

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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New York, Friday, June 23, 1922

Price, 2 Cents

PRES. SCHLESINGER ON SPECIAL SUPREME COURT COMMITTEE

**Morris Hillquit Among Lawyers Invited to Plan Legal Battle—
Max Amdur 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 inspired them with a readiness to wage a determined struggle against the reaction of the Supreme Court.

It appears 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 and at its first meeting he proposed that the convention invite Morris 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 Gompers 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 co-

operate 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 this recommendation. This report was bitterly fought and contested by the delegates of all the

among these the International. It was delivered by brother Max Amdur of New York. He proved with facts that the policy of the Federation of Labor for immigration is thoroughly sound and that such restrictions are of little use to American workers. He appealed to the delegates, too, on humanitarian grounds, calling their attention to the fact that the European workers are destitute and suffering and should not be denied a haven of refuge if they choose to come here.

"America," he said, "is today the only country where persecuted and famished workers can find an asylum. How can you be so heartless and inhuman not to extend a brotherly hand to these workers? You are told that these immigrants have built up in this country and will cut down your wages. There isn't a vestige of truth in these statements. Look at the unions which these immigrants have split up in this country and you are bound to conclude that the statement that immigrants are reducing the standards of living of American workers is utterly unfounded."

Nevertheless, the convention decided to retain the old policy of advocating restricted immigration.

Philadelphia Unity House Opened Last Sunday

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

Local 15, of Philadelphia, has passed through very stirring times in the past year. It has carried on a bitter strike against the employers for twenty-six weeks, a strike which would have shattered any other organization except such as the Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Union. Local 22 will elect a Secretary and a Treasurer in the near future, but they retained their Union and all those institutions of the Union which they have built up in the past.

The Unity House at Orville is one of the best 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 winter did not rob them of this beautiful vacation home, their

enthusiasm knew no bounds.

It was these thoughts and ideas that were the topic of almost all the speeches delivered by the guests invited to the opening of the Orville House. Secretary Baroff, 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 in the name of the International. Speeches were also made by H. Weinberg, a well-known labor organizer in Philadelphia; Miss Pauline M. Newman, of the Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia; Vice-President Elias Reinberg, Manager of Local 15, and H. Bernstein, the Secretary of the Unity House.

The speeches were followed by a fine concert, in which Rose Ginsburg, a dramatic soprano, and M. Brown, a violinist, participated, accompanied by Miss Hirsch and Mr. Schreibein at the piano.

Forest Park Unity House Opened

On Friday last, June 16, the splendid summer home of the New York Waist and Dressmakers' Union in Forest Park, Pa., opened its doors to guests and visitors.

The opening of the Unity House has become a real holiday feature among our workers. All international locals, joint boards and other friends of our unions, are invited to the opening celebration which gives it the appearance of a convention in the miniature.

The Unity House Committee, which is taking charge of the management of the House for the Joint Board in the waist and dress industry, is an entirely new one this year. Nevertheless, the 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, and the Unity House Committee was being elected by this local. Now, that the Forest Park House is the property of the Joint Board, the Committee consists of delegates of all the locals forming this joint board. In contrast to the former committee, it now consists of an equal number of men and women instead of all

women as heretofore. Brother Mackoff is the secretary of the Unity House Committee and the other members are: Peter Rothenberg, Bella Winnick, Nathan Riesel, Augusta Hirsch, Celia Chenowitz, Ida Shapiro, M. Grief and N. Jasper.

The House is now in excellent shape. The lawns, flower beds and grounds have been put in first class order. The main buildings, the cottages and the porches have been painted in new and every section of the great estate put in tip-top shape. The boardwalks around the lake and the piers have all been mended. The boats are either new or put in good order for the season, and in a word, the main house, cottages, the lawns, lake and the woods are all ready for the great and happy season of 1922.

The official opening took place on Saturday night in the form of a concert in which Mme. Sophia Radina, dramatic soprano, and Frances Gaudenthal, a talented violinist, participated. One of the pleasant features of the evening was the lack of speeches, an innovation which the audience received with fine grace, with the exception of a few remarks made by Sister Bella Winnick, who was the chairlady of the evening.

Officers' Elections in Local No. 22

Next Thursday, June 29, the dressmen. They did not score a victory in retary, Business Agents and twenty-one members of the Executive Board.

It is needless to emphasize that it is very important for the success of this local that its best and ablest members be elected as officers. Honesty, as well as ability, is an asset in an official of a union, and it is the supreme duty of the members of Local 22 to take an earnest interest in these elections and participate in them.

The elections will begin next Thursday at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will last all day until 8 in the evening. Polling booths have been established at the following places:

Main Office of the Union, 16 West 21st Street.

Downtown Office, 129 Spring St. Brooklyn Office, 50 Manhattan Ave. Brownsville Office, 229 Sackman Street.

Harlem Office, 165 East 121st St.

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

FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

Isadore Eichenbaum	Isidore Farblash
Samuel Cheifetz	Meyer Fine
Barnett Dorfman	Clara Goldberg
Simon A. Farber	Bertha Caplan
Sonia Farber	Benjamin Katz
Lena Klein	
Anna Krohenhart	Bessie Steinberg
Rose Laskin	Clara Tieman
Julius Leibowitz	Sam Weinberg
Abraham Lupin	Harry Weissglass
Geo. Rabinowitz	Phillip Wiener
May Dusen	Yetta Wiener
Peter Rothenberg	Irving Weinberg

Ray Saperstein Rosa Wolkowitz
Pauline Saratin Harry Lenial

FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER
Isidore Schneinholz
Rosa Vertias

FOR BUSINESS AGENTS
Abraham Cella Kaplow
Bernstein Nathan Pogrom
Samuel Goldstein Julius Portnoy
Julius Hochman Joe Shapiro
Jacob Hoffman Morris Stamen
Israel Horowitz Max Moskovich
Let all the members participate in the elections and elect the best and ablest candidates to fill these offices.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION AT WORK

DESPITE the fierce blows the labor movement has recently sustained, the forty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in Cincinnati, will not mark any departure from its traditional policies. Although most of the important resolutions are scheduled to come up for discussion during the second week of the convention, it appears to be fairly certain at this writing that the administration as well as its policies will continue to be essentially unchanged.

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 are the Coronado decision and the annulment of the Child Labor Law by the Supreme Court. These decisions have been vehemently denounced. Chief Justice Taft has been bitterly assailed. Senator La Follette vehemently exposed the sinister powers of the Supreme Court which is made up of nine 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 upon the body of our Government." He advocated the passage of a constitutional amendment giving Congress the right to nullify any decision of this judicial oligarchy by reenacting the measure in question. The delegates enthusiastically applauded the Senator's speech. It was evident that he 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 this committee on the legal aspects of the situation. A special session has been set aside to discuss this plan. But from the proceedings of the first week of the convention it appears that no radical departure from the safe, sane and futile policies are contemplated. Take, for instance, the understanding between the A. F. of L. and the characteristic American Legion. The announcement of the setting up of Legion-Labor legislative blocs in Washington and in the various State capitals is to say the least not a hopeful sign that American labor is realizing its true interests. The Federation will continue with the aid of the reactionary Legion along the well-trodden path which leads nowhere of punishing its enemies and rewarding its friends.

As on the preceding conventions 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 universal label for the sixty-one varieties was also rejected. Restriction of immigration stands as the fixed policy of the Federation over the protests of the delegates of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The convention endorsed the work of the Executive Council for the extension of the three per cent law to June 30, 1934.

ARE WE FACING A RAILROAD STRIKE?

WITHIN the last three weeks the Railroad Labor Board issued three decisions, slashing the wages, first of the maintenance of way men, next of the shopmen, and third of the clerks and station employees. Altogether the Board robbed over a million railroad workers of about 800 million dollars a year. The labor members on the Board vigorously protested against the decisions, and were consequently accused by the majority of sowing some of the seeds that have germinated and blossomed into industrial anarchy in Russia. They were also charged with using "incendiary arguments in a strained and exasperated effort to inflame the employees 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 complete failure of the so-called "impartial" Government bodies to function in times of stress.

Some two weeks ago the representatives of the various railroad unions met in Cincinnati with a view to work out a plan to meet this situation. As a result of their conference a communication, signed by twelve railroad union heads, was addressed to the Labor Board in which it was announced that a strike vote 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 is charged with having violated the Transportation Act, 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 is violated by the decisions.

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 Mineral 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 680,000 miners on strike," Lewis said. "There are 1,000,000 or more who have no alternative but strike."

But while the miners are prepared to support the railroad workers, the Big Brotherhoods who are not affected by the Board's decisions, and some of the organizations who have contracts with the companies, do not plan to join in the planned strike. Outside of the organizations immediately affected by the decisions there is little belief that a railroad strike is impending.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

ON June 15th the deceased Genoa Conference minus the statesmen was resurrected at The Hague. Ostensibly only the experts of some thirty nationalities have gathered to cope with the Russian problem. But actually these so-called experts are the mere puppets of the very same statesmen who ran the show in Genoa.

The Dutch Government, the host of the conference, was anxious to make this thing a success, and its representative to the conference, Foreign Minister Van Karnebeck, elaborated a plan to this effect. He apparently found that the failure at Genoa was in a large measure due to its widespread publicity and discussion, so he decided not to have any publicity at all at his conference. And when the newspaper correspondents tried to follow the delegates into the conference hall their way was barred. They were requested, apologized, ordered out of the building. They reminded the Minister that a few years ago he had protested against the secrecy at 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 was compelled to let the bars down somewhat but not completely. Now the conference is semi-secrete. The Minister was particularly anxious to keep the Soviet delegates away from the correspondents. But as the New York Times' correspondent writes, "It may be asked why Janheer Van Karnebeck does not try to keep the news waves from rolling up against the Dutch dykes. Keep Rakovsky from talking to journalists—it can't be done. If Janheer Van Karnebeck doesn't permit it at the Peace Palace or hotel, Rakovsky will hold court on the sands of Scheveningen Beach, on the roof of the Casino or in some near-by cabaret."

On June 26th the Russian delegation will be summoned before the conference and will be presented with a memorandum of the new and wonderful demands of the Allies. Meanwhile the experts are seeking to solidify their own ranks and are taking dictation through long-distance telephone from London and Paris as to the manner in which to accomplish this. The Russians, however, believe as little in the outcome of the conference as do the Allies, but they all seem to feel it incumbent upon them to go through with this solemn farce to the finish.

According to reports the private conference between Premiers Poincaré and Lloyd George in London has done a great deal to bring England and France closer together. However, it is uncertain how long this understanding, if any has been reached, will last. Especially during the last several months the Franco-British relations fluctuated violently between perfect unity and a perfect split. The issues were not only Russia and German reparations, but the Near East and the division of the colonial loot. Therefore the press announcement of the Franco-British accord may mean simply a false show of a united front to Russia during The Hague conference and thereby scare the Soviet delegation into submission.

IRELAND—A COUNTRY WITH A CONSTITUTION

AFTER centuries of struggle the Irish nation has won its independence, at least as a "Free State" within the British Empire. And last week the Irish constitution, approved by both the British Government and representatives of the Irish Free State, was submitted to the people in Ireland on the basis of which they are now electing representatives to the Irish Parliament.

The new constitution contains seventy-nine articles and is considered an up-to-date instrument, not only granting woman suffrage, proportional representation and a referendum to the people, but also empowering the people themselves to initiate legislation. It provides for freedom of religion and conscience, gives Free State citizens full protection against the arbitrary power of court-martial and extends to Parliament control over the armed forces. It extends the Free State from active participation in war without the consent of Parliament, except in the case of actual invasion, and gives the Irish Supreme Court the fullest powers, stipulating, however, for the right of citizens to appeal to the King in council against the Supreme Court's decision. It requires every member of the Parliament to subscribe faith and allegiance to the constitution and to swear to be faithful to the King in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland and Great Britain. 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 "settlement" of this vexed problem is well under way. The International Committee of Bankers on Mexico, of which Thomas W. Lamont of the J. P. Morgan firm is chairman, has reached an agreement with the Mexican Government, the latter agreeing to pay its external debts amounting to more than 500 million dollars. The American bankers feel highly pleased with this agreement.

Closely following on the heels of the bankers' "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 plan. They propose the formation of a brand new company "to explore 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 Governmental circles of American recognition of the Mexican Government.

ANTI-SEMITISM AND HIGHER EDUCATION

THE theory that anti-semitism like lynch-law is an outcome 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. This spirit is now fostered 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 similar "selective" measures. And other universities are speedily falling into line.

The highly educated university authorities declared as did the uneducated Henry Ford that their anti-Jewish campaign is intended for the good 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, explains the position in the following words:

"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, and, as these students passed 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 storm of protests. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union introduced a resolution to the A. F. of L. convention in Cincinnati condemning these anti-semitic restrictive measures.

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 of oratory 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 works are entirely absent and the delegates are listless. 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. The intense heat may have had something to do with it, so the next convention date has already been put over to October, 1933—fifteen months hence.

The widely heralded Foster 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 labels owned by various unions into one verbiage in the federation to concentrate the purchasing power of the labor public and popularize union products.

Not even a fight was staged for these "spear heads" of the revolutionary boring process, nor was there any of the vigorous comment from the floor so evident in former years from delegates who needed no urging from Moscow or any secret set 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 of the visitors, the remarkable eloquence with which the usurpation

of power by the courts has been denounced and eulogies heaped on labor, that this is actually a political body rather than a group of men and 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 committee 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 best to approach the labor movement at large to help finance these desperate struggles involving nearly 600,000 workers.

One basic fact that cannot be overlooked is the contribution the International had made to 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 not merely upon the financial aid of the ladies' garment workers but they are giving the greatest attention to the delegation's suggestions on how to counteract the adverse effect of the Coronado decision of the Supreme Court, how to rally the great mass of

working class spirit among the great masses of Jewish and Italian workers in the needle industry and still more 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 isolated 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 Federation to secure reestablishment of the 3 per cent restriction now in effect and the admittance of relatives of all those 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 same "old timers," veterans of the struggle and of their internationals are on hand. The great majority of them are elderly, the ripe old age of Gompers and John B. Lennon, former treasurer of the federation who is in attendance as a delegate from Bloomington, Ill., being most

manifest. There are a number of young men doing detail work for the committees but they are inconspicuous except for a few exceptions like Matthew Woll and John P. Frey.

Almost four out of five of the delegates 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 these men take the floor, which is but seldom, that their vigor as spokesmen for their special groups is still evident despite their years.

Once in a while Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland, shows some of his former fire in debate but he is the exception. The old "pop" is absent. What this may connote depends 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 shows 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 conference to help the rank and file carry on 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.

NEW YORK AGENCY OF THE BANCA NAZIONALE DEL REDUCE 231 EAST 14th ST., NEW YORK Building of the Local 48 of Int. Ladies' Garment Workers Union

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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, 1932, 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.

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service)

The Reparations Question

The decision of the international bankers, who met in Paris last week, not to back an international loan unless Germany's debt were reduced to a sum she could reasonably be expected to pay, was as sensible as to dash the last hopes of those who had expected some practical result from their deliberations. For there is no sign that France, her chief creditor, will reduce her exorbitant claim by one single mark, and until France becomes reasonable, chaos must continue in Europe. We seem now to be back again, not even at Genoa, not even at Cannes, or Spa, but at Versailles; for the bankers' decision nullifies the reasonable reply of Germany to the Reparations Commission in which she promised to fulfill her obligations if an international loan could be arranged.

Mr. Lloyd George's rather lame defence of Versailles, when challenged by J. R. Clynes in Parliament before the adjournment last week, was based more or less upon a side-attack upon America, whose withdrawal from Versailles he blamed for the failure of the Treaty to work. These mutual recriminations carry us no farther towards the reconstruction of Europe, for, as Norman Angell ably demonstrated in his speech yesterday at the Co-operative Congress, what is true of Germany's indemnity to France is true of our indebtedness to America. Each must be discharged by goods, each, if so discharged, will block the economic restoration of Europe. Most highly civilized people, he added, are confused "over a question that would be quite clear to an African unable to read and write but accustomed to the barter of goods."

Russia and The Hague

It appears probable that France will send her experts to The Hague Conference on June 26, because of her fear that agreements will be made with Russia over her head; but to judge by the memorandum she has addressed to the Powers her policy at The Hague will not differ from her policy at Genoa. In it, M. Poincaré makes impossible demands concerning foreign property in Russia and war debts, declares that the Russian memorandum of May 11 (submitted to the Genoa Conference) must be withdrawn, and finally says that before reconstruction of Russia can be effective the present Soviet regime must be radically changed. There is no harm, of course, in this setting forth of the intransigent policy of the French Government, unless Great Britain again allows France to paralyse the more reasonable attitude of every other nation in Europe, when The Hague Conference meets.

The Only Reasonable Policy

Here and there a gleam of reasonableness shines through this tangle

of hatreds. Mr. H. Baillie-Weaver, at the Whitsuntide Theosophic Congress, put his finger on the right kind of solution when he proposed a conciliatory attitude towards France—in short, that we should go to her and say that because we love her we are prepared to forgive her our own war debt claims, if in return she will abate to a reasonable level her indemnity claims upon Germany. This is thoroughly practical, and not the less Christian for that, for its whole spirit is based upon the spirit of the gospel "epistle" which has just gone forth from the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in London, the 247th since the first was issued in 1675, which declares that there are only two ways before us—the way 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 perfecting guns and poison gases, he will assuredly perish."

The Industrial Situation

There seems a prospect of the conclusion of the engineers' lock-out, but only because the weakness of the Trade Unions at this time of trade depression makes longer resistance to the unfair terms of the employers impossible. The delegate conference of the Amalgamated Engineering Union at York decided to submit the employers' latest terms to a ballot of the men, the result of which will be reached next week, and it is expected, will be favorable to a resumption of work on the employers' terms. These have been already accepted by the 47 kindred unions who have now gone back to work. But it must not be supposed that this resumption of work after an indefensible lock-out by the employers, which has lasted thirteen weeks and is only ending now because children are starving, means industrial peace.

Industrial peace was not secured a year ago when the miners were also forced back to work after a long lock-out because they could not starve any longer to see their children starving. In the mining industry bitterness increases daily because the men, earning starvation wages even at full time, and in hundreds of cases earning only half-time wages, or unemployed altogether, are told that the industry is now being placed on an economic basis. They do not see the children and wives of the mine owners, or of the royalty owners, going short of the necessities of life because the industry has to be placed on an economic basis. In some districts the discontent is assuming alarming proportions, and one can only say that in almost any other industrial country but England the discontent would have long ago broken out into active violence. But that is not to say that it will continue safe for present conditions to go on indefinitely.

Letters from Poland

By Our Special Correspondent
DAVID MEYER

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 whom are the workers in the needle industry.

The first organizing convention of the Needle Workers' Union took place towards the end of 1919. The local unions that took part in that convention existed for quite some time in the various cities of Poland, having been organized 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, they placed no difficulties in the way of organizing trade unions.

The Jewish needle workers immediately took advantage of this opportunity and organized branch unions everywhere. The German police authorities, however, would not permit the local branches in Poland to become united in a national organization. The Germans were generally afraid of any large-scale organization and prohibited their formation.

Only after the Germans left the country it became possible to unite the scattered organizations into one national body. The cornerstone for it was laid on November 15, 1919, at a convention which elected a central administration to safeguard the interests of the tailors and garment workers of Poland on a national basis.

In the summer of 1920, simultaneously with the invasion of Poland by the Bolsheviks, the Polish labor organizations of Poland suffered a period of oppression. In many localities the tailors' locals were closed down entirely; in others, their means and funds were requisitioned for military purposes; and these suppressions have all but ruined the young national organization of the needle workers. Thanks to the energetic work of the administrative power, however, it became possible, soon after the war came to an end, to reconstruct the organization. The defunct branches were revived and others that have ceased to be active during the period of the war began to function normally. It took, nevertheless, a full year of hard and energetic work to bring back to life the branch organizations.

The second convention of the Jewish needle workers in Poland took place in June, 1921, in which 102 delegates took part. This convention strengthened the organization materially and united the various branches into a closer bond, establishing a strict system of organization discipline among the members. Today this union has 52 branches, with approximately 18,000 members. The Union embraces all the branches of the clothing industry; it includes all tailors, on men's, women's, children's and military clothing, all white goods workers, cap makers, hat makers, linings workers, etc. Its largest branches are in Warsaw, 7,900 members; Lodz, 1,600 members, and Lublin, 900 members. The remainder are scattered in the locals in the smaller towns.

The Warsaw branch conducts a very large and varied activity. The members are divided into sections according to crafts. Each craft has a

special craft committee, which manages the routine economic work of the members belonging to it. There are craft committees of men's clothing workers, women's garment workers, hat makers, white goods workers, etc. The authority of these craft committees is very limited; they cannot undertake any important task and are entirely dependent upon the administration of the branch Executive Committee. The craft committee handles itself principally with organizing and drafting into the Union all the workers of the craft. The city committee is represented on each craft committee by a member who is in charge of the entire work.

The constant decline of the Polish currency has forced the Needle Workers' Union to wage strikes continuously for wage increases. During the last year, the wages of the Jewish needle workers in Warsaw were increased 536 per cent. A worker of average ability earns in Warsaw today about 20,000 to 25,000 marks a week. A full-fledged worker earns about 40,000 marks a week, which amounts to about \$10 in American currency. Of course, all this endures during the period of the season. The work of the Union in the smaller branches is conducted along the same line as in Warsaw, except on a smaller scale. In the provinces the workers earn much less—from 15,000 to 25,000 marks weekly.

The Jewish needle workers are employed largely in the smaller shops. In the bigger cities there are shops employing from 30 to 40 workers, while in the smaller provincial towns eight persons constitute a large shop. There is a marked revival in the needle industry in Poland of late. There is a shortage of workers, first, because Poland is now manufacturing clothes for its newly acquired territories in Central Europe, and, secondly, because a considerable amount of our ready-made garments is being shipped to Soviet Russia.

The needle workers are employed eight hours a day, according to legal limitations. This law, however, is not lived up to everywhere, and is particularly violated in the smaller towns. In certain branches we have week work. The union waged a very bitter fight about a year ago for the introduction of week work everywhere, but it only won out in part. In the majority of the crafts we still have piece work.

Some time ago the Jewish workers began negotiation with the Polish Tailors' organization to establish one international union of all needle workers in Poland. These negotiations have been brought to a successful termination at present and on July 15 next a convention of all the needle workers in Poland is scheduled to take place, when this international union will be formed. The new organization of the needle workers of Poland will comprise approximately about 30,000 members, of which there will be from 70 to 75 per cent of Jewish workers, 20 per cent of Polish workers and the remainder Germans and Ukrainians.

BUY

WHITE LILY TEA
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCNNI CHAI
Exclusively

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG

The Poor Fish Says:
You have to pay for brains—and if he were a millionaire, he would buy all he could get.



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 productivity by workers engaged in socially useful work: First, the owners of industrial enterprises, and, second, the representatives of certain branches of science.

Of course, there is a marked difference in the degree of their interest in this matter. The employers are interested in efficiency solely from the point of view of their own private gains, while science is concerned in efficiency from the general, all-humanity point of view. The employer would have his workers produce more goods so that his pay roll might shrink correspondingly. The over-exertion and consequent weakening of his employees, owing to the strain involved, does not concern him. The only economy he is after is the economy of the purse, while the scientific world, in its eagerness to see that more products are created through a given measure of human energy, has in mind not the problem of money and wages, but the utilization of human energy. That our political and economic system is such that the surplus of products created through efficiency methods will be used not by humanity as a whole, but by individual capitalists, is none of their concern. Let those who are aggrieved protest against it and rectify it, if they so desire; science merely seeks to save human energy and to multiply productivity for the good of all.

To safeguard the workers from unnecessary waste of energy, the efficiency system concerns itself greatly with the question of fatigue.

As stated in one of our preceding articles, fatigue is a physical condition, resulting from overwork, i. e., from an excessive expenditure of physical or mental energy. Fatigue indicates that one's body or mind has been immediately drawn upon for physical or mental labor. It appears, however, that fatigue is not always caused directly by labor or activity, but is frequently brought about by extraneous circumstances or conditions. In other words, it means that in the majority of instances it is the conditions under which we work that woefully deprive us of energy without any use or benefit to anyone in particular. It is like carrying water in a broken bucket; a certain portion of the water will reach its destination, but a good deal of it will have leaked out in transit. Of course, it costs money to buy a new bucket, but it would undoubtedly be well repaid by the saving of the water wasted in the process of carrying. The trouble, however, is that it is the employer who has to buy the new bucket, and pay for it while the worker, figuratively speaking, is the worker's mental and physical investment. What does the employer care, indeed, how much the worker might waste in the process of his work? He would have to pay him only for the water brought to the point of destination; and with the rest he is not concerned in the least.

Therein lies the crux of the fatigue question in our industry. Most factories, shops and industrial enterprises are organized in a manner that compels the workers to waste, uselessly, a lot of energy. To improve the situation and to safeguard against this loss of superfluous energy by the workers in the factories, would neces-

sitate the change of many of the work conditions. This, however, costs money, and employers, as a rule, are not fond of spending money for such purposes and care little for the physical wasting of their workers.

The fatigue question, as part of the efficiency problem, is relatively a new subject which is still in its experimentation stages. However, a great deal has already been investigated and analyzed along this line, and the literature of efficiency points to a great many things which could improve industrial conditions, save the energy of the workers and prevent premature fatigue. From time to time, the scientific and technical literature suggests new recommendations for further improvements in this direction. In the movement to obviate premature and unnecessary fatigue, the first place belongs to the question of light. Poor and unsatisfactory lighting in shops and factories produces a strain on the eyes of the workers and a loss of energy. The lighting problem has two phases to it: The question of natural light, and that of artificial light. With regard to natural light, it is, of course, recommended wherever possible to increase the size of the windows, and to keep them clean in order to allow more light into the workshop. Modern factories, as a matter of fact, are being so built that their walls consist principally of windows. In the realm of artificial lighting experiments and analyses are being constantly conducted for the purpose of discovering the best combinations of light and 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 obtained, the attention of employers and other persons 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 Gilbert, an efficiency specialist. In a speech, which he delivered in October, 1919, before the Society of Industrial Engineers, he mentioned, among other things, that machines in factories are, as a rule, painted black, and he proposed that not only the walls in the factories, but all machinery, even in the mechanical shops, be painted or varnished white. It would lessen the strain on the eyes, would economize energy and would have a soothing effect on the worker.

The lighting question, however, is not the only one to be considered in connection with efficiency. Other work conditions are being investigated with the objective of obtaining a greater degree of convenience and comfort. The height of desks, writing tables, and other work implements in offices are being standardized by efficiency gauges. Results have proved that when a girl, for instance, stood at a table of a certain height, in a half-sitting and a half-standing position, that her fatigue would be considerably lessened.

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

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

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

needle industry, is familiar with this feature of efficiency. Efficiency, however, seeks to develop the division of work to the highest possible degree. The literature on efficiency contains a number of general principles of division of work illustrated by examples; but the details of dividing the work in each shop and plan separately are usually left to the local engineers and efficiency experts.

Third—Economy in motions. We touched upon this subject in one of our previous articles. In general, it consists in teaching the workers and demanding from them not to make unnecessary motions with their hands or other parts of their bodies while at work, to devote each motion directly to the labor that they are engaged in, and not to waste energy upon motions and exertions that have nothing to do with the task on hand. The literature of efficiency is full of these principles and details touching

upon this phase, while, of course, the local engineer and efficiency expert is relied upon to apply these principles in accordance with the individual needs of each industrial enterprise.

And, fourthly, the question of fatigue. Efficiency calls for the creation of such conditions of labor in shops and factories whereby the workers should not become prematurely fatigued. The energy saved by these methods can be applied for the creation of more products.

These are the principal elements of efficiency or industrial orderliness that would permit a given number of workers to produce more commodities in a given space of time than what is produced at present. What significance this system should have or has for the workers at present, and how it might affect their interests, we shall discuss in our next installment.

Adventures in Switzerland

By DR. GEORGE M. PRICE

Geneva, May 20th, 1922.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE

It was with great doubt and some diffidence that I approached the huge building of the International Labor Bureau situated in the midst of a magnificent park overlooking Lake Lemman on the outskirts of Geneva. As an organization created by and distinctly a part of the League of Nations, the I. L. B. is officially unrecognized by the United States; I was in some doubt as to whether my credentials from the United States Labor Department would be welcome. However, my doubts were dispelled, after my first interview with that genial personality, Royal Meeker, formerly the chief of our Bureau of Labor Statistics, 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 laws.

Shortly after my arrival I met Albert Thomas, the director of the I. L. B. who had just returned from the Genoa conference. Thomas is wholly en rapport in the I. L. B. and dreams of its great mission and its possibilities 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. Thomas in discussing the Genoa 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 of Nations in that its task was clear and definite; with functions clearly defined in extent and scope. Two tasks 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, the establishment of a clearing house on labor and labor topics of the whole world.

All the contracting states of the League of Nations inspired by that consideration of welfare of its neighbor, and also by the fear of competition in these countries where labor standards are high, undertook to improve conditions by the establishment of labor legislation on international basis. In spite of the tre-

mendous problem of organizing an organization with so vast a scope, and so large a personnel, the achievements of the Bureau are indeed great, though it was moved in the course of the year from London to Geneva.

The first Washington conference with its representatives of States, employers and workers from every part of the world, has set standards which have been followed in later conferences and which have resulted in the adoption of principles and methods, and chiefly in the proposition of an international eight-hour day, a huge task which is being gradually 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 division endeavors to facilitate the adoption, by the various states of the resolutions of the conference, 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 confidence in the effectiveness of this organization. In addition to these functions, experience indicated that the I. L. B. may also play an important role in labor conciliation; thus, the election of the director of the I. L. B. as chairman in the dispute between the International Seafarers' 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 condition of security and protection of the migrant.

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

1. The diplomatic division entrusted with the preparation and organization of the sessions of the International Labor Conference, as well as the execution of their decisions.

2. The scientific division, entrusted with publication and collection of general information.

3. The political division, entrusted with negotiating with employers and workers' organizations, and the scrutiny of the press and the study of social movements in different countries.

The experience gained during the past two years has shown that the scheme was sound, but that defects such as duplication of work and lack of centralization have appeared.

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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 in Cincinnati may have for other organizations, for our International this gathering is, beyond doubt, an event of tremendous importance. The erstwhile step-mother 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 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 of persons known for their ability and experience in the labor movement, President Schlesinger was appointed as one of this committee. Moreover, when this 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, and President Schlesinger proposed that Morris Hillquit be invited as one of these lawyers, Gompers acquiesced in it as if it were a matter of fact proposition that Hillquit, the Socialist and the leader of the Socialist Party, sit in 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 will be able to appreciate for himself this tremendous change which would have been unthinkable only a few years ago.

We don't 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 slightest suspicion that our International has violated 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 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, while the A. F. of L. is still against immigration, our delegation is strongly for it, and a few days ago President Schlesinger has stated his point of view in unmixed terms before the convention committee entrusted with the immigration question. Schlesinger has not merely been converted to the idea that the attitude of the A. F. of L. with regard to independent labor politics 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 by no means been removed as yet. 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 representative of our Union to be elected as fraternal delegate to the British Labor Congress.

His election would mean more than a mere honor. Schlesinger as delegate of the American Federation of Labor implies that he, with 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 calibre would be sent abroad as representative of the American Federation of Labor. 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, regardless of the fact that he is a Socialist and disagrees 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 the full confidence of the entire American labor movement.

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 truly proud of this achievement. As we understand it, it is the affair of the entire "immigrant" labor movement. This event means nothing less than that our labor movement has become a full-fledged citizen in the general labor movement of America. We have ceased to be "foreigners," strangers, hardly tolerated, and looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion and not permitted to play any part in the history of American labor. This begins a new epoch in the labor movement of America, a movement "one and indivisible," a movement where there is no longer 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.—as no other event in the past. Looking at it from this point of view, the forty-second convention of the A. F. of L. has wrought a real revolution in our labor movement, the consequences of which we can hardly foresee at this point.

Of course, in conformity with tradition, old slogans and threadbare phrases will still be used. But a thinking person need not be misled by the use of old terminology. The time is still too short to agree upon new terms, but the thoughts, the sentiments and the atmosphere are new and 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 and has passed into history, we shall discuss its decisions and activities in these columns in due time. Our purpose was merely to underscore the significance of the role of our 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 have achieved have earned for 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 for it, nevertheless, belongs to the old leader of the A. F. of L., to Samuel Gompers. He was the first to recognize it all and to give the tone to this transformation. And while others may fail to understand it or may be inclined to regard it as a trifle, we cannot help emphasizing that it was Gompers who had the courage to come out with this new firm attitude towards our International, which only a short while ago was treated as the "infant terrible" of the movement.

The attitude towards our 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 a person of tolerance in thought and action, as a leader who thinks 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 attempt to shake the basic pillar of our capitalist order, 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, with its unlimited power, must be put aside; or the U. S. Supreme Court shall remain with its powers and autocracy unshorn, which would mean nothing else but the death verdict for the labor movement of America.

The step-by-step advocates of yesterday, those who spoke of reforms, of legislation to eradicate this or that evil, have, all of 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 cap alone save the situation.

Who would have thought only a few weeks ago of the outcropping of such a general sentiment in our entire 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 and sentiments strong expression and form. Therein consists the great significance of Senator LaFollette's speech. It was, indeed, a word in time. LaFollette was invited to deliver a speech on the inquiry of child labor, but he treated his subject from a wider and deeper range. What is the use, indeed, of speaking for new laws against child labor as long as there is a Supreme Court that can destroy with one stroke of the pen all and everything that Congress might enact into law? Moreover, how can we regard this nation as a republic, as a democracy, 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, as long as a federal judge can undo the will of the people, as 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 way to the solution of this great problem. He proposed an amendment to the constitution, according to which Congress might, after the U. S. Supreme Court had declared any legislation unconstitutional, pass it over the veto of the court and enact it into final law. The question remains, What is to be done if the U. S. Supreme Court declares this amendment as unconstitutional? Of course, some may say that it would not

THE NEW G. E. B. AT WORK

By S. Y.

II.

I have sketched in last week's JUSTICE, in a general way, the work accomplished by the General Executive Board at its first quarterly meeting. The main task and purpose of the meeting having been accomplished, it seemed to me that there would hardly be anything worth while adding to it. I obviously made a mistake. At the last two sessions of the meeting, on Sunday, June 11th and Tuesday afternoon, the 13th, several resolutions were adopted which, if not recorded and commented upon, will leave the report of the first quarterly meeting at Cincinnati incomplete.

The Sunday session occupied itself with the very interesting question of sending a cablegram to Russia regarding the resolution adopted at the Cleveland Convention for the liberation of the political prisoners in Russia.

At a previous session, President Schlesinger reported that he was about to send such a cablegram, but that he did not have its text on hand and it was decided that the cablegram be read before the entire G. E. B. before its sanction is given to it. When the message was read to the members of the Board it provoked an important discussion. Most of the members of the Board were of the opinion that such a cablegram is entirely superfluous at this time. At the time the convention adopted the resolution it was made known in the entire press and surely became known in Russia too. The Russian Government at least knew about this resolution even if the press passed over it in silence. Of what use would a cablegram, sent to Lenin now, be? It is not our purpose, of course, to make propaganda against Russia in America, or to identify ourselves with any of the elements that hate the present Russian regime for motives that are entirely strange and foreign 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 has no right to disavow its decision. Still others maintained that such a cablegram, sent to Lenin at present, might, after all, not be suppressed and be widely published in the Russian press and have its effect upon the pending trial of the Socialists at Moscow.

dare to do it, but does it not dare to do similar things now? Is it afraid to tramp under foot the will of the people? Why would it lose courage when its greatest prerogative is at stake?

Let us not fool ourselves. 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. Is it likely to believe that the U. S. Supreme Court will gracefully acquiesce in its own death? Can anyone believe that the great capitalist interests which are behind the Supreme Court will timidly allow their strongest weapon to be wrested from them?

It cannot, therefore, be said that Senator LaFollette's method to limit the power and the arbitrariness of the 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 aroused everybody to the understanding of this great evil in our political life. And once the conscience of the people is aroused they will sooner or later find the right method.

The best index of the enormous influence of LaFollette's speech is, of course, the bitter attacks leveled by the entire capitalist press against LaFollette and the convention of the A. F. of L. which received his speech with such enthusiasm. They can hardly forgive the convention the genuine ovation which they gave the Wisconsin Senator. Is it possible that the workers who were such patriots only yesterday, have become so aroused by a dangerous revolutionary speech? They, the workers, who represent all of organized labor in America, have dared to hoo the name of that high priest of legalism, the Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, ex-President Taft!

This is, 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.

It was finally decided that the cable be sent to Lenin, but to leave to President Schlesinger to determine the time of sending it. All the members of the Board, including the writer of these lines, took part in this debate. Everybody was interested in how to help the imprisoned Socialists in Russia in the best possible manner. As a matter of fact, there were some members of the Board who believed that not only would a cablegram not bring any good, but that it might even hurt the interests of the imprisoned Socialists and anarchists in Russia. The decision, to leave to President Schlesinger the choice of the proper moment for sending such a cablegram, satisfied 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 messages of a more or less important nature. The single exception was the committee of the Cincinnati Cloak Joint Board, which appeared in person before the Board. The committee came with a double purpose: First, it requested that the International help in organizing the various ladies' garment workers in Cincinnati. Of course Cincinnati can not complain of lack of assistance by the International in the past. The General Office never spared men or money for organizing activity in Cincinnati. At present, however, the need in Cincinnati is so great that a special effort must be made to retain whatever there is and try to aid in the strengthening of the local organization. Secondly, the committee invited the G. E. B., in the name of the Joint Board, to a banquet in honor of the occasion of the meeting. Of course, both requests were greedily received, and it is perhaps worth while to state here casually that the members of the Cincinnati locals displayed a sincere and warm hospitality which made a fine impression upon all the members of the Board and will be appreciated by them for a long time.

To the banquet there came not only members of our local organization, but the entire Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and the representatives of the local press. It was a truly international gathering in miniature.

Side by side with the well-known A. F. of L. theoretician, John P. Frey, sat a Jewish labor editor discussing—just think of the appropriateness of it!—biblical subjects. Opposite our General Secretary-Treasurer sat Matthew Woll and President of the Barbers' Union, Jacob Fisher. The center of the table was occupied by President Gompers, William F. Kahoe, Schlesinger and many others of the great melting labor pot of the various races, nations and tongues.

It was to have been a banquet without speeches, but fate deemed otherwise. The chairman of the banquet declared that it would be sacrilege that a banquet with Gompers, Frey, and other guests of such caliber, should pass without speeches, and "at the request of the general public," Gompers, Schlesinger, Frey and the writer of these lines delivered short talks. It would be unfair for me to say that I recall what anyone of us said. I remember, however, that everybody enjoyed everything to the last syllable. I do recall that when the chairman introduced Schlesinger as President of the International, Samuel Gompers openly added to this designation the following words: "And the fraternal delegate of the A. F. of L. to the British Labor Congress to be." This was Gompers' open declaration in favor of Schlesinger's going to England as representative of the A. F. of L. Needless to say that this remark added to the heightened spirit of the banquet.

The friendly gathering lasted for hours and wound up in John Frey's capturing the writer of these lines for a trip in his automobile in order to end up our discussion of whether or not a 100 per cent trade unionist can be an anarchist. Who knows but

that time may prove that our discussion was not entirely in vain!

As regards the request of the Cincinnati Joint Board, that the International aid it in its organizing work, a good beginning has already been made. Vice-President Perstein succeeded, in the last few days after the meeting of the G. E. B. came to an end, to sign agreements between the Union and several cloak firms where trouble was expected. The way for further organizing work has thus been made easier and less troublesome.

The organization campaign decided upon at the first session was again taken up for discussion. Nothing definite, however, was arrived at. It appears that the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers of New York is launching now an organization campaign on its own behalf, and the question arose how to make both these drives of mutual assistance to each other.

The question of Vice-President Gorenstein's going to Los Angeles was also discussed, and it was decided that meanwhile the G. E. B. would not send him as an organizer, as was originally planned, but that he may go to Los Angeles on his own account. After he reaches Los Angeles and investigates the local conditions and communicates with the General Office, it might be possible for him to remain there as an organizer for the International. This decision need not be interpreted as casting the slightest aspersions upon the former and present activities of Vice-President Gorenstein. On the other hand, the entire General Executive Board likes and respects him. The general opinion of the Board was that there is not sufficient work in Los Angeles at present for a man of Gorenstein's ability. Of course, we expect that whether he is a paid official of our organization or not, that he will do all he can for our Union in Los Angeles, and we expect that our organization there will receive him with open arms and work with him.



**FOUR TIMES
"LEFT
WAITING
at the
CHURCH"**

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

**ONLY IN NEXT
SUNDAY'S NEW YORK
Sunday
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. Poulsen delivered the customary addresses from Britain. Ernest Robinson represented Canada.

"British labor," said Mr. Smith, "has since the Armistice of 1918, 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 trenches would be expressed in social life when the war came to an end. As both peer and peasant, aristocrat and artisan, banker and boiler-maker went over the top to their death, it was hoped that those who remained would be enthused with a new spirit of comradeship, and would jointly assist in the reconstruction of the broken fabric of our national life.

Aha! No such thing happened. Business seemed to destroy brotherhood, and last year and the year before, more industrial war was experienced in Great Britain than in many a decade before. Employers seemed to take it into their heads that the pre-war privileges and those that had been secured during the war must be taken away. They immediately commenced to challenge the important trades unions in the country. The challenges were accepted and many a bitter fight followed, the longest and bitterest of which was that waged upon the miners of Great Britain.

For 22 weeks this war was waged, principally by the Government; of course, aided directly by the coal owners. But it was a Government war from beginning to end, arising from their desire to shake off any further Government responsibility for carrying on the industry. The

Government had controlled the industry for FOUR years for the purpose of more successfully waging war against the enemy, but later abandoned the industry entirely when the need for war organization passed away.

The miners put up a grand fight, but were defeated in the end, because they were not strong enough, either industrially or politically, 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 particular revenue earning capacity of a mine or a district or a country; an agreement by which both wages and profits would be pooled and divided in fixed proportions as between Labor and Capital.

This proposal was so far reaching in its nature and involved such a radical change in the structure of the industry that the fullest pressure, both on the part of the Government and the capitalists generally was brought against it to defeat it, 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, and its officers were hampered and embarrassed by people of the Extreme Wing who had neither experience nor responsibility 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 the inevitable consequences of the Great War upheaval. Tremendous sacrifices have been made and much misery endured by our working people since 1918, and the worst had only just been reached. We have had our Army of unemployed in the neighborhood of about TWO MILLIONS, with their families, making about one-eighth of the total population of the country for the last two years. The Government is responsible for starting a movement for absorbing the unemployed by cutting down wages of the unemployed, stupidly believing that the more wages were reduced amongst those who are employed, the more quickly the wheels of industry would turn, and the more workmen would be brought into production. This is the greatest fallacy that the British Government has been responsible for since the war, but it has persisted in it and has been cleverly encouraged and assisted by the Big Federation of Employers of Labor.

In 1921 the workmen 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 by 50 or 60 per cent, it creates unemployment, because these men and their families cannot go into the markets to buy their goods. The less wages they earn, the less they buy, and the unemployed

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ed Army is supplied, day by day in consequence.

The men who have been through the fires and the mills before are sticking to their trade union. The younger 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 situation. Being an island country, 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 by and though the great world upheaval must have its devastating effects on all countries, it seems as though they had a greater 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 these 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 their American brethren to join with them in such International Movement as will be of lasting benefit to all concerned.

The ideal that the British labor movement is trying to make (and by the way such an ideal will soon be), I hope, be within the practical realization of the International Mine Workers' Federation of Europe and America) that conditions of employment throughout industry shall, as far as practicable, be the same in all countries. There is no reason why throughout the world there should not be a uniform working day. There should be no reason why a worker in one country should have a worse standard of subsistence than in another country. Minimum wages should be universal in civilized countries—by which I mean, in countries where industrialism has become highly developed.

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

We think that America is the country that will lead the way in working class progress. She has the natural gifts. She has the land. She has the intelligence. If her sons and daughters have the will, they can utilize these wonderful gifts to such an extent as will provide a "BEACON LIGHT" which will be readily followed by the workers in other parts of the World.

In Europe many countries have reached their zenith. Industrially and politically their suns may have set, but there is no reason why their people should go down into poverty and misery, because of the more vigorous development of newer and more favorably placed nations. The American Labor Movement, like

America itself, can be great and vast but it cannot be so great as to neglect 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 shed their blood in order that they might establish 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, should be sovereign.

By a process of gradual encroachments, uncertain and timid at first, but now confident and aggressive, sovereignty has been wrested from the people and usurped by the courts. Today the actual ruler of the American people is the Supreme Court of the United States. The law is what they say it is and not what the people through Congress enact. Ayer, in 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 by a bare majority the court has repeatedly overridden the will of the people as declared by their representatives in Congress, and has construed the Constitution to mean whatever suited their peculiar economic and political views. The nine lawyers who constitute the Supreme Court are placed in positions of power for life, not by the votes of the people, but by Presidential appointment.

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

Thus a man was invested with the enormous prestige and influence of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by Presidential appointment who had been repudiated by the voters of the United States on his record. After they had studied his attitude, his acts, his sympathies on public questions for four years, they declined 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. He wrote the opinion in the Coronado Coal Company case.

Sharing the sovereign power of the Supreme Court, but in every way subordinate to it, is the array of minor Federal judges. Many of these Federal judges are excellent and enlightened men, with a high sense of justice. Some of them, notably Judge Anderson of Indiana, and Judge McClinton of West Virginia, have, in my opinion, shown themselves to be petty tyrants and arrogant despots.

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 records of the Constitutional Convention show that when it was proposed in the Constitutional Convention that judges should have a vote upon acts of Congress, it was decisively defeated on four separate occasions, and at no time received the support of more than three states.

Thomas Jefferson foresaw this inevitable encroachment of the judiciary upon the sovereignty of the people, and used his mighty powers to resist it. He said: "It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our Federal Government is in the judiciary—the irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and gaining a little tomorrow,

and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped."

This, it may be remarked, is exactly what the Supreme Court did the other day in the Coronado case, where it dismissed the case against the United Mine Workers, but laid down a line of policy which will in future be relied upon by all Federal and many state courts to limit, if not destroy, not only trade unions but organizations of farmers and others who are concerned in bitter controversies against the powers of entrenched wealth.

Until recent years the Supreme Court ventured to assert this great power to override the acts of Congress only upon rare occasions and at widely separated intervals of time. The decision handed down by the majority of the Supreme Court on May 15 last, in what is commonly known as the Child Labor Case, is merely one of the latest manifestations of the usurpation of power by that court.

Assuredly it is not necessary in this presence to discuss the evils of child labor in our industrial system. The conscience of the people of this country has been aroused upon that subject both by daily witnessing the baleful results of pressing children of tender years into the service of greedy and selfish employers, and by scientific knowledge of the race deterioration that results from depriving childhood of its inherent right 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 1906 the evil of child labor in the United States was the foremost subject of interest and discussion in Congress and in the country. Not until ten years later, however, was the Child Labor Act passed. But when the vote on the bill was finally taken there were 337 to 46 in favor in the House and 52 to 12 in the Senate.

Back of this vote was the enormous pressure of public opinion, a tremendous expenditure of energy and effort. In addition to the mighty power of the American Federation of Labor and labor organizations generally, the women's organizations of the country had worked unceasingly, untiringly, 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 set 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 because certain selfish and powerful interests in these states, which desired to exploit child labor, were sufficiently powerful to prevent state legislation, it became necessary that Congress should take action upon this subject under its admitted power to regulate commerce between the states. It has been true and truthfully said that child labor in any state lowers manhood labor in every state. Congressional legislation is absolutely necessary therefore to protect the childhood of the country, and to protect the manhood and wo-

manhood of the country, and to protect the consumer from becoming a partner with the exploiters of child labor through unwittingly purchasing the tainted products of child labor. It was in recognition of this situation and in obedience to these compelling reasons 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 decisions of the Supreme Court, the law was hardly dry upon the Child Labor Act passed by Congress in 1916 before an inferior Federal judge in North Carolina assumed to hold the act void as unconstitutional and enjoined its enforcement in that district. I refer to the case of Hammer v. Dagenhart, which reached the Supreme Court on appeal by the Government and was decided in June, 1918.

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

"In our view the necessary effect of this Act is by means of a prohibition against the movement in interstate commerce of ordinary commercial commodities, to regulate the hours of labor of children in factories and mines within the states."

Of course the very purpose of the legislation was to prevent young children being overworked in mines and factories in states that refuse to pass decent child labor laws. The majority opinion, however, in apparent justification 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 opinion held that the products of child labor, though stained with the sweat and blood of its victims, are untainted, and that the Congress of the United States is powerless to declare otherwise.

This decision is, however, merely the last of a long list of decisions equally arbitrary and equally indefensible from the standpoint of public welfare. You have only to recall the decisions arising out of the employers liability statutes, the Arbitration Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Income Tax Law, and the shameful manner in which the court rewrote and misapplied the Anti-Trust Act in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust and other cases. If perchance the memories of any of you are very short, I direct your attention to the recent decision of the Coronado Coal Company case.

There is no need for laymen to comment upon these decisions. Let the dissenting members of the Supreme Court themselves comment upon the action of the majority of the court in these cases.

Another set of decisions particularly affecting the rights of labor were the so-called picketing cases in one of which the court nullified the power of a state legislature to define the conditions under which picketing might be carried on and instead 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 pre-

scribing minute rules and regulations upon any subject which it chooses.

I cannot leave these decisions, limited as my time is, without recalling to you the criticism which Justice Holmes (concurring in by Justice Brandeis) delivered with reference to the decision of the court in the now famous Abrams case. To my mind this case, involving the fundamental right of freedom of speech, bears comparison to the extreme length to which the court is prepared to go under the influence of its prejudices and passions. Justice Holmes did not mince words when he said in his dissenting opinion:

"In this case sentences of twenty years' imprisonment have been imposed for the publishing of two leaflets that I believe the defendants had as much right to publish as the Government has to publish the Constitution of the United States now vainly invoked by them. . . . Only the emergency that makes it so undeniably dangerous to leave the consideration of evil counsels to time, warrants making any exception to the sweeping demand 'Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech.' . . . I regret that I cannot put into more impressive words my belief that in their conviction upon this indictment the defendants were deprived of their rights under the Constitution of the United States."

We have never faced the fundamental issue of Judicial Usurpation squarely. The time has now come to do so. It would require a dozen constitutional amendments to correct the evils of the decisions which the court has handed down within the past three or four years. The time has come when we must put the axe to the root of this monstrous growth upon the body of our government. The usurped power of the Federal courts must be taken away and the Federal judges must be made responsive to the popular will.

Now, as to a remedy! I would amend the Constitution so as to provide

(1) That no 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 unconstitutional, or by interpretation undertakes to assert a public policy at variance with the statutory declaration of Congress, which alone under our system is authorized to determine the public policies of government, the Congress may by repassing the law nullify the action of the court.

Thereafter the law would remain in full force and effect precisely the same as though the court had never held it to be unconstitutional.

Had such been the provision of the Constitution the action of Congress in passing the Child Labor Law the second time would have been effective and we would have had an efficient child labor law today. Had such been the Constitution it would not have been necessary to wait twenty years to get an income tax law after the Supreme Court had reversed its former decision upholding the law. Were such now the Constitution, the Congress could by statute speedily correct the indefensible policy, asserted by the Supreme Court in the Coronado case, with respect to labor unions, farmers' associations, and other voluntary organizations.

The Constitution as it stands to the President of the United States to veto upon legislation, in order that the executive might be able to protect itself against encroachments. But it also gave to the Congress the power to assert its will by repassing the law even after it

(Continued on Page 11)

Educational Comment and Notes

Opening of Unity House at Forest Park

Our Summer Unity House is the pride not only of the Waistmakers' Union of New York, but of the entire International.

It is a permanent witness of the enterprise, vision and enthusiasm of our members. The beauties of the surrounding country and the magnificence of the house are but a foretaste of what the workmen and women of all countries 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 reinvigorates 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 physical and spiritual pleasures in this beautiful home. Although created originally for the

leisure class, it has become the property of workmen and women through their own untiring efforts. It has been managed by men and women from their own ranks, and stands out as an example of what can be done by workers themselves and for themselves. It shows that co-operative effort on the part of the workers is the solution to many of our 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 times of their life.

Let us continue to educate our fellow-workers not only to want and to demand the finest things that the world can give them, but also to know how to obtain them and enjoy them.

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 Sunday, June 18, ready for a day of fun outdoors. When a suggestion was made by one of the party that the outing be postponed on account of the uncertainty of the weather it was overruled very soon. As a matter of fact, a number of them considered the weather so ideal for hiking that they started right off to walk to the Ferry. Brother Dachs went off with the hikers. The others kept in mind the beautiful paths up the Palisades and decided to preserve their energy for the steep climb they anticipated so joyfully.

When the entire party met at the foot of the Palisades they decided to have their lunch and remain there for a while, so that if the threatening rain did come down they might at least be within reach of 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 Palisades to Alpine.

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

really splendid for hiking. Although most of the members were quite tired when they finally called a halt, everybody was in high spirits and ready for the real fun of the day. Before the party was comfortably settled one of the members began to sing, spontaneously and beautifully, and soon she was surrounded by a fine chorus and the air rang joyfully with their songs.

Suddenly the sky assumed a very ominous appearance. Without loss of time, the party broke camp and retraced their steps at a fast pace, singing as they hiked.

When they were safely under cover the rain came down, and after it subsided a little the party started home.

In spite of the rain, everybody was in high spirits, and suggestions for another outing were made to the committee. It was thought that it should be held July 9. At the next meeting of the Students' Council, which will be on Monday, June 26, final arrangements will be made and details will be announced in the next issue of the JUSTICE and the "Gerechtigkeit" in the "Call" and the "Forward."

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 in behalf of their fellow-workers, and will do all they can to make the educational work of our International a greater success than ever before.

Miss Fannie M. Cohn remains, as before, Secretary of the Committee. The other Vice Presidents who will supervise our educational activities are Brothers Feinberg, Lefkowitz, Nifco and Heller.

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

TEXAS FARMERS CO-OPERATE IN 2,000,000-BUSHEL WHEAT SALE

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 district, and is following out the methods of co-operative marketing successfully employed in other Western States.

The Southwestern Wool and Mohair Growers' Co-operative Association, which sold over 1,000,000 pounds of wool co-operatively last year, is planning to market an even larger product this year. Its prosperity and success is secured from the fact that last year it secured for the co-operators from 14c to 17c 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-lenders, 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 1767. He had little opportunity for education. He taught school and then studied law. 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 monopoly.
 - (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.
 3. Biddle maintained a vigorous lobby at Washington.
 4. Biddle hired writers to publish pamphlets defending the bank. In other words, "hoodwinking" the people.
 5. In August, 1835, just when southern and western farmers needed money to move their cotton and grain crops, Biddle curtailed or stopped loans of money.
 6. Hard times resulted, produce rotted, 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. Vetoed bill for rechartering bank.
 2. Ordered that United States funds be no longer kept in the bank.
 - (g) 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 "moneyed" interests, he and his associates failed to inaugurate a scientific United States banking and currency system.
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) Speculation in western lands.
 - (b) Put 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 specie or gold and silver capacity.
 - (e) Finally the United States Government ordered that all lands be paid for in hard money, but hard money was unobtainable, 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 ruled the trade-union movement which had made considerable headway between 1829 and 1837.

Reading—Van Metre, Chap. XVI.

BALTIMORE CO-OPERATORS PLAN SUMMER CAMP

The Labor Co-operative 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 cots, tents, canoes, and other conveniences at a total cost of 25c per week per person. The camp is especially equipped to accommodate children, so that the whole family can have a royal good time. Co-operation pays—in play as well as in work and business.



ART YOUNG in The Nation

After the American Legion had been nicely trained to do the bidding of the financial interests of the country, it came as a sort of a shock to the Master to have his pet leap on the table and demand a bonus.

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Minutes of Meeting, June 3, 1932

Brother Berlin in Chair

Mr. August Gerber appeared before the Board, presenting credentials from the Labor Film Co., an organization composed of a number of labor organizations, among others some of the Locals affiliated with our Joint Board. At present they are ready to show two productions, by which the workers will have the opportunity to see the "contrast" on the screen between the well-to-do class and the working class. As yet the producers of movie films are not ready to show these pictures in their theatres. Therefore, the Labor Film Co. hired the National Winter Garden for about six weeks, beginning June 18, 1932, where these pictures will be shown.

Comrade Gerber therefore requested that we co-operate with them by acquainting our members and having tickets for these productions on sale at our office. In conclusion he stated that if our people make a good showing, that is by going to see these pictures, the movie film companies will then realize that there is a great demand for pictures of this nature, and would produce such.

Upon motion, a committee consisting of Sisters DiMaggio, Genet, Brother Feller, in conjunction with Brother Mackoff, General Secretary of the Joint Board, were appointed with full power to act upon the request of the Labor Film Co.

Brother Berlin, President of the Joint Board, made an appeal to the Board about the drive which will be launched by the People's Relief, in order to secure tools for the Jewish workers in Russia. He urged upon the delegates and officers to lend their co-operation to the Committee which was appointed for that purpose at the last meeting.

Brother Hochman, Manager of the Independent Department, reported that an agreement was reached with the Fashion Bilt 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 Dickes 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 Marcel Mfg. Co., and therefore it will be impossible to place all the operators of Dickes and Block at work.

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

Brother Horowitz, Manager of the Association Department, reported that another experience happened to Brother Ellinick, similar to that of Brother Moskowitz, several weeks ago. Since that time, none of our business agents go out with Mr. Robbins, the clerk of the Association. Brother Horowitz requested the Association to dispense with the services of Mr. Robbins, but they refused. The Association loses nothing if some of the clerks do not go out on cases. In view of the fact that we are always the ones who are interested to adjust cases, and if the clerks do not go out, the Association has nothing or very little to lose. At the same time, Brother Horowitz reported that the Association has not lived up to its

promise, which they made at the time we had a conference with them at the office of the International. At that time they agreed to engage an additional clerk, who should go out with one of our investigators. Up to now, the Association did not carry out that promise. In conclusion, Brother Horowitz stated that he is trying to get Brother Schlesinger interested in the difficulties we meet with the Association.

Brother Antonio called the attention of the Board to the fact that it would be advisable that some means and ways be worked out, in order to know more about the activities of the outlying districts. Brother Antonini believes that by doing so, the results would be much more satisfactory to our members, as well as to the officers. Upon motion, the General Manager, Manager of the Independent Department and Brother Feller were appointed to visit all the outlying districts, and report their findings to the Board.

The following communication was received from Local 66:

"Your request for payment of \$3,000 was again taken up by the Executive Board. We can add nothing more to what we said in all our previous communications. No local has been called upon to pay taxes from its own treasury with full power to act upon the request of the Labor Film Co. and Local 66 cannot be an exception.

"We paid every cent that we have collected from our members, and we haven't a cent left. We are sorry that we did not pay to the Joint Board. Local 66 cannot come to the members fourteen months after an arrangement was made with the Joint Board and ask for a refund for an assessment, telling them that the Joint Board has repudiated the arrangement previously made with the General Manager of the Joint Board. Besides, our members have only recently stopped paying a heavy tax, which was levied upon them to cover all our strike expenditures.

"Local 66 contributed over \$5,000 towards payment of strike relief, strike benefits, organization, and investigation expenses, which was all expended for other locals, but we paid all our own. That was the result of the special conditions and reservation we entered into with the Joint Board, namely, we paid for work ourselves, which the Joint Board was supposed to do for us, and then we paid our full share for work that the Joint Board did for other locals.

"Local 66 can see no solution in the continuance of the dispute for the \$5,000 and has therefore asked Brother Baroff, usually, to take up this matter for adjustment. We, therefore, ask the Joint Board that this chapter be closed until the General Office will act."

In view of the fact that none of the delegates who voted with the majority offered a motion for reconsideration, consequently the previous decision of the Joint Board could not be reconsidered. It was further understood that the General Office cannot take up this case before Local 66 will make payment to the Secretary on account of the \$3 tax.

Local No. 89 informed the Joint Board that—

"The Italian Dress & Waistmakers' Union, Local 89, hereby wishes to call the attention of the Joint Board to a pertinent matter which deals with the question of the jurisdiction of the pressers in our industry.

"It is true that there is a Pressers' Local, but the fact must not be overlooked that a great number of pressers in the industry are Italians and are members of Local 89. The undersigned has called the attention of the General Manager and the Managers of the various departments to the fact that Local 66 is assuming prerogatives which rightly belong to the Joint Board; and we therefore ask that it work within its own limits, such as the handling of complaints, assignment of positions, etc.

"We have received several complaints, especially as regards the question of gir-

ing positions. Local 66 makes it a practice to take over all the calls for jobs and you understand very well that the number of Italian pressers who are out of work and who are as good as unemployed as those of Local 66 are left out. Also Local 66 has adapted certain rules and regulations affecting the pressers without consulting this Local. We do not want to interfere with the activities of Local 66 when this has to do with the control of the pressers and their conditions in the factories, but we certainly cannot permit Local 66 to go over its bounds and substitute itself for the Joint Board.

"For all of the above reasons we ask that the Joint Board take the necessary steps to restrict the functions of this Local which shall not be different than those of the other Locals of the Joint Board."

La Follette on Supreme Court

(Continued 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 despot.

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 Presidential veto power. Nevertheless, the courts have asserted not a veto power while laws were in the making, but have usurped the far 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 themselves enact what shall be the law of the land.

We are confronted with a situation wherein we must make a choice that will determine the destiny of this nation in the generations to come. This choice is simple but fateful. Shall the people rule through their elected representatives or shall they be ruled by a judicial oligarchy? Shall we move forward in our development

Upon motion, it was decided to refer this communication to the Board of Directors, which should be taken up when Brother Antonini will return from the American Federation Convention.

The Finance Committee recommends that we purchase twelve tickets from the Second Assembly District of the Socialist Party, six tickets from the Friends of Soviet-Russia and that we donate \$150 for the striking miners of West Virginia.

The recommendations of the Finance Committee were carried.

as a nation, carrying out the will of the people as expressed by their ballots 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 this, 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 arbitrary dictates of a majority of nine judges, but that a way shall be opened whereby the nation may move forward in peace, in order and in harmony to achieve the great ideals of freedom, prosperity and happiness enshrined in the Declaration of Independence and in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States.

STUDENTS OF UNITY CENTERS AND WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WHO HAVE CHANGED RESIDENCE ARE REQUESTED TO SEND NEW ADDRESSES TO OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.



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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

As was reported in last week's issue of "Justice," General Manager Dubinsky, who was away to the General Executive Board session in Cincinnati, has returned and assumed the duties of his office. It is expected that the next General Meeting, which will take place on Monday, June 26th, will be a very interesting one, as a report will be rendered by the manager 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 spending \$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 Cleveland.

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 won by the workers will be imperiled.

The situation in the waist and dress industry, which undoubtedly has been taken into consideration, may also be included in this organization campaign. This industry has reached a point where a capital of mere \$100,000 may start one in business, and the shops are growing like mushrooms after a rain. Consequently it is very difficult to keep track of these shops.

Despite the recent organization campaign conducted by the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry, which was a very successful one, the Joint Board is compelled to keep up an organization department to keep watch constantly over the new shops that are opening up. Aside from these, there are a number of shops in this industry that have moved out of town, and since the Joint Board has not done any organization work outside of 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 23 decision, which was reached by the last International Convention in Cleveland, i.e., that a joint committee of these two locals should be elected which should settle all disputes arising between them and to bring these two locals into a closer affiliation, 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 to call together this joint committee of the two locals so that the decision of the Convention may bring the intended results.

CLOAK AND SUIT

The following is a copy of excerpts of the report submitted by Brother J. Rubin, Manager of the Protective Division of the Joint Board, for the period of four months beginning January 20, 1922, when relations with the Protective Association were resumed, and ending May, 20, 1922:

Number and Nature of Complaints

Filed During This Period and Their Classification	
Discharge Cases	145
Claims of Wages	65
Unequal Distribution of Work	73
Non-union employees	42
Discrimination against individuals	35
Non-union Contractors	40
Paying below Scale	36
Discrimination against inside people	17
Lockouts	17
Discriminated manufacturing	15
Non-union Conditions (Foreman or designer doing work belonging to other workers)	10
Reduction of Wages	10
Working Illegal Hours	6
Discrimination against Outside People	3
Abusive Treatment of Employees	2
Working by Piece	1
Pending Cases	77
Total Complaints	602

DISCHARGE CASES

Our office has had 145 Discharge Cases, involving:
22 operators; 70 finishers; 17 cutters; 14 pressers; 7 piece tailors; 5 busmen.

These discharge cases are adjusted as follows:

Reinstated	86	people
Not Reinstated	36	people
Withdrawn	23	cases
Total	145	

The Discharge Cases are further sub-divided as follows:

Reinstated	Not Reinstated	Withdrawn
Operators .. 18	9	5
Finishers .. 19	10	10
Cutters .. 10	4	3
Pressers .. 10	2	2
Piece Tailors .. 6	2	2
Busmen .. 2		2
Total .. 86	36	23

The following are some of the reasons why these people were discharged and after a thorough investigation by the office, could not be reinstated:

- Smoking in factory.
- Assaulting Workers in Shop
- Copying Styles
- Incompetency
- Soldiering on the Job.

The 23 Discharge Cases were withdrawn for the following reasons:

Complainant did not appear at investigation.

Complainant taken back to work before investigation.

The report also includes the decision of the Imperial Chairman in the case of one of our cutters, Elias Bass, which case has been reported in these columns previously, and the decision is as follows:

MAURICE BANDLER—Cutter Elias Bass was discharged for smoking in factory. According to the evidence produced by the firm, it was the opinion of the office that the discharge of the cutter was not justified.

The case was referred to a Trial Board and the following is the decision:

"The sole question in this case is a question of who is telling the truth. Is it the employer supported by the testimony of the colored porter, stock clerk and another employee or is it the discharged employee?"

"It seems to me that the decision in this case can only be in favor of the employer and the discharge is sustained."

(Signed) EDGAR J. LAUER, "Chairman."

"The Association before the strike had 285 members, of which 28 manufacturers have signed independent agreements with the Joint Board, 9 have gone out of business, and 3 have discontinued manufacturing in their shops, leaving at present in the Association, 214 shops employing 8,315 people."

WAIST AND DRESS

For lack of space, we did not include in last week's issue of JUSTICE the complete report of Brother Shenker, rendered by him at the last meeting of the Waist and Dress Division. His report included the situation in

the shop of Sherr Brothers, which was at one time considered one of the largest in the industry, employing between 50 and 60 cutters. Until about the general strike of 1916 this firm was considered one of our "bad" shops, as the people were unorganized and worked for very small wages. After the general strike of 1916, when Sherr 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, i.e., the operators, finishers, pressers, etc., were never fully organized, but that did not prevent the cutters from adhering strictly to union conditions.

These cutters were 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 until it reached the stage where only about 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 be retained by them.

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

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CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

General

Monday, June 26th

Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous

Monday, July 10th

(Owing to the fact that Monday, July 3rd falls on Independence Day Eve, there will be no meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division in 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.