

JOINT COUNCIL MEETING HEARS REPORTS OF I. W. W. ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page One.)

playing one hundred per cent native born Carolinians in their mills.

Reports were made that the various locals are contributing funds to the unions of Germany, in response to the call from the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Slipping It to the Lexington Workers Lexington made an interesting report, showing just how organization helps, and just how the employers will take advantage of their workers when they are not organized.

Some of the weavers thought it o. k. for them to argue that, inasmuch as they worked by the piece, their incomes would be greater.

Starting Up at Midnight. Some of the mills have resumed an old practice that has absolutely abandoned so long as the union was strong, and that is the starting up of the mills at midnight on Sunday nights.

Woman Could Get Job But For Husband. One of the delegates reported that his wife had been informed by the mill official that if her husband would leave that community, she could have work in the mill.

Good Reports. But all reports were not so black. There were reports of mill owners and officials who are working with and for their employees, and it is in those mills that the industry is running full time, the people appearing interested in their work, and the communities prospering.

Helps Even the Unorganized. Continuing, this speaker said, "Employers who fear the organization of their workers, give them considerations that the workers would never receive were it not for the organization, and the employers' fear of it.

It is understood that settlement has been reached by the railroad and the shophmen unions, and that Orr and Wise will soon be at liberty.

it was stated, there are some workers yet who believe they can get along without the textile union. It was said that some workers will allow a preacher who is in the employ and on the payroll of the manufacturer, turn the workers against the union, while others will fall for that well-fare slush and hot dog bait, and cuss the union for all that's in them.

McNally and Lockey. Tom McNally, printer, and C. P. Lockey, organizer for the Firemen and Oilers, made splendid addresses, and greatly encouraged the delegates.

A Cowardly Sea of a Gun. President James F. Barrett read a letter he had received from some bird who was afraid to sign his name to the document. The letter was signed "Textile Worker," and was in the nature of comments on a letter of invitation that the Council had sent to the workers of North Charlotte to attend the Council meeting.

Helped the Union, However. There was a great lesson in the letter, however, for it was pointed out by the delegates just how far some of the employers will go to keep their workers from organizing.

Rule by Sowing Strife. "The source of inspiration for the effort to prevent cooperation between farmers and wage earners is obvious. Small groups are enjoying the benefits of a mortgage system.

Best Meeting Yet. The meeting was pronounced one of the most important and far-reaching ever held by the workers of the South. After the open meeting in North Charlotte, the officials of the various locals met "down town" where there was no danger of spies, and planned for the opening of the organization campaign, which will be announced by the International officers.

HOLD PRISONERS AS WAR HOSTAGES. An admission that Vurlen Orr and Luther Wise, railway shophmen sentenced to serve from seven to 10 years in the state penitentiary of Arkansas, are held as "hostages of war" in the strike on the Missouri and North Arkansas railroad is seen by the American Civil Liberties Union in a telegram just received from Governor Thomas C. McCrae.

Parasites Are Favored. "It is indeed a queer situation that those who do the hard, dirty, and disagreeable work of production should be expected to remain content with the sheepest necessities of existence, while those who follow occupation of little or no value to society continue to enjoy not only the first fruits of the system but practically all of the favors of government.

They realize that their success hangs upon disunion and strife among the producers, and so they and their allies, their parasites, and all the array which their influence is able to muster, are bent upon promoting strife and sowing dissension among the masses of

WARNS LABOR AND FARMERS TO BEWARE LYING PROPAGANDISTS

By International Labor News Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Warning against the propaganda which represents the interests of the farmers and the industrial workers as diametrically opposed was sounded in the House by Representative George Huddleston of Alabama, in a speech flaying the propagandists and exposing the unreasonableness of their arguments.

Mr. Huddleston declared that there was a widespread propaganda at work, designed to keep farmers and industrial workers from cooperating. "Labor is told," he said, "that the high cost of food and clothing is due to high prices on the farm. The farmer is told that the high cost of the articles which he buys is due to high wages exacted by the factory worker.

Pointing out that much of the propaganda aimed at farmers and laborers is fallacious and urging cooperation between the two groups of workers, Mr. Huddleston said: "In furtherance of the propaganda, the farmer is told weird tales as to the earnings of labor. It is recounted what a great quantity of the products of the farm a day's wages will buy. If the farmer goes to buy a pair of shoes or an agricultural instrument, the high price demanded will be charged to extravagant wages exacted by labor for its production.

Upon no other common subject is there so much misinformation afloat. So industrious are the peddlers of the propaganda that the very air is saturated with false impressions as to the return which producers and workers of all kinds receive for their labor. The farmer has little idea of the fearful economic strain to which industrial workers everywhere are subjected. The latter frequently aspire to go to the farm. They know little of the hard and stunted lives of those who till the soil. The industrial worker does not know that the farmer was successfully defeated in 1920, while the farmer does not yet realize that labor resisted such deflation with only partial success and at a tremendous cost and sacrifice, and that labor's adversaries are yet deep in their plans for the destruction of its organizations and its complete subjection.

Rule by Sowing Strife. "The source of inspiration for the effort to prevent cooperation between farmers and wage earners is obvious. Small groups are enjoying the benefits of a mortgage system. They have seized upon political power and are using it for their selfish advantage. They have usurped economic positions which enable them to exploit their less enterprising or less favored fellow citizens. Through monopolies, oppressive trade practices, and by perverting our economic system they have collected the bulk of the wealth of the Nation into a few hands, have made industry their personal servant, and have monopolized our mineral wealth, water powers, and other natural resources. Only the farms are now left in distributed ownership, and year by year holdings of farm lands are increasing in size and the number of farm workers who own their own land becoming smaller. Even owners of small farms have become tenants in substance, of great financial interests.

These small but powerful groups are able to rule both in the political and economic world because of the lack of cooperation among the masses—the failure of the masses to work together. They rule by creating jealousy and prejudice among the various groups of the people and by setting the divide the producers so that those who toil not, neither do they spin, man continue to dominate and to receive the best of everything.

Parasites Are Favored. "It is indeed a queer situation that those who do the hard, dirty, and disagreeable work of production should be expected to remain content with the sheepest necessities of existence, while those who follow occupation of little or no value to society continue to enjoy not only the first fruits of the system but practically all of the favors of government. Such a situation is possible only when the producers are divided, are fighting each other. And this the dominant few know full well.

They realize that their success hangs upon disunion and strife among the producers, and so they and their allies, their parasites, and all the array which their influence is able to muster, are bent upon promoting strife and sowing dissension among the masses of

the people which it is their purpose to exploit. They know that it is only by keeping the masses fighting each other that those who ride at ease upon their shoulders may remain secure in their seats.

The two points upon which there is greatest need for cooperation between farmers and wage earners are in the economic and political fields. There is a desperate effort upon the part of the opposition to prevent them from coming together in either activity. Both are told that the interests of the other group are in conflict with theirs, and every sort of false propaganda is put forth to promote enmity and strife between them. Let us examine in the light of reason and known facts these issues and see whether there is harmony of interest between farmers and wage earners upon these points.

GROWERS GET GREAT RESULTS

RALEIGH, Jan. 2.—Confident that if the spinners of Manchester and Liverpool districts will deal direct with the cotton cooperative marketing associations, they will receive carefully graded cotton, Arno S. Pearce, Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, has sent out a statement to the members of that organization.

Mr. Pearce spent several months in the South last summer and visited the Cotton Growers' headquarters at Raleigh. He made a personal investigation of the methods employed in grading and classing cotton and expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied. In his statement sent to all spinners in the Manchester and Liverpool districts, Mr. Pearce said: "We have convinced ourselves that the men at the head of the organizations are straightforward, anxious to come into touch with the spinner direct and satisfy him in every respect," he says. "The organization could obtain from existing well-reputed exporters; there are men amongst these who have specialized knowledge of the Liverpool, Havre, and Bremen markets and we have learned from private conversation with these graders and convinced ourselves that the grading is done most carefully.

The main advantage as regard the farmers as a class are that they receive an average price for the whole season's cotton, and that if a grower raises one single bale of a cotton superior to the rest he will receive adequate price for the same, whilst formerly a small quantity of better grade or staple cotton had to be sold together with the bulk."

RAILWAY CLERKS OPEN BANK; FEDERATION BANK IN NEW YORK MAKES GREAT GAIN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The number of labor banks is still growing. The latest labor organization to open a bank is the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, which has just opened a national bank in the new seven-story building erected by the

Brotherhood in Cincinnati, O.

Over twelve thousand persons visited the bank on opening day to inspect the beautiful new banking rooms, leaving \$311,000 in deposits. At the end of the day the bank's total assets amounted to \$755,000. It is capitalized at \$200,000, with a surplus of \$50,000. Among the large deposits was one for \$50,000 made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank is cooperative in that shareholders' dividends are limited to 10 per cent and profits in excess thereof are distributed among savings depositors.

To make the bank serve the Brotherhood's large membership throughout the United States and Canada, as well as workers in general, a system of banking by mail has been perfected. Arrangements are also being made with correspondent banks in other cities which will accept deposits for the Brotherhood bank.

owned Federation Bank is making a rapid growth. The bank's resources have increased from \$50,000 on May 19, 1923, to \$3,700,000, and are expected to reach the \$4,000,000 mark within a short time, according to Peter J. Brady, president.

The Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, which was active in founding the Federation Bank, recently attacked the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood Investment Company, the holding company for the bank which the engineers are to open in New York. Resolutions adopted by the council charge that the Brotherhood representatives, in selling stock for the new bank, are claiming that the Brotherhood is a strong advocate of the "open shop" and has never indulged in a sympathetic strike. The Council resolutions declare that the Brotherhood Investment Company is not entitled to either the support or cooperation of organized labor.

Saying a blessing these days over three burnt flap-jacks and two rubber beans floating about over the soup makes a fellow feel like exchanging his stock of grace for a good stuffed club and asserting his rights as an American laborer.

The ox may know his keeper's voice, and the ass his master's crib, but I'll be darned if the average fellow knows his friend, or he would quit whooping himself hoarse for old party suckers.

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Practically the only difference between it and our finest family service is that no starch is used. But this little difference makes it possible for us to offer it to you at a very low price.

Just bundle up everything—all the flat work, "your clothes," the children's things, soft shirts and men's underwear, and have your laundry call for it. When you compare the cost with that of a "washwoman" you will be surprised how much you can save.

Here is what your family bundle will cost finished the HO-MESTIC way:

Table listing laundry bundle prices: 12-lb. bundle—half flat work—\$1.32, 14-lb. bundle—half flat work—\$1.54, 16-lb. bundle—half flat work—\$1.76, 18-lb. bundle—half flat work—\$1.98, 20-lb. bundle—half flat work—\$2.20, 22-lb. bundle—half flat work—\$2.42, 24-lb. bundle—half flat work—\$2.64, 26-lb. bundle—half flat work—\$2.86, 28-lb. bundle—half flat work—\$3.08, 30-lb. bundle—half flat work—\$3.30

The price for this service is 8c per pound for washing the entire bundle and ironing the flat work

PLUS

6c per pound for carefully finishing the wearing apparel.

MINIMUM BUNDLE—\$1.25

The Charlotte Laundry Model Steam Laundry Sanitary Steam Laundry

