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THE Ladies' Garment-Worker

Official Journal of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN ENGLISH, ITALIAN AND YIDDISH

VOLUME I.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1, 1910

NUMBER 1.

When You Go Out Shopping Remember the Shirt-Waist Girl

DO YOU EVER STOP TO THINK where, how and by whom the thousands of shirt waists you see on sale all over the city are made? Do you know that 45,000 women and girls in New York alone are employed in making these waists? Do you realize that the conditions under which these girls work, the wages they receive, the hours they spend at their machines depend directly upon YOU?

UNDER PAY AND OVER WORK.

Most of us probably would never have thought at all about such things except for the great strike last winter of about 20,000 waist makers in New York and Philadelphia, when the true conditions under which the mass of workers in the trade were forced to make a living were revealed. It was found that the wages, already too low for health and decency, were declining or remaining stationary though food and rent were rapidly rising. Overtime three and four nights a week during the busy season in addition to the usual working hours, and Sunday and Holiday work was not unusual. Fines and petty tyrannies practiced by foremen and superintendents made hard conditions doubly hard. The girls' thin and poorly nourished bodies and insufficient clothing testified at what cost to themselves and future generations they were working.

THE "FAIR" EMPLOYER HELPLESS.

Even the good employers who would like to treat their workers well were being forced by competition to adopt bit by bit the methods of the more unscrupulous. For this reason many of the best paid

girls went on strike feeling that trade conditions were too uncertain for them to continue to depend on the good will of any individual employer, so they joined together with the poorer paid workers in their demand for a union shop.

WHAT THE UNION HAS DONE

The strike is now over and a few hundred factories have settled with the union. In such settled shops, the girls are now working 52 hours a week. Their wages are fairer, and they receive half again as much pay for overtime. Sunday is now a real day of rest; fines are abolished, and the individual girl does not have to deal with her powerful employer, the representative of the union takes up all the grievances with the firm. In the past, the infrequent visits of a factory inspector, for whose coming the management was well prepared, were the girl's only protection, now THE UNION IS ON THE JOB EVERY HOUR OF EVERY WORKING DAY TO SEE THAT THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF ITS MEMBERS ARE PROPERLY LOOKED AFTER. These results have been gained by dint of a very bitter struggle, and through this the girls are obtaining not only material advantages, but marked development in individual character; this discipline is only a part of the training that comes with trade unionism.

THE CONSUMERS RESPONSIBILITY.

Now comes your part and responsibility. As the consumer for whom all things are made you can

(Continued on page 6)

The General Sympathetic Strike in Philadelphia

reason will never do it.

When the C. L. U. began to talk of a general sympathetic strike, the capitalist press thought the land contended that it is mere bluff, and assured us that the trade unions of Philadelphia will never dare to carry out their threat. They declared that the unions are nothing more than combinations and trusts, run for the benefit of their own members. They stated that in this country there are no classes, that the laboring people are not a separate class in the community and finally, that the unionists will not dare to leave their employment for the good and sufficient reason, that these unionists are well aware that the moment they leave their better paid occupations their places will be taken by their natural enemies, the unorganized work people. "No," they said, "all this talk of a general sympathetic strike is bluster and bluff."

Take for instance the present general sympathetic strike in Philadelphia. When the Central Labor Union of the City of Brotherly Love declared the strike, thousands, tens of thousands of unorganized people responded to the call.

The Cloak Makers, Local No. 58 had a membership of 250. Over 3,000 left their employment to champion the cause of motormen and conductors; people whom they do not know. There was no special reason why they should sacrifice their position. Many of these unorganized cloakmakers have on several occasions turned against their fellow craftsmen in time of strikes. They helped the employers to break the organization, while the majority of them were satisfied to work for any wages the employers offered them. All appeals of the organization to induce them to join the union and demand from their employers better conditions of labor for themselves proved useless. Yet these same men who did not dare to stand up and fight for their own benefit, and the benefits of their own families, responded so readily to the call of the C. L. U. of Philadelphia to fight for the rights of others.

No, we should say that man is a nervous, rather than a thinking animal. We cannot for a moment admit that these unorganized cloakmakers loved the motormen and conductors rather than themselves. It is a state of nervous excitement that compels us to take drastic action. Logic argument or

Even should the traction company and the city authorities of Philadelphia be successful in their attempt to crush the organization of the street railroad men of that city, the General Sympathetic strike has proved to be an overwhelming success. The working people of Philadelphia have responded manfully and heroically to the call of the C. L. U. The capitalists of this country know now what they have to expect in the future of any attempt to crush unionism.

This sympathetic strike has also demonstrated fallacy of the contention of the capitalist press that the organized workmen, the labor

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

union are the natural enemies of the non-union and unorganized work people of this country. This strike proved fully that the organized workpeople are simply the more energetic, intelligent and advanced portion of the laboring community, and that the non-organized portions understand and feel that the advantages which labor gains through organization is not confined to the members of the labor organizations, but is shared by every man or woman who have to work for their living.

WOMAN NEEDS THE VOTE TO CHANGE THE HOME.

Since the sentimental man still opposes Woman's Suffrage on the ground that woman must be protected and cared for by man, and that her sphere is "The Home," we ask him to read the last report of the New York Committee on Congestion of Population, and learn something of the way in which women are actually protected in New York homes.

There were in the city, in 1905, 122 blocks, with a density of 75 persons per acre, and this density is increasing yearly.

There are 101,117 absolutely windowless rooms in New York tenements.

There are 80,000 buildings, housing nearly 3,000,000 people which are a standing menace for lack of fire-proofing.

The city death rate is three points higher than London, and the annual cost to tax-payers for hospitals and institutions for women and children chargeable to congestion of population, is nearly 4 per cent. of the total budget. The city pays a million and a half per acre to care for its sick poor.

One need not give further details but to sum up, we give the words of Mr. Laurence Veiller, Park Commissioner of New York City, who says:

"The housing conditions here are without parallel in the civilized world. In no city of Europe, not in Naples or Rome, neither in London or in Paris, neither in Berlin, Vienna, nor Buda Pesth, nor in Constantinople nor in St. Petersburg, not in ancient Edinburgh nor modern Glasgow, not in heathen Canton nor Bombay, are to be found such conditions as prevail in modern enlightened, 20th Century, Christian New York."

Cannot even a sentimental man realize that it is woman's duty to come out into politics for herself, and take a hand in changing the character of such homes?

EXTEND THE HOURS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Public libraries are for the whole people. Do they serve the whole people? Are there lost opportunities for service in the New York public libraries?

A little "figuring" will answer the question.

Most wage earner's work from eight in the morning until six at night. Often they work until seven o'clock or eight. By hustling and eating a brief dinner, they can get to the theatre or public library by eight o'clock. And they are free on Sunday, which is their day of rest and self-upbuilding.

It is clear from this that any utility, to be available to the wage earner, must be open until 10 o'clock P. M., at least, and if possible on Sunday. If a theatre or library is closed on Sunday, and is closed at 9 o'clock in the evening, at least 90 per cent. of its possible utility to the wages earner is lost.

The theatres, which need the wage earner in order to make profits, begin their day when the workday is ended. And they are open Sunday in so far as the law allows.

But the libraries, most of them close at 9 o'clock in the evening and are closed on Sundays. Are they used to the limit of their possibilities in behalf of the city's wage earners?

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RADICAL LAWS ASKED

TO PROTECT WORKMEN.

A fundamental change in the method of compensating injured workmen was recommended in the report submitted to the Legislature March 22, by the commission created to investigate the question of employers' liability, the causes of industrial accidents and similar matters. Two radical bills carrying out the committee's recommendations were introduced.

One, which applies only to certain specified employments where the trade hazard is great, provides that the workman's heirs, no matter who is negligent or whether the risk was assumed, must receive in case of his death four years' wages, not to exceed \$3,000, and in case of total or partial disability the workman shall receive 50 per cent. of the amount he was earning, payable weekly, but not more than \$10 per week, during the continuance of the disability, not to exceed a period of eight years.

Some of the employments which this bill affects are: The erection and demolition of bridges and buildings in which there is iron or steel framework; the operation of elevators, derricks, hoisting apparatus, locomotives, engines, trains or cars on steam roads and electric cars; the construction and repair of roadbeds; the construction of tunnels or subways, work on scaffolds, operation of electric wires and blasting.

The second bill introduces the principle of compensation for all accidents, but makes this voluntary and subject to agreement between employer and employee. It also amends the Employers' Liability act so as considerably to increase the liability of the employer by abrogating or at least greatly modifying the assumption of the risk rule.

It places upon the employer the burden of proving contributory negligence on the part of the employee whereas the law now requires the employee to prove his freedom from contributory negligence. The bill also modifies the fellow servant rule by declaring the employer liable for the negligence of any employee entrusted with any superintendence or "by reason of the negligence of any employee entrusted with authority to direct, control or command any employee in the performance of the duty of such employee."

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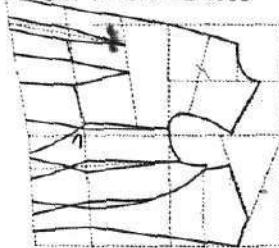
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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

801-809 G St., N. W.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 1, 1910.
Mr. John Alex. Dyche, Secretary,
International Ladies' Garment

Workers' Union,
25-27 Third Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In conformity with the instructions of the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in accordance with the recommendation of the conference held at Pittsburgh, Pa., which was endorsed by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., the International Unions are urged to request their members to contribute ten cents each in support of the great contest which has been and is still being made by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, in defense of the rights of the workers as against the aggressions of the United States Steel Corporation. The officers of the organization advise that with some additional financial help victory may be shortly attained, particularly among the Tin Plate Workers.

In addition it may be said that charges against the United States Steel Corporation have been presented to the President and by him referred to the Attorney-General. Two interviews have been had with the Attorney-General and the evidence will be presented to him within a few days from this date.

Charges will be preferred against the corporation before the Governors of Indiana, Ohio and other states.

Everything will be done by all to aid in the splendid defense being made by the Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers.

Kindly carry out this suggestion as promptly and as thoroughly as possible, so that the members of the respective organizations may contribute ten cents each at the earliest possible moment to aid our fellow workers.

Send all contributions to John Williams, Secretary Amalgamated Association, 503 House Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trusting that the compliance and response to the request contained in the above will be prompt and generous, and with kind regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Attest:

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, A. F. of L.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

POETRY, FICTION AND FUN

Selected—*New York Times*.

BRESHKOVSKAYA.

How narrow seems the round of ladies' lives

And ladies' duties in their smiling world,
The day this Titan woman, gray with years,

Goes out across the void to prove her soul!

Brief are the pains of motherhood, that end

In motherhood's long joy; but she has borne

The age-long travail of a cause that lies Still-born at last on History's cold lap. And yet she rests not; yet she will not drink

The cup of peace held to her parching lips

By smug Dishonor's hand. Nay, forth she fares,

Old and alone, on exile's rocky road—That well-worn road with snows incarnadined

By blood drops from her feet long years ago.

Mother of power, my soul goes out to you

As a strong swimmer goes to meet the sea

Upon whose vastness he is like a leaf. What are the ends and purposes of song. Save as a bugle at the lips of Life To sound reveille to a drowsing world When some great deed is rising like the sun?

IN THE JACKET SHOP.

A Story, by Gertrude Barnum.

The hand buttonhole makers and finishers were leaning towards the grimy windows of the children's jacket shop for the last of the quickly fading daylight. Through the stifling effluvia of bad plumbing, rotting wall paper, escaping fuel gas, and exudations of underwashed and overcrowded humanity, rose the pungent odor of boiling coffee.

A pallid "Pollack" in a frenzy of hurry struck her neighbor in the cheek as she drew out an arm's length of thread.

"Excuse me," she said, hastily changing the direction of her flying needle.

"Sure," said the round backed Italian woman without looking up from her steady felling.

"I hope I won't be long in this shop," said a deep eyed Russian girl, pushing aside her stack of little Buster Brown coats to make room on the table for her cup. "I expect to take up literature and journalism soon."

"Expect to better yourself at that?" asked a middle-aged American woman who was cheerily dispensing coffee.

"For myself it is nothing. But that the world should know how the working classes struggle and starve under the present system."

"Pass the sugar on to Graziella. She's starving under your nose," laughed the American. Then as her fellow workers shifted their cramped positions to partake of the welcome "treat," she continued:

"I guess the world is on to the way we struggle and starve, already, as much as they'll ever get to be, from reading about it. And what's more, the world will stand for it as long as we will."

For all they care, we can go right on rushing from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. every day, busy season, so as to bring on slack season that much quicker. As long as we sit gaping at those kids carrying off home-work off their heads, I don't know how we expect the world to do any different."

"Sh—h!" said the Russian girl, as the foreman approached with a pile of "finished" work on his arm and a lowering scowl on his forehead.

"You expect the examiner to pass such goods?" he exclaimed, excitedly, pointing out jagged stitches and fraying seams on coat after coat, as he flung them on the table.

The Russian girl began to rip her returned work in sullen silence, while the man lit the gas, with anything but complimentary comments upon her skill. After he had got well out of hearing, she broke out hysterically:

"Slaves! That's what we are!" We shall work twelve hours a day to pay the landlord—nothing else. We must work as fast as machines; and if one little stitch is not just so, we can lose our time ripping. If we say one word, out we go upon the street! We breathe all the time poison. What can we do?"

"Now you're shouting," interrupted the American. "You've struck the point. What can we do? What's the answer? Do you want to know? Well, you ask the cutters. They didn't get their ten hours, and scale of prices, by writing 'literature' or 'journalism.' They got it being skilled cutters that were needed in the jacket business, and then laying down the hours and prices they would stand for. It's up to us to put up the kind of sewing they can't get from every new immigrant that lands at Governor's Island, and then get the cutters to stand by us for what's coming to us. What can we do? We can get a signed contract. That's what. Then we'll know where we're at."

When the next busy season opened in the jacket trade, a flushed little middle-aged hand-buttonhole maker came out of the office of her shop, followed by two trembling young "finishers" and four stalwart old "cutters." Her fellow workers awaited her, eagerly, in their accustomed places around the table, and as she approached, a deep-eyed Russian girl asked:

"Well, and what do our masters say?"

"They signed it, O. K." she cried joyfully, and as she looked around upon their surprised and radiant faces, she added, emphasizing every word:

"The best kind of literature and journalism for working people to take up is signed 'Trade Agreements.'

Take in your hand once more the Pilgrim's staff—

Your delicate hand misshapen from the nights

In Kara's mines; bind on your unbent back.

That long has borne the burdens of the race,

The exile's bundle, and upon your feet Strap the worn sandals of a tireless faith.

You are too great for pity. After you We send not sobs, but songs; and all our days

We shall walk brawelier knowing where you are.

—Elsa Barker.

ABOUT "O. HENRY."

"Life is made up of sohs, snifles, and smiles, with the snifles predominating" is the way O. Henry, the short-story writer, sums up his philosophy of life. Perhaps this has something to do with the secret of the phenomenal success of Sydney Porter (as he is known in private life) during the last seven years as a popular short-story writer.

His work commands the highest prices editors pay and editors pay for breadth and depth of appeal. They reason that O. Henry gives them the cubic area they want. It is almost a fixt idea of publishers that volumes of short stories are bad risks; but a collection in book form of stories by O. Henry finds a waiting crowd.... Usually each brief story—vivid, human, real—lays bare some cruel roughness of the social fabric at the same time that it gives a quaint, dear glimpse of good and happiness and fun.

"Of course," says O. Henry. "We often hear 'shop-girls' spoken of. No such persons exist. There are girls who work in shops. They make their living that way. But why turn their occupation into an adjective? Let us be fair. We do not refer to the girls who live on Fifth Avenue as 'marriage girls.'

It is a common temptation to compare a recent arrival in literature with its veterans or its gods. O. Henry's indifference to the English language as he makes it do his bidding, is like the big indifference of Kipling. A likeness to Dickens is more obvious. There is the largeness of philosophy and sympathy, the gleam and flash of wit, humor grotesque and deep, and the half-intimate gaiety of manner that, after all, is not really gay and not really intimate....

O. Henry's methods of work, as he himself described them, are simple. "Rule 1 of story-writing is to write stories that please yourself. There is no Rule 2. In writing, forget the public. I get a story thoroughly in mind before I sit down at my table. Then I write it out quickly, and, without revising it, send it to my publishers. In this way, I am able to judge my work almost as the public judges it. I've seen stories in type that I didn't at first blush recognize as my own."

"Do you have time when you can't write?" I asked him.

"Oh, yes, sometimes I have dry spells that last for two or three months. In this event, I never force myself. I get out and see things and talk to people."

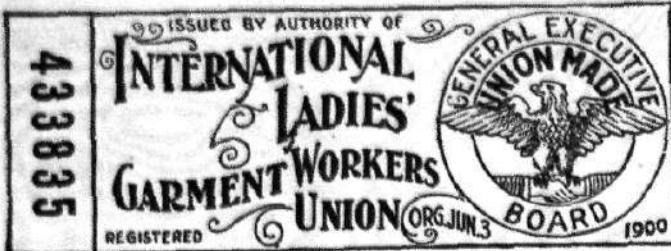
He is now at work on his first novel, which he says will be completed in the course of this year. In the meantime, there has just appeared a new volume of his short stories entitled "The Roads of Destiny," and he will continue to appear before the public from time to time in the magazines, to which he has been, during his years of New York life, a regular contributor.

IS IT SOMETIMES SO.

Among applicants for service as a general housemaid in a Pittsburgh family was a raw-boned Irish girl of rather forbidding aspect.

"Do you love children?" asked the mistress of the house, when satisfied that the girl would suit with respect to most requirements.

"Well, mum," responded the Celt, with a grim smile, "that all depends on the wages."—*Sunday Magazine*.



THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

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THE INDUSTRIAL VOTE OF WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN

Who is to blame for present industrial evils? Is it not everyone who has the chance to vote to improve conditions, and yet fails to vote and vote right?

Workers and public as well as employers are responsible for the character of any business. There is no business possible till the workers, and employers, and the purchasers get together. All three are represented in the business and combine in deciding its character. The old-fashioned employer still speaks of "my business" and resents any attempts of public or of workers to "interfere in my business." But the fact is, that business—any business—is in reality more the affair of the workers in it and of the purchasing public than of the employer. Employees and consumers have more votes on the question of the character of business, than have the employers; because there are so many more workers and buyers than "bosses."

And now look at the way workers vote on industrial questions! The great majority do not vote at all—especially the great majority of the women,—although they all have the power of the ballot, in the Trade Union, which puts them in a condition to control the wages and conditions in each trade. The few even in the organized trades, "run" the Trade Union elections, fill the offices and decide all the important measures; while the many fail to vote or vote with little thought allowing themselves to be used as tools of this faction or that, and then, if dissatisfied with the results, contenting themselves with asking "What's the good of a union anyway?" This is especially the atti-

tude of a large majority of working women. We hear a great deal to-day about "Woman Suffrage," and nearly all women who read these pages are clamoring for the right to vote. Yet in their trades, where they have the right to vote in the union on the questions which most affect their welfares, and, in some instances, their very lives, they refuse to vote, or vote for this or that officer, and this or that measure for the most casual reason or none at all. The working woman has a most important ballot in her hands to-day and too often she throws it away—or merely plays with it. When will she understand that it gives her power to change what she does not like in her union, and to change what is hardest to best in her work?

Besides this Trade Union ballot workingmen and women have another ballot in their hands to-day. Every time they make a purchase, however small, they are voting for good or bad conditions for the voters. There is no way of avoiding this responsibility. Their vote as purchasers must be cast, and it is theirs to decide whether it shall be cast rightly or wrongly. Why do they not cease railing at the cruelty of the capitalist long enough to realize their own share in perpetuating the present hideous industrial conditions? They themselves are continually voting for child labor, for tuberculosis in the factories and tenements; for the army of the unemployed. Theirs is the blame for the pining away of little babies in windowless rear tenement rooms for the maiming and murder of heads of families by unguarded machinery, or poisonous sweat-shop air; for the pitiful faces in the bread-line; for the tragic figures on

the park benches; for the white slaves and the court victims, and the suicides. As purchasers, they are casting their votes continuously and overwhelmingly for all of these tragedies. No purchaser who fails to buy Union Label articles, is guiltless.

Lastly there is the political vote. The other day, the Rev. Dr. Underhill of New York City, in an anti-suffrage speech before the Republican Club, made the following claim:

"As working men have never gained a single thing by their political power, so working women will find their suffrage is useless to them."

In very truth, until very recently, working men have thrown away or sold their political vote. Up to this very day, they have failed to double the power of the workers by giving the political ballot to women, and then using that double power to revolutionize industrial conditions.

Let working men and women cease to rail at conditions, and begin to vote at them. Let them talk less of rights and more of duties. Let them get and use the full Industrial Ballot.

NOTES ON WORKING WOMEN THE WORLD ROUND

Why English Working Women Want the Vote.

In the fearful condition of the English working women may be found an explanation of the suffrage movement in that country. Recent investigations show that the average weekly earnings of working women all over England are only one dollar and seventy-five cents. Thousands of these women earn only from sixty cents to one dollar and ten cents a week. In the city of London there are thousands of starving women who cannot secure work and have no income. A careful English authority

states that in London alone there are two million English people who have no employment and are without income. While conditions among the factory women of the United States are not so deplorable as among the English working women, we are in no position to boast. Wage statistics of the working women in our own country reveal in too many instances fearful poverty conditions and deprivation of the necessities of life.

The wages of working women all over the world prove that the financial situation of women cannot be left entirely to men. It is only by amicable union and organization among themselves that the women of our own and other countries can realize better commercial prosperity.

THE TEN HOUR LAW IN ILLINOIS

The Woman's Trade Union League of Illinois is bending every effort to keep upon the statute books of Illinois, the laws prohibiting the employment of women more than ten hours a day. They have brought out much evidence to show that more efficient service is rendered, that fewer accidents occur and less "spoiled work" follows the shorter day's work.

Statistics show that the mortality among working women is higher than among other classes and higher than among working men. On this subject Dr. Rachel Yarros, of the Chicago Woman's Club, says, "the perpetuation of the race depends upon an improvement in working conditions among the poorer classes; maternity is detrimentally influenced by long working hours only by the adoption of a ten hour working law can the women of the working classes reach a physical state that would insure proper conditions for the perpetuation of the race."

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To the Officers and Members of Affiliated Locals, Greetings

The sentiment for a General Strike among the Cloakmakers in New York City union or non-union men is growing daily. Rarely do we ever hear objections raised against it. On the contrary, wherever you go you hear people asking, "when will this strike be called? What are you waiting for?"

The idea of a General Strike as the only means of improving the condition of labor in our trade is not a new one. For the last few years a considerable number of our members have been contending that the only way of improving the conditions of labor in our trade would be by means of a General Strike. Any one who is thoroughly familiar with the conditions in the Cloak and Skirt trade in this city, must admit that a General Strike, even if unsuccessful, in the sense that the employers will not concede the recognition of the union and the closed shop, must have the effect of raising earnings of the workpeople engaged in this trade. The principal reason why the earnings of the work people engaged in this trade is constantly becoming lower, while the cost of living is increasing, is because in this trade there has been for years no important strikes. Since 1896 the Cloak and Skirt Makers have not engaged in an earnest struggle with the employers for better conditions. Except a few shop strikes which could have no effect on a trade where there are more than 1200 firms, the employers had a free hand in arranging conditions and fixing prices to suit themselves. They have lost all respect and fear for the cloakmakers. The work people on the other hand have lost their self-respect, have lost the courage to stand up and fight for humane conditions.

It is useless, we have often been told by our members, to call out a few shops strikes at the beginning of the season, organize them, compel the employers to pay union prices and give us union conditions, when everywhere our people are working for next to nothing. The employers will keep up a union shop only in the height of the season for a few weeks, or a couple of months at the most. After which time he will discharge the union people and replace them with non-union men. No agreements, securities or notes can compel a few employers to have union shops in a city where there are tens of thousands unorganized men, who are constantly travelling from shop to shop trying to find the

"right place." At the beginning of the season we are compelled to call strikes to organize shops and at the end of the season we must fight again against lockouts. So it goes from year to year and season to season. Each time we succeed in unionizing new shops and take in new members, for the people in the shops organized in the previous season have been locked out by their employers. The net result of this kind of activity on the part of the union is demoralization instead of organization.

This is, in short, the sentiment often expressed among the rank and file of our members. The leaders, on the other hand, did not care to entertain these opinions for they were not sure how far these sentiments were shared by the great mass of unorganized cloakmakers. Our organization was too small to be in a position to control a strike with such a huge mass of work people engaged in the cloak and skirt trade. Others were of the opinion that through sympathetic agitation we will finally succeed in organizing the trade slowly, step by step. We also thought that the calling of a strike with a weak organization would end in a state of things that is prevailing now among the men's tailors. General strikes are called each season, for as soon as the strike is over, the organization falls to pieces and the employers take back from the workpeople the advantages gained by the men as a result of the strike. Every one of us was decidedly opposed to introduce into our trade a state of affairs which will necessitate Periodical General Strikes as the case is with the New York locals of the United Garment Workers of America. An organization has a right to call a strike only then when they have good chances of not only winning a strike, but securing a permanent organization, strong enough to retain the concessions and the advantages which a strike will gain for them.

Lately conditions have radically changed. Nobody doubts now the attitude of the great mass of Cloakmakers toward a General Strike. Our organization has been growing lately and is now large and powerful enough to control the situation and lead such a strike. We have every reason to believe, that besides being in a position to win the strike right through, we will also be in a position to control the situation after the strike is over. The gen-

eral sentiment among the work people in our trade, not only in the city of New York, but throughout the length and breadth of this country, is in favor of unionism. The desire for improvement and the willingness to organize is noticeable everywhere among the work people engaged in all branches of the Ladies' Garment Trades.

Within the last six months we have more than doubled the number of our local unions. While the number of members in the locals is growing still faster. The phenomenal success of the Ladies' Waist Makers had convinced the worst pessimists amongst us, that now is the best opportunity and the best time for a big movement among the cloak and skirt makers for better conditions. Experience has taught us that slow and systematic work in the way of building up an organization, can succeed only in a trade and locality where the work people consist of a more or less settled and solid mass. But in New York the largest port for immigration into the U. S. and a trade which absorbs yearly over 10,000 new arrivals, and from which thousands leave for the West or take up a new occupation, in such places and under such conditions slow and systematic agitation is useless. And as long as the conditions in the trade in New York City will be as bad as they are now, there is no hope for any improvement among the work people in our trade in other cities.

These are the reasons why the cloak and skirt makers in this city, in spite of the indefatigable work and agitation carried on for the last ten years to organize our trade and the adoption of all known possible means of building up an organization has not met with the success expected. In a city and trade which absorbs thousands of people of various nationalities and where the individual workman is lost among tens of thousands of work people scattered in the large area and divided in over 1,300 shops there is no place for systematic organization. Only a huge uprising can move and electrify the masses and the individuals and bring about a radical change in conditions of labor.

In order that the results of the strike should have a lasting effect and we should not be reduced to the conditions of the New York Garment Workers with their Periodical General Strikes, we must be pre-

pared with all necessary means prior to the strike being called. We must have more money than the Cloak and Skirt Makers locals possess and more than the International Union with its regular 10c Per Capita can donate. The expense of conducting a General Strike in which men are mostly engaged, must be much larger than that of the Ladies' Waist Makers strike, in which only boys and girls were engaged.

We do not expect a protracted struggle with the Cloak manufacturers.

Our manufacturers are mostly Russian immigrants, who were only lately operators or cutters, and who are not rich enough to carry on a long struggle with us. But the expense involved in preparing such a strike will necessarily be very large.

To get the necessary funds we at our last semi-annual Board meeting, decided to submit to a referendum vote the question, whether our members are willing to assess themselves with \$2.00 for each male and \$1.00 for each female, to be paid in two installments. The result of the vote gave us a two-thirds majority in favor of the Assessment. We therefore appeal to our members at large to pay this tax as speedily as possible, so that we should not have to appeal for funds when the strike is in full swing. The Cloak and Skirt Makers in this city are paying this tax readily, but the response from the locals outside of New York has been rather slow. They do not seem to realize the fact that with the organization of the cloak and skirt trade in the city of New York our International Union will become one of the largest labor organizations in this country, and we will have a National Body, strong enough to protect our members from any aggression on the part of their employers.

We therefore appeal to you to pay up the assessment and at our Convention next June, we will convince our employers that we are ready with the necessary means to carry on the struggle to a successful issue.

The General Executive Board.

UP TO DATE

Hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle,

The cow jumped over the moon;
The Beef Trust laughed to see the rise,
And the citizen dined on a prune.

—New York American.

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

(Continued from page 1) encourage through your buying either the unfair employers who make their profit through overworking and underpaying their workers and refusing them the right to join the union, or you can support these employers who deal fairly with their working people; whose employees have the hope, strength and discipline that comes through organization. Which girls do you prefer to support, the girls who remained at work during the strike, refusing to join the union, and afraid to sacrifice their own interests for those less fortunate; or the girls who have faced brutality, starvation and homelessness rather than stand aloof from their sisters?

THE UNION LABEL.

There is no doubt which girls and which employers you will want to support. But how can you make sure you are doing so? There is just one way. You may not be able to remember the trade marks or names of all those fair manufacturers, but you can easily recognize the union label which is uniform for the trade. Several of these union factories are now placing the union label on their product. This is a picture of it.



You will find this label attached to the back collar of the garment. It is the only means whereby you can be perfectly certain that the waists were made under fair conditions by one of these self-respecting union girls in whom the whole country has been interested.

REMEMBER THAT THE LABEL IS THE WORKER'S ONLY GUARANTEE AND YOUR SAFEGUARD.

WHAT TO DO.

Ask at the stores you deal with for waists with the union label. If the saleswoman is indifferent, ask to see the buyer. Do not weakly succumb by buying a waist without the label. If you cannot find the label waist, write to the General Office of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 11 Waverley Place, New York City.

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To the Editor of the *Ladies' Garment Workers Journal*:

In reviewing the situation in Cleveland, O., with my short experience, I find that something will have to be done along the line of organization of English speaking locals. Those who work at the trade, speaking English, are handicapped in attending meetings, because the tailors and pressers are mostly Jewish and carry on their business in that language.

I also find among the English speaking people, objections to the way the Jewish brothers act in regards to calling strikes. They claim that they (the Hebrews) are always striking and stirring up trouble when it is not necessary.

Be that as it may, there is a great deal to do before we can get anywhere near a perfect organization. What I would suggest is, first, let us all do what we can to get into the organization, all those who are eligible, at the same time not forgetting to drill all in discipline and teaching the principles of unionism. This can easily be accomplished if we will lay aside our personal prejudices and also stop finding faults with each other, getting through with our routine business as soon as possible and taking up the study of economics. It is very important that we understand the causes that have driven us to organize, and this is the *Class Struggle*. The employing class, or Capitalist Class, are compelled, under the present system to compete with their brother capitalists, and he who can put his goods on the market the cheapest is the successful one. The working class who have nothing to sell but their labor power, must have a master, if the workers are not organized. The master can dictate almost any terms he sees fit, for if one will not accept, others are bound to do so through dire necessity. But if the workers are united, they are in some sort of a position to demand better wages and conditions. The workers realizing the power of consolidation, are beginning to see the importance of their combining their interest and working as one, remembering that an injury to one is the concern of all.

Getting back to the local situation, it will take hard and patient work before the trade in Cleveland will be of any strength. A great many of those working at the trade are receiving (in their estimation) good treatment and wages. They are hard to reach, they also believe,

that by joining the union they will lose their jobs or be called out on strike. To those workers I wish to say: Should you all come into the union the boss could not afford to discharge you, for if he did he would not be able to get others. And as for being called on strike, that would be a matter for yourselves to decide. If the majority believe they are not receiving just treatment, and the employer refuses to heed their request, it might be well to strike, to compell him to recognize your demands. That will be as said, your matter, and you decide.

In closing, let all brothers and sisters, do all they can to get those working in their shops to join our organization.

John G. Willet,
General Organizer.

THE UPLIFT MOVEMENT.

Editor G. W. Perkins of the "Cigar Makers' Official Journal" writes some good doctrine. In his last issue he says:

"The trade-union movement came into existence as a living necessity for the protection and advancement of the producing classes. It seeks to obtain to-day a fair share of the wealth created for the use, well-being and comfort of the masses. The trade unions are not content to pass rosy resolutions glorifying a Utopian future, and starving to death in an effort to reach it. It rather insists that the workers shall receive every dollar it can justly demand for the use, advancement and well-being of the present toilers. It is the natural, logical and most feasible means whereby and through which the workers can protect and advance their material, economic and social well-being."

"And in this connection it has done more than any other or all agencies combined. The trade unionist does not know, and does not pretend to know, what the future state shall be. While he hopes it will be better than the present, he is most concerned, and rightly so, in what is best for himself and his fellow workers right now, and how best to obtain it.

"Experience and common sense teaches, and all men with sound minds know that the trade-union movement is the proper working class movement. They are also mindful of its imperfections and shortcomings, and they manfully strive to correct them, instead of trying to destroy the movement itself. They also know that the ability to do good and go ahead is always handicapped not by the union

or its system, but by the non-unionists who have failed to fall into line and do their share in the good work so necessary for the well-being of all workers.

All true trade unionists hope for a better living existence, and all know that the trade union movement is paving the way for a higher moral, social, economic and scientific life for all mankind. The trade union movement will live to fulfill the most sanguine expectations and claims of its most enthusiastic supporters."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the first witness called to the stand on March 9th in Chicago on behalf of the Switchmen's Union of North America, whose wage dispute with eight railroads is now under discussion before a board of arbitration, as provided by the Erdman Act. Mr. Gompers testified that in his judgment the work of switchmen is the most hazardous of all classes of workingmen. This, he says, is evident by the fact that life insurance premiums for switchmen are higher than for other crafts men.

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THE MINERS.

Next Year's Convention Invited by Our Enemies to St. Louis.

The convention of the United Miners of America will meet next year at St. Louis. Four of the principal business men's organizations of St. Louis, including the Manufacturers' Association, in which is the Bucks Stove and Range company, invited the miners to meet there.

There is no excuse for you wearing a Non-Union Waist. Sig. Klein of 50 Third Ave., N. Y. City, sells Union Label Waists.

Un orario più breve invoglia e il lavoro è più proficuo, una paga più alta fa la vita più lunga.

Un orario lungo snerva e fa produrre meno; la paga meschina fa più breve la vita.

IL

Ladies' Garment Worker

GIORNALE UFFICIALE DELL' UNIONE INTERNAZIONALE PER ARTICOLI DA SIGNORA
PUBBLICAZIONE MENSILE

VOLUME I

NEW YORK, 1 APRILE, 1910

NUMERO 1

La Internazionale Ladies Garment Worker's Union.

Questo primo numero di questa rivista porta il saluto fraterno della Internazionale Ladies Garment Worker's Union a tutti i sarti da donna degli Stati Uniti. A tutti, al tagliatore e allo stiratore; all'Italiano e all'Ebreo, senza distinzione di razza, di religione, di sesso.

La nostra Unione Internazionale ha un solo fine: Riunire sotto una sola bandiera, tutti i sarti da donna, enunciare i loro interessi, procurare loro un miglioramento economico, sottrarli all'arbitrio dei padroni.

L'operaio moderno sente la propria dignità; dopo infinite lotte che costarono sacrifici di vite e di sangue, ha ottenuto dei diritti i quali lo mettono di fronte al padrone che se egli ha la fabbrica, l'operaio ha le braccia, se il primo ha il capitale l'altro ha la capacità a produrre che cede al padrone a patti che egli impone.

Il diritto di fissare il prezzo e l'orario del lavoro tolto ai padroni, merita la potenza dell'Unione, segna il gran successo fatto dagli operai nella via della loro emancipazione e dice che se l'operaio è un salariato, non è però uno schiavo.

Mentre coloro che, fuori dell'Unione, chiedono come i pezzenti il lavoro col salario e risalire le fabbriche, col farsi imporre il prezzo del lavoro e l'orario, col subire rassegnati la volontà e gli arbitri dei padroni, sono degli operai che non hanno dignità, sono dei pittochi, vivono arretrati di più di un secolo.

Una verità affermata quotidianamente dai fatti è che gli operai nelle Unioni hanno trovato quel benessere, quella libertà, quel rifacimento morale che da soli mai ottennero. I fatti nella loro semplice eloquenza dimostrano che gli Unionisti son meglio pagati e meglio trattati che i non unionisti; i fatti dimostrano, che gli operai di qualunque classe costituiscono in Unione di mestiere hanno avuto sempre dei vantaggi; ora perchè non fanno altrettanto i sarti?

In New York e in tutte le città degli Stati Uniti esistono Unioni di sarti da donna, e gli operai che vi appartengono godono dei benefici che gli stessi sarti da donna non unionisti

non ottengono mai, e ciò non perché non siano buoni operai quanto quelli, ma per un loro difetto di razionalità e cioè: essi si affidano ai padroni, anziché all'Unione eh' è un istituto prettamente operaio.

Gli operai fuori dell'Unione non sono altro che i nemici propri e dei loro compagni. Essi lavorano a prezzi ridotti non solo, ma sono ancora la riserva dei padroni quando gli Unionisti insorgono per combattere un abuso o conquistare un nuovo diritto.

L'Unione Internazionale dei sarti da donna, che aspira alla pace e al benessere di tutta la classe di operai che lavorano nelle fabbriche di abiti da donna, s'indirizza a tutti perchè fra essi operai cessi quella concorrenza disastrosa e vi regni completa la concordia e la fratellanza.

La suddetta Unione Internazionale, non tralascerebbe alcun mezzo onesto per riuscire in ciò; essa con opera accorta e prudente procede a che tutti divengano compagni e aspiratori a quei diritti che all'operaio moderno sono dovuti.

La Internazionale dei sarti da donna, dopo tante gloriose lotte vinte, si è solidificata, e più che mai sicura percorrerà la via che mena alla conquista di nuovi e più duraturi benefici.

Essa ovunque vedrà conculcare un diritto o affermare un arbitrio, acorrerà vindice perchè la giustizia sia rispettata.

Essa con oggi da vita a questo giornale, che mese per mese vi porterà, la sua parola che sarà sempre ispirata dalla giustizia vi dirà i progressi che i sarti vanno compiendo, come pure sarà la squilla sonora di sfida e l'innovato vibrato d'ogni nostra vittoria.

Questa rivista, voi lo vedete, è scritta in varie lingue, ciò dimostra che la nostra Internazionale è superiore ai pregiudizi dannosi di regionalismo, e dimostra che ovunque vi è un Italiano, un Ebreo, un Americano, purchè lavori e soffra, essa protende la mano amica, ha una parola di conforto, di ammaestramento, d'amore.

Essa e ve ne accorgrete, è deferente a noi Italiani, vuole che i nostri sarti si organizzino, è pronta ad usare a loro tutte quelle agevolazioni che possano condurrei a un migliore stato

di vita; danno largo campo al dibattito delle nostre idee e delle nostre azioni su questa rivista.

Alla gratitudine, all'appello della Internazionale, i sarti Italiani intelligenti e sdegnosi d'ogni servaggio, risponderanno con l'organizzarsi e cooperare con essa pel miglioramento di tutti.

Alle Sartine (Shirts Waist Makers).

Chi scrive queste pagine Italiano ha ancora l'anima piena di ammirazione per voi, donne, che sapete dare la prima battaglia nel campo del lavoro, ove mostraste coraggio e perseveranza e sapeste vincere. Voi o fanciulle che il bisogno che spinge alla fattoria, vi ruba il sorriso della giovinezza, voi, mogli che per alleviare la miseria domestica private delle vostre cure e delle vostre carezze i vostri cari fanciulli; voi o disgraziati vedove che dovete procurare il pane e un sorriso ai vostri orfani, ricordatevi che fino ieri la vostra vita era grave di lavoro, aspra per le umiliazioni, non una speranza vi sorrideva, non una via di scampo si offriva ai vostri occhi.

Chiuse nelle fattorie per lunghe ore, ove si sciupa la vostra bellezza e la vostra salute per un salario che era un'ironia, vi sollevavate dal peso reale della vostra esistenza col susseguirsi sommesse le proprie sventure e le proprie miserie, perchè d'altro non potevate, non sapevate parlare.

Ma pochi generosi, mentre voi parlavate rassegnate delle vostre miserie, esogitavano i mezzi come sollevarvi e rendervi meno pesante la vita. Costoro lanciarono un grido generoso, che vi scosse, vi additava la via di scampo, che vi chiamava a raccolta, che vi animava, vi faceva sperare, vi scendeva confortatore nell'animo vostro. E infatti al grido di quei pochi molte di voi risposero e formarono un esercito di resistenza che si piantò di fronte agli onnipotenti padroni, chiedendo per le sartine, in nome dell'umanità, quei miglioramenti di cui erano degne. Ma i padroni non ascoltarono, volevano per voi l'eterna schiavitù, l'eterno abbandono.

Ma alla voce di quei pochi diventati molti, molte altre di voi si uniscono: fidano i padroni, muovono con entusiasmo allo sciopero, ove tutte le sar-

tine che vi presero parte dimostrarono coraggio e costanza e vinsero, umiliarono la superbia dei padroni.

Voi o donne che eredavate che una fatalità inesorabile vi ratteneva alla schiavitù, ora vi siete accorti che la fatalità era una abbia, ma che la vostra incoscienza e la vostra inerzia vi tenevano in quel deplorevole stato, ma che con un solo vostro sforzo vi sottraeste e l'aver per poco sollevati gli occhi vostri fino a quelli dei vostri padroni, ve li ha fatto conoscere, l'avete veduti quali essi sono; subito, perchè altri sono umili.

Ora che avete vinto, potete accorgervi delle diversità di stato, potete paragonare il presente col passato, potete valutare coi benefici ottenuti gli sforzi generosi da voi compiuti e benedirli, potete comprendere che l'Unione è forza che solleva, vince, redime.

E un'altra cosa dovete apprendere. L'Unione è un continuo divenire; non è finita per voi la lotta, come non sono questi che aveva acquistati, i soli diritti che vi appartengono; la nostra è un marcia sempre in avanti, sempre in alto e quanto più avanziamo e quanto più siamo in alto, tanto più l'orizzonte si dilata dinanzi a noi.

L'Unione è non solo miglioramento materiale ma morale e intellettuale, è educazione. Voi dovete educarvi, divenire migliori perchè così diventerete anche più forti, più libere, più sincere, vi formerete un carattere, una personalità; si una personalità, perchè la donna non sia più la schiava dell'uomo, ma la sua compagna, la sua cooperatrice.

Non più il vostro sommerso parlare narrari le proprie sventure che abbattono e prostrano il proprio animo e quello degli altri, ma si parli di nuove speranze, ma si aspiri a qualche cosa di più utile, si propaghi la nuova idea che è entrata in voi rigeneratrice.

Cercate di stringervi sempre intorno alla vostra bandiera che già ha segnato una prima grande vittoria; abbiate cara l'Unione come una religione nuova e pura.

Sappiate mantenere quanto avete conquistato, e state sempre pronte a nuove conquiste che tentano a liberare l'umanità di un dolore o a procurarle una gioia.

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

(Continued from page 1)
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THE MINERS.

Next Year's Convention Invited by Our Enemies to St. Louis.

The convention of the United Miners of America will meet next year at St. Louis. Four of the principal business men's organizations of St. Louis, including the Manufacturers' Association, in which is the Bucks Stove and Range company, invited the miners to meet there.

There is no excuse for you wearing a Non-Union Waist. Sig. Klein of 50 Third Ave., N. Y. City, sells Union Label Waists.

Un orario più breve invoglia e il lavoro è più proficuo, una paga più alta fa la vita più lunga.

Un orario lungo snerva e fa produrre meno; la paga meschina fa più breve la vita.

IL

Ladies' Garment Worker

GIORNALE UFFICIALE DELL' UNIONE INTERNAZIONALE PER ARTICOLI DA SIGNORA
PUBBLICAZIONE MENSILE

VOLUME I

NEW YORK, 1 APRILE, 1910

NUMERO 1

La Internazionale Ladies Garment Worker's Union.

Questo primo numero di questa rivista porta il saluto fraterno della "Internazionale Ladies Garment Worker's Union a tutti i sarti da donna degli Stati Uniti. A tutti, al tagliatore e allo stiratore; all'Italiano e all'Ebreo, senza distinzione di razza, di religione, di sesso.

La nostra Unione Internazionale ha un solo fine: Riuinare sotto una sola bandiera, tutti i sarti da donna, curare i loro interessi, procurare loro un miglioramento economico, sottrarli all'arbitrio dei padroni.

L'operaio moderno sente la propria dignità; dopo infinite lotte che costorono sacrifici di vite e di sangue, ha ottenuto dei diritti i quali lo mettono di fronte al padrone che se egli ha la fabbrica, l'operaio ha le braccia, se il primo ha il capitale l'altro ha la capacità a produrre che cede al padrone a patti che egli impone.

Il diritto di fissare il prezzo e l'orario del lavoro tolto ai padroni, merita la potenza dell'Unione, segna il gran successo fatto dagli operai nella via della loro emancipazione e dice che se l'operaio è un salariato, non è però uno schiavo.

Mentre coloro che, fuori dell'Unione, chiedono come i pezzenti il lavoro col salire e risalire le fabbriche, col farsi imporre il prezzo del lavoro e l'orario, col subire rassegnati la volontà e gli arbitri dei padroni, sono degli operai che non hanno dignità, sono dei pitocchi, vivono arretrati di più di un secolo.

Una verità affermata quotidianamente dai fatti è che gli operai nelle Unioni hanno trovato quel benessere, quella libertà, quel rifacimento morale che da soli mai ottennero. I fatti nella loro semplice eloquenza dimostrano che gli Unionisti sono meglio pagati e meglio trattati che i non unionisti; i fatti dimostrano, che gli operai di qualunque classe costituitisi in Unione di mestiere hanno avuto sempre dei vantaggi; ora perché non fanno altrettanto i sarti?

In New York e in tutte le città degli Stati Uniti esistono Unioni di sarti da donna, e gli operai che vi appartengono godono dei benefici che gli stessi sarti da donna non unionisti

non ottengono mai, e ciò non perché non siano buoni operai quanto quelli, ma per un loro difetto di razziegno e cioè; essi si affidano ai padroni, anziché all'Unione ch'è un istituto prettamente operaio.

Gli operai fuori dell'Unione non sono altro che i nemici propri e dei loro compagni. Essi lavorano a prezzi ridotti non solo, ma sono ancora la riserva dei padroni quando gli Unionisti insorgono per combattere un abuso o conquistare un nuovo diritto.

L'Unione Internazionale dei sarti da donna, che aspira alla pace e al benessere di tutta la classe di operai che lavorano nelle fabbriche di abiti da donna, s'indirizza a tutti perché fra essi operai cessi quella concorrenza disastrosa e vi regni completa la concordia e la fratellanza.

La suddetta Unione Internazionale, non tralascierà alcun mezzo onesto per riuscire in ciò; essa con opera accorta e prudente procede a che tutti divengano compagni e aspiratori a quei diritti che all'operaio moderno sono dovuti.

La Internazionale dei sarti da donna, dopo tante gloriose lotte vinte, si è solidificata, e più che mai sicura percorrerà la via che mèna alla conquista di nuovi e più duraturi benefici.

Essa ovunque vedrà concepircare un diritto o affermare un arbitrato, accorrerà vindice perché la giustizia sia rispettata.

Essa con oggi da vita a questo giornale, che mese per mese vi porterà, la sua parola che sarà sempre ispirata dalla giustitia vi dirà i progressi che i sarti vanno compiendo, come pure sarà la squilla sonora di sfida e l'Inno vibrato d'ogni nostra vittoria.

Questa rivista, voi lo vedete, è scritta in varie lingue, ciò dimostra che la nostra Internazionale è superiore ai pregiudizi dannosi di regionalismo, e dimostra che ovunque vi è un Italiano, un Ebreo, un Americano-purchè lavori e soffra, essa pretende la mano amica, ha una parola di conforto, di ammaestramento, d'amore.

Essa e ve ne accorgrete, è deferente a noi Italiani, vuole che i nostri sarti si organizzino, è pronta ad usare a loro tutte quelle agevolazioni che possano condurci a un migliore stato

di vita; danno largo campo al dibattito delle nostre idee e delle nostre azioni su questa rivista.

Alla gratitudine, all'appello della Internazionale, i sarti Italiani intelligenti e sdegnosi d'ogni servaggio, risponderanno con l'organizzarsi e cooperare con essa per il miglioramento di tutti.

Alle Sartine (Shirts Waist Makers).

Chi scrive queste pagine Italiane ha ancora l'anima piena di ammirazione per voi, donne, che sapete dare la prima battaglia nel campo del lavoro, ove mostrate coraggio e perseveranza e sapete vincere. Voi o fanciulle che il bisogno che spinge alla fattoria, vi ruba il sorriso della giovinezza, voi, mogli che per alleviare la miseria domestica private delle vostre cure e delle vostre carezze i vostri cari fanciulli; voi o disgraziate vedove che dovete procurare il pane e un sorriso ai vostri orfani, ricordatevi che fino ieri la vostra vita era grave di lavoro, aspra per le umiliazioni, non una speranza vi sorrideva, non una via di scampo si offriva ai vostri occhi.

Chiuse nelle fattorie per lunghe ore, ove si sciupa la vostra bellezza e la vostra salute per un salario che era un'ironia, vi sollevavate dal peso reale della vostra esistenza col sussurrare sommesso le proprie sventure e le proprie miserie, perché d'altro non potevate, nè sapevate parlare.

Ma pochi generosi, mentre voi parlavate rassegnate delle vostre miserie, escogitavate i mezzi come sollevarvi e rendervi meno pesante la vita. Costoro lanciarono un grido generoso, che vi scosse, vi additava la via di scampo, che vi chiamava a raccolta, che vi animava, vi faceva sperare, vi scendeva confortatore nell'animo vostro. E infatti al grido di quei pochi molte di voi risposero e formarono un esercito di resistenza che si piantò di fronte agli onnipotenti padroni, chiedendo per le sartine, in nome dell'umanità, quei miglioramenti di cui erano degne. Ma i padroni non ascoltarono, volevano per voi l'eterno schiavitù, l'eterno abbandono.

Ma alla voce di quei pochi diventati molti, molte altre di voi si uniscono: sfidano i padroni, muovono con entusiasmo allo sciopero, ove tutte le sar-

tine che vi presero parte dimostrano coraggio e costanza e vinsero, umiliarono la superbìa dei padroni.

Voi o donne che credevate che una fatalità inesorabile vi ratteneva alla schiavitù, ora vi siete accorto che la fatalità era una ubbia, ma che la vostra incoscienza e la vostra inerzia vi tenevano in quel deplorevole stato, ma che con un solo vostro sforzo vi sollesta e l'avete per poco sollevati gli occhi vostri fino a quelli dei vostri padroni, ve li ha fatto conoscere, l'avete veduti quali ossi sono; ma perbi, perchè altri sono umili.

Ora che avete vinto, potete accorgervi delle diversità di stato, potete paragonare il presente col passato, potete valutare coi benefici ottenuti gli sforzi generosi da voi compiuti e benedirli, potete comprendere che l'Unione è forza che solleva, vince, redime.

E un'altra cosa dovete apprendere. L'Unione è un continuo divenire; non è finita per voi la lotta, come non sono questi che avete acquistati, i soli diritti che vi appartengono; la nostra è un marcia sempre in avanti, sempre in alto e quanto più avanziamo e quanto più siamo in alto, tanto più l'orizzonte si dilata dinanzi a noi.

L'Unione è non solo miglioramento materiale ma morale e intellettuale, è educazione. Voi dovete educarvi, divenire migliori perchè così diventerete anche più forti, più libere, più sincere, vi formerete un carattere, una personalità; si una personalità, perchè la donna non sia più la schiava dell'uomo, ma la sua compagna, la sua cooperatrice.

Non più il vostro sommerso parlare narri le proprie sventure che abbattono e prostrano il proprio animo e quello degli altri, ma si parli di nuove speranze, ma si aspiri a qualche cosa di più utile, si propaghi la nuova idea che è entrata in voi rigeneratrice.

Cercate di stringervi sempre intorno alla vostra bandiera che già ha segnato una prima grande vittoria; abbiate cara l'Unione come una religione nuova e pura.

Sappiate mantenere quanto avete conquistato, e state sempre pronte a nuove conquiste che tentano a liberare l'umanità di un dolore o a procurarle una gioia.

THE LADIES' GARMENT WORKER

Troppa ha lottato l'uomo per affermare alcuni diritti che ora tutti godono; ora, e lo esigono i nostri tempi, unitevi anche voi, o donne, a lui, e con lui si dividano i futuri trionfi.

Voi nelle case siete le basi delle famiglie, e diventerete le migliori costruttrici della società umana, se comprenderete che le famiglie servono appunto a formare l'umanità.

Voi nelle fabbriche siete i puntelli dei padroni, ma se comprenderete che i padroni sono i nemici di tutti quelli che lavorano, uomini o donne che siano, voi, siete sicuri, vi rinserrete nelle schiere dei lavoratori e diventerete il più grande sostegno di esse, rendendo assai pericolante l'edifizio del capitale, che ad ogni colpo demolitore, parte di esso ruinerà.

Questo dovete comprendere, e sia la vostra massima capitale: il padrone è contro tutti i lavoratori e che tutti i lavoratori d'ogni razza e d'ogni sesso, devono unirsi per respingere le insidie del comune nemico.

Anche per voi o donne la vita è missione, anche per voi vi è un avvenire, l'avvenire che abbatterà tutte le barriere e i pregiudizi che frantumano e opprimono l'umanità l'avvenire che costituirà su tutta la terra la grande nazione umana, in cui gli uomini e le donne, le due parti essenziali di essa, vivranno liberi ed uguali in una felicità nuova, oggi a noi sconosciuta.

E conchiudo col fare a voi, sartine Italiane, una esortazione. Voi che comprendete il segreto che vi traccia la via che mena al risatto, che nell'animo vostro è penetrata l'idea nuova da cui foste rigenerate; state alla vostra volta rigeneratrici, propagate fra le donne Italiane quella fede che vi ha sollevate, state il nucleo di luce che irraggia potente perché fughi le tenebre dai cuori delle vostre compagne; rendetevi degne dell'Internazionale, rendetevi degne dell'emiccio di questo giornale.

Giacchino Fiorillo.

AI CLOAK MAKERS ITALIANI.

A voi che fino a ieri vi sentivate soli, si è rivolta con tutta la sua efficienza la Internazionale dei sarti da donna. Avete visto nello sciopero testé vinto dalle sartine, quanta attività e quali mezzi quella Unione Locale e la Internazionale hanno spiegato; quanta abilità tattica e quanti stratagemmi seppero usare, che uniti alla costanza e al coraggio dimostrati dalle sartine, condussero ad una grande vittoria che sorprese e appagò tutti, appunto perchè l'Unione seppe lottare, entusiasmare, dirigere.

Ora quella stessa Internazionale e l'Unione dei Cloak Makers sono rivolte verso di voi e pronti ad adottare tutti quei mezzi di cui esse dispongono per la vostra indipendenza, per il vostro benessere materiale e morale.

Voi, operai intelligenti e utilissimi

alla società umana, non potete essere contenti delle condizioni di vita in cui vi tengono i padroni. Voi, uomini, dotati di una volontà; non potete affermarla, perchè la volontà del padrone è assoluta e non ammette osservazioni o limitazioni; voi padri, non avete tempo e mezzi per educare e porgere una carezza ai vostri figli perchè il lavoro di lunghe ore mal compensato, vi accascia, vi sfibrà, vi sentite menomati e chiedete all'alcool o ad altre frivolezze l'oblio, e al giaciglio il riposo. Voi o Cloak Makers, giovani o adulti, uomini o donne appartenevi tutti al padrone, poco o punto a voi stessi.

Tutti e lo so, siete malecenti, ma avete mai cercato la causa da cui scaturisce il vostro mancamento? Molti la indovinano perchè sanno che i padroni sono sfruttatori, ma nessuno sa cereare la via come difendersi dallo sfruttamento. Tutti sanno che gli operai che sono organizzati hanno ottenuto dei grandi miglioramenti, ma nessuno sa farsi iniziatore di una Unione, nessuno ardisce affrontare la situazione e perciò si perpetua la schiavitù dell'operario e lo sfruttamento da parte dei padroni.

Per voi non è necessario prendervi il fastidio di costituire una Unione, altri compagni, vostri l'hanno già iniziata e più di 15 mila Cloak Makers hanno risposto all'appello e sono pronti alla lotta. A voi resta il facile compito di aderire e porgere la mano agli altri vostri compagni che con fraternal desiderio vogliono accogliervi.

Il regno dell'operario è vasto quanto il mondo, quindi della nostra Unione Internazionale fanno parte tutti i sarti da donna di qualunque nazione essi siano, tendenti a sollevare la propria classe e porre fine a quello sfruttamento che nuoce alla vostra salute e alla vostra dignità di uomini e che ritorna a tutto vantaggio dei padroni.

E notate, i padroni che sono meno di tutti nazionalisti e patrioti, perchè se trovano operai stranieri a minor prezzo degli operai del luogo, prendono quelli e lasciano morir di fame i propri connazionali, sono essi poi che eccitano in voi il sentimento di patriottismo che torna a loro vantaggio. Infatti vi dicono: "vedete, l'Ebro fa sciopero perchè non vuole lavorare con voi Italiani, egli vuol negarvi il diritto alla vita, vi disprezza, vi chiama tacchagni, dice che non sapete lavorare, che siete pigrì." Cogli Ebrei fanno lo stesso dicendo cioè che gli Italiani fanno sciopero perchè gli Ebrei sono cattivi, tristi, e egoisti.

Questa è una manovra del padrone con la quale tende conservare se stesso, perchè egli sa se voi Italiani vi affiatate con gli Ebrei, con gli operai degli altri paesi, si risveglierà in voi tutti quel sentimento nuovo umanitario così pronto a manifestarsi in chi soffre; e allo scambiarsi delle vostre idee che convergerebbero a

condannare lo stato di abbiezione in cui siete, nascerebbe in voi quella fiducia reciproca e quell'intesa che vi metterebbe tutti di fronte ai vostri padroni proclamando i vostri diritti.

Gli operai stiano attenti, i giuochi dei padroni tendono a farvi deviare dalla vostra via, e rendere più salda la vostra catena. L'operario deve stringere la mano a l'altro operario non importa se di razza o di religione diversa, e insieme lottare per il proprio bene e per il proprio interesse.

Il nostro dovere, o Cloak Makers Italiani, è quello di agevolare l'opera dei vostri compagni di lavoro già organizzati, per difendere i loro e i vostri diritti. Rivolgetevi ad essi fiduciosi, unitevi e lottate con loro. Cessate una buona volta il pregiudizio che gli altri popoli hanno di noi che cioè noi lavoriamo a buon mercato, che siamo gli schiavi dei padroni, cioè di coloro che tanto danno fanno alla nostra economia domestica e alla nostra salute. Il fidarsi dei padroni è indizio di debolezza, è non aver fede in se stesso, e rinunciare alla propria libertà al proprio benessere.

I Cloak Makers di tutte le nazioni, oggi organizzati sotto il valido appoggio della International Ladies Garment Workers Union, sono alla vigilia di un grande sciopero. Essi lottano per lavorare un'ora di meno da dedicare alla famiglia e a loro stessi, e per avere un salario più umano per soddisfare i bisogni della vita resosi difficili per l'avaria dei trusts. La loro lotta è santa, e noi Italiani dobbiamo incoraggiarli e cooperare con essi per la vittoria che dispenserà quei benefici a cui noi aspiriamo.

Rimanercene indifferenti o star dalla parte dei padroni è delitto, è tradimento a danno dei compagni e nostro; è perpetuare l'odio di razza, è procurarsi il disprezzo di tutti; sarebbe l'indice più chiaro della nostra poca educazione civile.

I Cloak Makers Italiani sono i figli di quella terra che lottò per secoli per la libertà, e noi siamo certi che nessuno di essi verrà meno ai doveri d'operaio onesto, tutti si schiereranno fra i loro compagni e daranno esempio di disciplina e coraggio.

Come le sartine Italiane hanno contribuito efficacemente al risultato insperato, e che ieri insieme ad altre ragazze di altre Nazioni esultarono per la vittoria e oggi ne godono i frutti; così i nostri Cloak Makers concorreranno, con tutte quelle virtù che possiedono, alla lotta che sarà data nel prossimo Agosto, per indi tripudiare la vittoria e godere dei suoi frutti.

E quella vittoria sarà il primo giorno di uno stato nuovo; essa vi redimerà, vi farà contenti perchè avete compiuto un dovere, vi farà partecipi del grande esercito dei lavoratori che marcia verso l'emancipazione di tutti quelli che soffrono, e darà occasione a noi di gridare da questo giornale che i Cloak makers Italiani

abbordano la schiavitù perchè amano la frazione operaia, che hanno saputo lottare più e meglio degli altri e sapranno mantenere gelosamente i diritti che hanno conquistati.

Ad ogni unionista la vita è una missione.

Egli deve educare la sua mente, perchè domani possa essere in grado di ribattere gli argomenti degli avversari, e convincere chi tintenna.

Ogni unionista deve fare la propaganda fra i compagni, perchè ogni pressone che egli conquista è un soldato di più nella difesa della sua causa, e uno di meno per i padroni che tentano sempre sorprenderci per sbagliareci.

Non basta dire "io sono unionista" ma bisogna fare il dovere di unionista che è quello di catechizzare i compagni, come si faceva una volta fra i cristiani.

L'Unione è la base della vita dell'operario, quindi ogni operario unionista deve dare almeno un'ora al giorno per renderla sempre più solida, perchè ciò facendo renderà più sicura la sua vita.

AI SARTI DA COSTUME

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Voi, compagni intelligenti, non giova dirlo, con l'Unione avrete dei vantaggi che da soli non otterrete mai.

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סְפִּינְגְּרִיךְ צוֹ בעטָן געלר, בֵּין זוֹ ואָונְעָן עטָ
אונְגָּעָן געהטָן צו אָז לאָגָּעָן, דאס פון 8
גאנְגָּעָן וּאָדָּק אָכְבִּיטָן אָונְסְדָּגְנִיסְטָן
באַנדְרָעָה האָט מעָן נוֹיט געַנְגָּעָן
צוֹ אָבעָן אַפְּלוֹ אַין טִוְּיאָן, שוֹין נוֹיט
היְרוּנְדָּגָן אַין סְלָעָן. די קלאקס פינישער
זוֹוָונְן צוֹוָוָה פֿיעָל אָרוּנְגְּעָנְמָהָן אַין דער
אָרוּבָּוֹן, דאס זוֹ אָבעָן נאָך קוֹין צִוְּיָוִת
נוֹיט מְטָאָקָס צוֹ טְהָאָן וּמְגָעָן צוֹוָר אָרוֹן
סְפִּינְגְּרִיךְ וּמְדָרָה.

עוצמתם נטהחו וווערע !
ברודער פָּרְדָּעֶרֶס ! איז דער גָּוֹטֶס
הענטט זי אידיעש פָּה 8 דושענעראלַ
ספָּרְטָן . אַלְכְּזִינְיוֹן פָּה רָעֵם קָלוֹקִין
סְרִירְדָּס פָּכָבָן אֲפָרְבָּרְיְוָנְדָן קָאָסְטָן . זָלְלָן
קְוִינְגְּדָן עַמְשִׁידְעָנְדָן קָאָסְטָן . זָלְלָן
בִּירְדְּשָׁע וִיך וְאָס שְׁנַעַלְלָר אָן פָּעָטָר
אַרְגְּנִינְזָרָעָן כָּרִי צְוִישָׁן דַּי קָעְמָפְעָנְדָע
בָּאַטְמָלְיאָנְגָּעָן פָּה דָּר אָסְטִי פָּה קָלוֹקִין
אַרְבִּיעָנָה , זָלְלָן אַיְיך נִסְתְּפָלָעָן דַּי בָּיו
יעַצְט אָזִי טָמָאָר אָונְטָרְדִּיטָּעָר פָּרְעָמָעָה .

וזי קלוקט און קאקטום טפּֿבָּן אַרְבִּיטָן אַגְּנוֹנִים עַדְלֶיךְ צוֹ אַרְבִּיטָן
די קלוקט פֿינְשָׁסָן. די יונְאָן האַטְּפָּה
פֿעַלְעָה מְאֻלָּה עַדְרְוָעָן מִיטְּנָמָן שְׂפָּבָּן
סְמִינְגָּס פָּאָר די פֿנְשָׁעָלָם, נְאָר די פֿיְּסָמְבָּן
נְשָׁעָרָם זְוִינְגָּס זְיךָ גַּעֲזָעָטָן אַרְמְגָדָן
געַלְתָּם בְּאַנְדָּלָעָן אָוֹן גַּעֲזָרָבִּיסָּטָן נְגָעָן
פְּלִיטָיסָטָן.

בעכערע, אינטעליגנטמעער אוון אויסלענעם דיא פולאָר. זי צהָלָה מומכערס ערברויידע עצם ביון 6,000, מושט אפלְבִּין הנדרערס דאס פַּאֲרָן דער טְרוּשֶׁרְן, נאָכְדָּע ווֹי טְעַמְּרָעָה האָט אַבְּגַעְזָהָלָט טְרִיעָלָע שְׁוֹלְעָן נְאָזָן פָּזָן דעם קְרִיוֹס. עַס אֵיזָן צְוָרוֹתָעָן דְּאָס דְּיוּרָה לְקָאָהָל וּמָעֵם אַרְוִוְתְּשָׁעָלָן דְּזַי פְּאַדְעָרְשָׁעָן רְיוֹחָעָן זַי דֻּעָם גְּנוּסָעָן לְגַעֲנִינְגָּן קָאָטְפָּהָן זַי וּלְעָלָעָן מִיר פְּאַדְעָרְיִיטָן זַי גְּשִׁילְעָמָעָן. זַי אַפְּאָקָעָן פָּזָן דַּי קָאָמִינָעָס צְוָעָן דַּי פְּעִימִיסְקָעָן. מעָן האָט עַרְעוּהָלָט אֲזַעְקָעְטָוָו בְּאָהָרָן אָזָן אַקְּגָעְיוּזָהָג קָאָסְמִינָעָט צְוָעָלְעָן דַּעַם אַבְּגָעְיוּזָהָר; מעָן האָט ווֹזָר צְוָלָאָעָן אַבְּגָעָר דַּי שְׁעַבְּרָעָה אַוְיָד יְוָנָאָצְקָוָועָר, גַּעֲרָעָט, דַּעֲכָטָרָט, גַּעֲהָיִלְתָּסְטְּרָאָלָרָס אַז. ז. ו. דַּעַר עַר פָּאָלָה האָט וּזְקָדָא אַרְיִסְטְּנִיעָהָט בְּאָלָד בַּי דַּעַס עַרְשָׁעָן בְּאָסְטִיבִּינְגָּן, וְאָז גַּהְעָנָט פָּזָן אַהֲנָדָעָתָן מַעְמָכְעָרָהָה אַבְּקָעָן זַי אַגְּנָעָמָעָן.

דער פרעסעער טרייד
איינזיג אירק

ווען אויך שטעל זיך פאָר דעם רערעשטער,
ווען אווי ער האט געארביים, פערדריענען
און אַיִן אַלְמַעַמֵּן געלאַכט מיט 18 יאַהֲרָה
אלְדָרְבָּיִים מיט 10 יאַהֲרָה צַיִן, אַן ווֹי
ער אַרְבָּיִים, פערדריענען אוֹלֶן לְעַכְבָּן עַזְמָן
סּוֹן אַרְבָּיִן אַנְגַּעַן אוֹר אַיִן געאנַגְן צוֹרִיךְ,
ווען אויך רערעשטער.

בעת די פערעשטער האבען אַין יענע
יאַהֲרָהן אַלְמַעַמֵּן זוֹ זַעַחַן זוֹ דַּיְבָּרְצָה
פְּשָׁטוּן זוֹ דַּיְבָּרְצָה וְאַסְפָּעָן אַלְמַעַמֵּן
און ווֹיָר אַיִינְגַּעַן לאָגָע וְוּרְטָן אַלְמַעַמֵּן
געַר, זַיְעַן זוֹ גַּעַפְּטָעָן צָום שְׁלוֹם, אַוְ
וּוּבְּרָעָן קָעָן אַזְוִי נִיטְנָהָן, אַוְ מַעַן דָּרוֹקָה
אַיִינְגַּעַן זוֹ זוֹן צְשָׁבְּלִיטָעָן, אַוְ מַעַן
סּוֹן זַיִן בְּרָעָן-גַּינְגַּן, אַן זַיִן האבען זַיִן
אַרְבָּיִינְדָּרִים אַין אַיִן זַיִן. מַירְקָעָן
וְאַגְּעָן, אַוְ די פערעשטער וְאַיִן גַּעַפְּטָעָן
סְּכָר אַרְבָּיִינְדָּרִים אַיִינְרָאַד אַפְּגָעָרְיָהָרִים
און שְׁנוּיָּהָרָה. דער פערעשטער היַתְּהָאָט
זַיִךְ גַּעַרְעָבָטְן בְּיוֹ די אַרְבָּיִינְדָּרִים אַכְּרָבָּה
דעַם גַּאנְצָעָן טְרִיהָה, אַן אַין דַּוְשְׁעָנְרָאַלְמָה
סְּפָרְרִיךְ, מִיט 16 יאַהֲרָה צַוְּרוֹת, זַיְעַן די
פְּרָעָטָרִים גַּעַשְׁׂוֹן די אַפְּגָעָרְיָהָרִים. וְעַן מַירְ
וְעַלְעַן אַיִינְגַּעַן-אַרְבָּיִן זַיִן צְבָּעָן
פְּרָעָטָרִים מִיט 10—12 אַיִן צַוְּרוֹת,
וְעַלְעַן מִירְקָעָן, אַוְ 10 דער שְׁמָרָהָרִים
קָעָר יְזִינָה, וְעַלְעַן האָט אַפְּגָעָרְיָהָרִים
פְּיַעַט שְׁעָרָה, זַיְעַן זַיִינְגָּן וְוּידָהָרָעָם
גַּעַשְׁׂוֹן נִישְׁקָרְשָׁהָרִים, גַּעַגְּגָן זַיִן באַעֲבָן אַין
אַנְשָׁמָנְדָּרִי גַּעַבְּעָן, אַבְּעָן זַיִן דַּיְבָּרְצָה
גַּוְם, פְּרָעָטָרִים מִעְן די פְּרָיְהָרְדִּין גַּעַבְּתָה.
לְעַבְּרָנִיגְן אַבְּסָעָלְמָה וְזַיִן מַעְשָׁעָן, האָבָעָן די
פְּרָעָטָרִים זַיִן-בְּלָאַסְפָּעָן אַזְוְעָדָעָן אַזְוְעָדָעָן
לְעַבְּרָנִיגְן זַיִן-זַיִן. זַיִן זַיִן האָט מַעְן זַיִן
וְאַדְרָאַטְּהָאָטָהָן, אַוְ מַעְן האָט, זַיִן גַּעַתְּהָאָטָהָן
זַיִן, וְעַנְיָן זַיִן-זַיִן?

כין יארק, לאכאל ۱.

מַאֲדָעָנָעָר לִיְבָאָר לִיְסָעָא קְלִינְטָאָן הָאַלְל

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דעד בעסṭער פלאיע פיר לעקטשורים, בעלער, באָנְקָעַטָּעַן, פֿאָרטִים א. ז. וו.

פראקטפאללע מיטיניג רומס אוֹן אַפְּפִים עַם

גוטע בעדינגןגען

די פעראייניגט עאידישע געוערטקשאפעטען, די לויידס וויסטס-מייקערס אונז נאך פיעלען גרויסע ארגאניזאציאַנָּען האלטמען זיין יעדר אַפְּיַם עס

OUR FRIEND



דער ארבייטער פריינד

אונדר ביילער פון דיא פאלגענדע סטרייקער:

בעקער יוניאן לאקאל 100
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רייטיל דריינ גודס קלויירקם
ליידיס שוירט וויסט מײַקערפ
ליידיס טילאלר
בלעך ארבײַטער יוניאן

סאכט בעקאנט צו אלע ארבײַטער און ארבײַטער פריינדער

דאס ער האט דיזעס יהאָר

אַזעהָר גְּרוֹסְבָּעֶן פָּאָרָאָט

פָּן פֿערְשִׁיעְדָּעָנִי

רוֹיְתָהָע אָזֶן ווַיְסָע ווַיְנַעַז

אונד בעסטע מעהָד של פֿסָּחָה

בְּילִינְגְּעָר וְוָא אַיבָּעָרָאָל

אַבְּעָרוּהָיָט מִינְיָעָן פְּרִיְנָדָע, דֵּיאַ יְוִינְיָאנָם, וּוּלְכָעַ אָזֶן הָאָבָּעָרָהָלָט, וּזְנָעָמָן
אָזֶן טְרִיעָעָן אָם בעסטען צְוָרְבִּיעָדָען צו שְׁטָעָלָגָה, וּוָאֶין אַמְּתָעָר פְּרִיְנָדָע
איַיְעָד פְּרִיְנָדָע

K. Rosenbluth, 102 Attorney St.

אָז דְּלֻוּהָר אָלָע אַרְדָּעָרָט אָזֶן נְוִיאָרָק, בְּרוּקְלַין אָונְד בְּרָאנְקָבָּ פְּרִיְנָדָע
בִּישְׁעַ לְיִינְמַט נִיט נְאָפָּאָז עַיְיָרָע אַרְדָּעָרָט אָזֶן דָּסָט לְזָצְמָיו רָאָז

עַסְטָט אַיְהָר יְוִינְיָאָז וּזְאַזְרִישָׁט?

פְּרִיְנָדָע! אַיְהָר וּוֹלְטָה דָּאָךְ וּבְכָעָר הָעַלְפָעָן דֵּיאַ וּאוֹרָשָׂתָט מַאֲכָבָעָר אָזֶן זְיִינְרָאָז
סְטְרִיטָט, אַיְהָר, שְׁעַלְפָעָן עַטְסָט דֵּיאַ אַרְדָּוָשָׂט, וּוּלְכָעַ דָּאָסָט אַרְדָּוָשָׂט,
טָעַן דְּרָאָסָט, וּזְאָלָעַן מַאֲכָבָעָר אַלְכִּיטָּעָרָן דָּעַבְּעָן. אָלָעַס וּוֹסָס אַיְהָר דָּאָסָט
אַיְהָר, וְוָאֶעָמַן קְרָנוֹס יְוִינְיָאנָם וְוְאַרְדָּוָשָׂט, כָּרָר בְּעַבְּעָן זְיִיךְ דָּאָסָט, אַז אַיְהָר וּלְסָט
קוּעְפְּנִירָאָזָהָרָט, אַקְרָבָר בְּיָעָג, אַסְּקָסָאָזָהָרָן וּגְוָגָן

אָז יְוִינְיָאָז דָּעַלְקִאַטְמָעָסָעָן סְטְרָאָט

סְפָּעַצְיָעָל בעטָעָן מִיר אָזֶן דֵּיאַ אַרְבִּיכְטָטָעָה, וּוּלְכָעַ קְרִיפְּטָעָן וּוֹאָרָשָׂט פָּוָן
שָׁאָה 8 בְּעַדְלָעָרָט

או אַיְהָר זְאָלָט קְרִיפְּטָעָן נִור פָּוָן אַוְלְכָעַ פְּדָעַלְטָרָט, וּוּלְכָעַ הָאַבָּעָן

אַז יְוִינְיָאָז קָאָרָד

סְפִּיטָן זְוִינְגָלָן זְוִינְיָאנָם, דִּיעַטָּע יְוִינְיָאנְקָאָרָס וּוֹרְטָעָן דְּרִוִּיסְנְגָעָבָעָן צו דֵּיאַ פְּעַרְלָעָה
וּוְלְכָעַ הָאַבָּעָן יְוִינְיָאנְקָאָרָס

יעַדְעָן טָאָג מִיטָּן דִּיטָּט

פְּרִיר אָלָט אַינְגָּרְדִּישָׂאָט זְזָה וּוֹתְרָעָן צְזָה סְאָלָט. מִעְפָּצָה, 151 קְלִינְטָאָן סְפִּירָה

גְּדַעְנָקָמָה, אָז בְּיִרְשָׁאָסְקָיָן אָזֶן דָּעַרְסָטְרִיקָה

פָּנָן דֵּיאַ וּוֹאָרְשָׁטְמָאָכָעָר אָזֶן פְּלָעָן גָּאנָגָן
סִיטָּהָרָט, דֵּיאַ פְּעַרְדָּיְינְטָעָה אָזֶן. נְעוּזְרָקְשָׁפָטָעָן אָזֶן בְּפָשָׁעָר יְוִינְיָאנָם

וַיְכִּתְבִּיגְ פִּיר יְוִינְיָאנָם, סָאַסִּיּוּתִים, אַרְבִּיטְרָהָרָה
רִינְגָן בְּרַעְנְטְשָׁעָם, דָּאָס דֵּיאַ מַעְנְדָּזְשָׁמָעָנָט

פָּוָן

טַעַרְיוֹם לַיְמִינָה

206 אַיסְטָט בְּרָאָדוֹויִי

הָאָט גַּעַמְאָכָט גַּוְטָע בְּעַקְוּעַמְלִיכִיקִיטָעָן
אַיְן זְיִיעָרָע מִיטָּינְגָן רָוּטָס

אַלְעַז וּוֹסָס וּוֹנְשָׁעָן צְוָעָדָעָן מִינְיָאָטָל פִּירְן גַּעַקְסְּטָעָן יְאָחָר
זְאָלְעָן זְזָה וּוֹעֲדָעָן צְוָעָדָעָן

מֶר. וּוֹאַסְעַרְמָאָן אָזֶן הַעֲבָסָט

*Phone 4513 Orchard

S. Ornstein

L. Weiss

A. Peretz

אַסְטָאָרִיא הַאַלְלָה

פְּרִינְגְּנְדָּרָסָט צְוָעָדָעָן, שְׁאַפְּטִיטִינְגָּס פְּרִיְיָה
אַגְּרוּסְעָר הַאַלְלָה פִּיר בְּעַלְעָר חָתָונָה אָזֶן רַעַשְׁפָּצָאָנָט

62 East 4th Street New York

איַן שַׁיְנְבָעָרְגָּס לְאַנְטָשׁ רָוּם

סְקָמְפָאָר פָּנָן דִּזְשָׁאָז עַפְּסָט 150 סְפָּרִינְגָּס סְטְרִיטָט.
טוּרְפָּעָן זְזָה וּוֹיְסִיטְמִיטִיקָעָר צְוָעָדָעָן, וּוֹאוֹ זְיִיָּהָרָן צְלָעָם פְּרִישָׁה,
רִין אָזֶן בְּיָלָק

TELEPHONE 2867 STUYVESANT

זְוִיִּים קָאָפָע

8 אַיסְטָט 17 טָעַסְטָרִיטָט

נוֹיו יָאָרָק סִיטָּה

וּוְעַסְטָמִיקָעָרָס טְרַעְפָּעָן זְזָה

איַן לְאַנְטָשׁ רָוּם אָזֶן רַעַסְטָאָרָאָנָט בְּיִיאָ

מֶרֶס. לְעַזְוּוּיָּטָט

55 וּוְעַסְטָהוּיָּטָן סְטָט., נְיוֹ יָאָרָק

צערוין זון צי' וועלכט פַּעֲזָן דיווען נערום, וועלכט יעטט געוזט בערטראכטען
די שיקאנגען קלאוקטומיינערס יונזיאן מיט
אייזעהן סוב-לְאַקָּלִס אַלְס אַגְּנֵץ מַדְרָעָן
אַזְגָּזָן-זַעַמְצָאָה. וועלכט פַּרְיוֹנְעַט, טוֹר זוֹיגֶן
זַיְתָּן אַתְּ הַלְּעָטָט אַזְוִי "מַדְרָעָן" ווּ אַיְתָּר
דעַקְעַט. אַלְעַט יְדִי סְבָּלָאַקָּלִס גַּוְן דַּי
פְּרַעֲרָעָט, סְקוּרְטוּמִינְקָעָטָרָם אָנוֹן פְּנִישָׁעָרָם
וְלֹעֲלָמָן נָאָר אָנוֹן זַוְּגָן וְלֹעֲלָמָן
יְשָׁמְעָרְיוּנָן לְאַקָּלִס פָּוּן דָּעָר "איַזְעָנְרָיִי"
שְׁבָּנָאָלְיִידָּם נָאָרְמָנָן וְאַרְקָעָטָס ווּ
גִּיאָן". די לְאַקָּלִס חַבְּבָעָן דָּאָךְ אַבְּעָרָן גַּעַל
כּוֹ�וָּאָגְבָּרְוָוָן וְעַרְעָן, אָנוֹן עַטְוָאָס אוּרְטָה
וְאַקְסָעָן, אָסָם שְׁפָעָטָרָעָן צָוַעַן שְׁמַחְתָּעָן
אַלְיָוָן. אָנוֹן אָנוֹן ווּ דָאָ אָיִן בְּשִׁירְעָבָעָן,
אָנוֹן האָטָם דָּאָסָטָרָים! אָלְעַט עַדְרָאַנְטָמָעָן
סְבָּלָאַקָּלִס וְזַיְגָּעָן אוּרְגָּנְזָנְטָמָעָן, אָנוֹן זַוְּגָן זַעַמְצָאָה
קְלָאַקְטָוִיְּשָׁס יְנִיאָתָן, אָנוֹן זַוְּגָן זַעַמְצָאָה
יעַטְטָס יְמִינְתָּעָן דָּעָר קְלָאַקְטָוִיְּשָׁס יְנִיאָתָן, מָאָז
דָּאַלְיָס עַרְבָּוֹדָעָן — מַאְרָאַלְיָס אָנוֹן טִילָּס
זְוִיְּזָיְנִיאָצָעָן — אַבְּעָרָן צָוַעַר צִיְּטָן
וְעַמְּן 8 לְאַקָּלִס פִּיהְלָטָן אָוּן קָעָן פָּוּן אָנוֹן
אוּרְגָּעָטָעָן אָנוֹן גַּנְגָּצָעָן, דָאָן בָּעָגָעָן
אוּרְגָּעָטָעָן, אָנוֹן מִיר וּלְעָלָן אַיְתָּר וּנְיִשְׁעָן

אָמַן אָנוֹי, רְגִינְדֶּר, לְעַבְּנָן מִיחָר
קִרְבָּן אָנוֹן אֲנוֹנֵר פָּנָמָלִיכָּנָר
זְוִירָרָן וְעַטְּרָבָן אָנוֹן נְרוּסָה וְעַלְּעָלָן, אָנוֹן
וְעַטְּרָשִׁיְּנָעָן נִים בְּלוּוֹן אָלְלָן פְּנָאָקָטָן נְרָה
אָלְלָה וְאָהָה. אָנוֹן רְוָה דִּי פְּיוֹדוּשָׁן פָּן
אָנוֹנָעָר וְשָׂוְרָגָל, וְעוֹלָעָן מִיחָר אַיְיךְ קָעָנָעָן
פָּן צִימָט צְוִיְּתָם אַיְבָּרְעָבָן וְעוֹסָלָעָן
בְּעַן אָנוֹן קָעָמְפָּעָן דִּי לִיאָרָס נָאָרְמָעָנָט
וְוָאָלְטָרָטָן פָּן דָּרָר וְעַסְסָם, אָנוֹן סְפָעָצָעָל
אָנוֹן שְׂיָקְפָּאָג.

דערליך גוט ווינשע איער
שאל על שטין
ביזונעם איזודישען שיקנג
הלאה מאירארט ווינט

דער קלאנטסיקערס זונען אין אויך דער
פערטער זון דעם פרעטער לאקאָ.
גענטס אין אַרעדער קומס אַס כובַּלְאַךְ
זון פּוֹלִישׁ אָן יְהוּנֶשׁ אַרְבִּיטְרֶר, זוי
וַיְהִי אַרְבִּיגְזִיסְטִים אָן מְהֻרְבֵּן וְעַמְּרֵן,
בְּיוֹנָם אָוֹרְדָּעַם זַלְכָּעַן אָפָּן וְיַיְהִי
פְּרַעֲטָר.

סידר האבען אויך א סובאלאקסאל פון
סקוירטמוייקערס. א לאקסאל פון יונזונאוּר
סיטט א סך ענטהוזיאומוט. ווי מעהרטטע
מעטבערטס פון דעם לאקסאל — ווי עם איי
געונען דאר פאל מיטן בו מאהרבנמאָן שאַר

בערט פון די פֿרְהָעֶדְרָעֶלְאַסְטָהָמָעָ גַּלְאַזְמָע
— זִיגְעָן פְּרִיהָעֶרֶת נְעוֹזָן עַמְּבָּרָם אֵין
דָּרָה פְּלָאָקְמָיְעָרָם וּנְיָאָן. וּזְעָן די צָהָל
אַרְבָּיְטָרָן דָּעַם אַצְּרָקָהָן יְזָקָהָן עַדְרָה
וּנְיָאָן פְּרָעָרְעָשָׂרָם, הַקְּבָעָן וּזְעָנוֹשָׂעָן
פְּאָעָרָן דָּאָם רַעֲכָטָן אוּפְּרָעָוְלָאָטָהָמָע
זִיעָרָה אַיְגָעָנָה בְּיוֹנָעָם. אַזְּ דָּאָם רַעֲכָטָן

אוֹזֵר וְנוֹעָזָרְעָן צוֹנָעַבְעָן. אָזֵן וְיִזְהָר
בְּשִׁיר יְצַעַם אֶלְמָאָס, וְעַלְבָּעָן וְאַסְכָּסְטָן
וְזָהָקָן גַּוְאָה, צָוָם אַלְלָיָסְוָן דָּעָר
אֶלְמָאָס בְּלָאָזְעָן הַדְּרָעָן חָזֵן יוֹדָן גַּנְעָר
יְזַעַם. דָּרְבָּאָלָעָן אֲזָנָעַצְלָעָן

עדם און בייט פוילעשן לאָקָאַן.
אנזונער גיינטצע אַבעָּדָה זיזען
די פּֿנִיעָּרָה. ווי עס איז בעווארט איז
יעדרן קלאָקְפּֿרְמִירְדָּן פּֿנִיעָּרָה
פארעכער, זיזען די פּֿנִיעָּרָה בְּזֵה היינָן
געבען וויסט פְּן אַרגְּנָאַצְּזָאַן. טהָרִילָן
וּזְיִוְן אַין דָּם גַּעֲזָעַן פּֿעָמָאַזְבָּטָן דָּרְךָ

דעם נומַטְבָּעֵן צוֹשָׁתָאָרֶן דִּי פִּינְישָׁעֶר
 אלְיאָן, אָנוֹ טַהֲרִילְיוֹוָה האָבָּעָן דִּי פִּינְישָׁעֶר
 נִיטְּנָעָתָאָרֶן קְרִין אָרְגָּנָאָזְאָצָה, צְלִימָה
 דַּעַם פָּאָמָעָן, אָסְטְּ שְׂבָּעָטָמְשָׁעָן לְילָס אַיִּתְּ
 דִּי פִּינְישָׁעֶר, וּלְלָכְעָן דִּי טַעַנְעָרָבָּרְיָה
 טָרְבָּה האָבָּעָן אַיִּתְּ דַּעַם פָּאָמָעָן
 אַנְטוּן עַנְדְּרוֹגָן אַיִּוֹן לְעַטְמָעָן פָּאָר
 זְאַבְּרָהָן.

הוּרָךְ דַי פִּינִישֶׁרְסָ אַלְיוֹן, אָנוֹ סִיטְסָ
בְּרוּדְעָלְפָעָכְסָ פִּיסְטְּהָלְפָעָ אָנוֹ אַיְבְּנָהְטָעָ
רָגְגָן אָנוֹ בְּעַנְנָרָאָרְבִּיטְשָׁר, הָאָבָעָן דַי
אַרְקְעָרָם יְהִילְדָּה וְאָסָם אַבְּיָזְטָן בִּים פָּרָ
יְשָׁעֵין קָלָאָסָם, עֲנוּמָעָן קוֹסָאָן אָנוֹ יוֹנָאָסָן,
אָנוֹ עַשְׂתָּה הָאָבָעָן מִיר שָׁוִין אָ סְבוּבָלְאָקָאָלָ
אָנוֹ פִּינִישֶׁרְסָ.

דו פָּרָמְבֵּעַ בָּזֶה דָּעַם סָבֶ-לְּאַקְאָל אָיוֹ
עֲפִוְוָס אַנְדָּרִישׁ וַיְיָ פָּנֵן דִּי פָּרָה-עֲדָדָעָרָ
מָגְעָט לְאַקְאָלָם.
בָּזֶה פְּנוּאַשְׂרָבָם אַנְהָלָטָן וַיְיָשַׁרְבָּ דָּוָתָן

אוייסראָעכְּנָגָן, אָן פִּידְּרָן אַוְתִּסְתְּן
געַנְתָּן פָּן אַיְזָן עַקְסְּטוּרִים צָוָאַזְּטִינְּעָן.
עַס זְוִיגָּעָן גְּנוּעָן פְּעַלְעָן פְּעַלְעָן,
סִיר האָבָּעָן עַחֲשָׂעָן דֵּסְפָּעָן צָאַפְּקָעָן.
שָׁמְבָּעָן שְׁעָרָן פְּלַקְּפָּעָן, סָן אַיְזָן
שָׁמְבָּעָן דְּקוֹמָקָם, בָּעָרָר מְרָר הָבָּאָן דָּאָס נִימָּס
עַמְּתָּחָן, וְיָוָל מְרָר וְיָוָעָן אֶזְרָעָל
קָאַבְּעָנָהִים וְאַלְמָן נִימָּס לְאָמָּג קָעָן אַוְיסְּטָן
הָלְטָעָן אֶזְרָעָל 8 שָׁאָדָטָן, וְזָאָדָטָן
אַרְבָּעָהָן צָעָן דָּעָר טְרִיאָה וְיִנְגָּן נְאָךְ אָוִיָּה,
כָּהָר שְׁמָר
גָּרְבָּעָן טְרִיאָה. אָנוֹמָע גָּרָעָם זָוִיָּה

בידרעד אוו שועטער, קומס פון וווער
יייזיך, אבער אוונגעער ערדרעטצען, אונגעער
הדעכער אוון אונגעער ברודער-האָדער אוין אַך
ענטסן זיין פון יענדען פון אייז. זיין עידער ציטט
יענין סור אַזעטען געעהן או אונגעער היילעט
אוין פֿר אַזְיכּוֹן נוֹיִיט, האַבען מיר אויך
וְרֵילְעֵס געגעבען. זיין אלע צוֹיט וווען מיר
ווער אויניגלעס אַזְמְנָה הַעֲמָקִים
בעסער אויסצְבּוֹרִיטִין זיך אַנְעַסְעַר
שְׁבָרֶגֶת זיך אַזְמְנָה הַעֲמָקִים זיך אַזְמְנָה
שְׁבָרֶגֶת זיך אַזְמְנָה אַזְמְנָה
פִּינְטָלָעַן דער טְרוּרִין זְנוּגָן תּוֹרָה,
אייבּוּרָלָעַנְדִּין אַנְדְּרָעַר שְׁבָרֶגֶת זיך זְנוּגָן
פְּנִים זְנוּגָן.

אין דעם תחומר פון שומעטורי. ענגיינ, דאן רופט צו אונן, זאנט אונן, אונט אוננו הערען איינער שטיפטן, איינער זאָרֶם, און אונגער היילעט וועט צו אייך בעידער נערבעאטס ווערטען.

זך גראנינגר און זיילען ערפאלטניבער און דאס
אוניגער דראכטער. אעלע אונגעעהן סטרויפס
דעס סייאן ווילען געוואונגן געוואונגן!
איין גווענער ערפהאנדנידלונגסן סיט מאַ
זונעקסטערערס אעד אַסְטְּרָפֶטָּם,
אוון דאס, פֿרִינְדַּע אָן בְּרִידָר,
זֵיר פֿוֹלְקָן צָיו מְחוּא אָרְבָּה, דָּס עֲדָ
אַרטְּמָן מִיד זָאַלְטָ אַהֲרָן פְּרוֹן אָנוֹן,
זָעַם טָאגְן וָאַס כִּיר וְעַלְעָן צָו אָיֵד
זָעַם.

לידיהם נארבעו ווארעטם פון אמע
ליכא אונן פגענדעט, מיר בענערעטען איזיך
וועונגען איזיך עפַּתְּלָגֶל און איינערע
עלעכעפען, פאלר אַרְנוֹנֵגֶר שטוקען ברום,

פָּרָאַרְבִּיטָעַן, נְוָרָאַרְבִּיטָעַן, וְעַלְבָּעַן, קְאַנְדְּרַעַטָּעַן
פָּאַרְעַגְּנוֹן, פָּאַרְעַגְּנוֹן, וְלְכָעַן, וְעַרְבָּעַן
פְּהָרָעַן, זְוִי, זְוָלָעַן, קְיָעַנְזָן, זְוִי
וְדִירְבָּעַן, אָזְבָּן, נְעַצָּן, נְיָטָן בְּלָעַן
דִּי אַרְבִּיטָעַן, וְעַלְבָּעַן
אָן קְאַסְפָּה, נְוָרָאַרְבִּיטָעַן, קְאַנְדְּרַעַטָּעַן
וְעָסָם וְעָלָעַן, אָן דָּעַם שָׁאָמֵן אַרְבִּיטָעַן

אָנוֹ כְּבָר יַעֲשֵׂנִים יָאָזְרוּקְעָמִים,
וְזֶה כְּפָר אַנְגָּמָנָן תְּחִזְיָה פְּלָמָכָט.
אַיִלְעָלָה הַאָט דָעַנְעָמָד דָעַ בָּעַל
בְּרִיאָה רְבָר אַזְמָנָה וְרוּחָנָמָנָה !
אָנוֹ כְּבָר יוֹצְאִים נָגֵד נִימָי דִצְחָל

דו לאלאטזקייטרל יונגן דיא פראָדער אַפְּסִיס
טעקם צו זוער אַינְטֶרְנִיטֶרְנָאָמָן, זו גוֹט דַּי
פֿרְעָסְטְּרָם דַּעַם נֵצֶען פֿון אַ שְׁעָנָגַע הָעָד
פֿוֹאוֹדָרָם, אָנוֹ דָּאָם דַּעַכְתַּן אַנְתָּהָיו צַו
עֲשָׂהָן אָנוֹ שְׁמִיכָּן בֵּי דַּי עַפְּקָעָטָמוֹ
סִיכְנָעַן. דַּעַר בּוֹעָסָאַיְזָדָעַן פֿון
זַעֲבָן נָור צַו סְחָקָן יְעָדָלָזָךְ מִסְתָּרָעָן
וְעַלְעַן לְאָגָן נִיט בְּלִיעָבָן אוּסָעָן.

מ. שרייבער דער יוניאן פרינטער

הנזכר במאמרנו ארכיטקט וארט נומאכט נוּט, אונז' און או מאפיניאן פְּרִיזֶנְט.

ברום סטראיט 161-163

ניאר קלינטאו ספריט

מאלטנומרי : 2069 ארכיטקטורה

אָנוֹצַעַרְעַ לְאַקָּלָם אֵין
דָּעַר וּוּעֶסֶט

בגענט דארפ קאמטאנן מל'אהבה געלגן.

"אִירְוִישׁ שְׁנוּיָה, קַלְאָסֶם מַכְבָּעָר,
סְפִירָה מַכְבָּעָר, וְעוֹלָמָן יִירְקָה דָּרְבִּיבִישׁ
אַכְטָם שְׁנוּנָה אֲמָנוֹן וַיֵּוּלְעָן וְדַקְעָן
גַּעַן אַיְינָהָאַלְעָן אָנוֹן אַרְבִּיבִישׁ בְּלוּיוֹן אַכְטָם
שְׁטוּנָה ? אָנוֹמְלָעֵךְ ! " — דָםָם הַאֲבָעָן
סִירָה נְהָרָתָם יְוָם נָרָם פְּאַמְתָּעָן חָרָי
וּסְפִים, צָרָה זָנָאָר פָּזָן פָּרְטָרְגָּעָרְטָרְעָן
צָרְבָּאָזְנָעָלָן, וְעוֹלָבָן תְּלִיבָעָן אַין דָרָע
צָרְבָּאָזְנָעָלָן אֲנָה אַרְדָרָעָן פָּרְטָרְמָעָן.
דָעַן אַרְבִּיבִישׁ-בָּאָגָן.

„נִיעַט שְׁתָא נִעַט“ — זונט דער רום,
עם אוו נימאנַ קיין אונגענטהַנְיכָם. אויב עס
אוו עונטוּן מעעליך ודורכַּתְּהַרְמָהָן אֲזַבְּתָּ
שְׂתָנוֹרָעָן אֶזְרָחִיטְסָתָאָן בֵּי דַי וּוְיכָיָ
קְוָהָלָה אֶזְרָחִיטְסָתָאָן, וְתַּעֲבֵן כְּשִׁיטְבָּתָה
סְמִיטְבָּתָהָן בְּנֵי נִירְגִּיסָּתָן, אֲנוֹנוּמְעַנְּדָן
סְמִיטָּהָן שְׂכִיפָּתָן בְּנֵי צָרִישְׁתָּהָן אַיְרָאָפָּעָן
אַיְשָׁעָן עַבְרָעָלְמָהָן, אוֹי עס אוֹיךְ וּדְרָכָי

עם איזו וואחר או מען האט אונגערא
איידישע אַדְבִּיטֶער אַיְדָּעֵר גַּעֲלָעָנט דָּאָס
זוי זעלען קעטפֿעָן נִיט פִּיר עַפְטוֹאָס בענ
שְׂפָהָבָעָם. נָאָר גַּעֲנָעָן זַיְעָרָב באָסָעָם.

העכשווים לאו און פֿרְדַּן. אָ קְאַבְּדָן פֶּאָר
דוֹר מִין דְּאָמֵן אֲמַרְתָּן, אָמַרְתָּן אַמְּלָטָן
אוֹ אַמְּלָטָן, עַס אָמִן אַבְּעָר נִימָן אוֹ שְׁעָם.
דוֹר יְצָאָן אֲמַרְתָּן וְעַמְּנָן בְּרַד אַלְעָמָן
אַמְּלָטָן אֲמַרְתָּן אַמְּלָטָן אֲמַרְתָּן
דוֹר אַבְּרִיטָהָר, אוֹ וַיְיַעַר אַינְצָעָן הַלְּפָעָט
בְּעַשְׂעָדָהָת אָן 8 בְּעַשְׂעָדָהָת, נַאֲמָרְתָּן
אַמְּלָטָן אֲמַרְתָּן אֲמַרְתָּן אֲמַרְתָּן
וְבָרָעָר אוֹ וְעַס נִימָן הַלְּחָעָן לְאָגָן אָן
דוֹרְמָן וְעַמְּנָן אֲרִין אָן דוֹרְמָן
דוֹרְמָן אֲרִין אֲרִין אֲרִין אֲרִין אֲרִין
דוֹרְמָן דְּעַר וְרוּקְלִיכְקִים, עַוְישָׁן אָנוֹ
נַאֲמָרְתָּן, אוֹ נַאֲמָרְתָּן קְרִין זְנָעָר וּגְזָעָר,
קְרִין אַנְדָּרָן בְּעַלְעָמָן וּזְיַעַר
דוֹסְמָן אֲמַרְתָּן עַמְּלָטָן, אוֹ וַיְיַעַר אַבְּרִיטָהָר
צִוְּמָה, וְעַס בְּרַד וְעַלְעָן פְּאַלְיוּנָן דוֹבָר
סְעָן אֲרִין אֲרִין אֲרִין אֲרִין אֲרִין, עַמְּוֹאָס

וואס יעדער פען פערשטעהן און בערבייד
צען, און ווילטסס מואסס מוש זיך די
חויהה און ואחרה היומין, וועלען מיר קריינען
זיעויר צערויר און זיעויר לאילאליטעטען.
פערשטעהן, ריין ישיטן זאכד און די
אוינען! די מאכען בחווען פערשטעהן, און
אָן קאָפֶּזְיִיעַרְעָ אַרְבּוֹיִסְטִיכּוֹנְדָּעָן וְעוֹלָעָן
בְּלִיבָּעָן אַוְבְּגָּרְעָנְעָמָן וְעַלְלָעָן זַיְעָרָעָן
עֲדֵרְעָנְסָעָן וְזַיְעָם עַלְעָעָן: עַס וְעַט
וְזַיְעָמָן קְרָבְּנָעָן, קְרָעָן וְוִיזְדָּעָן,
וְזַיְעָמָן קְרָבְּנָעָן, קְרָעָן וְוִיזְדָּעָן.

די ערפאתה רוגח האט נצערים דאס אין
יעדר בעווענונג, וווען די איזט אויז געגען
אין איזיגאכען, בעזיזוועליכע, פאל דער
סאנען, אהונע דריידעלעך, אהונע חאנמעץ
עלסומען, דאס איז עס געגען ערפאתליכי

ר' ר' ציר העדרן בגנום אפסט, או בוי שטוק
ארוביון אוינו אונגעניליך או דרבנן אין נארו
סאללון אוירביטטאנן אוינוו! ז' שטארק
טפַּט וויאנאס ארביבען פון שמיט, די
באטענעליגערס זוינען שטוקאָרביבען
און ארביבען זעם שטונדערן אַפְּסָם, די
סִינְגֶּרְמָנְדָּר אַרְבִּיבָּעָן שֵׁין פָּאָר די
יעזעטען 30 ואחר אנט טונדרן אוין אַרְ
בייעטען 8 טונדרן אוין פון שמיט,
דרוין פון גראונדן פון קליינן אוין פער

א' טשרטנער פון טרוייפלטן אונדאנט
טריאל ואנדראטס.
ב' אטמיינע ייטש צהלהען זיין עעה
וועניג — אוין זיין זונען עריך אכין
גענטאמ — אוון זונען עריך זונען זונען
פאנגען פרענען, אויב זיין וויזען וויזען
זוי בעלאגען צו דער אינדאנטערלען און
נס זיין אונגער ערבענכה, אונז ווער רבּ
טינער פלאַזער אַהֲבָן זוי אַלְעָן זונע
ווענטאמט פָּאָר ווּס.

— מיר בענאנגען דאראט, וויל טוּר
ענאנגען, — דאס איזו געווען זיעור ענטַ
עה, פִּילְוִוִּיטַם ווַיְהִי דָּא אַיִלְעָמֵד וְאֶסְמָךְ
וַיַּהֲבֹעַן אֵין וְאֶתְּנוֹן, אַבְּעָר אָךְ צוֹוִוְעָלַע
עהער, אָךְ האָבָּא בענאנגען צוֹוְיָה פָּן וְיַעֲשֵׂר
זִוְּמִינְגָּעָן, אָנוּ עַמְּשִׁין מִיר אָוּ עַסְּ וְעַטְּ
זִוְּמִינְגָּעָן אָנוּ וְוַעֲלָעַן וְזַיְתַּן
טַּבְּעָן.

טשר פון אונז'רין אונז'רין אונז'רין
עם אמי זוך געמאכט געוואטען ו'
עדוויד או אונז'רין אונז'רין פון
היעדר יוסט פאכערם, נאר ליזנער
אנז'רין אונז'רין.
דורך די לעצעט עית האך איך בענט
טאלז'ר אדרט איז נאך אַ לאנגען אן
פאנז'לעכע אדרומילעניש צוישען ווי.

ונעלת, די וואס זייןען ניט ערמותא מאוי אונזניאירט מעוועדרן 8 זייןיאן פון פאלזער
מאכשען. זו ציינען זיך דערדיין זיך זו זיין
אלאהען פאר הייער, זיךען זיך גערהיין
זוייער זייסט סיט ווועספערתאט איבער
אטפוראנגען עדרע טעהאנטאייע.
אַטְפּוֹרָאָנְגָּעָן עַדְרָע טַהֲעָאָנְטָאיִיעַ
בען זיין זילען זענאמעלען 150 דאלס

פָּאָר דַּי קְלִוּעַנְדָּר סְטוּרְקָעָרֶס் בֵּי
זַוִּי, נַאֲךְ מִיְּנָרְגָּגְגָן דָּרוֹוִיָּה נַאֲךְ
נַטְּמָהָה אָנוּ אֲשָׁר מַאֲכִיל אַיְיךְ מִסְתְּמִיכָּן^{פְּרִזְזָן בְּדִעְמָרְכָּן.}
אַיְן סְינְגָּאנְטָי עֲקוֹבְסִירָם אַיְיךְ אַנוּ
דַּי צְיָוָת וּמַעַם דָּאַם צְיָוָת.

ב. רוזנברגר זעט א. לאקאר, וועילנער האט בעטעט אלעטצען פון דן אַפְּלַיְמָדָר אַרְנוֹגִינֶוֹרֶט.

Table 1. Results

**עורך לאירוע פון די וויסטטמיטיקערס
עדכניינעם או יוניאנס זאלען איזה**

סימן אלפערן

239 BROOME ST

新嘉坡：MOPR

אנוער נעכטט איזנאנגע אין דער ניאָרקייר ספֿיַּיר און קלְאִיך טַּרְיַּיד

העכשווים הצעין געפיהרטן צו גאנציגו. וואורדים אין א' טוריין אין וועלכען דער אדר
בגאנזירטער ארכיביטער קען אייסטיפערען
און יונזון דיז פוייזונג מעל הילכער, וו און
דאכערען דיז פוייזוד, און פור זיעגן אנטער
אאות צדרכן, און דער ארכיביטער יונזון דיז

כך יאהרין פון נירנברג, דעם אליזאיין, שטילשטיינר, געטימיטס בערטט ויך א מעכטיגער טרטראם פיד ארגנטזאיציאן. די מאנצע קלואן און קאנטראטאנער שטראוטז זעערטיגיגונג, גו אונזיאוונס. קיין ואונדרער! די לעץ בערטטומעל ווערטן פון מאנג מהאָלטערן זונגען. וואס קען אַכְהַלְתָּעֵן זייען שטנדיגונג פון טרטראד? וואס קען איהם אויפֿהָרְבִּוֹן אויף א שטראוטז וואס אַול געבען רעם אַרְבִּיטְרָאָרְסִיְּן מענְדִּיקִים או מאכְנִינִים אָן אַנְשֶׁטֶןְדִּינִגְן.

א טרייר, א דושענערלט טרייר,
יז ערד אָלעגניער אַסְטוֹאָט. יְדִיעָר
וועלכער קומט אין בעיריהונג מיט די
ארבייטער מאסען אין פלאואן און ספּוּרִיט
טררייך פֿתְּהָלֶט טַעַמְּן אַז עֲבָדִירְעָן זָאַךְ סְטוּרִיט
זְנוּזֵי סְעַנְגְּלָאַט צָוְעָדְעָן בְּרִי וְיַסְפִּיכְטָן
טְרִיבְּרִיטָם, יְזִידְרָום אָנוּ דַּי אַסְפִּיסְטָם, וְעַלְכָּעַ זְיוּיָן
עַן פָּונְן אַנְפָאָגְן גְּנוּזָן נְמַשְׁרִידָן דְּצָעָנָן
עם טְרִירִיך, עַנְדְּלָךְ אִיחָם אַזְוּצְרוּפָן.
אַכְּבָר וְאַסְטָן זָאַל זְיוּן דַּי אַישָׁוּן, דַּי אַיְזָה
אַכְּבָר, דַּי הוּאַטְּסָאַדְּרָוּגָן פָּון טְרִירִיך?
זְעַמְּסָע פְּאַעֲרָתָם פְּעַבְּרָנָגָן, אַכְּבָר
זְעַמְּסָע זְנוּזָן וְאַסְטָן דַּיְעַזְּרָעָבָן, דַּיְעַזְּרָעָן
אַדְּרָוּגָן קְרִיסְטָלְלִיּוֹרָעָן? וְאַסְטָן זָאַר
אַכְּבָרָוּגָן זָאַל עַס אַגְּנָהָעָן? וְאַסְטָן זָאַל
זְעַמְּסָע פְּאַדְּרָוּגָן פָּון דַּיְבָּסָעָן? וְעַדְרָעָר דַּי
לְלָמָּעָן זְנוּזָיָן, אַז וְעַזְּנָן גְּנוּזָיָן
אַעֲמָטָם טָעַן? וְעַלְכָּעַ מִיר נְעַזְּזָמָן פְּעַר
זְעַמְּסָע רְעַבְּגָנָמָיוֹתָן, וְעַלְכָּעַ מִיר נְעַרְזָנָן
זְעַמְּסָע רְוִוְּסְגְּזְוִוְּיָהָטָם, וְעַלְכָּעַ מִיר נְעַזְּזָנָן
עַרְלָהָעָרָעָן? דְּיְעַזְּנָן זָאַל הוּאָעָן מִיר אַיְזָה
עַמְּסָעָן; עַפְּסָעָם עַשְׂתִּימָטָעָם, עַטְּוָאָטָם,
אַסְטָן זָאַל דַּעַם אַרְבִּיטִירָה בְּיַעַבְּן אַזְּבָּחָן
פְּעַמְּדָגָן זְעַמְּסָעָן דִּינְסָעָן עַן אַנְדָּרָעָס
סְמָךְ יְזָין נִירָה זְעַמְּרָטָלְלָעָן אַכְּטָמָן
עַן אַרְבִּיםָּמָן, קְיָיָה הָיוּ אַזְּבָּחָן
זְעַמְּסָע טְבָּעָן, טְבָּעָן וְאַפְּגָרְבִּים.

וזה לא נסגר מיר וועלען ניט האבען קרי
ונערנצענטען¹, בענטשטייטן ארכיביטט².
אגן, זאלאנגן ווילען אונזונדער פערדרען
טען ניט זויי בענטשטייטן זאָ לאָגָן גוּזֶל
רבִּיכְּמַצְּיָה וועט זוֹן ווֹזֶעֶץ, פָּן
זונְבָּן בְּיוֹנִינְגְּהָウָן דָּעַם פָּאָגָן, וועט אָרְ
וּטְּרָפְּטָרְקִין מָאָגָן ווּסְכָּלְעָן
זונְבָּן פָּאָרְדְּרָאָפְּטָרְקִין אָוֹן ווּסְפָּעָלָן עַד בְּרוּיךְ זָוֵן
הַקְּהָלָה פָּרָא אַנְדָּרְטָעָן. פָּעָרְקָהָרָם,
עַן עַר ווּתְּסַע אָוּר הַאָטָם זָוֵן אָרְ
וּטְּרָפְּטָרְקִין בְּלוּיָּה אַכְּטָמְשָׁנוּגָן, דָּאָן וועט
וּסְפָּעָלָן דָּרְשָׁעָטָן אַפְּרָעִיםְבָּרָךְ אַדְּרָעָן שְׁנִינְדָּרָעָן
בְּסָעָן, אָוּר בְּרוּיךְ זָוֵן וּפְרָעִידָּעָן פִּישָׂרָעָן

הדרענן טרייה, אויז ער שלעכט אַרנְגָּנוֹן
רטט אונז די יונְגָּן אויז ניט אַזְגָּס פֿאָרט
יְמָן דָּאָרָךְ עֲרוֹאָרְטָעַן, ווי די אַוכְּ
הַמְּאָרְבָּאָן פָּוּן גְּבוּרָה פֿאָרְבָּאָן.

קוטס ויך או איבטעל נעהנער או דער
ששבכען זוֹן דער פָּלָאַכְּפָּכְּבָּעָן ווַיַּאֲרֵן
אָרְדָּר וְלִעְצָמָע עַטְלִיכְעָן אָזֶן ווּזְנִיכְעָן יָאָהָר
נָכְנָס זֶה האָט זֶיךְ גַּעֲנִינְיָעַת. בערטאָכְט
ודען טְפָרִישׁ בעונגעדר אוֹן אָהָר ווּט
וַיַּיְמְכַבְּדֵיכְעָן, אָז דִּי אַוְרָאַכְעָבָן וְאוֹרוֹם מָרָ
וּזְעָזָן אַוְעָרָאַנְגָּלָן זְנִיכְעָן זְנוּ דָּקָם נִיְּיָן
וְיַמְּנָאָמָּה נִיְּמָהָרָן אַנְגַּעַתְּמָהָרָן אַנְגַּעַתְּמָהָרָן
פָּאָרְנָאָמָּה בְּעַמְּדָהָמָּה, נִיְּלָאָמָּה,
עַמְּמָה, עַמְּוָאָמָּה וְאָמָּה זָאָלָהָמָּה דָּמָּהָמָּה
וְעַד אַסְאַלְיָעָן, שְׁפַעַנְגִּינְיָעָן בענְסִיפִים.

דא האט מען אונגענדיירט אט טומיטו
אַכְבָּצָאוֹוָרְעַסְעָן אֶן עַפְּטוּמִינְדָּר אֶדְעָר אֶ
רָמְמָאָן, ווי דער פֿאָל אָזֶן גַּעֲנוּוֹן בְּיֵי
הַנְּדִיק אָזֶן בְּרוּקָן, דָּוּרְקָן וְאָסֶן דִּי נְגִיאָן
וְזַעֲמָן גַּעֲנָגְנָאָסְעָן; דָּא האט מען גַּעֲנוּ
טַס אַעֲכָצָעָן אַרְנוּמְפָּוּמְעָן דָּעָרְטָוּן, וויְוִילְּ
וְלְכָבָעָר יְזִין אַרְנוּמְפָּוּמְעָן דָּעָרְטָוּן, וויְוִילְּ
בְּאַס טָאָר קִיְּין אַל נִים סְעָקָעָן אֶן אַרְ
נְעַמְּצָעָן, עַמוּדוֹס הוֹן וְוְלְכָבָעָר
עַג, דָּעַטְעַט אַטְמְרָאָסְעָר אֶדְעָר עַגְלָשָׁע
וְיִמְּאָסָן וְוִיסְעָן נִים יְלִיבָּדְעָשָׂר.

וְמוֹעֵל בָּרוֹת אֶזְרָעֵל פָּרָגָנִים גַּעֲוָרָעִים,
פִּילָּעָן וְהַדְּרָעָן הַאֲטָם מִעֵן גַּשְׁמָבְּכָעָם
וְפָרִיזָן פָּטָר אַגְּרִימָעָטָם, וְעַלְכָעָן דִּי
סְמָעָם צְבָרְבָּעָן בְּיֵי דָעָר עַלְטָעָר נְעָן
גַּעֲוָרִיָּהוּ; אַגְּרִימָעָטָם, וְעַלְכָעָן וְאַטָּ
פָּטָרָעָן זַיְזַיְעָן, דָּעָטָא וְעַלְכָעָן וְעַזְעָן
וְעַזְעָן גַּעֲרָבָעָן. וְוַיְמָעָן גַּעֲרָל אָן
גַּעֲרָעָן פָּרָגָנִים גַּעֲוָרָעִים זַיְזַיְעָן זַיְזַיְעָן
סְקִוְיָהָרִים נָאָסָם פָּוּן דִּי באָסָם, אָן
סְמָעָם זַיְזַיְעָן גַּעֲרָבָעָן אָסָם נָאָסָם וְזַיְזַיְעָן
הַאֲכָבָעָן גַּעֲוָעָטָם נָאָסָם גַּעֲרָבָעָן וְזַיְזַיְעָן דִּי

האָמֵן עַל-עֲשֹׂוֹתְךָ יְהוָה זֶה וְזֶה
הַבָּעֵן יְהוָה זֶה וְזֶה
בְּכָל-דָּבָר יְהוָה זֶה וְזֶה
דָּבָר הַבָּעֵן נִקְרָאתָם,
וְעַל-עֲשֹׂוֹתְךָ יְהוָה זֶה וְזֶה
דָּבָר וְזֶה דָּבָר אָמֵן אָמֵן
יְהוָה זֶה וְזֶה
אָמֵן אָמֵן לְפָנֵיךְ אָמֵן אָמֵן
אָמֵן, אָמֵן
דָּבָר הַבָּעֵן שׁוֹן מִמְּלֹא דָבָר
דָּבָר יְהוָה זֶה וְזֶה,
אָנוּ דָבָר וְזֶה יְהוָה זֶה
דָּבָר וְזֶה
זֶה זֶה זֶה זֶה זֶה זֶה זֶה זֶה
ט בְּרוּךְ מֶלֶךְ פָּדוּנָנוּ מֶלֶךְ גָּדוּלָנוּ
וְזֶה זֶה דָּבָר אָמֵן זֶה זֶה זֶה זֶה

אָז
בְּשִׁיטָהַת
צְוֹרְנֶהָן וְבָסְמָן פָּאֵל דָּהָם מִן-עֲלָכָה
מִשְׁמָנָם, פָּאֵר וּוְעַלְמָה, לְאַדְרָר וְאַנְגָּעָן. דָּעַר
סְאַפְּעָמָן 97 סְנָטָן, נַר אַגְּלָה
סְעַנְטָס אַרְדָּעָר אַדְלָהָר, אַזְּנוֹנָס
מִן-הַאָמָט שְׂיָוִן נַאֲזָבָן עֲלָאָדְרִיןָן אַנְדָּר
בְּרִינְגָּנוֹןָן אַסְמָנְגָּנוֹרָהָן אַזְּנוֹנָהָן גַּעַד
אַזְּדוֹר בְּאַסְמָן אַזְּלָהָהָן דָּעַם
פְּרִימָרִיָּה, אַזְּנוֹבָקָרָהָן אַזְּרִיָּה אַזְּנוֹבָקָרָהָן
מִעְרָבָה אַזְּנוֹבָקָרָהָן אַזְּנוֹבָקָרָהָן אַזְּנוֹבָקָרָהָן
יַדְלָעָק אַזְּנוֹבָקָרָהָן דִּי חַתּוֹנָה פָּגָנָת זַיְק
עֲרָבָןִים...

אָנָּין קִין טְוִידֵר אַין דָּרֶר וּעֲלֵט, זָה וּוּיְתָם
אָנוֹנוֹ אַין בַּעֲקָגָטָן, אַין דָּרֶר אַרְבָּיטְעָר
זָה עַצְוָוָוָהָגָנָן צָוַעַפְּפָעָן אַזְוִי בִּיטָּהָר,
זָה אַונְרָמְעָלְדָה וּוּ אַין קְלָאָס אַן
יְיִירְבָּטְפְּרָיְט.

זין אלע פריידס, זוי עס ואיך אדרע
יינט-אַרְבִּיטָרִים, וויס דער אַרְבִּיטָרִ לְכָל
חוות וואס אויהם קומט, וואס ער האט צו
זונרטען פון זוין פרעוץן. ניט איזו איזו
בי זונען. דא-זונען מען קעטונגען עז
טאנג, יעדע מיגוט מיטען פראָרטן,
דערן דערן, מיטען באם. אויסער
געגען היינַנְגֶּלְעֶנְטָן אָזָן אַרְבִּיטָרִן מיטען
לְכָל זוֹן דער פְּלָאָס אַדְרָעָס סְפִּירָטָן יְקָרָעָר
שְׂפָעָנְדִּין אַרְבִּיטָרִים עַמְּסָן דְּעַוְּנֵיגָר

ער באס פאר דעם פריוו און מיטן
מלטן פאר דר קלטן אברוייטן אונס ער
ענגן, אונז אונסער דר שוערטע אברוייטן,
דער דער עונגען אונז אברוייטן אט
ער דיעונע שטערנדיינע אנטפֿטַן, העט
אויה צו קעטפֿטַן, דאן ווערט זיין פֿאנֶע
של טילמער.

פרעה.
אָבִרְבָּן זַי אַוְנָגָר אֲלֹיִין, צַי כִּימַט דָּעַר
פָּעַן דָּעַר יְוִינְצָן, עַד מַה דָּאָךְ פָּרִי
אָדָעַר שְׁפָעַמֶּר וּוּשְׁעַמֶּן פְּיַעַר פָּן דָּי
שְׁפָעַרְגָּוּן זַי אַרְמוּרְיוּן מַיְם דָּר
מע.
אָט דָּעַמְּסָט עַרְקְלָעָט זַיְה, וְאָרָט אַיְן
סְפָּרוּדְוִי וּוּאַנוּנָעָט, וְאוּרָט אַרְכִּיְה
יְמַיְּמָט דָּעַר הַיְלָעָט פָּן דָּעַר אַהֲגָנְזָאָז
זַי קָעַן נְכָעַן אַיְוּרְיוּסָעָן אַפָּאָר דָּאָז
בָּהָן בָּאָס וּוּאַיְן אַרְגָּנָדְוּן וּוּלְכָבָן

אדרישון ארכיטקטורה אוניברסיטאי נאמירלי מיסטריו אוניברסיטט פדרטנט צי יעדן ריזווען סטודנט פון און אוניברסיטה צ'יצ'ין זיון גערן נויבען און אפלקס וואס ער ט שלכטטס אויף 2 טען, און דער ריעז' זונצ'ינערער עעלטנטנט, ווערטען אידערעל אונזעלטנטס גאנדרהען אונזעלטנטס אונז'טן פרונציג אונז'טן סאלטערלעטס אונז'טן בריך לאכטיט, איזו דער בעזיזונג זונטער ווי דער פראנטער ווי קיט ט דערפער איזו גאנץ מעניגך דאס און אל 25 ואל דרייז זורת אונזעלטן שע מיט דער צייט א ווילקעט נער

עוצם אבשוד ווינשען סייר איזיך אלער
א בערעהלכען ברישין פטה. מיר מיר
ניטט קיין דילגניעוען בשורתן, — ווינגען
וואלען זיך די רבענין איזן שמתהיס
הען — זאל דוי וואראער, ואוס אטער
קעפערן איזוח יומס טוב זיין טרייד
אנטיפתיש כשר. קיטפער ניטס קיין
געפער וויאָרעלען, גור בישער' וויאָרעלען
על פראדוקטזון בעזריגט, או די
אייטער ואלען עם האבען געשטצען אונז
מענשליכע אבריכיינט-בעינגןגען,
כעכ בעולעכ איזוח אלען רערואטטעס

עם איזו ידי פוליטים פון שעדרן עהרל'כען,
טריריען מעסנער צו ואושטשען די בענטטען
און אבונונג צו נגעבען או אלעס זאל געמאן
יעשרען עהילך און רוכטן, אונטערזאָרטען
אלערעדער וועלצע אַלְפּוֹצִיאָן אָן אָנוּחָה
גאנַזְיָאָצְעָן], — אָבָר דָּיעַס אָרֶיךְ
אַגְּזָה-גַּסְתָּן דָּרְדִּיכְטָן וְעוֹרְעָן דָּרְכְּמָהָן
אַיבְּכָר די גַּסְטָעָן, אַיוֹה די סְפָּרִיטָן אָרֶיךְ
עַשְׂרֵנְבָּי, די שְׁעַפְּרָד דִּינְגְּרָטָאִים אָן
בְּזִיכְעָן וְטָכְבָּס אָן לְנָסָק, פָּעָדָהָטָן די
בְּזִיכְעָן אַידְעָר מָעַן הָאָט נְעַבְּרָאָטָן אָרֶיךְ
בְּזִיכְעָן מְשָׁרְדוֹהָשָׁם אָן אָרֶיךְ גָּוָנְגִּיְּזָה
יְהִיאָן אָנוּ בְּזִיכְעָן וְזִיכְעָן אָנוּ בְּזִיכְעָן
אַפְּגָנִים זָהָרָהָרִיןְגָּן.

אויב איהר והאט דאס אלעס געטחאָן
אויאַן איהר וויט אונגעבעידען מיט דער
בְּנֵשֶׁרְדִּינְגְּן פָּן אַיְלָרְ לְאַקְּאָלְ, פָּן אַיְלָרְ
פְּעוֹזְקוֹטְיוֹוֹן, קָעַט אַיְלָרְ בְּרַעֲנָנָן אַיְלָרְעָן
שְׂשַׂרְדְּרָאָשָׁעָן צָם דִּיטְפְּרִיטְסָקָאנְטְּלִילְ פָּן
עַזְבָּר אַינְגְּרִישְׁשָׁאָגָלְ, וְעַלְכָּעַ בְּעַשְׁתָּחָתְּ
עַזְבָּר דְּרִיכְבָּרְעָמָרְ וְעַלְכָּעַ זְנוּבָן אוֹעַלְהָרָדְ
וַיְיָ אַיהֲרָ, אַדְרָעָ צָם דַּוְשְׁגָנָרָאָלְ עַסְעָדְ
צִוְּיוֹן בְּאָהָרָ.

שׂוֹנְאָן נִימֵת אוֹ אַיִלָּה הַצְמָח
אֲסֶפֶן, אֲסֶבֶבֶל אוֹרֶךְ עַלְיוֹנִיכְיָה,
רוֹסֶטֶם יְהוָה וְאֶרְחִים אָנוֹן אַלְמָן, אַוְרָה
עַד אַיִלָּה אַיִלָּה קָרְרוֹטֶם פָּנָן פָּאָה כָּוָה
אֲסֶפֶן. דַּוְעַר אַרְמוֹנָעָה אָן דַּי נַאֲשָׁעַן
אָנוֹן דַּי שְׁעַבְרָה אַרְנוֹן שְׁכִיפָּעָן אוֹרֶךְ דָּעַר
קָרְנוֹבָן אַיִלָּה דָּעַר עַבְרָעָבָן וְאַסְמָךְ
אַיִלָּה קָרְנוֹבָן בְּעַנְהָעָה גַּעַנְעָה אַיִלָּה אַרְנוֹן.

דו באכעס איעיינע שארעפען די צייזל
וועיג איריעו יוניגן און וואטשען די ערסטען
וילענעהוית זז או אברעכען, און אויב
ס ווועט זז ווועקערסאי נעליכען, ווועט
ס זיין א דאנק איזער דעם אראליזווענדע
ביביטן. גההטס ויך און אכט וואס איזה
חטטן. אהיה גראבט אונטער דעם פונדרז
ענטצע איזה וועלכען זייניאו קפין עסוטער
זונען, געלכלך : דעם בערפההן פון קאילוראץ

מר נפערין פאר גויטין צו מאכון
יעטערקאמס די מעטבערטס פון לאקסל
ע אודר דיזונ זארטה בעהענגיינטס נט וויל
צאלול פון דיזע קיערטס אויז ווילך
וואו גויטין אודער זיידער אויננטס אויז
געערלך. פאלרלונג זונען זי נאך
גענדישובל קוואנטסוי", אבער מיר

אוינטנברג — די אוינטנברג פון אונדר
אַפְּנִיכָּלְעָן וְשָׂוְרָנָאָל — אוין, זו זומשען
די הַתְּהִימָּנִיקָּס פון אַונְזָוֶרֶךְ פְּלָאָסְפָּן אֲזָנָן
וְיֵרָעָרְבָּן מַעֲכָרָטָן, אוין זי אַוְינְטָנְבָּרָקָם
טַמְבָּחָן אַוְינְטָנְבָּרָן פְּלָעָלָעָן וְעַלְבָּן זַי בַּעַד-
בְּנָהָעָן. דָּאָס אַיִן אָחָן אַזְוִיְּעָלָן די בעַד-
טַעַן אֲזָנְבָּטָן נִצְלִיכָּסְטָן אַוְינְטָנְבָּעָן די אַונְזָוֶרֶךְ
צִיְּוֹנוֹן. אַיִן דָּעַר אַזְוָּנָטָן וְעַלְעָן פַּרְזָן
הַחֲבָעָן & בְּעַסְרָעָן גַּעֲלָעָנָהָיִם זַי
וְהַזְּמָנָהָיִם וְיַעֲרָהָיִם אֲזָנְצִיּוֹן
וְזַוְּרוֹתָן טַהֲרָלָתָן.

נאר און אווארעבע ווארטום בי די איז
די רישע לאקאלס ומערען די וכוכטיגנטש
וועזינאָן-אנגענענעהו ייטען פערצעלאַכען איזטן.
אָז איזו וויל אַלעט וערט אוּרְפֶּנְגָּלְעֵם עַל
הַצְּבָּאִים-עַל-הַמְּלָאָכִים, אָז אַסְטָּמָּע
אֲשֶׁר שׂוֹעֵדְרֵר הוּא מְבָאָגֵט מִתְּזִקְנָה
פְּרַעֲדָנָה-וְאַרְטְּלִיכְיִיט, אָז וּלְכָרְעֵר וּלְרָטֵט
אָזִין די מִיסְטָעָן פָּן אָנוּנְדָּרְעָן לְאַקְאָלָס
שְׁלַעַכְתָּן בְּצַחְקָהָלָטָן. וְעוֹן אָנוּנְדָּרְעָן אַדְּרִי
שְׁאַלְמָלָקָן אַלְמָלָקָן בְּצַחְקָהָלָטָן, אָז לְאַלְמָלָקָן
שְׁרַפְּטָעָן וְאַלְמָלָקָן אַטְבָּעָן וְעַדְעָן, אָז לְאַלְמָלָקָן
פְּרַעְמָלְעָן קָרְאָבָּעָן-דָּנִינָן בְּצַחְקָהָלָטָן
אָזִין אַסְטָּרְעָר דָּרְרָפָל אָז אָמְבִּיאָנְיִישָׁע
וְעַוְנוּנִיכָּנס, וְאַלְמָלָקָן פְּיעָל טְרָאָכָעָן פְּרַעְמָלְעָן
עַוְרוֹאָרָן.

באים דושענער-אלטערויך זייןען זי
זיטונגערעטען געווארען מיט דעם נידיעון
שטראס אונן בען מוו זוי גבען קהילען
אקטס פיעלען פון זי האבען מענארויכים זיין
זיטונג זונע זעלען אונן דיזען טטרויך, האבען
זיטונג זונע זעלען אונן דיזען אנטערוילען
זיטונג זונע זעלען אונן דיזען ערעדען
זיטונג זונע זעלען אונן דיזען גאנז זיין

זונקט ווי אונזערע באסטען וועלכען איכטער קריינען פון אוונדו „אמטהינגן דר גאנטהינגן“. אווי זיין ערעדער זונט ערעדער טויניגוועדרען. זוי ווובען אימער גאנטערנערויס רודערויסערלעיגען פון זויניאן אמאטעהג אפר נטההינגן“. דאס איז ען אווי אוונטהארדייך און ערברערערעריש די האנדולונגנען פון איירע באסטען גען אייה.

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שטעהען עם ניט, וועלען בלוייבען פון
הינטערן, פערגעסען ערנעריךזוואו אויף דער
ליינגןם האלידר ראה."

ר' יונה טבריאיק און ר' צוותא מונט פון דרי שעריאל עפזוקיטו באנדר. אונז' נונג דיעס איז ניט געטחן נעווארען, וויבען זיין ניט ערוארטען קיין שטיצע ר' יונה טבריאיל אפין.

ביו"ע צינגר זונען, או בי"ד קלאָק
כבר לאַפְּלָס זוֹנָעַן די סָמָעַן קָנָאָס,
סָס, קוּרִים, שְׂרוּרָם, פּוֹלָן צְזָהָלָעָן
ש אַסְטְּמָעָטָן. אַיְוב דָּס אַיְזָהָה,
לְסָמָן מֵיר דָּזָעָה הַעֲדָרָתָן גַּעֲרָבָהָעָן אוֹ
ש אַסְטְּמָעָטָן וּאָסָס קָעָגָן שְׁהָן
— אַקְרָנוּצְשִׁיקָּן זְיַעַר רַעֲנָנִיָּה אָזָן
וְיַעֲרָהָאָלָא. מֵיר קָעָגָן יְךָ בְּעָגָן
אַזְעָלְבָעָן שְׁמָעָבָרָה.

אגב, רעדונדיים וועגען אונזערע קלאָק
בערטס לאַפֿאָלָם, פֿעָנָן כִּיר נִיט דְּרָכָ
עַן אַהֲנָן אַוְסְׂדָרְדָּעָן אַגְּזָעָן בעַ
צְּבִינְדִּיְיָוּת, וועעלען דו דְּרָקָע עַנְדָּ פֿאָלָ
דוֹעַז לאַפֿאָלָם צִיְּנוּן אַרְוֹסִים יְדָעָן
וְעַן אַעֲלָמָן אַעֲלָמָן צַוְּזַבְּרָעָן.

עם איזי א הרה צו פערענטס-ליכען
פיעג ווי האבען ביינגענשטיירט צוּם
טישען פאָרטען אין קאָפָּלָן .25. בַּיְ דַּרְכָּה
ההאנדזֶלְגֶּן אין דע טס אָפָּעָל פַּרְשָׁטָה
דוֹ לִילְיוֹעֵד-לִידָּר פָּלוֹקָס-כָּבָעָן, הַחֲלָמָן
וְלִילְיוֹעֵד-לִידָּר, אַלְמָן.

פִּידָּר וְנוֹיְסָעָן, פִּינְעַן הַעֲרָרָעָן, אֵן קָרְיָה
שֶׁשְׁכָּלָעַם אַיִּיךְ נִימָּת. אַבְּנָר אַבְּזָעָר

יעשע לאכט זיך געהמען צו דאס
ונגונגענען האקט איזה בעוכט די פיטיגער
ענין פון אוינער לאקסטלען האקט איזה איזין
עצצאלקט איזערע דיסס אונ אסטעטונגענטס
אוב ניט, ווארטס ניט ?
אהא ! צוונט הוויבט שווי ווינדרע איז
ויט צאיילונגגען, מיט נעלר ! מיר ברויכען
יטס נעלן ! מעשען בירזען מר !
ורוניגעטען, טרייזויטן, אברער ניט גאנ
עלד !

אברהם קבב זיך ניט, לאנדנשליט, א' נויניאן בעמבעה, וועלער פערענעםס זיך זיך צאהלען זונגע שולען זיך דער ארנטגנאי אציזיאן און פרומענדנידט נאך זיך זיין אונדערנישטער, טורי צו דער ארנטגניזאציאן.

כיד מיביגען גיט או זאגען או אוזען
העטנבר פערטט פלייה דער אַס אַלהָם
אַוּוֹיָן אַזְיָין דָּאַרְיוֹן פֿון אַסְטִילְינְצֶר, כִּיר
זַיְגְּנָן אַזְיָין דָּאַרְיוֹן אַזְיָין דָּאַרְיוֹן
טַיְבָּה קִיּוֹן עַמְשֵׁלְיכָּעַן. הַטָּן וְקָרְבָּן דַּיְמְרִיָּה
זַיְגְּנָן אַסְטִילְינְצֶר וְעַמְשֵׁלְיכָּעַן בְּרוּזְיָאנְזָן דַּרְיוֹיָן
קִיּוֹת דַּעֲרִירִיכָּט נִים דָּעַם פְּאַקְעָם, וְעַמְשֵׁלְיכָּעַן
אַזְיָין אַנְיָאנְזָם אַיְן נִים וּוּרְתָה אַ
אַזְגָּדָה.

עמ', דער דיסטבוק איזו דער בעטטער
באדראָסטער, דער בעטטער פיטעל איזיד
זונפֿעַנְצָן אַיּוֹ וויַוִּית עַס נַעֲמָת דַּוְרָיוֹ
היַיִוֹן, די עַנְסְּטְּקִים פָּן מעַכְבָּר.

"היער ווי איד ענין!" טיר זיינען
וועידער דיא! פּוֹרְחַת הַאֲבָעָן כֵּר צָא אַיִלָּה
געַרְעַט דּוֹרֶךְ זָהָבָעָר, יַעַצְתָּם, דּוֹרֶךְ
רַעַם לְמִירַעַם נְגַרְעַמְעַט וְאַרְגַּעַט," אַכְבָּר
דָּאַס אַזְזַי, וְעַלְבָעַן שְׂפִיטָם, בְּלוֹי פּוֹרְחַת —
הַאֲבָעָן מָרֵר וְעַלְבָעַן צָרֵר הַגּוֹדְרַעַט —
יעַצְתָּם צָרֵר טְוִיזְעַנְדָּר, אַזְזַי מָרֵר בְּרוּכַעַט —
נִסְמַחַת הַאֲבָעָן, וּוּאַמְּלָאָל, אַזְזַי רַעַם
פּוֹרְחַת הַאֲבָעָן, בְּלוֹי.

— "הוורדים בדמעה ברינה יקצ'ו"
די וואס זענע מיט טראעהן וועלען מיט
געאנגן שנידיען — האט געונגען אונגעער
עלאיזוינער דוכעה. וו לאכט אוין אם
ווען האט אונז פערוואווערטס, זו די דאנץ
עד ארכיביס פון אונדרנווילס די אודישע
טאפען אוין אונדערסונגאָפֿטערן, די עדר
טרויזויניגאנומיס זיין מיט, עדר עדר
נאשישער פאָסְפּ אַבעָּלְעָבָּס. אָן, וו
אייניגען האבען, זיינט אונז גענוקט וו אונז
אַנטְּפִּיךְ, אַנדְּרָעָה האבען, אונז פער
אַנטְּפִּיךְ, זיינט אונז גענוקט וו אונז

ואם אונבלאנטן אונט, דינען מיר
יעטס וו אונטער פון דער מאוניגן, זו דער
סראידיגונגאנטום אין דערזון לאנד אונט
נאך אונט זוין יונדרהיט אונט דער עאנטָן
טישער אנטפּון וועס אונט אונטערפּאָן זוין
דער ווֹוְטַנְסְּטָר מִיטְלָע פָּאֶר דער אָרְטָר
בְּיַעֲשֵׂר לְאַתְּעָן אַנְיָה שְׁמֻרְבּוֹגָן, צוֹ
עַרְבִּיכְעָן & בעַשְׂעָן, יְיַוְלוּוּרְדָּעָן
אַפְּעָן, אַנְטָן דִּי וּלְכָלָעַת הַעֲלָן זַיְם, פָּעָר

**קומ איך ניט היינט,
קומ איך מארגען.**

איינע פון די ערנטס איבילען, פון
וועלכע אונגעערע ווינאנס לירען איבער-
הייטן, פיר מײַנען דא די אידריש
וינאנס, אונז דאָלעטְקָפְּטִים פון די
פָּרְזָרְגָּעָן וועלצעע נָהָרָען זיך אונגעָר צו
טָהָרָן די אַרְבִּיטְרָן פון דער אַרְבִּיטְרָן אַזְּעָיאַן,
איין קָרְנָעָן ווֹיָגָן ווֹעָדָן נָמָע
וועטְרָגְּוָן אָן אוֹוִי ווֹיזְגָּרְגָּר ווֹרְבָּגָעָן,
פְּהָרָטָן ווֹאָן אַונְגָּרָע אַרְשָׁעָלָאָקָלָן,
בָּנָן קָטְשָׁעָן זיך אָבָּגָעָן גָּעָבָן,
פָּאָסָן צָעְדָּרְגָּיָן וּרְאַזְּעָיאַגָּעָן, מָעָן
אַפְּגָּנָעָד דָּאוּנָרָם אַמְּתִיכָּעָם, אָן אָז עַס
קָרְטָמָן נָעֲכָטָן מִיטָּגָן לְאָוֶת וְיֵד אָוֶת
אַ בְּרוּסָם.

ווען עס קומט זא אַקְאַטִּיטָע בעיריכט,
אייז אַ נְכַבְּדִינְגֶּר מְאֵן אַחֲן אַפְּרִיאַהָרִיךְ
געדר שְׁנַיְעַן, בְּזַי דְּעַם אַיְזָנְעַטָּן אַשְׁלַׂטְמָן
ובָּהָר, בְּזַי דְּעַם גְּדוֹלָעָן אַפְּרִיאַהָרִיךְ, דָּרָ אַיְזָנְעַטָּן
וְעַזְוָן אַזְוָן חַתּוֹנָה אַזְוָן בְּזַי דְּעַם אַזְוָן
אַקְאַיְזָנְסָן אַזְוָן אַזְוָן עַזְוָן אַזְוָן
פְּסָעָל, דָּרָעָה הַסְּפָר וְדָרָעָה גְּנוּעָמָן וְדָרָעָה
וְזָרָעָה אַזְוָן אַזְוָן — אַזְוָן קִין אַזְוָן.
אייז נְסָמְדָעָן גְּנוּאַרְאָטָן.

לינגער שאדרט ניט דער אַגראָדָז
צִיְאָן צָוּ פְּיעָלָה, וְזֹאת מֵעֲכָרֶם, וְעוֹלָמָה
העֲמָנָה זֹאת חָנוּנָה זֶה אַפְּנָעָמָן קָמָפָעָן
טַבָּעָן, זֶה חָנוּנָה זֶה נִים. דַּי מַעֲסָמָה
ואַכְּבָעָן בְּעַשְׂתָּהעָן אַיְמָעָר אַסְכְּלָיִידָה
ינְגִיבָּיְמָעָן, אָן וּוּן דַּיְוָת קָלִינְגִּיקְיָטָעָן
וְעוֹלָמָן פְּרָעָמָבְּלָעָמָן, גַּעַת אַלְעָם זֶה

אויב עטווואם אוין אקליוינקיט און

העומן קען ויך בענעה און דעם, דאן דארך
העומן עס גאנר ניט אונטערענרכעטען; אויב
אבדער עס דארך יא עגעההן ווערט, דאן
אייז אפרערענרכע פון א קאמיטונג וועלצע
גענטהט זיך אונטערען, און
אונטערען זיך אונטערען נט. ענטהט זיך בענער ניט
אונטער, און קוינדר וועט ניט וועטן דיס
אַפְּאַגְּנִיכְתָּרָה. ווי אַפְּאַטְּקָמָת אָנוֹן אַוְסָה זיך
אַפְּאַזְּצָרוּיָהָעָן מֵטָה דַי לְאַפְּאַלְלָה. אָנוֹן
אַבְּאַבְּעִירִיחָוֹת מִיט אַרְיוֹנִישָׁקָעָן וְיעַבְּרָה
עַל כְּפָרְעָה וְעַם פְּרִזְרָעָל עַל הַרְכָּבָן
וְעַל יְהִוָּה.

וושענרטאל אפסים אלו וויטטן פון א טאל
אוון וו דר פונציגונן שעטנערט דן
וועטלעטן פון דר פונציגונן דער ארטסן,
טבאכען אוויט, פונציגונן דר גאנקלס
טבאכען זונן זי גאנד ניט דערעהן,
אוון איהר קענען פון זי גאנד ניט דערעהן,
וועטלעטן דר פונציגונן פון גאנדרען אוויט
וועטלעטן פונציגונן פון גאנדרען זי גאנד
זילע גומטההענער טיגלערעד וויער
אקלאַה האָם געהט בײַם ערדען פון זילע
פונציגונן פון גאנדרען זי גאנד ניט דערעהן
אַלְאָן אַתְּמַרְוִוְתְּן דֵּר לְעֹזֶרֶתְּן ?
— מִיר אֲבָגִינְד אַתְּמַרְוִוְתְּן צָו דֵּר

צולויב דיד האספערן טעלעפערן קאפל
עטלען קומון אירין אין אטס פון דיש
וינזון איזו ויד בעטלעונג אנטקאנגען גע
וואוועגען ארכינזונטעלען א פוריואט
עטלעונג אנטקאנגען.
עדער אטס פון דער יוניאן האט אויך
וועטלעונג אנטקאנגען בוויאט אויך ויד בעטלעונג
רווילען זיין צו געהן איבער די טפערוונ
זיין קלאנען איזו די חיהיען וועבן ארכיביט.
די עזוקטוויז באדריך בעטלעונג
וואוועטלעונג אנטקאנגען פון ערערן דיסטריקט
זיין מיטאטן דידו מאהלא א וווק. אויך
וינרטש שטאטס יעעד וואך א מיטיגן פון
שאמעטלעונג.

דרער טראכבלע מיט דיענער קערפער
אצט און, ואס אונשטאט זיך אבעזענץ
ען. מיט יוניר טאנזעלער איזידרכען,
דרער וועלכער מיט פומען זיך צו אטטען,
אבעער, אום מאן אאל ווועסן דעם גלאעַ
יגיעס ווועסאנד און טרייה, עונחו און
דייס אאל קלעקטטעס ווערען און דורך
פיזהערין און דיא שפער דר בעשלטע
זיך זוועי אונטוטוות, — געהטען זיך
ענענד דרכט צו פאסטען רעאָזענאנען
ען טראלגןען, איז די אַרגאָזעניאָזֶן
לוּס עם אויסטאנגען. דאס איז ערוואָס,
אָס קומט ניט פאר איזן קייז אַרגאָזֶן
אי. די זיינזיגע צוועזענאנען מסכת
געגען דיא סטראָס מיטוינגען פון די
טְּבִּירָם, די פְּקֻדְּתָּמְבָּרָם, דער לעלענאנטן פון די דיסטְּ
נוֹרְוּחָלְטָעָם פְּקֻדְּתָּמְבָּרָם.
קעטן בוי דער עפּוּקְטוּיוֹן באָרד.

די מעטבערים אונ דיא שאפ-טשערלייטע
וישו גוּה באָחָן גוּבְּמַשְׁאָן אַנְיָ אַבְּטָן גוּטָן

ענין קיון זכות נסיבותן פון דן דס מיטיגנונג אונד דן
פֿרְטָאָלָאָעָן, אָז פָּון דִּי מִיטְגְּנָעָן אַל וַיֵּךְ עֲבֹדָה זָקָנָה
עַכְרֶעֶרֶשָׁאָפָּט, וּוְעַכְּבָּאָזְלָאָגָן
רְאַסְטָן דִּי רַעֲנָאָלָעָ אַרְגְּנָאָנְצִיאָן. פָּון
עַלְכְּבָּעָם קָטוּן קִיּוֹן גְּנוּמָהָטָם וּוּ שְׂאוּעָן
עַלְכְּבָּעָם קָטוּן. דִּי 400 שָׁאָפְּטִישָׁעָד
עַתְּמָאָ זַיְעָנָן נִימָטָאָפְּטָהָעָטָן גְּנוּגָן
בְּבָנָן גָּוָס דִּי סָאָכָטָן אַלְעָרְדָּאָזְסָטָן
פְּרַעְנָהָהָעָטָן דֻּעָם פְּלָאָזְסָטָן דִּי רַעֲנָאָלָעָ
עַסְפָּוּוּעָן.
דוֹשָׁאָהָן אָ. דִּיוּטָשׁ,
דוֹשָׁעָן. סְקָעְפָּעָרָה בְּרָעָזָן.

וּוְעַנְעָן דִּי אַיְסָוְכָּעָן פָּון גַּאֲסָלָאָן
סְמָעָהָעָיכָּעָן אָז עַקְסָטָרָא אַרְטִיסְטָלָאָן
בְּסָטָעָן גְּנוּמָהָר.

דָּעָר בְּעִירָכְתָּה וּוְעַנְעָן דֻּעָם פְּטוּרָהָעָטָן
גַּאֲסָלָאָן, פִּילְאָרְעָטְמָאָה, וּוְיִסְטָמָסְטָה
דָּרָס, אָזְיָ אָנוֹגָן גְּגַנְגָּעָטָומָעָן צָאָשָׁפָטָן גְּזָרָה.

ויקט צו ווערטען אין דיזען נומער.

הנרגנילגנען, די ולטבכטיזוירטער, די אינן
עטערגענדענס פון די אופובייטער, וועלבעט
דערויזען נומן צו זיין'ן בי די מאשניען
אונס צימערען פוד ליאיד אַס באזאָק, אַ
טְּרוֹפִּזְרָאָמֶרְזָהָן, אַ דְּרָזִינְגְּהָאָרְזָהָן,
פָּוּטְּמָאָרְזָהָן, אַ פָּוּטְּמָאָרְזָהָן
עֲגָם. אַעדער אַ שְׁבִּיבְּגָן קְּרוּרָה, וּזְהָרָה
אַגְּלָה גְּוֹרָה שְׂרִיחָעָר אַין די יוֹסִיכָּת שְׁעָפָּה,
זַיְּנָה וּבְדָעָה דְּבָרְטוֹן אֵין נָאָדָן נָמָן אַכְּזָר
אַזְּמָעָן. אַזְּמָעָן אַזְּמָעָן, וְאָס וְזִיכָּר אַזְּמָעָן
אַזְּמָעָן אַזְּמָעָן, וְאָס וְזִיכָּר אַזְּמָעָן, זַיְּנָה
אַזְּמָעָן אַזְּמָעָן, וּלְבָעָן אַזְּמָעָן פָּרְמָרְגִּינְגָּה וְזָה
גְּזָנְגָעָהעָטָן אַיהֲרָ קְּרִוְיָהעָן.

ג'ויניק נאכ'ן - סטראיק האט וויך דיא
פְּזָעִים וְפָרָנִים בְּאַמְּדָר מִן לְאַבְּגָדָה 26 גְּנוּזָה
עֲשָׂוָן צוֹ דָעַר שְׁוֹעָר אַיִלְמָכָבָבָן, וּוּ זֶוּ
עַד רֵישִׁיטְבָּלְגִּירְטָע אַזְוָוִיטָסְפָּעָט אַלְסָן דָּר
עַד רֵישִׁיטְבָּלְגִּירְטָע מִימְגָלְעָדָר פָּן דָעַר
עַד גְּנִזְחָן: וּוּ אַזְוָוִיטָסְפָּעָט אַלְסָן אַזְוָוִיטָסְפָּעָט
עַד אַזְוָוִיטָסְפָּעָט סְפָּעָבָרָס אַלְסָן סְפָּעָבָרָס
עַד גְּנִזְחָן גְּנִזְחָן אַנְתָּהְיָיל אַזְוָוִיטָסְפָּעָט
עַד גְּנִזְחָן אַזְוָוִיטָסְפָּעָט אַנְתָּהְיָיל אַזְוָוִיטָסְפָּעָט

פְּעַלְעָה פְּלַנְגֶּר זִוְּנָעָן פָּאָרְעָלִינְגְּסָט
פָּאָרְעָהָעָן. סְזָן אַנְכָּאָגָן הַאֲסָט מָעָן גַּעַד
זִוְּנָעָן יְמִינָה נָקָט כְּפָר עַמְּרוּלְעָן דֵּי מַעֲבָרָה אַיִן
מַאֲכָבָרְגָּלְדָּקָה, נָאָךְ וְרֹאָרְטָרְגָּרְגָּה,
מַסְלָהָדָה: אַיִן מַשְׁאָעָם, בָּצָרְיִימְעָט,
לְלוּיוּיִיקְּסָטָם, אַגְּגָה, רַעֲזָעָסָה הַאֲטָמָה
דֵּי אַרְוָתְעָצִיגְמָת אַנוֹנוֹיְנָעָשָׂוּרָתָה,
סְמָסָט אַנוֹנוֹ גַּעַלְעָדָתָם, אַזְּוָעָן דֵּי אַקְטָעָטָם
וְרָזָס וְוּעָעָן צְמָחָהָיִם אַזְּמָנָהָעָנָה
בְּרָאָהָן טְרָאָהָן וְרָאָהָן אַזְּנָעָהָעָנָה
בְּרָאָהָן טְרָאָהָן וְרָאָהָן אַזְּנָעָהָעָנָה

הנ"ל, 6 ינואר 1920 צהו אז זיה.
דריך אויז אונגענטען געווארען — דער
זיאן צו צומתהיילען די טעטבערט אין 7
הנ"ל צו עזיז טיסטרטס נומחאלט טון 40 ביז
הנ"ל צו עזיז ואערט אנטטראלייטס פון
זיאן בייעזס-איידישען אדרער ארנגי-
זינער.
הנ"ל אונזאכען, ואארום מען אין געווען
צומתהיילען עערן ריטט-
טס אונז איזויר דיזיגאנטס, וויל
הנ"ל קעננטערדי טיסטרטס נומחאלט סער
טעטבערטס גוועס איז מענילך צוינטצען-
הנ"ל איזויפ איזן מיטיגן. יעדר ריזוושן-

טעת אוין מאהן אין צוין ואבען.
די יוניאן בעשעטינט א סערעטער,
בזידלער, צוין טיבעריטערס, א
שענצעאלן אין איסטנט ארגאניזער,
רבכון אוידישען אין צוין איסטולונגעישע
ונעם איזודעטנטס.

וילג'ן דיסטראקטן נוינעם גאנז האחים ענד
אלגטן: רידטראקטן נוינעם איזס ענד
אלטס אעל שעפער, ווילכע עפּ גאנפֿיגען
ד צוֹן צוּתָלְמַטְסָטָם סְפִירָתָם בֵּין הַאֲרֻלָּםָם;
סְפִירָתָם נְמֶרֶט צוֹיָה: אַלְעָלָ שְׁעִפָּר,
לְלַכְעָנָמָן גַּנְפִּינְגָּן זֶבֶן ברוקלן אָז
אנְגָנוּווֹן; רִידְטְּרָקְטָן מְנוּעָר דָּרִי — דָּרִי
פְּרָנָן צוֹן: רִינְסָם סְפִירָתָם אָזָן ווועטָם
אַדְוָוִוִּי; וִידְטְּרָקְטָן 6 — וְאַסְטְּרָפְּטָן
יִרְשָׁעָר סְפִירָתָם; רִידְטְּרָקְטָן 5 — פָּוּן
סְפִירָתָם בֵּין הַוִּיסְטָן; דָּסְטְּרָקְטָן
— דָּרָ שְׁעִפָּר פְּרָנָן אַיסְטָן וְוִיסְטָן סְפִירָתָם;
סְפִירָתָם נְמֶרֶט 7 עַגְמָהָלָם דִּי שְׁעִפָּר
וְדָעַיְסָטָם, כִּיסְמָנָגָן פְּרָנָן אוּמְפָרָטָם.

וילוי די לאפערס פון לאפערס 26
 יונגען אין גוטש. בענין גאנגען האט
 פאָרערערטונגס. אונז דיעווען ציטוּונג האט
 הַנְּהַלְּכָן וְהַגְּרַבְּנִיכְּעָדָן פְּרֶשְׁבָּרוּדָה
 ען די אַידְעָן פון אַ דְּשָׁעָנָרָךְ
 טְּפִיסָּה, אָנוֹ ווּשׂוֹ דָּעָר סְפָּרוּדָה אָנוֹ נָעַ
 אָנְגָּעָן גְּנוּאָרָעָה, האט דָּרָעָה
 דְּרָסְטְּפָּטָן, דְּשָׁוְרָגָן" אָדוֹרָעָה שְׁמִינִיָּה פָּוֹן עֲגָנָגָן
 שְׁעָשָׂעָן, ערְּרִוִּית אָכְּזָבָּבָּעָן, דָּרָעָה
 עַבְּשָׂעָרָה זָהָרָה דָּרָעָה מְאַרְוּוּעָרָטָם"
 לאפערס פון אַ מְאַרְוּוּעָרָטָם"

אָמַן גַּעֲזֵעַ יְהִי מִן הַבָּעֵן דָּרְפָּא
אַגְּמַנְטָרָאָרְטָוָלְסָטְמָטָן אַגְּמַנְטָגָנוֹן
וְתָחֳרָן אַלְעָם מַעֲלָלָכֶם אוֹ דָּרְקָרָעָ
מַרְוִירָן רָאָזְבָּאָזְבָּאָזְיָן אָוֹן צָו גָּאוֹ
צָט אַמְּבָאָן דָּעַם סְרוּרָאָן. צָי
אַז גַּמְּגַטְּזָאָזְיָן קָעָן יְדָרְבִּינְדָּר פָּעַל
יְהִידָּעָן אָוֹן דִּי אַבָּאָסְטָן פִּיעַל פָּרָאָסְטִירָעָן?
עַמְּנָן הָארָט עַמְּ! — “רָעַנְדְּגִיאָעָל
לְלִילְיָהִים דִּי מַסְטָלָן”: אָבָּי רַיבָּעָן אַזְוֵּיט
עַמְּצָמָע “פָּאָרוֹתָסְסָ”. רְדִיעָן הַבָּהָר עַתְּחָת
וְתָמָם יוֹמָטָר אַזְוֵּיטָסְסָתָרְגָּוָונָהָן אָוֹן אַמְּבָאָן

ונעלו, ווילקען קעען פהארען זו אַרְטָגִיּוֹרָעַן אַנְדָּרָע טְרוּיּוֹד. נָוֶר וְעַדְעָן
סָמֵךְ וְעַלְעָן כָּמֵר דִּירָעַן אֲזָנְדָּרָע מְאַחַל,
די עַנוֹּגָעָן סְנָאָן סְפָרָיוֹי יוֹגָעָן זַוְּיָּה
אלְגָם: דָּרְכָבְשָׂפְלָךְ יוֹגָעָן די אַרְטָגִיּוֹרָעַן פְּעַלְעַמְלָעָן גְּעוּגָעָן
יְוָהָרָעַן 5 וְוָהָרָעַן פְּעַלְעַמְלָעָן גְּעוּגָעָן
אַלְגָאָר וְזָהָר מְעַהָר וְוּוֹדוֹשָׁעָם. פְּרַיוּעָן
30 יְגָעָן גְּעַבְעָטָס גְּעַבְעָטָס מְזָהָרָעַן מְזָהָרָעַן 5 זַיְתָן

העכטנטם, אין שוחררוש מיטיב. עם אמי וואויר, או אמי די שעטער, או אמי דריינדר הנקון, עמי נפערונגן בענבר בענבר עזאלט האט, או מי דער רווי געהוין סלאע. או און און אונדערע שעטער אמי נאר אמי דרי גיטען געוווין, פאנדר דאס אמי דער אמי ייכטער וועג ווי איזו א. ג'יגיאן צו איזזיביבען דר פערדרענסטען אין דרייה. דארט וואו א ייגיאן אמי ווער בפערען, עפֿיסטעריט זאגרטן לאָגן, דארט נאָסן נאָסן פֿאַיִן, גּוֹטֵן, אוֹן "שְׁלַעַטְמָעַן" מעדצערן, דראט זיינען די פערדרענסטען בעטעלס אַטְמָעַן.

וילט איזה טעכען א נומען גראמענט
טומט איזה עסען אין

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פִּימָאָנָּפָּס

ליידיעס גארמענט וואידראקער

אֲפִיצְעַלְעָד אַרְגָּזָן פָּנָה דֵּיא אַינְטַעַנְיִישָׁגָאָל לִיְדִיעָם נַעֲמָעָנֶת וּאַירְקָעָם יְנַיאָן

עראשינט מאנאטליך

כטער ג

יירון יארק, וטען אפריל, 1910.

טער יאַחרגאנָג

דער סטראיך פון די ליידים וויסט מאכער אין נויאָך

זון זוי האבען געארבייטס פון פריה בון
שפיטס אין דער גאנט אונ האבען אנטגען
דעט די קלעריקאל אודרייט, וועלכע קיד
נעד פון די סטדייערטס איזו ניט געווען
איסטאנדרע צו ליטטערן.

די בענטטעס פון די דאץן פלאגער איד רישע יוניאן, די געווערטשפֿטטען, די מהרטשע טימלענעדער פון דער ס. פ. און אַ פֿאָצְעַטְלָאָפּ קאָפּטָעָס פון די טענטָס. קאָל פֿאָדְעַרְיוֹנָדָר ווֹנאָן האָבָעָן אוֹיז מִינְגְּוַיְקָט אָן האָבָעָן גַּעֲמָהָן אלְעָסָטָן. עַנְגְּלִיכְעָס אָסָס צָוָאָכָעָן דֵּעָם סְפּוּרְקָה סְפּוּטָס.

ה' ועריך צורינע עקרות נו דער איד
ויט. אין מאכען שענער, וואו די איד
יעסער וויניגן פון אמאכען טרייס נוירק
ונאכגען זו דער ארכיטיט, האבען זוי
באלטראומן ניט געגענט אינזינירן איין די
געוווועט איזו געללער, האט די וויניגן
געטטעט מיט 339 פירמעט, פון וועלכע
ווענער און זו יוניגן צורק ארכיטיט און
וואו וויניגן טרייס און גאנטראט
הרכוק.

הנ"ל מטעם מושב יטבתה, ור' שטרן מטעם מושב גאנזען. איז אונער דער לאָסְטַּהֲּוֹן זֶה אַלְמָלְקָעֵן, נְעוּמָעָן וְרוּךְ וְעַלְמָעָן עַמְּנָהָר אַלְמָלְקָעֵן, אַפְּעַרְוּדְּוִילְּגִים אַן-בְּגִינִּים דְּגִינַּת, 89 שְׁעָפָר, וְאוֹדוֹ דַּי אַרְכִּיטְעָר וְרִירָהוּן.

הה אוניברסיטה יתנווה אדרטנטיאטון זי נוען פערבליבען ארכיטטען דורך דער גאנז.

הבל פון בו פטנירנברג וווניגאר פון צער צייט פון דושענעראל סטראוק. די

באסעם פון דיעזע שעהער זייןען געווען זאג פון זי טפוייטערן. ווועגן פון צאנציאר און ארכארא ואונזים גומ

עֲזֹוֹאָוְגַּעַן צְוָעֵדָנִי אֶלְעָבָדָנִי נְסָמָנִי צְוָעֵדָנִי דְּעָרָיְנִי אֶלְעָבָדָנִי

סינען אגראמענטס מיט דער ארגאניזאָז.

דאס פון אנטרכגן איי געווין א שרעס ציאן, דוויל יוניאז-לוייטע האבען זיך ענבר

בער געטומעל, אָן צְאַאמּ, אָן אִינְגֶּער זָאנְט דְּקָאָרט צֹו גַּעַהּן אַרְבִּיְּפָעָן, אָן דַּי

ניט געמאָט פון צוֹיוִיטָן — דאס באָסְעָם האַבָּעָן ניט געמאָט גענָג הענד

וְעַל כָּסֶת פְּרִשְׁתָּעֲנָדִיָּה. דָּעַ וְאֹנוֹן. מִטְ וְעַמְעַן אָז סָאָכָעָן יְיַעַשׂ אַרְבִּיּוֹת.

לְאַם צִיּוֹנָה, אֵז וּמָעַן אֲמִרֵּיְךָ אַיִן

זאת הטעם זיך וערט טרוייך געגענדיינט מיט פעסט ארגאניזיט, קענען די באכעט

עליכע גלענצענערע רעדולטאטען. זיך ניט בעגענון אהונ דער יוניאן און זיך

די ליסטונגנען פון די מעטבערס פון נונע געצוואוונגען נאכזונגגען די פאָרעד

וּוְיָמָנֶם טְרִירֵיד יוֹנִיאָן לַיְעֵג אַיְזָנִיט רְוִנְגְּעָן פָּוָן דָּעָר אַרְגְּזָנִיוֹן אַלְצִיאָן אַחֲן

צושאנציגן. פון צוונציג ביין דרייטיגן סטראיקט.

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הארון 26 אין אין אוא דושענעראל עס
דאט אובי נויט ארייסטרוונט אן דושענעראל עס
ספְּרִירָאַ, מַוְּן דַּי אַרְגְּנִינְצִיעָאַן זַיךְ אַוְוָתַ
לְעֻזָּעַן, אַרְבָּעַן פַּן דַּי בִּידְרַת מַוְּן גַּעֲשָׁהַן,
דַּעַר סְעַמְעַנְדָּן פַּרְן וַיְהִינְגָּוּן צַוְּרַי
שָׁעַן דַּי מַפְּסִיכָּן וַיְהִי מִשְׁעָלָן צַוְּרַי
יאַקְרָבָן וְזַקְרָבָן פַּן סַכְּגָן זַיךְ פַּגָּן. דַּי זַוְּיַּרְבַּן
נָעַן גַּעַרְן זַיךְ אַרְגְּנִינְצִיעָהָן, אַכְבָּרַן זַיךְ
גַּלְיַּיךְ וְזַיךְ שַׁאַמְּפַנְּגָן זַיךְ אַן זַיךְ אַרְזָהָן
גַּנְגִּירְעָן וְזַוְּעַן דַּי אַגְּנַעַלְקָמְבָּגָן זַיךְ אַרְזָהָן
בְּיַטְעֵר אַרְטְּכָנְעָרְנוּאַהָּרָעָן פַּן דַּי שְׁעַר
פָּעַר, זַיךְ יְוִינְגָן מַוְּן אַרְטְּרָאָר אַוְיְנָהָר
סַעַן אַסְכָּבָה, אַדְרָעַ לְוִילְבָּדָן דַּי בַּאֲסָעָם
זַיךְ טַעַרְאִירְוֹעָן דַּי אַרְבָּיוֹת אַן זַיךְ נִוְתַּן
דַּעַרְלָאוּן זַיךְ אַרְגְּנִינְצִיעָהָן.
זַיךְ זַיְעַן פְּרָוִוְוָעָלֶט אַין דַּרְיוִי
סְפִּירָאַ, וְלִבְּכָבָד דַּי יְוִינְגָן אַין גַּעַזְבָּאָרָה
בָּעַן גַּעַוְתָּן אַיְזְבָּעָהָמָן, זַקְרָבָן וְלִוְעַן
פָּנַן אַבְּרִיטָאָר נִסְמָהָן זַיךְ אַגְּנַעַלְקָמָן
בְּעַשְׂמָכָן אַזְמָלְבָּגָן דַּעַם פָּרָע

וְוּלְעָן וַיְנִזְאֵר אֶת־נָסְמָחָה וְיָמָנָה
שְׁפָעָר, וְוּלְעָן בֵּיד וְיָמָנָה, אֲזֶה דַי נְגִינָה
שְׁפָעָר, אֲזֶה שְׁמִינִית אֲנֹחָתָלָה. עַצְם הַחֲבָעָן
בֵּיד בְּלוּזִי דָּרְדִּי שְׁמִינִית אֲזֶן סְמוּרָה אֲחָנָן
אֲיוֹנוֹכָטָעָן וְיִזְרָעֵל גְּדוּחָעָן. אֲנְסָכָטָעָן
או פְּרָעָרְאָזָעָן דָּעַם שְׁלָאַכְטָעָלְדָר וְיִזְרָעֵל
לְגַנְעָן אֲזֶן אַלְעָס אַבְּכָלְעָזָעָן או וְיִזְרָעֵל
סְמָסָם, וְזָלְעָן בֵּיד אָסָם וְגַעֲנָסָטָעָס וְיִזְרָעֵל
נְבָעָן כְּפִים, וְתַלְעָבָן וְיִזְרָעֵל הַחֲבָעָן
זַו נְגִינָקָעָן צְוִירָה הַחֲבָעָן.