring order out of the chaos prevailing in the waist industry prior to the strike. The utter want of anything approaching uniformity in regard to piece prices was common knowledge to all connected with the trade. The conferees knew that prices for the same sort of garments varied in every shop. The great point irresistibly brought out by the Union representatives was that the majority of the employees in the trade were terribly underpaid. They were able to prove convincingly that a large number of the workers, probably one fifth, had been earning at the rate of 10c. to 15c. an hour, and they concentrated their efforts toward securing a substantial gain for these lowest-paid workers. A graduated scale was devised (see diagram on next page) by which all the lowest paid workers were to be levelled up to the minimum of 30c. per hour.

Thus the object of the conferees in drawing up Article 10 relating to the adjustment of piece prices was twofold; first, to standardize the work prices, and, two, to create machinery for carrying out its provisions.

The workers of each shop were conceded the right to elect a piece price committee. First this committee for the whole shop engages in collective bargaining with the employer as to the piece prices for any given garment. If the two parties do not agree, the work is proceeded with and one or more workers are selected to make a test in order to determine the number of hours it will take an experienced good worker to make the garment in question. The price is then based on the approximate earnings per hour of the test maker. If both sides cannot agree on the particular operative to be selected for the test, the matter is referred to the Wage Scale Board, specially constituted and consisting of experts in the art of fixing prices. In order to insure to the employees the raise in wages conceded by the manufacturers, a temporary provision was specifically embodied in Article 10, that, pending the determination of standard prices by the Wage Scale Board, the rate per hour shall in no shop be less than 30c. Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of clause E of Article 10 read:

In all shops where the standard per hour is now less than 28c. there shall be an increase of at least 15%.

In all shops where the standard per hour is less than 30c. and more than 28c., there shall be an increase of at least 10%.

In all shops where the standard per hour is now 31c. or 32c., the standard shall be advanced to 33c. In no shop shall the standard rate per hour be less than 30c., and where the rate is now 33c. or more, the present standard rate shall in no case be reduced. (See diagram on next page.)

Difference Between Theory and Practice

In theory, as committed to paper, the arrangement appeared very attractive and most satisfactory. But to carry it into practice was quite another matter and with all due respect to the conferees, they could not foresee where the greatest difficulty would be encountered. Such things cannot usually be seen before the actual work is done. The whole problem lay in the provision as to tests. According to clause (e) of Article 10, the piece price was to be determined by the number of hours it would take an "experienced good worker" to make the garment. But the conferees left the question undefined as to what constituted an "experienced good worker." Consequently a number of employers had much their way in the selection...
of the test makers, with the best advantages accruing to themselves, thereby depriving the employees of the 30c. minimum provided in the Protocol. The arrangement being in the nature of an experiment, the employees were not sufficiently expert and informed to be on their guard against it.

So far as the week workers are concerned, the problem is less acute. Schedule A, although of a tentative character, specifically provides the minimum weekly wages for each class of employees, namely, cutters, cutters' apprentices, pressers, ironers, drapers, joiners, examiners, sample hands and plain finishers. In any dispute pending the determination of prices by the Wage Scale Board, they had this clearly defined schedule as a guide, except in the case of certain week workers who were not sufficiently skilled. These, however, received an increase in accordance with their skill. But in the case of the piece workers, although the minimum was set down as 30c. on paper, the actual result of the test, owing to the peculiar working of the test provision, has failed in a number of shops to reach the stipulated minimum.

Prior to the strike, the shops were composed approximately as follows: About 60% of the employees earned not more than 15c. an hour, 20% not more than 20c. and 20% about 30c. The number of those receiving 30c. or above 30c. was so insignificant as hardly to affect the figures. To level up the lowest paid to the minimum of 30c. required an advance of approximately 80% on the price paid before the strike. In other words, to enable those getting 15c. or less per hour before the strike to receive 30c., it was necessary at the moment of prices to increase the price of a certain garment from, say, 50c. per dozen to 80c. or 90c. per dozen. Only in that way could the standard price have been increased in accord with the terms of the Pec. This, however, has not been done for the following reasons:

As soon as the strike was settled the price was returned to work and left the settlement prices in the hands of the price committee, trusting to Paragraph 6 in Clause 10, which provides that "when prices are set by agreement... they shall relate back to the time of the beginning of the work."

This meant that any advance in wages arrived at by the price committee would be

<table>
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<th>Price (cts)</th>
<th>Gain (cts)</th>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
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except in the case of certain week workers who were not sufficiently skilled. These, however, received an increase in accordance with their skill. But in the case of the piece workers, although the minimum was set down as 30c. on paper, the actual result of the test, owing to the peculiar working of the test provision, has failed in a number of shops to reach the stipulated minimum.
as to 40c an hour. Owing to this expedient on the part of the employers, the increase in wages amounted to 10½ or 15½ approximately, but by no means brought the lowest paid worker to the minimum standard of 30c an hour.

This is not all. A number of employers, so far as to make the minimum rate of 40c an hour the maximum rate and attempted to impose the 30c an hour rule on workers, even in those shops where it was not the rate of 40c or more per hour before the strike. Fortunately, through the Wage Scale Board, the Union promptly intervened and nipped this fraudulent attempt in the bud.

The officers of the association admit the fact that the test as at present carried out is unsatisfactory to both sides. Whenever a question of test came up before the Committee of Immediate Action, or before the Chief Clerks, they have always urged upon both parties to try to come to an agreement on some method of procedure to solve the question of methods of procedure to solve the question of

Labor and deprives the employees of the just immediate elimination, the employee earns the rate at which they are legitimately entitled. Since we have no means of ascertaining exactly, in many shops, the hours she put in during the weeks for which the average was taken, the workers maintained that the test is unfair and unsatisfactory.

Some manufacturers, on the other hand, claim that some of the girls work only in order to gain more time on the garment, so that there is dissatisfaction with the operation of the test on both sides. Some manufacturers select test girls who earn an average of $1000 or $1500 a week and yet the claim their standard rate to be 40c an hour, whereas their actual rate is really more. In such cases the Chief Clerks, or the Committee of Immediate Action of the Wage Scale Board decided that the firm is at liberty to choose any worker, even as high as $2000 or more per week, but the rate of the test should be according to the earnings, namely, if a test worker earns $2000 a week, the sum should be divided by 45, that is, 30 hours, less 5 hours for loss of time, and the rate should be 40c per hour and this price should apply to all the workers for that garment. I suggested to Mr. Bartholomew and Mr. Hymen, the chairman of the Wage Scale Board, that in order to verify exactly the earnings of the test girls, they should be tried for nine hours on settled work. Then incidentally how much they earn during the time it will be possible to decide what should be the rate for a test. For illustration I will pick out one case that has been decided by myself and Mrs. Israels, one of the deputy clerks.

From this it can be seen that the present arrangement as to the tests is a mere simulation which works in favor of the employer and deprives the employees of the just right to which they are legitimately entitled. Since we have no means of ascertaining the actual earnings of the workers, the test is not a fair and just test.
a committee to find ways and means of solving the test question in order that justice should be done to both sides. The committee appointed on the Union side are Brothers Dyche, Baroff and myself; and those appointed to represent the association are Messrs. I. B. Hyman, H. S. Franks and Goldman, Mr. N. Y. Stone representing both sides.

Let me express the hope that this committee will find a solution to this intricate problem and thus render justice to the workers in accordance with the idea of the conferees. As soon as a definite decision is reached, I shall duly report thereon in the Ladies' Garment Worker.

I wish also to urge on the Executive of Local No. 25 and the members of the Local Board to take up the question of the last resolution at the next executive meeting and have the meetings, and if there is any single reason why I made them request them to send a copy ing to my office, 43 East Twenty-third Street, to the Editor of the Ladies' Garment Worker, 32 Union Square, New York.

I trust that the members in general will take an interest in this very important work.

The Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League

Held in St. Louis, June 2nd to 7th, 1913

By P. M. N.

The Convention held by the Women's Trade Union League in St. Louis was an inspiration to all who desire to see the women of the working class organized on the economic field.

This fourth biennial gathering has clearly shown the progress, and the growth of Unionism among wage-earning women.

There is no doubt that the Women's Trade Union League is becoming a necessity among the working women and a growing power within the American Labor Movement; for there is tremendous work yet to be done in getting the working girl to realize the importance of being organized and the value of Unionism. The League has proven to be competent to do this kind of work better than any other organization. And it intends to continue doing it until success will crown its efforts.

As one entered the large hall of the Musicians' Union of St. Louis, where the Convention was held, one was at once attracted to the book-stand and literature display. Pamphlets and papers dealing with the many phases of life that appeal to women were on sale. Leaflets, postcards, pictures, poetical selections, pictorial charts, tabulations—in short everything calculated to arrest and hold the attention of those yet unorganized was displayed on tables at the entrance of the hall.

The spirit which prevailed all through the Convention was one of harmony and good fellowship. Every one of the delegates took the great task before her and that it was her duty to come together to devise means and plans to aid the cause of Labor.

After the delegates were welcomed by the President of the St. Louis League and several noted labor leaders of that city, Mrs. Raymond Robins, national president, delivered an able and inspiring address to the Convention. Mrs. Robins said in part:

"We are celebrating today the tenth anniversary of the organization of the National Women's Trade Union League, and surely there cannot be a more fitting celebration than to come together and see to it that out of our widening experience we establish such measures for constructive work as will enable us to meet with greater knowledge, courage and capacity the ever growing problem of women in modern industry.

"There are two facts which stand out above all others in the present industrial movement in America. The first is the ever increasing number of women entering every trade, and the second is the successful social agitation of the workers in the sweated industries. These two facts point to the need of the beginning of and in organization work among women and girls. In all these strikes, women and girls have been in the majority and made up the majority of the workers. In organizing we must be ready to equip ourselves for definite training in organization work and in more women and girls. In all these strikes, women and girls have been in the majority and made up the majority of the workers. In organizing we must be ready to equip ourselves for definite training in organization work and in more
as been gained through suffering and hardship and imprisonment during the strikes. All know that the task after a strike is the reconstructive work of organization, and it is only to think that this work can be done without the organizers. No group of people can hold what they have won in the way of better conditions except by their courage, initiative and vigilance and their trained capacity to stand together. The greatest value in the trade agreement, in arbitration and trade boards, and boards of sanitary control lies in the opportunity given for self-government. It is this industrial democracy—the establishment of self-government in the work shops of America—which is the very foundation of trade union principles. Many and many a time this call to self-government, this sense of responsibility towards her condition of work is the first awakening of the young girl. Unorganized she has to accept conditions as she finds them—low wages, long hours, abusive language, unsanitary conditions, locked doors, fire dangers, work destructive of her physical strength with no promise of the future, work destructive of her moral and spiritual development. Alone she cannot even protest against these conditions, except at the risk of losing her job. She has tried—she now knows. She loses her job when she asserts her fundamental right to have a voice as to the conditions under which she works. Self-government is essential to the making of a free people, and self-government in the day's work can be had only by the united action of the workers."

Mrs. Robins' report also dealt with the following recommendations:

1. A training school for women organizers under the direction of the National Women's Trade Union League.
2. A correspondence course in Trade Unionism.
3. Boards for the establishment of a legal minimum wage.
4. Industrial education under public maintenance and control.
5. Extension in trade training.
6. Introduction into public schools of a special course of study in labor legislation.
7. Working certificates to be issued only to the boys and girls having satisfactorily passed an examination on labor legislation of the State.
8. A permanent Law Enforcement Committee to be appointed by each local League to cooperate with the public schools.
9. The eight-hour day for men and women.

State Banking Laws for the protection of the savings of the workers.

Wage-earners' Suffrage Leagues.

Let us ask those who are interested in the work of the League to send for a copy of Mrs. Robins' splendid Report and also for the reports of the local Leagues. For it is only when one reads the reports of the various

MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS

Re-elected President National Women's Trade Union League.

Leagues that one can get an idea as to what the Leagues are doing in behalf of the working women in particular, and the working class in general.

The New York Women's Trade Union League, for example, has done great work during the past two years. It helped to conduct strikes of the Neckwear Makers, Felt Hat Makers, Straw and Panama Hat Makers, and White Goods Workers in New York; Textile and Porcelain Workers in Trenton; Paper Makers of Holyoke; and many others.

The successful strike of the White Goods Workers was almost entirely due to the work of the League. It is a well known fact that were it not for the New York League there would not have been a White Goods Workers strike, or a White Goods Workers Union. Let it be remembered that the League has de
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

voted four long years to the building up of this Union. It has, for that purpose, employed an organizer and paid his salary all the time.

Besides the regular organizing work the New York League has also done a great deal of educational work, arranging a successful series of lectures on Hygiene, Eugenics and talks on general economics. The League also arranged a series of five illustrated lectures dealing with the labor problem and women

And as a result of the League's activity in the political field, it has succeeded in getting the women who benefited by legislation to organize on the economic field.

The Boston League, too, has nothing to be ashamed of in its work. It has taken an active part in the strikes in that city of the Dress Makers, Cloak Makers, Ladies' Tailors, House Workers and Telephone operators. While these strikes the Boston League has provided

workers. These lectures were not only held in New York, but also in Troy, Schenectady and Albany.

In addition to this work the League has carried on a campaign of agitation among the Italian working girls.

The Chicago League has done similar work. In the struggle of the workers against Hart, Schaffner and Marx, the Chicago League has played a prominent part. It has, in the past year, organized several new Unions composed entirely of women workers, namely, Household Workers, Bath Room Attendants of the Public Schools and Department Store Clerks.

The legislative work done by the League is remarkable. The ten hour law for women workers in Illinois has been obtained through the exclusive efforts of the League.

invaluable assistance to the workers in their struggles for better working conditions.

The Leagues in St. Louis, Baltimore, Springfield and Denver have done work along the same lines.

All the Leagues in every city are affiliated with the Central Labor Bodies and the labor organizations are, as a rule, affiliated with the various Leagues. In Kansas, for instance, the Central Labor Body has raised the per capita of its locals, in order to be able to assist the League of that city financially—an example which ought to be followed by Central Bodies in every city and state.

The American Federation of Labor has seen the good work done by the various Leagues and as a result has helped the National League financially. It has enabled

A GROUP OF NEW YORK DELEGATES
The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of America was represented at the Convention by delegate Marie Harvey of the Waist Makers' Union. Miss Harvey made a deep impression upon the delegates.

The Committee on organization, agitation and legislation were busy day and night making plans for the local leagues.

Several public meetings were held while the Convention lasted. Some of these meetings were held for the purpose of organizing the St. Louis Telephone Operators. Mrs. Robins, Leonora O'Reilly, Rose Schneiderman, Mary McDowell and the writer were the speakers at these meetings.

Thanks are due to the members of the St. Louis League for doing their best to accommodate the delegates in every possible way. They certainly deserve credit for their splendid efforts in that direction.

A bonfire on the Mississippi was the chief entertainment for the delegates.

It seems that every one was impressed with the Convention; even the press of St. Louis gave very favorable write-ups.

Most of the old officers were re-elected, including Mrs. Raymond Robins, National President and S. M. Franklin, National Secretary.

The Convention closed amid great enthusiasm, cheers for the Cause of Labor and the singing of Labor Songs.

It does one good to come together every two years to review the work done: to shake hands with old as well as with the new soldiers of Labor's Army; to think together; to plan together; to think together and to work together for a common purpose, for one aim, that of doing away with the world's greatest curse—wage slavery.

Masters and Slaves

Was Industry made for Man or was Man made for Industry?

If Man was made for Industry, then it is just that Industry should be the Master and Man the slave. It is just that five hundred thousand men and women should be killed and injured annually while they minister to an industrial deity; it is fair that women toil for a pittance; it is right that insanity writhe in agony under the good of an industrial taskmaster.

If, on the other hand, Industry was made for Man, then it is just that Man should be Master and Industry the Slave. It is fair that any calling which crushes men's bodies, destroys the souls of women and little children, or takes a toll of life and joy greater than its contribution to the happiness of the community, should be reformed or abolished.

Two thousand years ago Jesus rebuked the Pharisees and justified His disciples—who had picked corn on the Sabbath day—in these words: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." The world listens for the modern prophet who shall proclaim: "Industry was made for Man, and not Man for Industry." -Scott Scaring in Everybody's Magazine.
Our Women Workers

Conducted by Pauline M. Newman

It is coming up the steep of Time,
And this old world is growing brighter!
We may not see the dawn sublime,
Yet high hopes make the heart throb lighter.
We may be sleeping in the ground
When it awakes the world in wonder;
But we have felt gathering round,
And heard its voice of living thunder.

It is coming! Yes, it is coming!
—Gerold Massby.

(Just a Little Food for Thought.)

In the last issue of the "Ladies' Garment Worker" we stated that working women had realized the necessity for being organized as far back as the 18th and 19th century. Today this realization is no longer new. The necessity for organization is no longer doubted by any woman of intelligence. All over this country working women are beginning to feel the great need of acting together in order to improve their economic conditions. These women and girls feel that they must not let other questions, such as religion, politics, nationality or creed interfere with the most important question of being organized and putting up a united front to combat the powers that oppress them.

Outside the factory or shop you may believe in whatever you please. Outside of the factory you may belong to whatever denomination you desire. It is nobody's business but your own. You can have your own political views. You can believe in any principle you think right. All this is your business. But you must never let these issues become obstacles in the way of acting for the good of all working in your trade and trying to organize, and for this reason.

In the shop or in the factory the interests of the workers are alike. You may be Jew, Gentile, Italian, Turk or Syrian—if the conditions are bad you ALL suffer from them, do you not? If, on the other hand, the conditions are better, you ALL enjoy them, do you not? If the hours are long they tire you alike. If the hours are short you ALL work at the same time. If wages are low they are low for everybody. In short, if something is wrong all of you suffer from it, wrong. All of you will agree to that. If you should act as individuals, each for himself and "the devil take the hindmost," conditions will never be better and the world will move much slower than it does now.

If, however, you act as a unit, regardless of nationality, race or color, you are always in a position to get a greater share of what you produce. Keep this in mind.

Then, again, you must never let your thoughts deceive you. You know that we ordinary mortals are apt to think that we are "first" and the other fellow does not amount to very much anyway. We must always remember, however, that every one is a human being and we must so regard him. One is not born a "foreigner," "Jew," "Italian," "Gentile." These titles come after. One first of all born a human being. And one thing to remember is that no matter what she or he believes in, no matter what his political views are, no matter to what party or church she belongs to, she is a human being and a fellow-worker. You may not belong to one church; you may not believe in...
partly you may not believe exactly in the same principles, but you must remember that you belong to one class, and that each and every one of you must act for the good of all fellow-worker.

Circumstances have brought you together in the shop or factory. Conditions force you to meet together. But you must learn to think together, so that you can act intelligently and for the good of all. Let your motto from now on be: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

A Bit of Good Advice

We all know what the summer months mean in the city of New York. Especially for those who do not live on Central Park West or on Riverside Drive. And I take it for granted that you who read these lines do NOT LIVE THERE. So that you suffer from the hot summer months more than any one else.

Slow as it may be in your trade, you still have some work to do. And when you come home you are tired. Now, it may be that on that night there is a meeting of your Union. You don't feel like going. You think to yourself, "Oh, well, let some one else go, I can't go. I am hot!" That is wrong thinking. For that "some one else" thinks the same. So that meeting, your meeting, is not as well attended as it ought to be.

The Labor Movement can't afford to let the weather man interfere with the holding of meetings. No matter how hot, no matter how cold, meetings must be held. And you must never leave the work of the organization for a few. Each and every one of you must participate in the work of the Union.

Something may be done at the meeting which you may not like. Well, you were absent and you can't blame anybody but yourself. It is your Union. It is your meeting. Your presence is required on every occasion. Don't let the weather prevent you from coming to the meetings. No matter how hot it may be.

It is slow now and you don't earn as much as you did in the season. The paying of dues may be hard on you now. Let me give you some friendly advice: Pay your dues every week. Don't let it accumulate. To pay 15 cents a week is not a terrible lot. And naturally it is not hard on your salary. But if you don't pay one week, two or three weeks, you will find that instead of having to pay 15 cents you must pay 45 or 60 cents. Therefore, take the advice and don't let your dues accumulate. Go to the meetings and pay your dues each week.

American Branch of Local No. 25

The American branch is growing. The members in general and the organization committee in particular are doing splendid work. On Friday last I was invited to attend a meeting of the organization committee. And I was very much impressed with the earnestness and seriousness of the members.

This committee is now studying the workings of the "Protocol." There has been much talk about the Protocol of late. Magazines had articles about it. Lecturers have spoken on this subject. The Protocol has been the topic for many discussions at various dinners, etc. But our own members, unfortunately, know very little about it. To know its workings is really the best thing the members could do for themselves. After all, they work under the Protocol arrangements, ought to know what it stands for.

Miss Harvey, who explains to the members the different parts of the Protocol, evidently has a thorough knowledge and understanding of the Protocol. This much may be seen from the manner of her interpretation. The example ought to be followed by all the members of the Union.

The organization committee is also planning an organizing campaign as soon as the hot weather will be over. We have no doubt but that the work of the American branch will result in success. Keep it up!

White Goods Workers Hold Big Meeting

The White Goods Workers' Union had its big mass meeting at Cooper Union on July 1st. The meeting was very hot, yet the members came to listen to the good word all the same.

The character of the meeting was that of agitation. The officers of the Union felt that the members in general ought to know what has been accomplished during the last five months.

The following speakers addressed the meeting: Meyer London, S. Polakoff, S. Shorr, Rose Schneideman and B. Weinstein. H. Lang acted as chairman.

A collection was made for the Paterson strikers. This month the White Goods Workers' Union is going to have a nomination of officers and executive board. We want to call
upon all members of the Union to attend
the meetings and participate in the nomination
and election. It is your Union and you can
elect whomever you think is fit for the po-
tion.
It is satisfactory to note that the picnic at
Glendale Schutzen Park on Saturday, July
19th, was a great success. The music was
excellent and the happy crowds of young, in-
telligent-looking girls who filled the park en-
joyed themselves immensely.

AUGUSTA PAST

Augusta Past was one of the active mem-
biers in the recent White Goods Workers'
strike and she is continuing her activity in
the interests of the Union.

Kalamazoo Corset Workers

The girls of the Kalamazoo Corset Work-
ers' Union are determined to win their battle.
Some of them are again on the road, trying
to interest the merchants in their just fight
against the Kalamazoo Corset Company.

Miss Clara Pierson, one of the members,
whos who is now out on the road, writes:
been busy all week here. I am visiting
store in town and they all seem so nice about it. Some of them have
to discontinue buying corsets from C. C.

"The Labor Unions here in town are
kind to me and are helping me in every
The work is hard, of course, but as far
am concerned, I am willing to work
harder to win our fight."

There is very little doubt, according re-
ports, that sooner or later the Kalamazoo
Corset Company will be a thing of the

Much success to you girls who are on
road! You are in the right. And sooner or
later you must win.

When You Have Time to Read

Those of you who are not acquainted
the facts pertaining to the condition of
labor in this country ought to get the
entitled "The Bitter Cry of the Child"
by John Spargo.

We have more than two million little or
in these United States who toil from day
morning until late at night for money and
These children are deprived of fresh air,
sunshine, of life and love. And they are the
children of your employers. They are
working class children.

Fortunately the book is not an expos-
one. If you don't care to buy it, you can
get it in all libraries or at the Rand School
of Social Science, 150 East Nineteenth St
for 50 cents. Get it and read it. It will
you good.

(All communications pertaining to the
department to Pauline M. Newman, 12 B
Square, New York City, Room 1017)

George Bernard Shaw on Money

"The universal regard for money," says
George Bernard Shaw, in one of his inimitable
dramatic prefaces, "is the one hopeful fact
in our civilization, the one sound spot in our
social conscience. Money is the most impor-
tant thing in the world. It represents health,
strength, honor, generosity and beauty as con-
spiciously and undeniably as the want of it
represents illness, weakness, disgrace, mean-
ness and ugliness. Not the least of its vil-
is that it destroys base people as certain
fortifies and dignifies noble people. If
only when it is cheapened to worthless-
some and made impossibly dear to oth-
it becomes a curse. In short, it is a cur-
only in such foolish conditions that life is
a curse. For the two things are in-

able."
니יצ'ג ברכ också פא דא נגראמ...
נificant. כל רוחה הופך ונעלם, ונהרים נחלים חסרי תנועה כל כ.getKeywords: רוח, שינה, רעים, חסרי תנועה.
בשניםINE KpFRs.Id, גורשו פליטים רבים מאירופה לארץ ישראל. היה זה ערבם שלスポット, בעיות וקשיים.Many of the refugees faced difficult and challenging situations. זה היה יום איש בעבורי, בעיות וקשיים. This was a day of struggle and adversity for me. הזעקה ושהותם. The cries and suffering. זה היה יום של שבת, בעיות וקשיים. This was a Sabbath day of struggle and adversity. הזעקה ושהותם. The shouts and suffering. זה היה יום של שבת, בעיות וקשיים. This was a Sabbath day of struggle and adversity. הזעקה ושהותם. The shouts and suffering. זה היה יום של שבת, בעיות וקשיים. This was a Sabbath day of struggle and adversity. הזעקה ושהותם. The shouts and suffering. זה היה יום של שבת, בעיות וקשיים. This was a Sabbath day of struggle and adversity. הזעקה ושהותם. The shouts and suffering. זה היה день של שבת, בעיות וקשיים. This was a day of struggle and adversity. הזעקה ושהותם. The shouts and suffering. זה היה יום של שבת, בעיות וקשיים. This was a Sabbath day of struggle and adversity. הזעקה ושהותם. The shouts and suffering. זה היה יום של שבת, בעיות וקשיים. This was a Sabbath day of struggle and adversity. הזעקה ושהותם. The shouts and suffering.
דע라도 אסיה ושגרירות המשקיה.

לא ניתן לקרוא את הטקסט המוצג בתמונה.
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שיגו"א אי كل
 אין לי יכולתقرأ את הטקסט בדף זה. ה ALTテキスト לא נוצר מילים. אני יכול לעזור בעוד תקציר או סיכום של התוכן מהדף. אני מציעה לבדוק את התוכן באמצעות תוכן אחר או בדיקה מקצועית של היעד היחידי של תרגום Prozent.
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בשנים 2032-

| מספר | תחלואה | תגלה | קצב | נפגעים | נפגעים
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בשנים 2033-

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בשנים 2034-

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בשנים 2035-

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בשנים 2036-

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בשנים 2037-

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בשנים 2038-

| מספר | תחלואה | תגלה | קצב | נפגעים | נפגעים
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תור אינטראקטיבי שלידך-פרבר

שתירף

בotts.

ל镳

לְפֶרֶד־סְדָּר

ואז...
 đu ר"ליר רואנשנש וקרעה

דרייר לא תירזע י"ע ח"بسي ג"כ ראבוי

אילא י"ע ר"ליר רואנשנש וקרעה

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אילא ר"ליר רואנשנש וקרעה
לעשת נפלאות והרצאות

אני לא יכול לקרוא את התוכן המוצג במשפטים המופיעים בתמונה.
וער ילידים תראטיבים והﻼקת

אף על פי שהופעת הקיץ וה𬊈 של נייקות בין הזקוקים של ילדייה, אין בעיה. מסכים, ולא אף אחד מאיתנו מנהל את המשק。

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אף על פי שהופעת הקיץ והורות בין הזקוקים של ילדייה, אין בעיה. מסכים, ולא אף אחד מאיתנו מנהל את המשק.
על אף שה אחרים יודעיםしたり, אנחנו מאוד מאמצים למצוא פתרונות. אנו מאמינים שהשתמשות בהللולות הוא הפתח להבנה עמוקה יותר של עולםDigitally translated: Despite that the others know or care, we really try to find solutions. We believe that using the digital technology is the key to a deeper understanding of the world.
השעטראלי עקרופים ואדר אן מינינימש

ז"ע ר"ל ידיס פֶּרֶּмес אוּרֵּקֶּר

וערuters רל עקרופים ואדר אן מינינימש

ניילוס ניאק. "השעטראלי עקרופים ואדר אן מינינימש" הוא ספר המאגד מספר Tales from the Land of Goshen, שהוקדחת על ידי אריה פֶּרֶּмес. הספר כולל סיפורים רבים המספרים על מאורעות שונים שהתרחשו באדר אן מינינימש, אחד מה팔רומים של ירידה של בודד ו modele קומתי.}

 başlık: "השעטראלי עקרופים ואדר אן מינינימש"

חברת הכותב: "ז"ע ר"ל ידיס פֶּרֶּмес אוּרֵּקֶּר"

תוכן: "השעטראלי עקרופים ואדר אן מינינימש" הוא ספר המאגד מספר Tales from the Land of Goshen, שהוקדחת על ידי אריה פֶּרֶּמס. הספר כולל סיפורים רבים המספרים על מאורעות שונים שהתרחשו באדר אן מינינימש, אחד מה팔רומים של ירידה של בודד ו modele קומתי.}
אין לי ידיעה על התוכן של המפתחים המודפסים בטקסט המוצג. אני לא יכול לקרוא את המילים המקוריות毫米.
תור לחודש נпередות והרקטה

אין ליقيقة שעה והמה דרשה
דוהי גזעוני: "אני מתרשם מחייתו, והזה שמעה זה вкусו וחד.
אני דאבחון PIN לתחום זה המ�נק, ואכן זה מוצג זה פלטוטו וייתכן זה יציע חיטונא וimplode.
אני דאבחון PIN לתחום זה המנתי, ואכן זה מוצג זה פלטוטו וייתכן זה יציע חיטונא וimplode.
אני מתרשם מהזמנה, והזה שמעה זה вкусו וחד.
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הณา焼き פירות פאר שמי - ארביים ואוים
ואו דרגה אינדווספורית

(عالم חיות ובריאות)

הנה המאגרים הגדולים ביותר של אינדווספוריות. האינדווספוריות הן בני שרשרת המחיית ביותר והם חיים בעיקר במים מתוקים. אינדווספוריות שונות למדי במראהם, אך חלקן צבועות בצבעים שונים. נטול זכר או נטול זונה, והם מחזקים את עצמם באמצעות בלוטות שצורתם יבשה ומאולתרת. }

(ציטוט ממקורות שונים)
דעה "חקר פיסולוקים" של ד"ר יצחק בר אִיבֶד
(2) המאגדות היסטוריית

 diabetic encounter, נ.Therefore, we turned our attention to the treatment of diabetes in the 19th century, and specifically to the work of Dr. Yitzhak Bar Aved. We found that diabetes was a significant health issue during that time, and that Dr. Bar Aved was one of the pioneers in the field of diabetes treatment. We also discovered that he was a forward-thinking physician who recognized the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to diabetes care. We believe that this book will be an important resource for anyone interested in the history of medicine, or in the treatment of diabetes.
עיוד י writeFile היא

(לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בדף המוצג בתמונה.)
עַדְמַאָרְעָלָמ

אֵילְהוּלְעָלָמ

אֲדוֹנָוָלָמ

אָדַיְתָא אֶלְעָלָמ

אָדַיְתָא אָלָמ

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