The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 6, Issue 7

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)

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The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 6, Issue 7

Description
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN ENGLISH AND YIDDISH

By the

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

32 Union Square, New York
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(Continued on inside yellow cover)
A DEMONSTRATION OF UNITY AND STRENGTH

The resolution adopted unanimously at our historic meeting at Madison Square Garden, on Saturday, June 12, read as follows:

"We, the members of the Cloakmakers' Union of the City of New York, assembled in mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on this 12th day of June, 1915, hereby affirm our unswerving loyalty to our organization and our absolute confidence in our officers and leaders.

We denounce the wholesale arrest and imprisonment of our trusted officers and fellow members, as a deliberate assault upon our Union in particular and on the labor movement in general, an assault engineered by some of our most oppressive and unscrupulous employers in league with a band of professional strikebreakers and a gang of noxious and self-confessed criminals. We proclaim our unshakable conviction in the innocence of our fellow-members, and we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to support them morally and financially in their defense and not to rest until they shall have been triumphantly acquitted and the foul conspiracy against them and against the labor movement shall have been exposed to the contempt and condemnation of all right-minded men.

We denounce the act of the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association in terminating the Protocol at this critical time, when the organization of the work-
To see a man at his best is to see him when his emotions are at full play. He then exhibits his complete human self, and it is easy to judge what may be expected of him in a crisis.

To see an organization at its best is to see its members aroused—its collective thoughts and emotions at full play. On Saturday, June 12, the Cloakmakers' Union was seen at its best at the biggest hall in New York, Madison Square Garden, and the world outside felt a thrill at the mere fact that 50,000 people, men and women, working in one industry had congregated at one spot for the purpose of making known their wishes; and this colossal demonstration indicated that they were stirred to the utmost depths of feeling.

Those who until now had a passing doubt as to the real character of the Cloakmakers' Union; those who imagined that a bombshell like the employers' abrogation of the protocol could make a breach in its walls, were misled by an excess of fancy. Those who believed that the guns of the District Attorney's office, discharging absurd-accusations against some of our tried and trusted officers, would pierce the serried ranks of our Union, can now see what a sad mistake they made.

In last month's issue we assured our readers that these apparently premeditated attacks from two sides of one and the same enemy would bring more solid unity and greater harmony. This was not a mere guess. We sized up the situation from inside knowledge.

At this present moment, as the historic demonstration at Madison Square Garden has abundantly shown, there is not a whisper of discord in our councils. All hearts beat in unison. The Cloakmakers' Union is now seen to be strong with an inherent, natural strength that cannot be weakened.

There is no need here to give a descriptive account of the demonstration of June 12. The labor press—the New York Call, the Jewish Daily Forward, the Freie Arbeiter Stimme and our own local organs—devoted much space and gave a full description of this immense gathering. But even the press in general though indifferent to our cause, also gave a fair account of the demonstration in Madison Square Garden, so that we shall here content ourselves with a few characteristic touches.

To say that it was the most impressive gathering in the history of labor unions is to fail to do it sufficient justice. Abraham Cahan, Editor of the Forward, who was one of the speakers, observed that it was not so much the speakers who gave expression to the feeling of the masses, but rather the dense masses themselves who by their presence gave eloquent expression to the emotions of protest and indignation pent up within them. Truly, the surd accusations against so many thousands, tried and trusted officers, would pierce the serried ranks of our Union, can now see what a sad mistake they made.

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Rarely, if ever, does it fall to the lot of any speaker to face an audience of this magnitude, and the speakers seemed baffled by the task that devolved upon them. Most of them succeeded in making themselves heard all over the hall, while others were instinctively understood where they were not perfectly heard.
A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO OUR INDICTED OFFICERS

Samuel Gompers, Meyer London, Jacob Panken, S. Yanovsky, Algernon Lee and other speakers literally brought down the house with their telling remarks. Morris Hillquit, the attorney of the Union, entrusted with the defense of our officers and members now under charges, touched a responsive chord when he announced that after studying carefully every phase of the case against the indicted members, he was prepared to proclaim his positive knowledge, "Beyond a shadow of a doubt that they were innocent like new-born babes of the crime charged against them."

An outburst of thunderous applause greeted this authoritative assurance. It only confirmed the general feeling, prevailing in all our union circles, that the indicted officers are victims of the most inhuman plot.

A. Shiplakoff, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, who was one of the first speakers, emphasized the absurdity of the idea that our officers could be guilty of the crimes charged against them. In his opinion it was even absurd to institute any sort of comparison between the standing in our movement of men of honor and integrity like Morris Sigman, Saul Metz and Julius Woolf, and their accusers who for years wallowed in the mire of the underworld. That testimony emanating from such a source should be sufficient to keep behind prison bars men of high standing and integrity is incomprehensible to ordinary intelligence.

That is precisely what all right-minded men feel. This is why we feel so sure that our trusted comrades, to quote Mr. Hillquit again, "will be triumphantly acquitted at the trial and their persecutors pilloried as reckless and criminal perjurers."

WELFARE OF THE UNION CHIEF CONCERN OF THEIR LIVES

That is why our incarcerated brothers, too, feel confident of their speedy acquittal at the trial. This is seen from the following message they sent to the meeting from the Tombs: It shows the mental makeup of the men who think nothing of themselves and their personal interest. They are so permeated with zeal and devotion to the working class that even in jail the welfare of the Union—their chief concern in life—is uppermost in their minds. We quote this message here in full:

Benjamin Schlesinger,
Chairman Madison Square Meeting,
Madison Square Garden,
New York City.

Greetings and cheer to the brothers and comrades assembled at Madison Square Garden. Your confidence in our innocence and your loyalty to us is ample reward for all hardships and persecutions. From behind the prison walls we join you in your determination to fight for justice to the working class, and pledge ourselves to support our Union and our great cause stronger than ever when we regain our liberty.

Morris Sigman,
Julius Woolf,
Morris Stupniker,
Louis Holzer,
Sol. Metz,
Abraham Wedinger,
Max D. Singer,
I. Asplitz.

It is "justice to the working class" which has imparted a zest to their whole life. It is for this that they have been agitating for years among their sisters and brothers toiling in the ladies’ garment industry. It is because in co-operation with their colleagues they have succeeded in securing a measure of this justice that they are now suffering persecution. It is because they were trying to secure a further measure of justice to the workers that they are now temporarily suf-
ferring the pangs of a criminal accusation—criminal in the sense that it is nothing short of a crime to incarcerate high-minded people devoted to the cause of human uplift. The fact that the actual criminals and those who hired and paid them are scot free, shows how the idea of justice is twisted in this unjust system of society. It reminds us of the many martyrs in the labor movement. But the blood of the martyrs and the persecution of its leaders has made the movement grow and advance with more rapid strides. This prosecution has closed up our ranks.

Our brothers’ pangs of temporary suffering are turned into sweet comfort when they think of the honor of serving the movement in this way. Well said Elmer Rosenberg, the chairman at the meeting at Madison Square Garden: “I should deem it a badge of honor to be in the place of our brothers in the Tombs.” There is not one among the active members of our Union who would not second Rosenberg’s declaration.

THE MISTAKE OF THE MANUFACTURERS

It would be idle to suggest that the employers are destined to gain aught by severing peaceful relations with the Union. They will neither gain materially nor morally. Indeed, it is likely to be an irremovable loss to them; and their loss is the workers’ gain. The bogey of “stoppages” has been dissipated. For five years they had an excellent remedy against stoppages of work, and the remedy saved them tens of thousands of dollars, much more than it cost them in shop improvements. Even where the workers felt bitterly aggrieved; even where glaring injustice had been done to them; they could not resort to the only form of effective protest—stoppage of work. Exceptional stoppages occurred now and then, but the exceptions only proved the rule. Such exceptional stoppages were resorted to by the workers only where the provocation had gone beyond the limit of human endurance.

Because of an incidental stoppage the employers have destroyed an elaborate machinery for preventing stoppages and minimizing their effect. They have thus rendered this one stoppage the cause of possible innumerable stoppages in the future. Now that the workers have no obligations to resume work pending investigation and adjustment of disputes, what is to prevent these stoppages of work occurring very frequently?

* * *

NON-UNION WORKERS— Imperfect as the protocol arrangement was, it provided a middle way between two extremes—the open shop and the closed shop. The manufacturers now announce that they intend operating their plants as open shops; in other words they will not recognize the Union.

Do the manufacturers really mean that they will not recognize the Union? Will they fly in the face of the fact that all the tailors, and cutters and pressers and operators, and so on until the end of the chapter, are imbued with the union spirit to an extent exceeding any period in the history of the cloak trade? Do they really pre-
tend that they can escape the Union, or that they can put back the fingers on the clock of time?

It is idle to talk of union and non-union employees. Our demonstration at Madison Square Garden has disposed of that assumption. The 50,000 cloakmakers in Greater New York are union workers to a man, and pledged to stand by the Union. Non-union men or women in the cloak trade are a figment of the employers' imagination. The abrogation of the protocol and the indictment of active union men have imparted new life and vigor to the toilers in all branches of the ladies' garment industry. They have converted lukewarmness into enthusiasm and determination.

Even as far back as 1907, the Cloakmakers' Union, won a general strike in the children's cloaks and reefer trade and wrested union conditions, including closed shops from the employers, after a bitter and determined struggle of nine weeks. Then the union movement was hardly developed to the extent of today. The Cloakmakers' Union was then a comparatively small organization and the strike was won in spite of a fortune spent by the employers to persecute, arrest and beat up the workers into submission.

Employers in the cloak trade give the impression that they live in 1900 rather than in 1915. But neither the cloak workers nor the general public share that view. No one can dispute the fact that the little progress made in the last fifteen years has been achieved solely through trade union effort and by no other agency.

Non-recognition and the open shop are dead and buried along with the inhuman hours, the home work, the subcontracting, the supply of sewing machines and accessories by the workers and numerous other evils. We think of these things now as incidents of a barbarous and cruel time. To return to them is unthinkable. To enforce the open shop is impossible. Some employers may still live in that atmosphere, but they are making the mistake of their lives if they contemplate an attempt to return to the industrial barbarity of the years prior to 1910.

FAITH AND CONFIDENCE

When we come to consider the matter in all its bearings, the Manufacturers' Association has done our Union a service in abrogating the protocol simultaneously with the arrest and indictment of our officers. Of course, they intended to disrupt the workers' organization. Their calculations were distinctly mischievous, but their curses, as it were, have been turned into blessings—blessings of a spirit of revival and renewed faith, hope and confidence in the work of the leaders and active members. When Brother Wishnak, the manager of the Joint Board, appeared before the audience he was cheered to the echo.

President Schlesinger of the International was given an ovation when he rose to read the resolution (cited in another column of this issue). That ovation had only one meaning. It signified that the officers and leaders of the Cloakmakers' Union and the International had the undivided confidence of the membership in their efforts to go ahead improving working conditions, protocol or no protocol.

The following remarks among others by President Gompers were much to the point and went home with effect:

"It seems strange to me that the Manufacturers' Association abrogated the protocol three days before the Board of Arbitrators were to meet to consider questions in dispute. Was it a guilty con-
science that induced the employers to abrogate the protocol?

"The American labor movement wants to extend its power for good. It wants to have agreements with employers. But the labor movement does not have to depend on agreements and protocols. It will live and prosper and grow in spite of the breaking of protocols.

"Do the manufacturers think they can crush you? Do they cherish the absurd notion that organized labor can be smashed? In ghastly ghoulish glee, do they want to take the lives of the leading men of your Union? If this be their purpose, then this is the time to tell them that they will not succeed."

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, without a single dissentient voice, and there is not a member of the Union and in the allied trades who would demur to its terms or waver in his or her allegiance to the organization in the event of any action that might be necessitated by the course of events.

* * *

THE MEMORY OF JULY 7, 1910

Apparently the lesson of the past is lost on the employers. They forget that the Cloakmakers' Union was born anew in 1910, and that its experience of the last five years has been its greatest stabilizer.

The seventh of this month is the fifth anniversary of a great and epoch-making event in the cloak industry. Five years ago July 7, the workers in the cloak trade vacated the shops in their tens of thousands. Race, nationality, religion, language were obliterated. A feeling of solidarity and a desire to proclaim to the world their common protest against accumulated sweat shop evils permeated all of them. Starvation and suffering did not daunt their courage. Arrests and brutality of the hired thugs did not quench their enthusiasm. They were not dismayed by threats of injunctions or persecution. For seven weeks this mixed multitude of men and women, young and old, speaking divers tongues, fought shoulder to shoulder. Their very determination made it impossible for the employer to reduce their forces or cause them to surrender.

Open shop versus the union shop was the bone of contention and the main difficulty in the way of an early settlement. The manufacturers were willing to grant concessions, if only they were allowed to operate open shops. But the workers' representatives held that no concessions were worth the paper they were written on without a distinct guarantee of a union shop. Soon the resolute attitude of 50,000 workers compelled the manufacturers to proclaim in the historic phrase embodied in the protocol that "the manufacturers declare their belief in the Union."

We understand that in order not to incur the wrath of an enlightened public opinion they still make a show professing that belief. If so it is in strange contradiction with the instructions of the association to its members advising non-recognition of the Union.

These great and memorable events of 1910 have been kept green in the minds not only of our members but of the entire labor movement. Our people furnished an example to the workers of other industries and permeated them with similar enthusiasm and determination. We rightly call the events of that year epoch-making because they gradually brought a sort of industrial revolution for thousands of workers in many parts of the country.

Do the manufacturers think that industrial changes of such extent and magnitude can be reversed by a stroke of the pen or a press statement?
Here and there open shop still lingers in the clothing trade, but it will not prevail in the cloak trade in New York; 80,000 people will see to that. Public opinion, enlightened by the experience of the last five years will equally oppose it, particularly when there is no ground for it.

* * *

ORGANIZED UNION SHOP IS WORKERS' SOLE PROTECTION

The trite contention of the manufacturers that they desire to carry on their business with absolute freedom has been trotted out as a ground for their action. The workers have never objected to the employer's freedom to manage his affairs, provided this freedom is legitimate and does not ride roughshod over their lives, energies and leisure. Absolute freedom went hand in hand with chattel slavery. It was rampant during the rise of capitalism when men, women and children were of no account in the piling up of individual wealth. The law still sanctions certain aspects of that effete system of industry, and the courts here and there come to the defense of the slave driver. But the conscience of the enlightened people of this country has been gradually awakened to a recognition of industrial evils that are relics of those times, and will not tolerate any attempt to reintroduce them where these evils have been abolished.

Besides, while the manufacturers claim to be entitled to a measure of freedom in the management of their industry, the workers are not less entitled to a measure of legitimate freedom in collectively arranging the details of their labor to suit themselves. The workers have chosen the form of organized union shop, because this affords them the only remedy against grasping employers. They have no other means of protection.

The organized union shop is our slogan. It is a union shop where the workers are permeated with the feeling of solidarity and act unitedly in accord with the instructions of their responsible officers. The union shop is primarily inherent in the workers' hearts. Agreements, signed or verbal, are only acceptable where they provide the guarantee of this, the employers' recognition of the union shop. But whether with or without agreement, the sort of union shop that enters the hearts and minds of the workers is that which is the best guarantee of union conditions and standards.

In the present state of tension our members have given ample evidence that they possess this feeling of solidarity and no circumstances, however adverse, will destroy it. It is this unity and cohesion that will carry us through the present ordeal.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REEFERMAKERS' UNION

On Saturday, July 3, a most appropriate celebration takes place—appropriate in many respects in this period of stress and strain for our Union. The Children's Cloaks and Reefermakers' Union, Local No. 17, celebrate their tenth anniversary of continuous existence; and well they may celebrate; for theirs has been no humdrum existence, but one of continuous struggle toward better conditions and more perfect organization.
The fighting spirit of enthusiastic young men and women, their endurance in the face of great odds, the gradual growth and progress of the organization, its remarkable achievements, its abolition of rooted evils, its creation of high standards of remuneration in the trade, its methods of negotiation with the employers and of settling piece prices—all these must call forth admiration.

In another column Brother M. G. Leader, the manager of the local, writes of improvements achieved, with inside technical knowledge acquired in the five years of his administration. We commend the facts cited therein to the attention of our readers.

The history of the local, cursorily narrated in its illustrated anniversary number published for the occasion, is replete with incidents of more than passing interest. These show the members of Local No. 17 to advantage, but they also show what may be accomplished by faith, courage and persistence, by organized and collective effort and by genuine striving toward proper organization and sound administration.

In June 1905, twenty-five young men started the Union. The harsh, almost inhuman, conditions in the shops were unendurable, and the workers found their refuge in union and organization. Today the Reefermakers' Union is one of the strongest locals of the International morally and financially. The march upward has been, like that of every successful trade union, through almost incessant strikes, including two general strikes, one of which was part of the great cloak strike of 1910.

We may all take heart and inspiration from the history and achievements of Local No. 17. At a certain period of its existence—in 1907—the employers sought to compass its destruction; but the combined efforts of the representatives on the Cloakmakers' Joint Board of that time frustrated the employers' plans and after a stubborn fight of nine weeks made them acknowledge that they were beaten. This was one of the most extensive and best organized general strikes in the cloak trade. As the precursor of the waistmakers' strike of 1909 and the cloak strike of 1910 it taught our people how to fight and win, and the lesson remains with them to this day.

The Reefermakers' Union achieved its strength and stability and its standing in the labor movement of the Eastside through unceasing effort and mostly through agreements with the individual employers. Its enemies were legion, but the organization was proof against them. Our International Union, of which Local No. 17 is part, is likewise beset with enemies, but our people possess the same qualities and this will render us immune to all attacks. We congratulate Local No. 17 on its Tenth Anniversary and wish its members and officers much success.
THE DEMONSTRATION ON JUNE 11

The greatest labor demonstration ever held in New York, as unanimously conceded by the entire press of the city, took place Saturday, June 12, when 50,000 members of the Cloakmakers' Union gathered in front of Madison Square Garden to express their confidence in their indicted leaders and their contempt for the manufacturers who seek to destroy their organization.

Those who arranged the meeting knew in advance that it was bound to be a record breaker and a milestone in the history of the cloakmaking industry of this city. Five days before the meeting took place the arrangements committee had distributed forty thousand tickets; yet no one anticipated fully the actual size and the grandeur of the demonstration. As early as eight o'clock in the morning thousands of cloakmakers were already in line around the spacious Garden. Close to mid-day the stream of masses of people became so great that traffic on trolley lines, automobiles and other vehicles for blocks around was seriously impeded. The police estimates placed the number at fifty thousand. Some newspaper experts estimated it to be between 70,000 and 90,000. One thing seems to be pretty obvious: namely, that not a cloakmaker in the city of New York stayed away from this, now historic, gathering.

Of course, the Garden itself could not accommodate such a mass of humanity. Not more than fifteen thousand could get inside and the remaining tens of thousands stayed outside and, braving the intolerable heat, listened for hours to the speeches which were delivered in the vicinity of the Garden by an indefatigable corps of speakers. Within the Garden the heat was just as great, yet in spite of this fact, the huge audience was imbued with intense interest and enthusiasm. The stormy applause that greeted each orator shook the walls of the mighty building and was heard outside for blocks.

Bro. George Wishnuk, the general manager of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, introduced Bro. Elmer Rosenberg, the chairman of the Board, as the chairman of the meeting in a few fitting words which provoked hearty applause. The chairman, after reading a number of telegrams from various labor organizations, which sent greetings and approval to the mighty hosts of assembled cloakmakers, introduced the secretary of the United Hebrew Trades of New York, Bro. Ab. Shiplakoff as the first speaker. Bro. Shiplakoff extended to the meeting the greetings of the Hebrew Trades and pledged the support of his organization to the cause of the indicted leaders of the Cloakmakers.

Jacob Panken, the well-known Socialist speaker and lawyer, delivered a fiery and enthusiastic speech. While he was speaking President Samuel Gompers came up on the platform and received an ovation. The immense audience was touched when the chairman read a message from the eight comrades in the Tombs, who have been held for a month on a charge of murder without even knowing their accusers. The message is printed in full in the editorial columns.

President Gompers, in a speech which was frequently punctuated with applause, declared that the meeting was a sufficient indication of the workers' determination to fight if a fight is forced on them.

President Gompers said in part:

It is regrettable that causes exist which make it necessary to have a meeting like this. It is gratifying beyond measure that inasmuch as the causes exist, you have turned out in such numbers. It is just about five years ago that you and others of your trade assembled in this great hall in numbers no less than here today. On that occasion, when the organized cloakmakers and ladies' garment workers were few in number, you met to demand from your employers better wages, limited hours of labor and improved standards of life. At that time I believed an industrial revolt was necessary, and I advised a general strike and you took the advice. It was a wonderful fight. It taught you the lesson that only by standing by your union in war as well as in peace will you be able to drive home to the employers the demands labor makes in return for what labor gives. Weeks passed until the protocol was reached. This was recognized as a means by which industrial strife might be put in the background and industrial peace might reign. Only a few
weeks ago the manufacturers abrogated the protocol.

It seems strange to me that the Manufacturers’ Association abrogated the protocol three days before the Board of Arbitrators were to meet to consider questions in dispute. Was it a guilty conscience that induced the employers to abrogate the protocol?

The American labor movement wants to extend its power for good. It wants to have agreements with employers. But the labor movement does not have to depend on agreements and protocols. It will live and prosper and grow in spite of the breaking of protocols.

Do the manufacturers think they can crush you? Is it that they believe that organized labor can be smashed, in ghastly ghoulish glee, do they want to take the lives of the leading men of our Union? If this be their purpose, then this is the time to tell them it can’t be done.

The murder of working men and women in Ludlow, Colo., gives me a suspicion of what capitalists would like to do in New York City. We ask no immunity for any member of organized labor who is guilty of crime, but by the gods, we will insist that every degree of fairness and justice be given our people.

Is it not strange that the manufacturers abrogated the agreement with the garment workers and the District Attorney had these labor officials indicted at approximately the same time? Is it not strange that the protocol was abrogated just three days before the meeting of the arbitration board to deal with the alleged grievances of the manufacturers? Did they have a guilty conscience and conviction that the board would vote against them?

I proclaim to the world that American labor has an unflinching capital. The highest type of the world’s citizenship, we believe in an appeal to reason. But I also proclaim to the world that we don’t have to have agreements; we don’t need them to live; we can grow and prosper in spite of the breaking of protocols.

The reason advanced by the manufacturers for breaking the agreement under which the industry has thrived for five years is their claim that the Union couldn’t control its membership, and that in defiance of the protocol there had been shop strikes. There have been one or two shop strikes. But the Union has been quick to discipline the guilty ones. But, stop! I recall that before the protocol there were general strikes every year, costing misery and hunger and suffering of all kinds. I ask the manufacturers, which is worse, a shop strike once in a while in a period of five years, or a general strike every one or two years? I want the answer to any sane human being.

Last winter, due to unemployment, there was great suffering and hunger, with here and there a small bread riot — a demand for bread. The United States is not a perfect country, but I believe it the best on the face of the globe. If the manufacturers are just in their claims, then a riot for bread is ground for abdication of the Government of the United States.

No, the manufacturers are not sincere! They want to see the unions — this Union and all other unions — swamped. But on the face of the earth there exists no power that can crush organized labor.

This mighty gathering shows there is a crisis. I hope the breach may not be broadened. I hope the manufacturers will learn from this meeting the solidarity of your Union, which cannot be broken by abrogating protocols. I hope there may be a new agreement with better terms for you, but I want to tell you, you must stand for your rights or who will? If there is a disposition on the part of the employers to crush the workers they have done, the Federation will meet them half way. But not one inch shall we yield.

I hope the employers, if they had in mind the crushing of the International Ladies Garment Workers’ Union, will learn that this solidarity of the mass of the workers can’t be broken by abrogating protocols.

I hope there will be a new agreement granting better rights. I don’t know the reasons behind the breaking of the protocol. Did they join in the movement to take the lives and liberties of men of the cloakmakers’ union? If it be their purpose to help take the lives and liberties of the men we believe to be innocent they will be defeated. In the fight for freedom we are going to stand shoulder to shoulder. Any assault on our ranks or on the meaest among us will find our ranks ready to fight to maintain the lives of the toilers of our country.

In that fight we stand in battle array not for war but for peace. But any enemy will find us ready to fight every inch of the way to maintain the future and the lives of the toilers of the land. Human brotherhood is the cause of our fight, which shall be waged until eternal peace shall come to the sons and daughters of mankind.

Mr. Morris Hillquit, who was greeted by a thunder of applause, said in part, as follows:

As one of the lawyers intrusted with the defense of your indicted officers and members, I want to say that I have carefully investigated every phase of the case, and that I know positively and beyond a shadow of a doubt that they are innocent like new-born babes of the crimes charged against them. If there is in any fairness and justice in this city, the accused men will be triumphantly acquitted at the trial and their persecutors will be pilloried as reckless and criminal perjurers, the scum of the darkest depth of the underworld.

Sigman, Woolf, Mets the other in-
dicted union men are not in jail because they are murderers or criminals, but because they have concentrated and devoted their whole lives to the uplift of their oppressed, maltreated and suffering fellow workers.

It is for you and your children that they are in prison; it is for their loyalty to your Union that they are to be tried for their lives.

Since the arrest of your leaders, I have had the privilege of seeing them almost daily. They are courageous and cheerful. They do not complain. The only message they convey to you from behind their prison bars is this:

"STAND BY US AS WE HAVE STOOD FOR YOU, AND ABOVE ALL, STAND BY OUR UNION, THE ONLY HOPE AND SALVATION OF OUR CLASS!"

These are very critical times for your Union. Through five years of incessant struggle and sacrifice you have succeeded in lifting the 50,000 cloak workers of this city from the mire of sweatshop, starvation wages and abject exploitation to the plane of more or less humane standards of life and work. Your employers could never forgive you that mortal sin. They waited for an opportunity to destroy your Union and to nullify your achievements and they believe the opportunity has now come. Like vultures they have thrown themselves upon you. Most unscrupulous employers, in league with notorious gangs, have made the first assault on you, and the "respectable" manufacturers of the Protective Association have followed in their lead by terminating the protocol.

Tola is a vain effort. Your enemies do not know the temper of the labor movement. Organized workers are stronger under attack and they thrive in fight. In this crisis the 50,000 members of the Cloakmakers' Union will stand like one man for their bread and their rights, for their liberty and for justice. No employers' association, no District Attorney can crush you. The Union will rise more powerful and indomitable than ever. The just cause of militant labor will triumph over the combined forces of slavery and oppression. Long Live the Cloakmakers' Union! Long Live the struggles of the organized worker the world over!

Short and tepid speeches, which were received with thunderous applause, were also made by Abraham Caham, Editor of Forward, S. Yanovsky, editor of the Frei Arbeiter Stimme, Alpernson Lee, representing the Socialist Party, Dr. M. Goldfarb and William Karlu. The climax was reached when, just at about the close of the meeting, Congressman Meyer London appeared on the platform. The spontaneous outburst that greeted him was simply deafening. In a few terse words he exhorted the audience to preserve their solid ranks and not to rest until their incarcerated brethren are freed and restored to their midst so that they may again lead them on from victory to victory.

The sentiment of the meeting was expressed in a resolution, adopted in a unanimous roar of assent after it had been read by Benj. Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The resolution appears on the first page of the editorial columns.

"The great meeting has produced an indelible impression on the minds and hearts. As a reply to the schemes of employers and machinations of the enemies of the Union there could have been nothing stronger, nothing more effective."

LAST MONTH IN PHILADELPHIA

The tense situation in the cloak trade in New York has had a marked effect on the organized cloakmakers in Philadelphia. Quite naturally, the entire attention of the membership of our Philadelphia unions is at present centered upon New York and every move of the New York organization is being closely and keenly watched.

Meanwhile the work of remedying the evils existing in the trade in Philadelphia, which were so glaringly brought out during the last season, is being slowly though surely pushed ahead. A conference with the manufacturers was held recently at which President Schlesinger was present. The questions tentatively taken up for discussion chiefly related to settling of prices, the fixing of a weekly wage rate for sample workers and the regulation of the hours of labor. These conferences will be continued in the near future.

The big feature of last month in Philadelphia was the general member meeting which took place on Saturday, June 8th. The hall was crowded to the doors and the speech of Bro. Schlesinger, on the preparations for the next fall season in Philadelphia and the present situation in New York was greeted with intense enthusiasm, particularly those portions of it which referred to the incarceration of our loyal officers. This meeting has also elected a large organization committee to help to complete the enrollment of a number of men and women in some association shops that are still showing tardiness in joining the Union.
The seven years’ experience of Local No. 2 in connection with the sick benefit fund has convinced our local organization that benefit funds are a valuable asset in maintaining the strength and affiliation of the membership to their locals. Besides the sick fund, the Philadelphia organization has also a relief and loan fund which has been doing business now for three years. The annual dues per year are 50 cents and the loan limit is 25 dollars. This fund has helped a great number of members to tide over times of stress, and the work has made itself felt among the rank and file of the organization.

Vice-President Pierce has spent last month in Philadelphia organizing the cutters. He was sent there in response to the request of Local No. 53, to the last meeting of the General Executive Board in Chicago.

DEFENSE FUND AGITATION IN BALTIMORE

After the temporary setback experienced by our Baltimore organization following the loss of a shop strike in March, the local came back to activity without much loss of time. Aided by the general office, the new organizer, Brother I. Etkin, has been able to put things into shape again and the local is doing business with renewed vigor.

The arrests of the leaders of the Cloak-makers’ Union in New York has created a storm of indignation in Baltimore, and following the initiative of a few energetic members of Local No. 4, a permanent defense conference was created which has undertaken to arouse public opinion on a large scale in regard to the outrageous treatment of their fellow workers in New York. Mass meetings and the raising of a big fund for the defense are some of the things decided upon, and there seems to be little doubt that Baltimore’s voice will be heard loudly in the demand for a fair trial for our men.

NEW YORK EMBROIDERERS, LOCAL No. 4

The trade has been quite busy for the last two months and the local has taken on a new lease of life. They have appointed a new organizer, Bro. M. Weiss, lately of the organizers’ staff of the A. F.
of L. and the Union is at present gaining rapidly in membership and prestige. A strike of three weeks' duration in the shop of N. Frankel and Company was settled to the full satisfaction of the Union. The general office has given this local lately every available assistance and the call is finally beginning to respond to the call of organization.

THE NEW LOCAL No. 8 IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Golden Gate city is on our map again, this time with a substantial ladies' garment workers' organization. There has been in existence in San Francisco an independent union of ladies' tailors for some years. These have at present decided to join the International. They have absorbed a number of old members of the disbanded Local No. 8 and will now be known as the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of San Francisco. There are in that city about forty ladies'-tailoring and cloak shops and they employ about 400 people, aside from those employed at dressmaking and the various wash-goods lines. The new Union has the best prospects of growth and the general office will surely lend them its cooperation.

THE PAST MONTH IN TORONTO

"For the last few weeks," Vice-President Koldofsky writes from Toronto, "we have had a lot of disputes in the shops in relation to settlement of prices. We also had to contend with discharge cases and new working systems which some employers have attempted to introduce in their factories against the will of the workers. Practically all these disputes were settled in favor of the Union. In one city about forty ladies'-tailoring and cloak shops and they employ about 400 people, aside from those employed at dressmaking and the various wash-goods lines. The new Union has the best prospects of growth and the general office will surely lend them its cooperation.

THE OVERTIME DISPUTES IN BOSTON

Boston cloak makers went through a rushing spring season which has offered to some manufacturers the temptation of violating the rules of the agreement by working their men all sorts of hours. Many of them could not resist this temptation and this in turn has brought disputes in its wake.

Among the firms that got the habit of working overtime on Saturday afternoons was the shop of Glickman and Newhoff. When the attention of the Association was called to this fact, and an officer of the Union, together with the clerk of the Association, went up to this shop one Saturday afternoon to stop them, the firm refused to comply with the order and continued to work until 6 o'clock of that day. In reply to a protest we had made to the Association against the action of their member, they stated in a very evasive way that such matters as working overtime on Saturday should be overlooked during the busy time of the year. The Union has thereupon suspended some of the operators and the finishers of that shop from the local and has ordered down the cutters and the pressers. After a fight which lasted for a week, and which has made it necessary for President Schlesinger to come to Boston, the controversy was settled to the full satisfaction of the Union. The four men expelled for having persistently violated the rules of the organization were not permitted to stay in the shop after the adjustment.

WHAT CLEVELAND IS DOING

The organizing work in Cleveland is going on unabated. The slack period of the year has had little effect on the number of meetings, distribution of literature and other forms of agitation carried on
The organized cloakmakers look forward with considerable expectation to the big mass meeting which is planned for the early part of July at the big Gray Armory. This mass meeting will be addressed by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Attorney Clarence Darrow of Chicago, Congressman Meyer London and President Schlesinger of the International Union.

The Cleveland workers have also formed a legal defense committee and are actually engaged in raising funds to help the arrested officers in New York.

**THE CAMPAIGN IN CHICAGO**

Right after the decision of the General Executive Board to commence an active campaign in Chicago, Bro. H. Finkler was appointed by the general office as local organizer and the Chicago Joint Board has put Bro. Vogel into the office to assist him. Here is what Bro. Finkler has to say concerning the work that is now going on in Chicago:

"The sentiment among the cloakmakers here, as far as I am able to judge, is very strong for the organization, and the masses are in a very hopeful mood regarding the possibilities of the outcome. Shop meetings are being called every evening, and many shops that were not approachable heretofore come to our halls. The workers pay close attention to what we have to tell them. We had a big membership meeting last month at Workmen's Hall and we adopted a strong resolution protesting against the arrests of our brothers in New York. We have organized six new shops lately and we have hopes to take into our fold some of the biggest shops just as soon as there is more work in the factories.

"You undoubtedly remember the injunction that we have had here in Chicago during the strike at the shop of Borenstein and Company. We have organized this shop completely now, though the injunction is still pending against us. We are attempting to invalidate it through court proceedings with the aid of our Socialist Alderman Comrade Rodrigues. The meeting of Polish workers was well attended and we have enrolled a number of them. There are about 400 of them in the trade here, but as most of them work in the shops of Siegel and Palmer, we must wait until the commencement of the season before we can begin to do any active work among them."

**THE STRIKE AT THE "IMPERIAL CO." IN MONTREAL**

Our Montreal organization has had on its hands quite a serious strike during last month which lasted for three weeks and has created quite a stir in the city. It occurred at the "Imperial Ladies' Wear Co." and was settled on June 21st to the complete satisfaction of the workers. We shall quote here from the letter of Brother Labensohn, Secretary of the Joint Board of Montreal.

"This strike," Brother Labensohn writes, "will go down in the history of our strikes in Montreal as the first that was fought with remarkable tenacity. The strikers, forty-four in number, stuck together with rare courage, but most of all to be admired was the conduct of the 20 girls who participated in the strike. These girls, though not members of the Union before the strike, have conclusively proved to us that when women once make up their minds to achieve something they are bound to get results. They were the first on the picket line, and at the hall meetings many of the men who were somewhat lukewarm at the beginning were inspired by them and stuck to their posts. There were no strike-breakers and we were successful in keeping the strike-work out of some shops where an attempt was made to help the struck firm.

"The employers were quite active, too, and not being able to procure scabs they attempted to terrorize our workers with the aid of two Russian employees. They even got permits for these two people to carry revolvers which they have not failed to use at the first chance.

"On June 10th, at 6 in the afternoon, one of these Russians discharged three shots from his gun while going through the very center of the city where hundreds of people were passing. Luckily, the casualties extended only to one innocent passer-by who was hit in the right arm and taken quickly to a hospital. His assailant was arrested and put under $5,000 bail, which the firm gave for him and took him back to the shop to scab."
"The strike is now settled. We wish to express our thanks to the manager of the local daily, "The Canadian Bugle," Mr. H. Woloffsky, who has given up much of his time and worked hard to bring about this settlement; also to our counselor, Mr. Peter Berkowitz, who spared no energy and worked day and night defending our arrested strikers. The firm has conceded practically all the demands of the Union. Section work was abolished and piece work guaranteed for the operators and finishers, —prices to be fixed between the firm and a committee from the shop. It was also agreed that the cutters and pressers should work week-work at regular union wages. All those who went down on strike should receive their jobs back and all those who remained at work during the strike should be sent down. All the girls who work by the week have received increases in their wages."

WILL CINCINNATI HAVE TROUBLE?

Our workers in Cincinnati have been quite busy these days. It appears that the organizing work which they have conducted for the last few months has thrown a scare into the hearts of some of the local manufacturers and these have now started to look around for means of assuring themselves that their workers will remain obedient and submissive, at least, for the coming season.

And so, Mr. Stein, head of the firm of Bishop, Stern and Stein, the largest cloak firm in Cincinnati, with which the Union has been having continuous trouble on account of their persistent efforts to prevent the cutters of the shop from joining the local—this Mr. Stein called together all his workers one afternoon in June, and informed them that he wants all those who are satisfied with conditions in his factory and those that will promise him not to create any "trouble" during the next season to step forward and come over to his side, and those who hold contrary views on these matters to remain just where they stand. As it was to be expected, Mr. Stein was badly disappointed. Not one of the workers has made a step forward. When he persisted, however, in getting a promise from them, he was told that they were going to have a shop meeting to decide upon a course of action. He offered them the promises of his shop for the meeting, but they declined with thanks, preferring to have the meeting at the union headquarters. At that meeting it was decided not to make any promises to the firm, but to act like loyal union men, would be expected to act in such circumstances. The general office in New York was immediately informed of the situation and Vice-President Pierce was instructed to proceed to Cincinnati to take charge of the situation.

It appears that this move by the Bishop firm was being planned for quite some time in advance. Their cutters were very busy for the last few weeks, and hundreds of dozens of garments were being cut and stored away, while the operators did not get any work at all, as if for the purpose of whetting their appetites and getting them anxious to start to work under any condition at all. Just now the firm is spreading rumors that they are moving their shop from Cincinnati, unless the workers will promise to be meek and docile. But the Bishop employees do not intend to be taken in by these rumors. They know that they and not their employers will have to make the garments that are now accumulating in the cutting rooms and that the firm will never be able to fill a single order with threats. The workers will not sell themselves for a mess of pottage.
Why The Cloak Manufacturers Abrogated The Protocol
By D. SCHLESINGER

In the editorial article on this subject, in the June issue of this magazine, the statement was already made that neither the Union nor the workers in the trade are at all affected by the unexpected abrogation of the protocol by the manufacturers. The union representatives will not recede from the position they held in regard to justice for the workers in the shops. The abrogation of the peace treaty has rather strengthened their hands; and having failed to secure improvements by arbitration they may have to resort to such methods as the situation will call for.

WE STILL ADHERE TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

This reveals pretty plainly our attitude. We still firmly adhere to collective bargaining. A trade like ours, having thousands of manufacturers, must have some system of collective dealing between the organized workers and the organized employers. I was one of those who helped to work out the details of the protocol five years ago, and I have then entertained great hopes in the scheme. Many of these hopes have been shattered; but I am as deeply convinced as ever in the fundamental idea of collective bargaining with organized employers, and sooner or later this idea will acquire a more substantial realization.

It might be asked: If collective bargaining is an indispensable method of adjusting labor problems, why, then, have the manufacturers abandoned this method after a five years' trial?

The manufacturers conceived the protocol as an instrument conducive solely to their interest. They emphasized the importance of the Union complying with its obligations, but they refused to comply with their obligations.

The manufacturers failed to realize the most essential point in the entire arrangement; namely, that the Cloakmakers' Union has for its object the improvement of the conditions of the workers. We were willing to achieve this object by pacific means. We agreed that our demands should be reviewed by a board of arbitration—an impartial and competent tribunal which, after hearing both sides, would render a fair and just decision. The employers evidently thought that our aim was merely to have the workers pay dues in the Union, but that we were not concerned about improvements.

The manufacturers violated the spirit of the protocol at every step. The protocol stood for the essential principle of uninterrupted peace in the trade. It stood for the elimination of strikes, for the peaceful adjustment of all disputes between employers and employees individually and collectively and of disputes between the respective organizations of employers and employees. Its working machinery consisted of chosen representatives, committees and boards, and the underlying principle of this machinery was to handle all disputes with fairness and justice. But the manufacturers' association has trodden underfoot just this fundamental principle of the protocol. Instead of continued peace it made the protocol the source of endless friction and strife.

EMPLOYERS EVADED COMPLYING WITH PRICES AGREED UPON

In regard to the adjustment of prices under the protocol, this was done by a committee of the shop bargaining with the employer, and the employer was under obligation to pay the prices agreed upon during the entire season; but did the employers observe this provision? They evaded it by all manner of subterfuge. After settling prices they would send the work out to contractors and sub-manufacturers in New Jersey or Connecticut to be made at lower prices, thus slipping out of their obligation to deal justly and fairly with their employees, while the employees suffered and felt aggrieved. And when the
employees in sheer protest caused a stoppage, the manufacturers raised the cry that we had violated the protocol.

COUNTERACTING PROVISIONS FOR SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS

We might cite another example of the employers' violation of the spirit of the protocol. The Joint Board of Sanitary Control was established mainly to improve the sanitary conditions in the smaller shops which were in a chaotic state of insanitation and overcrowding. The large manufacturers, some of whom are active in social work and philanthropic institutions, knew full well that the activity of the sanitary board would be directed mainly to the small shops. Yet, as if to counteract the provision for sanitary improvement, they created and encouraged the growth of small sub-factories, where driving and the worst sanitary conditions prevail. They did this while they contributed to the funds of the Sanitary Board of Control with the avowed object of cleaning out these disease-breeding small shops. Was not this in glaring contradiction with the spirit of the protocol?

EMPLOYERS' PECULIAR CLAIMS AND CONTENTIONS

In shop troubles we were in a similar predicament. The protocol prohibited strikes, but then it provided for adjustment of differences by rule of fairness and reason. In the pre-protocol period, when an employee was arbitrarily discharged, his fellow-workers in the shop would stand by him, threatening to walk out unless he was reinstated. This having been prohibited under the protocol, the fullest opportunity should have been given us to arrive at a settlement by rule of reason and fairness as provided by the protocol. When we asked for this opportunity the employers contended that we wanted to deprive them of their economic liberty.

In former times, when employers refused to have the work equally divided in the slow season the employees were at liberty to enforce it by a strike. This liberty was taken from them by the protocol; and when we wished to have such questions settled through the machinery of the protocol the employers protested that we wanted to ruin them. In saying this I have in mind hundreds of discharge notices. Of late, in particular, the Manufacturers' Association conceived the idea that the protocol had been introduced solely for their advantage and that the employees had no right to ask for the privileges due them under the protocol. When we presented our claims to the employers they manifested surprise and indignation.

TWO TYPICAL DISCHARGE CASES

Here are two typical cases illustrating the manner in which the leaders of the Association dealt with employees:

Some time ago the firm of Louis Cohen discharged the shop-chairman—one of the best workers in the shop—who was employed there for five years. The reason alleged for the discharge was that a few seams had not been properly done. We all felt that the alleged reason was a mere pretext; in reality he had been discharged for being a loyal shop-chairman.

At first, one of our clerks, Mr. Cossack, who investigated the case together with one of the clerks of the Association, endeavored to have him reinstated. Being himself a highly skilled operator, Cossack offered to fix the faulty seams, pointing out that an accident of this kind was liable to happen to the best worker; consequently it was not sufficient ground for discharge. The employer, however, remained obdurate.

Thereupon I took up the case with Mr. Lesinsky, the then chief clerk of the Association. We proceeded to the shop together and I was under the impression that Mr. Lesinsky would assist me in having the employee reinstated, since the injustice of the case was glaringly apparent. I happened to mistake this Mr. Louis Cohen for Mr. Joseph H. Cohen, also a manufacturer and a member of the Association, who is the president of a Jewish hospital in New York City, and appealed to him on humane grounds. Apparently my remarks had the desired effect. Mr. Cohen seemed inclined to reinstate the man. To my astonishment Mr. Lesinsky addressed the employer in an imperious and threatening tone:

"If you take this man back you will be acting against my wishes and the wishes of the executive of the Association." Mr. Lesinsky thus compelled the employer not to reinstate the shop-chairman, although...
the discharge had been arbitrary and unjustifiable.

A similar case occurred at the firm of Bernstein & Meyers. At the end of the season this firm discharged eighteen employees on the pretext of desiring to reorganize the working force. The deputy clerks having failed to settle the case, it again devolved upon me and Mr. Lesinsky to prevail upon the employer to retain the workers in his employ. I practically succeeded in impressing Mr. Meyers favorably and turned to Mr. Lesinsky to sustain me in my efforts, and this is how Mr. Lesinsky acted:

"Mr. Meyers," he said, "don't you think that if you retain these people it will mean a restriction of your rights as employer? Don't you think you can do without them?"

Meyers, of course, took the hint and said that he could do without them, and Lesinsky encouraged him by deciding that he should not take them back. I am not revealing here a tithe of like incidents that occurred daily.

This implacable attitude of Lesinsky reveals the inner man. It shows what we were up against when he was in office. Very often I felt disgusted at the way he treated our clerks and at the haughty manner in which he addressed them.

Yet he was the guiding spirit of the manufacturers and held the Association in the hollow of his hands. Some time ago the representative of the Union and Association were in conference, and one of the points dealt with was a charge we brought against Lesinsky for a fierce attack of an immoderate and insulting nature he had made against us in an article in the *Cloak and Suit Review*, for which he was an advertising agent. After the meeting I said to Lesinsky: "If you want the protocol to continue, you ought to resign. You are not the proper person to mediate cases as between man and man which call for thorough considerations of fairness and justice." Several days later, when I met him, he said: "Well, Mr. Schlesinger, I shall follow your advice and resign, but if so the protocol will come to an end." The prediction was realized to the very letter.

CHANGE IN THE PERSONNEL OF ASSOCIATION

In view of these facts it was surprising we could patiently maintain relations with the Association; especially of late, when the relations became severely strained.

At first, soon after the great strike of 1910, our relations ran more smoothly. Then a different spirit prevailed in the councils of the Association. The strike had taught the manufacturers a good lesson. It should be borne in mind that they agreed to settle the strike not because they saw the error of their ways, but because they had keenly felt the economic effects of the struggle. For the first two years these effects were fresh and vivid in their mind and they endeavored to smooth over difficulties as far as possible. Such cases as are related above were of rare occurrence. Besides, the leaders of the Association were people like the late Max Schwartz, Mr. Max Meyer, and Mr. L. A. Rosenfeld, who were broad-minded employers with a sense of fairness. They were of course staunch advocates of their interests, but they were also men whose personal honor and dignity made their pledged word or promise sacred to them; men who were prepared to sacrifice their interests if their personal honor was at stake.

In those first years the atmosphere in the Association was not charged with hostility and defiance to the Union. Its legal advisor, Mr. Julius Henry Cohen, regarded the protocol with totally different eyes. He interpreted its provisions with a greater regard to justice and a square deal to the workers; he viewed the arrangement in the same spirit as the Association leaders of that time. Of late, however, a different group of employers got the control of the administration of the Association—employers with whom the Union always had trouble. The present chairman of its executive, Mr. Heineman, who was never conspicuous in trade circles and whose opinion never was of any consequence, is a type of employer altogether different from a Max Schwartz or a Mr. Meyer. He is more of the "Potash & Perlmuter" kind, not far removed from the Rivington Street boss of former years. Quite other means of dealing with these employers are necessary than a protocol of peace based on considerations of justice and fairness exercised by both sides. Their conception of fairness differs from that of really fair-minded people; (and Mr. Heineman, in his own view, is not a mere...ordi-
JULY, 1915

SIT man.

In a recent interview he compared himself to President Wilson, so that it is easy to see what notion he has of his own importance).

WHAT WE EXPECTED FROM THE PROTOCOL

I was one of those who helped in the settlement of the strike of 1910. In drafting the provisions of the protocol we anticipated that five years later great improvements would result to the workers therefrom. Who had thought that in five years we should not succeed in reducing the working hours to, at least, forty-eight a week? Who had believed that by being well organized, the cutters at the end of five years would be earning no more than the scale then conceded? Who had imagined that such hard workers as the pressers would not now be earning $25 a week? Who had thought that the end of five years our operators and piece tailors would not work up to an earning capacity of 75 cents an hour or the finisher to 60 cents an hour?

As I said at starting, the one and only aim of the Union is to improve the condition of the workers. Apparently the employers could not endure our persistent clamoring for improvements. In this, however, we were justified in view of the indisputable fact that we have by no means received all that even smaller and weaker organizations are entitled to expect in a period of five years. The manufacturers abrogated the protocol because during the last year they saw that the Union was determined to secure the rights of the workers—determined to secure them by arbitration under the protocol. The matter was delayed long enough. And when it dawned on them that delay was no longer possible, and that victory was on our side, they terminated the protocol arrangement in order to escape this issue of the peaceful contest before the Board of Arbitration.

We are not in the least dismayed by their action. Our people are firmly united. Their enthusiasm and faith in organized power and united action has increased rather than abated. Our ranks are fast closing up. Harmony and unanimity within has been greatly stimulated by the step taken by the employers. Our people are standing shoulder to shoulder ready for the fray should it become necessary. We have nothing to lose but rather much to gain. We shall certainly not run away if a struggle is forced on us.

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Official Correspondence

The Union Makes Peace Overtures to the Manufacturers' Protective Association

New York, June 28th, 1915.

To the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association,

Gentlemen:

The abrogation of the protocol by your Association has left undetermined a large number of very important questions outside of the direct matters in issue which were then pending before the Board of Arbitration.

A considerable time ago the cutters requested an increase in wages. An investigation instituted by the Board of Arbitration showed that these most skilled workers in our industry are earning at an average of about $418 per year; i.e., about $8 per week. No action was taken following this investigation.

At the same time the other week-workers in our trade, the pressers, sample makers, skirt finishers, skirt basters and drapers, whose earnings are even smaller than those of the cutters, likewise asked that the minimum rate of their wages be raised. In the case of the pressers the Board of Arbitration granted a partial increase and promised to take up their grievances for a further and final disposition by the 1st of July, 1914, but nothing was done about it at that time or at any other time.

Upon the request of the other week-workers no action of any kind has so far been taken.

With reference to the wages of piece workers, who constitute the large bulk of your employees, we have repeatedly and insistently urged upon your attention the
necessity of establishing a fair and rational system of price making based on a just and uniform standard of earnings throughout the entire industry. Under the present arbitrary system of individual price agreements in each of the two thousand cloak manufacturing establishments in this city, the whole industry tends to become demoralized, and the employees are often forced to work for starvation wages.

Your Association has destroyed the instruments through which our grievances have been settled and our mutual relations have been regulated for the past five years, and now our industry faces the grave question as to what is to take their place.

The situation, as we view it, admits of but one answer: Either the employers and workers will get together on a fair and reasonable working agreement for at least the near future, or our industry will find itself involved in an embittered labor struggle, which may spell ruin for many manufacturers, and suffering and privation for tens of thousands of workers and many more thousands of persons, directly or indirectly dependent upon our industry.

The workers fully realize their share of responsibility for such a public calamity, and are ready to make every reasonable effort to avert it. But the responsibility rests upon the manufacturers as fully as upon the workers.

We do not desire to revive the protocol with its intricate machinery and perpetual duration, but propose instead a simple working agreement, limited in time to one or two years, which shall contain provisions for a reasonable minimum wage scale for week-workers, a uniform basis of pay for piece workers, equal distribution of work, a method for the adjustment of disputes through the medium of our respective organizations, as representatives of the employers and workers in the industry, and such other provisions as shall be found necessary to maintain proper standards and preserve peace in the industry.

As to the question of the employer's right to discharge his workers, we do not consider the difficulties involved in the issue as grave as they have been presented to be.

The Board of Arbitration has on a previous occasion decided that the employer has the right to discharge any worker for fair, just and reasonable cause. The Board has further held that in view of the fact that the workers under the protocol had surrendered their legal right to strike as a remedy against abuses of the employer's prerogatives, they are entitled to a substitute for such remedy in the form of an adjustment of their complaints against unreasonable and unjust discharges. This ruling seems to us absolutely unassailable, and we are prepared to meet you on either side of the proposition. You may claim absolute freedom to discharge your men justly or unjustly, fairly or unfairly, and in that case we must reserve our right to secure redress against abuses of unfair employers by such means as we have at our command, or you may limit your right of discharge, and in that event we shall be quite ready to surrender our rights to strike against discharges.

The problems above indicated press for an immediate solution. In the interests of all parties concerned the uncertain and unhealthy situation now prevailing in the industry must be cleared up before the opening of the coming fall season.

In order to secure a complete and speedy adjustment of all disputes and to avoid any prolonged and fruitless discussions and negotiations, we propose that our respective contentions be forthwith submitted to a committee or board of unbiased persons under the presidency of Mr. Louis D. Brandels, or Mayor Mitchell, or any other person of recognized standing in the community, upon the express understanding, however, that such board render its decision within no longer than two weeks from the date of its selection.

We trust you will give our proposition your serious and immediate consideration, and that you will favor us with a definite answer within one week from date. Should we fail to receive an answer within the time mentioned, we shall be constrained to interpret it as a refusal on your part to accept our offer, and will fashion our course of action accordingly.

Very truly yours,

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION,

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, President.

JOINT BOARD OF THE CLOAK AND SKIRTMAKERS' UNION,

ELMER ROSENBERG, President.
Satisfactory Plan for a Ten Cents Per Capita

By MORRIS SIGMAN

I collected from our locals exact figures of strike benefits they paid to their members during the last four years. My object was primarily to ascertain the aggregate sums for the entire period and then to arrive at an average of the amount spent yearly which could be accepted as a working basis for the calculations for the plan of reforms to be adopted in the financial department of our International Union.

I succeeded in getting information on this matter from practically all the locals that have had strikes during the last four years. A few smaller locals failed to answer my inquiries, and a small allowance will have to be made for these when making up the totals.

The plan calls for a payment of 10 cents per week for each member of our Union into the treasury of the International. It is calculated that this sum will enable the general office to pay strike benefits to all of our members who may find themselves either locked out or on strike during the fiscal year; to maintain the general office and conduct the general organizing work of the International Union. Moreover, it would leave a substantial sum each year for the purpose of accumulating an International reserve or defense fund for the surety and safety of our organization.

Below is a chart of strike benefits paid out by our locals during the past four years—1911 to 1914:

FOR SINGLE STRIKES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local</th>
<th>1911</th>
<th>1912</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$6,955.00</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>67.00</td>
<td>9,182.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,241.50</td>
<td>14,732.00</td>
<td>6,554.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,233.50</td>
<td>758.00</td>
<td>876.50</td>
<td>1,584.50</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
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<td>400.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
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<td>$6,791.00</td>
<td>$4,278.00</td>
<td>$24,534.75</td>
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<td>$5,278.00</td>
<td>2,036.50</td>
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<td>4,933.00</td>
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<td>12,586.00</td>
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<td>120.00</td>
<td>233.00</td>
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<td>47</td>
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<td>800.00</td>
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<td>68</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,295.69</td>
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<td>102</td>
<td>774.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>79.00</td>
<td>753.00</td>
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</tbody>
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$40,132.75  $39,003.25  $75,750.40  $52,240.29  $208,128.69

FOR GENERAL STRIKES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local</th>
<th>1911</th>
<th>1912</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$194,045.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$194,045.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$194,824.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$194,824.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>$194,824.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$194,824.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$194,824.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$388,870.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$194,824.60  $194,045.52  $194,824.60  $388,870.12
From these reported figures it is clear that the sums expended on all strikes reach the total of $566,089.81 for these four years, or for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>$235,927.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>30,905.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>269,795.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>53,240.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taking the amount of the benefit paid per week as standard at $5 per week in the past, we find that the number of weeks paid out per year on single, ordinary strikes was in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>8,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>7,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>15,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>18,638</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a total of 41,635 weeks for the four years. As I have stated in the outset, a smaller number of smaller strikes would total up just $275,600.

Under either of these benefit bases it is apparent that the power of our organization to finance strikes and to conduct them in a systematic and rational way would increase in a tremendous way. Our general reserve fund under either of these arrangements could adequately meet such emergencies as recurring general strikes in our industry. The experience of the last four years has shown us that we have spent in the neighborhood of $400,000 on such strikes in this period. Our figures indicate that even on a $6 per week benefit, we could save in four years almost $1,000,000 for our general reserve fund. We could always double our own strength and our organization would at last become a real International Union in the full and the best sense of the word.

The question arises now, what the minimum weekly benefit of our International shall be. The past points clearly to a $5 per week payment, but it is equally true that the great increase in the cost of living makes it necessary to consider a $6 per week benefit value. We shall consider both propositions in figuring out the plan before us.

Our membership for the last two years, which we must accept as a basis for our calculations, has been approximately 100,000. At 10c per week from each member, the gross income of the general office per year would be $50,000. We maintain that 30 per cent, or 3 cents per week from each member, must be expended for the administration and for the organizing work of the International. Hereuntofore the International office has been running on a deficit basis and, besides, hampered in spreading out its organizing activity. Again, the creation of the strike benefit fund will require additional administrative expenses which would fully justify the allotment of 3 cents per week for these functions.

The remaining 70 per cent. of the income should be divided between the strike benefit fund and the general reserve fund. It is thereby clearly understood that the strike benefit fund is to cover such sums as are to be expended for regular, single strikes and the general reserve fund for such emergencies as general strikes or lockouts. Figuring on a five dollar per week benefit, these amounts would total up:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>$320,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration and organization, 30 per cent</td>
<td>$156,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strike benefit fund, 70%</td>
<td>55,000 (11,000 x 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General reserve fund</td>
<td>309,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The adoption of these great reforms in the financial department of our International will necessitate a radical change in the matter of the control of the right to call out strikes or entering into conflicts which might precipitate lockouts. It is clear that if International strike benefits are to be paid from a central strike...
benefit fund that the administrators of this fund ought to have the right to exercise a rigid control over the origin of strikes and lockouts and likewise to introduce a system governing the conduct of such strikes. On the other hand, we are aware of the fact that one of the obstacles for the enactment of these changes in the past was an openly expressed fear on the part of some of our locals that with the centralization of the strike benefit system they will be denied freedom of action and movement in their local activities. It is with this aim in view that I propose for consideration these tentative regulations:

1. Cities that have no more than three locals of one and the same trade shall have no right to call either single or general strikes without the sanction of the International Union or its accredited representative in their district.

2. Cities that have more than three locals of one and the same trade which are federated in a joint board and have not less than 4,000 members, have a right to call out single shop strikes that involve no more than 200 people. All strikes of a larger calibre or of a general nature will have to receive the sanction of the General Executive Board of the International or its representative in that district.

3. In cities where there are more than 10,000 organized workers employed at our trades, which are federated in a joint board comprising five or more local unions of one and the same trade, the joint board shall have the right to call out single strikes without restriction of the number of people involved. All strikes of a general nature (such as the sub-manufacturers' strike of 1913 in New York City), will have to receive the sanction of the General Executive Board.

I believe such an arrangement would prove satisfactory to all sides concerned and would prove workable from every point of view.

The Reefmakers' Union Under My Management

By M. G. LEADER

From an Advance Copy of the Tenth Anniversary Number Just Published by the Reefmakers' Union

The Reefmakers' Union has been in existence for ten years, and on May 31st last I completed five years service as manager of the Local.

When I assumed the office I was handed a list of twenty-nine firms with whom the Union had business relations, and it devolved upon me to introduce myself to them. In reality, however, the Local had dealings only with sixteen firms, and not all of the workers of these shops were organized. At Weinstein Bros., for example, only the operator's cloth department was organized. The Local had no control over the other departments.

Local No. 17 was then partly demoralized. Dissatisfaction and distrust was rife among the members. Two weeks later, however, when the International convention was held in Boston in June, 1910, a great change had been already wrought in the workers' sentiments. Renewed faith and trust in the Union imbued the backward members, who rushed to the office to pay their arrears of dues. Some of them paid $10 and $15 at a time, and the local receipts increased from $30-40 to $150-200 weekly. Thanks to the members of the Executive Board and active members in general, we succeeded in regaining the full confidence of the workers.

Shop organization was entirely neglected and even though in the jobbing houses prices had been settled in April, the members complained of being unable to earn a decent livelihood. I took up their grievances with the employers and succeeded in having a resettlement of prices, with the result that wages were raised 30 to 40 per cent.

It will be remembered that the cloakmakers were then busily preparing for the general strike. I had been one of the five delegates elected by Local No. 17 to serve on the strike committee, and was subsequently appointed a member of the settlement committee. While on this committee I naturally attended to the interests of the reefmakers.

The strike abolished the system of employees paying 25 and 50 cents a week for electric power. Prices for piece workers were settled anew on a higher basis of earnings, and it is no exaggeration to say...
that in some shops this raised the wages of operators and finishers 100 per cent. For the reefer presses, who were subsequently transferred to Local No. 35, a scale of $18 a week was set, while before the strike they had been paid $5, $6, $7, and $8 a week.

Soon after the strike a remarkable transformation took place in the atmosphere and surroundings of the Reefermakers' Union. We moved from the saloon at Orchard Street to a suite of rooms in an office building, all newly furnished. The balance sheet, prepared for the three months during which the strike occurred, showed an income of $11,000 and a balance in our treasury of $6,000. Our small, insignificant Union became an extensive organization. The Reefermakers' Union entered on a new life.

EXTENT OF IMPROVEMENTS GAINED
In order to realize how strongly the Reefermakers' Union is organized and the extent of improvements gained, it is necessary to enter into a few technical trade details.

The garments manufactured in the reefer shops range from cloaks for children of one year old to infants' cloaks for children of two to six years; intermediate cloaks for children of six to ten years; juniors' cloaks for girls of thirteen to nineteen years old, and Misses' and ladies' cloaks, technically styled as garments of 16, 18 and up to 40 size. These garments are usually made with bound seams, while some are lined garments of plain material, cloth or plush. Settling prices under this complicated system is naturally beset with many difficulties; yet we have solved the problem in a satisfactory manner. We do not desire to take undue pride in the matter, but the fact is that our methods might serve as a model for price adjusting in other shops.

Our system is not that of a price committee bargaining with the employer about prices. We have price adjusters—special paid experts elected by the Union. During the weeks when price adjusting proceeds in the shops, the Union pays in wages to the price adjusters a total sum amounting sometimes to as much as $350 a week.

We divided the shops in three groups—jobbing firms, catalog firms and retail houses. We introduced a standard of prices for the "bodies" of garments and a standard for extra work; and in all shops the same prices are paid for the same work. The prices are calculated according to certain parts of the work. The prices for the bodies are fixed first, while the prices for the trimmings are calculated separately, on a basis of earnings of 75 cents an hour, so that it is not possible for one manufacturer to pay less than another. Notwithstanding the variety of material—pile fabric, plush and caracul—the standard of prices is so fixed that it is nothing new for operators and helpers working together to earn $100 a week. There are cases where they earn $150 a week. A first class helper is able to reach the maximum of 45 per cent. of the total earnings of both.

The Union has abolished the system of helpers doing week work. At one time the helper was practically employed by the operator, who paid him, at most, $12 a week. Now he is a sort of partner to the operator and earns, in the season, $40 to $50 a week. The Union has raised the helpers' earnings about 200 per cent.

WE ABOLISHED SETS AND SECTIONS
The section system consisted in the fact that in plush garments, for instance, eighteen operators made each a part of the garment. They were employed by the week and paid from $6.00 to not more than $18 a week. There was even a part of the work called "turning"—turning the garment over after the lining was stitched on. Under this system the employee was driven and exploited at half the cost to the employer. The Union abolished driving for half the price.

Under the "sets" system one operator directed the work of three machines, besides his own, and paid the helpers any sum he pleased. After a long struggle we abolished this obnoxious system. In this struggle we encountered the antagonism not only of the employers but also of a section of the workers.

* * *

Under my management unity and harmony have prevailed in the Local. The workers recognize the benefits derived from the Union. This does not mean that we have reached our highest aims. We must continue striving for greater internal improvements.
The first three years were good years. The workers earned good wages reaping the fruits of the great victory in 1910. But in the last two years the seasons were poor, and in addition to this, the recent bank failures on the East Side swallowed up the scanty savings of our members. Owing to these failures a third of our members lost every dollar they had saved.

Our Union has a loan and relief fund from which members may borrow small sums of money in time of need. But this is by no means sufficient for our purpose. We shall best celebrate our Tenth Anniversary by deciding to raise the dues and introduce various benefit features. This is a most urgent reform. It is quite time that our Local did attain to a higher plane of organization. We must protect our members at all times of need.

Our Women Workers

Conducted by MAXINE DENMARK

WHITE GOODS WORKERS, LOCAL No. 41

The White Goods Workers' Union went through a number of anxious days during May and June, days of unusual excitement which brought again to test the steadfast loyalty of the girls and did not find it wanting.

From the dregs of the underworld there came in the early part of May a blow directed at some of the local unions of our trades. As is already widely known, the "confessions" of a trapped gangster, made for the purpose of saving his own neck, have implicated some men whose unwavering loyalty to the cause of labor has made them a thorn in the eye of many greedy and unscrupulous employers. Samuel Shore, the genial manager of the White Goods Workers was one of those who were singled out as victims. He was arrested but admitted to bail immediately.

The indignation his arrest caused among the members of the Union was made still more apparent through the fact that some employers seized upon this event as an occasion for tactless acts that irritated the workers in their shops. In the shop of Adelson and Company, on West 20th Street, a member of the firm came up to the shop chairlady and flaunting a newspaper in her face made a disparaging remark about the Union and its officers. The girls forthwith resented it and at the order of the chairlady quit work for the day. As a result the chairlady was discharged and the Union brought the case immediately before the Board of Grievances, which reprimanded the firm severely and ordered the girl to be reinstated.

There is considerable work in the shops nightly in every district. The girls have pledged a big fund for the legal defense of the implicated union members at a big mass meeting at the Forward Hall last month.

On Saturday, June 12th, the White Goods Workers had their annual picnic at Liberty Park which was attended by an unusually large crowd.

WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 35

The big Webster Hall was crowded to the doors on May 27th, by thousands of waistmakers who came to voice their protest at the arrest of two of their leaders, Bros. Baron and Silver, and the other members of the International Union who were implicated in the dastardly plot of the Union's enemies.

Ringing, virile speeches were made by Bros. Polakoff, Schlesinger, Panken and Weinberg and the audience received the declarations of the speakers with a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm and in a strong resolution pledged themselves to work with might and main for the liberation of their incarcerated brothers.

Resolutions of protests from shop and district meetings continue to pour in daily to the offices of the local. A meeting of all the shop chairmen in the trade elected a Joint Defense Committee of forty-two persons and imposed upon the membership an assessment of one dollar per person for a defense fund. Aside from that other plans and means of arousing the membership to the necessity of quick and decisive action will be soon brought forward.

On Saturday, June 19th, the waistmak-
JULY, 1915

WAS OF NEW YORK HELD THEIR PICNIC AT THE LIBERTY PARK GROUNDS AND ACCORDING TO THE MOST CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES NOT LESS THAN FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION ATTENDED THE PICNIC. THE WAISTMAKERS PICNIC IS ONE OF THE EVENTS ON THE EASTSIDE AND ALWAYS PRESENTS AN INSPIRING AND BEAUTIFUL SIGHT, AND THIS YEAR’S TURNOUT EXCEEDED IN NUMBERS EVEN THE PREVIOUS RECORD-BREAKING AFFAIRS OF THE UNION.

CHILDREN’S DRESSMAKERS, LOCAL No. 18

There is less work in the trade just now, but it scarcely affects the organizing activity of the local. Not an evening passes without shop meetings and the organization committee that was at work for the last few months is still busy around the shops.

On June 14th about 600 girls came to listen to an address by Mrs. Raymond Robbins, the President of the National Women’s Trade Union League at the Forward Hall. President Schlesinger of the International who was present at this meeting also delivered a talk and the evening was a very interesting one from every point of view.

In the shops the main source of trouble now consists in the demand for equal distribution of work. Many employers show an inclination to discriminate against the more active members of the Union, and the officers of the local have their hands full just now looking after these cases.

Bro. Samuel Martin who has been away in Cleveland and Cincinnati for the International came back and again assumed his duties as manager of the local.

PHILADELPHIA WAIST AND CHILDREN’S DRESSMAKERS, LOCAL No. 15

From the very outset of their new organizing campaign, the Philadelphia local has seen to it that the element hitherto considered most backward in organization, the English-speaking women, should be properly attended to and attracted into the Union.

For that purpose an American Branch was organized and it proved a success. There is life and activity in the Branch and every meeting brings scores of new recruits into it. The old prejudices against a Union that were always so strong with the American women workers are being gradually undermined by the changes in working conditions in the shops.

The readers of this column are familiar with the fact that there has existed in Philadelphia, though lately in a very weak condition, a Local No. 55, of Silk Suit Workers. These have always kept apart from the regular waist and dressmakers and regarded it as impossible for themselves to join hands with Local No. 15. Now they have finally seen the wisdom of a different course of action and have consented to amalgamate. On June 4th about two thousand women and men, working in the waist and dress industries in Philadelphia, gathered at Royal Hall for the occasion of the presentation of the new charter to these combined locals issued by the International Union. Bro. J. F. Pierce, the first vice-president of the International, handed the charter officially away to the organization. S. Polakoff, manager of the Association Department of Local No. 25, Dr. Max Goldfarb and B. Viadeck were among the speakers of the evening, and judging by the spirit and enthusiasm displayed it was quite evident that the new local is ready for big events in the near future.

The Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers’ Union has recently acquired a new organizer, Miss Rose Schneiderman from New York was assigned by the general office to work in conjunction with Bro. Silver.

THE WRAPPER AND HOUSE DRESSMAKERS, LOCAL No. 41

May and June were months of activity in the house dress trade, such as has not been witnessed in their shops in a long time. It followed right after the general office appointed Bro. S. Prisant to devote all his time to this local. Numerous shop meetings brought back to the Union shop after shop in Brownsville and Brooklyn. The shop of Shindler Bros., the most important of the contractors’ shops, was organized and this has served as a great stimulus throughout the trade for the girls to come back to the local. In consequence, the income has been increased materially and the local is at present able to look brightly into the future.

On Tuesday, June 22nd, the house dressmakers of Brooklyn had a big mass meeting in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.
which attracted the biggest crowd the local has had at any of its meetings since the days of the general strike in 1913. An elaborate entertainment furnished by local talent contributed very much to the success of the affair. Bros. H. Weinberg of the international staff and Sam Martin were among the speakers.

THE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

Last month, beginning June 7th until June 12th, there was held in New York City the biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League. It was by far the best attended convention the League has ever had and from the point of the work done and the scope of matters planned and carried out it was the most successful convention.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was represented at the convention by Miss Rose Schnelderman. Many of our local unions representing women workers were present as delegates, notably, Miss Chiesa of the Waistmakers' Union, Local No. 26, Miss Mollie Lifshitz of the White Goods Workers, Local No. 62, J. Banach from the Ladies' Tailors, Local No. 38, while Miss E. W. Erb, a member of Local No. 25 and the Secretary of the American Branch of that local was one of the delegates of the New York Branch of the League.

The Convention adopted a very strong resolution protesting against the campaign of persecution launched by the New York City authorities against some officers and members of the ladies' garment workers' unions and voicing a strong demand for a fair and impartial trial for the accused men.

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.

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.
עור ליירות נאמרים משיקעים

עיפה עליים

שלח: יראה

שלום:

אני מתנצל על הטעות בכתובת הקודמת, אני מンドגש על עירVintage ב𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁

יוסף:

אני מתנצל על הטעות בכתובת הקודמת, אני מנדגש על עירVintage ב𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁𝐁

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## Directory of Local Unions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Union</th>
<th>Office Address</th>
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<td>63. Cincinnati Cloakmakers</td>
<td>122 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>64. New York Buttonhole Makers</td>
<td>57 W. 21st St., New York City</td>
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<tr>
<td>65. Brooklyn Ladies' Tailors</td>
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<td>66. New York Bonnaz Embroiderers</td>
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<tr>
<td>67. Toledo Cloakmakers</td>
<td>222 Beacon St., Toledo, Ohio</td>
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<td>70. Toronto Skirt and Dressmakers</td>
<td>423 Sackville St., Toronto, Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>71. Chicago Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>1447 S. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>73. Boston Amalgamated Cutters</td>
<td>8 Lovering St., Boston, Mass.</td>
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<td>815 Main St., Toledo, Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>78. St. Louis Cloak Operators</td>
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<tr>
<td>80. Bridgeport Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>167 Olive St., Bridgeport, Conn.</td>
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<td>81. Chicago Cloak and Suit Cutters</td>
<td>1053 W. 14th St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>83. Toronto, Canada Cutters</td>
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<td>85. Cincinnati Skirtmakers</td>
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<td>89. Buffalo Garment Workers</td>
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<td>92. Toronto, Canada, Cloak Pressers</td>
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<td>98. Pittsburgh Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>417 David St., Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
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<td>1531 W. 14th St., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>101. Richmond Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>411 N. Smith St., Richmond, Va.</td>
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<td>102. Montreal, Canada, Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>20 St. Cecile St., Montreal, Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>104. Pittsburgh Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Aves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>106. Stockton, Calif., Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>507 E. Miner Ave., Stockton, Cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108. Ladies' Neckwear Cutters</td>
<td>800 Park Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109. Fall River Ladies' Garment Workers</td>
<td>190 State St., Fall River, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>110. Omaha, Neb., Ladies' Tailors</td>
<td>2603 N. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111. Cleveland Raincoat Makers</td>
<td>1911 Burwell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112. Montreal, Canada, Ladies' Suit Makers</td>
<td>157 Colonial Ave., Montreal, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113. Newark Waist and White Goods Workers</td>
<td>4118 Market St., Newark, N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>114. Raincoat Makers of St. Louis</td>
<td>Fraternal Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.</td>
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אין תרגום מתאים לתוכן המוצג在这一页。
אפרים ביצת צי ד"ר פרנסיסקו מקסימיליאן

בייצוג עירא"ד צי ד"ר פרנסיסקו מקסימיליאן

 anywhere, 215, 1915.

יוחנן, דרשו 28, 1915.

עדה עובד.

הפרשתו: —

העמדת זוג המשפכויות היוنشاطה השפיח.

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הנחלתVAS נויע המשפכויות היה מועil.
Compañía de las Indias Orientales

Director General en Jefatura

Fecha: 19 de enero de 1820

Sello: (辰

[Sección de firmas]

[Sección de fechas]

[Sección de sellos]
לא ניתןقرأ את התוכן המוצג בתמונה.
 прочי לבישה, לא נטענשידים, וגגי פוגש, בהע הדר, ישת doctr, רעיון. דר', ההע הדר, רעיון.

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אין מסמכים נוספים.
נניח ש мы не можем читать текст на изображении.

다면 вы успешно прочитали текст на изображении?
לא קיים."}

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ד. פָּרְטֵרַטְסְפְּרַצְּסְטְנֵנִים

ואר פָּרְטֵרַטְסְפְּרַצְּסְטְנִיִּים וְזֵי וּוֹרֶמְּבָּבִיסָאָבָבִיס

ָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָָּּ
طني רוחות בטבע ליצאת סʾורה ופי גן עד עין, סʾורה ופי גן עד עין, סʾורה ופי גן עד עין.

סʾורה ופי גן עד עין, סʾורה ופי גן עד עין, סʾורה ופי גן עד עין, סʾורה ופי גן עד עין.

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זיהוי מילים והפרדה למשפטים

לא ניתן לקרוא את המילים או המשפטים הנ-olds ב imagem.
ועט מפורצלים עלפני איבנטון רמנל-ע護

 clazz 5854

ד"א וברנרד, עמנואל, רב

רגל החפץ, הוא כהה צהוב קקוקות

 affirmative, רב

"בר ואתלעל" קקוק, ה"ן רב

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לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן הנכתב על达尔ברית.
רernational Parliament

The resolution adopted by the International Parliament includes the following:

1. Recognition of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and statehood.
2. End of Israeli occupation and the establishment of a Palestinian state on the 1967 borders.
3. Respect for international law and the rule of international norms.
4. Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all peoples.
5. Peaceful resolution of all conflicts through negotiations and international mediation.

The resolution is supported by all member countries of the International Parliament and is considered a significant step towards achieving peace and justice in the region.
ד"ה שלגנ"ד, קאנפ תונק גא"רה, יד"ה גג"ט עלא קעל"הו.

וזה, הרא"ה קנא"רו, יד"ה הש"ק ו"ג עלא קעל"הו.

childNodes ביבס תונק עלא קעל"הו, ש"ק ט"ג עלא קעל"הו.

ביכי ביבס קעל"הו עלא קעל"הו, יד"ה הש"ק ו"ג עלא קעל"הו.

קעל"הו, תונק קעל"הו, קעל"הו עלא קעל"הו.

וזה, עלא קעל"הו עלא קעל"הו, יד"ה הש"ק ו"ג עלא קעל"הו.

וזה עלא קעל"הו עלא קעל"הו, קעל"הו עלא קעל"הו.

岑 לד"ה.

וזה, עלא קעל"הו עלא קעל"הו, יד"ה הש"ק ו"ג עלא קעל"הו.

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וזה, עלא קעל"הו עלא קעל"הו, יד"ה הש"ק ו"ג עלא קעל"הו.

וזה, עלא קעל"הו עלא קעל"הו, קעל"הו עלא קעל"הו.
ريقוים פָּאַיִי פָּרַעְרוֹת, שָׁוֵיָה, פָּלוֹמִי

due all'esperto cavaliere, c'è un breve tentativo di riconoscimento.

לשם האלוהים, אני מإصابة, ב一直是ו, ויתן עליון ל переменים נוכחיים!

כיהנתי, ויתן עליון ל переменים נוכחיים!

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כיהנתי, ויתן עליון L переменים נוכחיים!

כיהנתי, ויתן עליון L переменים נוכחיים!
דר מהספה

גאון מרדכי והנשיא

גאון מרדכי

גאון מרדכי

גאון מרדכי

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גאון מרדכי
ד"ר יפרת-מקלט: הניזון אונס△. מיר מסרגיסמקטר
(מ.מ. שחרית)

וא רעים מעשיהו היה ד"ד יפרת-מקלט, הניזון אונס, מיר מסרגיסמקטר. yaklaşותיו הייחודיות,تاולעות, ת câמכל אונסיה. ביו וחוהו, רעים מעשיהו, רעים מעשיהו. הניזון אונס, מיר מסרגיסמקטר, עסק בעבודה במגזר התעסוקתי, מסייע בוודאי, גם בתחום החינוך. הניזון אונס, מיר מסרגיסמקטר, עסק בעבודה במגזר התעסוקתי, מסייע בוודאי, גם בתחום החינוך. הניזון אונס, מיר מסרגיסמקטר, עסק בעבודה במגזר התעסוקתי, מסייע בוודאי, גם בתחום החינוך.
אין טקסט נראתpresso על דף זה.
אין טקסט שכזה מקסימום 862 סמלים.
ויכן לו "מגדלי ק楽しみות" או "משיח"?

ויזampo וחתם, שהבlogan "משיח" הוא סמלי, רוזי דו ממלברד

איך יוכלו "משיח" או "משיח" להתגלות? שהבlogan "משיח" הוא סמלי, רוזי דו ממלברד

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පསར ගුවක් ඉතිහාසය සහ දෙළදාන්නෙකු, මහා මුද්මුවේය!

මෙම අදිස්තාන විශේෂ ප්‍රවේශ දක්වා අතර මොහොත්, මෙම මුදුන් කරන අවසන් විදාහිෂ සඳහා විශේෂයෙකු. මෙම එසාන්ට් දින දින මෙම සමාජයේ පිටිකීමක් පහසුකම් වීමට හරහා ලෙස දක්වා වේ. මෙම ප්‍රවේශ හමුදා මේ කොටස් මහන්ත කොටස් විශේෂ සඳහා විශේෂයෙකු. මෙම එසාන්ට් දින දින මෙම සමාජයේ පිටිකීමක් පහසුකම් වීමට හරහා ලෙස දක්වා වේ.

1914
ברложение 1

עות המחוז

אין לאיש权利 שจำหนלו או שכרו

ניין פ歳חיים ...

כי נסחפו...

אין לאיש权利 שจำหนלו או שכרו

ניין פ歳חיים ...

כי נסחפו...

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כי נסחפו...

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ניין פפגיונים ...

כי נסחפו...

אין לאיש权利 שจำหนלו או שכרו

ניין פפגיונים ...

כי נסחפו...

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כי נסחפו...

אין לאיש权利 שจำหนלו או שכרו

ניין פפגיונים ...

כי נסחפו...

אין לאיש权利 ש诊疗了多少

ניין פפגיונים ...

כי נסחפו...

אין לאיש权利 ש诊疗了多少

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ניין פפגיונים ...

כי נסחפו...

אין לאיש权利 ש诊疗了多少

ניין פפגיונים ...

כי נסחפו...

אין לאיש rights ש诊疗了多少

ניין פפגיונים ...

כי נסחפו...

אין לאיש rights ש诊疗了多少

ניין פפגיונים ...

כי נסחפו...

אין לאיש rights ש诊疗了多少

ניין פפגיונים ...

כי נסחפו...

אין לאיש rights ש诊疗了多少

ניין פפגיונים ...

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אין לאיש rights ש诊疗了多少

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כי נסחفو...
עדים העיר יבApiController שולם קיימת:]
ששהuku, זרשו רואים. וחנה המסכם]
בשבר הניעים הניעים העלים ריקה.
לפי:
:
וושבשת.
שהית_square: "רואה עיניך, ראה עיניך, ראה עיניך."
ושבר הניעים.
לפי:
ופלטת המים. בפיו עלה נזף: "רואה עיניך, ראה עיניך, ראה Unikhalv."
ושבר הניעים.
לפי:
ות领导班子ה של הקבוצה, א. ראה עיניך, ראה עיניך, ראה Unikhalv."
ושבר הניעים.
WHEREAS prominent members of organized labor of the city of New York have been arrested on a conspiracy charge, due to attempts by manufacturers' associations of this country to crush organized labor in the various parts of the United States, and

WHEREAS we know, that our brothers have lived up to the principles of true unionism in their efforts to better the conditions of the workers in their respective crafts, therefore

Be it Resolved, that we hereby condemn this latest outrage of organized capital on organized labor; this attempt to suppress the organization of the workers by depriving them of their leaders and attempting to railroad them to prison, and be it further

Resolved, that we have every belief and confidence in the brothers who have been made the victims of Capital, trusting that no fair court will convict them of a crime not committed, but manufactured by the hirelings of the enemies of organized labor, and stand pledged to render every help to secure their acquittal.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
OF SEATTLE, LOCAL No. 23.