

NEWS OF OLYMPIA LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

BY FRED HUDSON, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OLYMPIA TRADES COUNCIL

UNIONS AND SECRETARIES.

American Federation—Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. building, Washington, D. C.
State Federation—Charles Perry Taylor, P. O. Box 1285, Tacoma, Wash.
Olympia Trades Council—Fred Hudson, 503 Columbia.
Label League—Mrs. E. R. Mohler.
Allied Printing Trades Council—F. L. Satterlee, 315 East Fourth.
Blacksmiths—Richard Alderson.
Bookbinders—Al Galloway, 315 East Fourth.
Carpenters and Joiners—C. A. Gloyd, 212 West Third.
Clerks' Association—Mrs. Bernice Kelly, 1114 Main.
Cooks and Waiters—E. C. Fields, Olympia Cafe.
Electricians—Claud Wolf, 1801 East Fourth.
Journeyman Barbers—Paul Werner, 519 Main.
Mechanists—C. VanVlack, 354 Franklin.
Meat Cutters—S. L. Kaler.
Musicians—Elmer Jones.
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers—P. M. Kendrick, 315 Twelfth.
Plumbers and Steamfitters—C. S. Ziegler, Hancock street.
Printing Pressmen—H. L. Wortman, 503 Columbia.
Sheetmetal Workers—J. E. Harmon, financial secretary, C. J. Wiseman, recording secretary.
Shipyards Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners—Secretary, L. H. Gorham; financial secretary, Geo. W. Lish, Labor Hall, corner Third and Washington.
Shingle Weavers—Morton Bissell, care Olympia Shingle company.
Shipwrights, Ship Carpenters and Joiners—C. D. Adams, secretary, 103 Quince street; C. V. Ely, financial secretary.
Stage Employees—Al Galloway, 215 East Fourth.
Steam Engineers—A. J. Stocks, 417 Tenth street.
Teamsters and Chauffeurs—Lott McGonigle, 2014 Franklin.
Typographical Union—Geo. L. Levy, Recorder building.

JUDICIAL SUPREMACY IS UNWARRANTED

The jurisdiction conferred on the supreme court by the Constitution, Art. III, is small, and then follows: "In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as congress shall make."

The inferior courts are "ordained and established" by congress, which must prescribe the limits of their jurisdiction. The claim of supremacy by the judiciary over its creator is therefore not authorized. It is asserted that it is "necessary to the independence" of the judiciary. In fact, it is the assumption by it of supreme, irresponsible and autocratic power.

Of course every department of the government takes an oath to support the Constitution. But the supreme power to review whether they do or not is reserved to the people, and is nowhere given to the judiciary.

If congress disobeys the Constitution the members of both the house and senate are chosen by the people and can be reviewed at the next election.

If the judiciary do an unconstitutional act they are not chosen by the people, and cannot be reviewed at the next election. That they have acted unconstitutionally has been held by themselves in reversing the legal tender decision; in the income tax decision; in the 10-hour case (Lochner case), virtually reversed in the Adamson law case, and in other cases.

In the income tax case the last decision was wrong, and it required 18 years to get the evil corrected by constitutional amendment, and in the meantime that one vote of one judge transferred 3,000 millions of dollars taxation from the predatory rich, and placed it upon the producing classes of the country.

Is it not worth while to prevent other abuses by an irresponsible court, a bare majority of whom may again, as so often in the past, mistake their own economic views for the Constitution?

An act similar to that now proposed by Senator Owen, depriving the court of jurisdiction over the reconstruction acts, was admitted by the court itself as depriving them of power in McCordle ex parte Wallace 324.

The first usurpation in "Marbury vs. Madison," during the incumbency of Chief Justice Marshall, was made by an obiter dictum and was not repeated as to an act of congress for 54 years, in the Dred Scott case, and this brings me to the purport of this article, which is to call attention to the motive for the obiter dictum in the Marbury case, as follows:

In laying the foundation of the Constitution there began the trouble between the free and slavery system of labor, which was a continuous struggle down to 1861. It was compromised by the Constitution giving three-fifths of a vote to slave owners as representatives of their slaves. It was recognized that by the increase of the white vote at the North, as well as by immigration, the South would soon lose control of the house and that it would ultimately lose the control of the senate, though for a long time the party was kept up by always admitting a slave state and a free state at the same time. On the admission of Missouri in 1820 we came near a dissolution of the Union. The Mexican war was largely caused by an effort to maintain the political

equality of the slave states in the senate.

For a long time the South held the presidency by nominating a "Northern man with Southern principles," but when Lincoln was elected it was seen that that could not be relied on. The Marbury vs. Madison decision was simply "throwing an anchor to windward" by giving to the supreme court power to invalidate any action of congress, though approved by the president, which should jeopardize slavery, and which would thus make the court a third line of defense that would last the lifetime of the judges. This was shattered by the hostile reception given the Dred Scott case, and the results of the Civil war. The contest for slavery made the South "a section apart," and the waves have not yet entirely subsided. They have a proverb in wind-swept Spain, a land of wind mills, "Though the mills are down, the winds are blowing there still."

Marbury vs. Madison having been thrown up as a bulwark for the slavery trust, when the 14th amendment was passed with a provision intended for the protection of the emancipated negro (which it did not effect), the interests created by the war through the new appointees from time to time on the supreme bench secured for themselves the construction by the court of a newer and deadlier theory than Marbury vs. Madison, which was outworn. As to the reconstruction acts, congress made the court stand off. But as the court is appointive, and for life, the people have no hand in choosing them, and no power to review them, and if their assumption of the supreme and ultimate power of review of the action of congress shall continue to be substituted for that of the people, then aggregated wealth, following the example of the slavery dealers down to 1861, have the irrevocable power to control the government and set at naught the will of the people on all public questions.

In Haines' "Judicial Supremacy," pp. 234 and 282, it is stated that twice before—in 1825 and 1867—bills like Senator Owen's present bill were introduced. That in 1867 passed, but applied only to the reconstruction act, and was obeyed by the court in the McCordle case.

When the Marbury vs. Madison decision was rendered it was at once denounced by President Thomas Jefferson as an usurpation unwarranted in the Constitution, and when it was repeated 54 years later in the Dred Scott case it was vigorously denounced by Abraham Lincoln, and these men were, respectively, the very chiefest of the apostles of the two great parties now before the country.

In passing the Keating child labor bill the house and senate declared the public policy of the people by whom they were elected and whose will they represented. The president not only approved, but requested the passage of the act. The odd man on the court, imbued with the ideas of judicial supremacy, and the rights of capital over labor, handed down from John Marshall, and a court impressed with the necessity of protecting slavery, set the act aside. Where does the governing power reside?

Senator Owen's bill, re-enacting the child labor law and prohibiting the supreme court from invalidating it, can be more speedily adopted than a Constitutional amendment, and will be as effective.

THEY CONVERGE UPON THE SAME THOUGHT.

"When I came here the American Federation of Labor was not installed in the timber industry and it is going to use the Loyal Legion to ride into power it will not be here when I leave. I am perfectly willing that they should organize after the war wherever they can but I am not going to be used or allow the Loyal Legion to be exploited to do something that could not be done before. I have seen a letter, unfortunately signed by Mr. Gompers, stating that the American Federation of Labor had brought about the eight hour day in the lumber industry. There is no more truth in that statement than that the I. W. W. had brought it about. I brought it about and no union of any sort could have brought it about west of the Cascades in 25 years. I know what I am talking about. The operators would have closed down rather than give in."—Col. Disque, in speech before Loyal Legion convention in Spokane.

The convention was asked and doubtless will accede to the request that organized labor fight to a finish to sustain the timber workers' union in the attempt to unionize the lumber industry, and inevitably and as a matter of course, the removal of the present requirement that only loyal and patriotic Americans, who place the interests of the country first, are to be employed in getting out the aeroplane stock needed to enable the country to do its full part in the war. The complaint is ostensibly on behalf of the timber workers' union, which has been discriminated against in nowise. Its real foundation is the secret desire to aid the I. W. W., an organization which has done much dirty work for the labor leaders,

while glorying in taking the responsibility therefore, which responsibility the labor leaders with cowardly cunning, were only too anxious to slough off upon it.—The Washington State Weekly.

A principle that is founded on minimum effort and maximum remuneration is economically unsound and consequently bound to be disastrous in the long run to the organization bound by it. Such a principle is held by union labor organizations, making thereby for ultimate self-destruction. Within the ranks of organized labor today there are many men who are dissatisfied with such a policy, who say: "We could do more if our labor bosses would let us." Will these men ever become strong spirited enough to discard their selfish and traitorous leaders and let the nation know the real loyal heart of the majority of workmen?—The Washington State Weekly.

The three clippings printed herewith seem to converge upon one thought—that the perfectly good workingman is the one who is satisfied with a job, leaving all the incidents of wages, hours of labor and conditions surrounding the job to his "superiors."

The editor and the colonel, however, reach the common end from different angles. The colonel is thoroughly convinced that the "I" in his effusion ought to be printed in not less than 72-point. It is plain, of course, that he is "crowding the mourners" a trifle in his assumption of entire responsibility for the Loyal Legion scheme. The truth of the matter is that the lumber interests were standing with their backs to the wall—they must either grant the 8-hour day or suffer commandering of their plants by the government. In their extremity they hit upon this scheme and put it through. It is not entirely satisfactory, but pretty close to it—they swallow the eight-hour pill but they gain the point of having a friend fix the wages and conditions of employment. The plan also tends to docility upon the part of the laborer. The colonel's attitude of infallibility, however, is due for a shock. Experience teaches us that a man is never perched so high that he cannot be reached and dragged down if you have a pole that is long enough.

The editor of the State Weekly does not approach the point with thought of himself as a Solomon. He is like the ass—he knows his master. He also is familiar with the labor movement and does not fool himself when he prints the lies about slackers among workmen. He also knows that the labor movement had no sympathy whatever with the I. W. W., that all union labor officials were recognized by the I. W. W. as enemies. The big end of the campaign of I. W. W. organizers rested upon vilification of union labor, and their constant endeavor was to make inroads upon the ranks of the legitimate union labor forces. The State Weekly man is just a plain prostitute and he deserves and has the contempt of the honest citizen who has knowledge of the fact that he is doing dirty work for the Employers' Association.

IRELAND'S WAR AIMS.

The principle of Sinn Fein is passive resistance to English militarism imposed upon Ireland. Miss Kathleen O'Brennan said, answering a question, following her address to a large and most attentive audience in Central hall Monday night.

Miss O'Brennan said that Ireland desired to sit at the peace table at the close of the war and be considered to come within the terms of the "rights of small nations," as enunciated by President Wilson. That Ireland, in fact, is a nation is evidenced in the successful resistance for 700 years to assimilation by England; nature also established a natural boundary between the two countries.

Miss O'Brennan related some of the trials and tribulations of Ireland since the time of its forcible annexation by England; of the inherent democracy of the Irish people; of the depopulation of the country under English misrule; of the millions of Irish blood now citizens of the great American republic, and likened the condition of Ireland to that of the American colonies prior to the revolution.

Illustrating Ireland's sacrifices in the present war, in a comparative way, she said that this country must have five and a half millions of dead on the battle fields of Flanders in order to equal the sacrifices of Ireland. Seventy-five thousand of her sons have made the supreme sacrifice in this world war.

Speaking of the repression of the Sinn Fein organization in April and the English version of the facts, she declared that the widely circulated circumstantial stories of a pro-German plot were all faked. The demonstrations were an attempt to establish freedom, and the victims of English martial law were martyrs to the glorious cause of Irish liberty. The Sinn Feiners comprised 80 per cent of the population of Ireland. Ireland expected and desired the

support of the United States in securing her rights in the final adjustments at the end of this war.

Miss O'Brennan spoke under the auspices of the Irish Educational League. She left for Spokane early Tuesday morning, where she will make an address and from that city will go to Walla Walla.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES DECLARE AGAINST HYSTERICAL ATTACKS ON GERMAN LANGUAGE PAPERS.

The board of governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, composed of representatives of all of the organizations engaged in the printing industry, realizing that if any newspaper printed in the German language or otherwise publishes matter that is detrimental to the interests of the present war such paper can and probably will be suppressed by the officials of the United States government, makes the following declaration:

"In giving consideration to the agitation now being carried on for the suppression of newspapers published in the German language the board reviewed the matter principally from the standpoint of necessity and effect. It has observed that the American newspapers printed in the German language are publishing under a license issued by the federal government which imposes certain conditions precluding the possibility of disloyal, treasonable or seditious statements.

"As far as we can ascertain all of the German language newspapers in New York City are adhering strictly to the requirements of the federal government and are conducting themselves generally in a manner that can not be construed as being detrimental to the interests of the United States, in many instances supporting the National Liberty Loans and other war measures.

"We appreciate in common with the view of high government officials, and especially with the opinion of our president, Woodrow Wilson, that the American newspapers published in the German language are the best available mediums for placing the American point of view regarding the war before a class of readers who in no other way can get an opportunity to intelligently understand and appreciate the rectitude of this country's position.

"Many of the employees of the German newspapers in New York City, members of the Pressmen's Union, Stereotypers' Union, Mailers' Union and Mail Deliverers' Union are neither German nor of German descent. All of the employees of the German newspapers have given undisputed evidence of their loyalty to the government, some now being in the service of the United States army and navy and practically all of them being subscribers for Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

"The Allied Printing Trades are naturally interested in the welfare and protection of its membership. The suppression of the German language newspapers would deprive many members of their means of livelihood. We are willing to make any necessary sacrifice for the furtherance of the common good of the people of this country that will strengthen the hands of the government in this great world struggle for freedom and democracy. We take second place to no other element of the American people in our loyalty and patriotism, having about 8,000 members now in the service of the United States army and navy and subscribing to approximately \$5,000,000 in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps; and we can not, under the circumstances, see any good to be accomplished by nor any necessity for the agitation being carried on to suppress, boycott and exclude from the newsstands the German language newspapers, and we are therefore constrained to voice our opposition to this movement and declare it should not be encouraged nor supported as long as the government of the United States licenses the publication of German language newspapers. We believe that they should be dealt with especially in the free United States of America as a matter of law and by government authority and not by agitation or popular clamor."

TEAMSTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL MEETS IN OLYMPIA.

The district council of Teamsters and Chauffeurs met in Olympia Saturday, holding its sessions in Labor hall.

Forty delegates were accredited to the Council, representing the unions of Puget Sound and Grays Harbor. The keynote of the meeting was that the union should devote its best energies to promotion of the sale of Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds. A committee was named and directed to evolve a comprehensive plan for the fullest possible cooperation of the unions in Thrift Stamp and Red Cross drives. The report of this committee will be a special order of business at the meeting in Centralia the first Saturday in August. The usual problems of wages, hours and conditions occupied the attention of the district council, concurrent action by

all the subordinate unions being emphasized in all the discussion.

Delegates in the convention who are prominent in the Seattle and Tacoma Labor Movement were W. H. Dale, C. O. Anderson, C. N. Gallagher, Fred Wyatt and W. F. Dau. Dale is president of the district council, while Gallagher and Dau are financial and corresponding secretary respectively.

The local union had regularly elected delegates, but the representation was not confined to these delegates by any means. Practically the entire local membership dropped into the council sessions and took part in the meeting.

BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at its meeting of June 27, elected officers for the ensuing term. These officials were installed at the regular meeting, Wednesday evening, July 10. The new officers are:

President—J. J. Walters.
 Vice President—Douglas Hopp.
 Financial Secretary—Harmer G. Bender.

Foreman—Elmer Grim.
 Trades Council delegates are appointed by the president, who has not yet made his selections for these positions.

LABORERS, RIGGERS AND FASTENERS.

Twenty shipyard men cast in their lot with the Shipyards Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners' union, at the regular meeting last Monday night. This approximates the usual grist of initiations, and represents the shifting of workers in the shipyards.

The question of the first aid contract underwent the usual ordeal. The committee has assembled many and divers testimonials to mistreatment, lack of treatment, inefficient treatment et cetera, and this testimony was given the once over and carefully scrutinized and discussed. Some of it, it was determined, would not go through the extractor without cracking; other portions are warranted not to fade in any sort of weather. So the committee will confer with the general committee representing all shipyard unions, and again will attempt to pry loose the grip of the contractor on the pay check of the laborer, gained by the will of a handful of employees who agreed to the contract in the early days of the local shipbuilding industry. The men feel that there is ample justification for annulment of the contract, but are not quite so sure that the insurance commission or the courts would thus analyze the grievances. The local situation is not different from many contracts in other parts of the state, but let us hope the final result will not be the same—renewal of the contracts at the behest of the employer and the sawbones.

MUTUAL LAUNDRY TO OPEN FOR BUSINESS JULY 17.

It is announced by Mr. Bergstrom, manager of the Mutual Laundry, that the plant will be ready for business by Wednesday, July 17.

Mr. Bergstrom, who has had years of experience in operation of laundries, arrived in the city last week, and since that time has been busy going over the plant and trying out the several pieces of machinery. He expresses entire satisfaction with the outfit, and declares that the Mutual will be able to handled all the business that the city will furnish and turn out the work in first-class shape.

The working force will consist of six women, the engineer and the manager, who is a practical laundry man and will act as foreman of the plant.

P. M. Kendrick, treasurer of the laundry company, will have charge of the outside work.

The Mutual Laundry is a co-operative company. It was organized as a result of difficulty between the labor unions and the two local laundries. The labor men demanded improvement in conditions of employment in the laundries, and failing to reach an agreement with the local

owners, determined to establish an opposition laundry. A \$16,000 corporation was formed and the White Laundry equipment of Shelton, a plant which had been in use but three months, was purchased. Three additional machines were added, making an equipment up-to-date in all respects.

The plant is located at the corner of Fifth and Water streets, and the telephone number is 234.

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 1-Pint dozen ----- \$1.00
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 1-Quart, dozen ----- 1.35

economy Jars

Pints, dozen ----- \$1.20
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 Extra heavy Jar Rubbers, 2 packages for ----- 1.50

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