

PLUMB PLAN TO ELIMINATE

(Continued From Page 1.)

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY presents an all-American plan for the revision of our industrial system for the first time in these States since Henry George first expounded his Single Tax doctrine. The Plumb Plan is entirely native in all its details and all its sanctions are based on the Constitution itself. There was no shrewder lawyer in America than Glenn Plumb and he was a recognized authority on the physical, financial or legal problems connected with transportation, both local and national.

Native, Constitutional, Conservative.

The proposals which are contained in **INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY** cannot be discredited by the charge that they are transplanted from Europe or that they imply the confiscation of property. In fact, the conservative labor leaders who are pressing for the practical realization of the principles which are designated by the term "industrial democracy" are frankly doing so as the only practical alternative to and insurance against the spread of "destructive radicalism."

What Industrial Democracy Means.

The economic innovations which Glenn Plumb proposed, and the labor unions endorsed, are presented in detail in this book. Industrial democracy is outlined as follows:

"... such policy and organization for all industry as will secure to every individual the right to the free disposal of his own labor and of the fruits of his labor; that will reconcile and balance the interests of consumers and of the owners of labor and capital; and that will coordinate the several functions that are active in production, so that industry may serve its true purpose of supplying the economic wants of all the people.

"These purposes are industrial and economic purposes, and therefore can be achieved only by industrial organization and methods. The government, in and of itself, is not an industrial organization, nor does it employ industrial methods. The policy, organization and methods that apply to a political department of government will not serve for the accomplishment of an industrial purpose. While the public has an interest in industry, the protection and promotion of which requires that the state provide a general policy for all industry, and which permits and requires direct or indirect participation by the public in all co-operative industry, according to the degree of public interest, that interest can be protected and promoted only by an economic policy, and through an industrial organization."

Ninety-five per cent of our industries, with the exception of agriculture, are controlled by corporations. The authors aver that "the corporation is the most efficient form of industrial cooperation that has ever been devised; and that industrial corporations are public agencies created for the performance of public service."

The Declaration is a Vital Instrument.

"Point by point, the principles of equal human rights—of individual and social justice—concede with the principles of economic efficiency," Mr. Plumb wrote. Those principles in the Declaration of Independence which postulate that men are endowed with certain inalienable rights to

the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness may be applied so that social efficiency and industrial justice can be obtained by one and the same measure, he argued. He pointed out that in the charter granted to a corporation, under either a State or the Federal Constitution, there is a specific provision which stipulates that the corporation may not receive compensation from the public above the value of the services it renders to the public. As few corporations today are meeting this provision, the sovereign right of the people to revoke these charters should be exercised, Mr. Plumb urged. The duty of the State to reorganize the whole system by which corporations are now permitted to operate is clear.

Under the Plumb Plan industries would be classified in four groups:

(a) National public utilities which will include interstate transportation, the postal system, "and all other such activities or services as Congress under its Constitutional powers, or the people in their sovereign powers declare to be public utilities."

(b) State and municipal utilities, including marketing, municipal traction, telephone, heating, lighting, power and water systems.

(c) All other industries based on granted privileges or the exploitation of natural resources in which there exists a natural or economic monopoly.

(d) All other industries.

How the Plumb Plan Will Work.

All public utilities, either State or Federal are to be owned and operated by the Government through a corporation created by the Government. This corporation will have no capital stock and will issue no bonds. It will be governed by a board of directors, representing equally management, labor and the public. Rates and wages will be fixed by the directors who will also decide what amounts shall be put aside to cover interest, upkeep, depreciation and the retirement of capital. Every increase in efficiency on the part of labor and management will accrue to the public in the shape of lower costs or additional facilities. Management is to receive remuneration on a higher scale than labor. The State will control these corporations, as it does theoretically at present, and will prevent the representatives of labor and management from absorbing more than a definite share of such increases as their enterprises may earn in larger wages to themselves. Government bonds will be used by the State to finance the operation of public utilities.

For the group of industries designated as C. and D. the following plan will apply:

The State will provide for the organization of corporations by any such persons as may desire to invest labor, property or money. These corporations will be subject to public regulation and supervision and if in the opinion of the State, the surplus profits of these corporations are too high it shall oblige the corporation to reduce its prices or improve its plant for the benefit of the community. Bond holders may invest in corporations and by not assuming any share in the management of the undertaking, will receive a lower rate of interest on their holdings. The ordinary stock holder will be in much the same position as he is today except that labor is to be paid, per dollar of his investment in labor value, at the same rate of dividend as the stock holder and labor will share in the control of the company to the extent of the money value of his labor.

What About the Farmer?

The basic problem of agriculture is dealt with at length in **INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY**. How the same principles will apply to farming is explained. Both the tenant farmer and the land-owning farmer will operate their properties through a State-formed corporation. If the farmer does his own work he will have the voting power that in another corporation would fall to labor, in addition to the votes his capital investment entitles him to. If he employs help, the hired hand will have a definite share in the management of the farm. As a result of a wide-scale democratization of industry and marketing, Mr. Plumb believed that the farmer will be able to stabilize his prices and that his economic position will be immeasurably improved.

The chapters on coal mining, the railroad industry, credit, and foreign trade are thoroughly practical with their concrete recommendations and lucid analysis of current economic conditions, both national and international.

Objections to Proposed Joint Building Analyzed

A committee of the citizens of the City of Charlotte meeting with a committee of citizens of Mecklenburg county interested in the erection of a joint municipal and county building, at a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, in view of the statement issued in the Charlotte News on Thursday afternoon, endorsed the following reply to some of the objections advanced to the project:

"Those who are interested in this matter are glad to get the views of the city and county commissioners and welcome a frank and hearty discussion of the plan, and we urge the citizens of both the city and county to discuss the matter openly and fairly.

"We are also glad that the county commissioners favor the project and hope and believe that the city commissioners will come to endorse it wholeheartedly upon further discussion. While they state they are not opposed to it, yet they offer no arguments in favor of it and several against it.

"If the County Commissioners are in favor of it, then the city should favor it, as it is understood that about eighty per cent of the county tax is paid by the citizens of Charlotte represented by the county commissioners.

"It is an elementary proposition that two lots of land costs more than one; that two large buildings cost more than one, and that the maintenance of two buildings would be considerably more than even one large one. Even in the statement issued it is admitted that this would be only a little less than the cost to the city of purchasing the entire lot and erecting a separate city hall thereon. Even though it would be little—that, together with the amount saved by the county, would be a good deal saved to the taxpayers.

"We believe that the city should not take a selfish view of the proposition and merely look to its own interests, but also to the interest of the county. It was stated that although the cost of the building according to the legislative act would have to be borne equally, that the county would need about twenty-five per cent more space than the city. We believe that after looking out for the city health department and the associated charities, which now have no place in the city hall, besides providing for a suitable place for the Confederate Veterans and American Legion, Boy Scouts, Red Cross, military companies and other patriotic bodies to meet, that if there were additional space allotted to the City's share it could be used to advantage. Besides this, the great work being carried on by Miss Profit in home demonstration work should be amply provided for and facilities provided for the comfort of the women of the county who come to Charlotte to shop, a suitable rest rooms.

"The issue before the people is whether or not there will be a joint building, to be decided by their vote on July 28th—and we believe that

SUPT. ALLEN IS ASKED TO MEET

(Continued From Page One.)

graduated at any college.

So among the workers in the biggest industry of the Carolinas there come the fewest high school graduates and no college graduates at all. For these reasons it is deemed advisable to public instruction: meet with the workers and seek his advice as to how this deplorable condition can best be remedied.

It was pointed out at the meeting that when the mills are closed down in any section for repairs or for other reasons, that while the workers are idle is the best time to wage an aggressive campaign among all the workers. They being idle for a week or more gives the active members ample time to visit all the other workers and find them with time on their hands sufficient to listen to the many reasons why they should be in the organization of the workers. All the organizers were instructed by the Council to spend their full time in such sections where the mills are closed for repairs, and work every day and every evening in such communities, as it provides opportunities for meeting and talking with the workers that cannot be found when all are at work.

The big question, the one that will soon be on the lips of every textile worker in the state, is the matter of eight hours constituting a day's work. The Joint Council decided that this should be the one big issue, and every textile worker is urged to work for this one thing, day and night, until it is won. There will be few greetings, such "Howdy," or "Good Morning." From now on textile workers will greet one another and their friends with the salutation, "Eight Hours." That will take the place of all former words of greeting, as well as good-byes that are usually spoken. It is to be on the tip of the tongue of all the workers, and if you say "Howdy" to a man or a woman, and he or she replies by saying "Eight Hours," you may know that it is a return of your salutation and also an appeal to you to lend your influence to the textile workers in securing the 8-hour day.

Many other matters were acted upon, and plans outlined for securing an additional increase in wages for the workers. These plans are not to be published at this time, on account of a certain attitude assumed by the manufacturers of recent date.

After the business session the delegates went to the Imperial Mill grove, where the social was held.

"Not only is property bequeathed, but also the influence of character."

LISTEN, FELLERS

Advertising is expensive. There are many mediums—some better than others. This ad is an experiment in determining the appreciation of the wonderful advantages we offer by the readers of this paper.

THE MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN

is the largest between Washington and New Orleans, and, we believe, the best in the United States. We know every wage earner, great or small, should carry B&L shares, but they are not doing it. Common sense must determine our advertising policy. It's naturally up to you.

THE TEST NOW IN PROGRESS

must direct our action. NEW SERIES NOW OPEN.

JNO. R. PHARR, President. E. L. KEESLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Buy Coal Now!

We have for immediate delivery all of the best grades at Summer Prices

Phone Us Your Order Today

H. V. JOHNSON & SON

E. Vance and Sou. Rwy. Phone 1465

The Bitterness Of Poor Quality

Remains long after the sweetness of low price is forgotten.

Everything we sell in our store—the Quality remains long after the price is forgotten.

CLARK-WIGGINS HARDWARE CO.

"If It Is Hardware We Have It"

Phone 4154 311 East Trade

Every RUUD Water Heater

13 Cent Off!

\$5 DOWN. \$13 ADDITIONAL

A five dollar bill as an initial deposit and your Ruud Automatic Water Heater will be installed immediately.

13 MONTHS

Over a year to pay the balance on your Ruud. Extended over such a long period—you will hardly miss the small monthly payments.

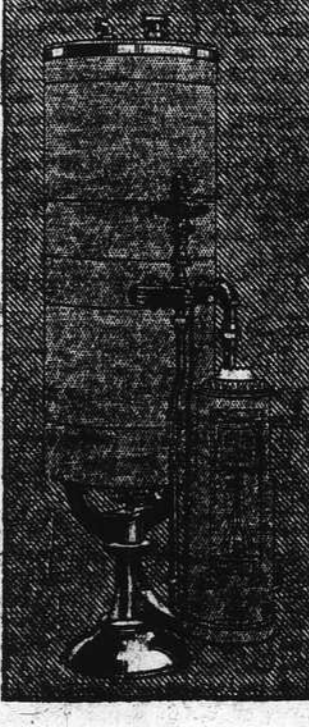
PHONE WRITE OR CALL

Remember that the time is limited—the last announcement will be made on Friday, the 13th of July.

A THIRTEEN DAY SALE

Southern Public Utilities Co.

PHONE 2700



BARNES SAYS BIG PRODUCTION

(Continued From Page 1.)

We have stimulated here."

Mr. Barnes says that the limiting-of-production theory is the hardest thing in the world to combat unless there is a living, vital illustration of the effect of the other theory. This illustration is given today, he adds, by American full employment and relative prosperity under its own peculiar production prosperity. He continues:

"The effect of this is most marked in that industry which does not occur to you as a highly mechanized one, that of agriculture. The census of the United States shows that in the 20 years from 1900 to 1920 the number of workers in agriculture decreased by 1,700,000 — 1,700,000 fewer workers in American agriculture in 1920 than in 1900. Yet in that time the standard production of farm crops increased 20, 30, 40 per cent. In the pre-war year of 1913, for instance, the five cereal crops aggregated four and a half billion bushels; in 1922 they aggregated five and a quarter billion.

"The wheat crop of today requires by careful estimate the expenditure of seven million days labor, but that wheat crop produced under the conditions before the harvester and reaper were invented, and the appliances which followed them would require 130 million days labor.

"We have saved 123 million days labor in the production of one of our five cereal crops by the American genius for invention and the substitution of mechanical appliances for manual labor. Were those workers released to unemployment and idleness? You know they were not. You know that only by this process can we find the workers to aid oil industries in their expansion and to create the new ones, which science and invention are constantly placing before us. There is always an increased demand for labor by the very economics of displacement."

Declaring that he is astonished at the feeling that the production of workers is less than before the war,

Mr. Barnes points out that figures within our reach indicate increased production and he quotes the following record of conditions to support his contention:

Cotton consumption—the largest ever known.

Pig iron production—the largest ever recorded.

Steel ingot production—the largest ever known.

Unfilled orders for locomotives—the largest ever known.

Zinc production—the largest ever known.

Bituminous coal production—only twice exceeded.

Anthracite coal production—only once exceeded.

Retail sales in ten-cent stores the largest ever known.

Mail order sales—the largest ever known.

Car loadings—the highest ever known at this time of year.

Automobile and truck production, 346,000—far the greatest ever placed.

Residential construction—the largest ever known.

"It is a time," says Mr. Barnes in ending his article, "to keep cool heads but to keep also confidence and courage. It is a time to appreciate that there has been an increase in the enormous requirements of the human beings since the process of human society are under way again as at present. It is a time to appreciate that there is a surplus buying and saving power larger than generally realizing and a steadily increasing earning power of every individual worker; and it is a time to calculate those factors coolly and courageously, aid to base your business policies upon them."

If you want to know the facts about farm credit in North Carolina write the editor of the extension service at Raleigh for a copy of the May, 1923, Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture. Its title is "Farm Credit in North Carolina."

Tomato plants will grow eight or ten feet high if tied to a stake and the suckers removed weekly. This is the best way to train them, says extension horticulturist, E. F. Payne.

WESTERN North Carolina

"The Land of the Sky"

MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, UTAH, CALIFORNIA, CANADA, NEW ENGLAND, and Seashore Resorts

Greatly Reduced Summer Fare Now in Effect

via Southern Railway System From JACKSONVILLE

Send For Free Booklet

Convenient Schedules Attractive Service

Inquire R. H. GRAHAM

Division Passenger Agent, Southern Railway System, Charlotte, N. C.