The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 3, Issue 11

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN ENGLISH AND YIDDISH

by the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION

OFFICE: 32 Union Square, New York City.
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This is the wish of everyone of the 50,000 organized cloakmakers of New York and of the 8,000 furriers and of other organized workers. But the cloakmakers go much further than mere wishing. They are also working vigorously toward that end. An energetic campaign committee has been formed among the cloakmakers and other workers and these are determined to leave no stone unturned to render Meyer London's victory at the polls complete and decisive.

Meyer London is the ideal candidate not only of the Socialist Party, but of the workers. His record as attorney and legal adviser of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, the Ladies' Tailors, the Furriers and of the various organized labor bodies of New York places him in a position beyond comparison with any other candidate. No candidate can lay claim to the knowledge of and sympathy with the organized workers of and around the 12th Congressional District. Meyer London is the man par excellence who through thick and thin has for
many years stood with the people, with the working class as against its oppressors. He has lived and moved with them, worked with them day and night, as occasion demanded, suffered with them and finally helped to secure better conditions of labor for more than 100,000 workpeople. Two years ago President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor had strongly advised working people to vote for Meyer London. Since then London has gained considerably in the esteem of the workers. Every enfranchised workman will therefore record his vote for Meyer London as our future Congressman.

Monthly Meeting of the G. E. B.

Extracts from Minutes

The monthly meeting of the General Executive Board was held October 4th, 1912, at 32 Union Square, New York.


Vice-Presidents Slotchin, Dubinsky and Kleinman were appointed as committee to investigate the complaint of Brother Maricola of Local No. 35 that he was disqualified from serving as a local officer.

General Secretary-Treasurer reports that he received five credentials from the American Federation of Labor for the delegates to the next Convention and that only four delegates were elected, at our last convention. Upon motion agreed to submit the name of John F. Pierce as delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention to be held at Rochester, November, 1912, to the members of the General Executive Board for their approval.

President Rosenberg reports that he received an application for a charter from the Philadelphia skirtmakers, who claim to have 210 members.

Communication read from the Joint Board of Philadelphia protesting against the issuance of such a charter to the skirt makers of Philadelphia on the ground that Local No. 2 has full jurisdiction over the skirt trade and the skirt makers in Philadelphia. Vice-President Andur in a lengthy statement outlines the reasons for the objection on the part of Local No. 2 and the Joint Board of Philadelphia to a separate charter for the skirtmakers of Philadelphia. Upon motion agreed that no charter be issued to any body of skirt makers in Philadelphia who are not members of Local No. 2. A charter, however, will be granted to the skirt makers of Local No. 2, providing they send in a request for same.

Vice-President Polakoff's request for an assistant organizer in Chicago in addition to himself failed to meet with the Board's approval.

General Secretary-Treasurer reports that President Rosenberg, Vice-President Polakoff and himself were present at a conference, Monday, September 30th, at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, together with the representatives of the United Garment Workers' & Journeymen Tailors' Union. After a day's session the following statement was agreed upon:

"At a conference held in Washington, D. C., September 30, 1912, by the representatives of the United Garment Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, to consider the best interests of the tailoring trade, it was finally decided that it is the opinion of the conference assembled that amalgamation of the three organizations into one should finally take place, and that in order to develop this idea to successful fruition, we believe that as soon as practicable the headquarters of the three organizations should be in one city, and that there should be selected by each of the organizations at intervals three members to meet conjointly at least once in three months, or as often as either of the organizations might call for a conference, to develop and work out a practical plan of amalgamation. The next meet-
The General Secretary-Treasurer also reports that in the evening President Rosenberg, Vice-President Polakoff and himself interviewed Professor Horowitz, who is at the head of the Mining Department of the Census Bureau, with a view of obtaining an estimate of the cost of establishing and maintaining a permanent Statistical Bureau for the purpose of investigating the hours of labor and rates of wages, etc., in the Ladies' Garment Industry. Prof. Horowitz promised to come to New York to look over the situation and give an approximate estimate for establishing such a Bureau.

Vice-President Mitchell for the Committee appointed to investigate those shops controlled by Local No. 17, reported that owing to the Jewish holidays he could not complete the work. There are six more shops to be investigated. Agreed that as soon as Vice-President Mitchell is ready with his report, a meeting of the New York members of the Board should be called.

Vice-President Lefkowitz, for the committee appointed by the Board to look after the interests of Local No. 38, reported that so far they have been successful in signing with 50 individual ladies' tailoring establishments and 16 firms, now comprising the Merchants' Society of Ladies' Tailors.

President Rosenberg informed the Board that he has appointed Vice-President Mitchell to assist in organizing the White Goods, Wrapper, Kimono and Children's Dressmakers of Greater New York.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. DYCIE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Darrow, the Enigma
BY GERTRUDE BARNUM

Clarence Darrow is a riddle. The American people have not yet worked it out; but there is no disputing the fact that year by year more and more of them grow interested in the Darrow Enigma. A fighting non-resistant; an advocate of the law, defending labor leaders accused of terrorist methods; a passionate lover of liberty, brought to the very gates of the Penitentiary. Darrow has appealed to the imagination of an ever-growing public, until today he challenges National attention.

In a short sketch it would be impossible to do more than suggest this personality. Moreover, it is a personality which seems more elusive the more it is studied. Like life itself such a varied nature baffles analysis. Like life itself it offers tares with wheat, the rainbow of bitter tears with shining joy, the thorns with the flowers. Also like life, in all its inconsistencies this nature is consistent, ever unfolding in a logical development.

To the critic, small and irritable, Darrow's faults blot the entire page of his history. Little men, virtues, faults and all might crawl through the hole-in-the-fence left by one of Darrow's peccadillos. As for his blazing virtues, such little critics creep away blinded by them, to seek the comfortable darkness. Human, all too human, this man has suffered much in his individual life. Depending upon the public for the chance to do his public work, his career too has been injured by the carping of venemous critics. Yet here he is at fifty-two still lying about him and attacking with victorious blows the mighty powers which ever threaten Justice, Liberty and Fraternal Love.

Darrow was born in the Western Reserve of Ohio of a father who gave up the ministry to run a country store that he might "feel surer of what he was doing." At nineteen young Darrow taught school and later had one year at college, which was "all he wanted." Early in the twenties he went to Chicago to study law, and there he has built up a brilliant reputation at the bar, serving at one time as corporation counsel for a great railroad, but later preferring the defense of such men as Debs, Kidd, the anthracite coal miners, and Moyer, Haywood and the McNamara's. Also the artist and the philosopher were growing apace through these years in this many-sided personality. Evenings, Sundays and vacations were spent in delivering lectures, writing essays and stories and novels and furthering every form of movement tending to ameliorate conditions for the poor and oppressed.
Simple and plainly dressed as any working man, he ponders large issues.

"Important matters must wait rather than the poor."
No one can begin to understand this man who has not heard him speak in private, intimate conversation and public lectures and orations—who has not read his writings from the earliest to the latest. The ideas he utters today are rooted in his boyhood when his susceptible nature was under the influence of Garrison, Kelley, Foster, Philsbury and other devoted abolitionists who inspired him with ideals of liberty and fired him with bitter hatred of tyranny.

Fully two-thirds of Darrow's time has been given to preaching of practicing his doctrines of Justice, Democracy, Liberty and Love.

For eighteen years the law firm of Altgeld and Darrow, on Clark and Randolph Streets, was to the poor and outcast of Chicago as a lighthouse to wrecked mariners on a turbulent sea. And after Altgeld died Darrow shouldered his partner's burdens with his own. His office in the center of six squares of the richest district of the city bounded by the fashionable Michigan Boulevard, the famous Auditorium Hotel, by the wealth of Marshall Field and Company, stood out the one protest against the tyranny of the Money Power.

Twelfth Floor! The elevator man knew. That was where the flagging is worn by the ceaseless tread of rough-shod feet of the poor and heavy laden. They came from every dark corner seeking in the proud and cruel metropolis the one gleam of beckoning hope. The bench of Darrow's outer office was always crowded by men in overalls, their arms in slings; by women huddled in shawls and thread-bare clothes, wan-faced, waiting for Darrow. "He'll fix you up," their friends had promised.

And out he would come to them, one by one, the novelty of helping the weak and unfortunate long since worn off. He was just going on because "Someone must help these people." His tired eyes took in the long waiting line; his great chest heaved a sigh; he smiled to them in turn, a pitying smile, and beckoning the nearest, slouched back to the inner room to add new cares to the bent shoulders' burden. One of his younger partners would sometimes protest: "My God, we are overwhelmed with important matters. You can't see Darrow." But the people knew better and waited; and Darrow only whistled a puzzled note or two before deciding that the "important matters" must wait, rather than the poor.

The sight of those wan faces and warped and mangled figures, the tales he heard, the bitter wrongs which were unfolded in that inner office, have sunk lines of pain, pathos and revolt in the face of the great lawyer. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my children, ye have done it also unto me." Their experiences became his experiences, plowing up his soul and springing into expression in his writings and speeches.

Darrow's theories and sympathies have been expounded in pamphlets and books which are unique in the literature of our time. In "A Persian Pearl" and other Essays, he discusses with a poet's insight "Omar Khayyam," "Walt Whitman," "Robert Burns," "Realism in Literature and Art" and "The Skeleton in the Closet." "The Skeleton in the Closet" is a favorite phrase of Darrow's, symbolizing the secret in almost every life, which enables us to understand the frailty and sufferings of others. Remembrance of our own skeletons will wipe out the spirit of vengeance, of bitter judgment of others, will make us sympathetically understand the McNamaras and even "criminals" of less noble mistakes than theirs. "An Eye for an Eye," another of Darrow's books communicates the psychology of a murderer and makes one feel the injustice of capital punishment. "Resist not Evil," advocates Tolstoi's doctrine of non-resistance. In "Farmington" he voices the sense of failure which comes to most men at one time or another. "All my life," it concludes, "I have been planning and hoping, and thinking and dreaming, and loitering and waiting. All my life I have been getting ready to begin to do something worth the while. I have been waiting for the summer and waiting for the Fall; I have been waiting for the Winter and waiting for the Spring, waiting for the night and waiting for the morning, waiting and dawdling and dreaming, till the day is almost spent and the twilight close at hand."

But it is not in his written works but as an orator that Clarence Darrow finds his best expression. After the office door was closed upon the routine of daily life, in the evenings and Sundays, he would tuck the loose notes of a favorite theme into an overcoat pocket and scurry off, late, to teach Tolstoi from the platform of any church or lecture hall to which he was hidden, or to meet some eager group and discuss the deep humanity of Robert Burns, or to agree with Henry George "as far as he went" at a Single Tax gathering, and with Karl Marx, "modified," to an angry audience of orthodox old-school Socialists. He will talk till long past midnight.
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

to a handful of Jews in the Chicago Ghetto with the same ardor with which he addresses a theatre full of well-dressed attendants of the Ethical Culture Lectures. He will dwell lovingly on the Bonnie Brier Bush tales with a half dozen friends in the park, or clash swords in quick anger with the host at a fashionable dinner party. He will "line up" with the inmates of the County Jail, where once he delivered his famous lecture on "Crimes and Criminals." There is no such thing as a crime, as the word is generally understood. I do not believe there is any sort of distinction between the real moral condition of the people in and out of jail. In one sense we are all equally good and equally bad. We do the best we can under the circumstances. There is only one way to cure so-called crime, and that is to give the people a chance to live. There is no other way." And in "Resist not Evil" he had written, "We do not blame the dwarf for his stature, the deaf because they cannot hear, the blind because they cannot see. The felon is my brother not alone because he has every element of good that I so well recognize in myself, but because I have every element of evil that I see in him.

How great a difference is there between making a sharp deal with your neighbor, getting more from him than you give him, and taking outright what is his? Yet one is business and the other is felony. Why should the man who kills another in the heat of passion be dealt capital punishment while owners of factories who kill men and women by unsafe tools are justified?"

Darrow's fame as an orator is wide-spread. His name is one to conjure with wherever an audience is wanted. Whether Darrow was to speak or not, his name was always announced for a program designed to draw a crowd. And especially the poor would flock to hear him. The man's love of the people is the intense passion of his life, and the poor know. Let us follow the crowd to a great meeting at Cooper Union, New York, where Darrow has been advertised to speak.

The huge hall is crowded to the ceilings and hundreds are turned away. The chairman introduces the man who has become beloved as the "Great Defender" of the leaders of the masses, and Darrow rises modestly and simply to all his great height. For fifteen minutes the crowd applauds and waves and cheers and cries out in wild acclaim, Darrow! Darrow!! Darrow!!! three cheers for Clarence Darrow! A ten-thousand-voiced roar of applause and appreciation of "the only Clarence Darrow." And the man standing there waving them to silence with such modest deprecation is clearly moved by their greeting to the depths of a sensitive soul. He stands there simple and plainly dressed as any working man, indifferent to personal appearance and the conventional trifles of life, he ponders larger issues. He has been described in the St. Louis Mirror:

"A man of more than average height, with well-rounded limbs and body, a deep chest which droops into a general bearing of relaxation while the whole frame ambles with toes kicking up in the process of walking. On the broad shoulders a round head delicate at the back, but marked in front by an oppressively full brow which overarches the face like a crag. Underneath the brow, eyes of gooseberry size and color, which roam restlessly or else assume a fixed expression as if looking through a stone wall or into the secrets of fate; a sallow, leathern-like complexion, with flesh which hangs loosely over the cheeks and jaws and shot through with heavy lines, a varying expression at times lowering into saturnine sorrowfulness, at times melting into smiles and wreathed in good nature and charm—a rounded boyish face."

His voice is a wonderful instrument, always musical and ranging from the winsome tone of kindly intimacy to a trumpet blast calling to arms for Revolution. He begins with incisive, epigrammatic, moderate sentences always. And the scathing sarcasm, bitter denunciation and rousing appeal toward which he rises, are concerned not with persons but with principles. He is a lover of all men. He is a fierce hater, not of any man, but of inhuman qualities found in men, of any form of hypocrisy, pretense, tyranny or cruelty.

In a typical speech he develops many sides to his nature—in turns something of the unassuming child, the panther, the lynx, the lion—yet always compassionate, hating no one unless he is an oppressor, or the smug conventional person who observes the letter of the law while he outrages the spirit. Against these he ever hurls a great storm of invective. His words rumble and toss, crash and flash and go muttering off, leaving behind an overwhelming sense of awe, a fresh vision through the clouds of some old superstition or dark wrong.
Two Years Work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control

By George M. Price, M.D.
Chairman, Executive Committee

With the end of October the Joint Board of Sanitary Control completes two years of activity in the field for which it had been created. A detailed report of all the work done and the results accomplished for these two years will be given in the Second Annual Report, which will be issued during November.

A table has been prepared showing the results of the fourth general reinspection of all the shops in the industry. This inspection has been completed within the month of September.

Improvement All Along the Line

The table shows that there is a considerable reduction in the fire dangers in the shops of the trade. Indeed, there are but a comparatively very few shops left which are defective in fire protection according to the present legal standards. This of course does not say nor do we claim that we have abolished the fire dangers in our industry, or that we guarantee that in case of fire in any shop in our industry there may not be any loss of life or injury to limb. The problem of fire protection in the loft buildings cannot be solved by fire-escapes, drop ladders, fire extinguishers, and fire buckets. We have done all that can be done, but a radical change in the form of construction must be made before we can regard our loft buildings as free from fire dangers. The fact that we have 25,691 employees working above the sixth floor, and 3,300 working above the twelfth floor, shows the difficulty of controlling the peculiar conditions existing in the loft zone of this island.

The table also shows that there is a considerable, indeed, a remarkable, improvement in the sanitary conditions of the shops of the industry. Indeed, in some respects we have reduced insanitary conditions to a minimum. We have certificated 888 shops with a prospect soon to certificate at least one thousand shops in the industry. This will mean that over seventy per cent. of the members of our trade in the City will work in certificated shops.

The problem of cleaning up the remaining eight hundred shops in the industry is a most difficult one, for the reason that these remaining shops are the smallest shops in the industry, those in the poorer quarters of the East Side, and those shops in which there are only a few persons working in each shop. I believe it would be a great economic as well as sanitary gain, and it would also redound to the benefit of the Association as well as the Union, if the very small shop in the Union could be entirely eliminated from it. A shop having less than ten persons employed therein cannot afford to observe our sanitary standards nor can it afford to work under Union conditions.

Result of Physical Examination

During the last half year the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has completed a physical examination of eight hundred (800) workers in the industry. The results of this examination will be given in our Second Annual Report. Here it will suffice to give but the general figures obtained by our examination.

Of the 800 persons examined, the physicians have found that 502 or 62.7% have had one or more diseases, and only 298 or 37.3% were free from any disease. 231 persons, or 28.9% were suffering from general diseases; 112 or 13.9% from Diseases of the Nerves and Special Senses; 69 or 8.6% from Circulatory Diseases; 110 or 13.7% from Respiratory Diseases; 168 or 21% from Digestive Diseases; 82 or 10.3% from Genito-Urinary Diseases; 11 or 1.4% from Skin Diseases; and 2 persons were found suffering, 1 from Syphilis, and 1 from Gonorrhea. 13 persons, or 1.6% out of the 800, were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the Lungs in some of its stages. If we compute the percentage of those found suffering from Tuberculosis for the number of persons found in the trade, we should be forced to the conclusion that there are at present from eight to nine hundred cloakmakers in our eighteen hundred shops suffering from some form of pulmonary tuberculosis.

During the first two years the scope of the work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control was limited to the sanitary improvement of the physical conditions under which workers
are employed in the trade. It is at present proposed to broaden the scope of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control so as to include the improvement of the health of the workers, and the eradication of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases from the industry. This is a big problem and will need thorough preparation before it is undertaken.

The facts must first be ascertained. A thorough medical inspection of the workers in the trade must first be made. The number of persons suffering from tuberculosis and other infectious diseases must be definitely determined. When this is accomplished it will be possible to decide whether the control and elimination of disease is possible, and also whether a system of industrial insurance and control of diseases by the industry can be inaugurated by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

In order, however, to be able to control disease within the industry, it is absolutely imperative to prevent the further influx of diseased persons into the industry. Hence, it is absolutely necessary for the Union to prevent the endangering of its members by diseased new-comers. This can only be done by a rigid and thorough preliminary physical examination of all applicants to the Union and to the shops in the industry.

The scope, therefore, of the future work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control is very broad, and the prospects of usefulness very bright. Unique as was the organization of this democratic institution, and successful and useful as was the work accomplished by this Board during the last two years, the work of the future presents wider aspects and still greater usefulness.

American Federation of Labor and the Buck's Stove and Range Company

801-809 G St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1912.

JOHN A. DYCHE

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is but fair to the present management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company that all organized labor and friends of organized labor be fully advised that in the contempt proceedings instituted in Judge Wright's court of the Supreme Court of the District of Colum-

bia that the Buck's Stove and Range Company was in no way a party thereto, that these proceedings were instituted by Justice Wright, that the Company desired but could do nothing to prevent it, and that in the appeal which has been taken from Justice Wright's decision to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia the Buck's Stove and Range Company is in no wise a party thereto.

All differences between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor have been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow trade unionists and friends should in every way possible, show by their patronage and encouragement that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proven our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from the attacks of our opponents, so must we show ourselves ready to assist our friends.

No matter what the outcome may be in connection with the case now pending in the District Court of Appeals, Labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Justice and right demand that all be informed that the Buck's Stove and Range Company is entitled to the encouragement and patronage of all Labor's friends and sympathizers.

Please give all possible publicity in every way to Labor's present friendly relations with this Company.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.
Our Discontented Elements

The discontented elements in our Organization may be divided into two classes: the Progressive element which thinks that the Union has not done enough for them, and the reactionary element, which thinks that the Union has done too much for them. This second element consists of people who hanker after the time when they could work the seven days of the week, when the hours of labor were unlimited, when they could take work home with as many helpers as they wished. To our mind it is the last reactionary element which is the most difficult element to deal with. From the progressive or revolutionary element the Union has nothing to fear. The laboring class today is probably more discontented than the same class was 100 years ago when the conditions were infinitely worse. Discontent is a sign of progress. However discontented the progressive elements of this country may be with things as they are, none of them would dream of going back to the old conditions. The real weakness of our Organization arises rather from the reactionary element in our midst. Happily, however, this reactionary element is dying out and the progressive element is in the ascendant. Their discontent instead of being a source of weakness is, we believe, on the contrary, a source of strength to the Organization. While it is true they are at times pressing upon the leaders to get things which are impossible to be achieved for the moment, they are, however, the real bulwark which defends the
Union against the reactionary element, that, for the sake of a bundle or any momentary advantage to themselves, will give up to the employers all the benefits they have gained within the past two years.

One of the difficulties we had experienced in the past in organizing the workers of our trade was that our people insisted upon either getting everything they desired in a union shop, or no union shop at all. And since it is impossible to achieve all that we want, the best we can get is some kind of a suitable compromise for which our people would not stand. The result was that in the past we got nothing. The success of our Organization is due largely to the fact that at our last General Strike our people were wise enough to accept what we considered to be a suitable compromise, with the result that after two years the Organization is much stronger, and on a more solid footing than it has been two years ago. Our success in the future will largely depend upon our ability to accept a part of what we demand and keep on clamoring for more. Lately we have heard among our ranks the old story of either "everything or nothing" revived. We have been told lately that unless the union will get all that is coming to us, that unless we will stop all the leakages in the Protocol, the union will remain a "comedy and a fraud." Now we have pointed out on several occasions the danger of urging upon what is physically impossible to get. It has been our weakness in the past to promise our people more than it was possible to get for them. At this juncture an agitation is being carried on in a certain quarter that the union must stop all possible leakages, otherwise it is not worth having. This is a pernicious and dangerous form of agitation and if successful will lead to the destruction of the Union. Especially in a trade like ours, with such a huge immigration, with so many garment workers outside of it, working under much inferior conditions, there are bound to be leakages of either one form or another. The best we can do is simply to patch up matters and before we succeed in patching up one thing there are leakages somewhere else. In a trade where such constant changes take place, the best we can do is to be efficient patchers. But to carry on an agitation amongst our people, that unless we can stop all leakages the union is worthless, is practically the worst thing which can be done, especially when this agitation is carried on by responsible officers of the Union.

The trouble we have had with our people in the past is because they underestimated the forces of unionism. It was hard for us to convince them that a Union can really improve their conditions. And now that we have a powerful Organization, it is important that our people should not overestimate the forces of unionism and try to get something which our union, however strong it may be, cannot give them. Especially must we be careful not to promise something which we are not sure we cannot accomplish.

The man or woman who will go to work in a place where the union has called a strike is known as a strike-breaker, and unionists are inclined to give people with such anti-social instincts no quarter. There is to my mind a more dangerous element to unionism and that is the man or woman who will go out on strike contrary to the laws and orders
of the Organization. Such people are much more dangerous to an organization than the strike-breaker. They are all the more dangerous, because in most cases, unlike the scab, they are guided by a much purer and better motive, but nevertheless they are dangerous to the Union and because of that their danger to the Organization is all the greater, and because the danger of the Union breaker is much greater than the strike breaker, it is the business of the Organization to deal with them just as sternly, if not more so, than with any strike breaker.

We believe that if in the past the Executive members of our various locals would have taken a sterner attitude to those union breakers, if the Executive officers would have made the rank and file of our members feel that discipline is the soul of the Organization, if on previous occasions they would not have been carried away by emotionalism and sentiment for such union breakers, if they would have done their utmost to realize that there is no place in our Organization for people who willfully and deliberately violate the laws of our International Union and go out on unauthorized strikes, whatever their motives, we would not have had this spectacle of mutiny at Stratten's shop where over 200 people are now defying the Organization. We hope that out of this evil good will come, and that the rank and file will begin to realize that we are no shop unions but one union and that the will of the union must be supreme.

All the political parties in the present campaign are making claims to special sensitiveness in regard to the sufferings of the working woman. All are making large promises as to what they will do for the "poor working girl." Is it not enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the seven million working women and the other millions of women who are wives, sisters and mothers of working men? Why do women always have to have things done for them? What's the matter with the working women getting busy and doing a few things for themselves? What's the matter with the "poor downtrodden working women" deciding not to be "poor" and "downtrodden" any longer? Why should they always be spoken of in the same tone as we speak of imbeciles and infants, as though someone had to charitably do things for them, as though they were incapable of attending to their own affairs?

Working women have the same right as men to organize in unions and better their conditions. Why do they not do it and take themselves off the lists of "dependents?"

Working women have the same moral right as men to the political ballot. Why do they not organize and demand the vote?

Every modern woman must feel the greatest humiliation while in every State and City throughout this great land of "independence" these condescending promises are being made by politicians to benevolently do things for the poor, helpless, working woman. The woman who works is the only woman thoroughly entitled to respect. Has she no self-respect, that she can sit in apathy while she is treated all over the nation as an incompetent ward of society? Wake up working women of America! Lift up your heads. Speak up for your own rights. The Lord helps those who help themselves. Through your trade union and your political ballot you can make yourselves equals of men, and shake off the stigma of dependence upon benevolence and special legislation.
Massachusetts Takes to Boycotting

The law recently passed in Massachusetts authorizing a Minimum Wage Commission carries no mandatory clause, but relies upon Public opinion to back up the findings and recommendations of the Commission. And the astounding feature of the bill which now will go into effect is that it contains a clause which to the common or garden variety of mind looks like a State Boycott. It decrees that "the names of employers who refuse to accept the recommendation of the Commission shall be published in at least four newspapers in each county of the Commonwealth in type not smaller than that in which ordinary news is printed."

Now when organized labor has endeavored to publish and circulate an "unfair" list there has always been a horrified protest from the press, pulpit and the public generally. The Hatters' Boycott case has just been decided against them and the Union fined $240,000.00 and $10,000.00 costs under the Sherman Law. And the President and other officers of the A. F. of L. prosecuted by law and convicted of the crime of boycotting, are still in the shadow of prison for doing what staid, moral old Massachusetts has now instituted as a State proceeding! When the "perfect ladies" of Chicago, backed by the Bishop, instituted a boycott against retail stores which refused to give half holidays on Summer Saturdays, it was looked upon as a highly commendable move. When the Clergy of Ohio and other States organize a permanent boycott against the saloons of their States, the Church women have prayer meetings to ask God's blessing on the noble work, and all the "pillars of Society applaud." When straight-laced puritan old Massachusetts decrees a public "unfair list" the entire country approves. But when union labor uses that means of allying the public with their movement against industrial inhumanities, union labor is yanked into Court and sentenced to fines and jail terms. Is it not time to ask why this is thus and to change the "thusness"?

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Re Article XII, Section 14.

TO ALL AFFILIATED LOCALS:

Greetings:

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Quarterly Report for the quarter ending September together with the Green Sheets are due. Will you please forward the same not later than October 30th. Should you fail to comply with this request your local will be liable to a fine of $5.00 in accordance with Article XII, Section 14, of the Constitution.

You will also please take notice that in accordance with the revised Section 4, Article XII, the "Financial Secretary of a Local Union shall immediately after the first meeting of each month fill out the monthly report blank issued by the General Secretary-Treasurer and forward the same together with the duplicate Green Sheets." This amendment goes into effect beginning with the month of October; you will therefore please forward the monthly report, together with the green sheets at the end of this month. Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. DYCHE,

General Secretary-Treasurer
Monthly Bulletin of Stirring Events.

Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 25

The agitation in the Waist Trade has reached its culminating point on October 14th, when crowded meetings were held in various parts of the city. Arlington Hall, downtown, Terrace Hall, uptown, New Plaza Hall, Brooklyn, and Independence Hall, Brownsville, were filled with enthusiastic Waist and Dress Makers who listened to the message of unionism brought to them by Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the A. F. of L., Morris Winchefsky, the Financial Secretary, and Ab. Baroff, General Manager of Local No. 25. Jacob Panken, the attorney for the Union, Ab. Rosenberg, International President, I. Eigenschmaan of the Forward, I. Weinstein of the United Hebrew Trades, Jesse Cohen of Local No. 10 and a number of other speakers.

Ever since the Toronto Convention endorsed a general strike the Local officers have been busy conducting an extensive agitation and educational campaign among the workers in the trade. It is expected that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will take official cognizance of this movement for the uplift of some 30,000 workers, among whom young girls of tender age predominate. One of the educational means employed by the Local is a weekly Bulletin, The Waist and Dress Maker, issued in English, Yiddish and Italian.

The employers, through different sources, learnt of the Union's weakness and started to play the well-known game. They proclaimed in the shops and in the press that they would not deal with the Union again. In other words, they declared war with Local No. 38. This announcement was naturally received with regret by our members, as they could not accustom themselves to work under conditions that had been abolished by the Union a year ago. As there was very little work in the trade, the Union did not trouble about these threats, but the matter, however, became serious when the busy season started and employers began engaging the help they required by advertising that only those who were willing to work under non-union conditions need apply.

These advertisements took our members by surprise, not only those who were still loyal to the Union, but also those who had dropped out. They all rushed to the office to consult the officers how to act under the circumstances. The answer given them was to accept the position, without question as to conditions for the present, and to be ready at the call of the Union, when it should find the proper moment to act, in order to hold what had been gained the year before. This more or less satisfied the men for a while. We filled the shops of those employers who had declared war with the Union with our best men and waited for the proper time to give the employers a lesson and let them feel again the strength of the organization.

In the meantime mass meetings were called to ascertain the sentiment of the members regarding the threats made by the employers. These meetings were crowded and great enthusiasm was manifested. The speakers were much applauded and especially so, when the words "union shop," or "continuation of week work," were mentioned. Credit is due to both Brother Mitchell and Brother Lefkowitz, Vice Presidents of the International Union, for the very active part they took at these meetings and in the affairs of the Local generally.

The employers were disappointed in many ways. First, those employees who a few days before had agreed to work in an open shop, broke these agreements, and secondly, the International Union gave the Local their assistance and pledged themselves to aid us in every way so as not to lose what had been
accomplished the previous year. The Committees in charge of the Local were strongly of the opinion that Local No. 38 could not afford to allow the employers to force its members back to the old-time slavery. The members could not stand for this. When these facts were brought to the notice of the employers they began to consider the matter in a different light and to consult the officers of the Local with regard to an agreement, in order to settle all difficulties before the busy season started. As the agreement did not call for any extraordinary demands many of the employers settled without any difficulty. Some of the largest houses in the trade who said they would not deal with the Union in any way, changed their minds when the people in their shops walked out on strike. Up to the present we have succeeded in settling with these houses within a day or two after the men went on strike. But the most important victory gained was when one of the largest houses in the trade, Miss Larkin, who had been at war with the Union for the past ten months, was organized after much effort on the part of our Italian Organizer, Brother Chiantella. The surprise of the employer was great when all the men left the shop at a signal from the union. At present the shop is conducted under union conditions.

All these facts were taken into consideration by the workers and they have renewed their interest in Union affairs and men of a number of unorganized shops called at the office asking for our assistance in organizing their places.

And so Local No. 38 is again in a normal state; new members are initiated daily and the finances are in splendid condition. The members are more willing to be guided by the Committee in charge as well as the General Officers. All questions in the interests of the Union are considered in a logical manner.

The next step is to establish proper union relations amongst the members in the different shops and when we have succeeded in this we can say that we have truly gained a great victory. Local No. 38 will in a very short time be one of the best organized locals of the International Union.

JACOB L. BANACH,
Secretary, Local No. 38.


The Cloak and Skirtmakers' Union, Local No. 2, has issued its 6th annual financial statement ending Sept., 1912. The items of receipts and expenditures are as follows:

**RECEIPTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Due Stamps</td>
<td>$2,001.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Initiation Fees</td>
<td>516.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From General Assessments</td>
<td>834.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donated by International Union</td>
<td>2,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refunded by International Union for expenses incurred in Cleveland Strike</td>
<td>383.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawn from Bank</td>
<td>200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Relief Fund</td>
<td>316.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>185.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receipts by House Committee</td>
<td>184.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fines</td>
<td>60.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution Books</td>
<td>89.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Expenses</td>
<td>77.00</td>
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</table>

Total RECEIPTS: $7,855.00

Balance at beginning of year: 7,220.14

**EXPENDITURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strike Benefit</td>
<td>$609.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strike and Court Expenses</td>
<td>4,991.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>2,430.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sick Benefit</td>
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<td>House Committee</td>
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<td>General Assessments</td>
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<td>Bank Deposit</td>
<td>500.00</td>
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<td>Joint Board--Per Capita</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention Expenses</td>
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<td>Relief Committee</td>
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<td>Donations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive Board &amp; Relief Expenses</td>
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<td>I. L. G. W. U. for Due Stamps</td>
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<td>Medical Fees</td>
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<td>Books</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central and Federated Bodies</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Post and Ladies' Gar. Worker.</td>
<td>141.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Expenses</td>
<td>331.55</td>
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</table>

Total EXPENDITURES: $20,135.65

Balance in various Banks and in hand: $2,646.12

Examined by Mayer & Schectman, Public Accountants, for the six months beginning October, 1911, and ending March, 1912.
Examined by L. Scheindelman, Morris Rodbil, Sam Feffer, M. Grishkan, and Max Levy for the quarter April to June, 1912.

Examined by A. Alterman, L. Scheindelman, M. Rodbil, H. Gross, and I. Apple for quarter July to September, 1912.

M. SANDLER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Buffalo, N. Y., Reports Victory

Secretary A. Madow of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 90, writes:

The strike of Ladies' Garment Workers in this city has been a complete success.

On June 26th our Executive Board met and discussed the condition of the trade and decided to call single strikes in all the best organized shops. This decision was reported to the Trades and Labor Council and Brother John Coleman, their business agent, was instructed by the council to help us in our struggle. Let me here, on behalf of our Local Union, heartily thank Brother Coleman for his valuable assistance. He attended all our meetings and obtained for us financial aid from Buffalo local Unions.

The strike is now over. The employers have signed agreements granting an increase of 20 per cent, in wages and 50 hours work a week. Both parties are satisfied with the practical outcome of the dispute and with the provision of the agreement. The employers believe they will be benefited in being able to get their work done on time and the employees with their gain of better conditions.

Now that we are able to review the situation calmly we realize that our victory is to a large extent due to the financial and moral help that has come from the outside. Had we relied on our own powers we could never have won the strike.

Apart from a few active members, the strikers mostly had no knowledge of unionism. Therefore we value highly the assistance of the General Office in sending Brother Israel S. Feit to take charge of our affairs and for coming to our assistance financially with $100.00. Other locals of the International Union contributed $73.00, while the Unions of Buffalo contributed $107.30, making a total of $187.30. The financial aid and the personal services and advice freely given us by the International Union and the Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, all contributed to our success. Below is a list of Unions and locals that contributed to our strike fund. On behalf of Local No. 90 I wish to extend to every one of them our sincere gratitude.

Donations by Buffalo Organizations

Workingmen's Circle Branch $3.00
Painters' Union, Local No. 43 25.00
Industrial Workers of the World 10.00
Journeymen Horseshoers', Local No. 23 10.00
Journeymen Bakers', Local No. 66 10.00
Press Feeders' Union, Local No. 15 10.00
Steel Metal Workers 5.00
Beer Drivers' Union 10.00
Moulders' Union 2.00
Industrial Workers of the World 7.30
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers 10.00
Association of Machinists 5.00

Total $107.30

Donations by Locals Affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U.

General Office $100.00
Local No. 2 of Philadelphia 5.00
Local No. 4 of Baltimore 20.00
Local No. 10 of New York City 24.00
Local No. 17 of New York City 5.00
Local No. 21 of Newark, N. J. 5.00
Local No. 38 of New York City 15.00
Joint Board of Cincinnati 5.00
Local No. 48 of Cleveland, O. 5.00
Local No. 72 of Brownsville, N. Y. 2.00
Local No. 85 of Cincinnati, O. 5.00
Local No. 67 of Toledo, Ohio 5.00
Local No. 13 of Montreal, Canada 10.00
Local No. 12 of Boston, Mass. 5.00

Total $193.99

Total $301.29

Cleveland, Ohio

The Joint Board of Cleveland has passed the following resolution:

Whereas, by the decease of our loyal brother, Michael Sherer, a member of Local No. 26, not only the Local Union but those who were nearest and dearest to him, have sustained a great loss; be it

Resolved, that we go on record deeply regretting his removal from our midst. It is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that he was worthy of our esteem; and, be it further

Resolved, to assist financially and otherwise the family of our departed brother and make
them as comfortable as possible; and, be it also
Resolved, that as a sign of our mourning for him the charters of our five locals be draped for sixty days and that a copy of this resolution of sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the bereaved family and to the Ladies' Garment Worker for publication.

H. BERKOWITZ, Secretary,
Joint Board of Cleveland.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Charles Fromer has given a good account of himself as 'business manager of the Cincinnati locals. This is evident from the following official expression of thanks:

"We, the undersigned, desire to express our thanks to Charles H. Fromer as a mark of our appreciation of his work for our locals during the time he has acted as our business agent. At our regular meeting the following resolution has been unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Brother Fromer has devoted himself with zeal and energy to the upbuilding of our four locals; and

"Whereas, a great improvement has taken place in the condition of these locals, both morally and financially, largely as a result of his untiring labors; be it

Resolved, to appoint him for a second term with a raise in salary.

"For the Joint Board of Cincinnati Locals

"AB. GRUBAN, Chairman,

"EMMA BETZ, Secretary."

Reports of Organizers

Chicago, Ill.

General Organizer S. Polakoff writes:
"With the advent of the season the strikers of Local No. 71 are quickly finding employment in other union shops, while a vigilance committee is on picket duty in the shops affected by the strike.

"There was a strong desire on the part of the members to declare a general strike embracing the whole trade. But this was considered inopportune by the General Executive Board and the Local Executive has recognized the wisdom of this prudent counsel.

A special meeting of members is to decide upon the raising of dues in accordance with the notice by the General Office. It is expected that the dues will be high enough to cover the payment of strike and sick benefit and obtaining a free copy of the New Post and the Ladies' Garment Worker.

The following locals have contributed to the strike fund: Locals 1, 9, 11, 23 and 35 have sent remittances amounting in all to $190.00. There was also remitted to General Office for Local No. 71:

Local No. 10, $24.99; Local No. 20, $5.00; Local No. 100, $3.00; donated by the General Office, $1,000.00.

On behalf of Local No. 71 I thank all these donors for their assistance.

In order to tackle the problem of organizing the cloakmakers a vigorous organization committee has been appointed by Local No. 44 and district shop meetings are to be held. Of course, the employers are trying to prevent this by keeping the employees on imaginary and gratuitous overtime in the shops until 9 P. M. But we are determined to frustrate their devices.

We contemplate inviting Meyer London to pay a visit to Chicago soon after the election. We believe that our future congressman London will breathe new life into the dry bones of the Chicago Cloakmakers.

A successful mass meeting for operators and trimmers was held here on October 17th, at the Palace Theatre Building. The meeting was addressed by Miss Gertrude Barnum, Miss Josephine Casey, M. Seskind and myself.

St. Louis, Mo.

Continuing his report Vice-President Polakoff informs us having visited St. Louis where he addressed a mass meeting. The situation there is not very encouraging, but Local No. 78, Cloakmakers, and Local No. 105, Ladies' Custom Tailors, are alive and kicking. Praise is due to Brother Sam Glassman, the chairman of Local No. 78, Brother P. Petchersky, the secretary, and sisters Greenberg for their courage and persistence in keeping up the union in spite of untoward circumstances. The mass meeting has brought
many new recruits to the organized ranks, and this despite an attempt by the employers to prevent the distribution of handbills. After returning to Chicago, Vice-President Polakoff has received very encouraging letters from the secretaries of the St. Louis locals, telling him of a perceptible awakening among the workers in St. Louis and of a considerable increase in the collection of dues.

Local No. 105 had a shop strike in one of the firms, but as the employers' offer of a settlement was considered unsatisfactory the employees, in order not to lose their season, had found work elsewhere, while the employer whose shop is affected is being starved out, as he can find no work hands.

ORGANIZER I. S. FEIT'S REPORT

At the last quarterly meeting I was appointed on a Committee with Brother A. Mitchell to investigate the shops in which members of Local No. 17 are employed, in order to be able to adjust the jurisdictional dispute between locals belonging to the Joint Board of New York, and Local No. 12, in accordance with the decision of the last convention.

Before I had a chance to complete this work, President Rosenberg directed me to proceed at once to Buffalo to take charge of the General Strike of the Ladies' Tailors. I will therefore report the result of my investigation at the next quarterly meeting.

At the time the Buffalo ladies' garment workers presented their demands their employers refused to accede to them, and a general strike was called. The strike lasted 5 weeks and resulted in victory for the workers. They gained an increase of 3 to 4 dollars in wages per week and a reduction of hours from 54 to 50 a week, time and a half for overtime and legal holidays to be observed and paid for.

The strike proved conclusively how utterly mistaken are those locals and members who believe that local unions need no money in their treasury.

If Local No. 99 had a good treasury of its own, their demands would have been granted without a strike. But their employers knew their poor financial condition, so they threatened to starve them out. But thanks to the support of the International Union and some of the locals the strike was won. This should serve as a lesson and a warning to other small locals.

Once more the necessity for raising the per capita to enable the International Union to pay strike benefits is shown to be absolutely indispensable. If this is not speedily carried out the small locals run the risk of being wiped out of existence.

ISRAEL S. FEIT, 6th Vice-President.

ORGANIZER ELSTEIN'S REPORT

The main obstacle among our large locals in New York I found to be the lack of trained and influential leadership. Mass meetings and Executive meetings of these locals are very often conducted in a manner showing want of knowledge of trade union practice and lack of guidance on the part of the leaders. Mass meetings are called in the largest halls and no agenda or chairman is provided, speakers being selected without thought as to their ability to explain the actual situation. At the Executive Board meetings there is lacking the respect for one another and for the higher officers. The situation is not very serious and no drastic measures are necessary to change it, but attention must be given to the faults, with a view of removing them.

The situation regarding Local No. 38 is improving. Since the strike of September, 1912, the Local has been losing control of its organized shops in Brooklyn, Harlem and the Bronx, especially so in Brooklyn, and the Local was compelled to give up jurisdiction over Brooklyn to Local No. 22. My impression is that since the Madame Thurn case the local has been losing ground, but the work of the committee has now brought much improvement.

As to the standing of Local No. 25, the situation in the Waist trade is such that a strike not be called at the beginning of the new year, Local No. 25 will lose its membership.

In order to agitate for a strike the Local needs and should receive the very best support of the International Union. For the next six months the local must carry on strong agitation and this agitation should be conducted by both the local and the International Union.

The slack season is a very dangerous time for Unions composed of women. Women, as a rule, change their occupations often and when the Summer months come many thousands of them leave the shops and the union
conditions kept up at one season become lost in the next and the unionizing of the trade becomes a problem at every Fall or Winter season.

I next desire to draw your attention to Locals 41, 50, 62 and 72. The first three are composed mostly of girls, and as far as the condition of their trade is concerned each needs a General strike to improve working conditions. Local No. 41 is pretty strong in Brooklyn. It has all the contracting shops organized in Brownsville, but the Local is weak in New York City, where about 6,000 people are employed by manufacturers and contractors. The members of this Local have gained union conditions and it is this which keeps them in the Union. The Local needs the assistance of the International Union to carry on an agitation for a General strike in Greater New York. Large masses of workers cannot be moved to demand better conditions without a general strike. All this equally applies to the Dress Makers, Local No. 50, in which trade about 20,000 people are employed.

Local No. 62 has, during the past two years, agitated for a General Strike, and I am convinced that this agitation has done so much good that the girls will gladly respond to the call for a strike. Local No. 62 has only a few hundred members and these are working in union shops. The union conditions were gained by the Local from the employers through fear of a General Strike and are maintained under union control by the agitation for a strike.

In my opinion the agitation in the trades alluded to should be started at once, and the waist makers and White Goods Workers called out as soon as the time is ripe for it. Local No. 72, which has now assumed the responsibility of organizing the Ladies' Tailors of Brooklyn, also needs the assistance of the I. L. G. W. U., as the work will require larger means than the Local can afford at present.

No city or class of people would give the International Union better results than money spent on the women workers in these industries in Greater New York. Local No. 25 needs at least about $75.00 a week from the International to conduct its organizing campaign for the next five months. A similar sum is needed by Locals 41, 50, 62 and 72. To Local No. 25 this sum should be given in payment of bills for organizing purposes and to the others the amount should be given under my management, and on condition that for the next five months each Local will help to pay half the expense for organizing work. This will stimulate the locals to self effort and better results will be accomplished. My recommendations would meet with the approval of the locals.

My opinion is that New York City must be organized first if the International Union is to meet with success. Organizing work among the girls in any other city will not give a tenth part of the results. The International Union has often employed women organizers outside of New York. Two organizers involve the International Union in an expense of about $100.00 a week and I am certain that in two years they will not bring to our International Union the results that a similar expense would give us in this city. It seems to me that when an International Union can afford to keep organizers outside of this city at an expense of over $40.00 a week and personal expenses, it ought to do a little more for New York. For the next six months we need no men and women organizers here. We need money and we need to spend it in a manner that will make the locals do good work. Any other form of help to these locals would be a waste of energy. For New York another man or woman organizer (Yiddish, English or Italian) may be necessary in a short time, who should be selected either by Local No. 25 or by the International Union from active members in New York.

Regarding our Official Journal, the "Ladies' Garment Worker," its literary make-up very favorably compares with any other monthly Yiddish or English magazine of its size. The Journal is highly interesting and useful for trade unionists. Its circulation also is comparatively good. But the most urgent need of the hour is to increase the circulation. We must strive to find 10,000 more readers within the next six months or so. Therefore I advise that the Journal should be sent free to every member who applies for it on a special blank. This does not mean to force it upon unwilling minds, but to give it only to those members who apply for it.

To meet the additional expense I would suggest that we ask the Locals to pay us 25 cents for every new member, so as to help defray the cost of mailing.

So far as the amalgamation of publications is concerned, if this could be carried out there is no doubt that the Joint Board would gain by the change. By the amalgamation we could get a better figure from the printers.
saving at least $50.00 per week. The postage, mailing and management would also cost less and would be divided proportionately for each issue. In moral effectiveness the gain would be inestimable. When the principle of amalgamation is accepted, we will then have to elect a Joint Committee of the Joint Board and of the General Executive Board, to form what is called a “Verwaltungsgrath.” This “Verwaltungsgrath” to be elected for six months with full power to appoint a Board of Editors, composed of two or three writers, each one of them to be responsible for some part of the literary work and one of them acting as Editor in Chief. These would naturally represent the ideas and policies of the Union and not their own as is now the case.

Respectfully submitted,

S. ELSTEIN.

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

IF NOT? WHY NOT?

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

MEAT CUTTERS' AND BUTCHERS WORKMEN OF NORTH AMERICA

This is a fac-simile of the Butchers' Official Union Card. This card is found in markets employing only union butchers. Where you find it displayed it means that the members waiting upon you are not only union men, but mechanics knowing every detail of the business, and whether the meats they serve are healthful or unhealthful. Hence for sanitary reasons alone it is advisable that you trade in no market where the union-shop card is not displayed.
רמשר תיביטם יגוזה קמא
ו.ה.ב. 5.א.
ונעשנו עשה ייבי פלאטעיטא ווא כנעט.
ונעשנו עשה ייבי פלאטעיטא ווא כנעט.
ונעשנו עשה ייבי פלאטעיטא ווא כנעט.
ונעשנו עשה ייבי פלאטעיטא ווא כנעט.
ודע לילות נאמרים departamento

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אלו הגרידא הים א כלול עניבויים


typw* tsaj?

אידליבונג ואו סנכיאג 38, ל"ה"מ מיסקטה ניצקול

مية איניטיו ממכסה דארו, וצל קפלא

שע איה נע גורש ברגנילנגן, ד"הֶה

ושג איניטיו ממכסה דארו, וצל קפלא

ואיינטוע ממעגו משוגר נהגון, ד"הֶה

וה ישיב יוצר של רעש וظاهرة, ד"הֶה

וה ישיב יוצר של רעש וظاهرة, ד"הֶה

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וה ישיב יוצר של רעש וظاهرة, Д"е"е

וה ישיב יוצר של רעש וظاهرة, Д"е"е

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וה ישיב יוצר של רעש וظاهرة, Д"е"е
והים הימיים האקולוגיים בראשון

לא מעולם נתון קיומם של ים סוף,
שהם יולי אקולוגיים ידועים, בודדים זה מזה. לא ניתן למצוא מעמדו בשום מקום.

אך, האוקיינוס הוא מקום שבו ניתן למצוא ים סוף, בין אם בים סוף או

אין ים סוף..waitKeyו, ים סוף, ים סוף, ים סוף.

לא ניתן לחפש מעמדו בשום מקום.heckו, ים סוף, ים סוף, ים סוף.

אין ים סוף.heckו, ים סוף, ים סוף, ים סוף.

אין ים סוף.heckו, ים סוף, ים סוף, ים סוף.

אין ים סוף.heckו, ים סוף, ים סוף, ים סוף.

אין ים סוף.heckו, ים סוף, ים סוף, ים סוף.
עוצב היילנד (אוסף): אונקלן, הסטנדארד, הבולטניר, תונייט, וינגר, ועוד

ארטיסט פלד (אוסף): שטרופל, מלכטר, רוברטס, ריצ'י, סטנדארד, צ'ימברס, וינגר, ועוד

ד"ר רוטר בל על בס网通ינך, מלכטר, הסטנדארד, ריצ'י, כתבנים, וינגר, ועוד.
אין לי ידיעה על התוכן המוצג בהתוכן המוצג בתמונה, אין לי יכולת לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בז `'ה çıkית תמציתו".
łużeńcy, ludzie, którzy pracują na zatrzaskach lub innych urządzeniach elektronicznych, mogą doświadczać nieszczerości ibebrem, które mogą wpływać na ich zdrowie psychiczne. Jednakże, jeśli zdrowie psychiczne staje się dla nich przyczyną problemów, mogą skorzystać z pomocy psychologa lub konsultanta zdrowotnego. Właściwe podejście do psychologii zdrowotnej jest kluczowe, aby zapewnić, że ludzie mogą skutecznie zarządzać danym problemem. Zdrowe życie psychiczne jest ważnym elementem zdrowego życia, a skuteczne zarządzanie problemami zdrowotnymi pomaga w minimalizacji wpływu obu aspektów na zdrowie i dobrobyt osób.
曼哈顿计划 提出 方 向 安德鲁・范德瓦尔

23

כ猕 2 EncodingException אוurer ר"כ 3000

המכסןילע מיסיון פון דר אנדרטיזיוסיאנלי

לעוקופמי בטור

כ猕 2 EncodingException אוurer ר"כ 3000

המכסןילע מיסיון פון דר אנדרטיזיוסיאנלי

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כ猕 2 EncodingException אוurer ר"כ 3000

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כ猕 2 EncodingException אוurer ר"כ 3000

המכסןילע מיסיון פון דר אנדרטיזיוסיאנלי

לעוקופמי בטור

כ猕 2 EncodingException אוurer ר"כ 3000

המכסןילע מיסיון פון Др Андрье-Зиньонели
יד כלף וריקון וקן המקור ליבט

יד כלף וריקון וקן המקור ליבט

יד כלף וריקון וקן המקור ליבט
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي المنشور في الصورة. إذا كنت بحاجة إلى مساعدة في شيء آخر، فأخبرني بذلك!
וער לי ידיד וראָתָנה סֵלָה, אָלוּרָה, אָלוּרָה, יָדָה, יָדָה.

ולכָנֵנוּ, וְאַפּוּרָה, אַפּוּרָה, וְאַפּוּרָה, יָדָה, יָדָה.

וְהָלָהוּתַה, אֶלֶּה אֱלֹהֵינוּ, אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֱלֹהִים, גֵּאוֹן וּמַגָּאוֹן.

וְאָמַר ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ לָרֵא, לָרֵא, לָרֵא, לָרֵא, לָרֵא.

וְלָכַּה אֱלֹהֵינוֹ, אֱלֹהֵינוֹ אֱלֹהִים, גֵּאוֹן וּמַגָּאוֹן.

וְאָמַר ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ לָרֵא, לָרֵא, לָרֵא, לָרֵא, לָרֵא.
דוא רעב סא אאוריבס פון מסקן ארביסטר

(ביימרואן על א דרשיה ויאל על פארק הנער)
דוע ליחד בכרעטנוג זורק

17

בצקיא ריע עד יינוס, ינמס ביכראה

הכל נבעו מתדא והטופ立て יריעה. והו, רעים

נעשות נייקות נתגונא, והוה רעים. רעים

לנעוריותו הנננ עניעא ונטמיקה. והו, רעים

וכו העבר. רעים מההפולנטים ונטמיקה, והו. רעים

הכל נבעו מתדא והטופ立て יריעה. והו, רעים

כשנעשה עניעא ונטמיקה. והו, רעים

םלועה צ'מברון והופללת aprenderジェネルית

אם, רעים Wohnberonen לנטמיקהית והופללת aprenderジェネルית

אם, רעים Wohnberonen לנטמיקהית והופלلت aprenderジェネルית

אם, רעים Wohnberonen לנטמיקהית והופללת aprenderジェネルית

אם, רעים Wohnberonen לנטמיקהית והופללת aprenderジェネルית

אם, רעים Wohnberonen לנטמיקהית והופהית aprenderジェネルית

אם, רעים Wohnberonen לנטמיקהית והופהית aprenderジェネルית

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אם, רעוע Wohnberonen לנטמיקהית והופהית aprenderジェネルית

אם, רעים Wohnberonen לנטמיקהית והופהית aprenderジェネルית

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אם, רעים Wohnberonen לנטמיקהית והופהית aprenderジェネルית
דר ליודס נאוסטנש מודיקל

לע חוסל ברה מותם שנות נפש
ולע זוז ל謀 עיתן דוע שנות נפש
לע חוסל ברה מותם שנות נפש
ולע זוז ל謀 עיתן דוע שנות נפש

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לע חוסל ברה מותם שנות נפש
ולע זוז ל謀 עיתן דוע שנותנ
:Object תיאור יצירתו לספר

1. המחבר

2. תוכן

3. סיכום

4. קשר

5. ציטוטים

6. תיעוד

7. ביבליוגרפיה

8. תומר

9. מהדורה

10. בחרה

11. ע国土资源

12. ע国土资源

13. ע国土资源

14. ע国土资源

15. ע国土资源

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דרק לייתם בשומענו והקרעו

דברי וייטל צאלו י xu הוא ששלא מפרשים

ואן כשאני רוצה פעולות

וכל אדם הופך תなお

והוא פועלים וなのに

והוא פועלים ו):

והוא פועלים ו):
adamente דרשה אינן בפרטים. דרש, פשוט לעבש את המקרא, מספר ספרים אשר יזמו מגוון ויותם קושי במגמות שונות. אם ניתן אף קרא קדש של ספרו, הוא יזמו לפי תורתו של הספר, ויתם כדי לשמש עבש בפרימיו של הספר. אם ניתן יזמו במספר ספרים, הוא יזמו לפי תורתו של הספר, ויתם כדי לשמש עבש בפרימיו של הספר. אם ניתן יזמו במספר ספרים, הוא יזמו לפי תורתו של הספר, ויתם כדי לשמש עבש בפרימיו של הספר. אם ניתן יזמו במספר ספרים, הוא יזמו לפי תורתו של הספר, ויתם כדי לשמש עבש בפרימיו של הספר.
ד"ע ורָכָא וְתַנְנִיּוּנָם אוֹיֵבָיָם: פִּילַקְסִיפִּים

בראשית א, י.1

יתרנו יאнат, ותעלו חיו, עד כנין
ונינו: אלו ייִיאַּדוּר,anza שלטנו.
אין פרשנות או תרגום לשפה אחרת

"אין פתרון אם ראה אנשיカラוסטר בוצע

מכתבה של א.א. סן-סנדה, יחידות

מ. ד. כֶּלֶּם
אני מצטער, לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בתוכן של התמונה.
עד ליוםVERNMENT יישים ושקים

עַד אֶלֶף וּסְתַוָּה עַד יֶשֶׂה והָאָרֶץ הִזָּה-

"עיין, והנייא הָאָרֶץ, שה就會 שָׂרִי לַיְּהוִי. אָלֶף וּסְתַוָּה, וְעַד יֶשֶׂה הָאָרֶץ הִזָּה-" (וַעֲקֻדֹת הַיָּמִים). 2

וַאֲלֹהַי הַיָּמִים, וָכְשֵׁר הָאָרֶץ הִזָּה... וְשָׂרִי לַיְּהוִי. אָלֶף וּסְתַוָּה, וְעַד יֶשֶׂה הָאָרֶץ הִזָּה..." (וַעֲקֻדֹת הַיָּמִים). 2
התהלה מיר דעם ננופיה פן איזוהי?
(א"ז הדשה יא"ו, בתש"ב י"כ)

מוז' א. לזרוביץ'
1912, נסיבות עבר

תל חסד ועופת נצחיות

איריס עופת

נסיבות עבר, 1912

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