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.
Morrison Hillquit Among Lawyers Invited to Plan Legal Battle—
Max Amund Defends Free Immigration.

The reactionary decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as evidenced recently in the Child Labor and the Coronado Coal cases, 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 others with a readiness to wage a determined struggle against the reaction of the Supreme Court. It means 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 at its recent meeting, prepared that the convention invite Morrison Hillquit of New York as one of the lawyers of the Federation to wage the fight against the Supreme Court. Schlesinger's proposal was supported by President Hillquit, and the convention 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 doubtless a very important step in 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 adhere 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 the recommendation. This report was bitterly fought and contested by the delegates of all the

Philadelphia Unity House

Open Last Sunday

On Sunday evening, June 18, the Unity House of the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Union, at Ovieve, Pa., was opened.

Local 15, of Philadelphia, has passed through very stirring times in the past year. It has carried on a bitter struggle for the employers' forces, for twenty-six weeks, a strike which would have shattered any other organization except as a whole the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Union. The members of Local 22 will elect a Select Jury, in good order and as a result they retained their Union and all those institutions of the Union which they have built up in the past.

The Unity House at Ovieve is one of the pet institutions of Local 15, and when last Sunday the members of the local and their friends came together, feeling that the terrible conflict of last year did not rob them of this beautiful vacation house, their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

"It was thoughts and ideals that were the topic of almost all the speeches delivered by the guests invited to the opening of the Ovieve House, Secretary Barrow, on his way from Cincinnati to New York from the meeting of the General Executive Board, stopped over at Philadelphia and greeted the guests of the evening and the interested in the plans of the Union, invited them to the opening celebration which gave it an appearance of a convention in the future. The Unity House Committee, which is taking charge of the management of the House for the Joint Board, the Committee consists of delegates from the Joint Board,

The elections will begin next Thursday at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will go on all day in the six day voting. Polling booths have been established at the following places: Main Office of the Union, 14 West 25th Street.

Downtown Office, 129 Spring St.

Brooklyn Office, 54 Manhattan Ave.

Brownsville Office, 229 Sackman Stages.

Harlem Office, 165 East 125th St.

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

OFFICERS’ ELECTIONS

in Local No. 22

Next Thursday, June 29, the elections.

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Downtown Office, 129 Spring St.

Brooklyn Office, 54 Manhattan Ave.

Brownsville Office, 229 Sackman Stages.

Harlem Office, 165 East 125th St.

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

For Executive Board Members

Isadore

Ida Feldman

Eichenbaum

Meyer Fire

Samuel Chaufey

Max Amdur

Bernett Dorfman

Bertha Caplin

Simon A. Parker

Benjamin Katz

Joseph M. Weinberg

Julius Lobковitz

Max Weinberg

Abraham Lopin

Harry Weissman

Geo. Rabinowitz

Philip Wiener

May Dorsen

Yetta Wiener

Peter Rutenberg

Irving Weinberg

women as heretofore. Brother Mac- hof is the secretary of the Unity House Committee and the other members are: Peter Rutenberg, Bella Winklin, Nathan Binst. Angel Hirsch, Celia Chemowicz, Ida Shapiro, M. Grief and N. Japson.

The opening of the Unity House has become a real holiday feature among our workingmen. All the local organizations, the Joint Board, the Trades and Labor Council of Philadelphia, are holding a grand opening celebration which gives the appearance of a convention in the future. The Unity House Committee, which is taking charge of the management of the House for the December 1st, has made a grand opening celebration which marked the beginning of the 1922 season went off without a hitch and to the satisfaction of all present.

As is well known, the Unity House formerly belonged to Local No. 25. The Unity House Committee was being elected by this local.

The official opening took place on Saturday night in the form of a concert in which Miss Sophie Radina, dramatic soprano, and Frances Gad- dental, a talented violinist, participated. One of the triumphs of the evening was the lack of speeches, an innovation which the Unity House Committee, with the exception of a few remarks made by Sister Bessie Winklin, who was the chairwoman of the evening.

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Forest Park Unity House

Opened Last Sunday

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ARGUED, INSISTED, THREATENED AND SENT ANGRY MESSAGES TO THEIR NEWSPAPERS IN AMERICA, ENGLAND, FRANCE AND OTHER COUNTRIES. THE MINISTER GAVE SOME FRIENDLY SUGGESTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS AT THE PERIOD OF THE BATTLE ON THE VEZZASSEYAN CONFERENCE, OR IN ALL RECENT DEBATES.

OPINION OF THE WEEK

DESPITE THE BLOWE'S MOVEMENT SHELTERED OR TANGENTED, THE ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE LABOR, NOW IN SESSION IN CINCINNATI, WILL NOT MAKE ANY APPEARANCE FROM ITS TRADITIONAL POLICIES. ALTHOUGH THE APPEARANCE OF THE CONFERENCE IS RECOGNIZED AS THE SECOND WEEK OF THE NEXT SESSION, IT APPEARS TO BE FAIRLY CERTAIN AT THIS WRITING THAT THE ADMINISTRATION AS WELL AS THE LABOR MOVEMENT WILL USE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TOUCH UP THEIR OWN RANKS AND TO DETERMINE TO WHICH COUNTRY THE CONFERENCE IS MOST SECRET.

One of the big issues before the convention has been brought about by the long list of anti-union decisions handed down by the courts, chief among which is the one handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States. These decisions have been vehemently denounced. Chief Justice Taft has been bitterly assailed. Senator Loeb, however, has submitted the situation that he will appeal to the Supreme Court. The ruling of the Supreme Court has been recognized by all the labor lawyers who are appointed for life by the President. "The time has come," he declared, "when we must put the axe to the root of this monstrous growth, which is only the first step in the process that will have to be repeated time after time and re-awarding its friends. As the proceedings continue, a resolution in favor of the One Big Union was introduced and overwhelmingly defeated. Another resolution, a sort of veiled and timid demand for One Big Union, urging the substitution of one national union for all the rival unions, was also defeated. The introduction of immigration stands as the fixed policy of the Federation over the protests of the delegates of the International Women's Garment Workers' Union in New York City; the Executive Committee of the Federation 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, clashing the wages, first of the maintenance of way men, next of the passengers, and third of the clerks and station employees. Altogether the Board adopted over a million railroad workers of about $800 million a year. The labor members on the Board vigorously protested against the decisions, and were consequently accused by the majority of "outrageous" by the people that have concentrated and blossomed into industrial anarchy in Russia." They were also charged with using "incendiary arguments" at the hearings and with "an unprejudiced attempt to strike against the policies of the Board. What all this amounts to is the collapse of the arbitration machinery to settle industrial controversies in the railroad industries, the military" is called "the "imperial" Government bodies to function in times of stress.

Some two weeks ago the representatives of the various railroad unions met in Washington under the auspices of the Federal government. As 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 nation-wide strike was certain if the workers voted to reject the wage reduction ordered to become effective on July 1. The Board, however, was associated in the railroad corporation, 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 violation of the decision.

One of the most significant developments in the situation is the conference between the railroad unions affected by the Board's decisions and the United Mine Workers. President John L. Lewis, of the Miners' Union, truly declares 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 $800,000,000 in wages in question," Lewis said. "There are 1,600,000 members or more who have no alternative but strike."

The decision of the Board on the railroad workers, the Big Brotherhoods which are not affected by the Board's decisions, and some of the organizations which have contracts with the companies, do not plan to join in a common front. If a railroad strike is called, the corporation, 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 violation of the decision.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

ON JUNE 15TH THE DECREASED GENEVA CONFERENCE MINUS THE STATEMENTS WERE RESURGENCE AT THE HAGUE. NOT ONLY THE ONLY STATEMENTS OF SOME THIRTY NATIONALITIES HAVE GATHERED TO COPENHAGEN THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM. BUT ACTUAL DEBATES HAVE GONE ON UNDER THE TUTELAGE OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE. THE FIRST SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD AT THE PONTIFFICAL UNIVERSITY AND WANTED BY 1000 MEN FROM THE RUSSIAN PROVINCES, MEN WHO REGULARIZED, BY SAYING "NOT ALL RURAL VILLAGERS OF RUSSIA.

A WEEK's STRUGGLE IN MEXICO

THE potentates of the Mexican Government have been in a state of high anxiety and doctrine and,striking of a brand new company "to improve the undeveloped 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 in Government circles of American recognition of the Mexican Government.

ANTI-SEMIMUT AND HIGHER EDUCATION

THE trend of thought, which is generally recognized as conservative and of ignorance and bigotry stands now exploded. Anti-semitism can no longer be identified with the Ku Klux Klan or the gross ignorance of Henry Ford, and it is not sponsored in the American institutions of higher learning. Columbia University has had for last the year effective regulations barring the admission of Jewish students. Harvard University has recently announced a "selective" measures. And other universities are slowly falling into line.

The highly educated universities administration and the like. It is a simple method, borrowed from the Ku Klux Klan, of "solving" the Jewish problem in this country. President Lowell, of Harvard University, explains, "It is not because we want to stop the Jews, but because we want the students to pass 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 "free" learning. It evoked a student protest. The Intercollegiate Students' Union introduced a resolution to the A. F. of L. Convention in Cincinnati condemning these anti-semitic restrictive measures.

IRELAND—A COUNTRY WITH A CONSTITUTION

IRELAND'S centuries of struggle the Irish nation has won its independence, but the Irish constitution has been the same as that of the British Crown. That it has been the Irish Constitution, approved by both the British Government and representatives of the Irish Free State, was submitted to the people in two referendums of which they are now electing representatives to the Irish Parliament. The new constitution contains seventy-nine articles and is considered an undated and radical document. It is a complete departure from the old power of court-martial and extends to Parliament control over the armed forces. It exempts the Free State from active participation in war without the consent of the Senate. It is a law that the Irish Parliament is given the Irish Supreme Court the fullest powers, stipulating, however, for the right of citizens to appeal to the King. The Parliament is to be called the Irish Parliament, and the member of the Parliament to subscribe faith and allegiance to the constitution and to swear to be faithful to the King.

The Irish Linen Corporation: 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 MEXICO

MEXICO constitutes one of the ever present problems of American imperialism. A few days ago the newspapers announced that a new oil company, the "Petro-Mexican Company," was to be organized in Mexico to buy up the interests of a new company "to improve the undeveloped property" of Mexico. They make it also clear that they will not allow themselves to be too heavily taxed by the Mexican Government.

Many of the oil interests sponsoring this plan are the Standard Oil Company, the Sinclair Oil Corporation, the Atlantic Refining Company, etc.
A Week at Cincinnati

(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 necessary to the preliminary organization of the convention and of waiting for the reports of the committees.

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

The widely belabored Farmer 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 shops of all affiliated unions into one shop in the federation to concisely raise the purchasing power of the labor movement and publicize union products.

Not even a fight was staged for these "spare heads" of the consolidation, merely a boring process, nor was there any of the vigorous comment from the floor as evidenced in former years by delegates who needed no urging from Mason or any secret seat 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 and the visits, the remarkable eloquence with which the unification of power by the courts has been denounced and sugetions heaped on labor, that this is actually a political body rather than labor's. But men or women who represent 2,000,000 sweating, toiling workers, many of whom are living and working 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 neighborhoods.

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 Lads' 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 best to approach the labor movement at large to help finance these desperate struggles involving nearly 500,000 workers.

One basic fact that cannot be overlooked is that the criticism the International had made to the steel strikers in 1919 and its stability at the present time is in contrast to so many other labor unions. The leaders of the other groups in the convention are counting on the model method of the financial aid of the lad's garment workers but they are giving the greatest attention to the demand for suggestions on how to counteract the adverse effect of the Supreme Court's decision, how to rally the great mass of working class spirit among the great masses of Jewish and Italian workers in the needle industries.

Only in one particular does the International appear to have improved 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 1922 did with the object to secure readmission among the 3 per cent restriction now in effect and the admittance of relatives of all who have 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," veterans of the struggle, and of their internationals are on the increase. The national majority of them are elderly, the old age of Gompers and John B. Lennon, former treasurer of the federation who is in attendance as a delegate free (Physician, Ill., being most manifest. There are a number of grunts and little detail work for the committees but they are inconsiderable except for a few exceptions like Matthew Woll and John P. Perry.

Almost four out of five of the delegates are grizzled veterans and while the number of big men physically is not remarkable, the rugged strength which characterized them in their youth has given way to the portliness and corpulence of advancing years. It is even seen men take the floor, which is but a token of their vigor as spokesmen for their special groups is still evident despite their years.

Once in a while Max S. Hayne, of Cleveland, shows some of his former fire in debate but he is the exception. The "old pop" is still in evidence. What this newer codependes upon the individual viewpoint. Those who hang around the fringe of the labor movement telling it what to do will chorus at once; that this show's stagnation.

Others, not quite so cock sure, may welcome the passing of the verbal fireworks if it indicates that some practical measures are being devised in consequence to help the rank and file carry o: their 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.

DISSMmakers, 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, I. L. G. W. U.,
I. Schoenholtz,
Secretary.

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

NEW YORK AGENCY OF THE
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL REDUCE
231 EAST 144TH ST., NEW YORK
Building of the Local 48 of Int. Ladies' Garment Workers Union
Transmission of money on all parts of the world at most convenient rates. Buying and selling of Foreign, and Foreign Currency. Free service of information on immigration law.

THE AGENCY IS OPEN UNTIL 7 P.M.

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Houston Street and Second Avenue
Beginning MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1922
UPTON SINCLAIR'S
"THE JUNGLE"
Also a LABOR FILM REVIEW, SHOWING MANY ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR WORLD AND THEIR LEADERS
EUGENE V. DEBS Among His Comrades
Historic Spectacle: Julius Caesar and Other Attractions
Three Hours of Entertainment and Education WORKERS! COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS
Auspices LABOR FILM SERVICE

INJUSTICE A Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 15 West 16th St., New York. Phone, Miller 2521. R. B. SCHLESINGER, President; S. YANSOFKY, Editor; A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer; ARTHUR WICKMAN, Business Manager; MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.
Vol: IV, No. 26
Friday, June 23, 1922

A Letter from England

The Reparations Question

The decision of the international bankers, who met in Paris last week, to be hard and unrelenting about the reparations imposed on Germany, was met in London with the same resoluteness. The pageantry of London, always so full of color and life, was subdued by the serious mood of the moment. The newspapers carried photographs of the officials of the Bank of England, with their somber and earnest expressions, as they debated the problem of how to enforce the repayment of German reparations. The Foreign Office was also involved in the discussions, with its experts working overtime to develop strategies for obtaining the fullest possible satisfaction of the claims of the Allies.

Mr. Lloyd George’s rather lame defense of Versailles, when challenged by Mr. Clynes in Parliament, on Friday, before the adjournment last week, was based more on a side-attack upon Germany, when he concluded, than on a case from Versailles he blamed for the failure of the Treaty. These mutual recriminations carry us no farther towards the reconstruction of Europe. The new spirit that is demonstrated in his speech yesterday at the Co-operative Congress, what is true of Germany and France, is true of our indebtedness to America. Each must be discharged by goods, each, if so desired; block the economic restoration of Europe, block all goods. Mr. Clynes admired the political condition that would be quite clear to an African: there is no good and no use so accustomed to the barter of goods.

The Political Situation

There seems a prospect of the conclusion of the engineers’ lock-out, but only because the weakness of the Trades Unions at this time of trade depression makes them resistant to the unfair terms of the employers. The possible conference of the Amalgamated Engineering Union at York decided to submit the employers’ terms to the trouble of the men, the result of which will be known next week, and, if it is expected, will be favorable to a resumption of work only because the employers have been out three weeks and is only ending now because children are starving, means industrial peace.

Industrial peace was secured a year ago when the miners were also out, and cost the country a lot of money because they could not look after their own business. The government’s memorandum of May 11 (submitted to the Genoa Conference) must be given weight, and the declaration that before restoration of Germany can be effective the present Soviet regime must be radically changed. There is no harm, of course, in this setting forth of the insurmountable policy of the French Government, unless Great Britain again allows France to persuade the more reasonable attitude of every other nation in Europe, when The Hague Conference did it.

The Only Reasonable Policy

Here and there a gleam of reasonableness shone through this tangle of hatreds. Mr. H. Baillie-Weaver, at the Whitstable Theosophic Congress, put his finger on the right kind of solution when he proposed a consil- latory attitude towards France—short, that we should go to her and say that because we love her we are required to forget her own war debt claims, if in return she will consent to a reasonable indemnity claim upon Germany. This is an utterly plausible, and the last Christian for that, for its whole spirit is based upon the spirit of the quaker “official” which has just gone forth from the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, London, 24th since the first was opened in 1657, which declares that there are only two ways before us—of death and the way of life. "Man’s boasted civilization will destroy him," the message continues, "unless he takes the way of life in time. If, fearing to lose his goods, he turns his inventive skill to guns and poison gas, he will assuredly perish."
Adventures in Switzerland

By Dr. George M. Price


INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE

It was with great doubt and some uncertainty that I first heard of the building of the International Labor Bureau situated in the midst of a pleasant part of Geneva, the home of Henry Leman on the outskirts of Geneva. As an organization created and established by the Conference on Labor Conditions, the I. L. B. is officially unacquainted by the workers, and it was in some doubt as to whether my credentials from the United States Labor Department would be recognized. However, my doubts were dispelled, after my first interview with the president of the organization, Dr. Monnier, formerly the chief of our Bureau of Labor Statistics, and now head of the I. L. B. Dr. Moneur 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 laws.

Shortly after my arrival I met Albert Thomas, the director of the I. L. B., who had just held the first Geneva conference. Thomas is wholly unacquainted in the I. L. B. and dreams of its more missionary work in the future. He expressed his keen regret that the U. S. is not a part of the Bureau and that Russia is still outside.

Mr. Thoman in discussing the Geneva conference was disappointed that labor matters were not discussed there, and that so little attention was given 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 any other international organization in that its task was clear and definite; with functions clearly defined by the terms of the treaty, particularly were entrusted to it by part 13 of the treaty, the first was the establishment in every country of human conditions of labor, and the second was the establishment of a clearing house on labor, and labor topics of the whole world.

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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 as delegate 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 of the 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 committee to discuss the conditions existing from this point on the labor movement, President Schlesinger was appointed as one of the three members. Although that committee decided to invite several prominent lawyers to tackle the great problem of curbing the autocracy of the U. S. Supreme Court with reference to labor movements, President Schlesinger thought that Morris Hillquit be invited as one of these lawyers, Hillquit acquiesced in it as if it were a matter of fact proposition that Hillquit, the Socialist and the chairman of the Socialists in it at 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 desire to appreciate for himself this tremendous change which would have been unthinkable only a few years ago.

The fact that we want to be misunderstood as implying that Socialism has "captured" the A. F. of L. It is still a very, very long way to that. We know, however, that no one will entertain the idea of Schlesinger's prominence as a delegate in any 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 has not 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, his attitude toward the convention of the International of which he is a member, Schlesinger's delegation is strongly for it, and a few days ago President Schlesinger has stated his point of view in unimixed terms before the convention was invited to make its decision. President Schlesinger has by no means been converted to the idea that the attitude of President Hillquit toward the International of which we are 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. And we are happy to announce that, notwithstanding all, our delegation is strongly for it, and a few days ago President Schlesinger has stated his point of view in unimixed terms before the convention was invited to make its decision. President Schlesinger has by no means been converted to the idea that the attitude of President Hillquit toward the International of which we are the right one.

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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 its history?

It is not, however, our International alone that may feel true gratitude. The crystallization of the A. F. of L., the development of the labor movement, the Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Labor is a movement of all of the workers, of the unions, of the people, and it is a fact that our movement has always been an affair of the entire "immigrant" labor movement. This event means nothing less than that our labor movement has become a self-sustained center of movement toward better conditions. We have ceased to be "foreigners," strangers, hardly tolerated, and no one can amount of suspicion and not permitted to play any part in the labor movement as it begins a new epoch in the labor movement of America, a movement that, as we hope, will last for many years to come, not for 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. We have always been afraid that the A. F. of L., as the convention in Chicago shows, is as much in favor of the compromise as the Socialist movement, as the convention in Chicago shows, is as much in favor of the compromise as the Socialist movement.

Of course, in conformity with tradition, old slogans and the rather grudging "respect and trust" which, as we have said, we 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 sentiment of respect and trust 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 of our own is over, we shall discuss its decisions and activities in these columns in due time. Our purpose now is to make evident the significance of the present convention, a convention international, which only a short while ago was treated as the "infant terrible" of the movement.

The convention, towards President Schlesinger, and the invitation to Morris Hillquit to act as one of the lawyers on the Supreme Court question, stamps Hillquit as the representative of our movement and views him as less than his personal momentous interest and bias than the welfare of the entire labor movement.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Life is, indeed, a great miracle worker. Who would have thought, for instance, that our conservative, patriotic labor movement would become, overnight, so revolutionary that it would accept, not only the principle of the sanctum 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, or the Supreme Court shall remain with its powers and autonomy, unimpaired, which would mean nothing else but the death of the labor movement.

The step-by-step advocates of yesterday, those who spoke of reform, who held that the U. S. Supreme Court was a sudden, become fierce revolutionists, and are talking today of applying the "axe 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 the most intense feeling 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 a clear expression. It was 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 changed his topic from a wider and deeper range. He decided that the use, indeed, of general words only are not enough and introduced a resolution, precisely the resolution that Senator LaFollette's speech expressed. The U. S. Supreme Court that can destroy with one stroke of the pen all and everything that Congress might enact into law! Moreover, this court is not only not an organ of the people, but it is 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, aren't they?—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 what they might do, in the long run they can never be expressed through the people's representatives, and as 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, not pointed the right words, but they have been expressed through the minds of the delegates like lightning. It became clear, in a flash, to all that no matter what they might do, in the long run they can never be expressed through the people's representatives, and as 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.
It was finally decided that the cable should be sent to Lenin, but to leave it to France to take the next step. This was in agreement with the decision of the Board. All the members of the Board, including the writer of the cable, have now arrived in Paris. Everybody was interested in how to help the imprisoned Socialists in Russia. There was no point in a matter of fact, there were some members of the Board who believed that this was a matter of the greatest importance, but that it would not be good for the interests of the imprisoned Socialists. The Board therefore decided to leave President Schlesinger the donation of the proper amount of a similar cable. Sallied all concerned.

As was stated in our former article, this meeting of the Board was distinguished by the absence of committees. To be sure, not a single committee appeared before the Board, except for a lot of communications and the Board of the American branch of the Party. The President, Mr. John Boyer, who appeared in person before the Board. The committee of the Executive Board then rose and requested that the International help in organizing the workers' general strike. The course of the local organization of the million dollar movement in Cincinnati cannot be complained of lack of assistance by the International. It is obvious that the local organization of the million dollar movement in Cincinnati has been performed with larger local organization. Secondly, the committee invited the G. E. R. to the meeting and the Board received with great that a special effort must be made to retain whatever there is and not to throw away any part of the local organization. At present, however, the need in Cincinnati is great. It is obvious that a special effort must be made to retain whatever there is and not to throw away any part of the local organization.

Will Young Allister McCormick Be Really Lucky if Miss Baker Keeps on Changing Her Mind and Never Does Marry Him?

“THERE TIMES “E? WAITING AT THE CHURCH” ONLY IN NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK AMERICAN
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. L. Poston delivered the address from Britain. Ernest Robinson represented Canada.

"This is labor," said Mr. Smith, "has since the revolution of 1917, 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 and the end of the greatest military struggle in history brought an armistice in industry. During the War it was believed that the comradeship of the trenches would be preserved in social life when the war came to an end. As both poor and peasant, artisan and artisan, worker and beamer-walker went over the top to their death, it was observed that those who remained behind were more of a new spirit of comradeship, and would jointly assist in the reconstruction of the broken fabric of our national life.

Another such thing happened. Business seemed to destroy brotherhood, and last year and the year before business seemed to be experienced in Great Britain than in any other country. Employers seemed to think they could regain control of the pre-war privileges and those that had been secured during the war must be taken away. They issued an order, and only recently commenced to challenge the important trade unions in the country. The challenge was accepted and many a bitter fight followed, the longest and bitterest of which was that waged upon the miners of Great Britain.

For 13 weeks this war was waged, against control, against monopoly, no course, aided directly by the coal owners. But it was a Government war from the beginning to end, arising from their desire to make up any further Government responsibility for carrying on the industry. The

Government had controlled the industry for four years for the purpose of making successfully war against the enemy, but latterly it turned its attention entirely away from the need for war organization passed away.

The miners put up a grand fight, but they were defeated, because they were not strong enough, not industrially or possibly, to secure the great objects they had in view, namely, a wages agreement which would provide as far as possible, uniform wages throughout the country, regardless of the different economic earning capacity of a mine or a district or a country; an agreement by which both wages and profits were put on a proper and fixed proportions as between labor and capital.

This was a war so far reaching in its nature and involved such a radical change in the structure of the industry that the full effect, both on the part of the Government and the capitalists generally was only realized after the defeat, and defeated it was.

An honorable and just settlement, however, might have been arrived at earlier, but had it not been for the fact that the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation, in its capacity as umpire, was hapless and embarrassed by people of the extreme wing who had no identity with or acquaintance with 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 the fact that the union is an indispensable consequence of the Government. Tremendous sacrifices have been made and much anxiety endured by our working people since 1918, and not too long ago just been reached. We have had our way of life disturbed, our neighborhood of about two million with our families, making about one-third of the total population of the country for the last two years. The Government is responsible for starting a movement to buy the unemployed by cutting down wages of the unemployed, stupidity believing that the trade unions would be disposed amongst those who are employed, the more quickly the wheels of industry would turn, and the same workers would be brought into production. The Government, in fact, fallacy that the British Government has been responsible for this war, but it has persisted in it and it has been clearly encouraged and assisted by the Big Employers of Labor.

In 1921 the workers in Great Britain lost in wages FIVE HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS, that is, 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 chronize the necessities of life.

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

The men will have been through the fires and the mills are being flicked and the laborers will hardly be able to bear the young generation, though full of ideas and enthusiasm, does not appear to be fitted to meet adversity and difficulty as do the older and more tried members of the Labor Movement. They get so easily disappoint- ed. 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 conditions. But we who live in America, 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 went on. The British workers the great world upheaval must have its devastating effects on this country, especially with eight of the great 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 if in these circumstances the British people must become more and more international in their outlook, as far as the laborer is concerned, it is only natural that by language and by birth, they should look instinctively to the Great Britain in which they were born to join in them in such International Movement as will be of lasting bene- fit to all.

The ideal that the British labor movement is trying to make (and by the way it is an ideal that we, too, should hope for, be within the practical realization of the International Mine Workers Federation) that conditions of employment throughout industry shall, as far as practicable, be the same in all coun- tries. There is no reason why conditions in this world should not be a uniform as well as a social. There should be no reason why a worker in the one country differs from the other country. A standard subsistence in the one country. Minimum wages should be universal and equalized in all countries, by which I mean, in countries where indus- trialism has become highly developed.

If nature has been more bountiful in one country than another, then the inhabitants of the poor countries should have the same experience to the full, nature's gift, by having to work less hard and less long than workers in the countries where nature is less favorable.

We think that America is the coun- try that we shall have to examine, to make sure in the class progress. She has the natural gifts. She has the land. She has a more intelligent people than the children of the earth, and the parents have the right, they can utilize those wonderful gifts to such an extent as will provide a "I.B.A. CON LIGHT" which will be readily followed by the workers in other parts of the world.

In Europe many countries have received the police, but not politically and politically they may have set, but there is no reason why their workmen should not take the same view of the world, and, because of the more vigorous developments of newer and newer areas, the American Labor Movement, I like America itself, can be great and vast but it will not be so great as to neg- lect to perform its part in the Great World Effort to bring happiness to humanity.

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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 won their freedom. They might well ask whether upon this continent a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, in which the will of the people, expressed through their duly elected representatives, is given effect. By a process of gradual encroachments, uncertain and timid at first, but steadily gaining momentum, the sovereignty has been wrested from the people and usurped by the courts. That sovereignty, if it is to be preserved, can only be in the people by Congress and the courts. Aye, even the Constitution of the United States is not what its plain terms declare, but what those nine men construe it to be.

In fact, five of those nine men are actually the supreme rulers, for by a bare majority the court has repeated, virtually without variation, the decision of the Constitution to mean whatever it suited their peculiar economic and political interests to mean. Let it ever be in the Constitution we constitute the Supreme Court are placed in positions of power for life, not by the people, but by Presidential appointment.

Ex-President Taft was made Chief Justice by President McKinley.

Thus a man was invested with the enormous prestige and influence of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by the Presidential formula. He was then in his first term as a Senator, and with his appointment he was repudiated by the voters of the United States, as he proved later. After he had studied the law, the meaning of its acts, his sympathies on public questions, he was found to be four judges short, and he was re-elected 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. So the Fourt, in the opinion in the Corzinn Coal Company case.

If the supreme power of the Supreme Court, but in every way subordinate to it, is the array of more than 1,000,000 state and federal judges are excellent and enlightened men, with a high sense of justice, in the office of Judge Anderson of Indiana, and Judge Brandeis of Massachusetts, and Judge Leventritt of West Virginia, and in my opinion there are many others who are not the petty tyrants and abrogators of public opinion, from which 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, legislative body, the Constitution does not in the literal sense of the words, give to a judge power to construe a statute, nor to any judge or state or federal judge, even in the judiciary, the irresponsibly working body like gravity; by day and by night, gaining a little this year and gaining a little and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until a legal and constitutional whole.

This, it may be remarked, is exactly what the Supreme Court did the other day in the Corzinn case, that is, with the United Mine Workers, but laid down a line of policy which will in many states be binding for a long time and many state courts to limit, if not to destroy, not only trade unions but the rights of the employees who are concerned in bitter controversies against the powers of the established wealth.

Until recent years the Supreme Court ventured to assert this great power to override the acts of Congress by a majority of five to Four at widely separated intervals of time. Thus the Court in the majority of the Supreme Court on May 15 last, in what is commonly known as the Corzinn Case, one of the latest manifestations of the usurpation of power by the Court.

Assuredly it is not necessary in this presence to discuss the evils of the Child Labor Law. The conscience of the people of this country has been aroused upon that subject. The public fear the harmful results of pressing children of tender years into the service of the mines and factories, and the scientific knowledge of the race deterioration that results from depriving children of the opportunity to grow and develop under normal conditions.

The question here is not whether the people wanted the Child Labor Law. That they demanded it, that Congress enacted it in response to enlightened public opinion, is certain. When I first came to the Senate, in the convention of the United States was the foremost subject of interest and discussion in our country. And yet, until ten years later, however, was that it was a Child Labor Law. I do not know what the vote on the bill was finally taken there were 397 to 46 in favor of the House and 32 to 12 in the Senate.

Back of this vote was the enor- mous pressure of public opinion, a tremendous expenditure of energy and effort. In addition to the mighty powers of the American Federation of Labor and labor organizations generally, the women's organizations of the country, and the work of the United States Bureau of Labor and labor organizations generally, the women's organizations of the country, and the work of the United States Bureau of Labor, have worked unceasingly, unitedly, disinterestedly. The women's clubs, the Consumers' League, the Women's Trade Union League, the Federal Children's Bureau were powerful factors in securing the enactment of the Child Labor Law.

The decision of the Supreme Court has laid aside and nullified that law. The question is, what are we going to do about it? Because many states were without adequate child labor laws and the children were working in industries, there was a powerful interest in those states which desired to exploit child labor, and the question whether there should be state legislation, it became necessary for the federal government to undertake the solution of this subject under its admitted power to regulate commerce between the states. The Court has, however, fully, that childhood labor in any state leaves manhood in every state. Congressional legislation is absolutely necessary therefore to protect the childhood of the country. And we know that it is the manhood and wo-

manship of the country, and to pro-

tect the consumer from becoming a partner with child labor in the labor of child labor through unwisely purchasing the tainted products of child labor.

It was in recognition of this situation that the Senate, after the passing of the resolution that the Congress enacted the Child Labor Law to which I have referred.

In spite of the clear language of the Constitution and the many deci-
disions of the Supreme Court, the law was badly discarded upon the Child Labor Act passed by Congress in 1916 before an inferior Federal Judge in North Carolina to hold the act void as unconstitutional and enjoined its enforcement in that district. Judge J. B. Wayman Dyer, who the Court in an appeal from the Court and was decided in 1918.

The opinion written by Mr. Justice Day for the five judges constitutes the majority of the court, does not in form overrule any previous decisions, says: "In our view the necessary effect of any law is by means of a prohibi-
tion against the sale of goods produced in violation of the state commerce of ordinary com-
mercial commodities, to regulate the trade in such goods by banishing them from the states."

Of course the very purpose of the statute was to prevent the children being overworked in mines and factories in states that refuse to pass decent child labor laws, and the majority opinion, however, in apparent contradiction of North Carolina's law, said: "In North Carolina, the state where is located the factory in which the employment was had in the present case, no child under twelve years of age is permitted to work."

The majority of the court, merely the last of a long list of decisions, equally arbitrary and equally inde-

sirable from the standpoint of the public welfare. You have only to recall the decisions arising out of the enter-

prises liability statute, the Arbitra-
tion Act, the Workmen's Compensa-
tion Act, the Income Tax Laws, and the shameful manner in which the court wreath and the Anti-Trust Act in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust and other cases. If we are the memories of any of you are very fresh, you will recall the in-
yogulation to the recent decision of the Corzinn Coal Company case.

There is no need for lament to the court for the dissenting members of the Supreme Court, to express sympathy with the court in these cases.

Another set of decisions particularly with this affect the labor laws were the so-called picketing cases in one of which the court nullified the power of a state to prevent picketing on the ground that the conditions under which picketing took place is that a state would not stand itself laid down minute and absurd rules upon the subject. This case well illustrates the tendency of the courts not only to legislate by evading the acts of Congress, but even to enter upon the field of premised minute rules and regulations upon any subject which it chooses.

I cannot leave these decisions, lim-
ited as my time is, without recalling the decision of the Supreme Court in the famous Abrams case. To my mind it was a flagrant example of the fundament-

al right of freedom of speech, but illustrates the extreme lengths to which the court is willing to go in the interest of its prejudices and passions. Justice Holmes did not say much of the thing when he said in his dissenting opinion:

"In this case antecedent to twenty years ago, when the law was im-
posed for the publishing of two leaflets that I believe the defendants had no right to publish, and required a decent govern-
ment has to publish the Constitution of the United States now vainly 

ly invoked by them. Only the emergency that makes it immedi-
dently dangerous to leave the correc-
tion of evil counsels to time, war-
sant making any exception to the rule that if we can make a law we can abolishing the freedom of speech." I regret that in this country I have only express words of belief in that condition upon the immediate correction of the Constitution under the Constitution of the United States.

It is true that Congress never faced the fundamental issues of Judicial usurpation squarely. The time has now come to the people in larger and require a decent constitutional amendment to correct the evils of the decisions which the court has made in recent years, based upon the body of our government. If the Constitution of the Federal courts must be taken out and the Federal judges must be made re-
nominate it a real need.

Now, so as to remedy.

I would amend the Constitution so as to provide

(11) That an inferior Federal judge shall set aside a law of Congress on the ground that it is unconstitutional,

(2) That if the Supreme Court assumes to decide any law of Congress, it shall not be a final judgment of the court, but a prerogative of the court, that is to assert a public policy of warfare with the state in which a law of Congress is to be declared unconstitutional, and leave alone under our system is authorized decision by the Supreme Court, the Congress may by repealing the law nullify the action of the court.

Therefore the law would remain in full force and effect precisely the same as through the court had never had the power to declare a law unconstitutional. That had such the provision of the Constitution the action of the Congress, and the courts of the second time would have been effective, and we would have had an efficient child labor law. It is so important to the Constitution that it would not have been necessary to wait twenty years. But the Supreme Court after the Supreme Court had reversed its former decision, and had, by itself, in the next time, as it was by the Supreme Court in the Corzinn Coal Company case, the Court could by statute speedily cor-
rected by the Supreme Court in the Corzinn Coal Company case, the Constitution of the United States, or other voluntary organizations.

The Constitution of the Presi-

dent had no effect on the Supreme Court of the United States, or other voluntary organizations.

The Constitution of the Presi-
dent and the President had no effect on the Supreme Court of the United States, or other voluntary organizations.
Hike a Success Despite Rain

Students' Council Planning Excursion for July 9

Despite the unsettled condition of the weather, a large number of our members met on Monday, June 18, ready for a day of fun outdoors. When a suggestion was made by one of our people that they go for a hike on Sunday, taking advantage of the good weather, a number of them considered the weather so open that they started right off to walk to the Ferry. Brother Duce went off with the hikers. The others kept in mind the beautiful paths up the Paloldeans and decided to preserve their energy for the steep climb that they anticipated on the way up.

When the entire party met at the foot of the Paloldeans they decided to have their lunch there and remain there for a while, so that if the threatening rain came down they might at least be within some shelter.

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 Paloldeans to the top.

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 Cipolloni, a new Educational Commis- sion 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.

Miss Fausina M. Cahn remains, as before, Secretary of the Committee. The other Vice Chairs who will supervise our educational activities are Brothers Feinberg, Lefkowitz, Milos and Hamilton.

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

FARMERS FROM ONE-TWENTY-WHAT?

Farmers from twenty-one wheat-growing districts of the Panhandle State have formed the "Co-operative Wheat Growers' Marketing 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 of the 21 districts. It is following out the methods of co-operative marketing successfully employed in other Western states.

The Southwestern Wool and Mohair Growers' Cooperative Association, which was established last year, has found wool co-operatively last year, is planning to sell an even larger product this year. Its financial position is assured from the fact that last year it was secured from the co-operatives from S.S. to 17r 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, Banking and Finance, 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 1797. He had little opportunity for education. He taught school and then studied law. Jackson a frontier judge. Noted as a great Indian fighter. Like other westerners, he was intensely individualistic, but very demo- cratic. 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 power.

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

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

2. Great newspaper editors were subsidized by Biddle.


4. Biddle hired writers to publish pamphlets defending the bank.

5. In August, 1833, just when southern and western farmers needed money to move their cotton and grain crops, Biddle cut off or stopped loans of money.

6. Hard times resulted, produce roted, laborers were thrown out of employment; people were unable to pay their debts.

7. 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.

2. Although Jackson performed excellent work against the "monopoly" interests, he and his associates failed to inaugurate a scientific United States Bank.

3. 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) Speculators 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 staid bankers in form of bank notes.

(d) State banks were very numerous and loaned paper money beyond what was in reality.

(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 which had made considerable headway between 1825 and 1837.

Baltimore Co-Operators Plan

The Labor Co-operators Society of Baltimore announces 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, 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 play—as in work as in business and

The National
With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Minutes of Meeting, June 3, 1922

Brother Berlin in Chair

Mr. August Gerber appeared before the Board, presenting credentials from the Labor Film Co., an organization composed of labor film organizations, among others some of the Local Joint Boards. At 2:30 the Board adjourned to hear Mr. Gerber's presentation and the Joint Board. At 3:30 they return to Joint Board, by which the workers will have the right to express their opinion on the "motion picture" on the screen between the wait-to-do class and the working class. As yet there have been no results from this undertaking.

Conrad Gerber therefore requested that we co-operate with them by an- nouncing this new form of entertainment and having tickets for these productions on sale at our store. In conclusion he stated that he would like to see our warehouse store as a center of entertainment, that by going to see these pic- tures, the movie film companies will then realize that there is a ready market for pictures of this nature, and work to produce better films.

Upon the recommendation of the Joint Board, consisting of Elders D'Amico, Gerber, Brother Fuller, in conjunction with Brother Berlin, the Committee of the Joint Board, were appointed with full power, to act upon the re- quest of Mr. Conrad Gerber.

Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, made an appeal to the store to co-operate with theして, and request a committee be launched by the People's Relief, in order to secure tools for the Jewish workers in Russia. He urged upon the members of the Joint Board to send their representa- tives to the committee which was appointed for that purpose at the last meeting.

Brother Hohman, Manager of the Independent Department, reported that an agreement was reached with the Fashion Blank 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 United demands.

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

The Board of Directors, considering the state of the affairs in the Strike, decided to refer this case to the office, with the assurance that any time the firm makes its plant, those workers who are now losing their jobs should be taken back.

Brother Horwitz, Manager of the Association Department, reported that another experience happened to Brother Ellison, in that he was told that Brother Moszkow, several weeks ago, Sinie became ill, and that the instruction of the dress workers to go out with Mr. Robbins, the clerk of the Association. Brother Horwitz requested the Association to dispense with the services of Mr. Rob- bins, but they refused. The Association knows that the clerks do not go out on cases, in view of the fact that we are always the ones who are injured to attend 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

positions. Local 60 makes it a prac- tice to deliver all the works for free, and you understand very well that the purpose of this is to have the work and who are as good union workers, but it is not always possible. Also Local 60 has adapted certain rules and regulations concerning the workers, and some are without consulting this Local. We do not want to do anything to the credit of Local 60, but to do what is necessary for the protection of the workers in this factory, and we cer- tainly cannot allow the joint Board to be disturbed by its bonds and substitute itself for the Joint Board.

"For all of the above we ask that you consider the Joint Board is no longer a Joint Board, and that the representatives of this Board be no longer a Joint Board; that the Joint Board shall be no longer than Joint Board;"
By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL
As was the practice each week's issue of "Justice," General Manager Dubinsky, who was away to the Gen-
eral Executive Board session in Cin-
cinnati, has returned and has resumed the duties of his office. The next General Meeting, which will take place on Monday, June 26th, will be a very interesting one, as a report will be made on the activities of the General Executive Board session.

From among the various matters taken up at that session, the attention of our members is directed to that of opening $150,000 for an organization campaign in places not yet under the control of our organization. As yet it is not known where the bulk of the money will be expended, but it can be safely assumed that a great deal of it will be spent in New York City and vicinity. This decision, which was reached at the very first meeting of the new Executive Board, indicates the spirit with which the General Executive Board has tried to carry out the directions of the last convention in a practical manner.

The situation in these industries is a very unsatisfactory one, and unless immediate steps are taken towards the reorganization of these trades, the standards which have been set by the workers will be impeded.

The situation in the sweat and dress industry, which undoubtedly has been taken into consideration, may also be included in this organization camp-

The fight for a living wage is of utmost importance to the United Garment Workers Union. The situation in the sweat and dress industry, which undoubtedly has been taken into consideration, may also be included in this organization campaign. The point to the battle is that a capital of merely a few hundred dollars may cost one in business, and the stores are growing like mushrooms after a rain. Consequently it is very difficult to keep track of these shops.

Devising the recent organization cam-
paign conducted by the Joint Board of the Sweat and Dress Industry, which was a very successful one, the Joint Board, has been able to add another important department to keep watch constantly over the new shops that are opening up. Another important step in this organization department is the growth of organized labor in the city limits, the organization campaign which will be started by the International in the near future will be a very great help to the industry at large.

Another item to which the attention of our readers is directed is the local 22 and 35 decision, which was reached by the last International Convention, which was held in Cleveland, i.e., that a joint com-
mitttee of the two local unions should be elected which should settle all disputes arising between them and to bring the two locals into a common organiza-
tion, so that in the course of time there should be no necessity for two locals of the same trade in the City of New York. The General Executive Board took this matter into consideration and decided that a joint committee be called of the two locals so that the duties of the committee may bring the intended results.

CLOAK AND SUIT
The following is an excerpt of the report submitted by Brother J. Rubin, Manager of the Protective Di-
visions of the Joint Board, which was i

Table: Number and Nature of Complaints Filed and Their Classification

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<tr>
<th>Class of Wages</th>
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<td>Swiss Union Members</td>
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<td>Non-union Employees</td>
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<td>Discrimination against Individual</td>
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<td>Discrimination against Trade</td>
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<td>Paying below Scale</td>
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<td>Discrimination against Inside</td>
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<td>Lodgiats</td>
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<td>Discrimination against Non-union</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conditions (Pay-</td>
<td>Making no trade mark belonging to other work-</td>
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<td>Reduction of Wages</td>
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<td>Working Hours</td>
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<td>Reducing wages outside</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Absentee Treatment of Em-
| ployees | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Working by Pieces | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Penalties | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total Complaints | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

The following are some of the rea-

CUTTERS’ UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

General . . . Monday, June 26th
Wast and Dress and Miscellaneous . . . Monday, July 10th

(Owing to the fact that Monday, July 3rd falls on Inde-

Day Eve, there will be no meeting of the Clock and

Dress Division for the month of July.)

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

For the summer months, and until further notice, meetings of the Miscellaneous Division will be held jointly with those of the Waist and Dress Division.

Article 7, Section 12, of the Constitution, makes it compulsory for members to attend at least one meeting every three months. Violation of this clause carries with it a fine. Meetings for each month are posted in this notice.