

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

The Charlotte Labor Journal

Patronize our Adver-
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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 20, 1935

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION BY
THE READER

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WORKING CONDITIONS IN BEAUTY
SHOPS DESCRIBED IN WOMEN'S
BUREAU REPORT, DEPT. OF LABOR

Changing styles of hairdressing and beauty culture have resulted in a spectacular increase during the past 15 years in the number of beauty shops and of women employed in such work. This fact is pointed out in a recently published study of employment conditions of women in this occupation by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

Before 1920, the study states, relatively few women patronized beauty shops. The bobbed-hair craze first made them popular, and the accompanying developments of manicuring, facials, hair dyeing, marcelling, and permanent waving soon brought the services of beauty shop operators to be an indispensable part of almost every budget. By 1930 there were some three and one-half times as many women working as barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists in beauty shops throughout the nation as in 1920.

With the rapid appearance of beauty shops in department stores, office buildings, hotels, and private residences, or as separate independent businesses, it soon became clear that the great majority—roughly nine-tenths—of the operators in these shops were women, and it is with the lot of these women that the Women's Bureau study is particularly concerned. The survey, made in the winter and early spring of 1934, covered 390 shops employing some 1,500 white employees, including almost 200 men, and 75 shops employing about 150 Negro women, in four cities—Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis, and Columbus (Ohio).

Most of the beauty shops visited were small—the typical shop in the survey employing no more than three operators. The four basic services offered in the white beauty shops were plain shampooing, finger waving, hair cutting, and manicuring. In Negro shops, shampooing and hair pressing (straightening) were the chief services offered, with marcelling next in importance. Quite pronounced differences were found in the occupations of the men and women employees. While the great majority of the white women and almost all of the Negro women were all-around operators performing all these services for customers, the great majority of

men were specialists in some line—the most common being hair cutting. In general, wages were found to be low, almost one-fourth of the white women and two-thirds of the Negro women earning less than \$10 a week. The median of the week's earnings of white women was \$14.25 and that of Negro women less than three-fifths as much—\$8. Half the women received more and half less than the median in each case. The wages of men were higher than those for women—the median of the week's earnings of white men being \$22.50.

BENEFIT DANCE
Armory - Auditorium

FRIDAY NIGHT, JUNE 21

Don't forget the date of the Central Labor Union DANCE AND FLOOR SHOW, featuring the Del Regis Broadcasting Orchestra. This dance is for the benefit of the Unemployed in Organized Labor, and should have your support.

TRUCE DECLARED IN FREEPORT, ILL., STRIKE
FREEPORT, Ill., June 17.—The strike at the Stover Manufacturing and Engine Company plant, which Friday brought out the National Guard after six men were injured in a clash with deputies sheriff, was ended last night.

Conferees, including Gov. Henry Horner, announced that both sides had accepted proposals for a five per cent wage increase, effective until September 1, and that the 200 guardsmen patrolling the city will be withdrawn in the morning.

A strikers demand for recognition of a new machinists' and moulders' union was waived.

AT ARMORY - AUDITORIUM

FRIDAY, JUNE 21



DEL REGIS ORCHESTRA

"RHYTHM PERSONIFIED"

Federal Contract
Board Is Asked
By Textile Union

New York, N. Y.—The enactment of a Federal law providing a national board of control, called the National Board of Cotton Textile Production, in the cotton textile industry patterned after the Guffey Coal Stabilization bill, will be sought by the United Textile Workers of America, Thomas F. McMahon, president of the union, announced at the conclusion of a two-day meeting of the U. T. W. executive board here. Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president, was instructed to go to Washington and prepare such legislation.

Mr. McMahon also stated that the board had voted to support legislation for a new NRA which is being prepared by the American Federation of Labor. The board was unanimous in the opinion that textile employers were postponing attempts to cut wages and increase hours until Congress adjourns.

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The control board advocated by the union would have power to regulate production in the cotton textile industry. The regulation would include stabilization of marketing methods, wages, hours, prices and word loads, with representation of labor and management on control bodies.

To make the stabilization rules effective the proposed legislation would prescribe that all cotton textile products offered for transportation or transported in interstate commerce shall carry the name and address of the producer and a statement that the labor relations and the trade practices prescribed by the control board were observed in the processes of manufacture, with the proviso that the control board shall certify the same to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shall require such certification for all goods offered for interstate shipment, and to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which shall require such certification before advancing loans to manufacturers.

As an additional enforcement measure the bill would have a Federal tax levied on cotton textile products subject to the law but not carrying the certificates required.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE
ON THE UNFAIR LIST
The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., of Brockton, Mass., have repudiated their contract with the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, and are now operating under an open shop basis. In the past, thousands of trade unionists have worn these shoes, as they always bore the Union Stamp. So don't be fooled—look for the Union Stamp on the shoes you buy and you can't go wrong.

The Union Label assures the purchaser that he is putting his money into the best investment on earth—Trade Unionism.

BY HARRY BOATE
CUSTOMS
PERTINENT COMMENT
ON
TIMELY TOPICS

Diverting for a while from the habit of discussing everyday subjects which can be found without hunting in any newspaper, it may be interesting to go back a little in history and learn something of a few well-known customs and their origin.

In the good old days of chivalry every man carried a sword or dagger. This was deemed necessary for purposes of honor and self-preservation, for in those times every little pretext was seized upon as an occasion for a fight. Men were very easily insulted and sometimes without provocation they undertook to poke holes into their fellow men or slash them in the throat. When, therefore, one man desired to show to another that his intentions were peaceable he extended his right hand. If the other reciprocated the friendliness he, too, extended his sword hand, and each then grasped the other's sword hand, in token of mutual trust and friendship. That is the origin of handshaking as a mode of greeting or manifestation of good will. Although there is no longer any sense in it, we still continue to use the right hand in this ceremony, and are taught that it is not proper to shake with the left hand. We sometimes wonder what was the result in case the greeting took place between a right-handed and a left-handed sword swinger.

When a gentleman raises his hat as an act of courtesy he is but continuing the observance of a custom that also had its origin in the days of knight-hood. Whenever one of our chivalrous ancestors entered a crowd or gathering he was careful to have on his armor and helmet, for lurking foes were numerous in those days, and it behooved every sensible knight to be constantly on his guard and to protect himself as much as possible. When coming among friends, however, especially if they were women, he removed his helmet, to signify that he trusted himself in the presence of his friends. While the modern hat, as the successor of the helmet, no longer serves as a protection from enemies, it is still employed as a means of showing respect and courtesy to ladies.

Buttons have long served both for practical purposes and for ornamentation of clothing, both for men and women, but few there are who know much about the beginning of their use in certain places.

No man would consider his frockcoat or his cutaway properly finished if it did not have two buttons placed in the small of the back immediately above the coat tail. These buttons serve no purpose whatsoever, and yet fashion demands that they be put on. Now, this fashion had its origin in a very practical object. When holding the sword-belt in position, and in that capacity they served a very useful purpose. But for some reason or other they were retained after the sword-belts were abandoned, and now no tailor has the courage to leave them off, though he may have not the slightest notion why he puts them on.

Another custom of our day is wearing buttons on the sleeves of men's coats. Their origin is of comparatively recent date, but it shows that they, too, had a good excuse for their existence when first used. Frederick the Great was very particular about the appearance of his soldiers and their uniforms. He discovered soon after taking charge of his army that many of his men were in the habit of wiping the perspiration from their faces with their coat sleeves. This, of course, tended to soil the sleeves and give the coat an untidy appearance. In order to put a stop to this practice, Frederick ordered that a row of buttons be placed on the upper side of each sleeve. After that, when a soldier undertook to draw his sleeve across his face the button would make it so uncomfortable for him that he soon learned to abandon the habit. By this ingenious means the untidy practice was broken up. But though the habit went out of existence the buttons remained, and when their original purpose was forgotten they were placed on the under side of the sleeve so as to be out of the way. The use of these buttons, therefore, has become a more persistent habit than the habit which they were designed to break up.

SECURITY, HAPPINESS, GREATER
WEALTH DISTRIBUTION F. R.'s AIM

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt at one of his press conferences here condensed into tabloid form the social objectives of his administration.

His ideals were summed up in response to the following question asked by Robert Cromie, editor of the Vancouver Sun.

"What would you say was the social objectives of the Administration?"

The President looked up in surprise and then replied extemporaneously: "That is a difficult subject to discuss, offhand. It would take an hour or two hours at least."

"The social objective, I should say, remains just what it was, which is to do what any honest government of any country would do; to try to in-

crease the security and the happiness of a larger number of people in all occupations of life and in all parts of the country; to give them a greater distribution not only of wealth in the narrow terms but of wealth in the wider terms; to give them places to go in the summer time—recreation; to give them assurance that they are not going to starve in their old age; to give honest business a chance to go ahead and make a reasonable profit, and to give everyone a chance to earn a living."

"It is a little difficult to define it and I suppose this is a very offhand definition, but unless you go into a long discussion it is hard to make it more definite. And I think, however, that we are getting somewhere toward our objective."

Queen City Strikers Are Just Beginning
Recognition Fight

The strike of the Printers, Pressmen and Bookbinders of the Queen City Printing Company, now in its seventh week, is just getting under way, and plans are now being laid to put into effect one of the most widespread and extensive campaigns ever heard of in this section of the country.

In addition to the regular weekly benefits the strikers are receiving voluntary assistance from the whole of Organized Labor and are well entrenched to carry on the fight just as long as the company sees fit to try to operate with rat and scab labor.

These rats, as they go in and out of the plant, are beginning to do so in the typical rat fashion, so to speak, with their heads down and eyes shifting, and some of the longer tailed ones have been accused of carrying their tails in their hip pockets to keep them from dragging the ground.

The plant is continuing to operate in a badly crippled condition as late deliveries, poor craftsmanship, and general confusion are the order of each day's work. It has been reported that a change of management in the plant was recently put into effect, the former superintendent having been reduced to a foremanship, and a new and more incompetent superintendent appointed.

Final plans for the grand ball and floor show to be presented at the Armory Auditorium Friday night, June 21, have been completed and everything is in readiness for an event long to be remembered by Organized Labor in Charlotte. The music will be furnished by the Del Regis Orchestra, an outstanding Union orchestra of 14 pieces with a national reputation. Tickets will be \$1.00 per couple, spectators 25c. All workers should come and bring their friends.

NIGHT
BASEBALL
PORTSMOUTH AT CHARLOTTE

June 20, 21, 22, 23

NIGHT GAMES AT 8:30

Bleachers, 40c

(All Tax Paid)

Grand Stand 65c

ELEVEN MILLION HOMES IN SLUM
CLASS ACCORDING TO PWA REPORT
PREPARED BY DR. EDITH WOOD

Washington, D. C.—The housing conditions throughout a great portion of the United States are so bad that they constitute a national emergency demanding Government intervention, according to a report on "Slums and Blighted Areas in the United States," prepared by Dr. Edith Elmer Wood for the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration.

Based on a thorough survey, the report declares 6,000,000 non-farm and 5,000,000 farm homes are "definitely sub-standard, the two constituting over 36 per cent of our total housing."

This deplorable and socially-dangerous condition exists not only in the slum areas of large cities but also throughout the farming districts. Families numbering one-third of the population of the country, the report asserted, are living in dwellings and neighborhoods "of a character to in-

jure the health, endanger the safety and morals and interfere with the normal life of their inhabitants."

In discussing the remedy for bad housing the report declared that the facts and figures obtained by the survey leads to the "inescapable conclusion" that private enterprises is unable to meet the situation.

The needs of the low-income groups, it was pointed out, cannot be met either by housing constructed on the ordinary profit basis or according to the limited-dividend plan. Therefore, the report went on, "the time has come for private enterprise to abandon an impossible task and let the community take it over."

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Jobless Must
Register For Relief
Work Order Says

Washington, D. C.—An executive order issued by President Roosevelt describing rules and regulations for employment under the \$4,800,000,000 work relief program provides that preference will first be given to unemployed persons who are registered with the United States Employment Service and on public relief rolls in may. The object of the ruling was to remove around 3,500,000 employable persons from relief rolls to work projects. According to Government reports about 19,000,000 employable and dependent persons were on the relief rolls last month.

In order to eliminate the complaint in many places that men and women were restrained from taking temporary jobs through fear of loss of their relief status the terms of the order provided that persons eligible for employment are specifically protected against loss of eligibility through taking employment in private industry or in public service other than the work relief projects.

Every dollar you spend for Union Label goods and services is a vote for better Union conditions.

If Union workers will prevail upon the buying public to purchase only Union Label products, they will have the best assurance of prevailing wages.

The Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button are the symbols of collective bargaining and fair play. The Union Label is Supreme. Look for it. You'll never find it on inferior goods.

Labels may come and labels may go, but the Union Label will go on forever.

Government By Mail

Long, Coughlin, and Townsend
Mail-Boxes and Ballot-Boxes

SENATOR HUEY P. LONG, of Louisiana, with his "share-the-wealth" program; Father Charles E. Coughlin, of Royal Oak, Michigan, with his National Union for Social Justice; and Dr. Frank E. Townsend, of Long Beach, California, with his old-age pension plan; account for much of the mail which travels over the country each day, reports *The Literary Digest*.

Most Senators occupy three rooms in the Senate Office Building. But Huey Long has five rooms. When his staff overflowed the normal Senatorial quarters, Senator Long moved some of his clerks into the corridor. As a result the Government allotted him, without extra charge, two more rooms.

Long Expands

At the peak, in April, Senator Long employed twenty-two clerks on the day-shift, and fourteen at night. The mail averages 60,000 letters a week.

Doctor Townsend had a paid force of fifty in the main office at Long Beach last winter. One thousand two hundred dollars a day was spent on postage-stamps. Father Coughlin hires 217 clerks.

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Major Berry Is
Named To Post
By the President

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Major George L. Berry, of Pressmen's Home, Hawkins county, has been named by the President as one of two additional members of the advisory committee on allotments for the works program. This committee actually distributes the \$4,800,000,000 fund.

The other member named was Julien Harrison Hill, president of the State Planters Bank and Trust Co., of Richmond, Va., representing the American Bankers' Association. Maj. Berry is president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union of North America, and represents organized labor.

For some weeks Major Berry has been sitting informally on the advisory committee, at the invitation of President Roosevelt. Today's appointment confirms him in this position.

Major Berry is a member of the American Society of Military Engineers, board of directors, American Legion (past national vice-commander), a director of the Citizens Union Bank of Rogersville, and owner of a weekly newspaper, "The Rogersville Review." He has published a book, entitled "Labor Conditions Abroad," and a number of pamphlets.

He was a delegate of A. F. of L. to British Trades Union Congress at Newport, Wales, in 1912; to International Economics Congress at Zurich, Switzerland, 1912; to International Printers Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, 1912; a member of the industrial commission which visited Europe by order of the president of the United States, January, 1918.

After signing of the armistice, he was transferred to Paris as labor adviser on the American commission to negotiate peace.

Every dollar spent for Union Label goods and services means better wages, shorter hours and decent working conditions for every worker.

Pari-Mutuels Lose
Fight in New York

LEGISLATORS in twenty-five States that have adopted the legalized form of betting known as pari-mutuels still are wondering how and why New York State passed up a million or more in revenue when the Senate turned down mutuels and left the field to the book-makers.

The Literary Digest reports that the better element on the turf in New York and elsewhere is happy at the outcome.

Last Year's "Take" From Pari-Mutuels	From
California	\$339,213
Washington	149,060
Florida	625,291
Ohio	135,796
Maryland	863,269
New Hampshire	656,629
Rhode Island	812,414
Kentucky	223,903
Michigan	580,000
Texas	553,265
Illinois	545,670

Mutuels a Menace

Mutuels in New York, these people point out, would soon end thoroughbred racing all over the United States. They admit that betting in the pari-mutuel machines has not ended racing in other States, but they say that they see the end coming: New York, minus mutuels and the all-consuming "take," will soon become the backbone of the sport, they say.

The system in New York is different. There the book-makers bet that the public is wrong, which it probably is, but in theory at least the public is not betting against its own money. The \$100,000 which was sent into the machines at Miami, and of which only \$90,000 came back, may bring the public a million in New York.

Public Loses

In other words, the public at least has a chance to beat the book-maker, and often does; it never can win at a mutuel track. At mutuel tracks a few of the lucky ones win, of course, just as in New York, but the drain of the "take" is on the community and, in the end, even the lucky ones, or their bank-rolls, must be eaten up by the machine.