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Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 26)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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**Keywords**
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

**Comments**
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*. 

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The reactionary decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as evidenced recently in the Child Labor Act and the Coronado Coal case, has made a deep stir at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati. It served as an eye-opener for many delegates and inquirers, a readiness to wage a determined struggle against the reaction of the Supreme Court. It appears, however, that the Supreme Court problem has become the center of interest and the chief topic of discussion among the convention delegates. The convention voted to appoint a special committee which would prepare a plan and report it to the convention to defend the trade union movement from the attacks and encroachments of the courts. President Schlesinger was one of the few men appointed on this committee. It is well known that the convention invitation accepted it. Hillquit was immediately invited and on Monday morning he was already in Cincinnati. Together with him, other nine well-known and able lawyers will cooperate in this big task of combating the reactionary influence of the courts against organized labor. It is doubtful, however, that it is a progressive direction for the American Federation of Labor.

On Monday last, the convention took up the report of the Immigration Committee which recommended that the Federation returns to its old policy of restricting immigration to the United States. The bad times, unemployment and the fear that the immigrants might lower work-standards in this country were given as reasons for this recommendation. This report was bitterly fought and contested by the delegates of all the

Philadelphia Unity House
Opened Last Sunday

On Sunday evening, June 16, the Unity House of the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers Union, at Orrville, Pa., opened.

Local 15, of Philadelphia, has passed through very trying times in the past year. It has carried on a bitter struggle with the employers for twenty-six weeks, a strike which would have shattered any other organization except as the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers Union. Members of Local 22 will elect a Secretary-Treasurer, on his way from Cincinnati to New York from the morning of the General Executive Board, stopped over at Philadelphia and greeted the guests of the evening and the visiting members. The speeches were also made by E. Weinberg, a well-known labor organizer in Philadelphia; Miss Pauline M. Newman, of the Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia; Vice-President Elia Reisberg, Manager of Local 15; and R. Bernstein, the Secretary of the Unity House. The speeches were followed by a fine concert, in which Ross Ginsburg, a dramatic soprano, at M. Brown, a violinist, participated, accompanied by Miss Hirsh and Mr. Schreiber at the piano.

The elections will be open next Thursday at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will last all day in the afternoon. Polling booths have been established at the following places:

Main Office of the Union, 14 West 21st Street.
Downtown Office, 129 Spring St.
Brooklyn Office, 96 Manhattan Ave.
Brownsville Office, 229 Sackman Street.
Harlem Office, 165 East 111th St.

The following are the lists of candidates for the various offices:

For Executive Board Members:
- Isadore Farbman
- Eichenbaum Meyer Fine
- Samuel Chafetz
- Bennett Dorfman
- Bertha Caplan
- Simon A. Fisher
- Benjamin Katz
- John Parker
- Louis Klein
- Anna Kohn
- Dora Steinberg
- Rose Laskin
- Clara Tisch
- Julius Leibowitz
- Max Weinberg
- Abraham Lopin
- Harry Weiglins
- Geo. Rabkinovitz
- Philip Wiener
- Mary Duren
- Yehuda Wiener
- Peter Rehberg
- Irving Weinberg

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DESPITE the fierce blows the labor movement has recently sustained, the report on the situation of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in Cincinnati, will not mark any departures from its traditional policies. Although the labor movement is being challenged during the second week of the convention, it appears to be fairly certain at this writing that the administration as well as the labor movement will continue to fight for its own battle. The battle for the American Federation of Labor is not a battle that can be fought in secret. The conference is semi-secret. The President was particularly anxious to keep the Soviet delegates away from the conference on this account. "It may be asked why Jenkinson Van Karsebeek does not try to keep the sea-waves from rolling up against the Dutch dykes. Keep Rakevsky and his followers cooped up? The leaders of Jenkinson Van Karsebeek doesn't permit it at the Peace Palace or hotel, Rakevsky will hold court on the sanded Rivage Beach, on the roof of the Casino in a loud whisper."

On June 25th the Russian delegation will be summoned before the conference and will be presented with a memorandum of the new and worse conditions under which the leaders of the federation have been stripped of their own rank and are taking dictation through long-distance telephones from London and Paris as to the manner in which to accomplish this. The memorandum is in the form of a draft constitutional amendment giving Congress the right to nullify any decision of this judicial oligarchy by reversing the measure in question. The delegation indicated their commitment to the Senator's speech. It was evident that they voiced their sentiments. But how and what measures is labor going to adopt to fight its battles?

A special committee has been appointed to work out a definite plan of action. A group of noted labor lawyers, among whom is Morris Hillquit, have been advising the labor movement, and a special secret session has been held to discuss this plan. But from the proceedings of the first week of the convention it appears that no radical decision from the labor movement is in sight. The whole question of the conditions of labor in America has been left for the organ of the labor movement to work out in their own way. The only thing that is really important is the least but a hopeful sign that America is realizing its true interests.

The Federation will continue with the aid of the reactionary Labor along the way. It is certain that the labor movement, which is the voice of labor, will not drop out of the present. The program, which will be revised for the benefit of perpetuating itself and rewarding its friends.

As the proceedings are in a resolution in favor of the One Big Union, it is introduced and overwhelmingly defeated. Another resolution, a sort of veiled and timid demand for One Big Union, urging the substitution of One Big Union for the labor movement, was also rejected, for the substitution of migration stands as the fixed policy of the Federation over the protests of the delegates of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who view it as a direct attack on the principle of the One Big Union, for the extension of the three per cent law to June 30, 1924.

ARE WE FACING A RAILROAD STRIKE?

WITHIN the last three weeks the Railroad Labor Board issued three decisions, charging the wages, first of the maintenance of way men, next of the shopmen, and third of the clerks and station employees. Altogether the Board awarded over a million railroad workers of about $600 million dollars a year. The labor members on the Board vigorously protested against the decisions, and were consequently accused by the majority of "outraging" the Board. The tie sides that have terminated the existence of railroad strikes in Russia. They were also charged with using "incendiary argument" and a "mob" plight to strike against the decisions of the Board. What all this amounts to is the collapse of the arbitration machinery to settle industrial controversies in the railroad industry, and the disappearance of that so-called "imperial" Government bodies to function in times of stress.

Some two weeks ago the representatives of the various railroad unions met in the Carondelet hotel in St. Louis to consider the decision: a result of their conference a communication, signed by twelve railroad union heads, was addressed to the Labor Board in which it is announced that a strike is in progress and that a national-wide strike was certain if the workers voted to reject the wage reduction ordered to be effected on July 1, 1922. The "take one for the boss" way was advocated, but regulations, under which it operates, by basing the wages of the employees on the theory that human labor is a commodity. The right to at least a living wage in violated by the decision.

One of the most significant developments in the situation is the conference between the railroad unions affected by the Board decisions and the United Mine Workers. President John L. Lewis, of the Miners' Union, truly declared that this conference is to consider plans for common action in case of a railroad strike. And "the railroad workers have no alternative," he declared. "There are now $600,000,000 involved," Lewis said. "There are $1,000,000,000 or more who have no alternative but strike."

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The HAGUE CONFERENCE

On June 15th the deceased Geneva Conference minus the statesman was reconstructed at The Hague. Ordinarily only the experts of some thirty nationalities have gathered to cope with the Russian problem. But actually the Hague conference brought together a large number of men who ran the show in Geneva. A group of delegates at the opening conference of the conference, was anxious to make this a success, and its representatives to the conference, Foreign Minister Van Karsbeek, elaborated a plan to this effect. He apparently found that the convention would be a very difficult undertaking. The question of procedure and discussion, so he decided not to have them publicly at all his conference. And when the newspaper correspondents tried to follow the delegates into the conference room, they were not allowed to enter it. They made the Minister that a few years ago he had protested against the secrecy of the Versailles Conference. They

argued, insisted, threatened and sent angry messages to their newspapers in America, England, France and other countries. The Minister got some friendly suggestions from London and Paris and he finally went to see them and the papers. The conference is semi-secret. The Minister was particularly anxious to keep the Soviet delegates away from the conference on this account. "It may be asked why Jenkinson Van Karsebeek does not try to keep the sea-waves from rolling up against the Dutch dykes. Keep Rakevsky and his followers cooped up? The leaders of Jenkinson Van Karsebeek doesn't permit it at the Peace Palace or hotel, Rakevsky will hold court on the sanded Rivage Beach, on the roof of the Casino in a loud whisper."

A TURF STRUGGLE OF STRUGGLES

IN THE suburbs of the ancient Irish nation has won its independence, or at least a large slice of it. It is important that the Irish constitution, approved by both the British Government and representatives of the Irish Free State, was submitted to the people in its present form with the result that they now have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court and it is in the hands of the Irish people to decide whether or not the Irish constitution is acceptable to them and should be submitted to a referendum. The Irish constitution is modelled after the Canadian and Australian precedents.

From the partial returns of the Irish elections it seems certain that the constitution will be approved by the people.

AMERICAN OIL INTERESTS IN MÉXICO

MÉXICO constitutes one of the ever present problems of American imperialism. A few days ago the newspapers announced that a large American oil company is going to get control of the Mexican oil fields and has won the supreme control of the area in the north of Mexico. The International Committee of Refiners on Mexico, of which Thomas W. Lament of the J. F. Morgan firm in chairman, has reached an agreement with the Mexican Government that gives the American oil company the right to purchase the rights of the Mexican Government for more than $500 million dollars. The American bankers feel highly pleased with this agreement.

Close following came on the basis of the backers' "settlement" come the American oil companies who are equally anxious to "settle" the Mexican oil fields. These latter have an ambitious but not altogether an altruistic program, according to the description of a brand new company "to develop the underdeveloped property" of Mexico. They make it also clear that they will not allow themselves to be too heavily taxed by the Mexican Government. Among the oil interests sponsoring this plan are the Standard Oil Company, the Sinclair Oil Corporation, the Atlantic Refining Company, etc.

It is interesting to note how completely our State Department at Washington reflects the spirit of Wall Street. Already there is talk to Government circles of American recognition of the Mexican Government.

ANTI-SEMITISM AND HIGHER EDUCATION

THE theories of higher education, the theories of democracy, the theories of ignorance and bigotry stand now explained. Anti-Semitism can no longer be identified with the Ku Klux Klan or the gross ignorance of Henry Ford. Anti-Semitism has ingrained itself in the American institutions of higher learning. Columbia University has had for the last year effective regulations barring the admission of Jewish students. Harvard University has recently announced that it will exercise "selective" measures. And other universities are swiftly falling into line.

The highly educated university authorities declared as did the undisciplined Henry Ford that an American education was immune from the polluting influence of the Jews. It is simply a method, borrowed from the Ku Klux Klan, of "solving" the Jewish problem in this country. President Lowell, of Harvard University, explained the very craft of discrimination by saying: "If every college in the country would take a limited proportion of Jews, I suspect we would go a long way toward eliminating race feeling among the students." This is the same line that the students put out into the world, eliminating it in the community."

This anti-Semitic movement is only the reverse side of the reactionary movement in the institution of "Hire" learning. It evoked a strong protest. The Intercollegiates' Committee, University, Inc., introduced a resolution to the A. F. of L. convention in Cincinnati condemning these anti-Semitic restrictive measures.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

BY N.S.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION AT WORK
A Week at Cincinnati

(A Few Convention Impressions)

By CHARLES J. LAUE

The forty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been in session for one week at this writing; a week's activity to the preliminary organization of the convention and of walking for the reports of the committees.

So far it has been unusually dull, verbal fire works are entirely absent and the delegates are silent. The stimulating effect of what is called the "radical" influence for want of a better term has never been so negligible. Harmony prevails but desirable as this may be, it does not make for general interest or newspaper headlines. Intense heat may have had something to do with it, so the next convention date has already been put over to October, 1922—from fifteen months hence.

The widely denounced Fauster resolutions died without a struggle. These concerned proposals for amalgamation of similar craft unions, replacing the autonomy of the internationals by the dominance of the federation, combining the fifty-one international unions into various unions 1:1:0. one or more in the federation to concentrate the purchasing power of the labor movement in public and popular unions.

Not even a fight was staged for these "spare heads" of the convention by any labor unions or delegates who needed no urging from Massasoit or any other secret sect to fight for what they considered sound principles and good tactics for the federation.

It might even be deduced from the outward signs, the constant flow of talk over the wires, the remarkable eloquence with which the unspiritual power of the courts has been denounced and ultriages heaped on labor, that this is actually a political body rather than a labor movement or even a women who represent 2,000,000 sweating, toiling workers, many of whom are now engaged in a bitter struggle for existence.

This is the impression gathered at Armory Hall where all the public speaking is taking place. But in the quiet of the conference rooms, in confidential meetings, there is plenty of critical self-analysis going on. Here the discussion is of a more practical turn where unions that are desperately up against it are seeking advice and support from their neighbors.

It is a fact that in these important discussions for the first time in its twenty years' affiliation with the federation that the views and the counsel of the delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union are asked for and heeded. The leaders of the mine and textile workers just now are listening with great attention to the suggestions of President Schlesinger on how to best approach the labor movement at large to help finance these desperate struggles involving nearly 600,000 workers.

One basic fact that cannot be overlooked in connection with the International had to make the steel strikers in 1919 and its stability at the present time in contrast to so many other labor unions. The leaders of the other groups in the convention are counting on the wisdom of the financial aid of the ladies' garment workers but they are giving the greatest attention in the demand of suggestions on how to counteract the adverse effect of the Cocosnodo decision of the Supreme Court, how to rally the great mass of working class spirits among the great masses of Jewish and Italian workers in the needle industry.

It will be important, how to make effective a solidarity between the various factions of workers' political groups.

Only in one particular does the International appear to be included as in former years and that is with respect to immigration. The International's delegation is fighting valiantly but alone in committee to prevent the Federation from going on record for a ten-year prohibition on any immigration, hoping as the little General Motors of labor will decide to secure readmission on the 3 cent restriction now in effect and the admittance of relatives of all aliens already in this country. The position taken by President Schlesinger is for complete freedom of movement of workers from European countries, but it is too much to expect that this humanitarian view will prevail.

It is evident, however, that very little new blood is coming into the Federation judging from appearances. The name "old timers" or veterans of the struggle and of their internationals are on the program. The great majority of them are elderly. The old age of Gompers and John B. Leonard, former treasurer of the federation who is in attendance as a delegate free, "Bloomington, Ill., being most manifest. There are a number of prominent and active work for the committees but they are inconspicuous except for a few exceptions like Matthew Woll and John P. Farry.

About four out of five of the delegations are grizzled veterans and while the number of big men physically is remarkable, the rugged strength which characterized them in their youth has given way to the portliness and corpulence of advancing years. It is when men take the floor, which is but rare, that their vigor as speakers for their special groups is evident despite their years.

Once in a while Max S. Hayne, of Seattle, shows some of his former fire in debate but he is the exception. The old "pop" is all gone. What this emollient depends upon the individual viewpoint. Those who hang around the fringe of the labor movement telling it what to do will choruse a, once, that this shows stagnation.

Others, not quite so cock sure may welcome the passing of the verbal fire works if it indicates that some practical measures are being devised in consequence to help the rank and file carry on a great struggle against industrial reaction.

The indications are that a quiet opening week will be succeeded by a tempestuous aftermath with industrial instead of political issues to the fore.

DRESSMAKERS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL No. 22

Your attention is called to the election of local officers as business agents, Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Board members of our Union, which will take place on Thursday, June 29th, 1922, at the following offices of the Union:

Main Office.................16 West 21st St.
Downtown Office...........129 Spring St.
Brooklyn Office...........50 Manhattan Ave., Bklyn.
Brownsville Office.........229 Sackman St., Bklyn.
Harlem Office.............165 East 121st St.

All these polling places will be open at 9 a.m. and will close at 8 p.m.

A complete list of all the candidates for the Executive Board and various other offices of our Union will be announced in the daily labor press. Therefore, watch for these announcements.

We hope that every dressmaker will do his duty and partake in the elections and choose the most able and devoted to the organization to conduct the affairs of the Union.

Fraternally yours

EXECUTIVE BOARD, DRESSMAKERS UNION, LOCAL No. 22, L. L. G. W. U.

I. SCHENOHLTZ,

Secretary.

P.S. All members must bring their union books with them, otherwise they will not be permitted to vote.

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Building of the Local 48 of Int. Ladies' Garment Workers Union

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WORKERS! COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS

Auspices LABOR FILM SERVICE

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 22, 142 West 37th Street, New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

JOSEPH L. SCHLESINGER, President.

R. B. HARRIS, Secretary.

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A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP

LONDON DAILY HERALD SERVICS

The Reparations Question

The decision of the international bankers, who met in Paris last week, to set the value of the German mark at 200 to the franc, is the cause of considerable alarm in Germany. There is a belief that the country will be forced to pay a large sum of money that will have an adverse effect on the German economy.

Mr. Lloyd George's rather lame defence of Versailles, when challenged by a British Peer in the Lords, was the highlight of the week. The decision is expected to be followed by a similar move in Germany, where the mark is currently valued at 100 to the franc.

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG

The Poor Fish Says:

You have to pay for brains! If I were a millionaire, he would buy all he could get.

The TRADE UNION OF NEEDLE WORKERS IN POLAND

There are approximately 50,000 Jewish workers organized in trade unions in Poland today, the largest group of which are the workers in the needle industry.

The first organized convention of the Needle Workers' Union took place in Warsaw last year. The local unions that took part in that convention existed for quite some time in the various cities of Poland, having more or less similar statutes. After the Tsar's military forces evacuated Poland, and it became possible to organize labor unions in that territory. At the beginning, when the Germans occupied Poland, there were difficulties in the way of organizing trade unions.

The Jewish needle workers immediately took advantage of this opportunity and united branch unions everywhere. They applied to the Polish authorities, however, would not permit the local branches in Poland to become united in a national organization. The Germans would gain control of trade unions in order to protect the scattered organizations into one national body. The carelessness for trade union matters in Poland reached an unprecedented level, when a convention which elected a central administration was voted down. The interests of the trades were not taken care of by the employers, which had lasted thirteen weeks and is only ending now because children in industry are starving, means industrial peace.

Industrial peace was not secured a year ago when the miners were also organized into a trade union, but the thing ended because the miners were afraid that before reconstruction of Poland can be effective the present Soviet regime must be radically changed. Whether this is possible in the case of any other nation in Europe, when The Hague Conference...
The Efficiency System and the Workers

By L. BORODULIN

Two factors in our society are intensely concerned in the system of efficiency, in the methods which yield the maximum of return and production for a given amount of effort. The first is the workers; the second, the employers. The employer would have his workers produce more goods so that his pay roll might be correspondingly increased. The over-exertion and consequent weakening of his employees, owing to the strain involved, does not concern him. Only the economy he is after is the economy of the pay roll, while the human quality of life, in its eagerness to see that more products are created through a greater effort, tends to forget that it is mind not the problem of money and wages, but the utilization of human energy. The economic system is such that the surplus of products created through efficiency must be distributed among the workers as a whole, but by individual capitalists, is none of their concern. Let us see how the employer is fighting against it and rectify it if they so desire, in order to create more human energy and to multiply productivity for the good of all.

To safeguard the workers from unemployment, the efficiency system concerns itself greatly with the question of fatigue. As is stated in our preceding articles, fatigue is a physical condition, resulting from overwork, i.e., from the expenditure of physical or mental energy. Fatigue indicates that some body or mind has been put under too much pressure, physical or mental labor. It appears, however, that mental fatigue is not always caused directly by physical work, but is frequently brought about by overcrowd of psychic actions. In other words, it means that in the majority of instances it is the condition of themselves, and is caused by means of all the psychic actions unconscious to the workers that they, without any conscious effort, uncontrollably deplete their energy without any benefit or service to anyone in particular. It is like earning a water in a broken bucket; a certain portion of the water will reach its destination, but the remainder of it will be wasted in transit. Of course, it costs money to buy a new bucket, but it would undoubtedly be well repayed in the saving of the water wasted in the process of transportation. However, however, is that the employer who has to buy the new bucket, and pay for the services of a plumber and, actively speaking, is the worker’s mental and physical investment. What does he think of the efficiency which is causing the worker might waste his energy in the process of work? He would have a very low opinion of it, as the cause of fatigue with respect to the point of destination; with the result that the workers would be exhausted in the least.

There lies the crux of the entire question in our industry. Most factories, shops and industrial enterprises in one way or another encompass the workers to waste, uselessly, a lot of energy. To improve the efficiency and to safeguard against this loss of enormous energy by the workers in the factories, we need

state the change of many of the workers; that it is impossible to waste the workers. Even if we were to lower the money, and employers, as a rule, are not fond of spending money for such purposes and care little for the physics of the problem. The fatigue question, as part of the efficiency problem, is relatively a new subject which is still in its experimental stages. However, a great deal of research has been carried out and analyzed along this line, and the literature of efficiency points to a great deal of room for improvement in industrial conditions, save the energy of the workers and prevent obtained, the creation of employees and other people interested in the problem of efficiency is drawn to it and certain recommendations made.

A very interesting recommendation was brought in a few years ago by Dr. Allen Gilchrist, an efficiency specialist. He was mentioned in October, 1910, before the Second Congress of the League of Nations, that machines in factories are, as a rule, only the last of the wall highways and the machines in the factories, but all machinery, even in the mechanical, in the other color and the placing of such lights, with the purpose in view of making them the least burdensome for the eyes. When satisfactory results are accomplished, the creation of employers and workers and other people interested in the problem of efficiency is drawn to it and certain recommendations made.

The lighting question, however, is no subject on which to be considered in connection with efficiency. Other work conditions are being investigated and a greater degree of convenience and comfort. The height of desks, windows, and other work implements in offices are being standardized by the League of Nations, and other work implements in offices have proved that when a girl, for instance, works at a table of a certain height, at a certain seating position, that her fatigue will be considerably lessened.

To sum up, the principal elements of fatiguing are as follows:

First—Psychological tests. Every applicant for work is to be subjected to a psychological test with the purpose of determining if he or part of work is best fitted, according to his ability, faculties and propensities.

Second—The division of work. Each worker, particularly in the

Adventures in Switzerland

By Dr. GEORGE M. PRICE


INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE

It was with great doubt and some anxiety that the Central Office of the International Labor Bureau situated in the midst of a far different part of the world from the Bureau of Labor in the outskirts of Geneva. As an organization created by and for a large part of the workers of the world, the I. L. B. is officially unimportant to us in the States of the United Labor Standards, and now head of the I. L. B., Dr. Meeker gave me plenty of opportunity to become acquainted with the splendid staff representing countries in every part of the world; put the vast resources of the library at my disposal and otherwise assisted me in my study of factory inspection and administration of labor.

Shortly after my arrival I met Albert Thomas, the director of the I. L. B., and had just attended the Second Geneva conference. Thomas is wholly uninterested in the I. L. B. and dreams of its ultimate dissolution in the future. He expressed his keen regret that the U. S. is not a part of the League Bureau and that Russia is still outside.

Mr. Thomas in discussing the Geneva conference was disappointed that labor matters were not discussed there, and that so little attention was paid to international labor problems.

He explained further that the I. L. B. was the most notable achievement of the Versailles treaty, had a great advantage over the League in its organization that its task was clear and definite; with functions clearly defined, whereas the League, particularly was entrusted to it by part 13 of the treaty; the first was the establishment in every country of HUMAN CONDITIONS OF LABOR, and, secondly, labor inspection in the form of a clearing house on labor and labor topics of the whole world.

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By the end of the course of the year from London to Geneva. The first Washington conference was attended by representatives of employers and workers from every country. The conference was followed by the a new conference which has been followed in later conferences and which have resulted in the same resolutions and methods, and chiefly in the proposition of an international eight-hour day, a proposition which has been realized in spite of the tremendous difficulties and general industrial depression.

The I. L. B. serves not only as a clearing house for all labor matters, but through its diplomatic divisions endeavors to facilitate the adoption, by the various states of the resolutions of the conferences, and thus to improve labor conditions and make them more uniform.

The International Federation of Trade Unions and many other representative trade bodies have affirmed their approval of this organization of this organization. In addition to these functions, experience indicated that the I. L. B. may also play an important role in labor constitution; thus, the election of the director of the I. L. B. to the International Maritime Conference between the International Seamen’s Union and the International Shipping Federation, has indicated the confidence enjoyed by the Labor Bureau by both employer and worker.

The I. L. B. has likewise undertaken the task of regulating the conditions of security and protection of the immigrant.

During this year the internal organization of the I. L. B. has undergone considerable changes. The organization was divided into three big divisions:

1. The diplomatic division entrusted with the work of organizing the sessions of the International Labor Conference, as well as with the negotiation of their decisions.

2. The scientific division, entrusted with publication and collection of reports and statistics.

The political division, entrusted with negotiating with employers and workers’ organizations, and the scrupulous consideration of all industrial movements in different countries.

The experience gained during the past two years has been extensive, but that defects such as duplication of work and lack of centralization have appeared upon this phase, while, of course, the results are as yet limited, the I. L. B. is relied upon to apply these principles. It is upon the individual needs of each industrial enterprise.
 JUSTICE  
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EDITORIALS

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION AND OUR INTERNATIONAL

Whatever significance the forty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor may have for other organizations, for our International this gathering is, beyond doubt, an event of tremendous importance. The erstwhile stepmother attitude of the American Federation of Labor to our International has vanished like a shadow, together with the indifference and, not infrequently, the open animosity manifested towards us in former conventions. As if by a magic wand, mistrust and total disregard gave way to warm feelings of friendship, respect and trust.

Four out of six of our delegation have been appointed on various important committees, which, in itself, is a mark of distinction. And when it became necessary to appoint a special commission to consider the question from this point of view, the labor movement, President Schlesinger was appointed as one of the six, a fact which demonstrated that President Schlesinger has invited to invite several prominent lawyers to tackle the great problem of curbing the autonomy of the U. S. Supreme Court with reference to labor problems. And we are pleased to note that Morris Hillquit be invited as one of these lawyers. Gompers acquitted in it as if it were a matter of fact proposition that Hillquit, the Socialist and the International, stood in the council table of the A. F. of L.

We do not believe that it is necessary to lay particular emphasis on this point. The reader who will thoughtfully consider this matter with a keen appreciation for himself this tremendous change which would have been unthinkable only a few years ago.

There is no want to be misunderstood as implying that Socialism has “captured” the A. F. of L. It is still a very, very long way to go. We know, however, that no one will entertain the possibility that the International by a fiat, in a manner of form any article of its faith. President Schlesinger is a Socialist and is well known as one—as a member of the Socialist Party. He hasn’t changed his attitude one hair’s breadth with regard to problems concerning which there has existed and still exists a strong division of opinion. Thus, for instance, the question of the boycott of the World War, where the International adopted a neutral position has been handled to a man. Mr. Schlesinger is strongly for it, and a few days ago President Schlesinger has stated his point of view in unimixed terms before the convention. But the International has been asked to question Schlesinger has by no means been converted to the idea that the attitude of the A. F. of L. towards the recent political events is the right one. In a word, all that has served as a barrier heretofore between the leadership of the A. F. of L. and our International has been removed by President Schlesinger. Nevertheless, our delegation is this year one of the most prominent at the convention, and it is almost assured that Schlesinger will be the first name to come out of the United States to be elected as fraternal delegate to the British Labor Congress.

His election would mean more than a mere honor. Schlesinger’s election would mean a acknowledgment by the American Federation of Labor that, if his ideas and point of view concerning the labor movement, would represent the American Federation of Labor. This would be the first time in the history of the A. F. of L. that a person of Schlesinger’s caliber would be sent abroad as representative of the labor movement of America. Of course, it is quite clear that Schlesinger would not represent all in the A. F. of L., but it is equally and generally understood that Schlesinger’s election and his position at the convention, in many instances with the tactics and the theories of the A. F. of L., enjoys the full confidence of the A. F. of L., which means that he is the voice of the American Federation of Labor in the International.

This is the meaning and significance of the present convention to our International. Can it be denied that it is one of the most important events in the history of the labor movement? It is not, however, our International alone that may feel true joy over the fact that a part of the labor movement is under American leadership. It is the only movement of which he, that is of the entire “immigrant” labor movement. This event means nothing less than that our labor movement has become a full-fledged chapter in the general labor movement of America. We have ceased to be “foreigners,” strangers, hardly tolerated, and we have reached a point where we are treated as equal partners. Of course, it is not enough to say that we have been admitted to the councils of the American Federation of Labor. We have been admitted on our own terms, and it begins a new epoch in the labor movement of America, a movement that represents the will of the people, over any place for “mine and yours.” Once a breach in the solid wall has been made, once the wedge has been driven in, it is bound to break down the wall of separation. And one who can think and see beyond surface appearance cannot escape the conviction that this convention has brought closer together the two wings of the labor movement which have been fighting and wrangling for years—the Socialist movement and the A. F. of L. and that a new era in the labor movement of America has been opened.

Of course, in conformity with tradition, old slogans and the old attitude will still be present, need not be misled by the use of old terminology. The time is still too short to agree upon new terms, but the thought, the movement, the sentiment, and the desire are fundamentally contrary to the old faith and the old dogmas of the labor movement.

These remarks, however, were not intended to cover the proceedings of the convention in general. When the convention is over, we shall discuss its decisions and activities in these columns in due time. Our purpose here is more so to bring before the public the significance of the International at this convention, a part of which we are truly, proud of, and which we have honestly earned. The fights we have fought, and the results we had achieved, are indeed justly of our workers admiration and genuine respect, and have wiped out completely the condescending, if not contemptuous, attitude which was our share at former conventions of the A. F. of L.

Logical and inevitable as this change of attitude has been, full credit is due, we believe, to the old leaders of the A. F. of L., to Samuel Gompers. He was the first to recognize it all and to give to the tone to this transformation. And while others may fail to see it, or may think that it is too great a step, we, no trifle, cannot help emphasizing that it was Gompers who had the courage and the vision to take this step, the International, which only a short while ago was treated as the “infant terrible” of the movement.

It is the delegation, towards President Schlesinger, and the invitation to Morris Hillquit to act as one of the lawyers on the Supreme Court problem, stamps Gompers as the man of the future. We think less of his personal momentary interests and bias than of the welfare of the entire labor movement.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Life is, indeed, a great miracle maker. Who would have thought, for instance, that our conservative, patriotic labor movement would become, overnight, so revolutionary that it would accept, without resistance, the dictum of the Supreme Court, a sanctamum sanctorum—the United States Supreme Court, to its foundation?

Nevertheless, it is a fact. The principal problem at the Cincinnati convention, the question that agitates all minds, is the struggle against the U. S. Supreme Court. All of a sudden it dawned upon all the delegates that they are confronted with a terrible grave dilemma: either the labor movement shall exist and make headway, and in such event its deadliest enemy, the Supreme Court, shall be nullified, which is the situation of the A. F. of L., or the U. S. Supreme Court shall remain with its powers and autocracy unshorn, which would mean nothing else but the death of the labor movement.

The step-by-step advocates of yesterday, those who spoke of reforms, are now clamoring for revolution. And when it becomes a sudden, become fierce revolutionists, and are talking today of applying the "as to the root." No palliatives, they say, will help; a revolutionary act can alone save the situation.

Who would have thought only a few weeks ago of the outcropping of such a sentiment in the labor movement? And yet it is all so clear and simple. The right word had to be uttered at the right moment to give these feelings some concrete expression. And the words did come just time, in the great significance of Senator LaFollette’s speech. It was, indeed, a word in time. LaFollette was invited to deliver a speech on the iniquity of child labor, but he took his audience from a wider and deeper range. What is the use, indeed, of going to the Supreme Court and asking for the abolition of child labor, if you cannot deal adequately with the whole problem, if you subject the laws that are regulating the labor movement of the whole country to the action of a small group of judges bound to be controlled by the will of the people, when, as a matter of fact, five persons can decide the fate of the one hundred and ten million of us?

Simple words, they say;—words repeated thousands of times. But when Senator LaFollette uttered them, they passed through the minds of the delegates like lightning. It became clear, in a flash, to all that no matter that they might do, long as the U. S. Supreme Court retains its present power it is folly and mockery to speak of democracy, of government by the people, and to talk concerning progress in our social life in general and in the labor movement in particular.

Senator LaFollette has, in our opinion, pointed the right words, the words that can give this amendment a new life, a new meaning, and a new constitutionality. In other words, pass over the veto of the Court and enact it into final law. The question remains, What is to be done then? Whether this amendment to the constitution, which according to Congress, is the result of a long and laborious work, is to be rejected or is to be passed without any legal or constitutional, pass it over the veto of the Court and enact it into final law. The question remains, What is to be done then? Whether this amendment to the constitution, which according to Congress, is the result of a long and laborious work, is to be rejected or is to be passed without any legal or constitutional?
II.

It was finally decided that the cable should be sent to Lenin, but to leave to Frey and the Board the decision as to the time of sending it. All the members of the Board, including the writer of this article, were in favor of sending it. Everybody was interested in how to help the imprisoned Socialists in Russia. In this matter of fact, there were some members of the Board who believed that it was neither possible nor desirable to do anything good, but that it might even bring the interests of the imprisoned Socialists into conflict with the general decision, to leave to President Schlesinger the choice of the proper time for such a cablegram, satisfied all concerned.

As was stated in our former article, this meeting of the Board was distinguished by the absence of committeemen. It is safe, not a single committee appeared before the Board, except for a lot of communications and dispatches of a fairly important nature. The single exception was the dispatch of President Schlesinger to the Joint Board, which appeared in person before the Board. The committee of 1921 charged with the responsibility of the convention adopted the resolution it was made known in the entire press as an appeal, was not even heard in the convention. The Russian Government at least knew about this resolution even if the members of the Board were not aware that anyone was trying to find out what use would a cablegram, sent to Lenin now, be? It is not our purpose to go into the question of sending a cablegram against Russia in America, or to identify ourselves with any of the elements that would try to prevent the presentation of such a propose for motives that are entirely strange and alien to us.

There were others, however, who were of the opinion that since the convention decided that such a cablegram should be sent to the Russian Government that the General Executive Board was not in its right to dissemble its decision. Still others maintained that such a cablegram, sent to Lenin at present might, after all, be such a pressured and be widely published in the Russia press and have its effect upon the pending trial of the Socialists at Moscow.

The Supreme Court can be annulled by a vote of Congress. The Supreme Court ceases to be the all-powerful agency it is now. Then the Congress becomes the highest power in the land, and it is likely to believe that the U. S. Supreme Court will gracefully acquiesce in its own death, which can anyone believe that the great capital of the United States which is to the right of the U. S. Supreme Court is either right or infallible. It certainly is far from "applying the axe to the root." But his speech is significant because it had argued everybody to the understanding of this great evil in our political life. And once the conscience of the people is excited it is difficult for the government or the national authorities in miniature.

The moment the decisions of the Supreme Court can be annulled by a vote of Congress, the Supreme Court ceases to be the all-powerful agency it is now. Then the Congress becomes the highest power in the land, and it is likely to believe that the U. S. Supreme Court will gracefully acquiesce in its own death, which can anyone believe that the great capital of the United States which is to the right of the U. S. Supreme Court is either right or infallible. It certainly is far from "applying the axe to the root." But his speech is significant because it had argued everybody to the understanding of this great evil in our political life. And once the conscience of the people is excited it is difficult for the government or the national authorities in miniature.

The best index of the enormous influence of LaFollette's speech is, of course, the bitter attacks leveled by the entire capital of the United States, which has a great deal to lose if the influence of L., which received his speech with such enthusiasm. They can hardly forgive the convention the genuine ovation which they might, after all, be such a pressured and be widely published in the Russia press and have its effect upon the pending trial of the Socialists at Moscow.

It is this, indeed, nothing short of treason. And it is because of that that the present convention of the A. F. of L. appears to us truly great and epoch-making, and we are inclined to regard it as the beginning of a complete transformation in the workers' mode of thought and action in America.
British Labor’s Message to American Workers

Speech Delivered by the English Fraternal Delegate, Herbert Smith, to the Delegates of the A. F. of L. Convention on Monday, June 17, 1922

"We think America is the country that will lead the way in working class progress," was the message from British Labor to American Labor delivered by Fraternal Delegate Herbert Smith, who with E. J. Poulton delivered the message from Great Britain. Ernest Robinson represented Canada.

"This is labor," said Mr. Smith, "has since the notices of 1811, gone through one of the greatest crises in its history. To some extent this may also be true of American labor. Unemployment figures in America are bigger than those of Britain, although they are less in proportion to the total population than they are in Great Britain.

The peace upon the battlefield through the end of the greatest military struggle in history, brought no peace in industry. During the War it was believed that the comradeship of the brethren might be expressed in social life when the war came to an end. As both poor and peasant, artisan and artisan, bank and beer-maker went over the top to their deaths, it was observed that those who remained would be a new species of a social revolution and that would join assist in the reconstruction of the broken fabric of our national life.

As each such thing happened, British employers seemed to destroy brotherhood, and last year and the year before the British employers experienced in Great Britain in a much less degree before. Employers seemed to be almost all the way the pre-war privileges and those that had been secured during the war must be taken away. Their industry accompanied by a new spirit of a new form of industrial association which was that waged upon the miners of the great Union.

For 13 weeks this war was waged, gaining momentum in that it was course, aided directly by the coal owners. It was a Government war from the beginning, to an army, which was that waged upon the men of the workmen.

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Government had controlled the industry for four years for the purpose of more successfully and war against the enemy, but "labor" now is doing it exactly where the need for war organization passed away.

The miners put up a grand fight, but defeated in the end, because they were not strong enough, industrially or possibly, to assure the great objects they had in view, namely, a wage agreement which would provide as far as possible, uniform wages throughout the country, regardless of the particular revenue earning capacity of a mine or a district or a country; an agreement by which both wages and profits would be protected against the fluctuations in prices. The result was that both Labor and Capital.

This general strike was so far reaching in its nature and involved such a radical change in the structure of the industry, the fall out pressure, both on the part of the Government and the capitalists generally was broken, and the strike was defeated and defeated it was.

An honorable and just settlement, however, might have been arrived at earlier, had it not been for the fact that the Executive Committee of the Miners Federation, in its appeal to the miners were hampered and embarrassed by people of the Extreme Wing who had no connection with the middle class interests in trade unionism prior to the war.

What is true of miners is true to some extent of the other Unions. Circumstances have compelled the Trades Union Movement in Britain to accept for the time being, almost inevitable consequences of the Great War upheaval. Tremendous sacrifices have been made and much is still to come forth by our working people so since 1918, the movement has just been reached.

We have had our share of the fighting and of the excitement that the situation in the neighborhood of about two million pounds with their families, making about 80,000 of the total population of the country for the last two years. The Government is responsible for starting the markets to buy the unemployed by cutting down wages of the unemployed, stupidly believing that the workers were divided amongst those who are employed, the more quickly the wheels of industry would turn, and the wage workers would be brought into production. And little do we know that the British Government has been responsible for since the war, but it has insisted in it and it has been clearly encouraged and assisted by the Big Labor of Employers of Labor.

In 1921 the weaving in Great Britain lost in wages FIVE HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS, at the rate of ten million pounds reduction per week.

The Government said this was good; it would bring down the cost of living; it would cheapen the necessities of life.

My brothers, when the purchasing power of those who are engaged in work is reduced 50 or 60 per cent, it creates unemployment, because these men and their families cannot go to the markets to buy these goods. The less wages they earn, the less they buy, and the unemployed, ed Army is enslaved, day by day in this way.

The men will have been through the fires and the mills before they start the real work under the next generation, though full of ideas and enthusiasm, does not appear to be equipped to meet adversity and difficulty as do the older and more tried members of the Labor Movement. They get so easily disappointed. I suppose this is the same in America as it is in the old country. Most of the evils and much of the depression, however, is due to world civilization. As the United States, we are most sensitive to the influences that are prevailing in other countries.

We were more and more dependent upon the rest of the world as the years have gone on, and the great world upheaval must have its devastating effects on all countries, this seems to be the case in Great Britain and more acute effect on Great Britain than any other, with perhaps the exception of Russia, but in the latter case it was mostly political in origin.

It is being recognized, therefore, that in all the circumstances the British people must become more and more international in their outlook, as far as labor is concerned, and it is only natural that by language and by birth, they should look instinctively to America as a fitting place to join with them in such International Movement as will be of lasting benefit to all.

The ideal that the British labor movement is trying to make (and by the way, it is an ideal) is to secure opportunity, be within the practical realization of the International Mine Workers Federation (Administrators in America) that conditions of employment throughout industry shall, as far as practicable, be uniform for all employees in all countries. There is no reason why the conditions of work in one country, the only natural that by language and by birth, they should look instinctively to America as a fitting place to join with them in such International Movement as will be of lasting benefit to all.

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La Follette on the Supreme Court

From a Speech Delivered by the Wisconsin Senator at the A. F. of L. Convention on June 14th, 1922, Cincinnati, Ohio

A century and a half ago our forefathers submitted to the government, which they might set up, the whole continent of America, to be governmented by a constitution, framed, in which the will of the people, expressed through their duly elected representatives, would be the supreme law.

By a process of gradual encroachments, uncertain and timid at first, but growing in strength and power, the sovereignty has been wrested from the people and usurped by the courts.

Two things, however, cannot be, and will not be, taken away from the people by the courts. The first is the right to elect the Congress. Aye, even the Constitution of the United States is not what its plain terms declare, but what these nine men construe it to be.

In fact, five of these nine men are actually the supreme rulers, for a bare majority the court has repeatedly held unconstitutional the legislation of the people as declared by their representatives in Congress, and the Constitution to mean whatever suited their peculiar economic and political purposes.

If in the name of the Constitution to constitute the Supreme Court are placed in positions of power for life, not seven, but nine, men, but by Presidential appointment.

Ex-President Taft was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Thus a man was invested with the enormous prestige and influence of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by the mere action of a President who had been repudiated by the voters of the United States in his last election.

After they had studied the opinions, he said, his acts, his sympathies on public questions, he would not have dared to re-elect him President.

No one will contend that he could have been elected Chief Justice by vote of the people. And yet, Chief Justice Taft wrote the opinion that annulled the Child Labor Law, the opinion that caused the overthrow of the Child Labor Law in the Conronado Coal Company case.

Constitutional sovereignty of the Supreme Court, but in every way subordinate to it, is the array of might and money of the judges. Federal Judges are excellent and enlightened men, with a high sense of justice. But the judges of the Supreme Court are the judges of the Constitution in the Conronado Coal Company case.

From what source, it may be asked, have the Federal Judges derived the supreme power which they now so boldly assert? Not only was such power not given to the judiciary in any constitution, state or federal, but the Federal Constitution itself has been repudiated by the people of the United States.

The Federal Constitution as a whole has been elected by the people, and the Constitution to mean whatever suited their peculiar economic and political purposes.

The question is, what are we going to do about it? Because many states were without adequate child labor laws, as long as the child labor organizations had powerful interests in these states, which desired to exploit child labor, they could not be expected to try to resist the growth of state legislation, which became necessary because these states did not have adequate child labor laws. All of which, of course, is this subject under its admitted power to regulate commerce between the states, or other necessary means.

If child labor in any state lassened child labor in any other state, it would be, of course, an injury to the child labor movement.

But the child labor movement is absolutely necessary therefore to protect the child labor of the country, and to protect the consumer from becoming a partner with the employers of child labor through unwittingly purchasing the tainted products of child labor.

This is precisely the situation in this case, where the Supreme Court ruled, after a long and laborious process of investigation, that the United States had no power, under the Constitution, to enforce the child labor laws.

It was in recognition of this situation that the United States brought this case, calling upon the Supreme Court to enforce the child labor laws in the case of Child Labor Act passed by Congress in 1916 before an inferior Federal judge in North Carolina.

The case was brought before the Supreme Court on appeal of the United States and was decided in June 1918.

The opinion written by Mr. Justice Day for the five judges constituted the majority of the court, does not in form overrule any previous decisions, says:

"In our view the necessary effect of this Act is to place a prohibi- tion against the sale of goods produced by the state commerce of ordinary commercial commodities, to regulate the labor of children engaged in the manufacture of such goods, and to prevent the sale of the products of child labor in the state, if the compact states show a willingness to enact and enforce similar laws within their states."

Of course the very purpose of the legislation was to have the states enacting similar child labor laws. It was against overwork in mines and factories in states that refuse to pass child labor legislation.

In this case, however, the Supreme Court, in its opinion set forth the narrowest and most scientific definition of what is and is not a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

To amend the Constitution, so to provide

(4) That if the Supreme Court assumes to decide any law of Congress, it is the principle of judicial interpretation, and not the constitutional amendment, that constitutes the law.

Thereafter the law would remain in full force and effect precisely the same as though the court had never had the power to declare or hold unconstitutional.

Had such been the provision of the Constitution the action of the Congress would be of the first order of importance, and in the second time would have been effective, and we would have had an efficient child labor law. But as it is, the Federal Constitution has not been the Constitution it would have been had the court not had the power to declare or hold unconstitutional.

But it has the power to declare or hold unconstitutional.

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and the Constitution should be the supreme law of the land, and the Constitution should be the supreme law of the land, and the Constitution should be the supreme law of the land.
Education Comment and Notes

Opening of Unity House at Forest Park

Our Sacred Unity House is the "guide not only of the Saviors, but of the Heavens," as stated in the Union of New York, but of the entire International.

It is a permanent witness of the enterprise, and it is a saving grace to our members. The beauteous of the surrounding country and the magadherence of the workers to the same taste of what the workers and women of the country will have some day not only during summer months, but also throughout the year.

The opening of the Unity House last week was a glorious event in the history of our organization. Each summer it inspires us with new desire to strive for our emancipation, and to bring comfort and beauty to all workers.

At each opening of the Unity House hundreds of bright-eyed women and men enjoy their holiday and natural pleasures in this beautiful home. Although created originally for the leisure class, it has become the property of workingmen and workingwomen through their own unifying efforts. It has been built by "men and women from their own sweat and savings, as an example, of what can be done by the collective effort of the working class for itself. It shows that co-operative effort on the part of the workers is the solution to all labor problems.

Congratulations to the splendid group to whom we owe the existence of this summer home! May they continue their efforts on behalf of their brothers and sisters!

May other groups of workers follow in their steps until our country is filled with beautiful homes for workers! May they have these beautiful homes not only for play, but for all the joys of life.

Let us continue to educate our fellow-workers not only to want and to desire, but to know how to obtain and enjoy them.

Hike a Success Despite Rain

Students' Council Planning Excursion for July 9

Despite the unseasoned condition of the weather, a large number of our members met on Monday, June 19, ready for a day of fun outdoors. When a suggestion was made by one of the party to go for a hike, a large portion of the company pooled on account of the uncertainty of the weather it was overruled very promptly. However, as a fact, a number of them considered the weather so fine that they started right off to walk to the Ferry. Brother Dache went off with the bikers. The others kept in mind the beautiful paths up the Palisades and decided to preserve their energy for the steep climb they anticipated on joyfully.

When the entire party met at the foot of the Palisades they decided to hike for their health and remain there for a while, so that if the threatening rain came down they might at least be within their rights.

A little after lunch, however, the skies seemed to clear and the party, refreshed and merry, began their hike up the winding paths of the Palisades to the sea.

The sun still played hide and seek, and left the roads beautifully shaded.

New Educational Committee

At the last meeting of the General Executive Board, which took place at Cincinnati, a new Educational Committee was selected. It consists of officers who have proved their devotion to the organization through many years of hard work. There is no doubt that they will continue to exert their efforts on behalf of their fellow-workers, and will do all they can to make the educational work of the International a greater success than ever before.

May Familia M. Cohn remain, as before, Secretary of the Committee. The other new members who will supervise our educational activities are Brothers Feinberg, Lefkowitz, and Hodes and Halper.

We welcome them to their new duties and extend our best wishes for successful service.

TExAS FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE IN 2,000,000 BUSHEL WHEAT SALE

Farmers from twenty-one wheat-growing districts of the Panhandle State have formed the "Co-operative Wheat Association, Inc.," to sell co-operatively 2,000,000 bushels of their best hard wheat. The association is governed by directors, one being named from each state, and is following out the methods of co-operative marketing successfully employed in other Western States.

The Southwestern Wool and Mohair Growers Cooperative Association, which is in the same line of wool co-operatively last year, is planning to have an even larger product this year. It is stated that the association is assured from the fact that last year it was secured from the farmers from Idaho to Texas a pound more for their wool than they had been offered by private buyers and speculators.

Social and Economic History of the U. S.

By DR. H. J. CARMAN

Lesson VI.—Money-Ioyeurs, Banking and Banks, or The Evolution of the Problem of Money and Banking in the United States. (Continued)

1. President Andrew Jackson and his conflict with the bank monopoly.

(a) Andrew Jackson was born in a frontier cabin in 1787. He had little opportunity for education. He taught school and then studied law. He became a frontier judge. Noted as a great Indian fighter. Like other westerners, he was intensely individualistic, but very democratic. He hated privilege, monopoly and aristocracy. He especially distrusted eastern capitalists, particularly bankers.

(b) In 1828 Jackson was elected President of the United States.

(c) Shortly after Jackson's inauguration, Nicholas Biddle, with the aid of powerful politicians like Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, both of whom were sympathetic to "big business," sought to recharter the second United States Bank.

(d) Jackson was opposed to rechartering the bank. Called it a dangerous

(e) Biddle attempted to force through a law rechartering the bank.

2. Members of Congress had borrowed from the bank, hence Biddle felt he could control their votes.

3. Great newspaper editorials were substituted by Biddle.

4. Biddle maintained a vigorous lobby at Washington.

5. Biddle hired writers to publish pamphlets defending the bank. In other words, "handwringing" the people.

6. In August, 1832, just when southern and western farmers needed money to move their cotton and grain crops, Biddle curtailed or stopped loans of money.

7. Hard times resulted, produce retured, farmers were thrown out of employment; people were unable to pay their debts.

8. Tremendous popular opposition to Biddle.

(f) But Jackson remained firm.

1. Voted bills for rechartering bank.

2. Ordered that United States funds be no longer kept in the bank.

3. Jackson really feared that if bank was rechartered, a small group of bankers would obtain an even greater grip on the social, economic and political institutions of the country.

4. Although Jackson performed excellent work against the "moneyed interests," he and his associates failed to inaugurate a scientific United States Mint.

5. Following the defeat of Biddle and the "interests," a wild wave of speculation swept over the country. People wanted to get rich over night.

(a) Speculation in western lands.

(b) Pet money into internal improvement schemes, such as railroads, canals and highways.

(c) Obtained their money, not by honest work, but by borrowing it from state bankers in form of bank notes.

(d) State banks were very numerous and loaned paper money beyond their credit.

(e) Finally the United States Government ordered that all lands be paid for in hard money, but hard money was unattainable, and the Panic of 1837 resulted.

4. The Panic of 1837 destroyed the labor parties organized in the United States at that time; and also, for the time being, practically ruined the trade-union movement that had made considerable headway between 1825 and 1837.

BALTIMORE CO-OPERATORS PLAN

By the Cooperative Societies of Baltimore announce the opening of a co-operative camp for workers to be held in the famous Maryland Forest Reserve on the Patapsco River. The camp opened on June 1, and enables members of labor unions and their families to get a wholesome, inexpensive vacation. Provision is made for tents, canoes, and other conveniences at a total cost of $25 per week per person. The camp is especially equipped to accommodate children, so that the whole family can have a royal good time.

Co-operative plans— as in work and business.
With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Minutes of Meeting, June 13, 1922

Brother Berlin in Chair

Mr. August Gerber appeared before the Board, presenting credentials from the Labor Film Co., an organization composed of men employed in the various labor film organizations, among others some of the Local印刷工 Of the Joint Board.

As ... are ready to report on the two productions, by which the workers will have a chance to put their "Comments on the "Production" on the screen between the well- do class and the working class. As you will understand, these pictures will be shown.

Conrade Gerber therefore requested that we co-operate with them by an- nouncing that people will be able to see, and that they will have tickets for these productions on sale at our office.

In conclusion he stated that there are two productions in the making, that it is not possible for us to... at our picture of this nature, and will produce some pictures.

Upon this committee consisting of Elsingers, D'Magg, Genco, Brother Keller in conjunction with Brother Berlin, the joint committee of the Joint Board, were appointed to determine as to the full power, to act upon the re- quirements of the case.

Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, made an appeal to the delegates, in order to secure funds for the Jewish workers in Russia. He urged upon the delegates to send their contributions to the Committee which was appointed for that purpose at the last meeting.

Brother Hochman, Manager of the Independent Labor Film Co., said that an agreement was reached with the Fashion Bill Garment Co.

Negotiations are now going on with the New York Dress Company, against whom we are conducting a strike, and the prospects are that the New York Dress Company will give in to the Union demands.

As to Dukies and Block Company, Brother Hochman reported that according to information received, the firm has not enough machines for all the operators to be employed in the Marfell Mfg. Co., and therefore it will be impossible to place all the operators of Dukies and Block at work.

The Board of Directors, considering the state of affairs in the industry, decided to refer this case to the office, with the understanding that any time the firm increases its plant, the operators who are now losing their jobs should be taken back.

Brother Horwitz, Manager of the Association Department, reported that another experience happened to Brother Elliot, that is, that Brother Moskowitz, several weeks ago, at a certain food store, a certain department store, the clerks do not go on cases, in view of the fact that we are always the ones who are interested in adjusting cases, and if the clerks do not go out, the Association has nothing or very little to lose. At the same time, Brother Horwitz reported that the Association has not lived up to its

La Follette on Supreme Court

(Centred from Page 9)

... had been voted. This was necessary in order to prevent the President from using his veto to block all progress and make himself a dictator.

The Constitution did not give the courts a veto, but as I have shown, repeatedly refused to permit them even to participate in the exercise of the President's veto power. Never- theless, the courts have asserted not a veto power while laws were in the field, but a greater power to nullify laws after they have been enacted and by the process of so-called "interpretation to declare the public policy. They thus substitute their own idea what the land.

We are confronted with a situation in which we must make a choice that will determine the destiny of this na- tion in all the generations to come. This choice is simple and sad. Will the people rule through their elected representatives or shall they be ruled by a judicial oligarchy? That is the decision we move forward in our development as a nation, carrying out the will of the people as expressed by their ballot, or shall all progress be checked by the arbitrary dictates of five judges until the situation becomes so desperate that it can no longer be endured?

I have no doubt what the choice of the American people will be when this issue is submitted for their decision. The American nation was founded upon the immortal principle that the will of the people shall be the law of the land. The courts have forgotten, but the people have not. When they have an opportunity they will overwhelmingly declare that they will no longer stand for all the wheels of progress being blocked by the arbit- rary dictates of a majority of nine judges, but that a way shall be opened wherein the nation may move forward in peace, in harmony and in order to achieve the great ideals of freedom, prosperity and happiness enshrined in the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of the Constitution of the United States.

STUDENTS OF UNITY CEN- TERS AND WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WHO HAVE CHANGED their ADDRESS are REQUESTED TO SEND New ADDRESSES TO OFFICE, UNI- TIONAL DEPARTMENT.

UN for NATURE, the beauties of which abound at UNITY HOUSE, the Workers' Vacation Resort.

for INDOORS, which means Dances, Socials, Masquerades and heaps upon heaps of wholesome fun.

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New York Office:
16 WEST 21st STREET
The shop of Beryl Brothers, which was at one time considered one of the largest in the industry, employing between 36 and 40 cutters. Until about the general strike of 1916 this firm was considered one of our "bad" shops, as the people were underorganized and worked for very small wages. After the general strike of 1916, when Silver Brothers became a member of the Association, the Waist and Dress Division of our local started the organization of the cutters in this shop until conditions in the shop reached a first rate union standard. The rest of the workers in the shop, the operators, finishers, pressers, etc., were never fully organized, but that did not prevent the cutters from adhering strictly to union conditions.

These cutters are used to working between 44 and 48 weeks a year, losing very little time, until about a year ago or more, when a noticeable change took place. The firm began to decrease its cutting department between 36 and 40 cutters. Not only about only 14 men remained, and even these men worked part time only.

The firm requested a reorganization from the Union, giving for its reason a lack of work. The reorganization requested by the firm was that instead of the 14 men employed by the firm, only three had to work.

The office had a very hard task on its hands, but after a conference between the firm and brothers Dubinsky and Thenker, an agreement was reached whereby the firm is to employ seven instead of the three cutters, as proposed. It is hoped that the agreement reached will now improve the shop and that the firm, instead of diminishing its cutting force, will take on additional workers.