

THE CHARLOTTE HERALD

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Always boosting for a better community, stronger men, protected womanhood and unlimited opportunities for childhood.

We are endeavoring to promote a closer affiliation and a more effective co-operation between producers and consumers for the common good of all.

Communications on any and all subjects of general interest solicited. No communications, however, containing a personal attack on any man or woman will be published.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1924

SUPERFLUOUS!

If the American House of Lords, known as the United States senate, could be abolished, and the United States Supreme court discarded, and all political parties forced to determine their candidates for president in direct preferential primaries, then this country would be approaching the kind of a real democratic republic the founders had in mind when America was born.

The United States senate is so far removed from the people, and the senators in that august body know so little about the people they represent, that it is impossible for the thing to be really representative. About the only people a United States senator ever talks with are highly paid, thoroughly skilled corporation lawyers and lobbyists. It was established by people but recently arrived from England, where the house of lords stood as solemn guardians over the "ignorant" masses, and felt it their incumbent duty to look out for that common populace which did not have sense enough to know their own mind.

The United States Supreme court ought to be discarded by the American people, and when the constitutionality of a law passed by congress is questioned the case should be presented to all the state supreme courts in the United States, and the question decided by a majority vote of the state supreme courts. The state Supreme courts are presided over by men who have grown up among their fellows in the states they serve. They are really representative of the people, and a nation-wide study and decision by the members of the state supreme courts would be truly representative democracy.

All political parties offering candidates for president and vice president of the United States should have a preferential primary, national in scope, on the same day, and select candidates for these offices just as the democrats will select a candidate for governor in North Carolina. Then on election day let the candidates receiving the majority vote be the president and vice president of this country.

AMERICAN PACIFISM.

The country is alive with radical propaganda going under the name of "pacifism." Some of this agitation is of American origin, some is alien and some is supported by foreign governments. Consciously or unconsciously all of it is in violent opposition to principles that have made America what it is today.

American opinion—and especially American labor opinion—has always sympathized with every people at war in defense of liberty or justice; America has never condemned any people for fighting for all that makes life worth living. America itself has waged war for human liberty and justice. Americans know that peace has never had and never will have any secure foundation except when based on justice and liberty. This is the pacifism of America!

The pacifism of the one-idea fanatics attaches no value to anything but peace. Striking first of all armed force used internationally, they become more and more violent, until they end by striking at the foundations of law and order and by openly cooperating with all others who have this same object in view.

They begin by proposing to leave the peace-loving peoples at the mercy of the warlike.

Not stopping there they are the ardent defenders of every Red army and of every militaristic nation which is waiting to attack its neighbors with the word "peace" on its lips.

Some of them, the larger part, go farther still and in full accord with most extreme revolutionists, attack every great democratic peace-loving and peace-assuring government as representing militarism of imperialism.

Some of them specifically justify revolutionary civil war as distinct from international war.

All of these "pacifists" are making either for revolution or for war. The only pacifism that makes for peace at home and abroad is the pacifism of American democracy—and of the American labor movement. It includes a readiness in the last resort to fight in defense of liberty and justice.

Every declaration of the American Federation of Labor touching on these questions for the last half-century has been filled with this spirit:

In days ago The Herald has cussed Mr. Walter Brock in all the language at its command. Mr. Brock's fine fight for William G. McAduf for president has washed away his sins against us, and we take off our old battered hat to him and politely and courteously say: "Good Morning to you, Mr. Brock."

FORD'S EIGHT-HOUR DAY, MINIMUM \$7 WAGE, AND LOW SELLING PRICE NOT WANTED HERE.

It will never do for Henry Ford to get Muscle Shoals!

It would disarrange all the "established order" of things in the South.

Henry is a fool, to begin with. He observes closely the 8-hour day, and that is not wanted here in the Southland.

He pays a big minimum wage, and that would get all the workers in all other lines dissatisfied, and cause them to want more money, which would never do, you know.

Then Ford sells his finished products lower than any other manufacturer in his line, and that's all foolishness, and works a hardship on the right side of the ledger for other folks.

Then the crazy thing told Wall Street to go to hell, and that is sacrilegious, and has a tendency to cause the common herd to lose its respect for the powers of wealth.

If Ford were allowed to come into the South he might tell some of our good Southern men to go to hell. They do not want to be told to do this. They want to go of their own accord—not on Henry's invitation.

So let's keep Henry Ford away from Muscle Shoals, even if we have to send a dozen committees to Washington to do it.

Ford's got no business in the South. It's an invasion of state's rights for a man from Michigan to come down here and cause our contented folks to become dissatisfied with the way we've been treating them all their lives.

Old Ford has already just about ruined the working men of America. If it hadn't been for him and his fool tin lizzie all the automobiles would have been owned and held by the "better class of people," and the working people wouldn't have ever owned any cars, consequently they wouldn't have the big-head like they have now riding around in their own automobiles.

Old Ford went and made that fool Ford car and sold it at a low price, and now just any old kind of a working man can have his own car, and that makes the workers' feet cherty and they won't mind us like they ought to do.

Let's wire Overman to keep Henry away from Muscle Shoals. Just tell Lee S. that it is an invasion of state's rights for that foreigner from Michigan to come into the South, and our best dressed senator will make a speech that will reach all the way to Paw Creek, and that'll stop it.

If nothing else will do, let's send our candidates for sheriff to Washington and stop this foolishness of Ford—there's enough of these candidates to stop a whole flock of Fords.

THOSE WHO PLAY WITH THIS RED FIRE WILL GET BURNED.

An official communication to the membership of the Workers' Party, signed by C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary, in behalf of the Central Executive Committee, opens with these words:

"Comrades: We are on the eve of big developments. The successful consummation of the June 17th convention (at Minneapolis) will mean a gigantic stride forward in the life of the American labor movement. It will also increase the prestige and influence of the Communist ideas and consequently of the Workers' Party."

Those innocent ones who are fooling with this Moscow scheme will be glad to know that Mr. Ruthenberg says in this epistle to the comrades that "the final decision in the matter of the third party rests now with the Comintern (Communist International)." They also will doubtless be interested in Ruthenberg's closing words to the faithful, as follows:

"Close the ranks, comrades! "Strengthen the party organization! "Forward to the June 17th convention! "To a class Farmer-Labor party! "To a workers and farmers' government in the U. S. and thence to the dictatorship of the proletariat!"

Any trade unionist, or non-communist farmer who plays with this red fire will get his fingers burned—and he will get nothing else. Moscow isn't hatching schemes for anybody else's benefit.

COME ON, COWARD!

A backbiting, hypocritical coward is the most despicable, meanest, lowest thing in the world. There have been some instances of the activities of this gentry among the labor unions of Charlotte.

One man, in particular, who dropped his union card several months ago, and began cussing the union, is now venting his spleen against The Herald.

It is little this paper cares what the loud-mouthed fool says. He has no weight. The point we want to make is this:

When that varmint is talking to working men about The Herald, let those working men ask the critic one question.

Just say to him: "Why don't you tell these things to The Herald? Why tell us all this rot? Come go with us to The Herald and say these things there in the presence of the editor, then we'll know you are at least sincere?"

Say that to him, and if he refuses to come with you to The Herald office, you will then know he is a liar, a hypocrite, a coward, a skunk, a snake, a sewer rat, knock-kneed, pigeon-toed, hump-shouldered, hip-shotten, red-headed, cross-eyed son of a gun.

FROM PENS OF OTHERS

MONEY AND TRADE.

(By George W. Hinman.)

Why is labor better off today in the United States than ever before? asked a New Jersey correspondent. Then he answers:

"Solely because labor has fought capital and has forced capital to give labor some of its rights."

He incloses with his letter a printed communication of the same sort from a New York newspaper. The lesson taught by both letters is that the harder labor fights capital and the closer to the wall it pushes capital the more labor will get. Therefore, the present pause in labor unrest, the present discouragement of strike movements by labor leaders and the present tranquility in industry are all wrong, from the labor viewpoint. Is all this so? Unions have helped increase wages. There is no doubt of it. But since 1850 wages—real wages—have more than doubled. They could not have doubled if the workers had not produced more, union or no union. The fact is that the main reason the worker can get at least double what he got in 1850 is that he produces at least double what the

worker in 1850 produced.

But what enables him to produce more? With his bare hands and muscles he cannot do any more than his grandfather could do seventy-five years ago. What, then, has made the difference? Machinery, for one and the chief thing. What is machinery? In the lingo of the economists, machinery is capital, fixed capital, capital that does not circulate, but stands as does a factory, a railway, a gas plant or a paved highway.

That sounds theoretical. In a way, it is. But it is also a practical fact in everyday business. It must be understood, if men who employ or are employed in business are going to do the right thing to make prosperity and keep it. If men do not understand it, they are likely to go today or tomorrow and destroy the very things that provide their families with the common comforts of life nowadays.

In his new book Lord Milner notes the familiar fact that the American worker gets over two times the pay of the English worker. Why? Because the American worker produces over two times as much. Why again? Because, says Lord Milner, the American worker has at his command in the factory twice the horsepower that the English worker has. Horsepower in what? In machinery. The machinery that is known as fixed capital.

The United States is supposed to have over sixty billions of this fixed capital—almost as much as the total wealth of France. It is a colossal figure. Nothing like it is known elsewhere on earth. And since 1850 or 1875 the growth of this investment in the machinery of progress has been enormous. Today this great power for increasing product, wages and wealth is probably four or five times what it was in 1850.

That is what accounts more than does anything else for the ability of this nation's business to pay almost two and a half times the wages paid in England. That is what lies at the foundation of our prosperity today.

The labor unions have had great influence. In countless cases the workers would not have got their share unless they had had the force of the union behind them, but if it had not been for the increasing power of the machinery, there would have been no increasing share to be got. For when the wages of labor go up and the products of labor remain the same, the limit is soon reached; there is no profit in the business; and the man at the head draws out and closes the doors.

This seems like a heavy answer to a few simple questions. It is. But in business the simplest question has to be answered with facts, and facts are heavy things. Nevertheless the answer has to be given and the facts understood. Otherwise in trying to better themselves, men are likely to destroy the very things they ought to keep, and try the very experiments they ought to avoid.

In this case, that is the very thing they would be doing if they were to war against the piling up of fixed capital of the machinery which, by its size and perfection, enables this nation's business to pay the biggest wages in the world and still compete with cheap labor countries in the markets of the world.

Here again Russia teaches the lesson. With no new accumulation of fixed capital in seven years, with her industries eating up the capital accumulated before the war and the revolution, with her machinery antiquated and its approximate power growing constantly less, her workmen have suffered almost everything that workers could suffer and still survive.

Now would it have been notably different if the Russians had labor unions as strong as the railway brotherhoods in the United States. There is the lesson.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THAT BONUS BILL AGAIN.

Editor, The Herald: Oh yes! Since the next election is getting in sight the money-grabbers and vote-getters in Washington have thought of the bonus bill again, which is begging for the ex-soldiers whom the government couldn't kill through neglect and overseas hardships.

Both the old parties are busy getting the old man ready to bring him out on parade this fall in the presidential election to try to buy the ex-soldiers' vote. I think the boys have been fooled so often with such palaver that they will look twice this time before they vote once.

Those lordly loafers up in Washington have been so busy for the last three years that they haven't time to care for the wounded and dying service men they pledged themselves to take care of.

Those silk-hatted plugs in Washington have never fully decided that the ex-soldiers deserved a bonus until they happened to think of the coming election being so close at hand.

They then raised their long necks up above the smell of oil and commenced like a gang of bull frogs to hallow, Bonus Bill! Bonus Bill!

There are a score or more of those old slaved, rag-chewers who voted during the war to cut the soldiers pay for overseas service who are now crying for the bonus bill.

During the war I read the names of twenty-five representatives who voted to cut the soldiers' pay, yet those notorious rascals never voted to cut the salary of congressmen who were getting \$7,000 a year besides the bribes they got from the big rascals for passing laws to protect them. Ex-soldiers ought to remember who were cabinet members when they were driven into the jaws of death and hell because a few American munition makers and money sharks demanded it, and how they were made to eat slumgullio and sleep in the mud all for a dollar a day. At the same time big buck negroes and wealthy white trash were loafing around the government camps with an old rusty hand saw and a ten-cent hammer in their hands and drawing from \$8 to \$12 a day just for seeing who could do the least work.

I knew that when they killed the bonus bill that it would be resurrected again just before the presidential election to try to buy the service men's vote. Of course they may pass it this time but if they do it will be in such a way that the boys will never know when they get it or the government know when they pay it.

All the good I can see that was done by sending the men into the world war was to make a few thousand millionaires and the ones we had already to multiply their millions by 100. It also helped the profiteers, money sharks and other marauders to rob the people just as they seemed fit. They have been busy ever since the war was over and our poor little government has not been able to locate one of them.

When a fellow gets so blooming dirty that an honest person won't look at him, all he must do is to promise them big guys on Wall Street that he will protect them in Washington and he will be in congress in less than 30 days.

J. A. MULWEE.

April 27, 1924.

BIG COMPANIES GOING DOWN

Indianapolis, Ind., April 29.—The disappearance of the union label from the publications of the Crowell Publishing company of Springfield, Ohio, has in its circulations is offered in a postal receipts report from Springfield in the month of February, it is pointed out at headquarters of the International Typographical Union here.

Second class mail receipts dropped \$10,094.49 from the previous month's total, according to the report of Postmaster J. M. Collins. The postmaster attributed the loss to decreased shipments from the Crowell company, where a lockout of union printers occurred several months ago.

Considering the cheapness of second class mail rates, which are allowed only to publications of general circulation, it may be seen that the magazines in question must have suffered very considerable circulation losses. The typographical union local of Springfield has been carrying a strenuous campaign against the company since the lockout began, and union workers throughout the United States have rallied to their aid loyally. It is predicted that heavier losses for the Crowell company are in store as the campaign gains headway.

Publications of the company include: The Woman's Home Companion, The American Magazine, Farm and Fireside, and The Mentor.

It is apparent that the typographical appearances of the magazines have suffered in the hands of "rat" workmen.

Vote For School Bonds May 8th

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

For State Senate.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the State Senate from Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary on June 7th.

HAMILTON C. JONES.

For Sheriff.

I am a candidate for re-election for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary June 7. I will appreciate the support and influence of all citizens.

W. O. COCHRAN.

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce myself, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the primaries on June 7th, 1924.

J. R. RENFROW.

For Treasurer.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Treasurer of Mecklenburg County, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary on June 7. I will appreciate your vote and influence!

SAMUEL E. CORNWELL.

Candidate for Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county subject to the action of the Democratic Primary, June 7th.

VIC FESPERMAN.

For Treasurer.

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of County Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, June 7th.

J. W. STINSON.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary June 7th.

Respectfully, W. F. BAKER.

For Constable.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Constable for Charlotte Township, subject to the action of the Democratic primary June 7th. I will appreciate your support and vote. If chosen by the voters I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office.

BILL W. MCGRAW.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce my candidacy for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary June 7th.

JOHN B. PHARR.

DR. T. P. NISBET DENTIST

501 Professional Building CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Phone 5938 Hours 9 to 1-2 to 5

Attitude of A. W. McLean, Candidate For Governor, In Regard to Labor

From The Charlotte (Labor) Herald, Charlotte, N. C., June 1, 1923

James F. Barrett, Editor, Charlotte Herald, Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:—

Answering your question: I do not think it promotes good feeling or ensures to the public good for a nemployer to discharge faithful and efficient employees simply and solely because the employee joins a labor union of his craft.

"Under the present industrial system it seems impossible to so adjust human relationships, as to avoid entirely, industrial disputes between employer and employee.

"Fundamental it involves a question of morality and religion—which is short of the practical application of the principles of Moral Law can completely solve.

"Obviously in the present state of human nature, men will not live up to the things of the Moral Law, therefore we must deal with human nature as it is, taking into consideration particularly motives of self interest which are always present.

"As long as there is conflict of interest between employer and employee the labor union may as well be taken for granted. Indeed this instrument of collective bargaining has been specifically recognized by our state and federal governments.

"If the members of the labor union act within the law there can be no just complaint and therefore any discrimination against them solely on account of their union affiliation is, in my opinion, unwise."

(Signed) A. W. McLEAN, Lumberton, N. C.

(Extract from Mr. McLean's "Platform" March 7th, 1924.)

"7. I thoroughly approve of the just attitude of the Democratic Party towards labor, including the recognition of the right to organize. Industry is essential to the strength and prosperity of the State, and it should be our constant purpose to stimulate wholesome respect for the rights of both labor and capital."

(Extract from Speech at Elizabeth City, February 15, 1924.)

"To properly fulfill the duties of citizenship, every citizen should possess the ability to earn a decent living in some useful and congenial occupation. If an individual is unable to earn his own living as well as that of those dependent upon him, he is of little or no value to his family and a burden upon society. The exaltation of honest manual labor should be a prime effort in every well-organized school where vocational education is a part of the curriculum."

TESTIMONIAL FROM FORMER EMPLOYEES.

Mr. A. W. McLean, Lumberton, N. C.

Dear Sir:—

We, the undersigned employees of the Virginia & Carolina Southern Railroad Company have learned with sincere regret of the severance of your connection with the railroad, thus ending the pleasant relations which have existed between us as employer and employees.

We want to express to you our deep appreciation for the friendly attitude of helpfulness and kind consideration which you have shown us at all times during our service with the company.

NAME POSITION ADDRESS

W. W. Davis Former Gen. Frt. & Pass. Agt. Lumberton, N. C.

W. L. Hurley, Master Mechanic, Hope Mills, N. C.

L. C. Johnson, Machinist, Hope Mills, N. C.

P. H. McDonald, Engineer, Hope Mills, N. C.

N. J. Holder, Engineer, Hope Mills, N. C.

A. A. Davis, Conductor, Hope Mills, N. C.

W. W. Bishop, Engineer, Hope Mills, N. C.

Mrs. C. B. Fry, Chief Clerk, Lumberton, N. C.

C. B. Fry, Conductor, Lumberton, N. C.

L. G. Sessoms, Car Record Clerk, Lumberton, N. C.

D. C. Cox, Agent, St. Pauls, N. C.

W. H. Stewart, C. M., Smith Siding, N. C.

J. D. Johnson, R. M., Smith Siding, N. C.

Archie McMillan, Section Master, McMillan, N. C.

N. J. McMillan, Section Hand, McMillan, N. C.

Troy Cook, Section Hand, McMillan, N. C.

Arthur Crump, Section Master, St. Pauls, N. C.

Richard Carter, Section Hand, St. Pauls, N. C.

J. B. Smith, Section Hand, St. Pauls, N. C.

Arthur Lockey, Section Hand, St. Pauls, N. C.

J. L. McDonald, Clerk, St. Pauls, N. C.

L. W. Davis, Engineer, St. Pauls, N. C.

R. C. Lewis, Agent, Dublin, N. C.

H. H. Robinson, Agent, Elizabethtown, N. C.

W. W. Singletary, Section Master, Elizabethtown, N. C.

D. P. Holder, Conductor, Hope Mills, N. C.

Clarence Smith, Conductor, Hope Mills, N. C.

R. E. DeVane, Section Master, Lumberton, N. C.

R. M. Jordan, Jr., A. G. F. & P. A., Lumberton, N. C.

Mrs. M. S. Huston, Stenographer, Lumberton, N. C.

L. P. Odum, Ticket Clerk, Lumberton, N. C.

W. T. Hall, G. O. C., Lumberton, N. C.

G. B. Crofton, Cashier, Lumberton, N. C.

B. F. Stephens, Baggage Clerk, Lumberton, N. C.

NOTE—The foregoing list constitutes every employee from section-hand to master mechanic of the Virginia and Carolina Southern Railroad, of which Mr. McLean was president and general manager for ten years.

—Advertisement.