The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 5, Issue 5

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)

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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 5, Issue 5

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

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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)
Contents:


Specialist: A Word to the Wise—Josephine Casey.


Conclusions and Recommendations of Wage Scale Board in Waist and Dress Industry—N. I. Stone.

Absurd Charge Against Cloakmakers' Officials—Appeal to Organized Labor.

Our Women Workers—Pauline M. Newman.

G. E. B. in Session.

Editorials, Etc.

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by
the
International
Ladies' Garment Workers Union

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

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

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

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

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

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

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless its bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.
CHAS. L. BAIN, Sec'y-Treas.

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.
Importance of a Strong Financial System

Special for the Ladies' Garment Worker

By JOHN P. FERRY.

(Editor of the Molders' Journal)

There are many factors which play an important part in the success or failure of a modern trade-union, because the conditions which it is forced to contend with, and the problems which confront it are more complex than ever before.

Years ago when industry was conducted on a comparatively small scale, with but few workmen employed by any single employer, and competition confined to a small territory, local trade-unions could accomplish results which at present would be impossible.

Today the industries have adopted the mass form of production, hundreds and thousands of wage earners being employed under one management; and because of our railway systems which furnish a transcontinental form of rapid transportation, the wage earners and employers of one state are in active competition with those of others a thousand or more miles away. To illustrate this let us take the case of the boot and shoe makers, who, when first organized, had but little competition with outside boot and shoe workers to contend with; a union in Boston, for instance, not being affected to any appreciable extent by the wages or conditions under which the Philadelphia boot and shoe makers worked. Modern industry, however, has revolutionized this condition and but a slight difference in wages or any other cost of production would allow the St. Louis or the Milwaukee boot and shoe manufacturers to underbid his New England competitor in the very city where his factory is located.

The same holds true in all of the industries outside of the building trades. Today we find the product of the ladies' garment factories of the different states for sale in the stores of any of our large cities. It is possible to buy in Cincinnati, for instance, ladies garments which were manufactured in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis, as well as those made in the local plants.

The ladies' garment workers, therefore, must at least have an organization as extensive as the points where the product of the group in one city comes into competition with the product of another locality where ladies' garments are made.

No argument is required today to prove the necessity of a national or international form of organization for the wage earners employed in a trade or industry. The real problem arises when the national or international union endeavor to adopt a policy for its administration so that the strength which it possesses, because of its members, can be made most effective. There are the present complex problems caused by modern methods of production and distribution and the keen competition between employers which comes with them, which must be considered in adopting the structure of the organization and the method of administering its affairs. In addition to a wise policy as incorporated in its constitution, there must be good discipline on the members' part, able and experienced officers to direct it, and the means which will enable these officers to apply the organization's strength to the relief and support of any district which becomes involved in a controversy with employers.

Our trade-union movement does not favor
strikes as a method of securing improved condition of labor. It is opposed to strikes and does all which it can to avoid them, but at times there is no other step which can be taken, and the wage earners must strike or submit to conditions which lower their standard of living. And then, wage earners may be locked out through the employers' effort to force some unfair condition upon them.

When a controversy occurs, numerical strength is not sufficient to secure victory, for one hundred or ten thousand strikers can be starved into submission as quickly as one, and each striker has a stomach which must be fed if life is to continue.

In addition to courage, determination, loyalty to the cause, and good discipline, there must also be the means for preventing starvation if strikes last over a few weeks are to be won. There must be financial strength sufficient to enable the union's national treasury to give relief to the strikers.

Napoleon Bonaparte, the greatest military genius of his day, said that "Armies travel on their stomachs," meaning that unless the commissary which fed the troops was ample enough to give each soldier all the food he required, armies would be unable to carry on their victorious campaigns.

The point is clear enough to be grasped without argument. Of what mine would a courageous, well-disciplined and well-officered army be if three days before it met the enemy, its food supply became completely exhausted, or if well-fed, what would occur if the ammunition ran short at a critical period of the battle, while the enemy was well supplied?

Two things are self-evident; an army must have back of it sufficient money to purchase all required food and ammunition, and there must be some practical method of seeing that the food and ammunition is properly distributed, so that every army corps, every regiment, company and individual soldier is adequately supplied. To do this the supplies must be at the disposal of the commander-in-chief and also the oversight of their distribution. What applies to armies, in this respect, applies with equal force to our trade-union movement.

Its history contains a record of many organizations whose struggles for industrial justice have met with defeat because at the critical moment the supplies became exhausted and the strikers were forced to surrender or starve.

There is one fact which seems to impress itself upon those who study the trade-union movement of this or any other country. The organizations with the best financial system are those who make the most progress, and who are the most successful in dealing with employers. The higher the dues paid by the members, the more rapidly are they able to improve the terms under which their labor is given to the employers. It will also be found that as soon as the membership of any organization discovers the necessity for higher dues, that about the same time they also discover the need of placing a large part of what they contribute into a general fund, the disposal of which is placed under the direction and control of the national union.

They do this for the purpose of bringing the organization's financial strength, as well as its members, to bear wherever its members are involved in a controversy with employers.

A few years ago the Typographical Union entered into a contest with the Typotheticon (the employers' organization) to secure an eight-hour day. The printers were entitled to an eight-hour day, just as much as other workmen, but they secured it because they made the proper effort and their example might well be followed by other trades.

Knowing that the employers would oppose the establishment of an eight-hour day, the union printers paid high dues and assessments, and instead of trying to accumulate local funds, they forwarded a very large portion of its money they contributed as dues and assessments to their international headquarters. This gave their officers, who occupied the same position as the official staff of an army, adequate supplies, and enabled them to forward the necessary support to the districts where it was required; this being something which would have been impossible if the larger portion of the funds had been held by the local unions in their property.

The printers had the proper idea. They had grasped the fact that the strength of their local unions did not depend so much upon the amount of their local funds as it did upon the financial resources of their International treasury.

Every striking printer knew that the treasury of his International Union was ample enough to pay him strike benefits and the fear of actual want, as the strike progressed, did not make itself manifest.

There was another feature in this centralization of funds which exerted a tremendous moral
MAY, 1914

The employers knew that it was there. They were aware they could not defeat the strikers through starvation or dire want. The knowledge that there was an ample treasury at the command of the International Union, was similar in its effect to the knowledge that a nation had an ample army and navy—well supplied with munitions of war would have upon the diplomat of another, when a question was under consideration between the two countries.

Had the moneys which the printers contributed to their organization remained, in most part, in the treasuries of the local unions as their property, the conditions would have been reversed. In many cities the strikers would not have been supported except through the means of irregular and unsatisfactory contributions from sister locals, and those having ample funds would not, nor could not know where to send contributions where they were the most needed or would do the most good. The employers would not have been as deeply impressed with the union’s solidarity and financial resources and reserves. It is unnecessary to call attention to similar illustrations supplied by many other organizations for the principle involved is the same. Like a sound business principle it always brings the same results under similar circumstances.

There is but one safe light to follow in dealing with practical questions—the light supplied by the lamp of experience. There can be no better guide for the trade-unions than their own experience and that of other organizations, particularly when these cover a period of years. Experience teaches us our mistakes and enables us to profit through the mistakes or success of others.

The question of high dues, and the system under which these are collected and controlled so that they will prove of greatest benefit to the membership and give the organization the most satisfactory results, is one of the great problems which every trade-union has had to contend with. Many financial systems have been adopted and applied, and we may differ as to which has produced the most satisfactory results. To say that any one of these is superior to all others would be an unwarranted assumption.

It is possible, however, to secure valuable knowledge by studying the financial system of an organization which has had many years experience, and perhaps the International Molders’ Union of North America supplies an example worthy of consideration. The union was organized on July 6, 1859, by fourteen local unions, each of which believed in its full local autonomy, that is the right to have complete control over all of its activities, the right to determine the dues its members would pay, the wages and hours of labor which would prevail, and whether or not there should be a strike, and all other matters of policy. Their idea of an international union was that of a federation of local self-governing bodies. They had not progressed far enough to grasp the fundamental truth that if strength was to be secured through a national union, it was far more important to consider the individuals as members of one united body rather than members of a local union. That if there was to be a united movement this could only come through national laws and national policies, created and confirmed to by the membership.

However, the members were to learn this lesson, though it took many years of bitter experience before they applied it. A brief description of the struggles they passed through in their efforts to work out a more practical financial system may be of some value to others, and it is only because of the belief that some benefit may be derived from a description of the financial system of the International Molders’ Union that this article is being written.

Originally the organization was, as previously stated, more in the nature of a federation, and to maintain its officers and create a fund which might be of assistance to local unions involved, it was provided that each local should pay the sum of ten dollars annually; and an additional ten dollars for every delegate to which it was entitled to send to the national convention. This amount was wholly inadequate to meet officers’ expenses, and the officers were unable to do anything of value for the organization except through such correspondence as they could carry on.

In 1863 the membership realized that, as then constituted, their International Union had no strength and practically no authority, and that something must be done to give it financial strength. At the convention of that year a change was made in the revenue. Local unions were instructed to pay five cents per capita monthly to the International Union, three dollars for every charter, ten cents for each union card issued and power was given to levy per capita assessments.
This was the first step in giving the International Union authority over the members of local unions, for the union cards were now supplied by the International Union instead of the local union, and in addition authority was given to levy assessments, this power having rested previously entirely in the hands of local unions. The new financial system did not prove satisfactory, for the per capita tax to the International Union was insufficient, and the levying of assessments proved most unsatisfactory both to the membership and as a means of securing a revenue which would enable the organization to give support to members involved in strikes.

Local unions continued to regulate the amount of dues which their members would pay, with the result that there was never any money in a number of local treasuries, and in others the money accumulated was frittered away in needless expenses, so that the funds were exhausted the second or third week of a strike.

In the late sixties a change was made in the revenue to the International Union; this being increased to a per capita tax of 25 cents per month. This did enable the organization to give greater financial support to members involved in strikes, but it proved far from enough to pay the constitutional strike benefits in those instances where strikes had been sanctioned by the International Executive Board. In fact, much of the time of the organization's conventions between 1868 and 1890 were given over to the claims of local unions for strike benefits to their members which the International Union had failed to pay, and which it had been unable to, because there were no funds in the treasury.

During this same period there had also been a rather lax discipline, unions going on strike contrary to the laws of the organization and the advice of their officers. For with their inability to pay strike benefits, the officers found it impossible to maintain the necessary discipline.

It is hardly necessary to add that the employers were well aware of both conditions, lax discipline and insufficient funds. In many instances the molders suffered defeat despite their heroic efforts, their self-sacrifice, loyalty to their organization and devotion to its principles. Though during this period the molders earned the reputation for being one of the most militant and aggressive groups of trade-unionists, ever ready to battle for their rights as they saw them, the membership of their organization was gradually reduced during the eighties and additional non-union foundries were in operation.

As union men they were in every respect as loyal and courageous as the membership today and they probably made greater sacrifices in behalf of their organization. Their difficulty lay not so much in the powerful organizations which the foundrymen had formed to oppose them, as in their weak financial system, and the degree of local autonomy in financial matters which the local unions retained. Every local union regulated the amount of dues paid by its members. Some paid sick and death benefits, or one of these, others none. A member, for years of a comparatively high dues union, forced to secure work under the jurisdiction of another union, was liable, if taken sick, to find that it paid no benefits, or if he died, his family would receive no death benefit, though for years the head of the family had been paying into the death benefit fund of another local union. In some respects when a member was going from one local to another, he was much in the position of a traveler who, passing from one country to another, found himself in contact with varying laws and customs to which he must conform or suffer the consequences.

As the result of improving trade conditions, the election of officers possessing more than ordinary ability, and some marked victories, the organization found its membership increasing in the later eighties, and when the delegates met for the 1890 convention, they were forced to take a careful account of stock and determine upon a policy which would enable the organization to avoid the mistakes of the past. They realized that if the molders' local unions were to have strength, this must come through the strength of the International Union. That if it was necessary for the local union to have jurisdiction over the foundries in each city or locality, it was equally essential that the International Union should have jurisdiction over all local unions and all members.

Experience has taught them that it was unsound and impractical to have one kind of law in one part of the country governing members and a different one in another, for while a molder was a member of a local union, this was only a matter of convenience to enable all the members in that city to transact their local affairs; the important fact to bear in mind being that he was a member of an International Union which was composed of all the
I may, 1914, and was created by them for the intellectual and collective benefit. Realizing these self-evident truths, they revolutionized the organization’s financial policy and greatly modified the degree of local autonomy which had previously existed. They held, and most properly so, that all members having equal rights, and obligations to each other, that all should pay the same dues and all be governed by the same laws, regardless of where they might be employed. Furthermore, that to assure a universal financial system the International Union should have complete oversight of the collecting of dues. The organization determined that no strikes should be sanctioned unless there was sufficient money in the International treasury, or a sufficient income to assure that strike benefits could be paid. Since 1890 members on strike have never failed to receive their strike benefits regularly and there have been no claims for unpaid benefits presented at subsequent conventions as had been the invariable rule previously.

As time passed the organization was confronted with an antagonistic, international association of foundrymen which was evidently determined to disrupt it. Many expensive strikes occurred and finally the membership determined to still further strengthen the International’s finances. At present each member pays forty cents in dues each week—twenty dollars and eighty cents per year. Of this amount eleven cents per week is retained by the local unions and twenty nine cents placed under the charge of the International Union. The sick benefit is $5.40 per week, the strike benefit $7.40 per week, and the death benefit graduated from one to two hundred dollars, an out of work benefit is also paid.

And now a word relative to results... In 1890 the organization was comparatively weak and did not receive the respectful consideration of a large majority of foundrymen. Members going on strike were never sure of receiving strike benefit, and, knowing this, many foundrymen would refuse to endeavor to reach settlements with the local unions. Wages were far from satisfactory and many harmful shop practices were in operation. The ten hour day prevailed generally.

Today this has changed. The organization has a larger membership than ever before. Their wages are now from fifty to eighty per cent higher and they have agreements with employers covering a large majority of the members. The nine hour day prevails generally and in some localities the eight hour day. No longer does the organization move like a loosely united body.

It is impossible to submit a detailed statement of the actual advances in wages received by members of the Molders’ Union since 1890. Members employed in the molding of stoves and heating apparatus are governed by an agreement with the Stove Founders’ National Defense Association with whom an agreement has been in existence for twenty-two years. This Association gave a 10 per cent advance in 1898 and since then has given additional advances amounting all told to 35 per cent, so that the stove molders’ wages are now 35 per cent higher than they were in 1898. It is held by many
that advances in what are termed "the board price" during this period are equivalent to an additional 15 per cent, and other conditions have been established enabling the molder to increase his net earnings. In the other branches of the trade where day work prevails largely, wages are controlled by local agreements with the foundrymen, and therefore the amount of the advance in wages has been controlled by local conditions. In 1890 there were a large number of cities where the minimum wage rates had advanced from $2.25 to $2.50 per day. Since then minimum wage rates have advanced to $3.25, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.00. In some localities the increase in wages during the period amounted to almost 100 per cent.

We are now a compact, well balanced, thoroughly united machine, every part of which responds when power is applied. To return to the military analogy. It is a well drilled, disciplined army, in which every private, company, regiment and army corps moves as one man, and this is what gives it its effectiveness.

Its principles are necessary to stimulate its members, but its financial system is what enables it to make these principles effective. To-day its members never hear of local autonomy, it was a condition which meant weakness instead of strength and for that reason was discarded.

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Wages and Hours in Waist and Dress Industry

By N. I. STONE.

(Chief Statistician of Wage Scale Board)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Protocol has provided definite minimum weekly rates of wages for the following occupations: Drapers, joiners, examiners, sample hands, ironers, pressers, finishers. There was also a supplementary understanding as to a minimum rate for cleaners. For cutters, in addition to the rate for competent, skilled mechanics, three rates were provided for apprentices, according to the length of service. No provision was made as to the rates of wages to be paid to other occupations except that a basis was provided for the adjustment of piece rates for operators.

The charts accompanying this report show very clearly the effect of providing a single minimum rate for an occupation. Looking at charts 5 (cleaners), 8 (drapers), 11 (examiners), 12 (finishers), 16A (ironers), 18 (joiners), 19 (sample makers) on the one hand, and at chart 6, showing the wages of cutters on the other, we find in every case in the first mentioned group one high peak corresponding to the minimum wage rate provided for in the Protocol; in chart 6, showing the cutters' wages, we find four peaks corresponding to the four rates provided for in the Protocol. In other words, there is a tendency to concentrate about the minimum Protocol rate for a great many, if not most, of the workers in this trade. This explains the general complaint on the part of the workers that the minimum tends to become the maximum, and on the part of the employers that the Protocol has dealt unjustly with them by compelling them to pay the minimum rate to apprentices by failing to provide a special rate for the latter. The investigation has shown the contention of either side to be too extreme, though each has its justification in fact. The figures show that on the one hand there are almost as many workers receiving more than the minimum Protocol rates as there are of those getting the minimum, and on the other that from one-fourth to one-half of the workers in each of the trades covered by the Protocol received less than the minimum rate provided therein.

A GRADUATED SCALE OF WEEKLY WAGES.

The example of the cutters seems to point the way to a solution of this difficulty by providing for reasonable rates to apprentices of various degrees of skill. The mere size of the numbers of those who were paid less than the minimum rate in several trades is an indication of the fact that they probably contain a considerable proportion of apprentices who may not be able to earn the minimum rate provided for. The fact that there is no school to teach these trades, and that the only means open to newly recruited workers to learn the trade is by entering the shops at wages commensurate with the value of the services they can render.
while acquiring the necessary skill, furnishes a
further corroboration of the fact that the non-
payment of the minimum rate to a considerable
number of workers was not entirely due to a
desire on the part of the manufacturers to
violate the provisions of the Protocol. The
four-fold rate for the cutters points the way
out of the difficulty for the other trades. At
least one rate, it seems, should be provided for
apprentices in each trade. One or more addi-
tional rates could probably be added for
workers of higher skill, the rate being made
conditional, either upon the time the worker
has spent in the trade, or according to the skill
to be determined in a certain manner. The
effect of providing these additional rates would
be on the one hand to do away with the illegiti-
mate payment below the Protocol scale, and
thus meet the demand of the manufacturers for
a special rate of wages for apprentices, and
on the other it would provide for more than
minimum rates of highly skilled workers, and
thus meet the complaint of the workers as to
the tendency of the minimum rate to become
the principal rate to skilled workers.

While it is not within the province of this
report to suggest a detailed scheme and
method of grading the workers for such a pur-
pose, it will unquestionably be recognized by
every experienced manufacturer and worker
that the workers in the several trades of this
industry can be roughly divided into at least
four groups: (1) apprentices, (2) workers
who have graduated from the apprentice stage
who are of less than average skill, (3) workers
of average skill, (4) workers of more than
average skill. The four kinds of skill call for
different rates of wages. As a matter of
fact, there are several gradations from one
group to the next which are recognized in actual
practice by as many different rates.

In providing for the rates that it has, the
Protocol has made a beginning in an attempt
at collective regulation of wages in the industry
under the joint auspices of the two partners
to the industry, the employers and the em-
ployees, for the benefit of the industry as a
whole. This benefit extends to the workers,
insomuch as it helps to protect the weak mem-
bers and the recent recruits. It benefits the
manufacturers, insomuch as it tends to put an
end to unfair competition between manufac-
turer and manufacturer through the payment
of wages in some shops below the current rates.
It is not to be presumed from what has just
been said or in what follows that definite
recommendations are here made, but rather sug-
gestion of a number of measures as a result of
observations made in the course of this investiga-
tion for discussion by the parties to the
Protocol. It is conceded on both sides that the
Protocol has but made a beginning and that it
needs further amplification and modification in
a number of vital points.

REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES.

The adoption of a special rate or rates for
apprentices in the different occupations sugges-
ts the necessity of some method of controlling
the apprentice situation. Such registration
of each individual apprentice employed in the
shops supervised by the Association or by the
Union as will enable the Wage Scale Board
and other officers of the Association and the
Union who are concerned in this matter to con-
trol the situation and prevent possible abuse is
already under consideration by the Wage Scale
Board, and even a registration card worked out
for that purpose.

TRADE SCHOOL.

Another measure for dealing with the appren-
tice problem is the establishment of a
school for the training of skilled workers. It
is a question whether there is another industry
that has so difficult a problem in this respect
as the Dress and Waist Industry in New York
City. On the one hand, standing at the head
of the industry in the country, supplying the
constantly growing demand for high-grade
ready-made women's garments, it stands in
great need of workers of the highest skill. The
seasonal character of the market results in the
demand for such help usually outrunning the
supply during certain periods of the year. On
the other hand, the fact that about 85 per cent.
of its skilled operators are women, most
of them young—and it is calculated that about
one-fifth leave the industry each year to
marry—makes the problem of how to keep up
the supply of skilled workers a very acute and
difficult one. The apprenticing, as it goes on
in the shops, does not offer a very encouraging
solution. As is pointed out in the report, the
new recruits enter the shops manufacturing
cheaper garments and are there given a train-
ing which does not fit them for the work in the
shops manufacturing the higher grade gar-
ments. The necessity of establishing a school
for the purpose of training new workers is so
apparent that it has been suggested repeatedly
by both sides. It is to be hoped that means will soon be found for the putting into practice of the idea here barely sketched.

Through a complete and intimate cooperation between the Association and the Union it should be possible to establish the school on a large scale, manned by competent instructors, taken preferably from among the foremen and foremaids in the most successful shops; pupils or apprentices to be taught the trade by being given work of a practical character, preferably on orders to be assigned to the school by the manufacturers. The school could thus act as a contractor for the manufacturers, and in this manner would on one hand avoid competing in the market with established shops, and on the other would offer a ready means for manufacturers to call for assistance when their shops are worked to capacity. Such an arrangement would have the further advantage of enabling the pupils to earn a living while learning the trade, and would make the school practically self-supporting.

The registration of apprentices already suggested would serve as the first step in determining the available material for such a school and the extent to which the industry could at once utilize it. Such registration could be used also as a means of controlling the admission of apprentices to the school and their distribution in the industry at proper minimum rates of compensation.

**UNIFORM PAYROLL.**

A graduated scale of weekly wages, involving as it does some control by the Wage Scale Board over the matters of interpretation of the degrees of skill possessed by different workers in cases of dispute between manufacturers and their employees, implies the advisability, if not the necessity, of a uniform pay-roll to be designed by the Wage Scale Board and supplied to all the manufacturers in the trade for the purpose of securing a uniform record of wages paid throughout the industry. The form for a uniform pay-roll could easily be designed and printed in large quantities by the Wage Scale Board and supplied to every manufacturer at a lower cost than the price now paid by them for books of various descriptions bought at retail from stationery stores. It would likewise facilitate future investigations of wages in the industry when required. An investigation such as the present could be carried out and completed in probably one-third the time that it took, if a uniform pay-roll of the kind suggested were adopted by the industry.

**THE WHITE PROTOCOL LABEL.**

At the time of the signing of the Protocol the desirability of adopting a label which would serve as a joint guarantee by the Union and the Association as well as by representatives of the outside public of the conditions under which the products of the industry are manufactured was clearly recognized, and found expression in Article II. of the Protocol, reading as follows:

"To make more effective the maintenance of sanitary conditions throughout the industry, to insure equality of minimum standards throughout the industry, and to guarantee to the public garments made in the shops certificated by the Board of Sanitary Control, the parties agree that there shall be instituted in the industry a system of certificating garments by a label to be affixed to the garment. Recognizing the difficulties of working out the details of such a plan at this time, but believing that the plan has been sufficiently developed and considered in the Knit Industry, they believe that a complete plan can be worked out in the Dress and Waist Industry within a year. To this end each party agrees to co-operate to the fullest extent of its power in the formulation and effectuation of a system for the certification of garments adequately safeguarding the employers, the workers and the consuming public."

The difficulties attending the working out in the practical application of the Protocol during the first year of its existence have kept both parties so busy that so far little has been done toward the realization of this promise. A beginning, however, has been made. It has been recognized both by the representatives of the Association and of the Union that the Consumers' League would be an admirable ally in this undertaking and the proper body to represent the public in this matter. In turn, the National Consumers' League, at its last annual convention in Buffalo, held in December, 1913, authorized its New York branch to join hands with the Association and the Union whenever the two parties are prepared to introduce the label and as soon as the Consumers' League feels that the steps taken warrant the withdrawal of its own label and the substitution of the Protocol label instead.

The enforcement of the Protocol rates of wages in the shops supervised by the Associa-
tion and the Union, side by side with the existence of shops not so supervised (especially outside the City of New York), and paying lower wages, readily offers a condition of unfair competition to the manufacturers of New York City. If any argument be needed for the earliest possible adoption of a label which would insure the cooperation of a large part of the public with the Dress and Waist Industry of New York in a common effort to maintain sanitary conditions and living wages in that industry, it is here furnished. The existence of a new thought among the consumers of the country, the great growth in numbers among such people as a result of the agitation of organizations like the Consumers' League and similar bodies offers great encouragement to the industry. The next step is to provide efficient machinery and channels through which fair-minded consumers can exercise intelligently their preference for goods manufactured under fair and wholesome conditions. The taking of this step would be a measure of justice to the manufacturer now paying wages higher than those paid by his competitors outside of the city, and at the same time would tend to protect and maintain the standard of compensation provided in the Protocol. Last but not least it would protect the public from the use of garments made under unsanitary conditions and by greatly underpaid labor.

The adoption of the label would in its turn offer an additional cause for the effective supervision by the Wage Scale Board or a similar body over the wages paid in the shops desiring to use the label upon their product, and the adoption of a uniform payroll would furnish a basis for efficient control.

UNIFORM PIECE RATES.

The question of the working out of a schedule of uniform piece rates for work of similar character throughout the industry has been the subject of serious consideration of the Wage Scale Board from its inception. A beginning has been made through intensive study of the processes of the manufacture of waists. This study was carried on in a number of shops during the fall season of 1913. Owing to the brevity of the season and the complexity of the problem, material has been collected to furnish a basis for the adoption of uniform piece rates for the $9 a dozen waists only. This material will be submitted to the Wage Scale Board in a separate report. By way only of anticipation it may be stated here that the experiment has furnished an affirmative answer to the question whether the standardization of piece rates in an industry like the Dress and Waist, in which the character of the garments undergoes frequent and rapid change decreed by fashion, is practicable.

The standardization of rates, however, unavoidably carries with it standardization of conditions. A uniform rate for the same kind of work paid in a shop managed with the highest degree of efficiency, where workers can turn out twice the product that is possible for workers of equal skill in a shop suffering from lack of system and intelligent management, would be obviously unfair to the efficient manufacturer on the one hand, and to the employees of the inefficient one on the other.

It therefore follows that the adoption of uniform piece rates will necessarily have to be preceded by the carrying out of plans such as was suggested above tending to lift the lower end of the industry to a higher level and thus bring about greater uniformity throughout the industry.

Without urging the adoption of the suggestions outlined above, and offering them solely as a basis for discussion by the representatives of the Association and the Union, it is hoped fervently that, having made so promising a beginning in the adoption of the Protocol, and having weathered the storm of strife naturally concomitant with the first attempt to bring into play a controlling power over the relations between employer and employee, the industry will gather strength for further progress. Through mutual co-operation and increased confidence of the two great partners in each other it should proceed with the work of upbuilding and general improvement and substitute orderly and intelligent planning for the blind chance and groping so conspicuously marking the days of the past.
The eighth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board was held at 37 Prince Arthur East, Montreal, Canada, beginning Monday, March 23, and ending Friday, March 27, 1914. All members were present except Vice-President Sigman of New York, and H. Strassburg, of Chicago. A telegram was received from Vice-President Strassburg who asked to be excused for absence.

President Rosenberg in chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following locals had sent in requests for remittance of their assessments. The Joint Board of St. Louis; Raincoat Makers, Local No. 20; Joint Board of Philadelphia; Ladies’ Tailors of St. Louis, Local No. 105; Whitegoods Workers, Local No. 62, and Cloak Makers’ Union of Boston, Local No. 56. The Buttonhole Makers’ Union Local No. 64 requested a postponement until after the convention.

After due consideration of these communications and requests the board decided as follows:

To reject the request of Locals No. 56 and 105. To remit the assessment of the St. Louis Cloak Makers Union, on the ground that a precedent had been set at the Toronto convention, when the Cleveland delegates had been seated, although their locals failed to pay the assessment.

To inform Locals No. 20, 62, and 64 to refer their requests to the Credentials Committee of the next convention.

REQUESTS AND DECISIONS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

A request for financial and organizing assistance came from the Joint Board of St. Louis, who also requested that Vice-President Feit be sent to that city to help reorganize their local. Agreed to donate $200.

Agreed to grant $100 to the Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union of Seattle, Local No. 25, to help defray the expenses of an organizer.

Local No. 22 of Los Angeles was directed to refer its request, that the Board pay the salary of its organizer, to the next convention.

Agreed to empower the President and Secretary to grant financial assistance to the Raincoat Makers’ Union, Local No. 54 of Chicago, at their discretion.

Agreed to donate $1,000 to the Joint Board of Philadelphia to help them pay the debt of $2,000, incurred in lawyer’s fees and other strike expenses.

Agreed to pay $125 to the Cleveland Cloakmakers’ Union, an expense incurred by the local in connection with the strike at St. Louis.

Regarding the request of the Cincinnati locals for financial assistance, agreed that President Rosenberg proceed to that city to investigate existing conditions and that he be empowered to render assistance if necessary.

Agreed to empower the President and Secretary to render financial assistance to the Toronto Joint Board at their discretion.

Agreed to donate $200 to the Raincoat Makers’ Local No. 26, to enable them to pay the debt incurred during their last general strike in St. Louis.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Vice-Presidents Kleinman, Amdor and Wilshin were appointed a committee to investigate the request of Local No. 20, for changing their name to “Waterproof Garment Workers’ Union,” and report to the next meeting.

Vice-Presidents Polakoff, Lefkovitz and Dubinsky were appointed a committee to investigate an appeal of Brother M. Walters of Local No. 33, from a decision of the Joint Board.

Vice-Presidents Amdor, Dubinsky and Wilshin were appointed a committee to act upon the appeal of Brother Max Albert of Local No. 23 from a decision of the Joint Board.

Agreed to appoint a sub-committee to draw up a report to the next convention in regard to the work of the G. E. B., during the last two years.

Vice-Presidents Kleinman, Dubinsky and Mitchell were appointed a committee to handle the situation arising from a request, contained in a telegram from S. Elstein of Local No. 50, that Local No. 92 be directed to send back to work the strikers of Siegelstein’s shops, as they had no jurisdiction over the employees of that firm and the Cotton Garment Manufacturers’ Association had no right to hold that firm in mem-
TWO FINANCIAL REPORTS.

The following report compiled by Accountant B. Rabinsvitch covering the Philadelphia strike was read:

RECEIPTS

From the International Union... $301,300.00
From the International through Local No. 1... 5,000.00
From New York Locals:

Local No. 1... 5,103.53
" 9... 9,481.15
" 10... 2,000.00
" 11... 350.00
" 17... 1,066.87
" 23... 4,036.87
" 25... 42,000 less $300
through International... 1,700.00
" 35... 4,354.05
" 62... 3,000.00

From Philadelphia Locals:

Local No. 2... 9,986.38
" 53... 829.81
" 69... 2,200.55
From outside organizations... 3,443.66
From the 10% shop collections... 13,888.31

$266,856.18

DISBURSEMENTS

Strike benefit... $182,171.00
Relief... 9,867.72
Law expenses... 32,203.97
Rent for office and hall... 8,468.45
Car fares... 11,005.00
Salaries... 3,888.50
Out of Town... 5,628.33
To International for dues, etc... 1,274.75
Railroad fare... 782.15
Parade expenses... 343.80
Paid out from percentage collections... 961.25
Hall kitchens... 457.45
Funerals... 326.90
Printing... 493.25
Office expense... 1,044.49
Coal... 100.00
Advertisements... 103.10
To New Post for subscriptions... 62.64
Dues to organizations... 55.75
Fund raising committee... 314.60
Miscellaneous (various items of gen-

May, 1914
Preliminary report of receipts and disbursements of the White Goods, Kimono and Waist Makers’ Strike of 1913.

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**Total** | **$14,939.00**

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**Total** | **$7,207.00**

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A. ROSENBERG'S ACCOUNT

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**Total** | **$14,939.00**

**PAID OUT**

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**Total** | **$14,939.00**

Agreed to accept these reports and place them on file.

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Vice-President Feit's Report:

I am rather tardy in reporting to you how the St. Louis strike terminated and the reasons for its unsuccessful end. But I feel bound to the membership of the International Union to explain the cause which led to the failure, when victory was almost within reach, so that we can place the responsibility where it really belongs.

You will recollect my statement in the report to the last quarterly meeting of the
E. B. that if we could finance the strike until February 15th, I was confident of victory. The G. E. B. decided to endeavor to render all assistance possible. A committee was appointed for that purpose with full power, after my return to St. Louis I reported to the strikers the decision of the G. E. B., which brought new life into the ranks, and the battle was fought with new vigor. When the manufacturers saw the determination of the workers, fear of them settled the same week and others made overtures for settlement, but to my sorrow and the sorrow of the 800 strikers who fought a gallant and brave battle the yellow press newspapers came out with big headlines, accusing, slandering and branding the officers of the International as traitors. This gave the manufacturers hope that the Union would soon be smashed. So when a committee of strikers went to meet a committee of employers, as pre-arranged, they refused to meet our committee. The negotiations were not broken off altogether: there was still a chance for settlement, as the manufacturers were hard pressed, having the Fall season and the approaching Spring season. The financial resources were entirely cut off, thanks to Dr. Hourwich, who intended to build up a kingdom for himself, irrespective of the consequence to the workers. So one of the most brave and glorious struggles ever fought in the labor movement, with great sacrifice on the part of the workers, was turned into a victory seemed certain.

By direction of President Rosenberg, I left St. Louis for Chicago to assist Locals No. 44, 47, 54 and 81 in organizing and strengthening their lines. I found Local No. 71 down and out; their treasury depleted and their membership diminishing, owing to the dullness of the custom tailoring trade. Since 1912 a large number of ladies' tailors were forced into other occupations, such as painting, paperhanging, peddling, men's tailoring, etc. Local No. 81, cutters, is gaining ground, owing to the activity of Brother Charles Morris and a few others. Local No. 94, raincoat makers, with a membership of 150, that is 100 per cent. organized, is practically controlling the shops. It has established a rule that no members are allowed to apply for a job. The business agent directs them to work according to the station list; that is, those who are laid off first are sent to work first.

Local No. 44, the Amalgamated Local of operators, finishers and pressers, comprised of about 1,000 members in good standing, was making rapid progress until the time when the Hourwich muddle started. In New York and spread like an epidemic throughout all the local unions with its, deplorable influences. All forms of discipline were shattered, orders of officers disobeyed, union rules ignored and constitutional laws disregarded. And instead of the orderly form of organization, anarchy reigned, all on account of an ex-business agent, B. Schaeffer, who was a defeated candidate, and who had an old grudge against the present business agent, Brother Holzberg. Using the prevailing excitement, he raised a cry against Holzberg and demanded his resignation; Schaeffer resorted to obstructive methods and organized a bunch of strong-armed men who threatened to destroy the local. So I advised the Executive Board to take action to suspend Schaeffer from the local. This was done, but it did not change the situation; on the contrary, his partisans accused the Executive Board of being partial; refused to abide by their decision, and demanded a committee of outsiders to decide all matters in dispute. The local agreed to this proposition for the sake of peace and harmony. A committee consisting of P. Sussman, M. Siskin and A. Bibo investigated all the charges and countercharges and rendered their opinion that B. Schaeffer should be suspended for eight months, and in case he will not conduct himself properly during the time of suspension he should be entirely expelled from the Union.

On my arrival in Cleveland, February 23rd, I devoted all my time to speaking at meetings and talking to individual cloakmakers, to find out the sentiment for reorganization. I soon came to the conclusion that not only are they willing, but anxious to return to the ranks of organized labor in order to be protected from the shameful exploitation and the miserable treatment which they receive from the manufacturers, but their constant fear of their jobs and of being blacklisted by the Manufacturers' Association through their agent, P. Frankel, who determines who should work and who should starve, we cannot expect them to join the union at present.

On March 5th I was directed by President Rosenberg to return to Chicago to take care of the raincoat makers' strike. The raincoat makers were locked out by C. B. Shain, who refused to renew the union agreement and reduced their wages. I had a conference with
Shain and could not affect a settlement. The strikers are courageous fighters, and with a little financial assistance I am confident they will win.

Fraternally yours,

ISRAEL S. FEIT, 6th Vice-President.

Agreed to grant the request of the Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 4, of Baltimore, for amalgamation with Local No. 34, Ladies' Tailors, if consented to by the latter local.

Fraternally yours,

ISRAEL S. FEIT, 6th Vice-President.

Collective Agreements in the Cotton Trade in England

The fifth of a series of twelve articles written specially for the "Ladies Garment Worker."

By Sidney Webb, L. L. B.

and William Mellor, B. A.

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In this article we shall be dealing with the best organized section of the English working class, in the sense that a greater percentage of the operatives in the Cotton Industry are in their unions than is the case with any other trade (except, perhaps, the Boiler-makers). One result is that the policy of collective bargaining has been brought to its highest point, and every detail of the life of a cotton operative is settled by the application of the factory laws or by collective agreements with employers. It would not be useful here to give any detailed account of the various methods of payment adopted in this industry. It is sufficient to say that the earnings, both of men and women, are comparatively high. Elaborate price lists have been collectively agreed to in each department, and the interpretation of these is left to permanent paid officials representing, respectively, the organizations of the masters and men—a fact that cannot be too strongly insisted upon when we try to explain the excellent results that have been obtained. To put it quite briefly, the cotton operatives have realized that there is a radical distinction between the carrying out of an agreement and the drawing up of such an agreement, and that different machinery is therefore needed for these two processes. The representative principle is admitted when a new agreement is being considered, but questions of interpretation of the existing agreement are left entirely in the hands of salaried experts, thus avoiding unnecessary friction.

Perhaps the most famous of all the collective bargains made by organized labor and organized capital is the Brooklands Agreement. In closing the dispute in the Cotton Spinning Trade in 1889, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, the Amalgamated Association of Cotton Spinners, the Card and Blowing Room Operatives and the Northern Counties Association of Warpers, Eeilers and Winders made arrangements for the avoidance of future stoppages. It was laid down that "any question, difference or dispute, contention, grievance or complaint with respect to work, wages or any other matter" should be submitted first to the local employers' associations and the local trades unions, then to a committee of the federated employers and the Amalgamated Association of the Operatives' Trade Unions involved, before either party can appeal to the arbitration of the lock-out or strike. In order that disputes might be settled with reasonable celerity, it was arranged that the consideration of a dispute should be completed within a certain time. There were, however, certain matters which the operatives contended ought to be dealt with without any delay at all, and on December 22, 1900, the process of negotiation was speeded up for "bad spinning" disputes. A "bad spinning" dispute is one arising from the operative charging the employers with providing raw material so bad that it is difficult to earn good wages. In 1906 another amendment was made to the original Brooklands Agreement, which
provided for the inspection of any material against which this complaint was made.

We have mentioned this question of "bad spinning" because it was the cause that led, at the beginning of 1913, to the OperativeSpinners formally withdrawing from the whole agreement. They complained that the machinery of the Brooklands Agreement, while admirably suited to ordinary disputes, was inadequate for settling quickly these particular matters. The employers refused to adopt any other method, claiming that "bad spinning" must be dealt with under the terms of the Brooklands Agreement, and so the spinners withdrew. Since then the relations of employers and employees in the Spinning Trade in Lancashire have been far from cordial. The operatives have resorted, with varying success, to the old method of calling out the men at individual mills whenever they failed to get their claims attended to. This only applies to the Operative Spinners. The Card and Blowing Room Operatives are still parties to the Brooklands Agreement. This has led to the abandonment of the arrangement by which the spinners and the Card Room Operatives acted together in disputes involving these two closely connected branches of the spinning trade. It is impossible to say what will be the outcome of the condition of affairs at present existing in Lancashire, but we are of opinion that before very long masters and operatives will again come to some arrangement by which, as before, all questions of difference will be submitted to joint committees representing the two organized forces.

We now have to deal with the relations existing between the organized workers engaged in the manufacturing side (weaving) of the Cotton Industry, and their employers. The various amalgamations of the local associations or unions engaged in this branch of the industry have joined together into what is known as the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation. Started in 1905 to smooth away difficulties between the weavers and the overlookers (foremen), this organization has come to include not only weavers and overlookers, but also beamers, twistiers and drawers and clothackers and warehousemen. It is fully "recognized" by the organized employers, and an elaborate arrangement has been made for dealing with disputes. The best way of explaining this agreement will be to take a hypothetical case: Suppose that in a factory, in which all the societies represented in the Federation have men at work, the overlookers have some cause for dispute with their employer. The process that is gone through is as follows: (1) The overseer reports the matter to his local association; (2) the local association, if the employer be a Federated Employer, attempts to settle the matter by negotiation; at the same time informing the General Union of Overlookers and the Local Textile Trades Federation that a dispute has occurred; (3) if the local association fails to bring about a settlement, then the General Union meets the federated employers and discusses the matter with them; if this fails to bring about a settlement, then (4) the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation appoints representatives, and a joint meeting of the local employers' association and the Federation is held; (5) failing settlement here, a further joint meeting representative of the federated employers as a whole and the Northern Counties Federation meets; then if no settlement be reached, and not until then, can (6) a strike or lock-out be declared. From this brief sketch of the method adopted to preserve peace on the manufacturing side of the Cotton Industry it will be seen that the object both of the employers and the workpeople is to delay the appeal to force as long as possible, and that both sides realize the necessity for keeping "production" going as uninterrupted as possible.

There can be no doubt that on the whole this agreement has worked successfully, and one fact above all others is probably responsible for this: both the employers and the employees realize that the organization on both sides is extremely strong, and that any dispute involving one particular section of workpeople is bound to mean that the whole "productive process" will come to a standstill.

The creation of the Northern Counties Federation has brought the various unions into closer co-operation and has made the employers less ready to try their strength with the workers.

Trade Unionism has become so well established that the employers actually prefer to work with the Union representatives than with individual workers.

*In Dec., 1913, the Weavers have given notice to end the agreement as far as it affects them.
The strike of the workpeople at the firm of Siegelstein & Company, Children's Dressmakers, who are at the same time members of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association, has brought to the surface one of the sore spots existing in the working of our Collective Agreements with several Manufacturers' Associations. While in the Cloak and Skirt trade practically all of the shops of the members of the Association are union shops, there are quite a number of shops in the other associations which employ few union people and some none at all. This particular firm of Siegelstein did not employ a single member of the Union. When the workpeople of that firm went out on strike we received a communication from the Manager of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association claiming that the strike was a violation of Section 17 of our agreement, which states that "there shall be no stoppage of work or strike, or lockout pending the termination of any complaint or grievance hereunder, through the entire period of this contract." To this our General Secretary replied:

Our collective agreement with your Association cannot be applied to such a firm as Siegelstein & Company which does not employ our members. For, an agreement to be binding, there must be a consideration involved for both parties, but since we received no consideration at the firm of Siegelstein, the agreement cannot be binding upon the Union, as far as that shop is concerned. The mere payment of dues to your Association cannot bind us to anything. The Union has no existence outside of its membership, and our International Union knows
of no union shop, except such shops where our members are employed.

The stand taken by the General Secretary-Treasurer has been approved by the General Executive Board. It is therefore better that the members of the various Manufacturers’ Associations who do not employ our members, should know that there can be no protocol shop or any form of union shop unless such firms employ our members, and that the payment of dues to their Association will not protect them against strikes.

We do not believe that any fair-minded person can find fault with this stand taken by the International Union on this particular point.

It may be advisable that a conference be called for the purpose of determining what should be the percentage of union employees in any particular shop, before the Union can assume the responsibility and obligation for the conduct of the employees in such a shop. But the very idea that the Union must not strike in a shop where our people are not employed, simply because the firm affected happens to be paying dues to the Association, is a reductio ad absurdum of the open shop proposition. It is true that the Union undertook to see that its members should not stop from work pending the determination of any complaint or grievance, but the Union can undertake nothing so far as the conduct of the workpeople in any shop, who are not members of our Union, is concerned.

Judge Oppenheimer of the Supreme Court of Cincinnati, sentenced Brother Fosfeld, Business Agent of the Cincinnati Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers Locals, to jail for 10 days and imposed a fine of $200.00 for contempt of court.

Brother Fosfeld is charged with having violated an injunction issued in December at the instance of the Fulworth Company, where a strike was in progress. It is claimed that Brother Fosfeld induced a strike breaker, by the name of Fogel, to break his contract to work for the Fulworth Company. The evidence was procured from two private guards who were hired by the Company. No wonder that people are found guilty of contempt of court when sentences are passed on such flimsy evidence.

* * *

BROTHER CUSI’S PLEA FOR ONE BIG UNION. Brother Cusi, who soon after he failed to be re-elected as Secretary of the Italian Section of the Cloak and Skirt Makers Locals in New York, accepted a position as organizer for the Journeymen Tailors Union, now known as the “Tailors Industrial Union,” finds fault with our International officers for declining to enter into amalgamation with the organization he is now serving, with the U. G. W. of A. and the International Fur Workers’ Union.

In the Sunday edition of the ‘N. Y. Call’ of March 29th, Brother Cusi states as follows:

Mr. John Wanamaker, when at the head of the post office some years ago, said that there were three arguments against the parcel post:

The American Express Company.

The Wells Fargo Express Company.

The National Express Company.

In spite of these three powerful arguments, after years of struggle, the parcel post has been established. Not only that, it has proved to be of enormous benefit to the public and a success beyond expectation.

So it will be with the workers engaged in the needle industry. The Unions, divided as they are at present, are weak.

Our members do not understand why they
should be scattered in four Internationals. The
boses get the best of us. Still, like in the
parcel post, three powerful arguments are
against unity.
A few officers of the International Ladies' 
Garment Workers Union.
A few officers of the International Ladies' 
Garment Workers Union.
A few officers of the International Ladies' 
Garment Workers Union.

So Brother Cursi has joined the army of 
slanderers, who have become so nu-
umerous and so active ever since the 
Hornwich hysteria. The inference one
would draw from this quotation is, that
like the Express Companies, in the case
of the parcel post, the officers of the In-
ternational Union oppose amalgamation
because such amalgamation would clash
with their personal interest. Is not
Brother Cursi aware of the fact that out
of the fifteen members of the General
Executive Board, only five are paid
officers of the International Union! The
other ten are either paid officers of the
various local unions, or Joint Boards, or
are working at the bench.

At the General Executive Board
meeting, held in January, it was de-
cided to communicate with the A. F. of
L. to the effect that our International
Union is perfectly satisfied with its pre-
sent jurisdiction rights and does not
care to extend it, and at the same time
wishes to enter its protest against the
so-called "Tailors' Industrial Union"
trying to encroach on our jurisdiction
rights.

** RESOLUTION NO. 25
OF THE LAST
TORONTO
CONVENTION

But, asks Brother Cursi,
how could our Interna-
tional Union decline
amalgamation with the
other International
Unions in the Garment
trade in the face of Resolution No. 25
of the last convention, where it was
"Resolved that a Committee be appoint-
ed to confer with these Unions in order
to bring about one solid organization in
the Clothing Trades"? This is true. Still
we claim that in acting the way we did
the General Executive Board has not
gone against the wishes of the mem-
bership of our International Union. A
committee has been appointed. We did
confer with the United Garment Work-
ers and the Journeymen Tailors' Union,
and after a whole day's conference the
representatives of the Journeymen Tail-
ors' Union could not show any practical
need for amalgamation of our Inter-
national Union, either with their own
organization or with the United Gar-
ment Workers of America. The discus-
sion revealed that we never come in con-
tact and have no disputes with the other
International Unions in the needle in-
dustry. Brother Braise of the Jour-
neymen Tailors' Union, who was clamoring
for amalgamation, could produce no
practical scheme to bring about such
amalgamation.

We are perfectly satisfied that our
membership will decline any proposition
for establishing a new form of organi-
ization, with a new set of officers and
with extra per capita, for a mere notion
of satisfying the sentimental desire of
some of the members of "one big
union." The fact of the matter is that
since the organization of our Interna-
tional Union our officers have been try-
ing to establish one big union within
our own limits, and so far, we must
confess, we utterly failed in that direc-
tion. Our locals still insist upon local
autonomy and separation. If our mem-
bers are opposed to "One Big Union"
in their own International Organiza-
tion, how under heaven does anyone ex-
pect them to enter into amalgamation
with Pants Makers, Overall Makers and
other makers with whom they never
MAY, 1914

Tile Workers, located at Hanover Street, Boston, Mass., to attend a convention which will take place on the second of this month, "to plan a campaign for an eight hour day, and to devise ways and means to make possible more united action on the part of the workers, in order that the class that toils may get all the wealth which is produced by that class, and to establish industrial freedom."

This invitation has been sent out to all unions of clothing and textile workers, regardless of affiliation. But why limit this call to the convention only to the clothing and textile workers? Surely to goodnes, every worker, whether he is engaged in making clothing or murdering in contact; with whom they have no more in common than the Hat, Cap or Boot and Shoe and other workers.

It is true that Resolution No. 33 called for closer amalgamation, but it is also true that you can get our people to pass all sorts of resolutions, out of sentimental reasons, but the moment, however, the carrying of a resolution into effect implies financial obligations, they quite rightly want to know what they are going to get out of it. The very mover of Resolution No. 33, at the last convention, opposed an increase of per capita, while the very same delegates who voted for that resolution also voted against the reducing of the initiation fee to $10, on the ground that, if the initiation fee should become lower, the members of the U. G. W. will flock into the Cloak Trade and reduce their standards. Therefore the General Executive Board in declining not to enter into closer amalgamation with the other garment trades has really interpreted the feelings and desires of the great majority of our members.

Our G. E. B., however, declared that in view of the existing jurisdiction disputes between the Journeymen Tailors Union, or the "Tailors Industrial Union," as they now call themselves, and the U. G. W. of A., these two bodies, both claiming jurisdiction over the Men's Garment trades should amalgamate and form "One Big Union."

Until the "Tailors Industrial Union" amalgamates with the U. G. W. of A., they have no right to find fault with us for declining amalgamation with them.

WHY NOT A "CLASS UNION"? We have received an invitation, emanating from the headquarters of the National Industrial Union of Tex-

SURE OFFICERS The hearty and enthusiastic reception given by the leading members of our locals at Montreal, at a banquet given in honor of the members of the General Executive Board on Wednesday, March 25th; the attention the rank and file paid to the utterances of Brothers Lefkovits, Lapidus,
Polakoff, Rosenberg and Dyche, and the applause which followed their speeches, shows clearly that the Hourwich hysteria has affected only a comparatively small number of our members in New York City, who make up with noise what they lack in intelligence. Outside of this noisy element, the International officers appear to be as popular as ever. After all, a campaign of slander and abuse may stir the unthinking crowd only for a while. These are only ephemeral outbursts. The sane and reasonable element must eventually predominate. The character of people who have devoted their lives to the cause of organized labor cannot be destroyed or undermined by any demagogue, however unscrupulous he may be. The reception given to the officers of the International Union at Montreal proves this conclusively.

LOCAL NO. 1
AND NEXT
CONVENTION

The feverish activity displayed by the officers of Local No. 1, and their haste and anxiety to make adequate preparations for the coming convention involuntarily raise a smile. These officers who, at every opportunity, in and out of season, had shown their disloyalty to the International Union, the very same persons who have so often sent ultimatums and threatened to secede from the International body, have all of a sudden become very anxious about the next convention. The gentlemen who have so bitterly opposed any attempt to increase the per capita or to enlarge the functions and powers of the International Union, have on the eve of the convention, become very active and anxious about its future. Being unable to find issues for the convention, they have gone out of their way to call a meeting of the shop chairmen at Beethoven Hall, in order to get inspiration from them.

To be true to their traditions and to their past history, we would advise these gentlemen to follow the example of Local No. 15, who at our convention in 1906 introduced a resolution to dissolve the International Union.

To their credit, however, it must be said that the constitutional amendments which they are trying to submit to the convention are exactly in harmony with their traditional destructive policies, and if realized there will be no need for dissolving the International Union by a formal act of the convention. It will disintegrate of itself. One of their pet schemes is that the General Executive Board members shall not be paid officials of the General Office but like the Joint Board members shall consist of people working at the bench. Another plan is that the whole of the personnel of G. E. B. should be changed.

Well, if such a huge and complicated machinery as the International Union is one which is full of technical details and difficult problems—if such an organization shall all at once be handed over to an entirely new set of people, who never in their life had any experience or training in running an International Union; and should they, at the same time, consist of men whose mind is occupied with the problem of earning their daily bread, then there will be no need for the convention to pass a formal resolution to dissolve the International Union. Can we still doubt the sincerity of Brother Kottler, his loyalty to unionism or the wisdom of the trade union statesmanship of the leaders of Local No. 11?
From the kind of trade union education which the cloakmakers in New York have been receiving through their Official Journal, it is no wonder that from all the suggestions and all the plans which our members are discussing now in New York, and propose to submit for consideration to our next convention, we can get no more inspiration, than the officers of Local No. 1 received from the shop chairmen's meeting which had been recently held at Beethoven Hall. Not a single helpful idea and not a single measure of improvement has so far been suggested. All that the editor of the New Post can suggest as topics for discussion is the conduct of our Official Journal. Considering what a great authority Dr. Hoffman is on International Unionism, no greater or more important suggestion could be expected.

Local No. 9 goes a step further. That Local is discussing the advisability of preventing all delegates who participated in the last convention from being elected as delegates to this convention. How a convention can be carried on by people, who never in their lives participated in any International convention; who do not understand its workings, and whose training in parliamentary rules and procedure has been procured at the Section meetings, can better be imagined than described. At our last convention, the Street Cleaning Department of Toronto was busy carting away piles of resolutions, amendments and substitutes which our busybodies brought before the convention. This was due to the fact that some old timers who had the necessary training in convention procedure, and who had the knowledge of the workings of an International Union were capable of sifting and choosing between the sensible and practicable, and the unworkable and impossible resolutions or unconstitutional amendments. Should our busybodies have their way and send to Cleveland an army of raw recruits, who have never been near the workings of such a complicated and difficult business as the running of an International Union, the state of affairs that will exist in the International Union after the convention can better be imagined than described.

**CRIMINAL FOOLY**

It is customary among all civilized people that before an election the opposition party meets, draws up its platform, announces its policy, compiles its slate and then begins its campaign, trying to point out the shortcomings of the existing administration and its mistaken policy. Side by side with the attacks and criticism levelled against the party in power the policy and program of the opposition party and the superior abilities of its candidates are submitted to the electorate for consideration. No party will undertake a campaign against an existing administration without showing the electors the advantages they are likely to gain by a change in the administration.

For weeks the Joint Board organ has had its columns open for a campaign against the present International officers. This campaign of hatred and abuse gains in force with the approaching month of the convention. The most important thing, however, is lacking in this campaign: the abusers and mudslingers have forgotten to announce their "slate."

Of one thing the publishers of the New Post may be sure. By omitting to place before the members their program
and their "slate;" by failing to convince the delegates to the convention that their program is better and that their candidates for the offices of the G. E. B. are superior, more competent, more experienced, and more honest than the old officials, their campaign of calumny and mud-slinging, as carried on by the "New Post," is calculated to bring more harm than good to the Organization.

Neither Dr. Hoffman, nor Brother Kottler will succeed in getting the delegates to the convention to throw overboard the old officers before they can propose better and cleaner candidates.

For, after all, the most important thing for every organization is the ability, experience and integrity of its officials. One may propose the most high-sounding resolutions and submit the most plausible schemes—if those at the head of the organization are incompetent, inefficient and self-seeking persons it is not destined to survive.

For the official organ of a union to continue a campaign against the present officials and fail to give even a hint as to the alternative candidates, and in what way they are superior to the old officials is simply scandalous, nay, criminal folly. It is the tactics of those whose aim is to destroy rather than build up.

PRIMARIES

While going to press, we are informed that a number of locals have decided to have primaries for the election of delegates to the convention. We wish to inform those locals that such a practice is unconstitutional. The International constitution provides for no primaries for the election of delegates. Every member who can get a proposer and a seconder can have his name on the ballot. Should such a member have his or her name taken off the ballot because of primaries, the election of the rest of the delegates of such a local will be null and void. This ruling is in accordance with the decision of the last Toronto convention, when the delegates of Local No. 38 were seated without a vote, because they had been elected after a primary election. We warn the locals not to trifle with the laws of the International Union. Let them conduct their elections in accordance with the constitution of our Organization.

THE ONLY ISSUE

It is needless to say that not a single convention held by our International Union has attracted so much attention inside and outside of the ranks of our members as this coming twelfth convention, which will open in Cleveland on June 1st next. At this convention there will be one question and one issue which the members will have to meet and decide once for all. There will be no side tracking, there will be no red herrings put across its progress, and no evasions. The issue will be this: Shall the policy of the International Union be shaped and moulded by its Responsible Officers, or shall its activities be determined by irresponsible demagogism, hysterics, mob rule and "hurrah unionism," such as we have witnessed during the month of January last. There will be no evasion of this, most important of all questions. The convention must answer this vital question in no mistaken terms. It is immaterial who the General Officers are going to be. It is, however, of the highest importance that the people who are going to assume office for the next two years
MAY, 1914

shall stand for what they represent, and be supported and have their authority recognized by the entire International Organization and all its locals.

The question is: Is the incoming General Executive Board of the International Union going to be the Supreme Body, or will it be subjected to the desires and caprices of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union of New York, or any sort of outside unscrupulous demagogue whom the Joint Board may take into their service?

ABSURD CHARGE AGAINST CLOAKMAKERS' OFFICIALS

An Appeal to Organized Labor.
(Labor Press Please Copy)

The imprisonment of Max Zigman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Morris Stupnickier, an active union man, on the alleged charge of murdering a cloakmaker during the strike of 1910, calls for prompt action by the organized labor movement.

These two union men are being held in jail without bail, while nothing definite has been given out for their detention beyond the fact that they have been indicted for murder. The following appeal to organized labor gives our side of this baseless charge and its malicious purpose.

A defense committee to raise funds and means for imprisoned labor leaders has been formed, and the following appeal was issued:

April 22, 1914.

To the Organized Working People of America:

Fellow Workers: An event of grave importance and of far-reaching significance to the cause of organized labor has recently occurred within the ranks of our movement. Max Zigman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and one of the most popular and efficient organizers of the Cloakmakers' Union, and Morris Stupnickier, an active and devoted member of the organization, have been arrested on the charge of murder in the first degree. The indictment charges the two men with having been instrumental in the killing of a cloakmaker by the name of Herman Liebowitz in connection with the general strike of 1910. The unfortunate man was found unconscious on the sidewalk. He died without regaining consciousness, and the ascertain remained unknown.

Now, after a lapse of four years, a sudden attempt is made to fasten the responsibility for the death of Liebowitz on the accused. The charge is absurd. It is based on a web of false evidence manufactured by unscrupulous foes of the Cloakmakers' Union, and back of the proceeding against Zigman and Stupnickier there is the stirring drama of the modern class struggle.

Until recent years the workers in the garment industry were a pitiable, miserable lot. They were herded in filthy, disease-breeding sweatshops, overworked, underpaid and subjected to merciless exploitation. At last the limit of endurance of even these most patient and passive toilers was reached. In the summer of 1910 60,000 men and women employed in the cloak industry in the City of New York rose in spontaneous revolt against their inhuman conditions of labor. They struck, and their strike was one of the most notable struggles in the labor movement of this country. For ten long weeks the half-starved workers held out against their organized and powerful employers with determination and enthusiasm and without a break in their ranks.

The strike was won, and substantial improvements were made in the wages, hours of labor and sanitary conditions. But the most important and last achievement of the strike was the organization of the powerful Cloakmakers' Union. Composed of 56,000 men and women employed in all branches of the trade and imbued with a spirit of brotherhood and solidarity, the Cloakmakers' Union became a mighty weapon for the protection of the otherwise helpless workers. The fairer employers soon adjusted their business to the more humane standards of labor.
They made peace with the workers and their organization. But to a number of petty manufacturers and sub-contractors, who had been in the habit of exploiting the workers to the very marrow of their bones, the Union was a thorn in the flesh. In their frantic efforts to weaken or destroy the Union, they shrank from no baseless or perfidy. They sought to spread dissensions without the ranks of the organized workers; they plotted and intrigued against the Union, and finally they organized a choice collection of professional thugs and convicted criminals into an incorporated band agency, masquerading under the guise of a labor union and stealing the name of our organization.

But all attempts recoiled against the solid wall of working-class solidarity. In the days of stress and suffering and struggle the workers in the Garment Industry had learned to value their Union, the source of all their hope and strength. The foes of our organization planned and executed their last and most dastardly assault upon the Union. They framed up the charge of murder against a leader who had been chiefly instrumental in building up our Union and had him jailed. By this act they hope to cripple the organization and to spread demoralization in its ranks. The blow is aimed not only against the Cloakmakers Union, but against all labor unions generally and the unions in the needle trade particularly. For the Cloakmakers Union is the backbone of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the inspiring example of its struggles and its victories has set all other garment workers of the country on the path of organization and solidarity.

The perfidious attempt on the part of our enemies must and will be frustrated. Already the Cloakmakers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have made arrangements to secure the best available legal talent for the defense of the accused. No work and no expense will be spared to clear them of the dastardly charges and to nail their perfidious accusers to the pillory of shame and public contempt. All garment workers and all organized workers generally must rally to the defense of the accused and of the Union.

THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF THE CLOAKMAKERS' UNION AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Specialize!—A Word to the Wise

BY JOSEPHINE CASEY.

When you were a little boy and your daddy made you a present of a toy pistol you were sure and certain that when you grew to be a man you would outdo Buffalo Bill. After you grew to manhood you found you couldn't win the smallest prize in a shooting gallery, and that after riding a horse for a couple of hours in a labor parade you had to stay up all night with a bottle of Omega oil. When Buffalo Bill's Circus came to town you went to see it and you cheered and cheered him, but your friends were not asked next day to sign a petition requesting him to emigrate to you.

Wouldn't it be great if we were always wise enough to undertake jobs we can't do and were not to let the picturesqueness of certain positions dazzle us to our undoing?

To make a success at anything, two things at least are necessary—talent and training. We all know a person may have the best training in music, but unless he has an ear for music he can't get Paderewski's job. And one may have a naturally superior vocal apparatus, but unless she has fine training she cannot secure an engagement at the Metropolitan.

A little boy may take the prize at school for drawing, but unless he has a fine perception of line and color and has had the necessary instruction he won't have his picture hung in the museum of art. Two things at least are necessary for success, but in the labor movement three things are required—talent and training plus courage.

It sounds perfectly lovely to be president of an international—nothing to do but to give orders and look important. But when a crisis comes and he is hit with a bullet it is another thing. He will, if he is a real general, get over it and go on with his work and his decisions, though the heavens fall. This is why the present International President is more
valuable to-day than he was three years ago. The thinking trade unionists watched him last year at Boston when he negotiated with a dozen employers single-handed, and in the end secured for the Boston workers a better Protocol agreement than the committees in New York were able to get. He learned much through that victory which we want him to further use for our benefit. We don’t want some inexperienced fellow to take his place and the poor struggling masses wait until an 8-cent brain behind an enthusiastic tongue gets a chance to develop.

It seems a beautiful thing to be an organizer, until some morning you are picketing a factory and see marching towards you a platoon of fifty policemen, and the poor, half-starved strikers are looking to you for strength and courage. When somehow you must get them to stand their ground, even when you really couldn’t blame them if they got frightened and bolted.

And it is simply divine to be secretary-treasurer of an International, especially when there is a large strike on and you are sitting with a white face waiting for that check to come to pay strike benefit, and the poor, tortured strikers are looking to you for your strength and courage. When somehow you must get them to stand their ground, even when you really couldn’t blame them if they got frightened and bolted.

Don’t be silly, running for an office you are not fitted for, and don’t try to excuse your stupidity by saying the people want you. You ought to know your ability, and if you haven’t the necessary qualifications, don’t jeopardize the interest of the Union by being a candidate for the wrong office. There is something you really can do—find out what it is, and do it. Some day, if we work hard for it, the union meetings will be so arranged that the members will have a better chance to size up their candidates. When that time comes it will be impossible, for instance, for a scab agency to lead some of our members to smash their union headquarters. In the meantime, however, we must trust to the candidates placing the cause above their own ambitions.

This is no time to gamble. If ever there was a time that the cause required devotion and self-sacrifice, that time is now.

The several Protocols are on trial. There is nothing wrong with the Protocols. They are very good instruments. The trouble is, we insist on an orchestra, but everyone comes along with a drum. Give the finest violin in the world to one who can’t play, and it is awful—while we all feel that Misha Ellman could bring music out of one of those 25-cent fiddles sold on 23rd Street.

If these Protocols are ever going to work, it will be then when the machinery for carrying out its clauses will be made modern and complete. Each part of that machinery must be efficient and adequate. Each officer must be competent in his respective department. As the human mind is somewhat limited, the best way to secure this efficiency is for each to specialize in that branch of the work he or she is most fitted for.

One department of the Union is just as important as the other—all are equally necessary to the success of the organization. The wonderful Turbine engine on the ocean steamer is not the result of one man’s invention. It is the result of minds building on the work of minds that have gone before. What would you think if a man employed where the Turbine was made were to step forward and say, “I am going to plan and run this engine; I am not an inventor, but for six years I’ve been fastening pivots, and that is harder work than inventing”?

If this man were permitted to have his way, couldn’t you imagine the passengers on the steamer thinking every few minutes they were hitting icebergs? That is precisely what is happening on our trade union ship. It’s Bump! Bump! Bumpety Bump! because we all insist on inventing instead of perfecting. What I’m pleading for at this time is for each one to try to be as perfect as he can in his particular work; to concentrate on his or her own branch of the work and not to neglect that work while he advises the specialist of another department of the office.

We have on hand a limited number of pure gold buttons, suitable for presents by locals to active members for faithful service. These will be supplied to Local Secretaries on request. Price per button, $1.50. Members must order same through their Local Secretary.
May is here, the sun is warm, the sky clear. Nature has at last changed her robe of white for the green and golden. She no longer sends ice and snow, but softness and mildness. Thus wrapped in her new garments she is the harbinger of a new day and a new life.

What charm, what glory, what beauty holds the month of May! It is more than the white sunlight—it is the anticipation, the hope that one is filled with in this month. It feels good, ineffably good, to be living in these most wonderful days of spring and "drink the air of nectar."

It is in these days that I would like to see all workers, men, women and children, shorten their work-day to six hours, and thereby still have the time to see the sun, to drink in the fresh air, to play in the open and gaze at the bright, blue sky.

It is in these days that I would like to go to the mills, mines, factories and canneries, take out the little children from there into God’s country to play and, for once, enjoy their childhood.

It is in these days, more so than at any other time, that I would like to see the working class come into its own. For it is the workers who make the world go round. Without them the world could not exist. This fact, however, has yet to be learned by the working people themselves.

And it is because this month of May has a message of new life and new love that the workers all over the world have adopted the First of May as their holiday. In every part of the world there are workers they gather for the purpose of demonstrating their solidarity and making demands upon their masters—demands which eventually cannot be lost.

And in this month of May, amidst the choir of birds, amidst the song of leaves, amidst the joy of wings and color, is also heard the VOICE of LABOR.

WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS’ UNION, LOCAL No. 23.

According to Ab. Baroff, manager of the independent shops, the slow season is again near at hand. The season did not last very long; it began toward the end of February and is now almost at an end. Naturally not much organizing work could be done. And yet there were about 95 strikes in the unorganized shops in this short time. None of these strikes were lost. These shops are now under the control of the Union. “We have contemplated doing much more work in the way of organizing,” said Mr. Baroff, “but because our people were in need of work we could not possibly do more.”

At a membership meeting held on Thursday, April 2nd, the recommendation of the Executive Board to partake in the First of May demonstration was concurred in. A large number of workers are expected to take part. The Waist and Dressmakers’ Union has always turned out in full force, more so than any other union. It has never failed to demonstrate its spirit of solidarity and the need for unity. It is therefore to be hoped that this year, as heretofore, its members will turn out in thousands to march under the banner of Unity and Solidarity.

ITALIAN BRANCH OF LOCAL NO. 23.

The Italian Branch of the above-local has, according to Dinner, passed a busy month (month of March). On March 29th, Webster hall was filled with men and women who came to listen to the commemoration of the Triangle fire victims. The weather was in accord with the feelings of the assembled. All day it was
raising, shedding tears for the dead—weeping for the victims of 1911.

Both DiNeri and Consiglio have, with eloquence, paid tribute to the dead, and pictured the terrible catastrophe of three years ago. Both have condemned the action of the courts in regard to the survivors of the victims. Both have pointed out the great need for labor legislation and for labor representatives in the courts. Both speakers were received with great enthusiasm.

This branch, too, is making preparations for the First of May demonstration. It is expected that every member of the branch will be at hand and help swell the ranks of labor.

The Organization Committee of this branch, which is composed of thirty-five men and women, is doing excellent work in bringing the message of unionism to every Italian worker in the trade.

AMERICAN BRANCH OF LOCAL No. 28.

The meeting of the American Branch, held on Tuesday, April 7th, was well attended and interesting. Several questions of importance came up, in which members present took part. After the routine business was transacted the floor was given to Miss Josephine Casey, who was then in this city.

Miss Casey urged those who had the courage to get on the Organization Committee. Those who had some ability would soon get the chance to become organizers. The labor movement a day had not enough women organizers, and, in her opinion, a woman can get the message of unionism better from a woman than from a man. "We must develop more women organizers if we want our movement to succeed," said Miss Casey.

The following resolution bearing on the next convention was unanimously adopted at the meeting:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the American Branch, desire before the coming convention to express our appreciation and confidence in our present general officers of the International Union; and,

WHEREAS, We realize that it was through the wisdom and foresight of the general secretary-treasurer, John A. Dyche, that the American girls were enabled to get the message of unionism, and we also appreciate the devotion of our General President Rosenberg, who, with our committee, worked so hard to bring about an agreement, and likewise we are grateful to Vice-President Polakoff for his work in enforcing the Protocol; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we ask Brothers Rosenberg, Dyche and Polakoff, to further serve us by consenting to be our candidates for delegates to the coming convention.

Marie Harvey explained several new arrangements carried out recently for the benefit of the workers in the shops.

Altogether the meeting was extremely interesting.

WRAPPER AND BIMONA WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. II.

The only people who have not as yet learned to understand the simple fact that unions are here to stay, are the contractors of the above trade. They have signed agreements, and during the strike of a year ago consented to live up to them. Yet these would-be employers have not missed an opportunity to show themselves in their right color. They are always trying to violate the agreement, always thinking that the Union will forget about it, and they will remain with more money in their pockets.

There is one clause in the agreement that the contractors are to pay their employees for legal holidays. But the contractors did not pay, and so showed what sort of "honorable gentlemen" they are.

Owing to these violations ten strikes took place. Eight of these were won, and the contractors HAD to pay for the holiday (Washington's Birthday). The matter of the other two legal holidays is to come before a conference of employees and employers for consideration. At this conference the question of the cutters, too, will be taken up.

Most of the members of this Union live in Brooklyn. Because of this it makes it almost impossible for the local to participate in the demonstration of the First of May. They will, however, arrange a monster mass-meeting in Brooklyn to celebrate May First.

While the season is not as yet over, there is not much work. All the members, as well as the officers, are doing the best to organize the rest of the trade.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 69.

An interesting incident occurred in one of the Association shops of this trade. About six weeks ago a girl was discharged by the firm of Rathner. The firm claimed that the
girl did not earn her weekly wage. The Union, on the other hand, claimed that it was nothing more than discrimination. Meetings of representatives of both sides were held several times, and both parties could not come to any conclusion. Then Manager Shore asked that this matter be referred to the Arbitration Board; and the Union has finally gained its point. Not only is the girl to be reinstated, but she is to receive her back pay, amounting to $60.00. The writer of these lines was in the office when the check came.

This ought to convince the girl in question, and all other girls, that such results could never be gained without a union. It ought to make the girls understand that this was done only because the firm and the Association knew that the Union is a power to be reckoned with, and there is no getting away from it. Will the girls go out and carry the message of unionism among their unorganised sisters? Surely by this time they have enough material to work on.

We all remember the time when an employer discharged a girl without cause; how useless it was to argue with him. He (the employer) knew that the forces of the girls were scattered and that he could do as he pleased. But this time is gone, at least in so far as the organised girls are concerned. An employer MUST explain why this or that girl is discharged; he must give a reason for his action; in short, there is no longer a question of discharging workers without a just cause. And why? Simply because there is a Union, and there are organisers to look after such matters. Keep this in mind. It is well to remember these things. It is also well to pass them on to those who are as yet indifferent toward their own conditions.

Mr. H. Lang of the above Union is doing organizing work in the out-town districts. At present he is in South Jersey, trying to get the people to understand the importance of organizing.

According to Malka Lapshitz, the Union is in a very good condition. While it is not very busy as the trade, yet there is just enough work for everybody. The income from dues is also very good, and that always is a good sign that the members are alive, and know what they are about.

CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 20.

The above local has had a number of strikes during the past month. All of them were settled to the satisfaction of the members. One of these strikes lasted more than three weeks.

The girls were certain that the employer would have to give in to their demands sooner or later. True, their demands were few, but every girl felt that those demands were worth while fighting for. They stuck to the picket line like old timers. They showed a fine spirit all through the strike; they were very enthusiastic and courageous.

It is to be hoped that all these brave, new fighters will understand the lesson which they have received during the strike, and that they will not forget this simple fact that the best fighting can, and should, be done through the Union, and not individually.

Owing to the spirit of solidarity displayed by some of our International locals, the above Union was in a position to pay weekly strike benefit to the girls who were cut.

The conferences between the Employers' Association and the Union are still in progress. These conferences have been held almost daily. However, according to Manager Ehrman, both parties will reach an agreement before long. It is only a question of days—that is all. The question of wages will then be taken up by the Arbitration Board.

Altogether the Union has made considerable progress during the last month. About ten new shops are now under its control.

With the new negotiations, the position of the local will no doubt be strengthened.

MANAGER LEADER OF LOCAL NO. 17.
PRAISERS RANK AND FILE.

The work of those who participate in the organization of the Refeathermakers' Union, Local 17, is not left unnoticed. Mr. Leader, the manager of that Union, has a good word for those who are willing to do their share in the work of the organization.

It involves a great deal of work to take the responsibility of acting as chairlady in a shop. It means loss of time; it means to be pointed at as a "trouble maker." Yet there are many who, without fear, accept the position of chairlady in order to keep the shop in order, and see to it that everything goes well, and that, above all, the Union agreement is not violated.

Of Miss Regina Weiss, Manager M. G. Leader has this to say: "Miss Weiss has been active since the general strike in 1910. Not only has she been one of the best speakers in her shop, ready to stand up for the workers..."
May, 1914

Miss Tillie Katzen, though comparatively a new recruit, is deserving of praise and thanks. She has undertaken the duties of shop chairman ever since her shop became unionized, and made a splendid showing."

Miss Regina Weiss

You, girls, ought to be proud of the work you are doing. For there is no other work today which counts so much as the work of spreading the gospel of unionism among those who need it most. The kind of work which you are doing is never lost. For you are preparing better conditions for those who are to come after. Keep on up, and pass on the words of unity and solidarity among your fellow workers.

Tenth Anniversary of the Women's Trade Union League.

A monster mass-meeting to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the New York League will be held at Cooper Union on Monday, May 4th. Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the

National W. T. U. League; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Clarence Darrow and Leonora O'Reilly are to be the speakers. Miss Melinda Scott, President of the New York League, will act as chairman of the evening. Mr. Meyer Loun...
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לארמגון ונחלה הנטקויות מעיניהם? - ודואגפרות קוה.

 ROLE פעלון פנים אירופה שנכרייהה לקו

כל אלה עשה פורהately עם פנים המית

מחוקקיהם פן A שפורקנין פינאנץ תססים.

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יופירון שפרס במדא קומד צו ביווס פינאנץ

ב.ס.מ.א.

סוט בקפריסין ובקריסין או בבעלות מdık

אין עולם - - זפרון והعقبו A אודוס אוניל

אוזנותענמפות שערפה פון הוהיו נבור 접ון - ת.סקן

ולו נסע פון A ידוע הקפדקה A?! אוזנותענמפות A! אוזנותענמפות קומד צו ביווס פינאנץ

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הפיונליון פרץ 111 יער

אינטגרלמה פון A! וודא פוריקנין פינאנץ תסיסים
ערל יידיים נאמנים והקרטן

תנער ש. כ. 1914

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רבי פרנקלין, גדולי

רבי שלמה שבתאי

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גרנזור מפרחי

Tel. 6951-6952 Orchard
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<td><strong>$182,171.00</strong></td>
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<td><strong>$9,867.52</strong></td>
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<td>Item</td>
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<td>Item 1</td>
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<td>Item 3</td>
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<td>Item 4</td>
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<td>Item 5</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total: $17,267.00**

**Costs:**

- $400.00
- $4,950.00
- $1,700.00
- $250.00
- $3,000.00
- $260.00
- $400.00
- $130.00
- $5,000.00
- $2,502.65
- $16,212.62

**Subtotal: $14,939.00**

- $2,300.00
- $5,400.00
- $650.00

**Total: $22,999.00**
כבר יותר מ-100 שנה, ומעשיכו מהתקררות אחרי הזמנה
 dönem העברת המנהלים, והניתן복 והיקף שייך
 הנכון, אשר איא את בתי ועבקשין,.perform
 ולא מרי, אךしかציו של אחרון. הקריבים, מים
 גם מעבר, אך צמו על הים, ו鹢ו את הצפיפות. והם
 כלי יינה, ולא רק הם, אלא גם אחרונים, הם
 אינטיקטים מ렐בים, וחללים אינטיקטים, במים
 בכיובים, ובצומתים, הếnק מצומתים.

ても, שהיינו שמות העברת של הצפיפות, בהם

ויתוך, ולא רק הים, אלא גם אחרונים, הם
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אני לא בטוח מה התוכן של הפורמט הזה. אני לא יכול לקרוא את הכותרת או התוכן אחרון. זה נראה כמו מכונת כתיבה או מספרים נוספים שלא ניתן לקרוא. אני לא יכול לפתור את התוכן הזה.
 хоч לעזים ובראש הזפקה והקרע

אReadable text that is not in hebrew.

ד(102,901),(897,995)

יתכן שה kaps שחור לא באתר

אReadable text that is not in hebrew.
דר לוי ונאמרנו ווסטעל

בנואר: מי הושבע המרכיבים, והרב

עמד. מי הושבע מי המרכיבים: אלה מהו

ולא אלま מי הושבע מי הרכיבים? מי הרכיבים

וכם שיזכו בColumnInfo בין כל תוכן זה או אחר.

אך הם הושבעו בברית בין כל תוכן זה או אחר.

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אך הם הושבעו بברית בין כל תוכן זה או אחר.
ארפסי מירוסטך מעיםך ומענשך לעזותך?  

чем תגרון, שמך צים  

___

aturing יתמולו התשובה לשאלה ב垠 ותענשך, והזוהו  

תתאָר עליך, אוני. די תערוצייפון ענשך, והזוהו.
 chưa có thông tin để dịch tự động.
ディおよび加藤デミル questioned是否符合数学家の表とし blockSizeにアクセスする方法を提案し、

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אין תמיכה במערכת}.
אין טקסט בר糛 על图片.
הוועה של המחזה היא "משקל". עליה פותח, ירד גזע.

אמרו: "אני⇌अנוש setName,.Divין\". זה נGreaterThan זווית העדשה המוטトラブル. עליה מחרט, ירד גזע.

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יווד הנקרא "ספולה קסדת כותב וכנוייה שלימה.

(ספולה)

/ioyds @spolay/kkать v/knyyitay sleya.

עווד פרמטהא הוא אינטגרציה מיצות

 Frmcyz מארד, ל. מלננגירז א. חדארוביץ'.

מדע ומרית וערות בחרות ברובע ידNEY

מדע יאני, אינטגרציה מיצות, ב. מקסימה.

מדע וערות בחרות בבריתא

מדע יאני, אינטגרציה מיצות, ב. מקסימה.

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מדע יאני, אינטגרציה מיצות, ב. מקסימה.

פדカラー קסדת כותב וכנוייה שלימה.

(ספולה)
דרי לויים, יאסר ענבר

מה $?ן ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, או לא ציינה, أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صفا، או لا صفا، أو لا صفا، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، أو لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، أو لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، أو لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، أو لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או لا صfra، או לא
/ns אוגוסט פאלווסטיאן והקרטער

 penetrated, until it reaches the front of the underground system. Furthermore, because of the complex nature of the underground system, it is not possible to drill directly through the entire length of the underground system.

Penetrationtaking place at different points and from different angles can result in the formation of a large number of holes, which can then be connected to form a single tunnel. However, this method is not always practical, especially in areas with steep slopes or where the underground system is very complex.

Drilling underground systems is a complex and time-consuming process. It requires a high level of technical expertise and specialized equipment. In addition, drilling underground systems can be dangerous, as there is a risk of accidents and explosions.

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The tools and equipment used for drilling underground systems are designed to withstand the extreme conditions found in underground environments. This includes special drills, which are designed to penetrate through hard rock or other types of material. In addition, specialized equipment is used to extract and transport the material that is drilled from the underground system.

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אינוסטינקטוים שוטפים כל תרצה וטהיר נפש גזיא

 Emacs 0.18.2.1
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אין לי אפשרות לקרוא את התוכן המוצג在这张图片中。