

IF WORKERS WOULD DEMAND LABEL, WOULDN'T NEED LAWS

At the recent convention of the International Typographical Union held in Toronto, Canada, an amendment was offered to the laws of that organization which would provide that:

"No delegate shall be entitled to a seat in the convention whose wearing apparel does not bear at least eight union labels."

As is necessary under the rules this proposition was referred to the Committee on Laws which reported out a substitute reading as follows:

"No member of a subordinate union shall be eligible to election as delegate whose wearing apparel does not bear at least five union labels."

The substitute of the committee was adopted. In speaking upon this proposition before the convention Secretary-Treasurer Hays, who is president of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, had the following to say:

"I arise to support the report of the committee on laws. I am surprised that in a convention that has two propositions before it asking the executive council to finance label campaigns, there should be any word said against

any proposition that looks for the furtherance of the use of the union label.

"We expect to do considerable organization work in the near future. We must do considerable organization work in fact, and one of the best methods of organizing that we have that which is the closest to us and most effective is to have business houses demand the use of the union label on their printing. We always demand that every labor organization use our union label on its printing. If they did not use it we would certainly make an awful kick, even carrying it to the American Federation of Labor, to see that the label was used. That being true, should be not support the other organizations in the use of their labels?"

It has been said that you should not force members of an organization to do things of this kind. I say that the union label is one of the best weapons that organized labor has to compel employers to run union establishments. If the members of labor organizations would not spend any of their union-earned money for any goods except those that bore the union label, we would have

nightly little trouble in settling wage scales and getting union conditions.

"If the members of labor organizations will not exert their minds enough to realize what is for their own benefit, then we must go as far as we can to force them to do so for the benefit of organized labor generally. Once more I say that I rise to support the report of the committee on laws."

MINERS REBUILD HOME WRECKED BY GUN MEN

Brady, W. a., Sept. 18.—Fifteen thousand miners, their wives and children assembled at this place to dedicate their new building which will replace the one wrecked last June by gun men of the Brady Coal Company. Sheriff Vost of this county made no effort to stay the thugs. Miners from Pennsylvania and Ohio joined in the gathering, which was the largest trade union assemblage in the history of northern West Virginia. Samuel Brady, coal owner, who is attempting to establish the anti-union shop, was publicly notified that he would not succeed, even though his thugs burned the miners' meeting place and evicted strikers' families from company shacks.

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF LABOR MAKES PROGRESS

California has a real State Federation of Labor. The secretary of that body presents both positive and negative results obtained for the workers. Bet a dollar their organizer's name isn't Worley.

POSITIVE RESULTS

The workmen's compensation, insurance and safety act.

The women's eight-hour law.

Better child labor laws.

Labor camp sanitation and better housing laws.

Better sanitary conditions in laundries, bakeries, and other

workshops.

The initiative, referendum and

recall.

Free public employment agencies and partial regulation of private employment agencies.

Legal protection for the union

abel.

The semi-monthly pay day.

The absent voters' law.

Safety laws to protect those

employed in hazardous industries.

Greater educational opportunities for the workers; university extension, vocational education, part-time schools, free text books.

NEGATIVE RESULTS

All proposals to establish compulsory arbitration were defeated.

The appointment of non-citizens as deputy sheriffs, deputy constables or deputy marshals has been prohibited by law.

The ancient "property" qualification for jurors has been abolished.

The unjust poll tax was abolished through the initiative.

The law under which "the entire time of a domestic servant" belonged "to the master" has been repealed.

Attacks on labor laws, too numerous to mention, failed because the State Federation of Labor is on guard.

The State Federation of Labor watches the interests of the workers in the state legislature, it indorses or protests in the name of labor and has secured relief from burdensome laws.

WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS ARE PAID LOW RATES

Washington, Sept. 18.—In a survey of women in Missouri industries, the United States women's bureau reports that in May and June, 1922, "one-half of the 15,364 white women in the state for whom information was reported earned less than \$12.65 a week. Even when consideration is limited to those who had worked a full week, one-half of these women earned less than \$13.70."

The report classifies Missouri as "among the moderately progressive states" because it has a nine-hour daily standard and a 54-hour week. Earnings of negro women were low, one-half of these workers earnings under \$6 a week.

The largest number of women were employed in the manufac-

ture of shirts and overalls, in shoe factories and in general mercantile establishments. The median wage for the 2,486 shirt and overalls workers was \$10.90; for the shoe workers \$12.80, and for the 2,717 women employed in general stores \$14.45. One-half of the 4,404 women in the state working outside St. Louis and Kansas City earned less than \$10.40 a week. These women are practically all native born, as Missouri has no immigrant problem.

STAGE EMPLOYEES RAISE WAGES

Minneapolis, Sept. 18.—A two-years' agreement and a wage increase of \$3.50 a week has been secured by the local stage employees. A threatened strike forced the managers to sign.

PREACHING PURE BRED JERSEY CATTLE TO CAROLINA FARMERS

Charles Oliver, for many years State agent in the extension service for the American Jersey Cattle Company in the State of New Jersey, is in Charlotte and vicinity and it is hoped will make his headquarters here. Mr. Oliver has been transferred to Southern territory, including both the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. The American Cattle Club has worked wonders throughout the country in ridding the farms and dairies of scrub stock and replacing them with pure-bred Jersey cattle.

R. E. McDowell, president of North Carolina Jersey Cattle Club and secretary of the Mecklenburg County Club, is working with Mr. Oliver, and is at present engaged in selecting cattle to be

presented at the state sale at Shelby on October 4. Incidentally they are boosting all county fairs and rendering other great service to Carolina farmers. Mr. McDowell has long been identified with movements to improve farms, and inaugurating advanced ideas on both farming and dairying. Both Messrs. Oliver and McDowell are enthusiastic in their belief that every child should have an abundance of pure milk from healthful cows. Mr. Oliver points out in his addresses that every sturdy nation in all the world's history, has been a nation of milk drinkers. These officials report that their efforts are meeting with a most hearty response on the part of the farmers and dairymen of the Carolinas.

IVEY'S TRYON AND FIFTH STREETS IVEY'S

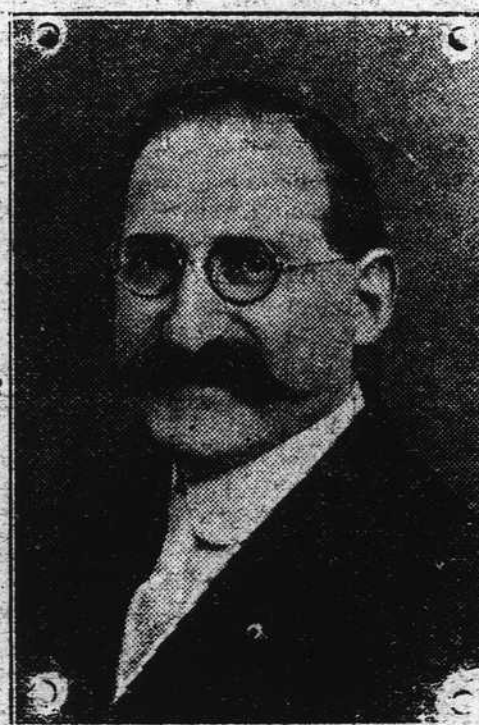


A House of Merchandise Built By the Hands of Labor

THE NEW IVEY'S opened its doors May 15th to a new period in merchandising—a great house of commerce carrying under one roof practically anything needed by any family in Charlotte and vicinity. Back of the actual building of this new store lay 24 years of service during which time a patronage from all classes had made possible the building of our new home.

We take a justifiable pride in the fact that the New Ivey's was built largely by Union Labor. Here, throngs of all classes rub elbows in our spacious aisles, finding their wants supplied at prices that fit all pocketbooks from millionaire to taxi-driver.

J. B. IVEY & CO.



We Make Both Expensive and Inexpensive Furs and Fur Trimmings of Exceptional Beauty for Less than You Can Buy at the Department Store.

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