The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 3, Issue 10

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"Am I My Brothers' Keeper"—By A. Rosebury.

General Executive Board In Session — Extracts from Minutes.


Editorial.


Longer Working Hours Means: Shorter Seasons, Smaller Wages, Shorter Life.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN ENGLISH AND YIDDISH

by the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION

OFFICE: 32 Union Square, New York City.
 REGARDING TRANSFERS

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

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

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

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

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

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BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS’ UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.
CHAS. L. BAIN, Sec’y-Treas.
"Am I my brothers' keeper?"

A Seasonal Trade Union Sermon

By A. Rosebury

"Am I my brothers' keeper?"

Thus, the traditional first egoist. Cain, after he slew his brother in cold blood, tried to wash his hands of the bloody deed.

This poor excuse has since been advanced by all the egoists in history, whenever they sought to justify their selfish purposes and actions. It is the thought in the mind of the rulers who, apathetic to the sufferings of others, refuse to take proper measures for the protection of their citizens. It is the rule of callous manufacturers and captains of industry who starve the toilers engaged in building up their colossal fortunes and willfully neglect to provide suitable safeguards for the protection of their life and limb. It is the argument of the selfish non-unionist who refuses to make common cause with his fellow workers in organizing for their common protection. It is the dark flame that sears the conscience of the scab when he permits himself to betray his fellow workers on strike. It is the kind of damper thrown by the selfish unionist and the crafty and designing intriguers within the ranks up-on the warm hearted and sympathetic membership on every occasion when a movement for bettering the conditions of the whole trade is in contemplation.

Do the above reflections apply to the workers of our trade, and if so, how?

We should be altogether dissimulating if we were to pretend that our organization has reached a stage of perfection, leaving nothing more to be desired. True, we are justified in taking considerable pride in the work of the last three years. The present position of the cloak makers' Union of New York is a most remarkable achievement. But the very suddenness and quickness of the achievement has created problems that cannot be solved in a brief span of time.

The problem of adjusting the relations between the employers' Association and the Union, the constant endeavor to bring those relations into harmony with the demands of daily life, the need of improving and perfecting the machinery for conciliation and arbitration set up by the protocol, all this has necessarily been work of an all absorbing nature. As such it has completely thrown into the
shade an important aspect of internal organization which no organized body of workers can afford to neglect without cumulative danger. This important aspect is the need of complete co-operation between the various administrative bodies, the locals, their members and the International Union, co-operation that would save the energy and resources of all concerned.

The proceedings of the General Executive Board meeting, reported in another column, give evidence of the necessity of this co-operation. The extensive reports of organizers published in this issue give details of the work confronting the International Union that should set all of our local leaders and members to think seriously. In all the cities and branches of trade covered by the organizers in their reports there is manifest the one great cry: "Come and help us!" In New York City the cry of the waist makers, the insistent appeal of the white goods workers, the prayer of the children dress makers, the petitions and requests of the wrapper and kimono makers, have for a long time been directed to the International organization for organizing help and financial assistance. Similar appeals and requests reach the general office from all parts of the country and what shall our answer be? Shall it be, "Am I my brothers' Keeper?"

This apparently is the answer of those who have set their faces against an increased per capita. An increased per capita would answer the question in the only way it should be answered. It would establish the rule that the stronger brothers or locals are positively responsible for the weaker ones, that the members who are protected by thorough organization and union conditions, must be the "Keepers" of those of their brothers and sisters who are not. It is the only way of rendering the International Union potent for good, the only sound provision that would enable the Union to satisfy the great cry: "Come and help us organize!"

The General Executive Board has once more appointed a committee to probe the matter. Two years ago pending resulted in "shelving" the great question. It is to be hoped that this time it will meet with better fate. Meanwhile it is the duty of the Local leaders to enlighten the members on their duties to their unorganized brothers and sisters, and to think of the advantages and greater security which an all-round organization would afford them. Some of our local leaders believe in social co-operation to be applied not only nationally but internationally. But "charity begins at home" and the first lesson in co-operation should begin in one's own trade, or the wider co-operation is destined to be a social failure. If an increased per capita is not soon provided for it will be because our local leaders and members are still possessed by the egotistic and barbarous excuse: "Am I my Brothers' Keeper?"

General Executive Board in Session

Excerpts from Minutes

The second Quarterly Meeting of the General Executive Board was held at 32 Union Square, New York City, on August 26th, and continued in session until August 30th.

Decisions on Sundry Requests

Regarding the request of the Cloak Makers' Union of Philadelphia, Local No. 2, that the Board sanction the calling of a general strike in that city in the Spring of 1913; agreed to advise the Local to prepare a set of demands on the employers and first submit them for approval to the General Executive Board.

Agreed, on request of the Cloak Makers' Union, Local No. 44, to pay a bill of $9.25, organizing expenses, incurred during President Rosenberg's stay in Chicago.

Agreed to raise Organizer Elstein's salary to $28.00 per week.

Agreed to reject the request of the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local No. 29, to appoint an organizer for that Local and call a mass meeting at the expense of the General Office.

Agreed to donate $25.00 per week for the next four months to the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 25, in aid of its agitation for a general strike.

Agreed to donate $500.00 to the Ladies' Tailors' Union of Chicago, Local No. 71. The request of the Joint Board of Cleveland for the General Executive Board to pay the expenses of their organizer was rejected on the ground that the International Union has an organizer in Cleveland, namely, Vice-President Feit.

The General Secretary-Treasurer was given full-power to act in the matter of the request of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of Richmond, Va., Local No. 101, for an organizer to assist them in the lockout of their members by their employers.

Agreed to inform Local No. 14, Cloak Makers of Toronto, that the General Executive Board will place in the field as many organizers as possible.

Agreed to pay the salary of an organizer for the Joint Board of Baltimore for four weeks and to instruct Local No. 4 of that city, to comply with Article XII, Section 3, of the constitution and pay five cents per capita to the Joint Board.

Agreed to refer to Vice-President Sigman for investigation, the request of the Cloak Makers' Union of Worcester, Mass., Local No. 75, for assistance in the matter of two of their members sentenced to jail, on whose behalf they desired to take the case to a higher court.

Agreed not to entertain the request of the Joint Board of New York to make good a loss of $12,000 due stamps incurred during the general strike of 1910, because no account for stamps is kept with Joint Boards but only with locals.

In the case of the protest against Vice-President Mitchell by a committee of Local No. 38 that he had reduced the initiation fee to a member who applied for reinitiation, from $15.00 to $5.00, the Board justified Bro. Mitchell's action because the Local Board of Grievances tacitly consented thereto.

In the case of the protest by members of the Dress Makers' Union of Brownsville, Local No. 72, employed in Kaufman's shop against their local Union in calling a strike in that shop, because the employer wished to discharge one of the employees, organizer Elstein did not advise the International Union to interfere, ordering the Local to call the strike off. Vice-Presidents Lapidus, Amdor, and Feit, and organizer Elstein, were appointed to investigate and settle the controversy.

Vice-Presidents Mitchell, Amdor and Kleinman were appointed to investigate the claim of the former Pressers' Union of Brownsville, Local No. 68, that a sum of $300.00, part of the treasury which reverted to Local No. 35 on its amalgamation with that Local, belonged to its members who had kept up a benevolent society and paid extra dues for that purpose. This sum, they claimed, should be returned to them.

President Rosenberg, Secretary Dyche and Vice-Presidents Mitchell, Amdor and Kleinman, were appointed on a special committee to prepare a plan of raising the per capita to be submitted to a referendum vote of the members. The committee to report fully at the next quarterly meeting of the Board.

Agreed to notify the Ladies' Tailors' Union of Chicago, Local No. 71, that unless they comply with the laws of the constitution, substituting a system of weekly dues, of not less than 15 cents, for their present monthly system by November next, their charter will be revoked.

Agreed to inform the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 25, in reply to their protest against the Skirt Makers' Union, Local No. 23, trying to organize the dress makers, that the General Executive Board cannot prevent a local union from endeavoring to bring into line any branch of an unorganized trade.

Agreed to advise the Cloak Makers' Union of Baltimore, Local No. 4, not to press their proposed demands on their employers on the
ground that the present time is not opportune for such a movement.

Agreed to issue an appeal to the Locals and members asking them to assist the furriers in their present struggle for better conditions.

Resolved, to send a letter of congratulation to the Twelfth Convention of the United Garment Workers of America, being held in Indianapolis, Ind.

Decisions on Members' Appeals

Appeal of Brother S. Katzman against a fine imposed on him by the Cloak Pressors' Union, Local No. 35, was not sustained on the ground that the appeal was made beyond 30 days time-limit provided for in the constitution.

Agreed to sustain Brother Aldo Cursi's appeal against Local No. 35 and order the said Local to honor the transfer issued to Brother Antonia Lizza by Local No. 25.

The appeal by Local No. 41, Wrapper and Kimono Makers, from the action of Local No. 1, refusing to honor a transfer to Brother Winterlin, was rejected, on the ground that the newly-added Section No. 3 of Article XIV of the constitution, according to which a member may transfer his membership from one local to another, is unconstitutional, because the Convention in adopting this amendment failed to repeal Section 2 of Article XVII, which reads: "The foregoing section is not to be construed to mean that the member so traveling or transferring to another Local Union can work at another branch of his trade." The Secretary was further instructed to notify the locals that this newly-added Section 3 of Article XIV is unconstitutional and therefore not valid.

Decisions on Resolutions Referred to the Board by the Toronto Convention

Resolution No. 8, calling for a copy of the "Ladies' Garment Worker" to be forwarded free to every member in good standing, agreed to confer with the Joint Board of New York with a view to merging the present publications under one management and issue, if possible, a Yiddish organ jointly, President Rosenberg, Secretary Dyche, Vice-Presidents Mitchell and Slotchin, and Organizer Elstein, were appointed to act in the matter.

Resolution No. 19, calling for the establishment of a Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of ascertaining working conditions of organized and unorganized workers in the trade, agreed to consult an expert statistician and ask for an estimate to be submitted at the next meeting of the Board.

Resolution No. 20, calling for an organizer to organize the trade of Wrappers, Kimono and House Dresses in the cities outside of New York, agreed to instruct organizers visiting such cities to pay particular attention to this branch of the trade.

Regarding Resolution No. 25, calling for the appointment of a French-speaking organizer in Montreal, Canada, Resolution No. 44, calling for the establishment of a printing press of our own, and Resolution No. 51, pertaining to a special assessment of 10 cents being levied on each member for the purpose of launching an eight-hour day agitation, agreed that the present time was inopportune for giving effect to these resolutions.

Resolution No. 31, relating to the request of Local No. 23, Skirt Makers' Union of New York, for changing its charter to include dresses, agreed to appoint a special committee to call a conference of Locals 23 and 25 for the purpose of devising ways and means for the two locals to work in harmony.

Resolution No. 59, relating to the question of a general strike for 50 hours a week in those trades having a majority of women workers, agreed to appoint an organizer who should investigate the conditions of Locals 41, 51 and 62, and report to the next meeting of the Board.

Resolution No. 62, calling for separate charters for piece tailors, sample makers and alteration hands, the General Executive Board found that this Resolution was incorrectly reported and it was agreed to correct the Resolution in the following manner: "That the recommendation of the minority to refer the matter to the General Executive Board was defeated and that the majority report to reject the Resolution was carried by a roll call vote." Consequently no charter can be issued to Branch 1, Local No. 9.

Resolution No. 65, calling for the necessity of week work being enforced in the pressing trade everywhere, agreed to write to the locals urging them to do all they possibly can to carry this into effect.

Resolution No. 66, requiring the General Executive Board to organize the shops in the vicinity of New York, agreed to cooperate with the Joint Board of New York in giving effect to the resolution.

Reports of Committees

Vice-President Mitchell, for the committee appointed to control the affairs of Local No.
Ladies' Tailors' Union of New York, reported that a successful mass meeting was held for the purpose of explaining to the members of that local the policy of the International Union. A new agreement embodying the demands of Local No. 38 is being prepared which will be sent to every employer in the city of New York. The committee experienced great difficulties in their work, due to the fact that the local has no responsible leadership. The rank and file of the members of Local No. 38 are not imbued with the spirit and principles of unionism.

Vice-President Sigman, chairman of the committee appointed by the Board to carry into effect Resolution No. 49 relating to Local No. 17, Reefer Makers of New York, reported that the local refused to transfer the finishers to Local No. 9 on the ground that this would diminish their financial resources. They further contend that it is impossible to divide the Cloak and Reefer trade, because the same operators who work on infant coats also very often get larger size coats. The committee, however, understands that Local No. 17 will raise no objection against transferring such of their members who work exclusively on coats. Vice-President Sigman suggests that a committee be appointed to investigate what percentage of their membership are working on Reefers and on Cloaks, respectively.

Vice-President Kleinman wishes to be released from the committee on the ground that he agrees entirely with the contention of Local No. 17 and believes Resolution No. 49 to be impracticable. Upon motion agreed that Vice-President Feit be appointed on the committee in place of Vice-President Kleinman. After a lengthy discussion it was agreed that the Board should do everything in its power to carry into effect Resolution No. 49 and appointed Vice-Presidents Feit and Mitchell on a committee to investigate every shop now under the control of Local No. 17, in accordance with Vice-President Sigman's recommendation.

Vice-President Polakoff, for the committee appointed by the General Executive Board to act upon Resolution No. 31, relating to the jurisdiction of Local No. 23 over dresses, reports that his committee has had no opportunity to act upon this resolution. Upon motion agreed that this committee must report not later than at the next meeting of the New York members of the Board. Agreed to substitute Brother Feit for Vice-President Polakoff.

Upon motion the following resolution was accepted: "Whereas at the last Toronto Convention a resolution was adopted endorsing a General Strike in the rain-coat trade in New York City; and

Whereas, Local No. 20 is carrying on an active campaign for the purpose of making the proposed General Strike effective, therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Executive Board at its Second Quarterly Meeting held in New York City, August 26th-30th, heartily endorses this strike and stands pledged to do its utmost to call such proposed strike at the earliest opportunity.

Regarding the agreement of Local No. 38, Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers of New York. Agreed that the agreement shall contain no clause referring to the question of discharge of employees by employers. Also to insert the following modification: "That the duties of a shop chairman shall be confined strictly to the controlling of the members in the shop, but shop chairmen shall not have the right to represent the union before the employer.

New York has again been chosen by a majority vote for the next quarterly meeting of the Board to be held next December.

Reports of Organizers

PRESIDENT ROSENBERG'S REPORT

My first stop on leaving New York on June 29th was at Pittsburg. There I met Brother Rosenberg, the financial secretary of the Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local No. 99, and we went over the Local's books which I found well conducted. The Local has about fifty members—Jewish, Bohemian, German and Italian—the Jewish element being in the minority. The tailors in the Department stores are not organized because the girls are in the majority. The Union had signed an agreement with one employer, but the employees caused so much trouble that I doubt whether any other concern will ever follow the ex-
ample. Owing to the dull season no organizing work could just then be attempted with any promise of success.

On arriving at Cleveland I found the air charged with rumors of strike. I informed the newspaper reporters that our International Union had not slackened in its determination to establish union conditions in our trade in that city. I visited all the Local meetings and found them full of life and hope, the members who dropped out of the ranks after the strike returning to the Union.

Excepting the Skirt Makers, Local No. 98, the locals in Cincinnati are in a very satisfactory condition. One thing they need, especially the girls, to become well organized, is proper leadership. The Garment Cutters' Union, Local No. 48, at that time contemplated asking their employers for a uniform scale of wages, shorter hours and other demands. These I considered reasonable and just, and sanctioned a strike. On July 8 all the cutters working for 18 firms came out. After one week's strike 16 firms settled, granting the cutters' demands. The Joint Board ordered the cloak and skirt makers out in one of the shops and after 4 days the strike was settled and the cutters are now enjoying a 50-hour week. To render permanent the fruit of the victory the locals in Cincinnati need an organizer to strengthen the Skirt Makers Union, Local No. 98, and to systematize the local's regular business.

I also visited Louisville, Ky., and then proceeded to St. Louis, Mo. In both of these cities the organization at present is not in the best shape and the working conditions are not satisfactory. The reason for this is very clear. In Louisville circumstances are not favorable for any aggressive movement being undertaken, and the employees are afraid of taking risks. In St. Louis the workers themselves are much to blame, being backward and apathetic. Yet there is no cause for despair. Local No. 105, Ladies' Tailors of St. Louis, are preparing to present demands to their employers in the near future. Much organizing work is necessary to bring the St. Louis locals to a working basis.

The Cloak Makers' Union, Local No. 44, of Chicago, is in an enviable plight. The Local has been on the downward grade for many months. I learnt that in Chicago cloaks and skirts are made 30% cheaper than elsewhere, the working conditions are low and the workers demoralized. The leaders do not possess the confidence of the rank and file.

I hear that heretofore some of their business agents and secretaries were dishonest and incompetent and the affairs of the Union were neglected. Nothing the people told me could restore their confidence so much as an organizer maintained by the International Union for at least six months.

The strikers of Local No. 71 were inactive at the time I was there, because a number of shops were closed, but the officials told me that as soon as the shops open they will become active again and with financial aid and failing them, the strike will end in success.

I also met a number of waist and dress makers. They are confident that with the aid of a competent organizer a union in this branch of the trade can be organized.

In Kalamazoo I met Miss Pauline Newman and heard a number of good reports. There are still about sixty-five strikers out of employment. These are being supported. A number of them found employment in other trades. Some are traveling in the interest of Local No. 82, and are boycotting the Kalamazoo-made corsets. The work is a success. The factory in Kalamazoo is disorganized and the firm is losing trade. I had all the information from a very reliable source.

I summoned an Executive Board meeting the same evening. They all responded and told me they intend to win the strike. We worked out a plan for sending out more girls to do missionary work.

In Detroit I attended the Executive Board meeting of Local No. 95, Ladies' Garment Workers. An official of the Detroit Federation of Labor was also present and he told us that the girls working as alteration hands in the department stores are eager to form a union. He suggested that Miss Newman be sent out there to organize them. I thereupon instructed Miss Newman to proceed to Detroit to render assistance.

I also attended a meeting of the only cloak shop in Detroit and advised the employees how to conduct their affairs in the future. I believe that if we succeed in organizing the girls workers in the department stores, the entire city will be organized, as far as Ladies' Garment Workers are concerned.

The Cloak Makers' Union of Worcester, Mass., Local No. 75, received my personal attention. On reviewing the situation I advised them to apply for financial aid to the General Executive Board. Two of their strikers were sentenced to jail for sixty days. I advised them to appeal the case and at-
ranged with Attorney Finney of Boston to attend to these two appeals.

Upon the request of the Boston locals I investigated the cause of the lockout by the Columbia Cloak & Suit Co. The company insisted upon having their help replaced by other union help. The affair was quite complicated. It appears from a statement by the Joint Board of Boston that the employees who were formerly scabs were locked out because they negotiated with the Union, desirous of again joining the organization and held a shop meeting with this end in view. I therefore advised the Boston Joint Board to give them all the moral support and help win the strike.

I also succeeded in bringing about a settlement with the firm of Wasserman, which locked out their entire shop, some twenty-five employees.

The Cloak Makers of Boston, Local No. 56, have been in a state of disaffection during the month of August. They seemed to have been in collusion with the malcontents of the Ladies' Tailors, Local No. 36, to utter threats of secession from the International Union. At a special meeting which they asked me to attend some of the members hurled unfounded charges against the General Officers, claiming that the Boston locals were neglected. I refuted their charges, and showed that they were continually plunging into trouble of their own making, violating the laws of the constitution, disregarding the advise of the General Officers, calling hasty and unnecessary strikes without consulting the International Union and then waxing indignant that the International Union refuses to support financially their reckless doings. I showed them that the General Office had, on the contrary, always done for the Boston locals morally and financially more than they were entitled to, and had even now assigned Vice-President Sigman as organizer for New England, with headquarters in Boston.

In view of requests from the Ladies' Tailors, Local No. 43, of Philadelphia, Secretary Deche visited the Local a few weeks ago and I have now commissioned Brother Rosman, former organizer of Local No. 38, to work for that Local for four weeks. I have also sent Brother Elstein to Syracuse and New Haven and Brother Sigman to Bridgeport, Conn., to help the locals there.

Generally speaking I believe that to carry on a successful agitation, at least seven organizers are required and the General Executive Board will have to devise ways and means to provide the necessary funds.

Respectfully submitted,

AB. ROSENBERG,
General President.

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General Secretary-Treasurer's Report

I herewith beg to submit a report of my organizing work in Syracuse, Cleveland, and Montreal from Wednesday, July 31st, to August 9th, 1912.

Upon President Rosenberg's return from Cleveland, we discussed the situation in that city, and we came to the conclusion that what is really necessary to keep things going is not mass meetings but frequent visits from general officers to raise the spirits of the members. We therefore agreed that I should proceed to Cleveland the early part of August.

In the meantime, however, I received a communication from Brother Yates, Business Agent of the Trades and Labor Council of Syracuse, informing me that the members of Local No. 45 were preparing to present an agreement to their employers and want our advice. I communicated with Brother Yates, and also with the officers of Local No. 45 and informed them that I would stop at Syracuse on my way to Cleveland. I, accordingly, left on July 31st, and that evening I met the Executive Board of Local No. 45. I was informed that there was a certain department store in that city by the name of Peters, manufacturing their own cloaks, which is practically the only cloak shop in that city. The rest of the members are employed in ladies'-tailoring establishments, amongst which there are about two or three union shops, the others are badly organized. The Local experienced quite some difficulty with the Department store in question, because the two cutters employed there demanded an increase of $4.00. The firm, however, refused this demand, the union was therefore uncertain as to the advisability of calling a strike at that firm. I investigated this matter and found that although the cutters were justified in demanding a raise of $4.00, still I did not think it would be advisable to call a strike.
for only six months previous those cutters had received an increase, one $4.00 and the other $5.00. I therefore advised those two cutters to negotiate individually with the firm for the increase and in so doing possibly avoid a strike. We also agreed to call an open meeting for Monday, August 5th, with a view of organizing the Ladies' Tailors, who are outside of the Organization which meeting I would attend on my return from Cleveland. I also advised them to communicate with the General Office requesting an extra speaker.

On Thursday, August 1st, I arrived in Cleveland and conferred with Brothers Thomas and Berkowitz. Brother Feit was in Chicago at the time of my arrival. After going over the situation with them I found that President Rosenberg's visit to Cleveland stirred matters up and also had the effect of frightening the manufacturers. As a result shop meetings were called with the result that the employers increased the salaries of their work people in many shops. The employers, however, very soon commenced to retaliate, by discharging the active union men, a number of whom had to leave the city, and this spread terror amongst our members.

What at first appeared to be a very bright movement proved in the end a frost, due to the intimidation of the employers. I also found that with the exception of Prince Biederman there is very little work in Cleveland, something which is unheard of at this time of the year.

That evening I addressed a meeting of the Cutters' Union, Local No. 42. There was a very good attendance. I learnt that since the strike their wages have risen, due to the shortage of cutters in Cleveland. On the other hand it is also due to the unusual number of single garments which were cut during the spring season, causing a shortage of cutters. It is very dull in the trade just now and the cutters are being discharged.

On Friday evening, it being the regular meeting night of the Cloak Makers' Union, Local No. 26, a Joint Meeting of all the locals in Cleveland was called, at which over a hundred members were present. The members listened attentively to what I had to say on the general situation, but opposition was shown by some people from New York, who were spreading false and demoralizing rumors as to conditions in New York. These people asserted that the members of the Manufacturers' Association in New York are discharging and intimidating the active union people and as a result of this wholesale discharge the prices for labor have fallen considerably to just half of what they were before the strike and other wildly exaggerated stories about the cloak trade in New York.

On Saturday evening I attended a meeting of the Joint Board and I had quite an interesting discussion with the members of the Board about the general situation in Cleveland, particularly in reference to the intimidation practised by the employers to break up the union by discharging its active members, and the necessary means of preventing it. Disappointment was expressed against the General Office for giving up the boycott.

On Saturday I attended a meeting of the Pressers. It appears that the pressers are the greatest sufferers in the cloak and skirt industry in Cleveland. Their wages have decreased considerably and quite a number of them have not been working since the General Strike. It seems that some of our members in Cleveland not only cannot get protection from the union, but just as soon as they connect with the union, they are exposed to dismissal, which means starvation, due to the black list carried on by the Cleveland manufacturers. There is a strong feeling for unionism among the masses, but they are afraid to join on this account. I visited the Skirt Makers' Union, Local No. 27, and also the Hungarian Cloak and Skirt Pressers. The members of the Skirt Makers' Union are confined to one shop only, for the other shops have discharged their men and replaced them by non-union women. The Bohemian Local is entirely disbanded.

Monday evening, on my way East, I visited Local No. 45 of Syracuse again, as previously arranged, and was present at their meeting. Brother Elstein was the principal speaker. The trouble with Peter's Department Store in reference to the two cutters was settled in their favor. They received an increase of two dollars each without the interference of the union, as I predicted.

The same evening I left Syracuse for Oswego, where I boarded a steamer for Montreal. On Tuesday evening I met the Joint Board of the Montreal locals. I was informed that they have been experiencing some trouble in a shop where the finishers went out on strike without the knowledge and sanction of the Union. Instead of the Union ordering them to return to work and taking up the matter with the employers, they sanctioned
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the strike. The usual lack of discipline is just as evident in Montreal as in the majority of our locals.

I pointed out to the Joint Board the danger of allowing their members to leave work without the knowledge and sanction of the union, but the Board could not agree to have these finishers return to work, in view of the fact that the Business Agent had already negotiated with the employer for two days, trying to adjust matters.

I made arrangements with four of the Local secretaries to examine their books. On Wednesday I inspected the books of Locals 13 and 61, and I found them in excellent condition. I found, however, that the treasurer is under bonds amounting to $25.00 cash, whereas as a matter of fact he handles much more than that. The same holds good for the business agent who is not bonded at all. In time of strikes those officers handle hundreds of dollars, practically without any security. I strongly advised the Executive Board of those locals to have every person entrusted with money bonded, to which they agreed. I also advised them to open an account in the bank and to pay all of their expenditures by check.

On Wednesday evening, August 7th, I addressed a meeting of Local No. 102, the Cementer's Union. Out of sixty members, comprising practically the entire trade in Montreal, over 50 persons were present. The trade is well organized and the wages are pretty satisfactory. The trouble with the members of No. 102 is their proneness to work unlimited overtime. They will have to be educated to the danger of working long hours. On Thursday afternoon I examined the books of the Cutters' Union, Local No. 19, and found them in a very poor condition. Their former secretary had absolutely no idea as to the proper way of handling the books and the newly-elected secretary seems to be very earnest about the matter, but he does not know how to manage. I gave him all the necessary instructions and I have reason to believe that their finances will be conducted in a more satisfactory manner.

I addressed a well-attended joint meeting of the Montreal locals on Thursday evening.

On Friday afternoon I examined the books of the Cementers' Union, Local No. 102, and I found them in just as bad a condition as those of Local No. 19. The secretary had no knowledge of keeping books and everything was done in a haphazard manner. I gave them the necessary instructions and they promised to conduct their finances in accordance with my instructions.

So far it appears to me that our organizers have entirely overlooked the conduct of the locals in reference to the finances, which I believe is very essential. Mere preaching and agitating is not enough and in the future it would be highly advisable for the organizer to examine the books of the locals before leaving the city, and to give all necessary instructions.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. DYCHE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Vice-President Polakoff's Report

I arrived in Buffalo on September 4th, and addressed a mass meeting called to familiarize the workers in the trade with the demands presented to the employers by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 99. The demands which Vice-President Feit assisted in drawing up included a reduction in the work hours to 50 a week, a minimum wage for week workers, extra pay for overtime and recognition of the union.

While these demands were being discussed by the Union, one of the largest employers, named Fox, locked out 5 of the employees, including the Chairman, Secretary and other active members. The Local Executive felt that the employers' association had resorted to this subterfuge in order to intimidate the members against presenting demands. Nothing daunted, however, the Local Executive ordered a strike in this shop and at the same time presented their demands to the other employers, allowing about a week for reply and in the event of the reply being unfavorable a strike would be declared in all the shops. Before the time-limit expired, and before Vice-President Feit arrived on the scene, two employers signed agreements granting the demands. The strike was declared and was responded to with enthusiasm by all the workers—Jews, Bohemians, Italians, Germans, French and American girls. I was about to leave for Toledo when Mr. Fox asked for a
committee to negotiate for a settlement. Vice-President Lapidus took this matter up, while Brother Conlin, organizer of the A. F. of L, promised to help the Local as much as possible.

I arrived in Toledo on the morning of Labor Day and took part in the parade together with the members of the Cloak Makers' Union, Local No. 67. The Local's part in the parade impressed me very much.

In the evening I attended a Local Executive meeting and was favorably impressed with the practical nature of the work of the active members. Although the local has not signed agreements with the employers, yet the employees have the agreement writ large in their hearts and minds. This is due to the moral force exercised by Brother Meyer Rosenberg, Brother M. J. Cohen and many other active members.

The Union conditions enjoyed by the employees in Toledo include a 50-hour week and collective bargaining through price committees appointed by themselves. The operators are well organized and when in full work their wages are satisfactory. I regret to state that the cutters and finishers are not yet organized. As soon as the trade revives Local 67 intends, with the assistance of the International Union, to organize these two crafts.

From Toledo I proceeded to Chicago and found the strike of the Ladies' Tailors, Local 71, in full swing. As a means of breaking up the strike the employers have organized an opposition union to which they themselves and even their lawyers also belong. I tried to arrange a conference with a view to a settlement, but without success. The leader of the employers, named Hoffman, who is himself a poor employer, is the main cause of the continuance of the strike. Being supported financially by the rest of the employers the continuance of the strike is more profitable to him than what he might derive from a settlement thereof. The Local is loyal and active and deserves the support of all labor organizations in this strike. With ample support forthcoming success is assured.

The Cloak Makers' Union of Chicago, Local No. 44, has been in troubled water ever since the summer of 1911, when two precipitate and badly-conducted strikes came to an unsuccessful end, one of these at Palmers. The failure has much affected the pressers, Local No. 76, the cutters, Local No. 81, and the Skirt Makers, Local No. 94. Local No. 44, which now includes the pressers, skirt makers and finishers, and Local No. 81, have recently recovered from that blow and are carrying on a vigorous organizing campaign. The labor conditions here are similar to those existing in New York prior to the General strike of 1910. I believe the Union in Chicago will soon be restored to something like its previous position. On September 14 a crowded and very enthusiastic mass meeting of the cloak and skirt makers was held, and was addressed by Miss Josephine Casey, M. Katzman and myself.

S. POLAKOFF,
First Vice-President, I. L. G. W. U.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Miss Josephine Casey writes:
After visiting Detroit and Toledo where we had a very successful mass meeting I next started for dear old Kalamazoo, the home of the sickly corset and the dilapidated circuit Judge. There were some folks who wagered money that the organizer of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union would not return. These people did not know that every organizer of the International will return to any situation as often as it is necessary for the good of the union that he or she should return. I found the membership of Local No. 82 in very good shape. Those who had to find work in other lines still cling to membership. Not a word of criticism did I hear about the calling of the strike and the manner in which it was conducted. All assured me it was a necessary fight and they would act the same way if they were to do it over again. A number of girls were on the road calling the attention of the people to the corset industry. The Kalamazoo Corset Company is not increasing its sales, on the contrary, it appears as if "Father and his family" any day will announce in the words of Jack Johnson, "Ise done fought some rounds, but now if you will jes excuse me I think I betta retire." Tucked away in a corner of Michigan this Company permitted terrible injustice and thought itself safe from inspection. It ought to be a warning to other concerns that when girls ask through their union for a living wage to be wise enough to grant it. Justice in America is not killed. It is only delayed.
Our criticism in our last issue of the policy of irritation and abuse pursued by the organ of the Joint Board has evoked the wrath of the New Editor. Accordingly, he arrogantly proceeds adding insult to abuse by way of reply. When people have no case they abuse the attorney on the other side. We give him full credit for one thing at least. He makes up in the art of abuse what he lacks in the science of logic.

In reality, what can we expect of an editor who is a perfect stranger within the organization and utterly unacquainted with its history, its struggles and vicissitudes? This the Joint Board has at last tardily come to recognize by electing a Board of Editors. They have thus shown that they admit the unwisdom of entrusting the destinies of their official organ to a stranger.

Who is responsible?

The mistake of the Joint Board is that they have chosen to throw the onus of their own responsibility upon other shoulders. The full responsibility for the policy of their official organ primarily rests on them and not on any editor. The editor should be the mouthpiece of the union policy as dictated by prudence and common sense and not seek to substitute his own private policy based not on experience derived from our trade but on imaginary fads and fancies. Unfortunately, the Joint Board are themselves new in the movement and do not realize the aims of a trade union organ. It does not take long to become a member of the union; but it takes many years to become a trade unionist. The masses of cloak and skirt makers swept up by the great general strike of two years ago did not bring with them any convinced trade
unionists or practical union leaders. Consequently their knowledge and experience of conducting a trade union organ is naturally limited.

The aim of the official organ of every organization is to imbue its members with loyalty to and confidence in the Organization, its responsible officers and representatives, to interpret their policies and to guide the masses to a proper knowledge and understanding thereof. Instead of this the “New Post” has often from sheer inexperience pursued the contrary course. Those at the head of the group who indulge in this course admit their want of understanding to direct the policy and guide the fortunes of the organization. That being the case, by what process of reasoning are they allowed to dabble in a matter of which they must be even less informed and less competent?

When the official organ of an Organization keeps on exaggerating a molehill into a mountain, raising a terrific cry of deceit and oppression by the manufacturers in matters of dispute that should be thrashed out by the Grievance Board, it leads the unwaried masses to lose faith in their union. The conclusion they will draw from the alleged violation of the protocol by the employers is that they must retaliate by resorting to strikes. If conciliation is denounced as ineffective what other means than the strike is left to them? Now, assuming that another general strike be declared and attended by complete victory, and the employers will promise concessions of every kind, what is to prevent them violating their promises on the morrow of the victory?

So that the strike-expedient is in reality, no remedy; nay, it aggravates the situation. Every strike, the fruits of which are unsecured by a plan of conciliation, must lead to another strike, nay, to a series of strikes, as surely as night follows day. Such a situation must bring us back to the former period of a plethora of strikes but no organization and no union conditions. The clamors of the irreconcilables have therefore no leg to stand on.” It will be a sad day for the organization when their influence is allowed to penetrate our councils.

The expected has come to pass. The result of the inflammatory “gush” in the “New Post” of the last few weeks has called forth the dark elements who till now dared not lift up their heads. In the name of “the people” this disturbing element with a selfish axe to grind are beginning to raise clamors at branch meetings and have even obtained access to the councils of the Joint Board as “committees from the people.” We shall be sorry to see these elements gaining any slight influence in our administrative councils. Let the members and responsible leaders take warning against these “borers from within” masquerading as revolutionists and “saviors of the people.”

The proper course to pursue is to improve the relations between the Union and the Association to the end of deriving greater utility from the Protocol. Capable officers must be placed in the field charged with the responsibility of carrying out the protocol provisions. Whatever arrangements with the employers the benefits therefrom to the employees will always depend on the ability of the persons appointed to watch over and carry out the arrangements.

We must bear in mind that in a com-
plicated trade like ours, and having re-
gard to the character of the employers
and employees engaged therein, the rel-
ations under the best circumstances will
never be perfectly smooth. In view of
the hundreds of thousands of unorgan-
ized cutters, operators, finishers and
pressers employed in the various branch-
es of the garment trade at small wages
and under bad conditions, we should
aim at extending and strengthening our
Organization rather than exposing our-
selves to the danger of this element in-
vading our ranks in time of crisis. Many
of the evils still existing in spite of our
present peaceful relations with the Manu-
facturers’ Association can be removed
on our securing a staff of abler repre-
sentatives. What we have to do is to
remedy the inadequacy on both sides of
means and instruments to make the pro-
tocol yield a maximum of good with a
minimum of friction.

Instead of filling the
Objections To
calendar of the Grievance
An Impartial
Board with unimportant
Chairman
cases, or waste time over
the question as to whether
or not there shall be an impartial chair-
man, we should rather have secured the
appointment of sufficient clerks to attend
our cases. An impartial chairman will,
we are sure, do more harm than good.
It would cause more friction by taking
matters out of the hands of both the
representatives of the union and the
Manufacturers and transferring them in-
to the hands of an outsider who knows
nothing of the trade. Instead of con-
ciliation we would get arbitration, some-
thing which is not desirable and which
we must try to avoid. Nor would the
difficulties be solved by the registration
of the sub-manufacturers which cannot
be carried out, or by a price commission
which would take years to realize.

In the appointment of an adequate
staff of clerks by the manufacturers to
attend to all disputes and grievances
arising from time to time lies the remedy
for improved relations. This we have
neglected to demand and have ourselves
to blame. If the manufacturers were to
refuse to accede to such demands we
should have cause to doubt their sincer-
ity in claiming to stand by the protocol.
Had we taken a stand in this matter we
would long ago have secured the reform.

Some months ago the
Protocol
union had entered into an
Certificates
arrangement with the
Instead of
manufacturers that all
Registered
contractors must be reg-
Shops
istered. This means that

the manufacturers must
inform the Association and the Associa-
tion in its turn must inform the Union
where and to whom certain work has
been sent to be made. This kind of
registration is not of much value, for the
manufacturer has a right to send his
work even to a non-union shop, provided
he registers the shop. As usual, the
whole season passes before the shop is
unionized.

What we must aim at is to change the
present system of registered shops to
certificated shops. We must demand
that no work shall be placed with a shop
that is not certificated as a “Protocol
Shop,” in other words, where the work
is not done under protocol conditions.
This would go much further than regis-
tration. Registration imposes on the
manufacturer the necessity of furnishing
the name and address of the contractors
only; certification would impose the con-
dition of the work being made under
protocol conditions.

There is no reason why we should not
be able to gain these concessions. But to
indulge in denunciation and recrimina-
tion is the height of stupidity.
Vice-President Sigman's Report

On August 21, President Rosenberg instructed me to go to Bridgeport, Conn., and visit Local No. 80, Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers. I met the secretary the same evening, and he informed me that he could not hold a meeting for some weeks on account of the slackness in the trade. It was for this reason that all the members left town, including the president and treasurer. We agreed to order a meeting for Friday the 23rd. In the morning I decided to visit the Union shops and speak to the members about the meeting.

Friday evening we held the meeting at the Socialist headquarters. There was a small attendance. We discussed ways and means of building up the local. It was decided that a meeting be ordered for Sunday, September 1, to be addressed by an Italian speaker and myself.

I also found that they had about 15 good standing members and $100.00 in the treasury which the local treasurer holds without any security whatever. They have about four agreements signed with Ladies' Tailors' employers, which expire September 15.

I believe it necessary that the International Union should have an organizer out there for two or three weeks, until the local is built up and can sign agreements with the manufacturers.

Ever since I have been here the situation in Worcester, Mass., in connection with Local No. 75, has improved and new members are joining at every meeting. The appeal in the case of the two members sentenced to jail is being attended to and good results are expected.

The Joint Board of Boston is starting an organizing campaign and I am doing the best I can to help it forward. I met the most active members in conference and also collected $85.00 as a starting fund. My time is fully occupied in attending meetings and in examining the books and accounts of the locals. I inspected the books of the Cloak Makers' Union of Boston, Local No. 56, and found them in good order. I, however, intend recommending certain improvements at the next regular meeting.

While the needs of the Boston Locals are sufficient to keep an organizer busy I have found time to pay a flying visit to Providence, R. I., to address a mass meeting there.

On returning from Providence, I paid a visit to the Columbia Cloak & Suit Company. This firm violated the agreement which they signed some weeks ago and started a dispute with our locals. I tried to adjust the matter peacefully but without success and a strike was the result. The strike is still pending.

One feature of the new movement I have been instrumental in starting is that all the erstwhile active members have now resumed their active work for the Union. There was a well-attended meeting on September 5th when the installation of the newly-elected Joint Board took place. This movement is destined to embrace the other branches of the trade as well. On September 13th, I attended a party given in honor of the installation of their new officers by the Ladies' Waist Makers, Local No. 49, which was a great success. No doubt Local No. 49 will be imbued with new life. The Ladies' Tailors, Local No. 36, are also up and doing, and the same may be said of all the locals in New England.

Respectfully submitted,

M. SIGMAN.

VICE-PRESIDENT FEIT'S REPORT

On July 16th I was directed by President Rosenberg to proceed to Cincinnati to aid in settling a controversy that had arisen between the Cutters of Local No. 48 and their employers. The trouble arose on the presentation of demands, which, though exceedingly reasonable, were not acceded to by the manufacturers and our men were thereupon forced to walk out. The demands presented with my advice were:

1. The work hours shall be 50 hours per week, as follows: 9 hours a day Monday to Saturday, viz., from 7:30 to 11:45 A. M. and 12:30 to 5:15 P. M. Saturday, 7 A. M. to 12 noon.

2. The minimum rate of wages for cutters shall be $8.50 per week, and the better grade mechanics shall receive a higher rate of wages, to be agreed upon between employer and employee. Trimmers, $8.00; apprentices, first year, $8.00; 2nd year, $12.00 per week. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of one and one-half.

3. One apprentice shall be allowed in each shop of 4 or more cutters and one additional apprentice for every 8 additional cutters. Apprentices in cloak and suit houses shall out
canvas, but may not work on cloth until after serving one year at canvas and two years at lining and trimming. After four years they shall be considered full-fledged cutters and be entitled to the minimum scale of cutters. Apprentices in skirt houses shall fit up lots and chop out single markers for two years, when they can work on lots during the third and fourth years.

4. When the question of laying off in the slack season comes to be considered, there shall be no discrimination between a fourth year apprentice at $15.00 and a cutter at $18.00. All grievances shall come before the grievance committee, namely, the Local Executive Board.

5. There shall be no discrimination against shop delegates whose duty it shall be to see that all members have a working card and are paid the rate agreed upon. They shall also report all grievances by and against members.

6. The employer agrees to hire union members when members of the union are in search of employment.

On arriving in Cincinnati I visited the employers and convinced them that it would be to their advantage if matters were adjusted at once. With one exception, the King Garment Company, which refused to deal with any representative of the organization, an amicable understanding was reached with all the others. The King Garment Company, having taken an obstinate stand, I called down the other crafts, namely, the Operators, Pressers and Finishers. After several days, realizing the great cost of conflict, they also came to terms.

The situation in general is improving daily. The Locals are acquiring members rapidly, permanent headquarters have been established and Charles Fromer has been engaged as business agent. With the continued efforts of the active members I look to Cincinnati to become ere long one of the best organized cities in the Ladies' Garment trade.

From Cincinnati I proceeded to Chicago and attempted a settlement of the lockout against the members of Local No. 71, as already referred to in my previous report. Then as directed by President Rosenberg, I went to Detroit where I succeeded in settling a strike of Alteration Hands in Klein's Department store, also referred to in my previous report. There was at the time a movement among the girls to organize under a separate charter, for the reason that they are English-speaking and could find no interest in the meetings of Local No. 95. They hope that to this Local No. 95 would raise no objection.

The Locals in Cleveland are making very slow progress; owing to the dullness of the trade. Hundreds of people are unemployed and are forced to seek other occupations, and those who are working are terrorized by the manufacturers. The manufacturers employ a large staff of spies and as soon as a member is reported as being active in Union work, he is certain of losing his job. Under these circumstances it is quite natural that they do not wish to join the Union. I am certain that when they secure employment and will be in a position to support their families they will rejoin the Union, as they realize that after all only the Union can protect them from the abuses of the greedy employer.

Local No. 90 of Buffalo is preparing to present to their employers demands for an increase in wages and shortening of hours. Their membership is increasing rapidly. I had a meeting with the Executive Board and the following demands were drawn up to be presented to their employers:

The hours of work shall be 50 per week.

Full-fledged mechanics whose present salary is $20.00 and over, shall receive an increase of 15% and those whose present salary is below $20.00 per week to receive an increase of 20%. Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day to be observed and to be paid for. There is to be no discrimination against the shop chairman whose duties shall be to see that all members have Union cards and are in good standing. He shall report all grievances against and by members and against and by employers and submit them to the Grievances Committee which shall be the Executive Board of the Local Union. The employer shall employ Union members when such are in search of employment.

I believe that the members of Local No. 90 will get these demands.

In all the Western cities the women workers are displacing the men very rapidly. Not that I have any objection against women workers in the suit and skirt trade, but it tends to the reduction of wages, as the employers look upon women workers as a sort of cheap material and in many instances they receive about 25% less for the same labor than men do. In Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago and Buffalo, there are thousands of women employed in the Ladies' Garment trade and their average
earnings are from 4 to 5 dollars a week. To remedy these evils I recommend that the International Union should put in the field at least three women organizers, as the workers alluded to are all English-speaking and with the assistance of the Women's Trade Union League organization work can be carried on successfully.

I also recommend that the International Organizers be instructed to advise all the small local unions to form a sick benefit fund which will interest their families and this will tend to strengthen the locals, tending to their permanent existence.

Respectfully submitted,
I. S. FEIT.


Upon the request of the Ladies' Tailors, Local No. 43, president Rosenberg sent organizer S. Rosman, formerly of Local No. 38, to help the local in its organizing work in particular and that of the other locals in general.

"As soon as I arrived in Philadelphia," writes organizer Rosman, "I met some of the members of Local No. 43 and together we laid more or less effective plans to bring new life into the locals. We organized a band of volunteers to visit the shops and meet the members, we distributed leaflets and held shop meetings, and judging from appearances the inert mass is at last moving. At a recent mass meeting many new members joined the organized ranks. September 14th, at a regular meeting, new officers were elected. These have pledged themselves to do their best for the organization.

"The labor conditions of the ladies' tailors are extremely unsatisfactory. It may be imagined from the fact that the pay for a full week's work of long hours ranges from $10.00 to $15.00. This in itself should make them determined for organization and better conditions.

"I have also addressed meetings of the cutters, Local No. 53, the finishers, Local No. 68, and the cloak makers, Local No. 2. All these locals need help and encouragement, particularly the finishers, Local No. 68. Owing to the obsolete system of subcontracting which makes the finishers the employees of the operators, it is difficult to induce a large number of them to join the ranks. Nor is Local No. 2 in a much better position numerically. Out of 3,000 workers in the trade only about 1,500 are organized. This accounts for the long hours and deplorable conditions generally. Strange to say, the unorganized masses, like the women workers of New York, are waiting for a general strike to sweep them into the union.

"I must not omit to mention the self-sacrificing efforts of Brother M. Black, the Secretary of Local No. 69. He has all the time been doing splendid work for his Local Union and has almost forgotten the size of a dollar bill in payment of his salary. Brother Black certainly deserves credit for his work."

SOL. ROSMAN.

DO YOU WEAR A PIN OR A BUTTON BEARING THE EMBLEM OF YOUR INTERNATIONAL UNION?

IF NOT? WHY NOT?

Get one from your Local Secretary and show your employer and your shopmates that you are a loyal member of your organization.
בי וה ישרים מיוחמים

17

בְּרִית מִשְׁפָּט

הוותם ונויאשút תְּנַשׁ בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹהִים. וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֶל יְהוָה וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל אֱלֹהִים.

וַיְהִי שֹׁם וַיְהִי אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר אָדָם בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹהִים.

וַיַּעַם הָאֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים.

וַיְעַבֵּד אֱלֹהִים עַל אֱלֹהִים וְאֱלֹהִים וְאֱלֹהִים.

וַיַּעַם הָאֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֱלֹהִים.

וַיְעַבֵּד אֱלֹהִים עַל אֱלֹהִים וְאֱלֹהִים וְאֱלֹהִים.
דברי הימים ורומActivityCreatedה

א בוחל אחרダー אניטוניווס מראנטנו אויריסנטמוס פייו די "ריודיש

וא מסורילוסוס.swap מפירידינונגו.

הברואס המוחלט הוא אינטואיטיבי או ייורו.

סראינימוס או אנדריקוס היא האלים המוחלטים.

יתקפף הקצל והŎגינה והמעין שלום.

אף על פי כן, קיים מקום לampledט המוחלט והאנניוס.

והם נאבקים על מעיני כולם, אינטואיטיבי או ייורו.

ירושלים וירושלים, מי שיתוף קצף והיורו

נאם יהודד הלוחם, ואילו גוז דואג מפיים

וארוס הים, שב으며 זכאותו ואחרים.

והם נאבקים על מעיני כולם, אינטואיטיבי או ייורו.

ולהם, שיתוף קצף והיורו

נאם יהודד הלוחם, ואילו גוז דואג מפיים

וארוס הים, שב pomi זכאותו ואחרים.

והם נאבקים על מעיני כולם, אינטואיטיבי או ייורו.

והם נאבקים על מעיני כולם, אינטואיטיבי או ייורו.

והם נאבקים על מעיני כולם, אינטואיטיבי או ייורו.
ידר לבנים ו个百分מן ה.LAZY

וונס הקטן, שצאת מגן לתוך המים.

שבוע מתקיים עת, האמצעים נזקק ויד חפץ.

ולא היו בעלי, ופתחו עין רגיעה ועיניות י.getOwnProperty.

וזה מתוך, מתחをして עיניות involvment וסלוביק לא ניתן.

ולא ניתן תוחה מחייה של המים, ועיניות involvment והצאר.

והצאר מחייה של המים, ועיניות involvment וסבוק.

ולא ניתן תוחה מחייה של המים, ועיניות involvment והצאר.

וזה מתוך, מתחをして עיניות involvment וסלוביק לא ניתן.

והצאר מחייה של המים, ועיניות involvment והצאר.

ולא ניתן תוחה מחייה של המים, ועיניות involvment והצאר.

וזה מתוך, מתחをして עיניות involvment וסלוביק לא ניתן.

והצאר מחייה של המים, ועיניות involvment והצאר.

ולא ניתן תוחה מחייה של המים, ועיניות involvment והצאר.

וזה מתוך, מתחをして עיניות involvment וסלוביק לא ניתן.

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אנו נאumnos נועים בפיים—’ואלקוסמסו‘ זי די

אנסטרנייאנס בכהם

בכי אגתעיא ימי הגוווסון הזד גו וני וברירה

הבהים ניאד ביאיזא אינקנטיאס גואפור

ואיגאנס😒 kişi גאוס המכ רבוד

憙איגאנס墙壁י מאריס גואפור

ניר זיאונאאיל קינעאנס קינאוס הזד גו וני

והיה ועיי הקינעאנס הקינאוס הזד גו וני

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והיה ועיי הקינעאנס הקינאוס الز
נא לא מחקו ובין "די גידי פאשמ"
ערת ה kontrolים של צוות ווירטואלי של המילים בינה

ידי ביצועים של לינדו מיליציה של

,...дорש סטודנטים וידי ווירטואלי של המילים בינה

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בריכסמון א RANDCATmai: אלמנטייה רחובית

וכך דרשה קהלת פסיקה

אותו של א RANDCATmai: אלמנטייה רחובית

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וכך דרשה קהלת פסיק
ברוכים הבאים לוויס פוריהותמש. מיכאל וידר

ברוכים הבאים לעמותת ויס פוריהות מש. מיכאל וידר.

ברוכים הבאים לוויס פוריהות מש. מיכאל וידר.

ברוכים הבאים לוויס פוריהות מש. מיכאל וידר.

ברוכים הבאים לוויס פוריהות מש. מיכאל וידר.
لا يمكن قراءة النص بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
בריכת פז וימי-פריזנטי

אם וידיעה בָּבֶּל

אַבֶּל הַחָּלֵּב אֶת בָּבֶּל

אַבֶּל הַחָּלֵּב אֶת בָּבֶּל

אַבֶּל הַחָּלֵּב אֶת בָּבֶּל

אַבֶּל הַחָּלֵּב אֶת בָּבֶּל

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続ける \の \る
 fclose(file);}
else
{
  fclose(file);
  file = NULL;
}

  fclose(file);
if (file) {  /* file stay opened */
  fclose(file);
  file = NULL;
}
וער לייט זכרונות וספוק

ה ייתרי, ירא היה transistor ו-{}

*הלכתי חומר הפך לי לספוק. 

יתמשיר, ונדהב 

*הלכתי חומר הפך לי לספוק.

יתמשיר, ונדהב 

*הלכתי חומר הפך לי לספוק.
אין מסך 자연י עבור התמונהacea.
דרו לוי זמוני וחבר

דרו לוי זמוני וחבר

Disposable Email Addresses

Dispensable Email Addresses

Dispensable Email Addresses

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ד"א אונטרניאליים

ועקבות בצירוף דעויות דע"ת והוספת דעות

ושרורי Раנוילוט

בגף 1912, בית עיון, מני 266.6. בחירה, ב-

הכרזה

ספירת הדואר המאוחדת 1920, מני 332.
דרו יִדיתס נַבָּמוּטס וּנְאָרְקְטָר

דרו ידיתס נבומוטס ונארקטור

אין בטוח כי שופטים קנאים שיעדדו את פן פעילותו של דר נבומוטס.

נ HISTORY, לאחר שחרורו מבית הסוהר, חזר הנדיב לפעילותה במע consectיה. ידיתס נבומוטס נאסרה פעמים רבות בשל פעילותה הפוליטית הרבונית, אך היא המשיכה לנהל תנועות מחאה וסיוע שה助手uegos את ארגון העולים. אולם, בתקופה שלפני הקריירה הפוליטית שלה, נכתבה ידיתס נבומוטס כמי שהייתה מחברת ולא הייתה פעילה."
EXECUTIVE BOARD AND OFFICERS OF THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION OF DETROIT, MICH. LOCAL No. 95

Tel., 1728-1739 Franklin

Tel. 6931-6952 Orchard