The Ladies' Garment Worker, Volume 3, Issue 8

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU)
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Description
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DO YOU WEAR A PIN OR A BUTTON BEARING THE EMBLEM OF YOUR INTERNATIONAL UNION?

IF NOT? WHY NOT?

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

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories

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

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the UNION STAMP

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Pres.
CHAS. L. BAIN, Sec'y-Treas.
The Past and Present of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Pressers

By H. Lubinsky, Secretary Local 35

Fourth Local of the N. Y. Joint Board

The history of the Pressers' Union, Local 35, is closely and inseparably interwoven with the history and progress of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, of which the Local has always formed part. In point of membership the Pressers' Local is the fourth in order among the locals affiliated with the Joint Board of New York.

Whatever has been written during the last two years about the cloakmakers, their Union and their struggles for better conditions was directly applicable to the pressers as well as the operators and tailors.

Before the strike of 1910 the lot of the majority of the pressers had been practically unbearable. The "industrial revolution," which that strike had brought about, affected the pressers for good no less than all the rest of the trade.

Evils of the Subcontracting System

At the beginning of 1910 Local 35 numbered some 600 to 800 members scattered all over the shops of New York and Brooklyn. Under these circumstances the Union could not make its influence felt in any shops save in those that had already been under the control of the Joint Board. The subcontracting system prevailed everywhere and crushed down the employees. The monstrosity of this evil system consisted in the scope it gave to scheming and unscrupulous employees to take advantage of their inexperienced and helpless fellows. One presser or sometimes two, acting in partnership, would manage to save up $100 or $150. This they would deposit as security with the employer, who would farm to them the entire work to be pressed by the piece. These subcontractors would obtain the cheapest labor and reap a rich harvest in return for slight efforts. The system was advantageous to the manufacturer, inasmuch as it relieved him of the trouble and responsibility of having to deal with a number of the employees separately and little did he care if the "sub" workers were ground down or maltreated by slave drivers. So rooted had the system become that traces of it linger to this day.
Inhuman Hours of Labor

Under that system the wages of pressers in the height of the season ranged from $12 to $17 a week and in the slow season from $8 to $10 a week, that is, provided there was sufficient work to make a full week. The hours constituting a week's work varied with every shop. In some shops the hours were 56, in others 60 or even more. In outside contractors' shops the work-hours were unlimited and the majority of the pressers working under subcontractors were compelled to finish off all the work, even if they had to work into the small hours of the morning.

"Learners" Intensifying the Evils

Another evil to which this contracting system gave rise was the large number of additional pressers that had come into the trade every year. It suited each contractor's selfish purpose to admit several apprentices at the beginning of every season. And as plain or seam pressing is quickly learned, those newly-turned out laborers worked for the lowest prices, reducing wages and throwing out of employment more and more of the skilled pressers. Thus even in the height of the briskest season hundreds of skilled pressers would be in search of employment and the competition among the employees was continually on the increase.

Demoralizing Atmosphere of the Saloons

The saloons constituted practically the only rendezvous for the unemployed pressers. There also the contractors met. There, over the bitter drop, the miserably paid wages were doled out and other matters decided on. The vitiated atmosphere of these drinkshops had a demoralizing effect on the pressers and this brought them down to a low ebb of mental and moral existence.

Pressers' Volunteer Brigade

But the general strike of 1890 sounded the death knell of this degrading system. The pressers feeling their double oppression threw themselves into the fight with all the physical energy they possessed. It was the pressers who had done all the routine work of that great strike. The majority of them being fathers, they felt its resulting distress more than other workers and had fought with more intense earnestness and loyalty for its success. Without the "Pressers' Volunteer Brigade," as the fighting pressers were called, the strikers would not have become known for their heroism, perseverance and determination. The great fight brought its own reward and abolished many evils from which they had suffered.

Raw Recruits Causing Temporary Trouble

The masses upon whom victory had conferred certain privileges could not become accustomed to the light of unionism and freedom all at once. To them the Union was a novel experience. They did not understand that in order that all the workers should reap certain benefits it was necessary that individuals should merge their will into that of the organization. While some of them wanted their unripe plans adopted, others intoxicated with victory, were anxious to rush into strikes as soon as they thought their employer had not dealt justly with them, or when one of their number had been laid off on the advent of the slow season. Not having been accustomed to bargain collectively with their employer, many of them were too impatient to await the result of investigations and adjustment by the newly-constituted Board of Grievance. They loudly manifested their disappointment, causing stormy meetings to be held and unduly excited
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

themselves. For a time it seemed as if this noisy element would get out of control and would precipitate a crisis.

Mischief Makers Miserably Fail

This discontent was fostered by the head pressers or sub-contractors of former times, who reaped a rich harvest from the sweating system, earning $75 or $80 a week, while now they were reduced to $21 and were being suspiciously watched by the Union. These people perpetually hark back to the old system. They long for a return of the time when the average pay of the majority of the pressers amounted to no more than $6 or $7 a week and are naturally consumed with inmost hatred of the new system and its resulting improvements. But whatever their mischievous exertions they will not succeed in turning back the wheels of progress.

Practical Regulation of Learners

Local 35 has now a membership of 8,000, eighty per cent of whom are Jewish workers, fifteen per cent Italian and five per cent Russian. Technically they are classed as jacket, skirt and reefer pressers. The jacket pressers are numerically the most important section. Next in order come the skirt pressers and then the reefer pressers. New members are admitted, but every candidate must submit to an examination. This precaution is taken because, inasmuch as the employer has to pay a set price, it is considered sound policy not to afford him the opportunity of complaining of any presser's inefficiency. The old practice of the indiscriminate admittance of "learners" has been abolished. The practice has been rendered incompatible with strict union conditions. By thus controlling the admittance of new members the Union hopes to gradually get rid of the unemployment from which the trade still suffers.

Ninety Per Cent in Good Standing

That the pressers have an earnest desire to maintain the Union can be seen from the fact that during last year 90 per cent of the members have been in good standing and have complied with union rules.

The Union has not had sufficient time to educate its members and to raise active forces capable of guiding the rank and file in the proper union channels. But this will come in good time. Meanwhile the active members of the present, although limited in number, are doing their level best, working for the interests of the Union.

Present Labor Conditions

The labor conditions so far as the pressers are concerned have been immensely improved. Apart from the fact that the pressers are now employed directly by the manufacturer, the hours do not exceed 50 per week. Then there is double pay for overtime that must not extend beyond 8.30 P. M., the benefit of the ten legal holidays that the presser is privileged to enjoy side by side with other people and in a general way the better treatment accorded to them in the shops. The increase in wages by 30 per cent is no small gain either. Such are the main improvements effected as a result of the general strike.

True, we have not attained all our aims. A number of further improvements have still to be made, namely: to prevent the discharging of pressers in the slack season and to secure for the workers that consideration on the part of the employer that would regard them as human beings and not merely as factory hands.

Much Depends on the Workers Themselves

But this rather depends on how the employees will conduct themselves in the
future. If they will realize that self-respect is a precious human quality and will keep away from saloons and demoralizing traffic places, if they will instead spend their time at home with their families, or in the office of the Union, if they will maintain the Union principle of collective bargaining and refuse to lower themselves by entering stealthily into understandings with their employer or foreman—if they will bear all this in mind the employers will come to think of them as men and not as mere hands.

The Financial Aspect

Financially, Local 35 is in a very good position. Notwithstanding the fact that the Cleveland strike has absorbed over $22,000 of the Local's treasury, the accumulated funds now stand above $30,000. During 1911 the receipts from all sources amounted to $95,000 and the expenditure to $70,000. When we look back to June, 1910, and think of how small and insignificant the Local was at the time, that its total funds then amounted to some $800, when we realize that to-day the weekly income of the Local is seventy-five times as much as in June, 1910, we can heartily congratulate ourselves upon the progress made in the course of the two years.

For Mental and Moral Uplift

The pressers' Local is an important branch of the Cloakmakers' Union. It was not easy to attain our present position. The building up of this strong organization has involved an enormous expenditure of energy, money and self-sacrifice. Let us hope that the members of Local 35 will value dearly the results attained at so much cost. Let them continue to be earnest, loyal and devoted to the organization and the Union will continue to be strong and powerful working for the betterment of their labor conditions and their mental and moral uplift.

Corset Workers Strike Renewed

A Statement by the Corset Workers' Union, Local 82

Conscious of the fact that the citizens in general are interested in the outcome of the so-called settlement of the corset workers' strike, and with a feeling that it is our duty to inform the public as to the progress that has been made in carrying out the so-called agreement and as to the present state of affairs, we present for careful consideration our side of the case.

The agreement between our union and the Kalamazoo Corset Company was accepted and signed in good faith on our part and with a determination to carry out its provisions if permitted to do so.

The agreement was ratified by us over the protest of a large number of our members, but we felt that we owed it to the general public to permit the conciliation board to put its plans into execution.

In compliance with the terms of the agreement, one of our members returned to work. While this girl was waiting for work at her machine, the employees in the factory to the number of two or three hundred, gathered around her and heaped upon her all sorts of abuse. The general superintendent was told of the situation and appeared upon the scene while the demonstration was in progress. He stopped the machinery, mounted a box and delivered a speech to the employees and made the statement that the "union can go to the dickens." He then asked the employees to decide as to whether the girl should be given work or not and the vote was in the negative.

Thereupon the girl was called to the office and asked what she intended to do under the circumstances. She replied that she had
come to the factory to work and that she was willing to work if permitted to do so.

The general superintendent told her that if she was willing to work under the circumstances he did not want her and she was discharged.

The above statement of facts was admitted by the general superintendent of the corset company at a meeting of the conciliation board.

Another girl reported for work and was asked to sign a paper not to belong to an industrial organization and being met with a refusal to sign, the manager put her to new work, where she was met with the same reception as referred to above. The girl was finally called to the office and was told that she had better go home now and that her case would be attended to later.

Still another reported for work and before promising anything the general superintendent sent the forelady to have the employes lay whether she should be given work or not.

When these facts were reported, Miss Pauline M. Newman, general organizer, called a meeting of the sanitation board. The meeting was attended by the general superintendent and his assistant. One of the girls appeared before the so-called board and told the above story which was not disputed by the officials of the corset company.

At that meeting the general superintendent promised that he would try and straighten matters out in the future, the committee accepted his promise and held that there was nothing before them for action.

The committee urged our side to have more patience and that the company be given more time to make good its undertakings.

It was at that meeting that the general superintendent stated that he "hardly thought it possible to carry out the agreement, by reinstating all the former employes by the 7th of July."

That the company is not sincere in its attempt to carry out this phase of the agreement is borne out by the fact that new girls are being employed from time to time while the strikers are compelled to await the pleasure of the management for reinstatement. The company is also running extensive advertisements for help.

The gentleman who was to enforce the agreement is out of town, and is not likely to return very soon. We have been forced to the conclusion that the committee is nothing more nor less than a farce, for it neither has power nor authority.

The company has proven conclusively that there is no intention on its part to comply with the agreement and so we have declared it broken and decided to renew the strike.

We are planning to put about 24 girls on the road and to advertise the strike and to solicit funds to carry on the work.

We intend to inform the merchants who trade with the Kalamazoo Corset Company and who by this time we presume are aware of the so-called settlement, that the agreement was broken by the company and that the strike is still on.

And now, dear reader, think about the facts we give you and think twice before you form an opinion one way or the other. Remember that the company has agreed to reinstate all former employes under any circumstances and it has failed to do so.

Who ever heard of a manager who would let the employes run the business? Who would think that the corset company would leave it to their employes to decide as to whether the strikers should be taken back? Does it not look as if there was a motive behind it? Why could not the general superintendent tell his employes to behave properly instead of putting it up to them and giving them the power to decide? But we know why, and that is our reason for renewing the strike.

Furthermore, the company has agreed not to discriminate against any of its former employes for belonging to an industrial organization; and yet the first thing the general superintendent did was to ask one of the girls to sign such a paper. Is this not an open violation of the agreement?

We intend to carry on this fight to a finish and it is only a question of time when the Kalamazoo Corset Company will regret exceedingly its stubborn attitude toward its former employes.

And it is because we hold that "nothing is settled until it is settled right," that we consider the strike in progress.

(Signed)—Executive Board of the Corset Workers’ Union, Local No. 82 of the I. L. G. W. U., and the Committee of the Kalamazoo Trades Council.

PAULINE M. NEWMAN,
General Organizer.
THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

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The committee urged out side to have more patience and that the company be given more time to make good its undertakings. It was at that meeting that the general superintendent stated that he "hardly thought it possible to carry out the agreement, by reinstating all the former employees by the 15th of July."

That the company is not sincere in its attempt to carry out this phase of the agreement is borne out by the fact that new girls are being employed from time to time while the strikers are compelled to await the pleasure of the management for reinstatement. The company is also running extensive advertisements for help.

The gentleman who was to enforce the agreement is out of town, and is not likely to return very soon. We have been forced to the conclusion that the committee is nothing more nor less than a farce, for it neither has power nor authority.

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We are planning to put about 25 girls on the road to advertise the strike and to solicit funds to carry on the work.

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Pauline M. Newman,
General Organizer.
The usual explanation given for the remarkable vitality and solidity, which our Organization by this time possesses, is that it is due to the existence of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association. But there is a manufacturers' association in the cloak industry in Cleveland and in other cities. There are manufacturers' associations in other trades where unions do not exist. Why then should the strength of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union of New York be attributed to the existence of a manufacturers' association? We, however, attribute it to the fact that for the first time in the history of the cloak trade, our people succeeded in entering into an agreement with the manufacturers to which the manufacturers really agree. It is true that on many occasions we have succeeded in compelling a number of manufacturers at the beginning of the season to sign documents, with all sorts of provisions to safeguard the interest of the union and which our lawyers assured us would stand the test of the Courts. Yet with all this ingenuity the signing of these agreements by the manufacturers brought no union conditions. The reason for this is that the manufacturers in signing this document, which we called an agreement, and to which they did not agree, was simply a ceremony performed by them, to enable them to get through the rush of the season. The real strength of the Protocol and the vitality of the union lies in the fact that the bulk of the manufacturers really agree in the main to its provisions.
We find it necessary to point this out to our irreconcilable members because we have still an irreconcilable element amongst us, which would like to force the union to compel the manufacturers to sign an agreement to which the manufacturers cannot and will not agree. No union can enter into an agreement with the manufacturers and secure from the employers everything the men want. The best we can get in this world is only a compromise. An organization, like an individual insisting upon everything, soon finds that it cannot get anything.

Unlike the Bible, not even like the constitution of the United States, the Protocol is a very pliable instrument. It is subject to changes by means of conferences and decisions of the Board of Arbitration. An industry like the cloak and skirt trade which is subject to constant changes necessitates constant changes in the provisions of the Protocol, in order to meet those changed conditions. As time goes on new conditions and new evils arise in our trade, and it is the business of the officers of the union to see that the provisions of the Protocol are changed to meet those contingencies and to remedy those evils.

Neither grumbling nor kicking, not even criticism can bring about improvements. Certainly not denunciations. Only practical plans and efficient remedies can bring about desired results and insure progress. Criticisms and denunciations which bring forth no practical legislation and remedies are worse than useless. The tearing asunder of anything without being in a position to substitute something practical will bring about reaction instead of progress.

The Discontent of Our Members

It is said that when the Frenchman spoils his stomach he blames his government. It is only but natural for the cloakmakers, since they have a union, to blame the union for everything that goes wrong in their trade. Especially is this the case in the slack season. A good many of our members are under the impression that it is the business of the union to provide them with work. A union can only secure for the members better pay for the work the employer gives him. It cannot, and it is outside of the function of unionism to create work for its members. If the manufacturers receive no orders the workpeople have no work, and the union can do nothing. We do not know of any labor organization that even attempted to solve the problem of the unemployed. What some unions have done in that direction was to create a fund to relieve their members in time of idleness. Such a fund not only relieves the members from distress, but it also has the indirect effect of maintaining prices. The hungry man is generally desperate and he is then willing to become the tool of the unscrupulous employers and work below the scale and below union standards. The German unions have been largely successful in this direction. All their labor unions have out-of-work benefits. There is no reason why our local unions should not try by means of raising the dues a few cents per week, to create such a fund. We know that this plan is full of complications and difficulties, but if other unions have been successful in that direction, there is no reason why we should not try it.
The main cause of our frequent disputes with the employers, to our mind, lies in the fact, that in our agreement with the employers there is no provision for collective bargaining in its true sense, for the piece workers, who constitute 80% of the cloak and skirt makers. The provision in the Protocol for a price committee in each shop is only a partial and very ineffective means of collective bargaining. We have very little trouble with the week workers. There are no disputes with the manufacturers on the question of hours because this is settled by collective bargaining. The frequent disputes in the shops occur on the question of prices for piece work. Individual shops settling prices separately is a very imperfect means of collective bargaining, and hence the great cause of discontent between the union and the manufacturers. It is absurd to say that we have a system of collective bargaining in piece work where it is possible in each shop to settle prices for itself without regard to a common, collectively agreed standard. The equalization of the price of labor in which the legitimate manufacturer is interested as much as the members of the union, must be aimed at. It is very difficult to solve the problem in the ladies' garment trade, where style constantly changes, but we must do all in our power to bring it nearer to a solution, so that peace and harmony will be insured in our trade. It is this defect in the method of collective bargaining or rather the absence of it among the piece workers that is the great cause of friction between the employers and the men, and we are positive that it will become more and more acute as we go on. Until some sort of a solution is found to this problem, there is no hope for progress in our Organization.

In spite of the provision in our constitution and the constant warning on the part of the General Officers to our locals that the International Union cannot support either financially or morally any strike called without the sanction of knowledge of the General Office, our locals continue their old habit of calling strikes first and then applying to the General Office for help. Not only is this done by our locals in the West, which have a plausible excuse that it takes too long to communicate with the General Office, but even our Eastern locals continue this practice. We wonder when they will learn to do better?

The decision of the Board of Grievances, not to remedy a discharged employee of Rosenberg Bros. because the people in the shop took the matter into their own hands and stopped work to force his reinstatement, should be a warning to our locals. It should teach them that force is no remedy. Happily we reached an understanding with the manufacturers, that in case of a dispute the matter should be settled, not by means of force, but on a basis of reason and justice. The disregard by the members of the basic principles of unionism, namely, taking the law into their own hands, cannot be tolerated. Union breaking tactics will not bring about union conditions. You cannot remedy an Institution by sapping its base. The union employs a staff of officers to look after the interests of its members, and to listen to their real or imaginary grievances and to try to adjust just them. If the officers do not attend to their duties, the members know where to lodge their complaints. Any attempt to remedy grievances by any other
means cannot and should not be tolerated. Our business agents and managers should bring this lesson home to our members and thus put an end to the greatest danger that a union can confront, namely, mob-rule.

Big man Burns has shrunk visibly under the rain of the telling facts in the Darrow defense.

Where now is all the bluff about the much bragged of “dictograph” eavesdropper evidence, to be introduced with such deadly effect by Harrington? That bluff was “washed out” like starch.

Speaking on the witness stand of the "dictograph" records, Harrington testified, "I could not make out the sense of it. It was unintelligible."

And so it has been with all the rest of the exhibits of this wonder worker ally of the enemies of labor. The last fake was exposed when Lincoln Steffens testified that both of the McNamaras had agreed to plead guilty two days before Franklin’s arrest for bribery. Why waste more space on the big bark and little bite of that dog of a detective who has had the center of the stage too long and played his vaudeville stage too crudely. It is time to "get the hook" for Burns the Braggart. He is a “has been.”

General Executive Board
In session at 32 Union Square, New York City, July 20, 1912.

President Rosenberg in chair.
Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read.

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the General Executive Board to effect an amalgamation of Local No. 68, Cloak and Skirt Pressers of Brownsville, N. Y., with Local No. 35, Cloak and Skirt Pressers of New York, presented the following report:

To the Members of the General Executive Board.
We hereby submit our report on the amalgamation case of Local No. 68 and Local No. 35.
Several conferences were held with committees of Local No. 68 and Local No. 35 and the following arrangements were adopted by all concerned:
1. All the members of Local No. 68 and Section F of Local No. 35 should be known as Branch A of Local No. 35 of Brownsville.
2. All the members of Local No. 68 should turn over their due-books to Local No. 35 not later than August 15th, 1912, and other books should be issued to them without any charge.

3. In view of the fact that 5 members of every section of said Local constitute an Executive Board of the Local, we decided that a majority of the members of Local No. 68 should be elected from Branch A to the Executive Board of Local No. 35.

4. In view of the fact that there are many complaints and grievances in the pressing trade which need prompt attention in order to satisfy the members at large, and as it will be very hard on the members who work in Brownsville to come to New York to the Executive Board of Local No. 35 to file their complaints and charges, we therefore recommend that a Grievance Committee be elected from said branch in conjunction with a committee of the Executive Board of Local No. 35 to meet not less than once a week, to take up complaints and other trade matters pertaining to the members of Branch A to be adjusted in time.

5. The committee recommends that the office of Brownsville should be closed and that a new office be opened for the reason that the members of Local No. 68 claim that their present office is run nominally by the Joint Board, but practically by Local No. 11, and as it is the wish of the committee that
harmony should prevail in Brownsville, we therefore recommend that this new office should be opened in a different locality, so as to convince the members of Brownsville that this office is run by the Joint Board, and to prevent misunderstandings. We also recommend that arrangements should be made that the representative of Local No. 68 should have a separate room in order to attend to the complaints and grievances of Branch A of Local No. 35.

6. The members of Local No. 68 claim that their members are in the habit of applying at headquarters for positions and that the contractors and manufacturers also apply there for help, and they therefore believe it is necessary to have headquarters for themselves. The committee, after consideration, recommends to Local No. 35 that as soon as the amalgamation takes place, a committee should be appointed to investigate as to the necessity of headquarters, and decide on same.

7. The committee decided that Brother Dyche should be instructed, before revoking the charter of Local No. 68, to look over the finances of said Local, and then turn over the treasury of Local No. 68 to Local No. 35, not later than the last week of July, 1912.

On Thursday, July 11th, an amalgamation meeting was held in Brownsville, at which Vice-Presidents Polakoff and Slotchin were present, and all these arrangements were read and adopted.

Fraternally,

John A. Dyche, General Secretary-Treasurer;
S. Polakoff, 1st Vice-President; S. Slotchin, 12th Vice-President.

Upon motion agreed to accept the report as read.

Bros. A. Mitchell and M. Sigman presented a lengthy report of their visit to Boston at the request of President Rosenberg. They met the officers of the various Locals, addressed a mass meeting of the workers in the trade and were present at a meeting of the Joint Board of the Boston Locals. They also heard a statement by a committee of the Ladies’ Tailors, Local No. 36, as to the condition of their Local. Bros. Sigman and Mitchell came to the conclusion that Boston needs a General Organizer to take proper care of all the Locals there, and believed that this would effect a great improvement.

Upon motion agreed to accept the report as read.

Brother Polakoff then presented the following report regarding Local No. 20, Raincoat Makers of New York:

On Monday, July 8th, Brother Sigman and myself attended the Local Executive Board meeting, and were informed that they were making preparations for a general strike and asked to be advised how to act. We informed them that the matter should first be referred to the General Executive Board.

On Thursday, July 11th, we again attended their Executive Board meeting at the request of S. Robinson, the Financial Secretary.

We found that there was some dispute as to whether Brother Rich was, or was not, placed in nomination as a member of the Local Executive Board. We succeeded in straightening out the matter and restoring harmony and we would suggest that a member of this Board be elected to look after the affairs of this Local and guide it along proper trade union channels.

Brother Polakoff also reported having attended a meeting of the Ladies’ Waist Makers Union, Local No. 25, when their delegates to the convention rendered their report, and found that new life is coming into this Local. He suggested that the committee appointed at the convention should visit the said Local and make a report.

Upon motion agreed to accept the report as read.

Brothers Shapiro, Kaplan and Sadowski, bearing credentials from Local No. 20, Raincoat Makers’ Union of New York, appeared before the Board with the request that the committee appointed to supervise the movement for a general strike should be instructed to get busy. The committee further stated that the Local is in need of a manager, who will have the confidence of the members, and who can be in a position to bring about harmony and put an end to the friction existing inside of the organization. The Local has come to the conclusion that there is not a single man inside of their organization who is able to fill this function and they request that the Board recommend someone who can fill this position.

Brothers Kirchenbaum, Klein, Kortman and Tannenbaum, bearing credentials from Branch 1 of Local No. 9, Cloak & Suit Tailors’ Union of New York, appeared before the Board and requested in the name of their branch that the General Office issue a separate charter for the Sample Makers and Piece Tailors.
Vice-President Mitchell, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the G. E. B. to control the affairs of Local No. 38 in accordance with the decision of the convention, states that so far the committee has made very little headway, owing to the fact that the Local is in a poor condition due mainly to the slackness in the trade. The committee further reports that Local No. 38 has decided to relinquish jurisdiction over the ladies' tailors of Brooklyn.

Vice-President Sigman, for the committee appointed to carry out Resolution No. 49 relating to Local No. 17, reports progress.

Vice-President Polakoff, for the committee appointed to carry out Resolution No. 31 relating to the changing of the charter of Local No. 23 and also Resolution No. 27 relating to a general strike in the white goods trade, reports that they have attended meetings and report progress.

General Secretary-Treasurer reported that a conference has been arranged to be held in Washington, D. C., on September 30th, 1912, with the representatives of the U. G. W. U. of A. and the J. T. U. of A.

Upon motion agreed to communicate with Brother Dubinsky requesting him to accept the offer of Local No. 20 to act as their organizer.

The request of the committee of Branch 1. of Local No. 9, for a separate charter was then discussed. After a lengthy discussion the meeting adjourned without coming to any definite decision.

The Board also met on Friday, July 27th, when the request of Branch 1, Local No. 9 for a separate charter for Sample Makers and Piece Tailors was referred to the next quarterly meeting.

Agreed to appoint Miss Josephine Casey organizer for women workers, and three men, one for New England States and two for the Middle West. Organizers' expenses to be $3 per day when staying in one city a week or longer, and not more than $4 a day when compelled to visit another city outside of his territory within one week.

President Rosenberg promised to submit as soon as possible the names of three proposed organizers for the Board's approval.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. DYCHE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.
Loft Buildings .................................. 1,480
Converted Buildings ............................. 273
No. of Persons Working above the
Sixth Story ...................................... 21,485
No. of Shops having Sanitary Certificates
.................................................. 436
No. of Establishments having Sanitary
Certificates ....................................... 377
No. of Persons Working in Certificated
Shops ............................................ 25,336
No. of Persons Working in Uncertificated
Shops ............................................. 24,990

The Bulletin says:

The problem of the safety of the large
number of persons working above the sixth
story is still very grave as the ordinary means
of escape are not of much value at these
heights.

Of the fifty-five buildings which were
defective in fire protection, of which we have
complained during February, 1911, to the Fire
Department, Building, Police Department and
Mayor, all have been improved and the dan­
ger of fires in those buildings removed. The
number of shops which were granted Sanitary
Certificates at the beginning of our fiscal year,
May 1st, were but very few, while at pres­
et we have 377 certificates issued, showing
a distinct gain in the safety of a large num­
ber of shops.

That a great many buildings have improved
their fire-escapes and other fire prevention
and escape facilities can also be gathered
from the fact that we have found only 38
shops or 2%, with no drop ladders, while six
months before there were 2,1 or 13%. There
has been also a great improvement as to the
manner of opening the doors of shops. Dur­
ing the last inspection there were only 48%
left which were opening IN. During the
August inspection there were 79%, and in
February there were 97%, showing a very
large improvement in this respect.

The figures also show noticeable improve­
ment in other respects. For instance, we
have only 34% of the shops left where there
are no dressing-rooms, while there were 58%
during August inspection, and 79% during the
February inspection.

CLOAK AND SUIT TAILORS, LOCAL 0

While referring to the amendment (Article
11, Section 7), adopted at our recent con­
vention, forbidding local unions to make
payments for any other purpose except the
regular expenditure of the Union, including
strike benefits, Secretary A. Guyer makes a
very important suggestion relating to a special
fund for the payment of sick and other ben­
efits. Secretary Guyer says:

The Union will have to solve this problem
sooner or later. Let the members, however,
bear in mind that they must be prepared to
pay a certain sum weekly or monthly
to provide the wherewithal of a fund. In a
season trade like ours there is a certain
number of workless men always to be found
who are in need of material support. An
extra fund for this purpose should there­
fore be created. The payments devolving
upon individual members would be slight,
but the advantage accruing to them would
be very substantial. Let the members
therefore discuss this problem exhaustively
and make recommendations through their
branch meetings to the Local Executive.

It is encouraging to note that Local officers
are beginning to see the paramount neces­
sity of a benefit system. One step further and
they would see that any benefit system to be
successful must be part and parcel of the
activity of the International Union applicable
to all its members.

PRESSERS’ UNION, LOCAL 35

The Toronto convention has settled a num­
ber of jurisdictional questions that have been
pending for many months. One of these was
a prolonged and bitter dispute between the
Pressers’ Union, Local 35, of New York, and
the Pressers’ Union, Local 68, of Brooklyn.
The dispute is now practically a matter of
the past. The persistent claim of the
Pressers’ Union, Local 68 to a separate
existence, denied by Local 35 all the time, has been confirmed by
the convention. The delegates of Local 68
vigorously protested against their annexation
but the convention was guided by its own
inexorable logic and resolved that henceforth
brotherly strife must cease and that Local 35
has no legal standing under the consti­
tution and must transfer all its members to Local 35.

That this resolution was for the best is evi­
dent from the fact that the two locals are doing all they can to carry out the resolution
of the convention and in spite of the proclam­
ation of Local 68 its members will find the annexe­
tation to their advantage. Secretary Lubinski
of Local 35 has given expression to the hope
that in future all the members will work
harmoniously together for the good of the
Organization as a whole.
BALTIMORE, Md.

The Cloakmakers' Union, Local 4, is up and doing. An educational campaign, started some time ago, has had a visible effect on the hitherto apathetic cloak and skirt makers. They are beginning to see that they may be raised from the level of mere profit grinders for their employers to self-respecting workers, securing human conditions of labor, only by realizing that "he who desires to be free must himself strike the blow."

Recently, at a prolonged and very important meeting, the members have arrived at a number of decisions bearing on their life and labor in the shops.

The employees are advised not to apply severally for employment. This tempts the employer to encourage competition between the workpeople. In future employers requiring help must apply to the business agent of the union.

In order to provide a more efficient control in the shops it has been arranged that on starting work every new employee must produce a working card issued by the business agent.

A demand is to be made for improved sanitary conditions in the shops. In this respect the cloak shops of Baltimore are very deficient.

An effort is to be made at the settlement of prices to secure a minimum amount of $5 a day.

The necessity of reducing the hours to 5 a week is under advisement. So far as working hours are concerned, Baltimore is in a primitive condition as compared with New York.

An effort is to be made to reach the skirt makers who have up till now been neglected, or rather they have been guilty of negligence.

This is an extensive program that will require the alertness and unceasing efforts of the Local officers and active members to carry out. In Bro. D. Cohen, the Treasurer of the Local, Baltimore now has a direct representative on the General Executive Board, and it is about time that Local 4, being one of the old locals of the International Union, should come to be ranked in membership and labor conditions with some of the more influential locals of the International Union.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

In his last monthly report Vice-President Israel Feit refers in encouraging terms to the change for the better that has come over the ladies' garment workers of Cleveland and to the recuperation of strength by our local unions in that city. There is a very strong movement upward which bids fair to bring the organization back to its standing prior to the general strike.

This awakening Vice President Feit attributes to the fact that the employers have gone back on their promises to individual employees, whom they have lured away from the organization by all sorts of subterfuge. Now, with the commencement of the busy season, the "get-rich-quick" methods to which they have been accustomed in the past proved too much of a temptation for them. Thus the blacklist has been reinforced, the "efficiency system" of H. Black & Co., which requires the pressing of 30 garments a day for the "handsome" remuneration of $18 a week, has naturally been again reverted to. To this, of course, the pressers refused point blank, and nearly precipitated another general strike. H. Black & Co. replied by discharging or threatening to discharge employees who made complaints, informing all those whom it concerned in the words of all industrial tyrants: "If it does not suit you, you can go."

Many of the employees do not earn more than $5 to $6 a week. Incidents like these have opened the employees' eyes to the fact that the Union is after all their real friend. The employers of Cleveland have thus themselves acted as the best organizers and have driven scores of employees back to the organization. Recently two mass meetings have been held, one of these was addressed by President Rosenberg. The meetings were crowded to overflowing and echoed the spirit of enthusiasm evinced on former occasions. Shop and local meetings are well attended. The Hungarian Local is gaining strength from week to week. Altogether the progress made is all that could be wished under the circumstances.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Vice-President Feit writes:

"At the request of the Cutters' Union, Local 48, I visited Cincinnati. It is their intention, in accordance with a resolution of the Toronto convention, to demand a minimum wage scale of $18 per week and other improvements of minor importance. I advised the Local to write to the manufacturers requesting them to grant their just demands without the necessity of resorting to a conflict. The prospects of having their wishes fulfilled seem very bright."
TOLEDO, OHIO

A slight dispute at the firm of Cohen, Martin and Friedlander Co. was quickly settled by Bros. J. Rosenberg, the President, and M. J. Cohen, the Secretary of the Cloak Makers' Union, Local 67. Vice-President Feit testifies to the practical common sense of the leaders and members of Local 67 in strictly adhering to the policy of avoiding trouble wherever possible, preferring to strengthen their ranks which in itself inspires self-confidence and the respect of the employers.

KALAMAZOO — CORSET WORKERS,
LOCAL 82

In another column a statement by the Executive Board of Local 82 is published, giving strong reasons for their decision to continue the strike at the Kalamazoo Corset Co. This step has been taken with the complete sympathy and accord of all the labor organizations of Michigan. In course of this month an important gathering called together by the Federation of Labor and the Women's Trade Union Label League to consider the situation was held. Many local unions and other organizations were duly represented and it was decided to meet every Monday.

The steps to be taken for dealing with the situation include the endeavor to get Mrs. Raymond Robbins and Miss Jane Addams of Chicago to address a meeting in the parks. Twenty-two delegates volunteered to picket the plant and interview workmen to form a strong picket organization. There are many sworn affidavits in the possession of organized labor that will prove damaging to the company. Effective measures have been taken to raise the necessary funds and for sending out circulars broadcast throughout the country, advising merchants of the struggle and of the conditions under which the American Beauty Corsets are made.

DETROIT, MICH.

According to information from Vice-President Feit there is a movement in this city for organizing a separate local of the English-speaking girls, alteration hands, who number about 500. Some 50 of them have already handed in their names for this purpose and an application for a charter may be received before this is printed. The movement has received a fillip by a strike of short duration hastily called in mistaken sympathy for a dismissed foreman. The employees discovered their error and promptly returned to work, not however, without gaining points in their favor.

The employer agreed to recognize a committee to which grievances and disputes are to be referred for investigation and adjustment and he also promised to interview the strike-breakers who insulted the guards.

RICHMOND, VA.

Local 101 of this city has decided on presenting demands to their employers in these the main is 50 hours' work a week instead of 54 hours, and a raise of 25 percent in wages.

The existing labor conditions are certainly very low in Richmond and the employers are certainly justified in making demands. Male helpers get only from $12 week and female helpers from $7. In view of the high cost of living and of the fact that the year only lasts 7 months in the year, it is seen that the employers will recognize those demands. The employees are well organized and the Local is in good financial shape. Both the Local leaders and members are well advised to undertake nothing rash looking to their own resources, but to be led by the General Office and above all have some authoritative general officer or organizer call upon and interview the employers.

CHICAGO, LOCAL 71

The fight of this Local against 9 hours a day in the ladies' tailoring trade continues. It will be remembered that the men went out because they refused to revert to the 9-hour day, as proposed by the employers, but having worked 8 hours a day for two years.

Recently Vice-President Feit visited these cities and succeeded in arranging a conference with the employers. The discussion hinges mainly on the question of hours. The employers proposed that work be resumed on a 9-hour basis, pending the bringing into being a sufficient number of the unorganized employees by September 1st to enable them to compel the rest of the manufacturers to introduce the 8-hour day in their factories. Vice-President Feit submitted a compromise proposal that the employees resume work on an 8-hour plan, in accordance with the existing agreement, in which case Local 71, represented by the International Union, will undertake an extensive plan of organization and only if it should fail in that plan the manufacturers be justified in reverting to 9 hours a day. Vice-President Feit rightly argued that to give up a premi
held for two years would hinder the plan of organization and defeat the object in view. Moreover, the downtown section, working on the 8-hour basis and not involved in this lockout, would be affected by the return to a longer working day.

Of course, the employers would not see this point and the ladies' tailors refused to entertain the 9-hour proposition, and so matters stood when Vice-President Feit's report reached this office.

A hopeful tone prevails among the employees while enthusiasm has suffered no abatement since May 1st, the sentiment for unionism is as strong as ever. Vice-President Strausberg and Bros. Seskin and Shucter continue to do good work and altogether the future of Local 71 seems very promising.

While going to press we learn that the downtown employers belonging to the Women's Tailors' Association have promised to renew the agreement, working 8 hours a day.

TORONTO, CANADA

From a financial report of the receipts and disbursements in connection with the Toronto cloakmakers' strike at the T. Eaton Co., published this month, it may be seen what a mighty force Trade Unionism is becoming in our trade compared with a decade ago.

Altogether the receipts amounted to $18,000. By far the biggest item, more than one-half, was contributed by the Toronto cloak and skirt makers in work at the time, from their earnings. Those true brothers paid a tax of 10% on their wages in support of the strikers and their families, and the sum thus collected amounted to $9,985.54. The International Union contributed in donations $4,008 and our affiliated locals $2,037. The balance came from the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto and its affiliated unions, from various Socialist societies and branches of the Workmen's Circle. Out of the sum more than $16,000 was distributed in strike benefit.

It should be mentioned in connection with this strike that there were not wanting enthusiastic volunteers who worked with untiring zeal for a successful outcome of the strike. The following resolution was passed by the Toronto locals:

Whereas Bro. J. Welkofsky has always worked actively for the interests of the Toronto cloakmakers right from his entrance as a member of Local 14, and

Whereas his services as Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board and taking charge of the finances of the T. Eaton strike have been rendered without the expectation of reward, therefore be it

Resolved by the members of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, Local 14, in regular meeting assembled June 26, 1912, and by the members of the Cloak Pressers' Union, Local 94, in regular meeting assembled July 2, 1912, to recognize the praiseworthy and indefatigable services of Bro. Welkofsky and present him with the sum of $50 as a mark of appreciation, and be it further

Resolved to thank heartily the Bros. M. Lapidus, H. Salatin, M. Schur, S. Gold, M. Goodman, S. Freedman and others who have spared no time and effort in this strike of 15 weeks' duration.

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Joint Board of Sanitary Control

Impressions of Its Work by Rose Schneiderman

(From a Recent Bulletin)

It was with a feeling of great interest that I took up the work of inspection for the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

While organized labor everywhere stands for clean workshops, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control represents not only the opinions of the workers, but also those of their employers on the question of sanitary shops.

I was curious to find out how this novel arrangement worked. I found that in the Association factories employers did try more or less to live up to their agreements. The work-rooms were modern with plenty of light, and fresh air obtainable at the wish of the
workers, though this is hardly taken advantage of; fire-proof stairways, good fire-escapes, etc. Of course, there were cases where fire pails were used by the pressers instead of being filled with water and ready for use; doors opening in instead of out; toilets which would have been better off for a good scrubbing, etc. But on the whole, these are small things and can be improved very easily.

It was reinspecting the East Side shops which gave me an idea of the tremendous job the Board had before them. Most of these shops are run by contractors, and the garments made in these places are for some of the very best houses in the city. The buildings, in which these factories are located are unsafe, filthy, converted tenements; tenements with rickety stairs, dark hallways, dirty broken-down water-closets. The water-closets in most cases are in the hall and without water the greater part of the winter, the employees state. The same toilets are used by both men and women. It is amazing to find that the Board of Health as well as the Labor Department permit such buildings to be used for workshops.

In the majority of work-rooms, the ceilings are uncovered, walls, floors and windows filthy, air very bad, and pots hang in the bedding in the foreground. Toilets and beds are a few exceptions, but they are few.

It was shocking to know that a Joint Board of Sanitary Control, backed by the Union, can and is gradually doing away with the worst of these and improving some other industries such as muslin under- and children's dresses, men's clothing, etc. are allowed to go on undisturbed.

Now, just a word concerning the worker. In the struggle for existence, the worker and especially our Jewish workers, have little time to look upon the workshops as a place where must of necessity be dirty, without air and unsafe. Also some manufacturers think that dirt is essential to good business. The difference is well marked among employees. In my shop talks I often hear, "Better unsanitation; what we want is Bread!" It takes a good many arguments to convince them that the body is nourished by clean air, cleanliness and sun-light, as well as food.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control, therefore, must carry on an educational warfare among the workers and get their consent in enforcing as well as upholding the boards of Factory Sanitation.

Music for the Masses

By Gertrude Barnum

Tolstoi's story of the peasants who agreed to do the work of one of their number while he played for them on an improvised reed-flute contains, in a sense, the explanation of the present divorce of Art and Labor.

The story goes that the musical peasant, relieved from drudgery by his music loving fellow-laborers, soon found that he could perform feats upon his reed not appreciated by the workers. So leaving them to do his share of drudgery as well as their own, uncheered by music, he sought a more "intelligent" audience among people who also left their share of drudgery to others and came to criticise his art. Laborers toiled ever harder and harder, and music and musical criticism grew ever more complex.

Today, many attempts are made to elevate the musical tastes of "the masses." But it is hard for the so-called "leisure class to realize the situation and the needs of the workers. The truth is, the subject of recreation does not greatly concern the masses except on Saturday nights and Sundays. The average laborer is fairly subdued by labor six days in the week. Long hours, and the struggle to leave food, rest and sleep the only things desired in the scant week day before. Moreover by Saturday night the modern operator, mill hand, or farm laborer is but intellectually stimulated as to crave simple music—even with explanations. "Rag" dances, and "coon-songs" are popular. There is no subtle "motif" to be ferreted out. These airs will not prove immortal, but they are to be rendered with freedom and spirit for their simple, pronounced rhythm and melody are attractive. The sentimental ballads are in demand. It is not alone working people who come under the spell of such songs as "that of "Ben Bolt" and his own tender master so kind and so true, and the granite so gray and the memories so sad." And there is no occasion for concern over the evident love of the many for the "popular songs of the day," except where the simple
tastes are vitiated by untrue, sensual, degenerate art. But under the influence of these vicious forms of "music," the whole expression of life grows spectacular, taking on the hideous hues of the art which colors it. Here lies the great danger of the divorce of pure, musical art from labor. There is a double danger here, in fact. It is not only dangerous for Labor, but also for Art itself. When musicians are freed from drudgery to pursue art, they are apt to go so far from the great common people that they lose the deep, true, elemental thoughts and emotions.

Let musicians remember, then, that one of the great obligations of art is to cheer Labor. Let them offer freely, the big, simple themes—stirring themes, with marked melody and rhythm, and the merry things in music. Also let them remember the fountain spring of true art is ever found among the people, that in spite of conditions which threaten and cramp and cripple and deaden them, here and there among the masses will be found a tender folk song, a lilting spontaneous dance tune, or a great hymn, which will be eagerly caught up by future Beethovens and Wagners.
גִּילְלוּעַ שה בְּעַלָּקָשׁ}

לְנַעֲרֵי נְבֵיאֵי הַמִּשְׁרָשְׁר עַד הַיּוֹם ַ מִּשְׁרָשְׁר

— קָרְאָה

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לְנַעֲרֵי נְבֵיאֵי הַמִּשְׁרָשְׁר עַד הַיּוֹם ַ מִּשְׁרָשְׁר

— קָרְאָה

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לְנַעֲרֵי נְבֵיאֵי הַמִּשְׁרָשְׁר עַד הַיּוֹם ַ מִּשְׁרָשְׁר

— קָרְאָה

. 6
ערפאות 골ג

אלו איי הפס לְעַנָּעַתְךָ, אִי סְיִירָתָךְ מְרֹרָה.

הַעַר מַשֵּׁרָתְךָ וְעַשֵּׁיָתְךָ דָּוִי בַּעַשֵּׁיָתְךָ, מַעְלָהְךָ וְעַל הַמַּעֲלוּתָכָּה, מַעְלָהְךָ וְעַל הַמַּעֲלוּתָכָּה.

דִּקְלַע עְנֵי רַבּוֹתָךְ וְעַל בְּרָכֹתָכָּה, בְּרָכֹתָכָּה.

אֱלֹהִים מַעֲלֶנָּה וְעַל הַמַּעֲלוּתָכָּה.

מִלְּכַה נִמְנֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלָהְךָ, מִילְּכַה נִמְנֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלָהְךָ.

אֱלֹהִים הַבָּרוּךְ וְהַטָּמֵאְךָ מְסַמֵּרָה בְּרֹאשֵׁךְ בְּרֹאשֵׁךְ.

מִלְּכַה נִמְנֶנָּה וְעַל הַמַּעֲלוּתָכָּה.

אֱלֹהִים מַעֲלֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלוּתָכָּה, מַעֲלֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלוּתָכָּה.

מִלְּכַה נִמְנֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלוּתָכָּה.

אֱלֹהִים מַעֲלֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלוּתָכָּה, מַעֲלֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלוּתָכָּה.

מִלְּכַה נִמְנֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלוּתָכָּה, מִילְּכַה נִמְנֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלוּתָכָּ.

אֱלֹהִים מַעֲלֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלוּתָכָּה, מַעֲלֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלוּתָכָּה.

מִילְּכַה נִמְנֶנָּה וְעַל מַעֲלוּתָכָּה.
בריכוש פנים ד' ע' דיז'ניט'ג' לקוספליי התאראד

1912

ד' ע' דיז'ניט'ג'. קוספליי התאראד

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לmore פנים ד' ע' דיז'ניט'ג' לקוספליי התאראד

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לmore י篑אן פנים ד' ע' דיז'ניט'ג' לקוספליי התאראד

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לmore יקראון פנים ד' ע' דיז'ניט'ג' לקוספליי התאראד

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דר להיבים Gävemts ו프קרק

וטה דיר אנסינטליוקספאנט אוגע, וגה יוי

ושאר דיר אנסינטליוקספאנט אוגע, וגה יוי

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וננה דיר אנסינטליוקספאנט אוגע, וגה יוי
 girlfriends, telling stories about our favorite characters, accidentally falling asleep on the couch, and later waking up to a cold shower. Because of this, we have developed a unique bond that goes beyond friendship. We share an understanding that the greatest satisfaction comes from the small, everyday moments that connect us. It's this connection that allows us to continue our journey together, navigating life's challenges with smiles on our faces.

In the end, what truly matters is the quality of our relationships, not the quantity. It's the simple acts of kindness and the genuine moments of joy that we cherish. Our friendship is a testament to the power of love and the importance of genuine connections in our lives. And as long as we continue to support each other, we know we will always be there to help each other through the ups and downs of life.

In conclusion, our friendship has taught us the true value of love and connection. It's not just about the number of people in our lives, but about the depth of the relationships we form. And as long as we continue to cherish these connections, we know we will always be happy and fulfilled.
"די פארירيون ואכיני ציוק

וייען לא שמייק!"
نسخת של התרגום של עשרת דברי הגאולה במשנה (ד' כ'– asynchronously)
דר נסים וארנסטם ואסקין

"הרים נושאים ימים במישורים, גלים נושאים ימים במים, ומים נושאים ימים ב מאשרים."

"ערスーテסגן גים, יועם אינפלנס מתוך ד"הירס דייפוסמטגנומ"
לא ניתן לקרוא את התוכן המוצג在这张图片中。
מען 1: באוםませהן או אזרחית
(בוספרה, 6 בסיוון 1944)

מינת: ד"תם

יודו, דוד

שלום

דרי משימה נרמטים ותרוקן

מר הסלקט על דודו, דוד, 7.5. מפר.

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حرف لفيف النادراء والراكب

لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.

لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.

لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
א שלוהי עוז עבדך ביבנה משמיעך

1870—1880

ואני אבואתי הנקבה נ蛆 אמשל רעהו

ואני קאכלתי את שמך ושקעתי

ואני האבתקתי את שמך ושקעתי.

ואני איטלה וכל שי המיצות

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ואני איטלה وكل.ImageIcon מסך
אלא 9 כסא סלעון שלקע, או אבריסטרר?

อาל 9 כסא סלעון שלקע, או אבריסטרר?!
ד"כ ט"ס - אפרים טוביה

setFont

研讨了的区域，就道德问题而言，是无法回答的。因为在道德领域，我们面对的是复杂的伦理问题，而这些问题的答案往往需要长时间的思考和讨论。
 Então, se um documento é não legível ou não compreensível, e não pode ser entendido naturalmente, então não há nenhum texto que possa ser fornecido.
קובֶל לוּבּיק

"הטמעה, או רָעִיתוּנָו, או לא יִרְמאוּ

העמקים, או רָעִיתוּנָו — האָקֶס כְּרִיכָת

חָלָה וְלֹא אִישׁ, או אִישׁ פָּלְחָה אֶרֶבֶּית

עָלָם וְלֹא אִישׁ, או אִישׁ פָּלְחָה אֶרֶבֶּית

אָלָם וְלֹא אִישׁ, או אִישׁ פָּלְחָה אֶרֶבֶּית

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אָלָם וְלֹא אִישׁ, או אִישׁ פָּלְחָה אֶרֶבֶּית
אין לי אפשרות לקרוא את התוכן המוצג בתמונה. אני מצטער, המפה המבוססת על תכונה זו לא מתאימה למפת התוכן המוצג בתמונה. אני מצטער, המפה המבוססת על תכונה זו לא מתאימה למפת התוכן המוצג בתמונה.
நானும் பெரும் பெருமாளே நேர்வியல் துன்னின்

என்னும் ஸ்பெஷ்யல் எழுதிய துன்னின்.
ש Bahamas לבמה מברק

Az der Nishter Nishter

ט"ז דרייסט ונדרש

א כדי بكل אינך involvements וצר קבוצות - א
ונושאר עט פער חשוף - עד פרנס砬ה.

ידינו בביי או לבריטות - ולא בביי מש العلم
ארבייט - עד אינך בכל פעילות אימאיקת.

ברברזט עט הברעה. ליימ דריוות נמלט.

 projeto אימאיטר. של איריס ונטולש.

לנששים פרו. 49-51 לסיווימ שאר.