The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 3, Issue 7

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Contents:

The Gospel of Trade Unionism—Frank Morrison's Address to the Toronto Convention.

A Review of the Cleveland Situation—Address to the Toronto Convention by Attorney Louis D. Katz.


"Industrialism" The Bugbear of Society—by A. Rosebury.

G. E. H. In Session at *Toronto and New York.

Editorial.


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

Monthly Bulletin of Events.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN ENGLISH AND YIDDISH

by the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE no matter what its name, unless it 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.
The Gospel of Trade Unionism

Being an Address to Our Toronto Convention by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L.

I desire to extend to you the greetings of the American Federation of Labor at this eleventh convention, and bid you God-speed. I want to say that this is the first convention of the garment trade that I have had the opportunity and privilege of addressing. I can look back many, many years in the history of the garment workers' trade. I know from information and observation the conditions under which the garment workers have had to struggle: long hours and low wages. I have read of the strikes in the busy season for hotter conditions, when the employers would say their employees were taking advantage of them. But I have noted that when the busy season ceased, the employers took advantage of the garment workers. I have watched the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union from its infancy when it only contained a few thousand members.

In June, 1910, President Gompers, Mrs. Morrison and myself attended that magnificent meeting at Madison Square Garden, where the great theatre was filled and thousands were endeavoring to gain admittance. It was the greatest outpouring of the workers of any trade that it was ever my privilege to witness. As a result of four years' agitation you forced your employers to enter into an agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. As a result, you have been able to keep your organization intact; you have been in a position to hold your employers to their agreement, and in so doing you have sustained this splendid organization.

I have watched the growth of many international unions; I have watched the growth of the United Mine Workers of America, who now have 341,000 members in good standing. In 1897, I, as the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, issued a call for the executive officers of every international organization to meet in Wheeling, W. Va., to take up the question of assisting the United Mine Workers to secure an eight-hour day. In 1897, the organization of miners had 5,000 members. The United Mine Workers said to the employers: 'We propose to secure an eight-hour workday,' but the mine owners laughed and said that the Mine Workers' Union had only a few thousand members, and they had 150,000 working in their mines. The men will not strike, they said, but the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the miners knew that there was a sentiment among the miners for an eight-hour day, and they wanted it badly enough to strike for it. A strike was ordered and 150,000 miners laid down their picks and came out for the eight-hour day and kept out until they secured it.

In 1897 there was not one union miner in the anthracite region. We directed an organizer to go to Hazleton (Frank Weber of Milwaukee), to ascertain the opportunities of organizing the miners there. He returned and reported that there was not as much sentiment as there should be, but he was of the opinion that the sentiment could be aroused. The miners were organized, and they secured
an agreement, and as a result of that agreement, the anthracite miners were thoroughly organized. The anthracite miners secured their victory by striking and they then followed the example that the garment trade had practiced for years. After the strike was won and the conditions secured, they dropped out of their union and showed no willingness or desire to return to the organization, until the employers, seeing that they were disorganized, immediately reduced their wages and subjected them to conditions which were objectionable. The miners then came back to the union. If, however, they had remained in their organization and paid their dues, and thus strengthened their union, the mine owners would not have been in a position to reduce their wages.

"I want to say to you garment workers that you have been successful in building up a good organization. See to it that the members remain in the union and do not permit petty jealousy among the officers, and personal jealousy among local unions to interfere with this great organization of yours. Let every one say that we are going to build the greatest garment workers' union that this country has ever seen.

"I felt keenly the fact that the success at Cleveland was not what it should have been, but let me tell you, my friends, that we have sent organizers to various parts of the country, and have had them working months and months, seemingly without any effect, but the idea of organization gradually permeates them, and when an organizer came again, the sentiment was ripe, and he will succeed in forming the workers into a union and secure for them improved conditions. These organizers, who worked for months, planted the seed of unionism.

"Here, today, you are building for the future. Be careful in building that you do not pull down part of the structure; that you do not go back to the yearly strike, and when the busy season is over permit the employers to reduce your wages.

"I realize the nature of the conditions in your trade and the other trades, and I know that it means much to retain the organization you have and to strengthen it. Resolutions are good, but 70,000 or 80,000 men in a trade union, obeying the laws of the union, and standing by each other, will secure conditions which neither legislation nor resolutions can bring about.

"I want to cite the conditions existing among the granite cutters, an international union, about 13,000 members, who work under a contract, or on government property. Speaking with Vice-President Duncan of the Federation, also secretary of the Granite Cutters, I said to him, 'Never mind the regular strike for the eight-hour day.' That was for the eight-hour day and they secured the eight-hour day, and followed it with an increase in wages.

"I want to mention another trade, the International Typographical Union of whom have the honor to be a member. The printers were working ten hours a day in 1868. At the convention of the printers in that year advocated eight hours, and made a strenuous fight to secure it, but I was defeated by a vote of 23 for eight hours, and 177 against. The convention, however, decided in favor of demanding the nine-hour day. The convention believed that they could secure nine hours, but that it would be difficult to establish an eight-hour day. I contended that if we did not secure the eight-hour day, it would take years before we could again inaugurate a campaign for an eight-hour day. The nine-hour day was secured, and just ten years after that time, the international organized a campaign for an eight-hour day, and in the campaign expended four million dollars, but they established the eight-hour day in the printing trade in this country. The miners, the granite cutters and the printers secured their eight hours by united effort, standing like a rock behind their international officers with the statement that they proposed to continue the strike until they secured the eight-hour day.

"I am one of those who believe that with the trade thoroughly organized you can secure the conditions that you want, and I prophesy that within a short time, instead of now you will have over 100,000 members in your organization with much better conditions than you are now enjoying.

"I desire now to say a few words in regard to the Federation. In 1897 the American Federation of Labor had 256,000 members. From 1897 the membership increased until today we have 1,838,100 members paying per capita tax. This increase was not due entirely to the en-
forts of the officers and organizers of the American Federation of Labor, but to the combined efforts of the officers and organizers of the international organizations, and the members of all the unions preaching the gospel of trade unionism to those who were unorganized.

Each member of the Ladies' Garment Workers should say: ‘Yes, I propose to strengthen our international union, I propose to cut out personal jealousy and secure as a member every garment worker, every worker who is without the jurisdiction of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

“If every member of organized labor could bring one member during the next year, instead of 1,838,000 members, we would have over 3,000,000. The membership of the trade union movement is climbing. We are organizing the wage-workers. We are reaching out a helping hand to the poorly organized trades for the purpose of strengthening them, and I believe that within the next two years you will see, as a result of the agitation, 100,000 or 200,000 members brought within our ranks.

“My friends, with the growth of the Federation and of the organized workers has come a corresponding influence in Federal and State legislation. If we want an eight-hour day, what we must do is to organize and to go out and get it. After years of agitation Congress has enacted an eight-hour law covering all work done under contract for the government of the United States. Last week the House of Representatives passed an anti-injunction bill and several other bills have been reported to the House with a recommendation that they be passed, which we hope to have enacted by the Senate before this Congress adjourns.

“Now, my friends, I am glad to have had this opportunity to be with you and to meet you. I feel that there is a great future before your organization. I now want to say that its future depends greatly on its representatives—who have it within their power to increase its efficiency, and each delegate has his or her 125th responsibility resting upon them. Delegates, do your duty.

Do what you believe is best for your people to secure improved conditions and cling to what you have got. If you will do that, at this and the succeeding conventions, you will march forward, rapidly.

General Executive Board

In Session at Labor Temple, Toronto, Thursday, June 13, 1912.

President Rosenberg in chair.
All the Board members were present.

Upon motion agreed that all organizers be appointed by the president subject to the approval of the General Executive Board.

S. Labensohn, a committee from Local No. 42, of Montreal, Canada, appeared requesting moral and financial assistance for twenty-five of their members who are out on strike, and that First Vice-President Polakoff and General Secretary-Treasurer visit the locals in Montreal.

Upon motion agreed to instruct First Vice-President Polakoff to proceed to Montreal.

A committee consisting of Brothers Berkowitz, of Local No. 42, and Sam Schwartz, of Local No. 27, of Cleveland, Ohio, appeared requesting the Board to appoint an organizer for Cleveland for the next six months.

Upon motion agreed to refer this matter to the President for action.

Brother Berkowitz calls the attention of the Board to the case of Benjamin Acquino, who during the strike in Cleveland, accidentally shot and killed a certain individual and was arrested and charged with murder and placed under $5,000 bond which was later reduced to $1,500. He was in jail for two weeks before bond could be obtained but was only obtained after his friends and relatives had given their fellow countrymen the sum of $800 as compensation for signing said bond which was later forfeited because Benjamin Acquino left the jurisdiction of the court and country. The Cleveland locals promised to refund this amount of $800 and have succeeded in paying $500, leaving a balance of $300 which they cannot pay since they are financially embarrassed. The General Executive Board must therefore make special efforts to pay this balance, otherwise it will be very difficult to organize the Italian workers for some time to come.

Upon motion agreed to pay this amount of $300.00.

A committee, consisting of Brothers Well-
kofsky of the Joint Board of Toronto and A. Kirzner of the Cloak and Skirt Pressers, Local No. 92 requested the Board to carry out without delay the decision of the convention to donate $500.00 to the Eaton strikers, as money was urgently needed.

The General Executive Board decided to grant the committees' request.

Upon motion agreed to appoint a committee to get a loan of $6,000 from the New York Locals, so as to enable the Board to carry out the decisions of the convention. The following committee was appointed. Brothers Sigman, Slotchin and Lefkowitz.

Brother Klein, a committee from Local No. 41, Wrapper and Kimono Makers of Brownsville, called the attention of the Board to the importance of sanctioning a General Strike in their trade. Upon motion agreed to postpone action.

A committee from Local No. 68, Cloak and Skirt Pressers of Brownsville, consisting of Brothers Meyer Brass and A. Churgin, protested against the revocation of their charter.

Upon motion agreed to appoint a committee to visit the next meeting of Local No. 68, in conjunction with Local No. 35 with the object of working out some feasible plan whereby an amalgamation could be effected to the satisfaction of all the members. The committee to be appointed by the New York members of the Board.

Brother Sirota, a committee from Local No. 50, Misses' and Children's Dress Makers' Union of Brownsville, N.Y., appeared requesting a special organizer.

Upon motion agreed to refer this request to the New York members of the Board.

Vice-President Dubinsky requested the Board to send a committee to the Boston locals to assure them that the International Union will do its utmost to assist them in improving their conditions. Upon motion agreed to appoint a committee to visit the Boston Locals. Vice-Presidents A. Mitchell and M. Amdur were appointed.

Upon motion agreed that the case of Local No. 38, giving effect to the resolution of the convention, that Local No. 38 be placed under the control of the General Executive Board for six months, be referred to the New York members of the Board.

Upon motion agreed that the Cleveland agitation be put off until the question of the label is decided upon.

Upon motion agreed to pay the bill of Local No. 2, amounting to $500, expended in connection with the Cleveland strike.

The following cities were nominated for the next quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board: Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Upon a vote being taken New York was chosen by 8 against 2 for Boston and 1 for Philadelphia.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. DYKSTRA
General Secretary-Treasurer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
Held at 32 Union Square, New York City, on June 22, 1912.

Present: Polakoff, Sigman, Slotchin, Kleinman, Slotchin, Dyche.

President Rosenberg in chair.

Absentee, B. Wittakhin.

Upon motion agreed to appoint a committee of three to control the affairs of Local No. 49, New York Ladies' Tailors, for the next six months, in accordance with the decision of the convention. Vice-Presidents Mitchell, Lefkowitz and Kleinman were appointed.

Communication read from Brother A. Gordon, a member of Local No. 17, protesting against the decision of that local for having cancelled his Due book, which showed six months' arrears, and ordering him to join the organization as a new member. Brother Gordon made his appeal on the ground that the chairman refused to entertain a motion to reconsider the decision of the local in this matter.

Agreed to inform Brother Gordon to appear at the next meeting of the Executive Board of Local No. 17 and ask them to reconsider the decision passed by the local Union.

A committee, consisting of Brothers Davis, Kushner and Sister Kasdin, appeared before the Board bearing credentials from Local No. 72, Children's Dressmakers' Union of Brownsville, requesting jurisdiction over that trade in Brooklyn now exercised by Local No. 38.

Upon motion agreed to refer the matter to the committee appointed to control the affairs of Local No. 38.

The committee appointed at the first quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board to get an advance of money from the New York locals, to enable the General Office to carry out the decisions of the convention, report that they visited Locals Nos. 1, 9, 29.
and 35. Up to date Local No. 9 promised to advance $2,000; Local No. 23, $1,000, and Local No. 35 to buy $2,000 worth of Due Stamps. They were, however, not as yet aware of the decision of Local No. 1.

A committee, consisting of Vice-Presidents Slatskin, Polakoff and General Secretary-Treasurer, was appointed to visit Local No. 68 to arrange for the transferring of their members to Local No. 35 in accordance with the decision of the convention.

Agreed to issue a notice in the "New Post" that the statement contained in the report by Secretary Lubinsky of Local No. 35 that the members of Local No. 68 cannot work in shops controlled by the Joint Board, was uncalled for and unauthorized and that the matter of Local No. 68 is now in the hands of the General Executive Board.

Vice-Presidents Sigman, Mitchell and Kleinman were appointed as committee to enforce the decision of the convention in reference to changing the name of the charter of Local No. 17.

Resolution No. 30, relating to the change of the charter of Local No. 23 to include dressers, was referred to a committee consisting of Vice-Presidents Sigman, Slatskin and Polakoff to investigate and to report to the next meeting of the Board.

Resolution No. 2, relating to support for the Toronto strikers, action postponed.

Resolution No. 8, relating to a copy of the "Ladies' Garment Worker" to be sent to each member, action postponed.

Decision of the convention to refer to the G. E. B. that part of the President's report relating to a special fund for new locals and also to establish communications with the ladies' garment workers' organizations of the European continent, agreed to postpone for future action.

Regarding that part of the President's report referred to the G. E. B., advising the merging of the three publications of the Joint Board and the official journal, the "Ladies' Garment Worker," the Board decided to refer this matter to the quarterly meeting of the G. E. B.

Resolution No. 10, relating to the establishment of a bureau for the purpose of ascertaining working conditions, was referred to the next quarterly meeting of the Board.

Resolutions Nos. 20, 21 and 25, relating to the appointment of organizers for the wrapper and kimono trade outside of New York, for Local No. 50, Misses and Children Dress Makers, and for the French-speaking workers of Montreal, action postponed until re-appointment of organizers.

Resolution No. 26, relating to the sanction of a general strike in the white goods trade, a committee, consisting of Vice-Presidents Sigman and Lefkowitz, were appointed to act in this matter.

Resolution No. 32, relating to conferring with the J. T. U. and U. G. W. of A., agreed to appoint a committee consisting of President Rosenberg, Vice-President Polakoff and Secretary-Treasurer Dyche to communicate with the above-mentioned International Unions.

Resolution No. 36, relating to the change of our label to a "White Label of Protocol Conditions," agreed to postpone action.

Resolution No. 43, relating to the establishment of a printing plant of our own; Resolution No. 49, relating to an agitation for an eight-hour day, and Resolution No. 57, relating to the sanction of a general strike of all the combined workers in the trades for fifty hours were referred to the next quarterly meeting of the Board.

Resolution No. 58, relating to the sanction of a general strike of the Philadelphia garment cutters, action postponed until reappointment of organizers.

Resolution No. 60, pertaining to calling a strike in St. Louis, action postponed until the reappointment of organizers.

Resolution No. 75, referring to a scale for button-hole makers outside of New York, agreed to inform the locals that wherever there are button-hole makers working on ladies' garments, they must try to organize them, admit them into their respective local unions and enforce a proper scale for them.

On the question of appointing organizers, the President reports that he has been negotiating with several members of the G. E. B., some of whom are not ready to accept a commission. He is going out on a tour to ascertain the needs of the local unions and on his return he will submit a final list to the G. E. B. for the appointment of organizers.

Respectfully submitted,

John A. Dyche, General Secretary-Treasurer.
I consider it not only a pleasure, but an honor and privilege to address you. As your president told you, I have been identified with the Organization in the last strike and for seven years before that in my capacity as a lawyer in Cleveland, so that I felt pretty much as one of the Organization. Has not my friend, Mr. London, said it takes nine cloak-makers to make one man—I would say I was one of them. My work and my conduct in the Cleveland strike last year and for some years past was so much interwoven with the actual situation of the Garment Workers there that I could not speak of the Garment Workers without speaking of myself.

It was about eight years since I first represented the Garment Workers in Cleveland, in 1904. A strike was then on which lasted about three or four days. That was when the International Organization was a small body. Whether or not the Local in Cleveland conducting that strike was affiliated I do not remember. I kept in touch with the International Organization for years, until 1910, when it was my privilege to be connected with the Garment Workers in a strike at Prince Biederman that lasted six months. The intensity of that strike developed and made manifest to anyone who had studied the situation that the next strike would be one worthy of the name of "strike," and so it proved to be. For after a six months' struggle the Union was confronted with the general strike in Cleveland of last year. That strike, you know, lasted about 22 weeks and in round numbers about 6,000 persons were involved. Now, when one reflects on the development of the International body, that could continue a strike for six months, and then after a comparatively short interval conduct a strike for more than five months and have such a large body of men out, it speaks well for the development of the idea of organization among the Garment Workers, especially in Cleveland.

When that strike was launched, the leaders were accused that they called the strike for the sake of driving the trade away from Cleveland to New York, that the people struck against their will, and if it had not been for the New York leaders coming to Cleveland, there would have been no strike. We answered completely refuting these charges. These vague charges were made by persons who were unwilling to meet us and discuss that very proposition. They, the employers, were challenged twice to arbitration to discuss matters and let the public at large see whether or not these insinuations amounted to charges that could be substantiated in any particular, but they refused to meet the Union representatives and they were satisfied that they had sowed the seed of discord in Cleveland and had a certain amount of public opinion in their favor and to our detriment. The International Union continued the battle until those charges have been demonstrated to be untrue, for no right-minded person believed that it is possible with compulsion to bring out five or six thousand persons and keep them out for 20 weeks. It was not credible that the garment industry, though second in importance in the United States, could so easily be driven away from any central point. Nor do I think the New York merchants care much whether or not Cleveland makes garments or not. This would not affect the capacity of the trade of New York.

When this strike was inevitably called, the International body lent it support and assistance, even beyond its rules and regulations. Yet the effectiveness of that support was not at its maximum.

The financial aid was rendered in such a way that it was necessary for Mr. Dyche to go back to New York so many times in order to get the money together. Now, that was not his fault, or the fault of the International body; it was the fault of the rules and regulations referred to. I noticed that President Rosenberg and Secretary-Treasurer Dyche had recommended in their reports that the financial status of the International Union be so fixed as to avoid the necessity in the future to do that.

From the experience in Cleveland I think that as one of the most valuable sug-
gestion, one of the best things that the Convention should adopt. You must have a strong financial centre with the power vested in a central body to cope with enemies that are strong in themselves.

The history of the United States was like that of the Garment Workers when it was first created. Had it not been for the policy of Alexander Hamilton in establishing a great financial treasury in the United States, the country might not have maintained its supremacy. You must have a central body, strong enough financially to cope with the situation. That will bring about also a certain amount of discipline and control, which now you do not possess.

It is all right to have local autonomy, but it is another thing to have the International body, as a body, responsible for acts of locals and individuals, and yet at the same time be unable to enforce their mandates. Something should be done along this line, and if the Convention adjourns without taking some action, without taking some measures to increase the treasury of the International Office, the delegates will have made a serious blunder.

If the International had a large treasury, it could support all the locals in time of strike and maintain discipline, whereas, if only all the locals have large treasuries and the parent body must go begging from post to post, your enemies who are watching you very closely are unwilling then to treat the International with the dignity it deserves.

Let me also suggest the necessity of a statistical department. Secretary-Treasurer Dyche and myself had discussed this for some time and had found its importance in Cleveland at the last strike. It was charged that the Cleveland strikers had been getting more money than the New York cloak-makers. I disputed that, but if we had been called upon to submit figures, we could not have done so. Nor were we in a position then to quibble as to who had the burden of proof. We were confronted with that assertion, and it was a great factor in winning away a large element of the people in Cleveland from our side. If we could have substantiated our statement in figures, showing that the workers earning less had been working longer hours and that conditions in Cleveland were worse than in New York, we could have had a much larger number in sympathy with us. Therefore, I suggest that the Convention take definite action of a constructive form to have some method of ascertaining for statistical purposes the average earnings of the cloak-makers, the average cost of living and so on.

The Cleveland strike was remarkable in more than one respect. One cannot tell of all the things that occurred, during the strike lasting 22 weeks, in a short period of time, but one thing struck me as being very cogent, and that was that up to the 16th or 18th week of the strike we had one of the most enthusiastic bands of strikers that one would want to meet or see. Up to that time they stuck to the organization, they stuck to each other so firmly that some of the manufacturers were waverering and quivering and wondering how long it would last. The Cloak Manufacturers' Association in Cleveland is a very strong, powerful organization and they have an abundance of funds. There were traitors in the ranks and they began to disseminate the proposition of calling a referendum and creating dissatisfaction. The result was that a referendum was taken and it resulted in an overwhelming majority, about 95 or 97 per cent of the strikers voting in favor of not going back. Yet within a few weeks it was necessary for the International body to have a special convention to discuss the situation, which became acute because of the financial distress.

You must do something in the future to remedy the financial situation. You must realize that we might have won the Cleveland strike had the financial situation been satisfactory to the end.

When the strike was only a few days old, we already had to cope with the Police Department of Cleveland. For on the third or fourth day one of the Italian workers was shot in the back by a policeman, and he was in the hospital for more than half a year. The following day a man was chased by these special agency men, and, thinking that he was in danger of his life and that he might be shot as his fellow workman was, he pulled the gun and accidentally shot a stranger to the controversy.

From that time on, with the police interfering with the parades, the quarrel became more accentuated. The manufacturers saw it would be a source of strength to them and an annoyance to us to put the police in the forefront, and they did so with the assistance of their Police Director, Mr. Hogan, of Cleveland. Through the weak policy of Mr. Hogan it became a very good thing for them to be behind the Police Department, and the result was the strikers were not even permitted to
picket in the usual way. The other day it was seriously considered that Mr. Hogan should be appointed Director of Public Schools in Cleveland. Some time ago the Cleveland Federation of Labor took official notice of his being mentioned as a candidate for this position. The organized workers adopted resolutions and thought that was going to end it, but the other day a statement again appeared in the newspapers that he was likely to be appointed. I would suggest that the Convention communicate with Mr. Harry D. Thomas, the Secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, and enter a protest against his appointment.

Because of the weak policy of the Police Department interfering with the pickets, there was an endless chain of arrests from day to day. There had been as many as over 700 arrests in the Cleveland strike. Hundreds of girls were arrested for merely walking on the streets. Hundreds of men were brought before the Police Judge and subjected to trials. The quarrel had extended to the Judges, the Police, the prosecutor and even the Mayor of the City. All those hundreds of arrests helped to discourage some of our strikers, because being arrested so many times they became very unwilling to go on picket line. So that the constant harrassing of the strikers by the police helped to weaken the organization in connection with the picket line.

The arrests thus far had been unfortunate, not because of the unwillingness of the authorities, but rather because of our determined fight carried on by the strikers. One of the persons arrested had served a short sentence in the workhouse. Because of the determined strike against the Garment Manufacturers, and because the latter had lost hundreds of thousands, nay, millions of dollars, they have decided to annul the International Office, if they could, and to prevent the organization of the Garment Workers, and they have employed a private agency and have arrested two of our boys who are now charged with murder. They have not been indicted yet. They were charged with murder in the first degree first, but after considerable activity and work we were able to get them out on bail, and they are out each on a $5,000 bond. The authorities are trying to place blame on people who are not responsible.

With the Cloak Manufacturers strongly united to fight the International Office, strongly united to prevent locals being formed in Cleveland, the Convention is face to face with a serious proposition, that is, what should be done in Cleveland?

The Cleveland Cloak-makers are entitled to considerable praise in some respects, we think. They are also entitled to considerable censure as a class of men they are very ungrateful for all that has been done in Cleveland for them. Some of them have shown a disposition to ignore the Organization at this stage of the contest. They have resorted to slander and began to denigrate some of the International Officers, and especially a man who ought to be deserving of praise because he did so much for them in the Cleveland strike, namely, Vice President Israel Feit. The local leaders have to stand blame and responsibility for the result, but Mr. Feit is undeserving of the slander the men have cast upon him. He has done his utmost, and the International Officers who were in Cleveland have done their best.

Now, what are we to do in Cleveland? We ought to install a strong force of organizers there, to get those people who are good Union men and wish to belong to the Organization to join their locals, rehabilitate them and put them on such a basis as to be able to enforce their demands, because the International Organization will suffer in various localities if Cleveland is neglected.

If a large body of men and women could be supported for so many weeks by an International Organization that Organization deserves praise and credit. The strength manifested in that strike was surprising. Each and every man had got as much strike benefit on an average as in any strike I have heard about. From the point of view of support the International Officers and local leaders should be given credit instead of being blamed. The employers lost some money in wages and forgot the ought to make some sacrifices themselves. It seems that the rank and file of the Cloak-makers should not expect much from the International or Local Organizations. The dues paid are too small for them to expect any substantial benefits. They blame the organization for a bad or good season, yet the organization may not have anything to do with it. They blame the Union for not having an inexhaustible treasury, yet they are not willing to contribute enough to that treasury. The delegates ought really to go back to their locals and ask the members to bear some of the responsibility and make some of the sacrifices. The Cleveland Cloak-maker is like the average worker of every country, he expects very much for the little he contributes. There is no use...
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

finding fault with him. He is entitled to be protected, but he should also show the loyalty and steadfastness to his organization that it deserves, and unless there is loyalty in the rank and file of the workers they will not be able to put up a strong fight. Loyalty begets discipline, and where there is loyalty there is also discipline. Therefore, the Convention should say to all the Ladies' Garment Workers throughout the United States and Canada that from now on each and every member must be loyal to his organization, and that he must pay a bigger amount of dues, or a larger per capita to the Organization. If they will not seek petty quarrels and find fault with little things, but look after the main issue of fighting for better conditions, that will go a great way to ameliorate the great inconvenience we had in Cleveland.

The Cleveland Strike demonstrated that the Cloak-makers are not the small organization they were looked upon six or seven years ago. We have demonstrated that we are a fighting, living body of men and women, and that we can strike a blow when it is necessary and can resist encroachment by our employers. In this contest the Union had spoken loudly to the world. In the contest of 1910 we have given to the labor movement of the United States our contribution to the history of organized labor that will always be looked upon as a credit to us all.

The International body spent over $300,000 on the Cleveland Strike. That speaks well for the Organization. The Organization thus deserves more credit than any known organization. The trade was in a peculiar situation, because of the large number of nationalities that are employed in it. There was also a peculiar situation with the contract work in the shop, with the piece work and the week work. Each of those things is a problem, and it takes a large amount of work and effort on the part of the officers and leaders to work those problems out, and if the Organization had only done one of those things, if it were only able to maintain an organization of 100,000 people or keep up a strike of 20 weeks, or able to pay $300,000, we would say that was sufficient. Yet the Organization has done all of those things and because of that each and every delegate ought to be proud of being a member of the International Organization and should go back to their locals and stir the interest of the members in the organized movement.

If the Organization could put up such a grand, glorious fight in Cleveland, and now have a large delegation of over 120 delegates from all the United States and Canada to a Convention, the fact should arouse the inspiration and quicken the activity of every one of them. We have many problems to confront, many difficulties to surmount in the labor movement.

The International Organization would not be free from strikes and labor disputes, but if we want to prevent strikes in any city, it will behoove each and all to provide a substantial treasury, and to beget loyalty and discipline on the part of the rank and file. Above all when you charge your officers with responsibility for their acts, the Locals and members must comply with laws and orders enforced by the officers. They must not think that the manufacturers have no rights. From their point of view the manufacturers also have the rights that the law gives them and that commonsense should give them. But they have for years been getting the benefit of all the rights and we have been trying to get a little. But unless we are united our battle for our rights will not be the success we hope it to be.

On the whole the Cleveland situation was a grand tribute and honor to the International Officers, because of the fight we have made and because of the fight that we will have to make in the future, and if we should have to go back to Cleveland to re-organize the workers there and place demands before the Garment Manufacturers, they will not treat us with that contempt and indifference they did, and they will think twice before refusing to arbitrate. Every strike, even though it has been considered a defeat, is a victory in so far as it will prevent another serious strike.
Editorial

That chastened spirit amongst delegates who returned from the Toronto Convention may be observed by all, but the reason is only known to but few. The passengers on the “Convention Special” to Toronto declared that the famous “Red Special” was not in it in radicalism compared to the “direct action” practiced upon the occupants of the sleeping berths in the International’s special. The cruelty of the virago in the Mother Goose rhyme was repeated upon the helpless delegates of Local Unions by the inhuman General Officers, who “spanked them all soundly and put them to bed.” One victim in particular whose garments suffered from lack of the use of “Wool Soap to prevent Shrinkage,” was a tempting target as he ran through the five coaches. Oh! fie, for shame, Mr. Officers. And yet those very same officers who were instrumental in this “pogrom” were re-elected. Is it not awful? If delegates to a convention can be treated in such a brutal manner by the officers, what can the simple private expect?

In spite of the bitter denunciation of the General Officers of the Local No. 38 by a portion of the East Side press for the revocation of the charter of Local No. 38 the convention unanimously re-elected those very same “strike breakers” and “scab agents” as they were termed by the “Freie Arbeiter Stimme.” Although Local No. 38 was reinstated, their local autonomy was taken away from them and put under the direct control of the General Executive Board, exactly what the G. E. B. previously demanded of the Local and the refusal of which led to the revocation of their charter.

Is it not strange that those very per...
people who constantly talk of "fight between capital and labor" are the very people who make such a thing impossible by their tactics. Can any one imagine an army in which every division, nay, every private soldier can do as he pleases? and in which the soldiers are taught to disobey the command of the officers? And that is exactly what the policy of these radicals amounts to. Those "knockers" do not care whom they denounce, whether it is a trust magnate or an officer of a labor organization, who tries his utmost to enforce the laws of his organization and maintain discipline amongst the members.

In our editorial notes of last April comment upon the socialistic tendency of our members, we made use of the following remarks. "It is true that some of our members are socialistically and industrially inclined, but in theory only. In reality they are very cautious and conservative, for after all, "business is business" and all the revolutionary and socialistic talk is mere talk and nothing else." Now, nothing has demonstrated the truth of this contention more than the transactions of our last convention in Toronto. The very same people who swamped the convention with all sorts of resolutions calling for the nationalization of everything, who proclaimed their faith in socialism in accordance with Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, these very people argued and voted against every progressive measure which the "conservative" Executive Board introduced. Our industrialists and revolutionists of the larger locals voted and argued against an increased per capita, fearing that the General Executive Board might use these funds to assist the weaker and less organized branches of the trade. The people who introduced resolutions favoring the 1st of May so as to give the members an opportunity to proclaim their solidarity with the working class the world over, voted against an amendment to the constitution introduced by the General Secretary-Treasurer calling for a maximum initiation fee of $10.00. The fact of the matter is that when it came to a question of business, many of our revolutionists proved themselves reactionists in every sense of the term. The delegates went still further. They have so amended the constitution as to make it impossible for a new comer to take an active part in the work of the International Union. They have taken away the right, which hitherto every member of the International Union enjoyed, to be elected to any office in the International Union, whether he or she is a delegate to the convention or not. Instead of six months membership, a candidate for a delegate to the convention must be a good standing member for two years. They went still further, they amended the laws so that any change in the constitution cannot become law before thirty days after the convention. It appears as if the delegates were afraid that some one may come into the convention and run away with the International Union, and they therefore provided that the power to change its laws or to hold office must remain with those who are already in the International Union. Yet the convention proved that there is no fear of any sudden changes in the composition of our International Union. The real trouble with us is that we are too slow to move, and the fear is not that we may go too fast, but that our people do not go fast enough, that they are not ready to effect practical changes needed to meet the requirements of the time.

On the other hand, our delegates from the country who came to Toronto with fantastic propositions which they intend-
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

ed to effect in the composition of our International Union, have left the convention wiser, if sadder men. The heaps of resolutions calling for a two-term of office and recall of officers, non-payment of General Officers, etc., all such resolutions which have given the committees and the Street Cleaning Department of Toronto so much extra work, received scant consideration by the delegates. The humor of it is that all requests for the election of officers by referendum vote came from the smaller locals, not perceiving that the Tenth Street office in New York can command the amount of votes which the locals outside of New York can command, while at the convention they constituted one-third of the entire delegation.

The Cleveland manufacturers who were consoling themselves with the idea that their resistance to the demands of their workpeople, which involved them in a terrible loss of trade and money, was worth the price they paid, because “it relieved them from the tyranny of the union for the next generation,” are now again confronted with the spectre of a strike. For the past few weeks the workpeople of Cleveland have shown unmistakable signs of unrest. The membership of our locals is fast increasing, and they are ready to resume battle. The employers are making frantic efforts through the “Daily Trade Record” and other channels and are trying to assure the public that everything is quiet and peaceful in their factories. At the same time they are holding conferences with the leading spirits of their shops giving them all sorts of inducements to stay away from the union. So the struggle is on again. The entire membership of our International Union is determined to resume an open battle with the Cleveland Manufacturers at the first opportune moment. Mr. Franklin assures that everything is quiet and peaceful in Cleveland cloak factories will not help them in the least. After all the Cleveland manufacturers cannot keep “all the people all the time.”

The strike in Kalamazoo continue until the Kalamazoo Corset Company will either keep its promise to reinstate all of its former employees on better terms or they will have to go out of business. Miss Casey is still incapacitated as the result of 31 days confinement in jail but is rapidly recovering and within a few days will pay another visit to Mr. Hatfield’s territory. The work of the “Impartial Committee” who were permitted by Mr. Hatfield to act as a semi-arbitrator, seem to have borne no fruits. The strikers are still kept out of the factory.

The struggle is still in progress. It will wage increase for Kalamazoo that on June 15th, when Kalamazoo paper mills announced the settlement of the strike at the corset factory, they also announced an increase in wages in four of the largest paper mills in Kalamazoo. All of the workers receiving less than $2.25 per day were to receive an increase of seven and a half percent, while those earning more than $2.25 per day were to receive an increase of two and a half percent. These four companies employ over 1,000 work people. This fight at the Kalamazoo Corset Co. has so stirred up the working population of that city that the paper mills all of a sudden found it necessary to grant a “voluntary” increase in wages.
The cry raised by Local No. 17 17 that the International Union is going to dismember their locals and put them out of existence, is entirely unwarranted and to say the least undignified. Neither the delegates of the convention nor the General office have ever contemplated to “annihilate” the Reefer Makers’ Union. The resolution passed at the Convention is to the effect that the finishers should be transferred to Local No. 9 and a few shops where cloaks are made exclusively to be transferred to Local No. 1. These cries of the intention to dismember their organization will and can only reflect on the sanity of the ardent spirits of the Reefer Makers’ Union.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are convicted criminals, sentenced to the Penitentiary, while the Meat Packer Barons, Tobacco Lords, Sugar Kings, and Oil Tzar bask in the sunshine of freedom and prosperity!

At first blush, this spectacle elicited editorials of unfavorable criticism even from the “capitalistic press.” But since the first day after the decision there has been a conspiracy of silence on the part of that press, which responds quickly to the sensitiveness of “The Interests.” If the significance of Judge Wright’s stubborn reiteration of his former decision had been properly head-lined, from day to day, working people everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land would have immediately aroused to a revolutionary temper. Hence the careful “hushing up” process. But even with this “loud silence” of the press, there is an ever swelling current of rage at this miscarriage of justice in the minds of the plain people, and while the mills of the Gods grind slowly, they grind exceedingly fine. Miss Jane Addams, the conservative sociologist, testifies from her experience: “Perhaps the one symptom among the working men which most distinctly indicates a class feeling is a growing distrust of the integrity of the courts” and away back in 1908, Delos F. Wilcox in the New York Independent rightly said: “As a matter of fact, it is not Bryan or Roosevelt, or Lincoln Steffens, or Charles Edward Russell that is a revolutionist. These men talk. The Supreme Court acts.”

The only question now in the minds of observant and thoughtful people is “What form of ‘Recall’ is in store for judges like Wright?”

Our Local Unions in Toronto

Report of Locals 14, 92 and 88

The Cloak and Skirt Makers’ Union of Toronto, organized as an independent Union, have up to January, 1911, experienced the same difficulties as other independent trade organizations. Their policy was to organize by calling a strike and disbanding soon after the termination of the strike, regardless as to whether the results were favorable or not. But with our affiliation with the International Union, (January, 1911), a tendency towards a steadfast policy became evident. This is shown by the fact that within the seventeen months of our existence as Locals of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union we began to steadily develop and expand in proportion as the times and circumstances were favorable to us, but never for one moment have we regretted our affiliation with the International Union. It is evident from this that the Cloak Makers of Toronto have not failed to learn that a union can only become effective and obtain substantial results or benefits when pursuing steadfast and business-like methods, and so we find that our
members are now loyal and disciplined. This will inevitably prove as tending to their welfare.

In December, 1910, we were visited by Bro. A. Rosenberg and Bro. H. Weinberg and shortly after we applied and were granted a charter by the International Union. We then had a membership of less than 200. By May 1st of the same year, our membership had increased two-fold. Finding that the work of the local was becoming enormous, a salaried official in the capacity of Secretary and Business Agent was engaged. Shortly after, Local 92, Cloak Pressers, was organized. A strong attempt with the aid of Ch. Fromer, sent by the International Union, was made to organize the Cloak and Suit Cutters of this city and although a charter was applied for and granted, the work as a whole proved abortive. We attributed the failure to the fact that the manufacturers held the whip of discharge over the Cutters' heads, thus intimidating them against joining the Union.

In June, 1911, our members in the employ of Gordon McKays, said to be a millionaire concern and the manufacturing of Cloaks being a small part of their business) reported that the manager actually refused to tolerate the collective bargaining idea any longer, that he was discriminating in the distribution of work and discharging anyone who dared to protest. An attempt was made by us to see the head manager but without satisfactory results. After careful consideration we found that there was only one alternative, namely, that a strike must be resorted to. The strike lasted 11 weeks and cost the Union over $300, but we gained a great victory. The firm was compelled to sell out their interest in this department and the new management recognized the just demands of the Union. The result of this strike proved very beneficial to our Union in general, inasmuch as the manufacturer, in an indirect manner, paid more heed and consideration to our members in their employ.

In November, 1911, the organizing of the Cutters became a burning necessity and in the following month, with the aid of a few cutters, a strenuous effort was made and was crowned with success. Local 83 has now a membership of over 70, this amount to 99% outside of the Eaton Company, whose cutters still fear the threats of their boss. In January, 1912, we were compelled to resort to the strike at the Pullan and Son Cloak firm, because of their discrimination and unfair settling of prices, which were very low in consequence. After three weeks the strike terminated in victory for the Union, and our membership increased by leaps and bounds.

Recently we were precipitated into the lockout and strike in the T. Eaton Company, where 700 cloak makers were directly involved. Notwithstanding the fact that we have been out on strike for 16 weeks and that some manufacturers of this city have made repeated attempts to entangle us in a net of troubles, our locals are in good shape. In spite of the blacklisting system in its worst form, practised by these firms, our progress in the way of better treatment and increase of wages, encourages us to continue our work for the cause of Unionism.

REPORT OF THE CLOAK AND SKIRT FINISHERS' UNION

Owing to two strikes conducted by Local 2, United Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, in the last few months, our treasury has been totally drained. In a few months time there had disappeared the savings of two years. And now owing to dulness in the trade, our members are without work and the dues are coming in very slowly, so that we cannot cover even the weekly expenses.

We therefore request assistance in our present condition until the situation of the trade is changed for the better.

Enthusiasm for the Union is entirely on the wane among the workers of the trade. Members are dropping out from Local 69 and Local 53 by tens and from local 2 by hundreds. The Unions are thus destined to remain powerless, unable to control the trade situation.

The two strikes referred to resulted not only in the loss of members, but also in the loss of several Union shops, as to which the Union was not strong enough to take any action. In view of these facts the workers do ask the question: "Why shall we belong to the Union when the Union cannot even gain anything for us in a struggle."

It is therefore self-evident that as long as we will have such Unions which will only control the members, but not the shops, they will not be recognized as a factor in the trade. Such a Union cannot hope to exist very long. Unions of this kind are built on very unsafe foundations. They may withstand light breezes, but as soon as a Northern wind blows it destroys them almost totally. Our
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

Local No. 2 is a case in point. Under such circumstances the workers cannot expect to derive any benefits.

We therefore feel that we must start a movement to strengthen our organization and build on a firm foundation.

The finishers especially strive to abolish the present system of subcontracting, or, working for the tailors, a system which exists in Philadelphia in many shops, and which has caused disagreements between the Union tailors and finishers. We believe that all disagreements would disappear, were the finishers to work direct for the firm and thus be enabled to settle prices for themselves. It is therefore advisable for the International Union to take the case of the Philadelphia Cloak Makers into consideration and to start an agitation for a general movement in the trade.

We believe in the necessity of a general strike of the entire cloak and skirt trade of Philadelphia, when the following demands should be presented: (1) The recognition of the Union, to control the shops and not the members only. (2) To abolish the system of finishers working for the tailors. (3) That an eight-hour working day shall be established in the trade.

BECKIE STEIN, President,
MAX BLACK, Organizer and Sec'y,
Cloak and Skirt Finishers' Union, Local 69.

Industrialism the Bugbear of "Society"
The I. W. W. and Its Poverty of Philosophy

By A. Rosebury.

Industrial Unionism has lately become the bugbear of the press and of "Society" and the capitalist papers continue to give the Industrial Workers of the World a free advertisement. Whether it is from mere love for the sensational, or because "society" is really frightened at what it imagines to be the specter of the 20th Century, is not quite so clear. Possibly it is a little of both.

In past years it was Socialism and Anarchism that occasionally got on "Society's" nerves. Not knowing the internal character of these movements, "society" took John Most, or some other noisy prophet, at his word. When these self-styled prophets predicted the coming of the social revolution within a year or so, not a few capitalists became genuinely alarmed and prepared or threatened to escape with their colossal fortunes to other, non-socialist ridden, countries. Since then, much anarchistic "sound and fury" made itself felt both in Europe and America. It has even penetrated into Asia and frightened the Japanese Government into legal murder.

But in the end it has practically "signified nothing."

The old bugbear in a new garb has within recent years made its reappearance. It now stalks abroad in the name of the Workers of the World. It has assumed the comprehensive and certainly expressive name "Industrialism." It threatens to dispossess the capitalist class and proposes to conduct the world's industry by the aid of huge, unorganized and largely untutored masses, who practically constitute a babel of tongues. Like their predecessors of the past, "society" and its advocates of the present time immediately take its prophets at their word and magnify the danger to civilization out of all proportion to its actual extent.

It is true that the stunts performed by the leaders of the I. W. W. in calling out big strikes here and there may give cause for the alarm felt in some quarters. There are not, however, wanting those far-sighted interpreters of current events who perceive that the real secret of the success of the industrialist leaders is the greed and selfishness of the trusts and
heads of large concerns. It is their want of feeling, their stubbornness and utter disregard for their wealth-creating employees that foster strike agitations and play into the hands of syndicalist leaders in every country.

Those who for many years have been in the thick of the movement and have sympathetically watched all its phases, have seen a good many of the predicted troubles that never really came. They have thus formed the habit of surveying all such “stormy petrels” of the social revolution” with calmness and deliberation. Their experience tells them that hitherto the advanced wing of the labor movement has been practically impotent, despite its rhetorical “sound and fury.” The labor movement on the other hand, during the last quarter of a century, has been steadily tending in the direction of business-like operations, letting the law of evolution take its natural course.

The syndicalist outbreak will presently spend its negative force, because its avowed aim is to destroy and then build on the ruins. This aim is directed not only at the enemies of Labor, but also at those whom it should rather have enlisted as its friends. It is precisely this that makes it not a progressive but a reactionary movement. It is this which has clogged the wheels of its own progress, while the moderate wing of the labor movement, the great stable trade unions, have been engaged in a positive work, the work of consolidating and adding to their strength year by year.

Says Robert Hunter in a recent article in the Chicago Daily Socialist:—

“For years they (the socialists) sought to use the trade unions for political ends. For years some of them endeavored to split the working class into warring sects. For years they went to the workers with the orthodox faith, threatening that if the workers would not accept that faith without question they would serve upon them a sentence of utter damnation.

“Curiously enough, this intolerant and practical zeal of the early socialists was limited to the English speaking countries. And the chief reason for its prevalence in those countries was undoubtedly because in both England and America the early socialists knew in the field ahead of them a powerfully organized working class movement. Although they went first to those organizations to convert them to the new doctrines. But instead of looking upon them as an unconscious and highly satisfactory working out of the Marxist doctrines they insisted upon their own reorganization and the adoption of a socialist program. The socialists declared that this position was the only orthodox one and all others were heretics. This is precisely the position maintained by the leaders of the I. W. W. (The italics are mine.)

“The slow progress that both socialist and industrial unionism made in America is not at all due to any innate antagonism on the part of the American workers. The chief reason for that slow progress lies in the most criminal manner in which these ideas have been presented to the American workers. Amid all the din of word battles and a flood of abuse and vituperation, the powerful trade organizations continued to be the only factors of stability and progress in the labor movement. For had they not grown out of the historic effort of the down-trodden and oppressed workers of all ages to unite in order to gain recognition and better labor conditions from their exploiters? These were the only labor organizations which were capable of dispelling the mists of pessimism and despair engendered by rancour and mutual recrimination.

In England, the great trade unions, until the formation of the Labor Party, surveyed at a distance the clash of the various rival factions with equanimity and good humor. They were too busy attending to the vital interests of their members, their wage scales and their out-of-work benefits, to be dragged along into the whirlwind of party politics. In Germany, thanks to the great movement initiated by Ferdinand Lassalle, the Sa-
cial Democratic Party, instead of antagonizing the trade unions, helped to organize them. This probably explains why it is that the German Socialist Party is the most practical and most businesslike, why the relations between the Socialist movement and the trade unions in Germany have been the happiest, and why the German Trade Union movement has attained such a record membership.

The great pure and simple trade unions of the American Federation of Labor have continued to be the factor of stability, progress and lasting benefits to the workers of this country. Growth, whether of individual or associated life, is only possible when disturbing and destructive elements are absent. The trade union can best flourish under conditions obtaining in most of the Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They can only build up and maintain their organizations and the benefits gained when they pursue a practical business-like course, steering clear of feuds and dissensions that affect them only outwardly and remotely. The history of our own organization, both before and after the great cloak strike of 1910, is a good example in point.

Most of the talk about the attitude of the American Federation of Labor to Industrial Unionism is only so much speculation about things that have no substance. For this much will be conceded by all practical people that in industry, then the American Federation of Labor does all in its power to realize it. Where then is the necessity for a separate organization? But the Industrial Workers of the World certainly stand for the crude methods mentioned by Robert Hunter. Its violent denunciation of the existing organizations, its opposition to agreements and protocols of peace with employers, and its refusal to confer with them, is well known to be repeated. Were these methods generally adopted, they would land us again in the chaos and confusion, the strife and "brotherly hatred" of the DeLeonist period. For, agreements and Protocols of peace constitute an element of stability and are the sole means of providing the sinews of war for great economic struggles, if such struggles must come, while the I. W. W., with its methods of "strike as you like—and whenever you like," without the necessary ammunitions of war in the shape of big funds to support the strikers, exhibits its sad poverty of philosophy. And its philosophy of poverty is revealed in all its nakedness by James P. Thompson, its general national organizer. I quote from an interview published in the Sun of April 14th. Thompson says:

"Strikes start almost without any warning... The I. W. W. refuses to confer with the employers.... An appeal for funds is sent to all friends of labor.... Lectures are organized at which the hat is passed round in aid of the strikers.... A relief committee is appointed.... (for) The I. W. W. does not pay cash strike benefits.... It endeavors to extend to the strikers whatever material assistance they need. Relief committees receive applications from destitute working men for food, clothing and shelter and investigate the cases.... (Thus, instead of strike benefit paid by for by the workers themselves we have charity and a ramified system of begging). All unmarried strikers are served free meals at soup kitchens... Married strikers receive orders for food supplies. Children are placed in the homes of non-strikers,... or sent to other cities...."

Such are the methods of people who aim at dispossessing the capitalist class and intend carrying on the worlds' industry. Who will say that such methods tend to the proper organization of the
workers, or that they can secure to them in any lasting manner the fruits of victory? These methods have temporarily succeeded among unorganized, untrained and undisciplined workers, among workers who can easily be got to participate in a strike, but whose ideas of the value of maintaining a permanent organization are very hazy and confused. Experienced organizers of many years' standing know how very difficult it is to keep this class of workers in any organization for any length of time, by methods such as those of the I. W. W. Its leaders always harp on the strike strain. It is this on which they mostly lay stress, but they hardly refer to the value of organization which to them is of secondary importance. It is this particular feature which compels the I. W. W. as a reactionary organization.

The Independent American workers, who, by dint of hard struggles have attained a far higher standard of wages and labor conditions will have none of Haywood's "soup-kitchen" methods. He feels sufficiently strong and confident in his organized power and resources and prefers to insure for his support in times of unavoidable conflict with his employer in a more business-like manner and by practical and safe methods that have been found to be of the greatest help and advantage.

**Monthly Bulletin of Stirring Events**

New York, General Office.

The most stirring event of the month was our Eleventh Convention held at Toronto, Canada, from June 3d to June 12th. This was the largest gathering of representative men in the history of the organization and it was the first convention following upon an epoch-making industrial upheaval in the city of New York. As such, a great deal was expected from its deliberations.

But, regarding the result of the convention in this light, many of the expectations were fulfilled. Many others were fulfilled in an abstract sort of way. Their realization will continue to hang in the balance for a long time to come. This is particularly true in the case of those crafts composed mostly of women workers. These are practically unorganized and their existing locals suffer thereby. The convention has given these locals fresh hopes and a vista of a future full of promise.

**Joint Board of New York**

The report to the Toronto Convention of the Joint Board of New York, published in the "New Post," relates at length the Board's activities for the last two years. Several interesting incidents throw some light on how this body came to be the gigantic enterprise it is at present.

The Board is composed of some 70 representatives of 9 Local Unions, comprising a membership of close upon 50,000, and controls 6 very busy offices apart from the offices of the locals composing it. How all this tremendous activity was put into motion, at the end of the great cloak strike in 1910, however, to our knowledge, been recorded, and therefore this report is of particular interest.

The Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers Unions of New York, which till 1910 had only a few union shops under its control, was suddenly confronted by the tremendous task of having to deal with some 1,500 employers and with a mass of toiling humanity swept up by the storm and stress of that historic struggle. This mass of humanity joined the strike because every one of the units composing it felt the necessity of revolting against the inhuman labor conditions under which they were compelled to work. But they had no knowledge of the principles and methods of trade unionism. It was this which made the task of the Joint Board doubly difficult.

Yet the local leaders were undismayed by the difficulties confronting them. They set to work with untiring energy and were soon able to get the most pressing problems of management under proper control. They
divided the location of the shops into three districts, chose managers from their own ranks and appointed 24 business agents amenable to the managers' orders. They started a six-page weekly paper, the "New Post," for the diffusion among the members of trade, shop and local news and for the discussion of pressing questions cropping up from time to time, adjusted shop troubles and disputes with employers, conducted and settled local strikes and gradually arranged a thousand and one matters requiring much painstaking detail.

Space does not allow us to refer to the constitution of the Grievance Board and Board of Arbitration under the protocol of peace, the attempt made by some manufacturers to evade union conditions by opening shops in outlying country districts, the consequent struggles in which the Joint Board engaged with them and its final success, mentioned in the report. All this is familiar to our readers. Suffice it to say in conclusion that the Board has been able to carry out the duties assigned to it, despite difficulties and obstacles, and has even extended its activities in various directions. Additional offices have been opened in Harlem and Brooklyn. The Italian members have been constituted into a separate branch. The Board publishes an Italian paper for these members and also issues a monthly publication in the Russian language. Its work is becoming more and more efficient, being carried on through various committees. The Board of Directors, composed of district managers and International officers, which has quite recently come into existence, is in the nature of an advisory body and its work tends to render efficient the work of the Joint Board. The report discloses the fact that the Joint Board, in order to fulfill its duties to the numerous members of the locals affiliated with it, must become more and more a practical and businesslike body. Only in this way the Joint Board will be able to watch over and serve their interests.

Cloak and Suit Tailors, Local No. 9

The committee of 15 appointed at a recent conference to look after the interests of the finishers has met and decided to make the following recommendations to the Local Executive Board:

1. To request the business agents to take a greater interest in the finishers of the various shops, their work and their earnings, and report their impressions to the managers. The managers on their part to report to the Local Executive once in two weeks on shop troubles and conditions in general.

2. To appoint a sub-committee to attend shops and district meetings for the purpose of educating the finishers as to the need of taking concerted measures in order to do away with the evils from which they suffer, and that the committee of 15 shall be invested with power to carry out their decisions.

3. To appropriate the sum of $10,000 for a special fund with the object of protecting shop chairmen and price committees who may be discriminated against for their loyalty and good work on behalf of the union.

Another recommendation was that no samples shall be finished on piece work.

To this, Manager Bisno added that there shall be a uniform price for all piece workers.

Raincoat Makers’ Union, Local No. 20

In a previous issue reference has been made to the reawakening of this Local Union. The Local has since received a further incentive to effort in the resolution of the Toronto convention recognizing the need for a general strike in this trade, in order to obtain an improvement in the labor conditions and appointing a committee to consider and give effect thereto. On June 20, a very enthusiastic members' meeting was held at Beethoven Hall, when the delegates to the convention presented their report. The meeting elected a committee of 25 to co-operate with and assist the special committee appointed by the General Executive Board for this purpose.

Button-Hole Makers’ Union, Local No. 64

The Joint Board of New York has decided to request the manufacturers that on and from July 15th the button-hole makers working in their shops shall be employed and paid direct by the firm. It is pointed out that the manufacturers have no interest in continuing the system of sub-contracting which is a source of hardship and annoyance to the employees and from which the employer derives no profit. There is no reason why the manufacturers should not assent to this change, particularly as no change in the work prices is asked for. Apart from the fact that a great reform will thus be peacefully affected the change will tend to harmony in the shops and satisfaction to the employees.
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יוו וו'לסקט

1.

וים שאהו אנו יהו ונהלם ואמים, שבתי נться, בני נ(Resource)

2.

והם חיו בותר ויאמר: מעשה חוץ אשר ברורים, ...

(SaltzmanMoshe)
עֶרֶץ לִיַּדְת נְם בָּרְאָה וַחֲכָרָה
וֹוֹת רַעְבְּקֶת אִיבָּיֶרֶת שִׁיסְמִי פָּאָר
פְּרִיתָוּת תְּפַרְגָּצוּיָא
פֶּן כַּיָּוָה

וּגְנַרְגָּגְנִירִים רְדָּרָה שְׁפַרְגִיָּת עַיִּית.
םְכָי אֹזְכָה, נָא זֶה לְאָרִיצָה בְּרָבִי.
שָׁנָה יְרוּמָה וְיְרוּמָה, הָזָּה הָזָּה גָּלָה.
נִנְּחָלָה, מְדִינָה הָזָּה, אוֹ מְדִינָה.
וּגְנַרְגָּגְנִירִים רְדָּרָה שְׁפַרְגִיָּת עַיִּית.
עד ליוםسورמהוクラ

הם נטועה עבר וצערﻤימיתמר העבר וצערﻤימיתמר ומקים ההנה על הבית הנאמן והרכוש ומכירתו הלך ואחד האיכרים ומקים ההנה על הבית הנאמן והרכוש ומכירתו הלך ואחד האיכרים

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 Desde el año 1870 hasta 1875, en el período en el que la ciudad de Nueva York comenzó a experimentar un crecimiento industrial masivo, se observó una transición en la dinámica laboral y social de la ciudad. Durante este periodo, se produjo un aumento de la población industrial, lo que provocó una serie de cambios en la economía y la vida cotidiana de los ciudadanos.

La industrialización de la ciudad fue impulsada por la aparición de nuevas empresas y la expansión de las ya existentes. Esta expansión creó una demanda creciente de mano de obra calificada, lo que provocó un aumento en el número de trabajadores en la industria manufacturera. Sin embargo, este crecimiento también llevó a una serie de problemas sociales, como la sobrecarga de la infraestructura, el aumento de la pobreza y la marginación social.

Además de la expansión de la industria, el período también estuvo marcado por la llegada de inmigrantes de todo el mundo. Estos inmigrantes, muchos de ellos provenientes de países europeos, trajeron consigo una serie de nuevas culturas y tradiciones, lo que enriqueció la diversidad cultural de la ciudad.

En resumen, el periodo de 1870 a 1875 en la ciudad de Nueva York fue un momento en el que la ciudad experimentó un período de crecimiento y transformación. Durante este tiempo, se observó un aumento en la economía industrial y una serie de problemas sociales y culturales que fueron producto de este crecimiento.
 eradicate the accredited companies' debts. If no debts.

The companies that are not accredited are:

10,056,000 NIS, and 20,217,000 NIS. We have

not paid any of the debts owed.

The total amount of the debts is:

1,250,000 NIS.

We are informing you that we have

not paid any of the debts owed.

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not paid any of the debts owed.
אין טקסט נатурלי שניתן לקרוא על ערך זה.
אין תרגום אפשרי במלים או ביידיש לשפה הלטינית המופיעה בתמונה.
עִדְרֵי הזְרֵעַ וְנַעֲמַת הַשָּׁכָלָה

עָשָׂה אֵין כְּלֵי יְשַׁמְּשׁ שֶׁפַּחֲזָה בְּאָמַּאן

עָשָׂה יְשַׁמְּשׁ שֶׁפַּחֲזָה בְּאָמַּאן

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עָשָׂה יְשַׁמְּשׁ שֶׁפַּחֲזָה בְּאָמַּאן

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עָשָׂה יְשַׁמְּשׁ שֶׁפַּחֲזָה בְּאָמַּאן
<FloatText>
ועבר שבעים שנה נמצאו עשרות מ過程中ים אפשריים את הנ ITE בتركيب המים בשיחים השונים. כמו כן, הבחינו人们 in that the methods are different between species. The study further explains how these different methods can be applied in different contexts. The results of the study are presented in a table, which is shown in the figure above.
אין מילים מפורשות במילותיות בפינה זו.
ולא יזכירו אינכם וענינו...

כשם賞 participación budewsir לא נמיך לי Ashton ובעבר...

לינझ גיבorne מבצבצבוע והתקיים ב-1906.

אנו לא נמיך לי Ashton ובעבר...

אם נוכרים או איך ובעבר...

בכל הנוגע למספרים,

ורוח אינכם וענינו.

ודברון אינכם וענינו...
יִדְרֵא בְּלַיְדֵי נַפְרָטֵמִים הָאָרַכְּרַךְ

יִדְרֵא בְּלַיְדֵי נַפְרָטֵמִים הָאָרַכְּרַךְ

(אַבָּטְרַכְּרַטֵהוּ הַסְּדָרִים, 1908. לֹא רֵעֵם הַסְדָרִים וְנַפְרָטֵמִים)

אָנְשֵׁי רְאֵשִׁים נוֹאֵשִׁים לָעֵשֵׂה שְׁלֹשֶׁה

מִסְטְרֵי יַעֲצָה בְּלַיְדֵי נַפְרָטֵמִים.
מריד - יניינואים איכי א פרקמטזר אי ידוע

...(Content continues in Hebrew)

1912, ילון 7

סעך יאומראבג

(Continued in Hebrew)
LIST OF LOCALS FINED $5 FOR FAILING TO SEND IN BI-ANNUAL REPORTS.

Local No. 8. San Francisco, Cal., Cloak Makers.
Local No. 15. Philadelphia, Pa., Ladies' Waist Makers.
Local No. 16. St. Louis, Mo., Ladies' Garment Cutters.
Local No. 29. Cleveland, O., Cloak and Skirt Finishers.
Local No. 33. Atlantic City, N. J., Ladies' Tailors.
Local No. 42. Cleveland, O., Cloak Cutters.
Local No. 43. Philadelphia, Pa., Ladies' Tailors.
Local No. 49. Boston, Mass., Waist Makers.
Local No. 52. Los Angeles, Cal., Ladies' Tailors.

Local No. 47. Milwaukee, Wis., Ladies' Garment Workers.
Local No. 75. Boston, Mass., Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters.
Local No. 76. Chicago, Ill., Cloak and Skirt Pressers.
Local No. 77. Boston, Mass., United Retail Garment Workers.
Local No. 81. Cloak & Suit Cutters' Union of Chicago.
Local No. 92. Chicago, Ill., Skirt Makers' Union.
Local No. 97. Winnipeg, Man., Canada, Ladies' Garment Workers.

LOCALS FINED $5 FOR FAILING TO SEND IN QUARTERLY REPORTS.

Local No. 8. San Francisco, Cal., Cloak Makers.
Local No. 15. Philadelphia, Pa., Ladies' Waist Makers.
Local No. 16. St. Louis, Mo., Ladies' Garment Cutters.
Local No. 25. New York Waist Makers.

Local No. 33. Atlantic City, N. J., Ladies' Tailors.
Local No. 34. Baltimore, Md., Ladies' Tailors.
Local No. 40. Boston, Mass., Waist Makers.
Local No. 57. Milwaukee, Wis., Ladies' Garment Workers.
Local No. 76. Chicago, Ill., Cloak and Skirt Pressers.
Local No. 77. Boston, Mass., United Retail Garment Workers.
Local No. 81. Cloak & Suit Cutters' Union of Chicago.
Local No. 92. Chicago, Ill., Skirt Makers' Union.
Local No. 97. Winnipeg, Man., Canada, Ladies' Garment Workers.