



The Charlotte Labor Journal

Official Organ of the
Labor Union; endorsed by
State Federation of Labor

Truthful, Honest, Impartial

AND DIXIE FARM NEWS

Endeavoring to Serve the Masses

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Your Advertisement in The Journal is a Good Investment

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1935

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READER

\$2.00 Per Year

LABOR TO STAGE BIG DANCE AT ARMORY-AUDITORIUM JUNE 21; MUSIC BY DEL REGIS ORCHESTRA

What promises to be one of the outstanding dances of the year is being sponsored by Charlotte Central Labor Union, and will take place on the night of June 21, Friday, at the Armory-Auditorium. The Del Regis, the "ultimate in modern dance music," and an orchestra of broadcasting fame has been engaged and will furnish the music, which assures those in attendance of the best and latest in music. Other features of entertainment will be announced later by the committees now functioning. The price of dance tickets, per couple, is \$1.00, while spectators will be admitted to the balcony for 25 cents.

Secretary C. S. Boger, of Central Labor Union, will have charge of all ticket sales, and an attendance of at least 2,000 is expected. The proceeds will be used for relief of the striking Allied Printing Trades workers, now out at the Queen City Printing Co., and every penny, with the exception of actual cost, will find its way to a worthy cause.

Don't forget he date—Saturday evening, June 21, or the place: City Armory-Auditorium.

Secretary C. S. Boger is general chairman of the committee on arrangements. Other committee chairmen are: Ticket sales, Hugh M. Sykes; Music, J. H. Fullerton; floor committee, J. A. Parrish; floor show and special music, Miss Venetta Threath; G. H. Holton, publicity.

PRINCIPLES OF DISPUTES BILL, SAYS SEN. WAGNER, UNTOUCHED BY OVERTHROW OF RECOVERY ACT

WASHINGTON.—Senator Wagner of New York is emphatic in the belief that the principles of his Labor Disputes Bill are not touched by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Schechter case, holding the National Recovery Act unconstitutional because it delegated legislative power to the President and established Federal control over what the Court claimed is strictly intrastate commerce. He said it was his purpose to press the enactment of the measure at this session of Congress.

The Labor Disputes Bill declares the encouragement of collective bargaining to be the policy of the United States, prohibits certain "unfair practices," such as the company-dominated union and discrimination against union members, used by subversive employers to nullify this right, sets up the principle of majority rule in elections held by employees to choose collective bargaining representatives, and provides a National Labor Relations Board to administer the Act.

DOES NOT DELEGATE LEGISLATIVE POWERS

Senator Wagner said he based his opinion first on the fact that his bill contains no delegation of legislative power, but merely seeks to establish a quasi-judicial board similar to the Federal Trade Commission, already

affirmed as constitutional, and, second, on previous decisions of the Supreme Court which have upheld injunctions against strikes on the ground that strikes affected the free flow of interstate commerce even in instances where the commodities involved finally landed within State lines.

He said the Labor Relations Bill proposed for the administration of the "unfair labor practices" banned by the measure the same procedure, including review by the courts, already applied by the Federal Trade Commission in determining unfair competition in business.

FEDERAL AUTHORITY OVER WAGES AND HOURS

Pointing out that the court's decision in the Schechter case held that the Federal Government "might not prescribe wages and hours in a business that was purely intrastate in character," Senator Wagner stressed that fact that in numerous instances the court had decided that even intrastate commerce was subject to Federal control where practices involved seriously the free flow of goods from State to State.

STONE CUTTERS CASE CITED

"The Supreme Court under the anti-trust laws," he said, "has frequently sustained injunctions against strikes involving businesses that were clearly 'intrastate' as the poultry business in the Schechter case."

"In the Bedford Stone Cutters case an injunction was issued although the stone involved had come to its final resting place completely as the poultry in the Schechter case."

"The National Labor Relations Bill, of course, has nothing to do with wages and hours," Senator Wagner concluded. "It is designed simply to discourage strikes by setting forth the conditions of industrial peace."

Women's Label League Presents "Mock Wedding"

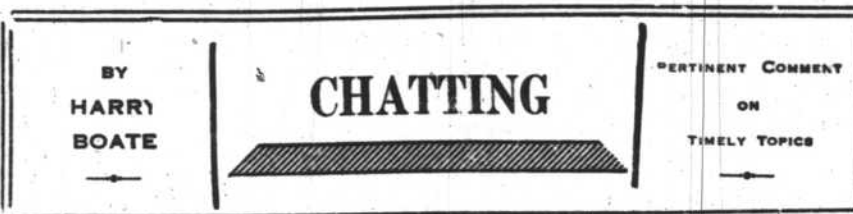
The Women's Union Label League put on a "Mock Wedding" Monday night. There was a good attendance and everyone seemed to enjoy the affair. Refreshments were served, and the ladies of the League deserve credit for the way they handled it. The kitchen is partly equipped and is beginning to have a real homelike appearance.

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LABOR RACKETEERING IN CHARLOTTE CONDEMNED BY CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Racketeering in the name of Organized Labor in Charlotte in the advertising, publicity and co-operative field brought forth the following resolution, which was unanimously passed Tuesday, January 21, by Central Labor Union:

"Resolved, That the Charlotte Labor Journal is recognized in Charlotte as the only official paper of this section, and that merchants and business concerns are warned against outsiders soliciting advertisements or funds in the name of Labor, unless they have secured the sanction of Central Labor Union. For information merchants and business men may call The Journal at 3-4855, or Central Labor Union, 9185. The motion carried unanimously."



The NRA, as has popularly been known since its birth some months since, or should we apply the name under which it was christened? The National Industrial Recovery Act, died very suddenly but completely when the United States Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, said it was unconstitutional and must die. More properly stated, it was declared that three provisions or sections were not in accord with the constitution, and those happened to be the sections which appeared to be the main support of the whole thing. Since the first day of its life there have been complaints against it and for it, and the fact that the court was unanimous in its decision, and the court being composed of nine members, makes what we believe is the largest number of people who ever were of the same opinion on this most important matter.

There can be no doubt that while NRA lived it did do much good, and its life was a struggle from the date of birth until it received its death sentence, yet if industry as a whole had come together and worked in unison with it, disregarding some of the undesirable features which they claim were a hardship, it might have been that recovery would have been an assured thing ere this, instead of being suddenly thrust back to where it was when this effort was first inaugurated.

General Hugh S. Johnson, the man placed at its head from the beginning, who, by the way, put the first dent in the whole scheme by making certain concessions, for which he later professed sorrow, was also one of the first to come forward in an effort to salvage whatever good is possible from the wreck. Many leaders in industry, some of whom have never held any great love for it, have also come forward with the statement that they are sorry it is dead and will henceforth endeavor to voluntarily live up to the law which they had previously been forced to obey. That is the spirit which has long been needed and will be appreciated. Most all mills in the south have promised not to increase hours nor decrease wages, and the hope is widespread that the price structure will not be disturbed, but in disregard of the plea of the president, some dealers have entered into a price war, cigarettes taking the lead in lower prices. Perhaps after the smoke has cleared away and the atmosphere purifies somewhat these people will see the error of their way and repent. In the meantime Washington is doing what it can to keep whatever good it is able to keep.

Fear is expressed that we shall experience a period of major strikes as a result of the letting down of the bars, but if industry will behave itself, it is reasonable to suppose labor will do likewise, for the laborer also loves peace. Were this not true, labor never would have organized and put forth all the time and effort and money it has put into this thing in the years gone by.

Here is what Will Rogers has to say: "We are a funny people. Business men have howled from every luncheon table the evils of the whole NRA. Then all at once the Supreme Court says, 'The bridge is off, boys; from this day on every man for himself.' Now the same men are rushing back to the banquet tables and unoccupied microphones and shouting, 'Wages must be maintained.' 'Cut-throat competition must be curbed.' 'Child labor is wrong.' 'The sweat shop must not return.' 'You just can't please some people.' Then the stock market went down six points."

Well, if all these evils should return, just bear in mind what happened when the prohibition amendment was killed. It was promised the saloon would not be permitted to return. Judge for yourself as to what happened. In fact, we are a strange people without doubt, but yet we are trying as best we know how to get the most out of life.

Gus Travis, in the Charlotte Observer, in his entertaining manner, puts it this way, in prose poetry: "This surely is a mixed up land. Nobody knows just where we stand. A guy named Lincoln years ago freed all the slaves at one fell blow, and no Supreme Court shouted 'Nay.' Now Roosevelt pops up today and frees a bunch of slaves himself. The court lays that law on the shelf. It seems that Uncle Sam, poor chump, will never know which way to jump."

Both these writers who have been quoted have stated the facts in as few words as one could possibly do, so it is useless for one of my ability to laborate further.

Here's hoping that while the NRA has been killed officially we may be able to find some constitutional way of sustaining life both physically and individually, as well as nationally.

PRESIDENT STATED SIMPLE TRUTH IN 1933, WHEN NRA WAS BORN; CHALLENGE TO CAPITAL-LABOR

On June 16, 1933, when the National Industrial Recovery Act was approved, the President stated the simple truth that the Act was a challenge to industry, to labor and to our whole people—a challenge to "sink selfish interest and present a solid front against a common peril." He stated that the law put to our whole people the simple but vital test: "Must we go in many groping, disorganized separate units to defeat or shall we move as one great team to victory?"

In the two years which have followed we have engaged in a great co-operative movement for the rehabilitation of trade and industry, for the improvement of the condition of the workers and their standard of living, and for the elimination of sweatshop wages, child labor and unfair competitive practices.

According to the opinion of the Supreme Court, the Congress did not sufficiently define in the law the policy and standards of the wise and beneficent measures which we have undertaken, but delegated to the President "unfettered discretion" to approve all provisions in codes of fair competition which he deemed "beneficial in dealing with the vast array of commercial and industrial activities throughout the country." The Court held that: "The code making authority thus conferred is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power."

This decision of the Court makes codes of fair competition unenforceable as a matter of law; and in deference to that ruling all methods of compulsory enforcement of the codes will be immediately suspended. This will not affect the enforcement of any contractual obligations which may have arisen by agreement of the parties requiring no sanction of Federal authority.

We face now the question of maintaining the gains which have been made in the last two years and retaining the values which have been created under the National Recovery Administration. It seems clear that that question must be decided by the administration and the Congress and the people of the United States within a very short time.

Pending the determination of this question, it would be most harmful to the general welfare if unfair competitive practices, universally recognized as such, were to be revived, and if the fair standards affecting labor were to be disregarded. Therefore, pending the determination of this question, I hope that all employers heretofore operating under approved codes and all their employes will cooperate in maintaining those standards of fair competition in commercial and labor relations which have been written into the codes with practically universal sanction, and which represent a united effort to eliminate dishonest, fraudulent trade practices and unfair competition in overworking and underpaying labor.

NIGHT BASEBALL

NORFOLK AT CHARLOTTE
June 6 - 7 - 8 - 9
RICHMOND AT CHARLOTTE
June 10, 11, 12
NIGHT GAMES AT 8:15
Bleachers, 40c (All Tax Paid) Grand Stand 65c

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES ENTER ENDURANCE CONTEST WITH QUEEN CITY PRINTING CO.

The strike of the printers, pressmen and bindery workers at the Queen City Ptg. Co. has developed into an endurance contest, the striking employees still standing as a unit and the employers still stubbornly holding out in spite of their inability to secure competent workers and in the face of the loss of a considerable volume of business.

Unable to get their college annuals bound with the help they have secured the firm has enlisted the aid of the Carolina Ruling and Binding Co., a trade bindery, to do the work which they could not do themselves. James Madagan, part owner and manager of this last named concern, does work throughout the Carolinas and adjacent territory for printing plants that lack bindery equipment. He has deliberately decided to give aid to the Queen City Printing Company, thereby jeopardizing all of his other business. As a result of his decision the fight is now also centered upon him, as he is doing struck work. Practically every employing printer in Charlotte has refused to go to the rescue of the Queen City, not caring to jeopardize their own plants or to fight another firm's battles.

A picket line has also been established by the bindery workers at the Carolina Ruling & Binding Co.'s plant and a great fight seems in prospect there.

Arrangements are being completed for a Grand Dance for the benefit of the strikers to be given at the Armory on June 21st. Tickets for a couple will be \$1.00. Spectator's tickets admitting the holders to the balcony will be sold at 25c. The entire labor movement of Charlotte is behind this dance and it is being sponsored by the Central Labor Union.

The Del Regis, fourteen-piece orchestra, which broadcasts over the Columbia network, has been secured to furnish the music for the occasion. Lovers of good dance music who attend will have a great treat in store for them. Tickets will be on sale by all unions beginning not later than June 6th. The town will be thoroughly covered by publicity of every kind. It is the intention to make this occasion the first of a series of Annual Labor Balls. All who love a good evening's dance and floor show should get their tickets early as this will be the most outstanding labor event Charlotte has ever witnessed.

All union members are herewith requested to get a block of tickets through Secretary Boger of the Central Labor Union or from their own local union secretary and to place them with the general public, labor's friends and members and to take tickets for their own pleasure and co-operation in making this the most noteworthy Labor entertainment ever held in the Carolinas.

Nearby towns are expected to send many of their members here to enjoy this great occasion and promises to that effect have been made.

DON'T FORGET THE TIME AND PLACE! THE ARMORY FRIDAY, JUNE 21ST. BE ON HAND.

MASS MEETING AT CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL SUNDAY AFTERNOON WAS A SUCCESS — SPIRITED ADDRESSES

Last Sunday afternoon a capacity audience greeted the speaking at the Textile Workers Mass Meeting, many coming from all parts of North and South Carolina to talk on the deceased NRA and matters pertaining to Labor legislation. While it was impossible for either McMahon or Gorman to be present, due to important Labor conferences that were being held in Washington, there was a "battery" of Labor speakers on hand.

Leonard Green, A. F. of L. representative led off with one of his usual interesting and instructive talks. Mr. Green is well liked in Charlotte and has a forceful way of putting Labor's view over to the audience.

The outstanding talk of the evening was by President R. R. Lawrence, of the State Federation of Labor, and it is needless to say there was no mingling of cards or sidestepping in his remarks. He shot straight from the shoulder, giving names of legislators who had been unfavorable to Labor legislation and impeded the passage of bills that would benefit all the workers. He mentioned Senator Burruss and Representative McDonald as prospective gubernatorial candidates and lauded their efforts in behalf of the workers of North Carolina. He urged the listing on all firms taking advantage of the recent Supreme Court decision by cutting wages and lengthening hours. He paid his respects to chiselers in no uncertain terms.

Mr. Lawrence's address was interspersed with applause long and loud, and labor has a worthy advocate in its State Federation President. President Brookshire, of the South Carolina State Federation of Labor also came in for a goodly share of applause in his talk pleading for organization and support of the Union Label. Brother Brookshire is a former Charlotte boy who has made good in South Carolina in the labor movement by his untiring efforts to promote organization along safe and sane lines.

Organizer H. D. Lisk, of the Textile Workers acted as chairman. Other speakers on the program included James J. Hailley, representative of the Bookbinders union from Charlotte; Ted Thomas, representative of the U.T.W. from Gastonia; R. F. Strickland, representative of the U. T. W. from Selma; E. A. Thrift, vice-president of the state textile council from Charlotte; W. W. Bingham, secretary and treasurer of the state textile council; W. G. Watson, member of the International executive board from Salisbury; John Peel, representative of the U. T. W. from Greenville, S. C.

After the meeting broke up there was a general greeting and handshaking indulged in by the labor men in attendance from the two Carolinas and a feeling of optimism, good will and cheer pervaded the atmosphere. More meetings of this nature throughout the two states will give organized Labor a boost that will bring results.

RALLY NOW TO THE UNION LABEL

Unionism means UNITY. It means solidarity. It means standing together, not merely when the sun shines, but when battle rages. Months ago the Tobacco Workers' International Union asked the labor press of America to stand with the union in a fight for the union label on tobacco products and for a cigarette tax equalization, so that the union-made 10-cent cigarette can live.

The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company and the Brown & William Tobacco Corporation, both of Louisville, make union-made 10-cent cigarettes. These union-made cigarettes are GOOD cigarettes. All the money goes into the cigarette; none of fancy wrappings or ballyhoo. Best of all, they are UNION MADE.

But, the 10-cent cigarette cannot continue to live unless there is an equalization of the tax. Today every package of 20 cigarettes pays a tax of SIX cents. That leaves only four cents with which to pay for making the union-made dime cigarette.

The poor man's smoke has to bear a killing burden of taxation. THE UNION and the companies are seeking an equalization in taxes that will put upon all cigarettes a tax proportionate to their selling price. They ask: WHY SHOULD A DIME CIGARETTE PAY AS MUCH TAX AS A 15-CENT CIGARETTE?

The government of the United States AGREES WITH THE UNION AND THE UNION COMPANIES in the conclusion that there ought to be an equalization for, if the 10-cent cigarette has to pass out of existence, the smokers of 10-cent cigarettes will turn to the roll-your-own and the Treasury will LOSE money.

Here comes a UNION, asking all unions and all labor papers to join in a fight for the union and for the product which its members make. If the 10-cent cigarette dies, then hundreds upon hundreds of union jobs will disappear, all the way from factory to counter. In Congress House Resolution 5450 is intended to correct the taxation situation and allow the poor man's smoke to live. But, the powerful political figures in Congress have not yet seen fit to allow this bill to even get a hearing, much less to get to the floor. EVERY UNION MAN CAN DO ONE THING AND THOSE WHO SMOKE CAN DO TWO THINGS. First: Let your Senators and your Congressman know that YOU want action on H. R. 5450. Second: Buy ONLY union-made cigarettes, no matter what your price range. STICK TO THE UNION PRODUCT and tell the dealer WHY. SAVE THE TEN-CENT CIGARETTE!