The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 5, Issue 10

Description
First published in April 1910, The Ladies' Garment Worker was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) through 1918. The journal appeared monthly and included sections in English, Italian, and Yiddish. The Ladies' Garment Worker was discontinued at the end of 1918 and replaced in January of 1919 by the new weekly journal of the ILGWU, Justice.

Keywords
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, The Ladies' Garment Worker, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States, English, Italian, Yiddish, Jewish

Publisher
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)
CONTENTS:


Story of a Struggle and Its Reward—A. Rosebury.

How We Are Advancing—M. H. P.

Organizing in New Jersey—H. Dubinsky.

Kalamazoo Corset Company Breaks on Union Wheel—Max H. Danish.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN ENGLISH AND YIDDISH

BY THE

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

32 Union Square, New York.
# Directory of Local Unions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCAL UNION</th>
<th>OFFICE ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. New York Cloak Operators</td>
<td>121 E. 18th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New York Piece Tailors</td>
<td>9 W. 21st St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Baltimore Cloakmakers</td>
<td>1532 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. New Jersey Embroiderers</td>
<td>330 Summit Ave., W. Hoboken, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. New York Embroiderers</td>
<td>175 E. Broadway, care of United Hebrew Trades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Boston Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>6 Ottawa St., Boston, Mass., care of Rosenberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. New York Cloak and Suit Tailors</td>
<td>113 E. 10th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. New York Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters</td>
<td>7 W. 21st St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Brownsville, N. Y. Cloakmakers</td>
<td>353 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. St. Louis, Mo. Ladies' Garment Workers</td>
<td>Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. New York Beefermakers</td>
<td>35 E. Second St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Chicago Cloak and Suit Pressers</td>
<td>1815 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. New York Waterproof Garment Workers</td>
<td>122 University Place, New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Newark, N. J. Cloak and Suitmakers</td>
<td>103 Montgomery St., Newark, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. New Haven, Conn. Ladies' Garment Workers</td>
<td>5 South St., New Haven, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. New York Skirtmakers</td>
<td>113 E. 10th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. New York Waist and Dress Makers</td>
<td>6 E. 17th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Cleveland, Ohio, Cloakmakers</td>
<td>6100 Quincy Ave., Cleveland, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. St. Louis, Mo., Cloak Pressers</td>
<td>920 E. 17th St., St. Louis, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Peckskill, N. Y., Underwear Workers</td>
<td>118 Grant Ave., Peckskill, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. New York Pressers</td>
<td>228 2nd Ave., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. New York Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>43 E. 22nd St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. New York Wrapper and Kinace Makers</td>
<td>79 E. 10th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Chicago, Ill., Cloakmakers</td>
<td>1815 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Syracuse, N. Y., Dressmakers</td>
<td>124 Roosevelt Pkwy., Syracuse, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Denver, Colo., Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>1511 South Platte Blvd., Denver, Colo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Cincinnati Garment Cutters</td>
<td>1744 Madison Road, Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Cleveland, Ohio, Closet Makers</td>
<td>34 Grove St., Cleveland, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. New York Children Dressmakers</td>
<td>79 E. 10th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Montreal, Can., Custom Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>355 E. 34th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Los Angeles Ladies Garment Workers</td>
<td>1319 E. 21st St., Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Chicago Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>1145 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Boston, Cant., Cloak and Suit Pressers</td>
<td>230 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. New York White Goods Workers</td>
<td>35 E. 2nd St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Cincinnati Cloakmakers</td>
<td>710 W. 8th St., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. New York Buttonhole Makers</td>
<td>88 E. 10th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Brooklyn Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>106 McKibben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. New York Bocnaz Embroiderers</td>
<td>6 E. 17th St., New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Toledo Cloakmakers</td>
<td>1922 Lagrange St., Toledo, Ohio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on inside Yiddish cover.)
Editorial

PHILADELPHIA CLOAKMAKERS WIN GREAT VICTORY

The victory of the cloak, suit and skirt makers in Philadelphia was by far the most important event of last month. It was all the more notable and surprising because we had been expecting a renewal of active hostilities breaking out at any moment.

And the victory comprises the entire trade, the larger as well as smaller manufacturers. First the Women’s Garment Manufacturers’ Association signed the Agreement of Peace. A few days later the smaller manufacturers of Philadelphia united as the Women’s Wear Manufacturers’ Association and signed an agreement in all essentials the same as that signed by the Women’s Garment Association. Thus the Union will now deal collectively with two associations.

Although the strike of last year had been officially called off in December last, after a heroic stand of twenty-six weeks, yet the struggle was not ended. It was at most a sort of armed truce. The Union was gathering new strength and fresh resources. Its foundations were firm. The Cleveland convention of June last had renewed its youth by uniting and harmonizing all the elements. The organized cloakmakers of Philadelphia were fit and ready to plunge into the fray, and the International with its locals were fully as ready to back up their just demands. Indeed, it was an open secret that the struggle would have been renewed every season until a foundation for permanent peace was laid by substantial concessions being made collectively.

* * *

The nature of the concessions won will be better realized by comparison with the mediaeval system which prevailed in the past. In another column specific details are given of the conditions that ruled in the shops prior to the strike of 1913. Extracts from the agreement of peace read side by side with those details show precisely the tremendous changes effected by the settlement. Suffice it to say that these changes involve a regular working day; regulation of and payment for overtime; adjustment of piece prices, in case of disagreement, by price adjusters; a minimum wage for cutters; sanitary standards of safety in the shops and factories; abolition of home work; a grievance board composed of representatives...
of both sides, presided over by W. D. Porter, Director of Public Safety of the City of Philadelphia; abolition of charges for accessories; direct employment of certain workers by the employers instead of sub-contractors, and cooperation of the Association and the Union in carrying out the provisions agreed to.

No time limit is set to the agreement, which in itself is an indication that the parties contemplate real and lasting peace.

**STRIKE OF LAST YEAR**

Logic and reason were on our side all the time. Our members not only sought improvements of trade conditions; they were determined that any concessions won should be so secured as to prevent their slipping away from them in the slow season. And what better way of securing them than by the Union being the officially recognized party of the other side, bargaining collectively for the employees of every shop in an organized manner?

During the strike of last year this important demand was consistently emphasized, and it was, throughout, fought tooth and nail by the employers. That their resistance to our reasonable demands was not a paying proposition is certain. No one knows better what a tremendous waste of resources a prolonged, bitterly-fought strike is than manufacturers who are sufficiently ill-advised to go through the process. The waist and dress manufacturers of New York, for example, now frankly congratulate themselves on having averted a long strike in 1913 by agreeing to a protocol of peace and granting substantial concessions. They had been through the mill of such a strike in 1909, and they knew its consequences in financial losses and dislocation of trade. That was exactly what happened in Philadelphia. The strike of last year brought the manufacturers nothing but evil. Their season was irreparably damaged; their financial resources were taxed to the utmost; their reputation as unfair employers was being spread for miles around. Their arguments before the Industrial Relations Commission failed to convince a large, interested public. And all this because they persistently refused their employees a voice in the settling of prices, or a signed promise as to regular hours, or any measure of respect to their trade organization.

Logic and reason were on our side because the public knew that union shops, conciliation and arbitration were in existence in the largest cloak, waist and dress center in New York and in a number of industries elsewhere; and the manufacturers in those industries were more secure against labor troubles and trade dislocation by adjusting grievances through a board of representatives of both sides than were any employers who assumed an attitude of "nothing to arbitrate."

**IMPERVIOUS POSITION OF OUR INTERNATIONAL UNION**

That unreasonable and stubborn attitude reacted on the entire city and caused widespread suffering. It affected many trades and thousands of workers other than the cloakmakers. Could the city risk another and perhaps more bitter struggle? Could the manufacturers afford to lose another season? Could they afford the heavy expenses entailed by another strike? Could they risk their trade slipping away to other centers? In other words, could they afford to be ruined?
The trouble is now happily over, and we hope for good. But it is well to go over the ground and see what lessons are to be learned from the past, in order to avoid preventable strife, suffering and ill will in future.

Our International Union was in an impregnable position. According to the best authorities success in war is assured by sound strategy and an inexhaustible supply of men and ammunition. Or course, funds may be exhausted, but where there is the power of reparation the treasury is soon replenished. This is precisely the position of our Union.

Last year we financed the strike at Philadelphia for twenty-six weeks. Complications arose which compelled us to call off the strike, but we determined to strike again, if necessary, at the very next opportunity. And when the next opportunity came it found us quite ready.

To the manufacturers this may have seemed incredible; hence their failure to be immediately convinced of the justice and strength of our position. But to us it is quite natural. The secret of our strength and impregnability consists in the idealism and enthusiasm of our people, and their readiness to supply the sinews of war when war is the only means to bring certain employers to reason.

### Permanent Power of Union's Endurance

This is something which manufacturers in general are loth to realize before a costly experience opens their eyes. The wage movements of unions in other industries teach precisely this lesson, but somehow the lesson escapes a certain class of employers. Take the United Mine Workers of America, an organization engaged in constant strikes that often develop into regular wars. However powerful the coal barons, and however unscrupulous and ruthless their weapons, they cannot break or even injure that well organized and biggest union on the American Continent. The reason for this is quite clear.

In every conflict with employers the organized workers pay out of their wages for the support of the strikers and their families. That furnishes the Union with fresh resources and permanent powers of endurance. The strike expenses are immensely higher to the employers than to the workers. And even where a struggle has to be suspended it can, if the organization remains intact, as in the case of the United Mine Workers and our own organization, be renewed again and again with the utmost confidence of success. Such was exactly the situation at Philadelphia. And at last the Women's Garment Manufacturers of that city have come to see it in this light.

Now that peace has been established, we have no doubt it will prove lasting. It is so much easier to live in peace than to be at war, and by a slight apparent sacrifice this condition may be attained. We say "apparent" because a condition of peace in industry, no less than among nations, ultimately proves far more profitable. The manufacturers of New York and other cities, who have been dealing with the Union since several years, would not resort to war measures if the question only involved reasonable concessions to the workers.

These convictions grow on people mostly in time of peace. And they will certainly grow on the Philadelphia manufacturers. As time advances and inevitable disputes are settled by con-
ciliation in the shops and in the Grievance Board, or by arbitration through calling in a third impartial party to decide a disagreement, they will wonder why they did not agree to such reasonable methods long ago. They will come to the conclusion that the Union is not the bugbear which they were led to believe.

Bearing all these considerations in mind, it seems to us certain that the "Agreement of Peace" (as it is called) just concluded in Philadelphia is expressive of the state of affairs that will permanently reign in that city, and that the class war will be confined to fighting out better conditions through reasoning and argument in the shops or around the conference table.

Of course, both parties are entering on a new phase of shop and factory relations, and much will depend on the spirit in which the employers will endeavor to carry out their obligations. If they will bear in mind that the agreement of peace establishes a change in those relations; if they will live up in practice to the last paragraph in the agreement and co-operate with the Union in carrying out its provisions; if no vengeful feelings leading to discrimination or petty persecution will be allowed to arise, friction will surely be reduced to a minimum. To our International these relations are not new. Our leading people have been since several years trained in adjusting all manner of shop differences, and they may be relied on to bring their hard-earned experiences to bear on the problems before them.

* * *

WORDS OF ADVISE TO OUR MEMBERS

And also for our members at Philadelphia the agreement of peace implies a change of relations. Instead of dealing with each employer individually they will have to deal with associations of employers. We therefore expect them to realize that now they have far greater responsibilities. Any serious grievances or disputes arising under an agreement with an association are the business not only of the member or the shop affected, but the concern of the organization as a whole. Where cases will not be settled between employer and employee on the spot they will naturally be subject to investigation and sifting of evidence by the clerks or the Grievance Board or both. We know from experience in New York that no case can be won unless it rests on strong evidence. Petty or imaginary grievances often have to be dropped or withdrawn, while the needless time absorbed in dealing with or investigating them is a source of annoyance to both sides.

Another grave responsibility rests on our members in regard to stoppages or shop strikes. Under the agreement of peace "no strikes or lockouts shall take place as long as the respective organizations shall endeavor in good faith to live up to their mutual understanding and to enforce compliance with the same on the part of their members." That means that before any case is investigated and decided on, as provided for in the agreement, no strike or stoppage of work is legal and will not be recognized by the Union.

In the past our members in Philadelphia were accustomed to force the employers’ hands in the only way open to them—by a strike. And it cannot be said that in most cases they were not justified. Arbitrary proceedings on the part of the employer cannot but lead to impulsive action on the part of the employees. That it did not work bene...
dally to either side is something which the parties failed to consider.

Now that provision has been made to deal with genuine grievances, our people will be incurring a great responsibility should they be tempted to resort to hasty stoppages. There is simply no need for such action. In other words, it is now up to the Philadelphia cloak makers to make good and do their level best to make the agreement lasting.

The history of the strike at Philadelphia; its progress for twenty-six weeks; the heroism by which it was characterized; the profound union spirit it left in the hearts of our members; their faith and confidence in the power of the Union; their determination to stand together, if need be, again and again until final victory, and the readiness with which our locals in New York came forward to cooperate with them—all these facts are lessons in unionism, courage, discipline, self-sacrifice—lessons which should forever remain engraved on our minds.

A conspicuous feature of the conclusion of peace in the Philadelphia cloak industry is the strenuous and untiring work of Mr. Morris Hillquit. Much credit is also due to Mr. Porter, the Director of Public Safety of that city, who worked for peace in the interest of the manufacturers as well as the workers.

The proposition of reorganizing Philadelphia was referred to the General Executive Board in a terse resolution, No. 120, adopted at the Cleveland Convention, and the Board proceeded to carry out its mandate without delay. For more than a month the eyes of our members and local officers were being turned in the direction of Philadelphia. Judging from the unbending attitude the employers evinced throughout, the general expectation was a struggle keener and more determined than ever, and all calmly awaited the news that the strike had been declared. That this expectation of war to the knife was turned into the white dove of peace, and peace with honor, is a matter for congratulation.

We congratulate the cloak makers of Philadelphia on their victory. We trust they will maintain their confidence in their local and general officers, cooperate with them in the arduous task of arranging the internal administration, and do their full duty to the Union in every respect. We congratulate our local officers and members on their unity and readiness to come forward with moral and financial assistance which they have manifested on this occasion. In this connection we desire to mention particularly our New York locals—the Cloak Operators, Local No. 1; the Cloak Tailors, Local No. 9; the Reelfarmers, Local No. 17; the Skirt and Cloth Dress-makers, Local No. 23; the Cloak and Dress Pressers, Local No. 35, and the Waist and Dress Makers, Local No. 25. The victory in Philadelphia is due to them no less than those who carried on the negotiations.

And now—on to Cleveland! Our next move should be to convince the Cleveland manufacturers that they too have much to gain from an arrangement of peace with the Union.

The victory at Philadelphia is a signal to the cloakmakers of Cleveland and our members in general. What has just been ac-
accomplished in the city of brotherly love can be accomplished in the foremost Middle Western center of cloaks and suits by enthusiasm, unity, and patient effort.

The strike at Cleveland in 1911 and that at Philadelphia in 1913 were similar in many respects. In both cases almost the same number of workers stood in the battle line approximately for the same number of weeks. The demands of the workers were similar, with such variations as are peculiar to local conditions. In both cases the International stood by the workers and helped them financially even beyond its immediate resources. In both cases the International was compelled by circumstances to call off the strike and await a more favorable opportunity. Now while in Philadelphia the opportunity came, and the wishes of the Union were realized, Cleveland is still lagging behind, sunk in the darkness of non-unionism and subject to the evils connected with that state.

The reason is quite clear. The Philadelphia cloakmakers did not lapse into despair; they did not abandon their union and the hope inherent therein. They suffered and were victimized even more than the strikers at Cleveland, yet their faith in the Union did not shrink. In accordance with a solemn promise the great majority of the members lifted up their eyes to the Union and anxiously awaited its counsel and guidance.

And since the first condition of success is faith in the power of the organization and compliance with its requirements, the Philadelphia cloakmakers realized their hopes and aspirations because they complied with that condition.
We call on our locals and members to ponder over the matter; to help us make a successful appeal to our brothers and sisters in the Ladies’ Garment Industry at Cleveland, and to co-operate with the General Executive Board in every effort to bring about that desirable consummation.

REGARDING THE HIGHER DUES PROPOSITION

In course of last month some of our members in private conversation desired further information on the higher dues proposition dealt with in the September issue of the Ladies’ Garment Worker. As there may be other members in like doubt and difficulty we propose returning to the subject.

The feeling among officers and active members so far as we have been able to gauge it, is favorable to the adoption of higher dues. The principle of the proposition sounds so good and the logic is so irresistible. Who will undertake to dispute the fact that more is better than less; that with more money in the treasury many more things can be accomplished? There is little doubt that the International is in need of greater resources, and that it would do the Joint Boards and locals themselves much good to be fortified with larger funds. “But will the masses agree to it?” they ask.

To this we answer that from our knowledge of the masses they are not so backward as to fail to perceive a good thing when it is properly put up to them. The masses are far more alert and awake to their material interest than is commonly supposed. They belong to the Union for what it can give them in the way of fatter pay envelopes and better conditions. Once we can manage to educate them to the fact that ultimately the success of the Union, in improving their conditions, is all a question of money, and this money they must furnish, they will pay it without question, especially if it is only a cent a day extra.

We claim that higher dues is a sound investment. The more capital a business man is able to invest in his business the more profit he may expect therefrom under conditions of good management. We haven’t to worry about getting big sums of money from our members. All we want them to invest is a few cents more every week. And the power of union and organization is so great that these few cents will make all our treasuries—International, Joint Board and local—so full and rich that our members will profit in better wages and easier conditions.

It is rather a question of the local officers falling in line with this idea than of the willingness of the masses. We call on all our local officers to bring this question up at every meeting, to discuss it in our press and in private talks with our members. The masses will make no objection to it if its significance is thoroughly explained to them.
THE "CANNOT AFFORD" ARGUMENT we have overheard seems petty. Our members cannot afford it. They have had bad seasons, their earnings have been small, and so forth. Especially is this argument applied to our women members. We want to say that even though many of our women members do not earn as high pay as the men, the claim that they "cannot afford it" is exaggerated. Even if a higher sum were demanded, when it is a question of getting a fair return, no one should grudge it. But this sum is so ridiculously small that the argument "cannot afford it" seems petty. Cannot afford 8 cents a week to make the Union strong and powerful! who is going to believe that!

Within the last two years our International Union has helped to raise the wages of women workers from ten to, in some cases, 100 per cent. It has given them back from six to twenty and even more times as much every week as the dues they pay. If they should pay eight cents more they have good prospects of getting back twenty times as much in pay, and certain benefits guaranteed them by the Union in addition. Our local officers and members should think of what the one cent a day will eventually bring them than of what it means to every member at present. When they come to think of the matter in this way the argument of "cannot afford" will melt as the snow under a warm sun.

Small as this sum is, it will help to make, as already said, a big, rich and powerful Union. As workers in our trade we must absolutely have a big, rich and powerful union to win our complaints, to organize all our shops and to keep our organization in good, fighting trim.

RAISE THE POWER AND PRESTIGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL! One good reason why we must introduce higher dues is because it is our duty to raise the International to the highest position of power and prestige. At present the International works from hand to mouth. The present per capita of 21-2 cents gives it just a bare existence. The International is expected to organize the workers of every branch of the ladies’ garment industry, in every part of the country. Our members and local officers rightly feel that every manufacturing center of ladies’ garments, the workers of which are poorly organized, spells danger to the fair union conditions of our people in every other center. The manufacturers who are at peace with the Union; who pay higher prices and grant other privileges are always tempted to make reductions on the plea of being subject to the competition of the unfair employer, who pays lower prices and works his help longer hours.

If some of the workers in any branch of our industry are not organized together with us our Union is by so much weaker. The only way to make any strike successful is to enlist every worker in the trade as a soldier of the organized army to fight the union battle. But when some of the workers are left outside of the ranks they endanger even our strike. They may act as scabs or they may do the strike work for aught we know. Where a strike is lost, or where a union is impotent, it is because of these reasons. It is the duty of the International to organize everywhere, say our active members and local officers. To this we would reply, it is the duty of the members to make it possible for the International to perform its duty. Mere preaching is not sufficient. Our members must follow up their preaching by practice.
International feels its duty to every local, every branch of trade and every center of industry. The General Executive Board is eager and anxious to organize and to do things everywhere and at the same time, but it is prevented by lack of funds.

The 2.12 cents are not sufficient for this tremendous work. To do the work which requires 8 cents a week for 2.12 cents would amount to a miracle such as Elijah the prophet could demonstrate by making a handful of flour and a little oil in a cruse suffice for a whole family for many weeks. Such miracles do not happen nowadays, and 2.12 cents a week will never do the work of 8 cents, grudge and economize as you may.

HIGHER DUES Our local officers know this very well. Then why keep silent about it? Why don’t they agitate for higher dues and a higher per capita to the International? Why don’t they make this question the paramount, burning question of the day?

When we stop to think, it is the supreme question confronting us at all times. A check in several figures has the power of answering many questions and solving all sorts of problems. Our success in many things absolutely depends on funds. The great question of organizing, the problem of conducting strikes, the efficiency of inner administration, the solution of our educational problems—we simply cannot move a finger without adequate funds. At present our work is done by halves and there is a great deal of delay in every step we contemplate. We are rearing a great, extensive edifice, but we shall never reach very far in its construction unless we are fully supplied with the proper materials. And we shall never succeed in our task, unless we contrive to make our Union great and extensive. But let not our members, like Pharaoh of old, tell us to make “bricks without straw.”

If we continue the old, antiquated system of low dues and a small per capita, much of our work must remain uncompleted, and a good deal cannot be begun at all. We must, therefore, ask our active members to get busy bringing up this question at every meeting. Don’t delay it until tomorrow; for every day’s delay retards our progress for weeks.

HIGHER DUES A number of resolutions calling for an increase in the per capita to the International, and the General Executive Board was instructed to submit the matter to a vote of the members.

A similar proposition was submitted to the members last year, but without success. The main cause of the failure was due to the inability of the locals to give up a part of their local revenue. They already pay 7 cents per capita to their respective joint boards. An increase of the per capita to the International would practically leave them with next to no revenue for local purposes.

Thus it is easy to see that the solution of many of our difficult problems depends on how soon we can raise the dues. We are writing this on the eve of the solemn annual holidays. Our best wishes for a happy new year cannot but have some connection with the great work before us. Our members will have many happy years when they will enable the International to carry out this work successfully. Hence let the motto for this coming year be HIGHER DUES, in order to insure a HIGH WAVE OF PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS for our International Union and all its locals.
"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." This quotation from Ecclesiastes is an apt illustration of how the cloakmakers of Philadelphia repeatedly tried to organize and wrest union conditions from their employers. They started to organize the workers many years ago when the industry was as yet hardly developed in that city. They met with many failures; they lost strikes almost every season; they cast their bread upon many waters, so to say, and they have at last reached the consummation they so long desired. The agreement of peace concluded last month insures them the possibility of unionizing every worker in the trade and improves working conditions considerably.

Only a few years ago the cloak trade in the City of Brotherly Love was approximately one-fourth of its present dimensions. In 1910 local reports gave the number of cloak and skirt makers as being about 1,500. In 1913, however, the number of strikers numbered close upon 5,000. There are now in existence two employers' associations, and the cloak market is ever expanding. Judging from the number of workers, the trade has increased three-fold in four years.

Have not the workers largely contributed to this remarkable development, and if so, were they not entitled to reap some little share of the rich harvest? They persistently thought so. The most enlightened people of our age think so with regard to the workers in every trade and industry. The proposition is conceded by all except, perhaps, by a few who imagine that it militates against their interests, and it cannot be denied even by them.

Yet the cloak manufacturers strongly resisted every attempt made by the Union to regulate hours and wages by collective arrangement. They apparently believed that no change was needed, because they did not desire it. The trade grew and increased until the number of workers increased fourfold. The spirit of the times changed. Trade unionism had made rapid strides and succeeded in enlightening public opinion as to the anomalous condition of the workers, where they have not sense or grit enough to organize. It pointed to the educative and uplifting influences which effective trade organization had brought in its train. Manufacturers, however, are the last people in the world to read such signs of the times, and hence the cloak makers in Philadelphia remained in a backward condition.

It cannot, of course, be said that no blame attached to the workers. They, too, were not as advanced in organization matters as they might have been. Until a few years ago their methods were not all that could be desired. Shop strikes, with or without sanction by the Union, were frequently resorted to, until defeats and failures drove them to the opposite extreme and made them ever-cautious and indifferent. When in 1910, after the successful termination of the great cloak strike in New York, the International attempted to prepare the ground for unionizing the City of Philadelphia, the local organization opposed the attempt. Gradually, however, better counsels prevailed. The local strengthened its organization in various ways, first by amalgamating with the pressers and skirt makers and then by increasing its dues and initiation fee and establishing certain benefit features. This assured better discipline and gradually prepared the way for the great struggle of 1913.

In that struggle the cloak makers of Philadelphia gave a general impression that time and its lessons had their effect on them. For twenty-six weeks they stood on the battle ground. Suffering and starvation did not weaken their spirit; police persecution and imprisonment did not damp their ardor. When the strike was called off it was not because they desired it, but rather because complications unconnected with the strike necessitated the step being taken.

Instinctively they felt, both during and after the strike, that by their heroism and endurance they were casting their bread on certain waters; that sooner or later they must have most of their demands granted.

GENERAL OFFICERS AT WORK.
As soon as the new general officers had managed to take in the situation; as soon as the new organizers had been appointed and various matters of internal organization disposed of,
the mandate given to the General Executive Board by the Cleveland Convention in regard to Philadelphia began to engage their attention. Cautiously and in a business-like manner they consulted and conferred with the local officers and active members, and when they were sure of their ground they endeavored to open negotiations with the Philadelphia manufacturers.

The letter accompanying the statement of working conditions submitted to the manufacturers for their acceptance has the following two characteristic paragraphs which amply illustrate the methods pursued.

"We have carefully weighed each provision and we have made no demands that are not entirely fair and reasonable. The conditions formulated by us still fall below the standards prevailing in other centers of our industry, and represent the minimum upon which we can exist with some degree of decency."

"We sincerely hope that you will meet us generously in our efforts to bring about a lasting understanding between employees and employers in the industry, which will guarantee to both sides a long and uninterrupted period of prosperity and industrial peace, such as our trade has been enjoying in other cities for years.

Negotiations followed. Several conferences were held, at which Mr. Morris Hillquit represented the Union, while such distinguished citizens as John Wanamaker, Cyrus Adler, Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Jacob D. Lil, Nathan L. Polwell, William Silverman and A. J. Margolin interested themselves on behalf of peace. Finally Mr. D. Porter, Director of Public Safety, was called in to arbitrate the differences, and the result was the Agreement of Peace given below.

Excepting wages for cutters and trimmers and hours, the points conceded are almost word for word the same as those desired. Of course, it was not to be expected that the manufact
to be no uniform system in the business of cloak and skirt making as to hours of employment; some factories starting work as early as six in the morning and continuing until nine at night and even later; still others beginning at seven and stopping at six at night. During the busy season all the factories worked overtime, very late into the night, and in some instances continuing all day Sunday. In addition to the extra work in the factory, the employees were given work to do at home.

"In the majority of the factories from half an hour to an hour for lunch was given at noon, but where overtime was continued until nine or ten in the evening no time for supper was allowed. In the majority of cases they were paid for this overwork only at the rate of time only. In the busy season most factories were working night and day regardless of the welfare of the employees. Then in the dull season it was the custom to lay off many week workers and require the piece workers to report daily to the factories and wait idly by on the chance that some work might come in. For many weeks in the year the majority of the week workers would report for work, being paid only for the actual time they worked.

"There seemed to be some injustice in many of the factories in the method of calculating the extra time, even on the basis of time only, and also regarding the work of the piece workers, the employers taking advantage of those employees who were unable to calculate the amount themselves. Then also frequent differences arose between employers and employees.

"A number of shops are unsanitary, dirty and unfit to work in.

"The report also referred to other evils complained of by the employees, such as helpers and finishers not being directly employed by the employer, but by the operator and tailor, and other forms of sub-contracting. This gave rise to disputes between the employees themselves over the amount of pay, and to under-pay and unfair treatment. The employers thus escaped liability for injuries to employees by having them employed indirectly instead of directly. The employers, moreover, forced the tailors and operators to work for lower prices, and keep up the evil system by threatening to give and giving the work out to contractors, who oppress the workers still more. Thus a regular sweat-shop system was maintained in the trade.

IMPROVEMENTS GAINED AS DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT:

AGREEMENT OF PEACE IN THE CLOAK, SUIT AND SKIRT INDUSTRY, entered into this tenth day of September, 1914, between the WOMEN'S GARMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia, hereinafter called the Association, and the JOINT BOARD OF CLOAK, SUIT AND SKIRT MAKERS' UNIONS of Philadelphia, composed of Locals 2, 53 and 69 of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, hereinafter called the Union, witnesseth:

WHEREAS, The said Association is composed of a large number of manufacturers engaged in the Cloak, Suit and Skirt industry of the City of Philadelphia, and the Union is composed of employees engaged in the various branches of the said industry; and,

WHEREAS, Both parties are desirous of permanently regulating the relations between the employers and employees on a fair and equitable basis,

NOW, THEREFORE, The parties hereto agree:

1. Hours and Regulation of Work.

The regular working week shall consist of fifty-two hours: namely, from 7:30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 6 p.m. on week days, and from 7:30 a.m. until noon on Saturdays. Proportionate deductions may be made from
the wages of week workers for voluntary absence. Overtime shall not exceed six hours per week, nor two hours per day, and shall be paid at the rate of time-and-one-half so far as week workers are concerned. No overtime shall be allowed on Saturdays, except for the purpose of finishing and completing emergency orders. Abuses of the last mentioned privilege on the part of the employer shall be subject to complaint and adjustment in the manner hereinafter set forth.

2. Wages.

All prices for piece work shall be made in advance by the employer. If the price on any particular garment is not satisfactory to the employee, the question of such price shall be taken up between the employer and his employee through a committee appointed or selected by them for that specific occasion.

If no adjustment shall be arrived at, the question in dispute shall be submitted to two standing price adjusters, one selected by the Association and one by the Union, and the decision of such adjusters shall be binding and cover all work done on such garments from the time of the complaint.

All wage adjustments shall be made without delay, and no stoppage of work shall be allowed during such adjustments.

Wages of Cutters shall be adjusted on the basis of weekly payments ranging from $17.00 to $25.00, according to efficiency.

Wages of Trimmers shall be as follows:
- Second year apprentices, $8.00 per week
- Third year apprentices, 11.00 per week
- Fourth year apprentices, 12.00 per week

After an apprenticeship of four years, trimmers shall receive wages ranging from $13.00 to $19.00 per week, according to efficiency. The classification of Cutters and Trimmers with reference to their respective degree of efficiency shall be determined in the first instance by the employer, subject to adjustment of any complaints that may arise from such classification in the manner hereinafter provided.

No reductions shall be made in the pay of Cutters and Trimmers now receiving higher wages than above provided.

A duplicate of a sample shall be made by the piece and shall be paid for at the rate of fifty per cent, above the stock garment.

Wages shall be paid in cash, weekly, and on a fixed day.


The Association agrees to cooperate in every way with the Union in its efforts to enforce proper standards of safety and sanitary conditions in the factories and shops in the cloak and suit industry in the City of Philadelphia under its control.

No work shall be given to employees to be made at home.

4. Relations Between Employers and Employees:

All grievances of employees arising in the factory or shop shall be submitted by the employees, or a representative selected by them, to the employer for adjustment. Disputes between employers and employees that cannot be settled between themselves, shall be submitted in the first instance to the Chief Clerks of both organizations or deputies appointed by the latter. If such grievances are not thus adjusted, they shall be decided by a Board of Grievances, to be composed of three representatives of the Association and three representatives of the Union, under the chairmanship of George D. Porter, the Director of Public Safety of the City of Philadelphia, or in case of his absence or inability to act, of a person designated by him. A quorum of the said board shall consist of an equal number of representatives on each side. Decisions of the said Board of Grievances shall be rendered by a majority of the members present, and shall be binding upon both parties. In case of a tie, the chairman shall cast the deciding vote.

No security deposits shall be exacted from employees, except the sum of One Dollar ($1.00) for the return of machine parts belonging to the employer, for which a receipt in writing shall be given to the employee.

No charges shall be made for power, oil, needles, or belts.

In dull seasons, all work shall be distributed among all employees as equally as possible.

All Pressers and Under-Pressers shall be paid directly by the employer.

No discrimination shall be made against employees by reason of membership or activity in the Union.

The Association and the Union shall cooperate with each other in carrying out the above provisions, and no strikes or lock-outs shall take place so long as the respective organizations
shall endeavor in good faith to live up to their mutual understanding, and to enforce compliance with the same on the part of their members.

In WITNESS WHEREOF this agreement has been executed in duplicate by the respective parties hereto through their respective officers authorized thereto.

FOR THE WOMEN'S GARMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
Morris Bernstein, President
William A. Kelly, Secretary

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
B. Schlesinger, President

FOR THE JOINT BOARD OF CLOAK, SUIT AND SKIRT MAKERS' UNION
M. Amdur, President.

The story is one depicting a struggle and its reward which may well be copied by other unions. It shows that no effort for betterment, if persisted in, is ever lost. The Philadelphia Cloak makers may well congratulate themselves on their victory.

How We Are Advancing

By M. H. D.

LOCAL 38, NEW YORK LADIES' TAILORS

Following an agreement reached between the members of the Merchants' Society of Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers, and our Local 38, Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers, the possibility of a strike in their shops has been definitely removed.

The new agreement was reached after continuous conferences between the officers of the Association and the Union. The contract has numerous advantages over any previous agreements in that it provides for the promotion of helpers to full grade tailors or operators with a gradual increase of salary. Under old contracts the difference between a helper's and a tailor's salary was $8.00, and it was the prevailing custom for any employer to fail to promote his helpers who had been working for limited salaries.

The new contract also changes the Board of Arbitration and provides for three referees, to be known as impartial chairmen. Any one of the three may be called upon to act as chairman at any time. The agreement provides for the immediate hearing of grievances, as under the old agreement it often happened that the single chairman would have duties elsewhere, and could not be secured to act immediately. The impartial chairman must render a decision at the conclusion of any hearing and is not allowed to ask for briefs or data for consideration, as heretofore. The Union is also required to submit its evidence upon any matter in dispute within twenty-four hours after a complaint has been filed.

The new agreement is continual, or automatically renewable on September 16th of each year. If at any time either party desires any modification it must advise so in writing. If the difference remains unadjusted by June 1st the matter must be submitted to the Board of Arbitration, and if the Board is unable to reach a decision it must be left over to conferences between the Union and the Association.

There are, however, in the trade a number of shops located up in Harlem and down on the East Side, which have not signed up yet and very likely, will cause some trouble. The Harlem employers are forming an association of their own, and are putting up quite a bold front. The union is, however, determined to have the trade uniformly organized in all parts of the city. Two mass meetings have been arranged to take up this problem with the membership and decide on whatever measures it may be necessary to bring these employers into line.

MEETING OF REJOICING AT PHILADELPHIA

Peace in the Philadelphia cloak industry is finally at hand. With the settlements accomplished last month between the Union and the
two manufacturers' associations the spectre of strike and unrest has been definitely removed. The local officers are now busy with internal organization, determined that the fruits of their victory shall be of a lasting and productive nature.

A mammoth mass meeting was called by the Union on Monday, September 15th, for the purpose of voting on the terms of the settlement. Both the Academy of Music and the Horticultural Hall had been engaged to accommodate the big crowd. The expectations of the officials of the Union were fully justified. Ten thousand men and women gathered in the halls and the huge assemblage was converted into a meeting of rejoicing.

The principal speaker was Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who brought the audience to its feet repeatedly with enthusiastic demonstrations. President Gompers told the workers that their success was only an incident of the great movement against the injustice and oppression heaped upon the working people of the world, and urged them to lend their aid in every struggle of labor until victory is won throughout the country. The greatest responsibility upon the shoulders of a victorious union, he said, was in the hours of victory.

Director of Public Safety Porter, the man whose influence was so strongly instrumental in averting the strike in Philadelphia, and who is the prospective impartial chairman of the trade, congratulated the workers upon their victory. He stated that while rejoicing with them he also represented the manufacturers. He was glad to say that the conferences between the two bodies were conducted in a fair-minded manner and that future differences would doubtless be adjusted satisfactorily.

Among the other speakers were President Schlesinger of the International Union, B. Vadeck, manager of the Philadelphia branch of the Daily Forward; James A. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; H. Weinberg and Max Amur, president of the Joint Board of the local unions.

**UNIFORM STANDARDS ASKED OF EMBROIDERY MANUFACTURERS**

The following letter was submitted to manufacturers of embroideries in New York and New Jersey, by the International Union.

"To the American Embroidery Manufacturers Association and to all Employers in the Lace and Embroidery Industry in the States of New York and New Jersey:

"Gentlemen:—The organized embroidery workers of the States or New York and New Jersey, after a careful canvass of the situation, have reached the conclusion that the interests of all parties concerned require a speedy adjustment of the relations between the employers and employees, on a basis of a fair and uniform arrangement for the entire industry in both States.

"At present conditions with reference to hours of labor, scale of wages and sanitary surroundings, differ materially within the various shops in New York and even more radically between the shops in New York and those in New Jersey.

"These conditions have a very deplorable effect on the trade generally and on the conditions of the workers particularly. The employer who pays starvation wages to his employees, who works them unreasonably long hours and conducts his business in a cheap and insanitary shop, forces the fairer employer to lower standards of work. As a result, the employers are engaged in unfair and demoralizing competition and the condition of the workers has fallen far below the point of endurance.

"The only way to remedy this intolerable situation is to introduce uniform, definite and reasonable standards of work throughout the trade. We propose to establish such standards on the basis of a reasonable reduction of working hours, a reasonable increase of wages based on a uniform method of determining them, a provision for a minimum standard of safety and sanitation in the shops and a provision for payment of five legal holidays for the week workers.

"We shall be glad to discuss our proposition with representatives of your association and to enter into a formal agreement along these lines with your association collectively or with employers individually and will thank you if you will signify your intentions to us on or before October 1."

**STIRRING ACTIVITY IN BOSTON AND WORCESTER**

The early part of last month saw quite some stirring activity in Boston. An Association shop composed of 90 workers stopped work owing to an uncalled for provocation on the
part of a foreman which was in direct violation of the Protocol. Thereupon the clerk of the Association refused to go out on cases with the representative of the Union. A special meeting of the Association had been called at which the manager of the Boston Joint Board, Brother Ab. Hohense, was invited to meet the executive committee of the association and lay the claims of the workers of that shop before them. The workers were found right in all of their contentions and the incident created a very favorable impression among our people in Boston.

Another case was that of an employer who discharged his shop chairman claiming that the latter had insulted him. The workers of the shop refused to work without their shop chairman. Again the clerk of the Association refused to go out on cases, but when the Union protested strongly the clerk was once more instructed to resume his work. Shortly afterward all traces of friction were wiped out and both sides are at present working in good accord.

The Boston Joint Board has decided to appoint another business agent, so as to make shop controlling more effective than heretofore.

Brother Kurland, Vice President of the International, is doing his best to revive the Boston Ladies Tailors, No. 36, Local 49, the Waist Makers of Boston, have appointed an organization committee which is to call a mass meeting in the near future.

Local 73, of Worcester, has lately started an agitation among the girls of that town who work in the numerous white goods and waist shops. A series of meetings was arranged for the end of last month which proved a success. Miss Pauline Newman of New York has spent a few days in Worcester in connection with this agitation.

HARMONY RESTORED IN CINCINNATI

For the last few weeks reports have been reaching this office of internal difficulties in our Cincinnati local. The trouble came largely as a result of the unorganized cutting department of the biggest place in that city—the Bishop firm. This firm has employed a lot of girls on the "team" system and none of them belonged to the Union. Cincinnati has a few large cloak firms and a goodly number of small houses. The workers in the bigger shops have steadier work and other minor advantages.
The Joint Board of the Cincinnati locals has sent an ultimatum to the Bishop firm anent this matter, reached in no uncertain terms, but the ultimatum was strongly opposed by the people of the Bishop shop, who did not think the time was propitious for threats and demonstrations.

The Bishop workers were nauseated by the set of the people of lack of loyalty to the Union and of a desire to dilly-dally and dodge the question of the organizing of the cutters. They replied calling attention to their excellent standing as union people heretofore and pointed to a clean and deserving record. Brother Martin, our organizer in the Middle West, happened around Cincinnati that time and tried to take a hand in the matter, but without success. After all, the pivotal question was the organization of the big cutters' room of that house. Either side might have been right or wrong, but the firm is refusing to allow the unionization of their cutters was certainly set in the right.

Of course, the organization has meanwhile suffered. Brother Samuel Glassman, Vice President and organizer for Chicago was ordered from the general office to proceed to Cincinnati and investigate the situation. He spent a few days and after several attempts reported that the presence of one of the general officers was necessary to restore the former good feeling and peace in the locals, and that meanwhile, at the request of the cutters' local, the Joint Board had consented to delay action on the ultimatum.

Thereupon Secretary Signian proceeded to Cincinnati and in conjunction with Organizers Martin and Glassman succeeded in bringing the two factions together. All were anxious to have the Union intact, and the understanding was that the cutters of that shop must be unionized and the feeling of spite and reprisal between brother and brother be once for all eliminated. Brother Samuel Glassman was ordered to remain there until normal conditions are restored, while the task of organizing in Cincinnati was left to the International.

LADIES' TAILORS, LOCAL NO. 47, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

This local is a compact, small body of men, most of them department store workers, and shop troubles are not rare. There are shops in Denver where the tailors, though members of the Union, do not yet work on the week work system which is the requirement of Union conditions in the town. By working piece-work they earn much less, while working longer hours. Naturally the system is fraught with danger to the better shops. The union contemplates a campaign for equalizing conditions in the trade, which may mean a strike in a few places. It is to be hoped the employers will court a peaceful solution of the problem for their own sake. The Denver Ladies tailors are determined to achieve in their town what other workers have achieved in other places; namely, equal conditions for equal work in all the shops.

LADIES' TAILORS, LOCAL NO. 35, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Los Angeles is strictly speaking, not a center of cloaks and suits. But there are shops there employing a couple of hundred people and wherever our workers are employed, and, as a rule, exploited, the irresistible demand for a union follows quickly.

What is interesting about this local is that today, only after a short campaign, it has the trade organized almost fully 100 per cent. The last shop to sign was the Whitmarsh Company and that practically completes the list of union shops in that city.

It was but recently that the union had started on a campaign of organizing. The membership was small and the treasury of the organization still smaller. This made their continued success all the more praiseworthy.

To Samuel Tauber, business agent of the organization, a good deal of the credit is due. His first task was to endeavor to enlist the support of the Central Labor Council. Organizer Feider of the A. F. of L, who is also national organizer for the Barbers, happened to visit the town and immediately interested himself in the work and assisted Brother Tauber in lining up a couple of the shops which were apparently about ready to sign. The officers of the Central Labor Council gave what assistance they could, and one by one the cloak and suit manufacturers of the city agreed to unionize their shops. Under the agreements made the workers have secured vastly improved conditions; piece work has been abolished and the eight-hour day established. When work is slack it is agreed to divide it evenly among the employees of the shop, Sunday work is not
permitted and good sanitary conditions are provided for.

This is a record for any local to be proud of, and we hope that all our organizations, especially those located far away from the big centers of the trade, will take heart from this record and try to emulate it in every way.

**OUR REJUVENATED LOCAL, NO. 101**

Sometime ago, about a year or so, we had a local in Richmond, Virginia, Ladies’ Tailors, No. 101. As is often the case with small country locals, this one, consisting of a few dozen men, suddenly began to diminish in numbers and finally became silent. We did not hear from the local for a long while, until last month when a communication reached us from that town that the small but loyal membership of Local, No. 101, which, through lack of work had been scattered from Richmond for about a year, is again working at the shops and they want to be permitted to meet and do business as old local, No. 101. The request was granted and now the local has started a thorough canvass of the town, determined to have every women’s garment worker enrolled in the union.

**A LINE ABOUT PORTLAND, ME.**

New England has for the last few years become a center of the ladies garment working industries. We always knew that there were a number of such shops in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Now Maine, comes to the limelight with a big waist factory in Portland, the Coronet Waist Company, with New York offices as well.

But as the old proverb has it, “if the well will not come to the prophet, the prophet will come to the well.” You need not be surprised, if you hear one of these days of a Waistmaker’s local in Portland, Maine. Our Union, fortunately, has no section boundaries and wherever ladies’ garments are being made, whether in Texas or Maine, there is room for a local of our International.

---

**Organizing Activity In New Jersey.**

_by HARRY DUBINSKY_

Those who have not had personal experience in organizing work in New Jersey can hardly have an adequate idea of the difficulties that lie in the way of an organizer out in that territory.

Most of the cloakmakers who work at present in the various towns of Hudson County, such as Jersey City, Hoboken, West Hoboken, Union Hill, West New York, North Bergen, Marion, and Greenville, live in Greater New York. A large number of these workers are in good standing with the union. Some of them, however, have gone some scabbing on the strike that the International Union has conducted for the last four years. A few have been closely associated with the scab agency, and a few belong to the clan of those irresponsible who do not feel quite comfortable under the discipline of the Union.

The local employers likewise belong to the worst element in the cloak trade. Not so long ago these fellows held sway as contractors in Brownsville, Brooklyn, Harlem and on the East Side. They have begun to invade New Jersey in large numbers after the sub-manufacturers strike of a year ago, with their select crews of workers, and found New Jersey a veritable paradise for their enterprise. No doubt, they have struck a most desirable spot for their activity, particularly in Jersey City and Hoboken.

Not so long ago Jersey City was a prosperous and very busy town. The Pennsylvania railroad gave the city a good deal of its life and business. After the Pennsylvania passenger center was removed from Jersey City to 33rd Street, New York, the city lost a good deal of business. Real estate began to slump down in values to an alarming degree. There is a rich banker in Jersey City, who owns a lot of real estate, most of which was unoccupied last. He is one of the largest taxpayers in the city. With the advent of the cloak sub-manufacturers his properties began to fill up. Naturally enough, he is able to line up for his tenants considerable political influence.

The laws of New Jersey are none too friendly to unions as they are. But the right to organ-
OCTOBER, 1914

...and to picket during strikes is written on the Jersey statutes as well as in most of the other states. However, the ingenuity of the local authorities is never baffled. When they cannot arrest you on the charge of picketing they gather you in on the ground of loitering, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, highway obstruction, etc. Of course, they may never convict you, but that is not important. What is important for them is to get you out of their way temporarily at least and have you waste your funds in litigation and fines.

In spite of all this our work in Jersey goes on successfully and our office in Jersey City is doing a big business. Workers are coming with complaints and they are being attended to, shops are being organized and what is most important, prices for garments have been increased everywhere through the activity of our office. Many of the employers, in order to ward off the possibility of their workers going to the Union, raise prices without much ado, which is so far satisfactory. This will cease to make New Jersey the place for cheap labor.

Within the last few weeks six of these contractors moved back to New York and a goodly number are on the way to move. It seems to be their opinion now that if they are bound to have union shops they might as well have them in New York. One thing is certain—New Jersey is becoming a more favorable place for organizing work at present. It was very hard to approach the isolated places in the villages at first, but once the number of shops grow larger the presence and influence of the unions must assert itself.

Besides the cloak shops there are in Hudson County a number of unimportant waist, white goods and kimono shops. A large number of these factories are also found in Newark employing from 5,000 to 10,000 people, most of them American girls. For three weeks we have carried on among them an agitation, by means of circulars and personal persuasion. But since July little was done there, as most of our efforts were concentrated in Hudson County.

But the summer agitation has after all brought good results. The shops are beginning to talk unionism, and the discontent of the girls with their working conditions is becoming more and more pronounced. When we shall have permanent organizers in Newark we are positive that the great majority of these girls will be organized. After all, to expect too much of New Jersey now, after a few months of organizing, is premature. A section which is so permeated with scabbery like this part of Jersey does not yield to organizing as quickly as other more favorable places. We should like to point out the following instance:

A waist shop went down on strike in New York City. The employer shortly after opened a shop in a town near Elizabeth. A committee of three girls and one man went out to try to organize the shop. No sooner did they have a chance to say a few words to the shop people than they were all arrested. The judge freed them on condition that they never set foot again in that city.

However, now this part of the work is made a good deal easier. The union has engaged a prominent attorney, State Senator Egan, as its lawyer, and we expect that our rights under the laws of New Jersey will henceforth be more respected. The general feeling in our sphere of activity in New Jersey is quite optimistic, and we expect that our International will make New Jersey much less of a paradise for those employers, large and petty, whose sole aim in life seems to be to crush and exploit the workers.

What we need, however, is the strengthening of our forces here and devoting more attention to the work than heretofore.

The Situation in the Embroidery Trade.

There is no question that the embroidery trade, is in a deplorable condition, regardless of the art and skill that is attached to it. Hence, the unions now affiliated with the I. L. G. W. C. as Locals No. 5 and 6 are determined, with the aid of the parent body, to bring order in this trade and standardize the prices.

The prices for stitchers vary from 18 cents to 50 cents, and sometimes one can find two mechanisms of the same ability; one is working at the rate of 12,000 stitches a day, while the other runs as high as 28,000 and 30,000 stitches a day for the same pay. There is no understanding as to piece or week work. This rests entirely in the hands of the employer.

And in regard to the auxiliary workers there is more chaos yet. The wages of a watchman, who must be very careful and handy, vary from $5...
to $1.2. The shuttle boy or girl, though they work very hard and long hours, are not considered at all, and sometimes $3 a week is enough for these children. Even the menders who sometimes have to make full designs on a plain machine are poorly paid, from $6 up.

The hours are likewise unsatisfactory. Sixty-five hours is not considered by some employers excessive as the day’s work.

These are the miserable conditions that Locals 5 and 6 with the aid of the I. L. G. W. U. desire to change. Failing a settlement with the manufacturers a general strike to improve conditions may be resorted to.

We want 50 hours a week; a standard of prices for stitchers and helpers; abolition of night work; no Saturday afternoon and Sunday work; five paid Legal holidays and the full recognition of our union.

EARLY BEGINNINGS OF THE TRADE.

Some ten or twelve years ago emigrants from Germany and Switzerland brought the embroidery trade to this country. Prior to that time embroidery had been an entirely imported article. The machine was then very small and gave poor results. Six or seven yards of goods could be stitched at the rate of 7 or 8 thousand stitches per day.

There was no question of exploitation at that time, it was purely a family occupation. The father used to stitch and the rest of the family helped him along. But gradually, with the increasing immigration from countries referred to, the trade quickly developed. The hand-machine industry could not supply the demand of the domestic embroidery manufacturer. Gradually a new 12 and 15 yard machine was imported, with 18 hundred needles working at one time, with a speed of over a hundred volts.

A stitcher can not divert his attention for a moment; he must absorb himself entirely in the work. He must strain all his ability to drag the long machine with the hundreds of needles over the designs. The helper has to run from 12 to 15 yards, there and back, carefully watching the machine in hundreds of places. The work of the present day is hard and strenuous. A system of perfect exploitation has been brought in by astute manufacturers. Big factories employing hundreds of people are now in existence in the United States. Importation has been reduced to a half. The tendency to concentrate the entire embroidery trade in America is very strong.

It remains for a strong labor organization to improve conditions, to regulate the hours of work, to standardize wages and to bring the embroidery workers of America to a consciousness that they are not absolute slaves of the needle.

S. SEIDEL,
Manager of Locals No. 5 and 6.

Machinists’ Union Give Thanks

RESOLUTION adopted at the installation meeting of the Sewing Machine Mechanics’ Alliance, Lodge No. 725, International Association of Machinists, held at Clinton Hall, No. 1313 Clinton Street, New York City, on September 3rd, 1914.

WHEREAS, the organizing of the Sewing Machinists in New York was accomplished successfully with the aid of the following newspapers: Neue Zeit, New Post, Gleichheit, Daily Forward, New York Call, Volkszeitung, Ladies’ Garment Worker, Ladies’ Garment-Cutter, Garment Worker and Freie Arbeiter Stimme, which willingly published articles and news items, and whereas the organizations publishing them adopted favorable resolutions, and assisted us in many ways.

WHEREAS, the organizing of the Sewing Machinists in New York was accomplished successfully with the aid of the following newspapers: Neue Zeit, New Post, Gleichheit, Daily Forward, New York Call, Volkszeitung, Ladies’ Garment Worker, Ladies’ Garment-Cutter, Garment Worker and Freie Arbeiter Stimme, which willingly published articles and news items, and whereas the organizations publishing them adopted favorable resolutions, and assisted us in many ways.

WHEREFORE, be it resolved that we express our thanks and gratitude and send a copy of this resolution, to each of the above-mentioned newspapers and organizations.

REUBEN JACOBSON,
Secretary.
CONDUCTED BY MAXINE DENMARK

WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS UNION, NO. 23

Apparently it is not quite an easy matter to find an impartial person these days when most everyone is taking sides and forming strong convictions for one or the other side. We are referring to the efforts of the organized waist industry to find an ideal umpire for their trade troubles, efforts which have as yet not been rewarded with success. Of course, the man will be found to suit both sides eventually, but that merely goes to show that the wood is not quite full of big men of an "impartial" caliber.

The Protocol division of the Union is now kept busy with the cleaning up of its calendar of a lot of old cases that have been accumulating for a year or so. According to Brother Feiloff, manager of this division, there are now about 182 such laid-over cases, and he expects to have them all off his hands in about two weeks. There's over $2,100 in back pay which manufacturers owe to the Union, aside from various complaints relating to unjustifiable discharges, settling of prices and disciplinary action against manufacturers who have not obeyed the decisions of the Grievance Board. In view of the coming into existence of the new committee of Immediate Action, the clearing of the decks is quite an important matter, as the Union does not propose to have any more cases left over in the future.

The question of a sick benefit fund has again been taken up. The Executive Board was instructed to work out a plan and have it submitted to a meeting of shop representatives of every factory in the city to pass upon and give the their sanction.

Vice President Abe Baroff, manager of the independent division of Local, No. 23, has a big story to tell about the organization campaign now being carried on in his division. At the last general meeting of the local a committee of 40 girls and men was organized. Organizers Silver and Yudel were detailed to supervise their work. This committee, all of whom are working during the day in their factories, have adopted energetic methods of campaigning. They work in groups of 15 or 20. They usually get to the non-union shop at 7:30 a. m., and invite the people to come to the office of the union. Then they visit them on this same day at 6 p. m. and, as a rule, they succeed in getting them over to headquarters. In this way over thirty shops, consisting of from thirty to 150 employees have been organized—people whom it was heretofore very hard to organize.

Trade conditions are not very bright. The
European situation is said to have affected the trade, and the fall season is not what it would have been under ordinary conditions. Yet the rank and file do not feel disheartened.

Miss Bessie Switsky, one of the old members of the Waist & Dress Makers' Union, has a career of union activity behind her that many a "mere man" might well envy. In the first place, she was a member of the strike committee of the memorable struggle of waist-makers of 1899, which attracted world-wide attention. From that time until 1913 she continued to be a member of the local executive board. In the strike of 1913, which resulted in the protocol for the waist and dress industry, Miss Switsky was a member of the settlement committee. She was one of the twelve delegates of Local, No. 25, to the International convention held in Cleveland last June. At present she is a trustee of the local and the shop chairlady in her shop—a record to be proud of.

WRAPPER AND KIMONO MAKERS, LOCAL 41

We are glad to be able to report a brighter account of doings in the Kimono Workers local for this month than for a long time in the past. The setback that this particular trade has had in the last year has caused a great deal of suffering among the membership and scattered many shops, but in spite of all the girls of this organization have weathered the storm and are now on a fair road to recovery.

Particularly the inside shops in New York, which have not paid their dues in a long while, are waking up. The fact that practically all of the employers in the inside shops have paid the girls for Labor Day has had a salutary effect on the local. It reminded them again that they have an organization and that they owe it a great deal more than they have given to it lately.

An important piece of news for the Kimono workers is the fact that the general office has granted them the services of an organizer. The man will be selected from the field staff of the International Union and put to work very shortly. This promise has put a lot of life into the more active girls of the Union. The Executive Committee has decided to constitute itself into an organization committee and is now on hand every evening at shop meetings, boosting the local at its weakest points; namely, Brownsville and Brooklyn. Naturally enough, the income of the local has increased proportionately.

Another interesting feature is the fact that a number of contractors who went away from the Union last year into nearby small towns are coming back to Brownsville. The Union is planning two mass meetings, one for Brownsville and another for New York for the near future. A couple of months longer and the big season in this line will commence. The girls are determined to have every man and woman in the trade enrolled in the organization by that time.

CHILDREN'S DRESS MAKERS LOCAL, NO. 29

September was a month of good work and encouragement in the Children's Dress Makers' Union. Apparently, the decision of the better members of the local to put the Union on its feet, and do it quick, is being carried out by them in earnest, and surely they deserve these good words for it.

The Brownsville shops, with the exception of a few that are being tackled at present, have been all reorganized. There the good old spirit is back again and this branch, the "cradle of the union," is again becoming the backbone of the workers in the trade. The New York shops are picking up as well and many shops which were neglected are coming to life. Efforts also have been directed at the Italian shops in Brooklyn. The general office has for the last few weeks employed Charles Ricarde to agitate among the Italian girls of that section and it is beginning to bring results.

The local had two mass meetings last month and both were very successful from the attendance point of view as well as for the spirit that prevailed. One was at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum at which Miss Pauline Newman and Sol Metz were the principal speakers. The other was at the Forward Hall, on September 25th. It was addressed by President Schlesinger, B. Weinstein and Saul Elistein, who formerly had been manager of the local.

The local had called a meeting of chairladies in New York at which over 20 girls reported. It looked like old times again. They discussed plans for further organization work. The income of the local has materially increased in the last month.

The local has also had a strike on hand. The firm of Marvin and Abramson, members of the Association, began to discharge their
workers right and left. When complained about they withdrew from the Association and defied the Union to act whichever way they pleased. So about thirty girls went down, including the cutters. After a strike of two weeks the firm dismantled its plant and quit New York. But the Union is not at all satisfied with merely having chased this employer out of town. They are hot on his trail and when they locate him it is questionable whether out of town girls will be found so very willing and ready to scab on their New York sisters.

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 62**

The white goods trade is becoming active. According to Samuel Shore, manager of the local, many shops which were almost "dead" for months because of the slack times have been coming up to the offices of the Union in a body. Every one of the officers is kept busy with this work of reorganization and numerous shop meetings are held every night.

The girls are dissatisfied with some of their conditions and are determined to have them modified. The question of the shops where the workers are divided, as it were, into two camps, union and non-union, have to be settled, so that a clean unionization of these factories should follow. This dissatisfaction has stimulated interest in the union to a great extent. A big mass-meeting at Cooper Union has been arranged for November 5th, at which prominent speakers will voice the demands of the girls at the approaching expiration of their contract with the Association. This meeting is expected to bring out the entire strength of the White Goods Workers' Union, and will be of great importance to the local in more than one way.

The union has at present a strike in Newark, N. J., in the shop of Alserson and Company. This firm has a union shop in New York, but chooses to operate one with non-union conditions in New Jersey. When the girls in Newark found out the difference between a union shop and an open one they hesitated very little and went down. With the assistance of the New Jersey office of the International the girls are holding out firmly. Strike benefits are being paid regularly by the local, and if it is an endurance fight between the Union and the firm, the local is ready to stand the situation, especially now that the local has assurance from the New Jersey attorneys of the International that their members will be accorded legal protection of their rights before the police and the courts.

An interesting case has occurred in the shop of Apt and Zuckerman last month. The girls have taken a certain garment at a price which was lower than what is usually paid in that factory. When they found out their error they had to bear the loss, as the firm stated that if the girls had told them at the outset that they were not willing to take the garment, they would have rejected the order. When, however, the garments were offered to them again at this price the girls refused to do the work. This refusal was construed as a stoppage by the Association who advised the firm to discharge the girls. The controversy was finally brought up before the Grievance Board at which Brother Secretary Sigman of the International was present. The girls were all ordered reinstated, and they have won their point on the question of their right to refuse to work in such cases of lowering of prices.

**LOCAL 15, WAISTMAKERS OF PHILADELPHIA**

Local, No. 15, has been in a state of inactivity for a considerable time. With the livening up of things in the cloak and suit unions in Philadelphia, a ray of hope has finally stolen into the waist shops of that city. Of course, it is hard plugging and a long, weary way. But an unorganized waist trade in Philadelphia now would be an anomaly. The workers there feel that no matter how difficult the road may be, the girls in the waist trade must be organized. On Friday, September 11th, a mass meeting of the members of Local, No. 15, was called, and the foundation for aggressive organizing work was laid. We expect to hear more of that local in the future. The cloakmakers of that city, flushed with recent victory, are expected to give the girls a helping hand in building up their Union.
Kalamazoo Corset Co. Breaks on Union Wheel

Story of How It Refused to Recognize the Union—A Small Group of Energetic Union Girls Educate Public Opinion With Remarkable Effect.

MAX H. DANISH

On the morning of February 27th, 1911, one of the employees of the Kalamazoo Corset Company came out of the office with a disappointed expression on her face. When asked to explain the cause by her co-workers, she replied that there was another cut in wages. This unpleasant information spread like wildfire among the thousand employees of the corset factory. The deficit between what they have earned at the shop and the cost of living was big enough as it was, and the ordinary corset girl had to look to some one in their families, who was lucky to earn a little more, to have it covered. The indignation that followed the announcement of the new was intense, and in a spasmodic outburst they stopped work and marched out of the factory.

A few of the girls, who had heard something of trade unions from their friends and folks, began, as if instinctively, to grope for an organizer who could take care of their spontaneous strike. Several of the labor leaders of the town came to their help and they gathered the strikers in for their first meeting. Right there the nucleus of an organization was formed and temporary officers elected.

The sympathy of the people and even of the newspapers were on the side of the girls from the start. The papers published strike editions and donated them to the strikers and within two hours after the strike the girls were selling these papers on the street and the money was turned over into the treasury.

The strike was a remarkable success. Within a day the obstinate manager of the big factory was brought to terms and the workers went back to work under a contract signed in the presence of two of the most influential labor leaders of the city. Shortly after that, Josephine Casey, came to Kalamazoo and organized the girls on a permanent basis as Local 82, Corset Workers of Kalamazoo of the International Union.

THE SECOND WALKOUT

The month of March of the following year, 1912, saw some stirring events in Kalamazoo. The contract of the Corset Workers with the Company was expiring and negotiations for its renewal were being carried on. The girls presented very modest demands, and both the union people and the general public believed that a strike could be easily prevented through reasonable concessions.

The main demands were a reduction of hours from 50 to 54 per week, adjustment of prices by price committees, on a basis of 30 cents per hour and fixing the minimum wage for women workers at $7.00 a week. But, as it appeared, the big corset company, which had been compelled to recede from its position only a year ago and capitulate to the workers, failed to profit by that experience. It went back on its stand of 1911 and refused to recognize the Union which its own stubbornness had created.

Of course, the corset workers went down. The employers threatened to move the factory out of Kalamazoo. But the workers having tasted the fruits of unionism and having realized that common action alone can save them from the whims and fancies of the employers hung together in defense of their rights. The company maintained a despotic attitude and Hatfield, the President of the factory, summed up his position in the now historic phrase of some of our industrial barons—"nothing to arbitrate." Moreover, just as soon as the demands of the workers were made known to the manager of the company he proceeded to single out and discharge the most prominent among the union people, many of whom had been in its employ for years.

PRAYER VS. INJUNCTION

To ret off the effect that the remarkably efficient system of peaceful picketing by the strikers had on the fight, the employers asked for and got a sweeping injunction restraining the workers from picketing the place—quite a usual capitalistic weapon in the annals of Labor's struggles. This uncalled for means of combat had the opposite effect; it strengthened the sympathy and the support which the workers of Kalamazoo and of the entire state of Michigan were giving the girls. The strikers then adopted a very novel method of fighting the order which enjoined them from picketing. They congregated in front of the factory every day in masses and stayed there for hours offer-
I

1

•

^.

•

\OCTOBER, 1914

•nil conducting religious servica, ja occupation which baffled even the far reaching limits of the court injunction. The originator of the idea was Miss Josephine Casey, who, as organizer for the International Union, had taken charge of the strike from its very beginning. The effect of this prayer was enormous and lent a strong spiritual color to the battle that the corset workers carried on against their employers.

The General Executive Board of the International had meanwhile donated $1,500 to the strikers to conduct their fight. The public was gradually becoming educated as to the conditions against which the workers were up in arms. One of the primary demands of the strikers was for a clean shop in a sanitary and moral sense, a place where women can work without being subjected to danger of insults, overwhelming temptations or loathsome diseases.

THE JAIL SENTENCES

When the "temporary" injunction was six weeks old, the leaders of the strike decided to begin picketing anew, as it was becoming clear that the further curtailment of their rights to walk the sidewalks of Kalamazoo was too much of a contradiction with their rights as citizens. But the police and the authorities were relentless. A group of women was arrested and were sentenced to jail terms ranging from five to thirty days. These sentences were brought about largely through Miss Casey's scathing revelations of the disgraceful conditions at the factory, which have so exasperated the employers and shocked the fine sensibilities of their backers, the guardians of the law. Among the incarcerated women were three elderly persons, and, of course, the resourceful Josephine Casey herself.

Meanwhile, the strike went on unabated. The jail sentences did not seem to cow the valiant spirit of the women. Some well meaning persons in town tried to intervene, and effect a settlement. But the proposed terms did not even as much as approach the primary demands of the strikers, who contended for a living wage as the first essential in the establishment of moral conditions for the girl and women workers. At the same time a proffer was made by the authorities to have Miss Casey and the others admitted to bail, but, although pale and worn out, they stoutly refused to accept it. Excitement and indignation in the city ran pretty high and every fair minded man and woman in Kalamazoo, let alone all the union men in town, were rallying to the support of the striking women in every way and manner. Miss Gertrude Barnum and Pauline Newman, then organizers for the International Union, were called into the situation to help conduct the fight.

THE COMPANY'S PERFIDY

In June the strikers were still out of the factory. The number of seabs inside, coupled with drastic measures of the police and the courts, had done a good deal towards the postponing of the day of reckoning for the company's greed and avarice. Early in July a conciliation board formed by a committee of citizens succeeded in effecting a settlement with the company which provided for taking back all their strikers by July 17th and establishment of clean shops and harmony between the employees and the firm. However, the assertion of the union people that the company had not been sincere in its promises was fully borne out several days later. A few strikers went up to their machines, but they were mistreated and abused and finally discharged at the direction of the officers of the company. Thereupon the Union met again and decided to renew the strike putting twenty-four girls on the road to advertise the strike and to solicit funds to carry on the work. The main idea of the strikers was to conduct an educational campaign among customers and buyers against the perfidious action of the company which had solemnly agreed to reinstate all its former employees and failed to do so in a most cynical way, in asking the returned strikers to sign a paper to agree not to belong to any industrial organization.

Plans were laid out to inform the merchants of the Middle West and other parts of the country, where the products of the Kalamazoo Corset Company, the "American Beauty" and "Madame Grace" corsets, were in vogue, of the working conditions in the factory, of the strike, and the way in which the company treated the workers who went back to work. It was intended to create a strong adverse public sentiment which would tell in action, much plainer than mere words, what the corset sellers and the corset buyers of the country thought of such methods of treating women, as the Kalamazoo concern had been found guilty of.
THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The crusade of publicity had been started first by Miss Gertrude Barnum, and when she was called away to do other work, in the big women's strikes in New York in the winter of 1913, a committee of strikers armed with facts and an inexhaustible amount of zeal and energy started out on a long tour throughout the land. The committee went from town to town, speaking at meetings arranged by unions, addressing congregations from pulpits, visiting newspaper offices and working incessantly for the cause which had started them on their mission. They visited hundreds of merchants, big and small, and met invariably with responsive attention everywhere. The appearance of these girls, strikers themselves, in the cause of the corset strikers of Kalamazoo, bespoke sympathy and support for them. It was a tardy, wearing work, but it brought wonderful results. The barons at Kalamazoo began feeling the effect of this propaganda in a remarkable way and spasmodic efforts were made by them to offset the result of the widespread publicity and agitation. The product of their factory became an article that was very little desired on the shelves of the merchants. Orders were being cancelled daily and together with the cancellations the company was beginning to lay off hundreds of their strikebreakers. After a year and a half of publicity a group of a few girls succeeded in driving the big Kalamazoo Company out of business. These girls succeeded because they went out for a right and true cause and the masses of the people lent them an eager and attentive ear.

When the indefatigable committee—Miss Belle Yoant, Miss Eva La Porte and Miss Clara Pierson—finally reached New York in August of this year they found that their effective labors were at an end and that little was now left of that organization of greed and obstinate injustice, the Kalamazoo Corset Company.

THE SEQUEL.

On September 14th, there appeared in the daily press of New York the following notice:

"United States Judge Clarence W. Sessions, late Saturday afternoon appointed receivers for the Kalamazoo Corset Company, following the filing of a bill in equity against the company by its creditors."

Letters To The Editor.

ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT.

Editor "Ladies Garment Worker"—With delight I have read your encouraging invitation to the members to participate in the discussion on the question, whether it is better that the business agents of the Coat and Skirt Makers' Union and other local unions should be elected by the members of their respective locals or be appointed by the Joint Board or the District Managers. Although I read the editorial pertaining to this question over and over again, I couldn't find your arguments substantial enough to shake my opinion about the present system of electing business agents.

Some of the candidates for business agents might have a better chance to get in if your proposed system, the appointment of business agents, were installed. But we all know that real Democracy isn't for the purpose of profiting some individuals. The present democratic system of electing business agents with all its defects might, with our cooperation and assistance, develop into a good one. Let us devise ways and means by which we should abolish the evils of the present system. Even under the present system of election the Joint Board has some control over the elected business agents and may remove those who don't comply with its demands and wishes. The resignation signed by the candidate for business agents enables the Joint Board to punish those who are guilty of inefficiency or incompetence.

The small percentage of members partici-
rat in the last election can't be used as an argument against the present system of election; it cannot be attributed solely to the lack of interest in the organization; but, partly to the fact that the members having been out of work for the last few seasons were in arrears with their dues in time of election. Most of the members were not allowed to vote for this reason. We should extend the limit of time declaring a member to be not in good standing when our people are most of the time out of work.

SAN ROSEN,
Local No. 35.

EDITOR’S NOTE: If our correspondent has not been convinced it is possible due to his inability to free himself from the habit of thinking that ELECTING is democratic and APPOINTING is not. In order to be convinced it is necessary to approach any subject with sympathy.

Brother Rosen's strongest argument is that discontented members will have a chance to say that by a system of appointment they will be deprived of their rights. True, one can never satisfy a certain sort of discontented people. The majority of the members, however, are not so stubborn and they can be made to see that a system of appointment is for their benefit and for the good and welfare of the organization.

Brother Rosen is of the opinion that appointing business agents will benefit individuals. How he comes to that conclusion he does not make dear. But in order that our members may not be misled by his error we should say that when a competent man is appointed for an office it is for the benefit of the organization rather than for his benefit. Experience has shown that competent people can derive better advantages in other callings than from holding an office in a union.

BOOTS & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.
CHAS. L. BAINES, Sec'y-Treas.
עייפארד' אבד

מלחמת העצמאות

1948

 elems: 1031

 elems: 187

 elems: 32

 elems: 3

 elems: 2

 elems: 2

 elems: 1

 elems: 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCAL UNION</th>
<th>OFFICE ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71. Toronto Skirt and Dressmakers</td>
<td>423 Sackville St., Toronto, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Chicago Ladies’ Tailors</td>
<td>1145 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Boston Amalgamated Cutters</td>
<td>8 Lovering Place, Boston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. Toledo Cloak and Suit Cutters</td>
<td>1922 Lagrange St., Toledo, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. St. Louis Cloak Operators</td>
<td>Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Aves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77. Bridgeport Ladies Tailors</td>
<td>67 Olive St., Bridgeport, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. Chicago Cloak and Suit Cutters</td>
<td>900 N. Homan Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82. Providence Ladies’ Tailors</td>
<td>101 Dundas St., Toronto, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. Cincinnati Skirtmakers</td>
<td>2597 N. 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84. Buffalo Garment Workers</td>
<td>35 Buffalo St., Buffalo, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. Cincinnati Skirt Pressers</td>
<td>319 W. 15th St., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. Providence Ladies’ Tailors</td>
<td>473 N. Main St., Providence, R. I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. Montreal Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>26 St. Cecile St., Montreal, Can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. St. Louis Ladies’ Tailors</td>
<td>Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Ave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. Cleveland Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>507 E. Miner Ave., Stockton, Cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. Fall River Ladies’ Garment Workers</td>
<td>160 State St., Fall River, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93. Montreal, Can., Ladies’ Tailors</td>
<td>1057 De La Roche St., Montreal, Can.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

** пряная краска и острый нож, их качество и цена***

**םורקפת ופרט**

**שורייבער פּרֵטֶמס**

**ברנימטרו און לוֹאָפשייפּרֵר**

**טֶל. 6951-6952 Orchard 437**

---

**גי יאָר**
אנו שונים מאוכזל. והם לא אוכלים חמצן. כדי לאוכל חמצן.must be in Hebrew.
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בתמונה.
פריעות וי קלאק וברודוסר חאי פילאַלַפָּיא

א לא תמאן קפוסת争霸ה עגונילך — ו Teeth — אייריש מיו מאַפָּלאָה. דעירה.

והוגה יוז ברוּז אוזנָל אוסֶפה, וזר דעלשן
ופָּט תלעב רעט דע רֶייהע דרָאָאמָא עיריץ
ואינֶהוּ אַולָראַפָּן, אוּאָל יש אָסֶפֶה.

搶 XI.

ודאַרְבּן טָעָמ דע החָוָל עָלְפָּ局局长
ותֶנָנֶר אָדָא דע בחָוָל טָעָמ
ואינֶהוּ אַולָראַפָּן, אוּאָל יש אָסֶפֶה.

טָעָמ אָדָא דע החָוָל עָלְפָּ장님
ותֶנָנֶר אָדָא דע בחָוָל טָעָמ
ואינֶהוּ אַולָראַפָּן, אוּאָל יש אָסֶפֶה.

טָעָמ אָדָא דע החָוָל עָלְפָּ장님
והוגה יוז ברוּז אָרוּז אָוזנָל אוסֶפה, וזר דעלשן
ופָּט תלעב רֶייהע דרָאָאמָא עיריץ
ואינֶהוּ אַולָראַפָּן, אוּאָל יש אָסֶפֶה.
אומות עבר הגעתו מצודת מאנה

יודם מןقوات, להקה 38, אופט, פונה. עון.

עד ואתנו יצור אניצ'רמו פלמוס והוא בו כי.

ויתור פורטרתו. הטן את האיטליאניאטועים מיטף.

אני היא ספיגתיה,قيل עון ובורה האגרים, לא רוא

כיboro ויתוריו פרשה והיו ברוח עון.

פעילה עוני פלמוס והוא בו ודגל גם

ראו רוחי מתיאנס הרג המזימוג פעילה.

עד ואתנו יצור אניצ'רמו פלמוס והוא בו כי.

ויתור פורטרתו. הטן את האיטליאניאטועים מיטף.

אני היא ספיגתיה,قيل עון ובורה האגרים, לא רוא

כיboro ויתוריו פרשה והיו ברוח עון.

פעילה עוני פלמוס והוא בו ודגל גם

ראו רוחי מתיאנס הרג המזימוג פעילה.

ם יודם מןقوات, להקה 38, אופט, פונה. עון.

עד ואתנו יצור אניצ'רמו פלמוס והוא בו כי.

ויתור פורטרתו. הטן את الآיטליאניאטועים מיטף.

אני היא ספיגתיה,قيل עון ובורה האגרים, לא רוא

כיboro ויתוריו פרשה והיו ברוח עון.

פעילה עוני פלמוס והוא בו ודגל גם

ראו רוחי מתיאנס הרג המזימוג פעילה.

ם יודם מןقوات, להקה 38, אופט, פונה. עון.

עד ואתנו יצור אניצ'רמו פלמוס והוא בו כי.

ויתור פורטרתו. הטן את האיטליאניאטועים מיטף.

אני היא ספיגתיה,قيل עון ובורה האגרים, לא רוא

כיboro ויתוריו פרשה והיו ברוח עון.

פעילה עוני פלמוס והוא בו ודגל גם

ראה רוחי מתיאנס הרג המזימוג פעילה.

ם יודם מןقوات, להקה 38, אופט, פונה. עון.

עד ואתנו יצור אניצ'רמו פלמוס והוא בו כי.

ויתור פורטרתו. הטן את האיטליאניאטועים מיטף.

אני היא ספיגתיה,قيل עון ובורה האגרים, לא רוא

כיboro ויתוריו פרשה והיו ברוח עון.

פעילה עוני פלמוס והוא בו ודגל גם

ראה רוחי מתיאנס הרג המזימוג פעילה.
דרו לוי, "לעופת התוכננים והקרע",
 عشرת העונות שב욱ה נמצאות צורות נוגבנויות כプラום, לייזה פאגורק ויאיר דיין.

עד 1913, יד מה札 Assad סאמד פאנו, ורץ חלום וה셨ור הצフランスית זולה הקחת של השעון שבן המקון של הפרשיות עזרים לבריכת ויאיר דיין. זה恽 איילון, והוא ידינו לבו העברנות ולא הקמתם של הפרשיות.
La nuova città di Castiglione era una città fortificata, con mura, torri e portoni. Era situata sul confine tra i territori dei conti di Castiglione e dei vicini comuni. La città era nota per la sua prosperità e la sua importanza strategica.

La costruzione della nuova città fu commissionata dal contessa Beatrice di Castiglione, che aveva perso la vecchia città durante una guerra con i vicini. La contessa decise di ricostruire la città in un luogo più sicuro e strategico.

La nuova città era circondata da un fossato e da un muro alto e robusto. Era dotata di torri e porte fortificate, che garantivano la sicurezza della città.

La nuova città era anche un centro di commercio e di traffico. Era attraversata da una strada importante che collegava i territori dei conti di Castiglione con quelli dei vicini comuni.

La nuova città di Castiglione continuò a prosperare per molti anni, diventando un importante centro di vita e di attività.
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג במשתנה זה.
אני אפיצול עראור פאר אלא קזננים

אין לי דרור גנוז אין פלך作り — וודיDetroitפינקידוקן קפדן פאריאל כליפך — מענדווסעמה. כי

זלגון — 8 פאלא הווא עלב ווד אופתי' סכל

ומן א-רואבריד.

אני אל נס苡ארניאנים אלופי-נהנים עדקי.

אין לי דרור גנוז אין פלך作り — וודיDetroitפינקידוקן קפדן פאריאל כליפך — מענדווסעמה. כי

זלגון — 8 פאלא הווא עלב ווד אופתי' סכל

ומן ア-リュウブラード.

אני אל נס苡ארניאנים אלופי-נהנים עדקי.

אני אל נס苡ארניאנים אלופי-נהנים עדקי.

אני אל נס苡ארניאנים אלופי-נהנים עדקי.
ברכזות ונווטות וינושה, מטפסות את דרכי הזוהר._Vertical alignment issues (text is slanted)
הנה טבלת מידע שמצטברת שקול של עותק ארכיוגרפי:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>מגוון</th>
<th>תאריכים</th>
<th>מקום פרישת</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>505x505</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>505x505</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>505x505</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* מידע על תאריכים ומקום פרישת טבלת המידע.*
די מפאיצלשטסן און גוונבלארד און די מלקהטה

משתמשים ווינקן פראޥויס glBegin להאפעל気になる מערכת "הרמטגוון" — ד"אן
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
)
לא lee מָדְרָסַמְכָּכָה מָאסְמַלְלָן וּגָנְתַה שֶׁפֶרְכָּמְסָקִים חָזַרְלֵי. — עַל יוֹדֵה וּזְקִיָּה אֲלֵן לָCanon וַיְלַעַג וְזַיִּה: — שֶׁהָיָהוֹ זַיִּהוּ לָוֶן לָוֶן דָּרָי־זַיִּהוּ. — וַיְלַעַג וַיְלַעַג וַיְלַעַג לָוֶן לָוֶן דָּרָי־זַיִּהוּ.

וַיְלַעַג וַיְלַעַג וַיְלַעַג לָוֶן לָוֶן דָּרָי־זַיִּהוּ. — וַיְלַעַג וַיְלַעַג וַיְלַעַג לָוֶן לָוֶן דָּרָי־זַיִּהוּ. — וַיְלַעַג וַיְלַעַג וַיְלַעַג לָוֶן לָוֶן דָּרָי־זַיִּהוּ.
הוועה, חל楽しめる — דרישת הדואות חל vscode.

הוועה, חל yaşanם, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל yaşanם, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל yaşanם, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל yaşanם, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל yaşanם, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל yaşanם, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל哧ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל�断ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל�断ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.

הוועה, חל筀ן, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו, ויתו, יד יש פיתוח חלב ויתו.
עד לשושנים ותר小伙דש (38)

שעור הלימודים, זו גרוויצ' מבוית זו וזו
יתכן שייפורו, כי השילוב בין הנושאים והתוצאות הולכים ו谔ות לדי מלאכת 어디ים בין פקחים שцитובים иностран, אך זהינו עם איל קיריעות והרצאות של היעילות, זה הוא שימור של שיתוף פעולה בין מתודולוגיות ומשפטים.

ה résultat הוא שיתוף פעולה בין מתודולוגיות ומשפטים, אך זהינו עם איל קיריעות והרצאות של היעילות, זה הוא שימור של שיתוף פעולה בין מתודולוגיות ומשפטים.
אני לא יכולقرأ את המילים המופיעות在这张图片。
ברית הזנין פסטרניבורסקי מודי פראנצב
(пеґстрянберגсктин зонин как Ведьник Муци Пранцб)
תוך יום עצמאי, אוסרים על הקוראים,result,