

# THE CHARLOTTE HERALD

## COMMUNISTS HAVE 6000 ACTIVE LEADERS IN AMERICA MILLION MEMBERS WORKING FOR OVERTHROW OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

### DICK EDMUNDS IS PANDERING TO PLUTOCRACY

Orthodox as Bryan; Ignorant as David Clark and Apes Annas and Coiphas.

(By Tom P. Jimison.)  
Dick Edmunds is editor of The Manufacturers Record, a Baltimore publication, which makes a subsistence by pandering to the plutocracy. Edmunds is a writer of mediocre ability and a business man of rare judgment. He is a disciple of Roger Babson, the high priest of Big Business, and is an apostolic successor to Annas and Caiphas. Religiously he is as orthodox as Williams Jennings Bryan, and as ignorant as Billy Sunday. Economically he is as uncompromising as Elbert Gary and as ignorant as David Clark. Socially he is as arrogant as Herod Antipas, and as reactionary as Henry Cabot Lodge. His editorial fulminations inspire this belief.

Recently Dick has taken his pen in hand to write on the textile industry. With a flourish of hospitality he welcomes northern mill owners to the South, but suggests to them that they do not bring their "foreign and union labor" with them. Mark you the learned editor links the words "foreign" and "union" together. He reckons that they are the same. Many folks hereabouts think the same things. They ignore the fact that trade unionism is now a distinctively American institution. The workers of Russia and Germany and Austria have substituted political action for industrial, and the workers practically control those countries. In England a labor party has been formed which holds the balance of power in the British Empire. Only in America does the trade union exist as such. And such birds as Edmunds are doing more than they know to bring about a labor party, a class organization and a proletariat uprising in this country.

Dick Edmunds has more sense than his writings would indicate. He knows that the poorest paid and the most dependent class of labor in America is to be found among the cotton mills of the South. He knows that a form of paternalism exists here that would not be tolerated for a moment by the textile workers of New England. His talk about the Southern workers being so blooming independent is half bluster and the other half buncombe. They put up with most any sort of treatment because they only have a house for a week and a job for a day. Such has been the decision of one of the most learned jurists in the entire city of Charlotte. He knows, too, that the Southern operators would gladly import workers from across the seas were it not for the fact that the operatives of Britain and Belgium have reached such a degree of enlightenment that they would be a menace to the safety of the present policy of the Southern mill owners. Dick Edmunds also knows that the Jenckes Spinning company, which operate in New England with the sort of labor which he thinks ought not to be brought to the South, lest it embarrass the operators, also has a plant in North Carolina. Although the New England mill owners keep agents abroad for the purpose of importing foreign labor, Jenckes has brought none here, having found that that they can make more money with the "satisfied hands" of the South, whom Brother Edmunds thinks are so independent. Furthermore, with the strike on in New England, Jenckes has found the mill business so profitable here, that notwithstanding the loss in the North, the chain of mills has been enabled to declare a handsome dividend.

Fact is the mill owners in the South are fearful of an invasion of union workers from the North. They fear that the "hands" will assert their independence sure enough. And they know that in such an event there is going to be a re-adjustment in this country which will look like red revolution to the standpatters. The Southern "mill hands" are going to wake up some day. When they do sufficiently to stand together industrially and politically, a new day will dawn in this part of the nation. And it will be a day undisturbed by such blustering advocates as Dick Edmunds and other special pleaders who make their living by pimping for the plutocrats.

### LABOR DAY, 1924 IS DISCUSSED AT CENTRAL UNION

Highbrows Among Workers Scored — Plans Made for Next Year.

Starting this week to make plans and preparations for next Labor Day, the Charlotte Central Labor union expressed satisfaction and pride in the Labor Day just passed. It was pointed out that many things were in the way of a real successful Labor Day celebration. Charlotte is the center and the hub of the anti-labor, open-shop fight that has been waged in the Carolinas during the past three years. Then there are any number of hell weevil workers here who never heard of Labor Day before, and they're working at the various trades, more especially in the building trades, and they worked right on through Labor Day.

It was pointed out that Charlotte will not be bothered with this class of "mechanics" ere another Labor Day rolls around, for it is said the cheap buildings and poor workmanship that is ruining Charlotte today will be so apparent by the time the winter winds and rains and snows beat down upon them, that the public will not have such alleged mechanics when another spring comes around.

Another element that hindered the proper observance of Labor Day was the spirit of the workers themselves. There are workers in Charlotte, it was pointed out, who dress elegantly and seldom have a square meal; they think more of their appearance than they do of their stomachs; they would rather be seen tagging along behind somebody whose great-grandfather was born in Mecklenburg county than to ride in a Packard car all their own in a labor procession. They're willing to belong to the union and draw the pay the union has secured for them, but they do not want to be seen in the company of workers. No, No! That would be awful. It is said there are several just such fools as that in Charlotte, and it is proposed to have them lined up on one side or the other before another Labor Day comes.

Then there were a few merchants who failed or refused to close for Labor Day. These merchants will have many visits from the Central body during the coming year. It will be pointed out to them just how valuable it is to the merchants to cooperate with the wage-earners of Charlotte. It is hoped to have all business houses ready to not only close their stores on Labor Day, but to join with the workers in observing the day.

Many other matters were attended to at the meeting Tuesday evening, but the Labor Day question had the biggest end of the discussion.

### SOUTHERN TRAINS ON SCHEDULE TIME

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—H. W. Miller, vice president, in charge of operation of the Southern railway system, announced today that out of 15,179 passenger trains operated on the system during the month of August, 14,017, or ninety-two and three-tenths per cent reached their final termination on time, while 14,479, or ninety-five and three-tenths per cent, maintained schedule or made up time while on the Southern.

**CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.**  
New Haven, Conn., Sept. 12.—Carpenters in this city have raised wages from 90 cents an hour to \$1.

### Underwood Will Visit This City On September 25th

Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick and members of the Chamber of Commerce are planning a real reception for Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, when he visits Charlotte on the evening of September 25. It is expected every citizen of the city will join in extending a welcome to the distinguished

### PLAN TO ESTABLISH SOVIET DICTATORSHIP IN THE U. S.

Rigid Investigation Discloses Whole Plan—Already Three Efforts Have Been Made to Launch Armed Insurrection in America—\$1,110,000 Sent In One Lump Sum to Bring About Revolution—First Step in Revolution Program Is to Capture Labor Unions—"Boring From Within" Is the Plan Adopted—High Time U. S. Becomes Aroused to Dangers Threatening This Nation.

This is the first and second of a series of six articles prepared by the United Mine Workers of America disclosing the attempt being made by the red forces, under the direct supervision of Moscow, to seize control of the organized labor movement of America and use it as the base from which to carry on the Communist effort for the overthrow of the American Government. These articles are the result of an independent searching investigation on the part of the United Mine Workers of America which led directly to original sources.

#### ARTICLE I. New York, Sept. 10.

The United Mine Workers of America with this article begins an expose of the Communist revolutionary movement in America, as promoted and fostered by the Communist International at Moscow, and dealing with it as it involves the welfare of the miners' union, and other similar labor organizations, and the interests of the American people as a whole.

The purpose and object of the United Mine Workers of America in bringing to the attention of the American people the far-reaching and intensive activities of the Communist organization in this country is twofold. The United Mine Workers of America wants the public to know what this thing is. It wants the public to know something about the fight which the miners' union is waging to stamp it out. First, it desires to reveal and make known the sinister and destructive groups and elements attempting to "bore from within" its own ranks and membership and to seize possession of the organization, and, through such seizure, to later gain possession of all legitimate trade unions; second, to inform the American people of the scope and purport of the hostile and inimical movement being carried on within their midst.

Imported Revolution in U. S.  
Imported revolution is knocking at the door of the United Mine Workers of America, and of the American people. The seizure of this union is being attempted as the first step in the realization of a thoroughly organized program of the agencies and forces behind the Communist International at Moscow for the conquest of the American continent.

The overthrow and destruction of this government, with the establishment of an absolute and arbitrary dictatorship, and the elimination of all forms of popular voice in governmental affairs, is being attempted on a more gigantic scale, with more resolute purpose, and with more crafty design, than at any time in the history of this nation.

**6,000 Active Leaders in America.**  
The Communist regime, at Moscow, bent on world conquest, is promoting and directing one of the best organized and most far-reaching campaigns in America that any country has ever been confronted with. The Communist organization on the American continent is composed of more than six thousand active leaders and lieutenants, and approximately one million members adherents and sympathizers, scattered in every state and province of the United States and Canada and who are actively or tacitly promoting the scheme to import Bolshevism and Sovietism to this side of the Atlantic.

The data and the facts set forth in this and the following articles represent months of careful independent research among original documents and records covering the whole of the Communist movement in America and Europe, particularly as it has been injected into the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America, the American Federation of Labor, and labor organizations in general.

The movement has been traced back to its original purposes and intents, and followed in all of its phases to its present status in this country.

This campaign affects the people of the Dominion of Canada as much as it does the United States. The revolutionary agents of Moscow are working as actively and energetically among the people of the one country as they are among the people of the other. Proof of this statement is found in the recent red outbreak among the misguided miners of Nova Scotia, where armed revolution was proclaimed; where an illegal strike occurred and the red movement was only broken by the vigorous and forcible action of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

**Overthrow of Government the Aim.**  
The major points in this revolutionary program of the Communists as aimed against the United Mine Workers of America and other legitimate trade unions, and the people of the United States and Canada, are:

1. Overthrow and destruction of the Federal, state, and provincial governments, with the elimination of existing constitutional forms and foundations.

2. Establishment of a Soviet dictatorship, absolute in its exercise of power, owing allegiance to, and conceding the authority only of the Communist, or Third International, at Moscow, as a "government" substitute.

3. Destruction of all social, economic, and political institutions as they exist at this time.

4. Seizure of all labor unions through a process of "boring from within" them, and utilizing them as a strategic instrument in fulfillment of their revolutionary designs upon organized and constitutional government.

5. Invasion of the United Mine Workers of America, with the ouster of its present officials and leaders and the substitution of a leadership of Communists, that it may be used as an instrumentality for seizing the other labor unions of America, and for eventually taking possession of the country.

6. A well-organized movement is being promoted within the four railroad brotherhoods and sixteen railroad trade unions to amalgamate all railroad workers into "one departmentalized industrial union," controlled by a single leader of Communist principle and affiliation, and owing allegiance to the Communist organization.

7. Seizure of the American Federation of Labor, with the ouster of its officials, and through such seizure gaining control of all its affiliated unions and trade unions.

8. Conversion of all craft trade unions into single units of workers within an industry known as "industrial unions," with coordination under a super-Soviet union owing allegiance to, and accepting the mandates of, the Communist International, and its subsidiary, the Red Trade Union International, at Moscow.

9. Through conquest and subjugation of the labor unions, and conversion and mobilization of farmers and other related groups, the overthrow of existing institutions, and the creation of a condition similar to that which now prevails in Russia.

**Official Data.**  
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### CHICAGO COURT ENFORCES THE YELLOW DOG

On the Workers—Playing Right Up to the Role as Protector of Employers.

From Chicago comes the information that the federal judiciary has again placed itself at the disposal of anti-union employers.

A firm in that city enforced the "yellow dog" on its unorganized garment workers. By signing this document, before they can secure employment, these workers agree that they

"will not become a member of any labor union, and will have no dealings, communications or interviews with the officers, agents or members of any labor union in relation to said employment."

An organizing campaign of unorganized workers interested some of these non-union workers, and the former were enjoined by the federal court. They were ordered not to do anything that might have a tendency to cause the non-union workers to ignore the "yellow dog"—to break their contract.

The "yellow dog" was legalized by the United States supreme court, December 19, 1917 (Hitchman Coal Co. vs. United Mine Workers). At that time the court upheld an injunction issued against the miners, who were ordered not to interfere with the "yellow dog" contract the Hitchman concern enforced on its unorganized miners.

These courts call the "yellow dog" a fair contract. This is ridiculous.

It is a principle of law that neither party to a contract shall be under duress—must not be subject to coercion or unfair advantage.

An unorganized worker in search of employment is not on a parity with the manager of a coal mine or the owner of a garment factory.

That worker is not a free moral agent. He is subject to the employer's duress, power, forces the worker to sign away rights because those dependent upon him must be sheltered clothed and fed.

The right of the worker to join a trade union is undeniable, and yet federal courts will stand behind anti-union employers who force workers, through necessity, to sign away that right.

The court defends its position on the ground that the worker is "free and independent." This is illusory. It is fiction. It is nineteenth century stuff unworthy of any judge who professes to note developments in industry.

The court's aid to the "yellow dog" can not be justified by any legal or moral standard. The employer violates the first rule of equity procedure when he comes into court with this request. He has forced the worker to surrender a legal right and then asks the court to aid him in this wrong.

The employer does not come into court with clean hands, and some time some brave and fearless federal judge will take that position.

It may be said that the worker has the right to quit his employment. That is no answer to the principle involved. Rights can not be restored to men by the simple process of their leaving the scene of their wrongs. That is not justice. It is a miserable defense of the injunction inquiry.

It is elemental that men should abide by their pledged word and their

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### BARRINGER, OLD CABARRUS BOY "COMING HOME"

Will Speak in Concord on Saturday, the 29th—Rev. Mr. Short to Speak.

Concord workers are looking forward to the visit of President C. P. Barringer, of the State Federation of Labor, on Saturday, September 29, when the new president will make a public address in the Cabarrus county court house. President Barringer is a native of Cabarrus county, and the workers there feel an especial pride in the president of the state labor body, and it is expected that a packed house will greet Mr. Barringer on his first public appearance in the county of his birth.

Rev. Mr. Short, a Concord minister who has many friends among the workers, will be another speaker on this occasion, and the officers of the Concord union are congratulating themselves upon securing President Barringer and Rev. Mr. Short for the public meeting.

The union is not making as rapid gains for the past few weeks as the officers would like to see, due to the strenuous campaign of propaganda that has been waged against the local. The workers are beginning to see, however, that there is a deep laid purpose in this campaign of abuse and misrepresentation of the union, and are now asking themselves why the employers are making such strenuous efforts to kill the organization. Since the workers have begun to think a little, they are discovering the real purpose of the campaign against them—to do away with the organization so the employers will have the entire situation in their own hands.

The tide has turned now, and the workers are coming into the organization at a more rapid rate. The officers hope to have 90 per cent organization at least by the beginning of the year, and much dependence is being placed in the big meeting on September 29.

### PRES. BARRINGER AT MOORESVILLE

(By James T. Robertson.)  
Mooreville, N. C., Sept. 12.—Local Union No. 1221, U. T. W. of A., was honored with the presence of Mr. C. P. Barringer, president of the State Federation of Labor, at the regular meeting Saturday night, September 8th.

President Barringer made one of the very best speeches ever made in this hall, and there was a good attendance. It was not an open meeting, but was for members only.

Mr. Barringer gave an outline of his program for the year, and mentioned among other things that he would use his time and influence to see that the four dominant industries were more fully organized, namely: textile workers, tobacco workers, furniture workers and common labor.

Mr. Barringer will always find a hearty welcome awaiting his return to Mooreville.

### HUGE DRUG PROFITS.

New York, Sept. 12.—In six months the United Drug company made a clear profit of \$1,285,687 after it set aside funds for depreciation and doubtful accounts and paid dividends and interest charges.

### North Charlotte Scabs Are Now Getting It In the Neck

"The way of the scab is rough and rocky," is the manner in which some of the North Charlotte workers are describing the situation over there in Anderson Town, on Mosely street.

It is said several of the workers who scabbed during the recent strike have been laid off by the mill management since the strike was called off. Some have had the axe for one reason, and others for other reasons. Regardless of the reason, however, those who listened to the blarney of the bosses and scabbed on their fellow workers,

and who now, as always, find themselves kicked out in the rain, are wishing some one would kick them for not standing with the workers when standing meant something to all the workers.

It is not good sport to say, "I told you so!" Yet it is hard for some of the unionists of North Charlotte to refrain from saying that very thing to the scabs who now find themselves turned off by those who first prevailed upon them to become that most hateful of all things—a scab.

### LOW WAGES KILL MANY HUNDREDS INNOCENT BABIES

Together With Mothers Who Are Forced to Labor, Leaving Little Ones to Die.

Results of an extensive investigation into infant mortality and its cause in Baltimore, Maryland, have just been made public by the United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau.

This study is the latest and in many respects the most important of the Bureau's infant mortality studies (previous investigations having been made in Johnston, Pa., Manchester, N. H., Waterbury, Conn., Brockton, Mass., Saginaw, Mich., New Bedford, Mass., Akron, Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Gary, Ind.)

The Baltimore study is especially important because Baltimore is the largest of the cities studied, and because it is, in its population, the variety of its industries, and the rate of infant mortality prevailing, a typical American city.

Poverty, employment of mothers outside the home, housing below the per standard, short intervals between births, and the death of mothers at or soon after child-birth were among the conditions causing high death rates among certain groups of babies under one year of age in Baltimore. Similar conditions were found responsible for high infant mortality rates in other cities.

A summary of the findings of the Baltimore report is as follows: The mortality in the entire group of 10,797 legitimate births studied was approximately the same as the infant mortality in the cities of the United States birth-registration area for the same year.

Mortality rates markedly above the average for the entire Baltimore group occurred among the colored families, foreign-born Polish families, and the very poor native white families.

Low mortality rates—approximately those in New Zealand, which has the lowest in the world—were found among the babies of foreign-born Jewish mothers and in families of the highest earnings groups.

Breast-fed babies in every group of the population had lower mortality than artificially-fed babies in the same group.

New evidence is afforded by the Baltimore study that poverty is an important factor in infant mortality. Eliminating differences in color and nationality and considering only the babies born to native white mothers, the facts showed that infant mortality rose as the fathers' wages fell. In the poorest families studied about one baby in six died within the year in the most prosperous families about one baby in twenty-six died within the year.

Employment of the mother away from home during pregnancy (which was chiefly in factory work) was accompanied by a high percentage of premature births and high infant mortality, especially from the causes peculiar to early infancy. Employment of mothers away from home during the first year of their babies' lives also markedly increased the hazard to the baby. Room congestion and lack of sanitary equipment in the house were accompanied by death rates above the average.

First-born babies had a mortality slightly higher than second and third babies, but among the later orders of birth the mortality rose steadily.

Babies of mothers under twenty and of mothers of thirty-five years or older shows higher mortality rates than other infants.

Births following a preceding birth by an interval of less than two years had a higher mortality than births occurring after a longer interval.

The babies born to the 105 mothers who died within the year following the babies' birth had the highest mortality in the entire group. When the mothers died within two months after the babies' birth, the infant mortality rate became six times as high as the rate for babies whose mothers lived.

### TAILORS TO ORGANIZE.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Journeymen Tailors' union has started an organizer drive that will include every section of the city. In their call for the union the tailors declare that "the organized labor movement is the protector and defender of the wage earners."