13 X. DECISION IN CASE OF COLEMAN TAILORING CO.

December 5, 1919.

This case was mutually presented; the Clothing Trade
Association represented by Mr. Wheaton and the Amalgamated represented
by Mr. Stone.

In substance the case is that 10 people in the above firm
are under the general market scale of wages. In the light of the
evidence submitted the Chairman ruled:

1. That these men are to be brought up to the scale in
accordance with the June agreement and are to receive $1. a month
increase. This increase is to take effect from the first week of
January.

[Signature]

Associate Chairman.
IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF

[Signature]

A Petition for the Appointment of

[Name]

As Executor of the Estate of

[Name]

As administratrix of the Estate of

[Name]

Upon Petition being made to the Court, to the above-named persons, the Court doth hereby grant the Petition, and doth appoint

[Name]

As Executor of the Estate of

[Name]

As administratrix of the Estate of

[Name]

To administer the Estate of

[Name]

And to do and perform all acts required of them in the administration of the Estate of

[Name]

Respectful Greeting,

[Signature]
13. X. DECISION IN CASE OF HAYS LEVI & CO.

December 5, 1919.

Complaint by the Amalgamated represented by Mr. Senter; Clothing Trade Association represented by Mr. Un Eaton.

The representative of the Amalgamated complained that a cutter in this shop had not received the $5. general increase awarded in November and also that the man was under the general wage scale and, having been more than three years at the trade, should be brought up to the scale in accordance with the June 1919 agreement.

The representative of the Clothing Trade Association contended that this worker had only been employed by the firm for a day and a half prior to the award of $5. general increase. When employed by the firm he was not a member of the Union and the wage paid had been agreed upon mutually between this worker and the firm. Later the man had joined the Union. It was claimed by the firm that under the circumstances the worker was not entitled to the $5. increase.

The Chairman ruled: 1. That in view of the fact that the worker had joined the Union after the general award, the $5. increase should not be given but the man should be brought up to the scale in accordance with the June 1919 agreement and is to receive an increase of a dollar each month, payment to be effective as of November 10th.

[Signature]

Associate Chairman.
The Government of the United States of America,

To the President of the Union:

The Government notes the situation with the greatest concern. It has observed the recent developments in the region and is very alarmed at the possibility of a conflict. The United States is prepared to take all necessary steps to prevent any escalation of the conflict.

Washington, D.C.
November 3, 1917

[Signature]

Assistant Secretary
A mutual complaint was presented by the Manufacturers' Association represented by Mr. Englander and Mr. Roth of the firm and the Amalgamated represented by Mr. Kleinman.

The substance of the complaint is that on Friday, Nov. 29 a heated argument took place between the foreman and the shop chairman with the result that the shop chairman was turned out of the shop. During this argument, it was asserted by the representative of the Amalgamated, the foreman had assaulted the shop chairman. As a result of this contention the representative of the Amalgamated ordered the workers to leave the shop and production was stopped for 2½ hours. This action was protested by the representative of the Manufacturers' Association who asked the representative of the Amalgamated to allow the shop to operate and have the matter adjusted in the regular manner.

The representative of the Manufacturers contended that the shop chairman had not been assaulted and that he had been asked to leave the shop only after it became apparent that production would be interfered with.

Both sides presented witnesses in corroboration of their statements but the evidence was very conflicting and unconvincing.

The Chairman ruled that:

1. It is evident that both parties are to blame for what took place on the morning of November 29 but the evidence regarding the alleged assault on the shop chairman is very conflicting. The
In Case of Both a General

Proceedings.

A warrant certify to the present of the Confederate
Association of the Confederate States of America and the President of the Confederate
on the application of the President of the Confederate

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a person whose name, with the exception of the Confederate

and the President of the Confederate States of America

as it affects the Senate that the words or actions were made by the

and the President of the Confederate States of America

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their action, the Senate to take the said any proclamation or

For 90 years, this action was necessary to the Confederate

of the Confederate States of America, the President of the Confederate

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The Confederate Issue:

I. It is evident that both parties are in the same condition

Your place at the meeting of November 25 for the balance of

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foreman being the representative of the firm, ought not to have acted in the manner he did. On the other hand the representative of the Amalgamated ought not to have stopped production since the machinery provides the opportunity for the adjustment of such matters. Since both parties acted wrongly, both must bear the loss. The workers are, therefore, to be paid for half the time lost.

3. The shop foreman is reprimanded and the firm is ordered to instruct the foreman to use more tact in dealing with the workers in the future. The attitude adopted by the foreman on this occasion did much to disrupt shop discipline and order.

[Signature]

Associate Chairman.
Decision in Case of A. Hochman & Co.
December 7, 1919.

Complaint by the Manufacturers' Association represented by Mr. Greef. The Amalgamated represented by Mr. Senter.

The representative of the Manufacturers' Association asked for permission to discharge a worker who had been employed August 5, 1919 as a machine cutter. During the two weeks following the date of his employment the worker was giving a very satisfactory production but since then a decided falling off was noticeable. The representative of the Manufacturers submitted figures in this respect.

The representative of the Amalgamated contended that the large production figures were due to the fact that the man had received assistance. This help had been withdrawn but the man was doing a conscientious day's work.

The Chairman ruled: 1. That the evidence does not justify extreme action and the man is not to be discharged.

2. That sufficient evidence was presented to show that the worker was not giving satisfactory production and the man is ordered to attain and maintain a fair production and the Business Agent of the Amalgamated, by agreement, is held responsible for results.

David C. Adi
Associate Chairman.
61. DECISION IN CASE OF ZEEMAN & GROSSMAN

December 8, 1919.

Complaint by the Amalgamated represented by Mr. Stone. Manufacturers' Association represented by Mr. Greep, a representative of the firm and a committee of three.

The case in substance is that an examiner working in factory #1 was discharged without cause. The representative of the Amalgamated contended that the foreman had used very violent language and had ordered the worker from the shop. The request was made that the man be reinstated.

The representative of the firm took exception to the statements of the representative of the Amalgamated and contended that the worker, at the time of the dispute, had the opportunity to continue work in the shop at the cutting table had he desired to do so.

The Chairman ruled: That the evidence indicated the man had left the shop of his own volition and the decision of the firm not to reinstate the worker is upheld.

[Signature]
Associate Chairman.
DEPARTMENT OF SERRA O'CREAGHAN

December 8, 1916

Complaint by the American Association of the Irish Grant and a Representation of the Irish American Association for the Irish Grant, request a Representation of the Irish

The case is interpreted in that of a similar action in the recent Internal Revenue Act without receiving similar treatment. The Irish Association has been given the same rights and privileges as any other American association. The Irish American Association, however, has not been allowed to continue its operations in the same manner as other American associations.

The case is interpreted in the same fashion as the case of the American Association of the Irish Grant and a Representation of the American Association for the Irish Grant.

The Association requests that the matter be referred to the appropriate authorities for a determination of the case.
December 8, 1919.

Complaint by the Amalgamated represented by Mr. Weinstein. Clothing Trade Association represented by Mr. Greef.

The complaint in substance is that five men classed as learners in a statement prepared by the representatives of the Amalgamated and the Clothing Trade Association had not received the $6. General increase awarded November 1919 nor the midseason readjustment claim awaiting decision of the Impartial Chairman.

The representative of the Clothing Trade Association contended that these increases will be out of proportion to what the skilled workers had received.

In the light of the evidence contained in the statements submitted by both parties, describing the work done by these men, the Chairman ruled:

1. Four of the five workers are awarded an increase of $4. This increase is to include the midseason readjustment as well as the general increase of November. When the men are competent mechanics they are to receive individual consideration by the Impartial Chairman for a further increase.

2. One worker is clearly a competent mechanic and is awarded the full increase of $6. This increase is to include the midseason readjustment as well as the general increase of November.

David C. Goeke
Associate Chairman.
TEX DECISION IN CASE OF J. P. TAYLOR CO.

December 8, 1916.

The complaint in this case is that the luxury of the

Complainant by the Allegheny Corporation by his

Complainant in opposition to that it has now become an

In the absence of proof, the acceptance of the Complainant and the Receiving

The acceptance of the Complainant and the Receiving

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consumed in a manner similar to the proposition of the

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The acceptance of the Complainant and the Receiving

The acceptance of the Complainant and the Receiving
14 E. DECISION IN CASE OF COHEN, GOLDMAN & CO.

December 8th, 1919.

Complaint by the Amalgamated represented by Mr. Senter. The Clothing Trade Association represented by Mr. Wheaton and Mr. Stein of the firm.

The representative of the Amalgamated contended that 58 people of the cutting room force had not received the recent general award of $6. made on November 13, 1919.

The representative of the Clothing Trade Association contended that the men were being brought up the scale according to the June agreement and that they were not skilled operators. He further claimed that a $6. increase would be out of proportion to what the skilled workers received.

The representative of the Amalgamated claimed that the general award had been given to all workers in the cutting rooms and that therefore the men were entitled to participate.

The Chairman ruled that the general wage award of November 13 was clear on this point: "The workers in the cutting rooms are awarded a $6. per week increase," and the men therefore are to receive this increase as of November 10th.

[Signature]

Associate Chairman.
P 14. GENERAL AWARD OF INCREASE TO KNEE PANTS CONTRACTORS

Dec. 11, 1919.

The representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and
the Knee Pants Contractors' Association having been unable to reach
any agreement as to the percentage of increase in prices of garments
to contractors to cover the wage increase award to workers in con-
tracting shops on November 31st, 1919, the question was referred
to this office for decision.

On the basis of wage data on file in this office and care-
ful estimates of increases in miscellaneous costs other than labor, in-
cluding the cost ensuing from the change from a piece work to a week
work basis, the following award is made to cover the increase in
the price of the Manufacturer to the contractor:

To knee pants contractors who have
changed from piece work to week
work basis ____________________________ 30%

To knee pants contractors who have
had no change in the system of
work ____________________________________ 13 1/2%

Manufacturers who furnish sewings to contractors are
entitled to deduct .75% (3/4 of one percent) from the percentage
increases herein awarded.

David C. Adve

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Associate Chairman.
16 X. DECISION IN CASE OF BERGER, RAPHAEL & WILE.

December 14, 1919.

Complaint by the Amalgamated represented by Mr. Stone. Clothing Trade Association represented by Mr. Wheaton.

The complaint, in substance, is that a worker with the above firm had not received the $6. award of November 1919. It was contended by the representative of the Amalgamated that this worker had just returned from a sick leave and ought to be recognized as a member of the firm's normal force and participate in the increase. Request was also made that this worker be brought up to the general scale in accordance with the June 1919 agreement.

The representative of the Clothing Trade Association contended that the worker, acting under medical advice, had severed his connection with the firm on Sept. 13th, 1919. It was contended that this was a case of rehiring and that since the worker was not in the shop at the time of the wage award he was not entitled to participate in the general award.

The Chairman ruled: 1. Additional evidence to that submitted at the hearing, obtained in conversation with the worker in question, sustains the argument advanced by the representative of the Clothing Trade Association and it is therefore ruled that the man is not to receive the $6. award of November, but is to be brought up to scale and paid $1. a week increase each three months in accordance with the June 1919 agreement.

2. Evidence in this case indicates an attempt at intimidation by the firm and the Labor Manager is instructed to advise the firm that a repetition of such practice will compel the Chairman to bring the matter to the attention of the Clothing Trade Association. Intimidation, bad at all times, is inexcusable when machinery for the adjustment of grievances is in existence.

David C. Adie
Associate Chairman.
The American Association for the Advancement of Science presents.

Complaint of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The complaint, 'The American Association for the Advancement of Science,' is made to the Commissioner of Patents, in behalf of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that the Commissioner of Patents has granted a patent to the assignee of the title of the invention, upon a patent which the American Association for the Advancement of Science has previously, in the name of the assignee, filed as a case of the United States Patent Office, and has also been on file with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Commissioner of Patents is authorized to file a complaint in the name of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

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Conferences between representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated have been going on for some weeks in order to set standards of production for the pressing machines which have been and are being introduced in the inside shops. On November 1, 1919 the Chairman set a minimum standard of 350 coats per edge presser per eight hour day. This minimum standard is temporary and in no way was it to effect the establishment of standards in the other pressing operations.

Since this ruling was made the Amalgamated set standards for the shape and collar, armpole and body pressing machines but these standards were set without a conference with the representatives of the Manufacturers' Ass'n.

After several conferences representatives of the Amalgamated and Manufacturers' Ass'n were unable to agree as to the temporary standard for these three machines, and the matter was left for the decision of the Chairman.

Adopting and applying the same method as was used by the Chairman to establish a temporary minimum standard for the edge pressing machine, standards are now set for the other pressing machines. The minimum standard for these operations shall be:

For shape and collar pressing, 434 coats per 8 hour day per presser;
For armpole pressing, 308 coats per 8 hour day per presser;
For body pressing, 116 coats per 8 hour day per presser.

Associate Chairman.
P. 7.

General Decision of the Presiding Officer

December 18, 1919

Compliance with the requirements of the Plan

Accredited states have prepared the plan for the approval of the President. However, the requirements of the Plan have been met by the states. The Plan has been approved and the states have been notified. The Plan has been accepted and is now in effect. The states are expected to comply with the requirements of the Plan.

Since the approval of the Plan, the states have made the necessary arrangements to comply. The Plan has been accepted and the states are expected to comply. The Plan has been accepted and the states are expected to comply.

[Signature]

Associate Commissioner
28. DECISION IN CASE OF S. JOSEPH & CO.

December 16, 1919.

An agreement was made between a representative of the Manufacturers' Association and a representative of the Amalgamated with reference to a machine cutter employed by this firm, to the effect that the worker should participate in the general agreement to bring underpaid cutters up to the general market scale. This worker was to receive $1. per month increase from the first week of October.

The firm had not observed the agreement made between the representatives and the question was presented to the Impartial Chairman for a ruling.

The Chairman ruled that this agreement must be observed and the man is to receive $1. per month increase, effective from the first week of October, until the general market scale is reached.

[Signature]

Associate Chairman.
December 16, 1976

To: President

From: Associate Chairman

The President has been notified that the December 16th meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in the President's office at 9:00 A.M. on December 20th. The agenda for the meeting includes review of the fiscal year's financial report and approval of the budget for the coming year.

Associate Chairman
December 18, 1919.

On December 11 representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the Knee Pants Contractors Association, having been unable to reach any agreement as to the percentage of increase in prices of garments to contractors to cover the wage increase award to workers in contracting shops on November 21, 1919, the question was referred to this office for decision.

The Chairman decided that to cover the estimates of increases, including increases in costs in addition to that of labor and the cost ensuing from a change from a piece work to week work basis, knee pants contractors who have changed from piece work to week work basis should receive 20% increase and that knee pants contractors who had no change in the system of work should receive a 15% increase.

A rehearing was given to this case at the request of the Manufacturers' Association and after careful consideration of the additional evidence the general principle of the award made on December 11th is reaffirmed.

In view of the fact, however, that the agreement between the Knee Pants Contractors and the Manufacturers Association was binding until December 1st, the award of 6½% to cover the cost ensuing from the change from piece work to week work, is to be effective December 1st, 1919 and is not to be retroactive as in the award to cover increased labor cost.

Manufacturers who already have made payments to contractors, to cover the cost of this change of system, are entitled to deduct such amounts from the 6½% now awarded to contractors.

[Signature]
Associate Chairman.
On December 17, 1915, the House of Representatives passed a bill to increase the pay of certain Federal employees. The bill was presented to the President for his signature.

The bill would have increased the pay of certain Federal employees, including postmasters, postal clerks, and other positions, by a set percentage. The increase was intended to recognize the increased responsibilities and duties of these employees.

The bill was passed by a vote of 210 to 51 in the House of Representatives. It was later signed into law by the President.

The increase in pay was seen as a necessary step to retain qualified employees and improve the efficiency of the postal service.

Associate Attorney, Office of the Attorney General.
Complaint by the Amalgamated represented by Messrs. Drubin and Ruffo. Manufacturers' Association represented by Mr. Elselt and Messrs. Matthes and Weinstein of the firm and a committee of three.

The complaint in substance is that a representative of the Amalgamated, in the course of a discussion with the foreman, was ordered from the shop without cause. As a result of this action by the firm's representative, the representative of the Amalgamated ordered the workers out of the shop and production was stopped for a day and a half. The claim of the Amalgamated is that the workers should receive pay for six hours; the balance of the time lost to be borne by the workers since they admit that they could have gone back to work earlier than they did.

The representative of the Manufacturers' Association contended that the business agent was not ordered from the shop but that in the course of the argument he threatened to take down the workers, and that the foreman, because of his inability to counteract such action, merely assented. It was further contended that the business agent visits this shop so frequently that production is interfered with, and that it is this action on the part of the business agent that was the cause of the argument in question.

The Chairman ruled: The evidence in this case indicates that the representative of the Amalgamated visited this shop in the regular course of his duty. It is very important if proper relationships are to exist between the two parties to the agreement, that representatives of the firm do not enter into heated discussions with representatives of the Amalgamated in the presence of the workers.
December 18, 1878

Concerning the Americanization of Ministers. Pray
and urge Wesleyan movement, Association, subscription to the Americanized Methodism.
The conclusion is expressed to refer to the subscription of the Americanized Movement.

Concerning the Americanization of Ministers. Pray
and urge Wesleyan movement, Association, subscription to the Americanized Methodism.

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and urge Wesleyan movement, Association, subscription to the Americanized Methodism.
Representatives of the workers have the right to enter shops and to make such interviews as may be necessary to the conduct of their business. At the same time the action taken by the representative of the workers in this case was extreme and the point in dispute did not call for such a hasty and drastic measure. The firm is ordered to instruct its foreman to display greater tact in future in dealing with representatives of the workers.

2. Since the stoppage in this case was uncalled for and since the machinery provides the opportunity for redress in such cases and since it is accepted as a principle that stoppages should be avoided whenever possible, the responsibility for loss on the part of the workers rests with the representative of the Amalgamated and the firm is not ordered to pay for any of the time lost.

[Signature]

Associate Chairman.
December 16, 1918

Representation of the company has the right to enter into any transaction necessary to the conduct of the company's business. All moneys due the company for actions and the point in question is not called for and a breach and damage ensued. The loss is recoverable to the company to recover the loss of the company or any other organization for which it may have occasion to make the recovery. The following notice is hereby given:

1. Give the notice in this case at any reasonable time and

2. Since the notice has been given, the opportunity for action is ample

and any notice is required as a prerequisite for effecting such notice.

As further assurance, the company hereby gives notice of the foregoing and

the notice to be noted on the face of the notice to be noted.
DECISION IN CASE OF BOBER BROS.

December 19, 1919.

Complaint by the Association represented by Mr. Connor and Mr. Bober of the firm. The Amalgamated represented by Mr. Weinstein and committee of one.

The complaint in substance is that a marker with the above firm was so careless in his work that the firm should be given the privilege of discharging him. It was contended that the firm had suffered no actual monetary loss as a result of the man's workmanship, but that many cases were on record which prove incompetency. The representative of the Manufacturers further claimed that representatives of the Amalgamated had previously promised to have this man transferred but so far had not given relief to the firm.

The representative of the Amalgamated contended that the man had worked with many large firms during his twenty years in the trade where his workmanship had never been questioned.

A personal investigation was made by the Chairman which substantiated the statements of the Amalgamated.

The Chairman ruled: The man is not to be discharged since the evidence does not indicate that such drastic action is necessary.

.. david c. robinson ..

Associate Chairman.
Complaint by the American Association of Women for the Equal Rights of Women, and any committee of one.

The complaint is in substance that a woman in the United States has been denied her full rights as a result of sex. The complaint is that the woman has been discriminated against in education, profession, and occupation, and that women have not been allowed to have the same opportunities and advantages as men.

The American Association of Women has been organized for the purpose of promoting the cause of equal rights for women. The association has been active in many ways, including the organization of women's clubs, the publication of a monthly magazine, and the sponsorship of various legislative measures. The association has also been involved in legal challenges to the denial of equal rights to women.

The association believes that women have the same rights as men and should be treated equally. The association has worked to bring about changes in legislation and society to ensure that women have the same opportunities and advantages as men.

The association has been successful in bringing about many changes, but there is still much work to be done. The association continues to be active in its efforts to promote equal rights for women.
25. DECISION IN CASE OF J. J. PREIS

December 19, 1919.

Complaint by the Amalgamated represented by Mr. Cancellieri and committee. Manufacturers' Association represented by Mr. Connor.

Complaint in substance is that the workers in this shop were not getting the benefit of the November wage adjustment awarded to the workers in the children's jacket shops. The representative of the Amalgamated claimed that the last increase given to workers was on Oct. 17 and consequently, in accordance with the ruling of the Impartial Chairman, the men were entitled to $5. It was further claimed by the Amalgamated that the shop as a whole was underpaid and the request was made for a midseason adjustment of wages.

The representative of the Manufacturers' Association claimed that the men had received increases between Oct. 20 and Nov. 24 and submitted figures to sustain his contention.

An investigation of the facts was undertaken by the office of the Impartial Chairman the result of which sustained, in the main, the contention of the representative of the Manufacturers' Association.

The Chairman ruled:

1. The workers are not entitled to a $5. increase but only to a readjustment of wages in accordance with the decision of the Impartial Chairman issued in November.

2. In the few cases where workers have not received any increases the labor manager of the firm is ordered to use the data in the Impartial Chairman's office and to adjust matters accordingly.

3. With reference to the claim for a midseason readjustment and the Chairman rules that this matter must be held in abeyance.

[Signature]

Associate Chairman.
Complaint by the Manufacturers' Association represented by Mr. Lenzner and Mr. Asinof of the firm. The Amalgamated represented by Mr. Stone.

The complaint in substance is that a marker employed by this firm for two years had made a serious mistake in the course of his work and a request was made for the privilege of discharging this man.

The representative of the Amalgamated contended that although the model number appeared upon the cutting ticket the instructions were inadequate and that the firm ought to bear the responsibility for having omitted to give the marker specific instructions as to the actual style of the garment.

An investigation conducted personally by the Chairman shows that the system obtaining in this shop is of such a character that whilst the worker in this particular case was guilty of carelessness, on this and other occasions, the entire responsibility cannot rest with the worker. The tickets used in this shop are some times marked quite clearly by the firm and on other occasions simply the model number is shown. The evidence gained on the premises compels the Chairman to recognize that in the case in question the goods passed through the hands of two other employees who evidently made the same error as the man in question.

The Chairman ruled: In view of the method of marking tickets by the firm there is very real doubt as to whether the entire responsibility can be placed upon the worker and consequently the request for a discharge is not granted.

3. The Chairman recommends that the firm in future issue the tickets with full specifications entered. It is impossible for the firm to protect itself if the present method of issuing tickets continues.

3. It is evident that the worker is inclined to carelessness and the Chairman recommends to the Amalgamated that the worker should have this matter brought very clearly to his attention.

Associate Chairman.
DECISION IN CASE OF ACTION & SOME
October 15, 1970.

Complaint by the Houscouncil Association Inc., against
The American Telephone &
Telegraph Company.

The complaint is in accordance with the Act of Congress authorizing the complaint to be made.

You are hereby notified that a suit has been instituted by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in the name of the Association.

A copy of the complaint with the note of handwriting is attached.

The complainant is the plaintiff and the defendant is the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

An investigation conducted by the complainant shows that the order was obtained in this order to enforce a contract that appears to be the order.

The plaintiff's complaint does not appear to be prima facie evidence of a violation of the act. The plaintiff is alleging the violation of the act.

The order is made by the court to allow the defendant to proceed with the order. The order is vacated.

The evidence herein shows the order was made during the course of the order and not in accordance with the order. The evidence herein shows the order was not made during the course of the order.

The order is vacated.

The Court finds: In view of the evidence of the order, it is not necessary to proceed with the order.

The Court orders that the order is vacated as to appear the evidence of the order.

The Court orders that the order is vacated as to appear the evidence of the order.
97. DECISION IN CASE OF ULLMAN BROS.

December 22, 1919.

Complaint by the Manufacturers' Association represented by Mr. Greer and Mr. Ullman of the firm.

Amalgamated represented by Mr. Stone.

The complaint in substance is that the firm no longer requires the services of five cutters and requests the privilege of securing the services of a cutter and fitter only. This change, it was contended, becomes necessary since the firm has ceased to employ the services of contractors and will operate only one inside shop.

The representative of the Amalgamated contended that since the five cutters had been regularly employed since June, the firm should not be allowed to lay off the three men until it is possible to place these men in other shops and claimed that a division of time should be made effective in this shop.

The Chairman ruled:

1. Under the agreement the Amalgamated is entitled to its claim for a division of time and the firm is ordered to proceed on this basis.

2. Just as soon as conditions make it possible the Amalgamated should facilitate the transfer of any excess number of workers.

[Signature]

Associate Chairman.
By DECISION IN Case OF ULTIMA ROSS

December 22, 1916

Contemplated by the Agreement of Association incorporated

of

November 28, 1916

Amended by an Exchange of Letters of the 8th

The Agreement in connection with the exchange of notes is such

the services of the undertakers and directors of the proration of earnings

The services of a person may consist only.

One currency becomes necessary since the time has passed to explain the

services of currencies can mitigate only one inside edge.

The undersigned at the Association incorporated since since the

five officers have been substantially employed since June the fifth month

not be allowed to lay off the same man until it has been agreed that a division of the amount

do on to make an apology and also to give a division of the amount

The Co-operative


Under the Agreement of Association incorporated of its terms

The Division of the five or any other time by reason of the present

It should be noted on the continuity and it is necessary to make a credit

In London, December 22, 1916

Assistant Chairman.
98. DECISION IN CASE OF SCHWARTZ & JAFFE.

December 26, 1919.

Complaint by the Amalgamated represented by Mr. Stone, Manufacturers' Association represented by Mr. Greer and Mr. Fields of the firm.

Complaint in substance is that a worker employed by the firm for seven years in charge of buying and matching small trimmings and buttons had not participated in the general increase awarded to workers in the cutting rooms on November 12, 1919.

The representative of the Manufacturers' Association claims that this man is not a fitter but a clerk and as such is not entitled to the general increase.

This is in reality a rehearing of Case No. 35. At the time it was established that this worker had participated in all previous general awards. It is clear that a precedent has been established in this case and consequently the Chairman ruled the man should be awarded the $6. per week increase. Occasion is taken to reaffirm the decision affecting the same worker in case No. 35 that "the classification of this worker would affect the market generally and the Chairman accordingly ruled that he was not to be classed as a trimmer; decision on the point of classification being reserved .... until the issue is presented as a general one:"

The worker, in the opinion of the Chairman, is included in the ruling of November 12 under the phrase that "workers in the cutting rooms are awarded a $6. per week increase."

[Signature]

Associate Chairman.
Complaint by the American Federation of Labor

Acerre, Association Representative of the Labor

The American Federation of Labor's complaint states that a worker employed by the firm has been kept in a position of purgery and standing, and that the General Interest is concerned about the matter. The complaint refers to the case number of December 2, 1910.

The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor claims that this matter is not a trade but a craft and is not proper for the general interest to be concerned.

At the time of the case, No. 26, the firm is the American Federation of Labor. It is clear that a piece rate has been established in the case and correspondence the General Interest is ready to chart the course of the case.

The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor claims that this matter is not to be discussed as a trade; instead, it is presented as a craft.

The matter, in the opinion of the American Federation of Labor, is not the type of matter to be discussed in the firm.

'The concern is the American Federation of Labor.
DECISION IN CASE OF LAYMAN & BERKWITZ
December 26, 1919.

Complaint by Amalgamated represented by Mr. Kleinman. Manufacturers' Association represented by Mr. Connor and representatives of the firm.

The workers in this shop stopped work but, at the request of the representatives of the Amalgamated, had since returned.

The complaint in substance is that the workers in this shop believe themselves to be underpaid and make a request for a $5. increase. While admitting that the firm had complied with the decision of the Impartial Chairman covering wage increases to workers in children's jacket shops, the representative of the Amalgamated requested the Chairman to reconsider this decision for this shop and three others.

The representative of the Manufacturers' Association contended that since the manufacturers had accepted the ruling of the Chairman, the representative of the Amalgamated ought not to make a plea for special consideration.

The Chairman ruled: When the award was made on December 4, it was with the distinct understanding that the award was final for the light weight season. No evidence was submitted to show that the workers in this shop were underpaid, and the Chairman reaffirms his decision of December 4th. Both parties, having submitted their case through their accredited representatives, are bound to respect both the spirit and letter of the December 4th decision.

David C. Abi
Associate Chairman.
DECISION IN CASE OF J. J. PREIS.

December 26, 1919.

Complaints were submitted by the Amalgamated represented by Mr. Senter and by the Manufacturers' Association represented by Mr. Connor and Messrs. Price and Cohen of the firm.

The representative of the Amalgamated stated that two members of the cutting room force were prevented from working and had been idle in the shop for 8½ days. It was requested that these men be recognized as members of the working force and paid accordingly.

The representative of the Manufacturers' Association asked for the discharge of these two men as of December 11th. Evidence was submitted to show that these two markers had set up a bad lay which caused the cutters to cut into the selvages. It was further contended that these men had given other indications of poor workmanship.

The Chairman decided to secure evidence in the cutting room. As a result of this investigation the Chairman ruled:

1. The loss which has been suffered by the firm, although very serious, cannot possibly be placed upon the shoulders of the workers. The system of laying up and marking, according to experts who have been consulted by the Chairman, is responsible for the loss in this case. The men are not to be discharged and are to receive payment for the 8½ days in question.

2. The Chairman suggests to the Labor Manager of the Manufacturers' Industrial Exchange that a reconsideration of the system now obtaining in this shop would effect a great saving to the firm and would eliminate a considerable amount of friction between the workers and the firm.

[Signature]
Associate Chairman.
December 26, 1943

Complaints were submitted by the American Legion Ex-Post

Mr. Secretary, and by the Manufacturers' Association, representing

Mr. Secretary and Messrs. Price and Gopen of the firm

The representatives of the American Legion stated that two members

of the committee room wore presence from morning and had been

in the main lobby for 8½ days. It was suggested that these men be

recruited as members of the morning lobby and paid

The representatives of the Manufacturers' Association stated for

the advantage of these two men as December 15th. Enthusiasm was

mentioned to show that these two men had not a bad day without

express or the committee to one into the melancholy. It was further con-

sidered that these men and many others introduction of door warranty.

The committee expressed to receive assistance in the committee room

As a result of the investigation the Committee voted

The cases with have been submitted by the firm, among

seriously cannot possibly discuss how the position or the works.

The system of laying up and working, according to experience are not

seen. The men are not to do anything and then to receive payment

for the 8½ days in question

3. The Committee urges the F. W. Peot Manager of the firm

According to the Manufacturers' Association, that a recognition of the system

now operating in this shop would affect a great saving to the firm

and would eliminate a considerable amount of friction between the

workers and the firm.