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Vol. V.—No. 20

YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1935

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READER

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GOOGE TO REPRESENT A. F. OF L. AT LABOR DEPT. CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN ASHEVILLE

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced the appointment of George L. Googe, special organizer and the Federation representative in the South, to represent him, at the Second National Conference on Labor Legislation to be held under the auspices of the Department of Labor in Asheville, N. C., October 4-5. The conference will be similar to the one which was held in Washington in February, 1934.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins invited Mr. Green to attend the conference. He was unable to accept the invitation because of official duties in Atlantic City in connection with the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which convenes there on October 7 and with the conventions of the Departments of the A. F. of L., which will be held in Atlantic City the week preceding the Federation convention.

In announcing the Asheville conference, Secretary of Labor Perkins said it "will afford an opportunity to review National and State labor legislation and to discuss ways and means of meeting our future needs, especially with reference to social security as well as various other desirable forms of labor legislation."

The Governor of each State has been asked by the Secretary of Labor to appoint two official delegates to the Asheville meeting—one the Labor Commissioner of the State and the other a representative of labor. Acting on the request of Secretary Perkins for a list of names of those whom he believed should be officially invited

to attend the conference to represent labor, Mr. Green submitted the names of the secretaries of the State Federations of Labor.

Mr. Googe will arrange for a conference of the representatives of labor in Asheville on October 3 to discuss subjects for the consideration of the conference.

In a memorandum listing legislative measures which it was suggested the labor group should present to the conference with the recommendation that efforts be made to secure their enactment in States which do not have such laws, Mr. Green included:

Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment of the Federal Constitution—anti-injunction legislation; unemployment insurance and old-age pensions to meet the requirements of the national Social Security Act; minimum wages for women and minors; convict labor legislation to take advantage of the Hawes-Cooper Act; workmen's compensation laws for Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina; amendments to workmen's compensation laws in States where necessary.

UNION PAY MAY BE GIVEN UNION WORKERS, SAYS HARRY HOPKINS; LOCAL CONDITIONS TO BE MET

Washington, Sept. 21.—The works progress administration has issued an order which Administrator Harry L. Hopkins says may mean the payment of union wages to some relief workers.

The order permits state executives of WPA to fix the hours of work, though the "security wage" rates ranging from \$19 to \$94 a month will remain the same.

Labor unions have been seeking to have the government pay the same wage rates as prevail in private industry. The new order was issued yesterday at about the same time that executives of the building trades of the American Federation of Labor visited Hopkins.

Hopkins denied, however, that the question of union wages entered into the decision to issue the order. When reporters asked if the order aimed to assure payment of "prevailing wages," he said it merely gave state administrators authority to bring hours in line with local conditions.

might result in making "the security wage the equivalent of union wages if the hours are brought low enough." In no case will the hours be more than eight a day or 40 a week.

Hopkins predicted that by November 1, the \$4,880,000,000 work relief drive will have resulted in the employment of 3,500,000 persons. A total of 931,703 persons, including 502,000 in civilian conservation camps, already have been put to work, he said.

The government plans to discontinue direct relief (known as the "dole") by November 1, Hopkins asserted, but he added that should job quotas not be filled in some places, direct relief there may be continued.

WHAT UNIONS DO FOR THE COMMUNITY

William Green, President American Federation of Labor Unions are the agencies which wage earners have organized to bring them opportunities for a fuller and better life, to protect them against wrong and insure justice at work, and to answer the human needs of men and women at home, at work and in the community. Therefore unions have stood for principles and promoted movements which furthered human growth and progress.

Unions first started the movement for free public schools. Wage earners demanded schools so that their children might have opportunities for an education.

Trade unions keep the children of wage earners in the schools and out of factories and mines, because trade unions work for wages which will support a family. Union citizens have been foremost in demanding improvements in public education and public playgrounds.

When a worker makes more money he can spend more money. Higher wages in your community will mean better business. Workers want and need many things, such as furniture for their homes, clothes and food. If they have higher wages they can buy these things.

Because trade unions help to increase pay and to make work more regular, it is possible for workers to save against a rainy day. Workers' savings mean insurance and bank deposits. These savings are important to bankers and the community.

Trade unionists are home owners. Better income makes a better citizen. No one likes to rent or live in tenements. All people want comfortable homes in attractive surroundings. The trade union makes this possible for the worker.

Because a trade union works for shorter hours, workers have leisure time to study and read and be better citizens. Trade unions carry on adult education work and this work depends upon the public library.

The union helps to make more independent, healthier and better informed men and women workers.

These various services contribute to the upbuilding of the community, to better and more wholesome living and to the development of more equitable principles of living and working together.

Writers Stage An Act Rich Guests Did Not Expect

Philadelphia.—An unbooked act stopped the gay time of high society at a large, swanky restaurant here recently.

The act was put on at the high point of the cabaret show, interrupting a throbbing tenor, and throwing the audience of svelte gowned women in a state of commotion.

It was the offering of a Waiters' Union Local, but it was not intended for the amusement of the guests, and it starred John Cassidy, business

agent of the Local, who had the temerity to appear in a business suit.

For stage props Cassidy had a whiskey. He blew it hard. Instantly, every waiter put down his tray and his napkin, picked up the merry-makers' checks, and quietly walked out.

The smiling host lost his smile, and begged the guests to wait on themselves and besides, to confess how much their bills amounted to.

The plan was not very successful. Orders were confused, soup spilled, and memories tricky when it came to checks.

The host slipped out, signed a union contract, the waters came back and everyone was relieved, especially the society audience which cheerfully continued its interrupted high-jinks.

CHATting

—We as a nation are still confronted with the problem of unemployment, while the government is yet creating work for many, with borrowed money which must some day be repaid with interest. Direct relief has been or will be discontinued, which will make greater the cry for work in order to come into possession of money with which to buy the necessities of life, all of which furnishes a problem which some one or more persons will be called upon to solve. Many times in the past have many of those now seeking work expressed adverse opinions on the person who invented work, and possibly it was with this thought in mind that the following lines of poetry were written by Grace Noll Crowell and published in The Adult Student:

It was a loving God who meted out
His punishment that far-off Eden day,
When down the garden path He turned about
And sent the man and woman on their way.
"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," brief words
That changed the course of life for every heart;
A sentence passed among the flowers and birds
That morning as He bade the two depart.
And yet today there is a strange reprieve.
Deprived of work that once was theirs to do,
There is a sound of wailing as men grieve
The wasted, useless, idle hours through.
Their hurt hearts crying until breath is spent
For the thing God gave them as punishment.

—All of which recalls a story of many years ago when a prisoner who had been confined for many years was given his freedom. He was taken to the front of the prison, turned loose, and told to go where his desire was the greatest. He managed to wander about the town until evening came, when he drifted back to the prison and requested the warden to give him back his old room. Truly, man is a queer creature.

—On the subject of discontent and disappointment, read this: "yes," said the old man, "I have had some terrible disappointments, but none stands out over the years like one that came to me when I was a boy." "And what was it?" "When I was a boy I crawled under a tent to see the circus, and I discovered it was a revival meeting."—The Messenger.

—About as near a piece of fiction as one can well conceive is that event which took place high in the air above Toronto, Canada, recently. A professional baseball player, Koencke, whom Brooklyn bought for \$75,000, was "released," which in this case means discharged, because he was no longer able to produce results desired. At Detroit he chartered an airplane, with pilot, taking as passenger a parachute jumper. He had previously been ejected from another airplane because of unruly conduct. While traveling in the chartered plane he again became unruly, interfered with the pilot, and finally became engaged in a scuffle with the parachute jumper, and at last the pilot left the controls, picked up a fire extinguisher, striking the ball player on the head and killing him. He then resumed his pilot's seat and brought the machine to earth. It appears the dead man was either drunk or crazy, or perhaps both—crazy drunk. At any rate, one is dead, and the two living are now confronted with the problem of explaining just what did take place in the heavens above. All this is another proof of the statement: "Ye know not what a day may bring forth."

—The national lawyers' committee of the American Liberty League has declared the Wagner labor disputes act "unconstitutional." We are thankful for the fact that this decision may also be unconstitutional, since the guess of these gentlemen has no more weight than the guess of the average man. It will take a higher command to determine legally the constitutionality of this act, which was backed by the American Federation of Labor. Just what the United States Supreme Court may think of it has not yet been divulged.

—The Methodist churches, north and south, have finally agreed to lay aside all differences and come together as one family, which should have been done many years ago, in the opinion of many. Now we hear the glad news that in 1938 there will be a joint convention of veterans of the War Between the States, Confederate and Federal, on the Battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., in which the veterans will march side by side, but the flags of each side will be completely unfurled. That battlefield occupies one beautiful spot of God's earth, and it will doubtless be a beautiful sight to any who may be fortunate enough to view the march. The ranks on both sides are getting very thin, and it will not likely be a long and tiresome parade, as have been many inauguration parades, which have taken as long as eight hours to pass a given point. We hope this march will really take place, and that all who witness the same will give to it the hearty approval which it will reserve.

ONLY HOPE FOR WORKERS LIES IN OWN INITIATIVE

William Green's speech to amusement and service trades of New York:

"The worker employed in private industry who pins his faith and hope in legislation and legislative enactment and the government for higher wages and improved conditions of employment will end his days filled with bitter regret and disappointment."

Also: "... even though the Supreme Court declared the National Recovery Act invalid, the American Federation of Labor and the organized labor movement still exists and still functions."

Old-Age Pensions at 65 for Capital of Nation

Washington, D. C.—The last week in November, 1935, the needy persons in the District of Columbia who are 65 years of age or upward will be eligible to pensions, the amount of which in each individual case shall be determined by the Board of Commissioners of the District.

The law was passed by the recent session of Congress just before it adjourned and was signed by President Roosevelt.

Thirty-five States and Territories in the United States and the District of Columbia now have either State-wide mandatory systems or county optional systems of old-age pensions.

According to the District of Columbia law assistance may be granted only to an applicant who is a citizen of the United States; has attained the age of 65 years or upward; has resided in the District of Columbia for five years or more within the nine years immediately preceding application for assistance, and who has resided therein continuously for one year immediately preceding the application; is not at the time of making application an inmate of any prison, jail, workhouse, insane asylum or any other public reformatory or correctional institution; is not a habitual tramp or beggar; has no child or other person financially able to support him and legally responsible for his support, and has not made a voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for such assistance.

A rather drastic provision of the

measure sets forth that if any "spouse, father, child, or grandchild" of a pensioner is believed by the authorities to be reasonably able to assist the pensioner, suit may be brought against such relatives to recover the entire amount of assistance provided under the law or such part thereof as the specified relative "was reasonably able to pay."

Labor Bills Explained By Lawrence in Speech

Concord.—Scores of textile and other union members from this immediate section of the State heard an address here today by Roy R. Lawrence, president of the State Federation of Labor. Mr. Lawrence spoke this morning at 10 o'clock at a mass meeting held in the union hall and sponsored by local textile unions.

The State Federation president is concluding a speaking tour of the mill districts throughout the State and he devoted the major part of his talk to an explanation of the Wagner labor disputes bill and other legislation affecting labor.

These major measures, he told an audience composed chiefly of textile workers, were enacted principally for the benefit of laboring people and explained their purposes as outlined in debate during their passage in Congress. He lauded efforts of the Roosevelt administration to increase the advantages of the working classes and described the labor disputes bill, the social security bill and old age pension measures as among the most important in the nation's history.

ROOSEVELT THROWS CHALLENGE TO TALMADGE BY OPENING HIS CAMPAIGN "WAY DOWN IN GA!"

An A. P. dispatch coming out of Atlanta last week tells the voters that Franklin D. Roosevelt will probably open up his campaign barrage in Atlanta, Ga., around Thanksgiving Day, right in the home nest of his arch enemy, Gov. Eugene Talmadge, who also has his hands on the throat of labor, using his state militia for the benefit of the mill owners. The dispatch, in part, follows:

Atlanta, Ga.—A challenge to the political strength of Governor Eugene Talmadge was seen here this week in the announcement that President Roosevelt would open his southern campaign for renomination with a speech in Atlanta.

Talmadge, democratic governor of Georgia and bitter critic of the President, was carrying on his fight against Mr. Roosevelt in a series of speeches in the middle west when the Atlanta engagement was announced.

The Atlanta Constitution says Mr. Roosevelt will speak here late in November on a specific date to be announced later. At that time the President will be on his annual visit to Warm Springs.

It was added that in accepting the invitation extended by the Georgia congressional delegation Mr. Roosevelt said the speech would be delivered some time during Thanksgiving week.

At Hyde Park, N. Y., aides of the President said there was no immediate indication of an announcement

"WOMAN KILLED BY PERSON OR PERSONS UNKNOWN" IS THE VERDICT IN PELZER, S. C. CASE

Anderson, S. C., Sept. 20.—After having heard 30 witnesses, including both strikers and members of the Pelzer Good-will association, a coroner's jury, composed of six Anderson county farmers early today found that Mrs. Gertrude Kelly, who was killed in the rioting at Pelzer September 2, "came to her death at the hands of a person or persons unknown to the jury."

After the inquest, Coroner J. Roy McCoy said no warrants would be issued in connection with Mrs. Kelly's death.

Although none of the 30 witnesses who took the stand this morning testified they knew who killed Mrs. Kelly. Five persons, all of whom were said to have been shooting in the direction of the railway cut, in which Mrs. Kelly was killed, were mentioned as possible slayers of the young textile worker.

Nine testified they saw J. L. Cole, a special constable in the employ of the Pelzer Manufacturing company, shooting in Mrs. Kelly's direction at the time she was fatally injured, while five witnesses gave similar testimony regarding Charlie Alverson, and seven testified they also saw George Herbert shooting in that direction.

One witness testified that G. W. Hinson might have fired the fatal shot, although the evidence was that he was using a shotgun, whereas Mrs. Kelly was killed by a 45 caliber bullet.

Still another witness testified to having seen Sloan Gambrell shooting in the vicinity.

W. A. Winkle and Dick Turner were other men mentioned as having fired shots, but there was no evidence that they were shooting in the direction of Mrs. Kelly.

Although Coroner McCoy had summoned some 79 witnesses, a number of them had not put in their appearance when the inquest was closed, and a large number of those present were not placed on the stand when leaders of the union and Good-will association agreed that their testimony would be in line with that already before the jury.

The inquest, which lasted approximately three hours, was conducted by Coroner McCoy, assisted by Solicitor Rufus Fant.

The jury deliberated for 15 minutes before returning its verdict.

Constable Cole, who took the witness stand, denied that he fired a shot during the riot. He was in the mill at the time, he said.

"THE BIRTH OF A NEW ERA," SAYS WOODRUFF RANDOLPH, IN TIMELY ARTICLE IN TYPO. JOURNAL

Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, writing a lead signed article, headed "The Birth of a New Era," has the following to say that will prove of great interest for its sound logic, to every worker, whatever his craft, or wherever located. We quote:

"Throughout alleged civilized nations there is great struggle and determined movements in divergent directions. Each claims it is based on justice and seeks divine aid. Each appeals to patriotism and love of home and country. None grants to the other much more than passive if not hostile recognition.

"If this crackling, moving and tremulous condition persists the results may be much like an earthquake. There are no known benefits from earthquakes. However, the fact that there are so many countries involved in radical change in civil and industrial relations does indicate one very definite fact: the old systems have broken down. A new alignment of forces is made and different if not new policies adopted. Unfortunately, these policies seem to be centered on grab instead of give.

"From where we stand it looks like plain grab for Japan to take over such a large slice of China. Mussolini picks out Ethiopia as his 'take.' Austria fears Germany, or maybe Italy is fearing Austria. France seems to fear war against her from several sources and Britain fears loss of power and prestige among the many colored races of her dominion.

"Where in all this seeming chaos will a new era of civil and industrial relations be born? Which among nations believes that 'They that take the sword shall perish by the sword?' Where under the lash of dictatorship, whether it be Fascist, Nazi, Communist or Imperialist, can truth, justice and reason prevail?

"May we be pardoned for predicting that in none of such countries will civilization find a new lease on life. The hates and fears, the selfishness and greed and the glorifying of war or force among nations offers only added ruin to the human family.

"In the western hemisphere there seems to be a chance for salvation. The United States of America seems to have leaped not to grab any more. The countries of this half of the globe have not been looking at each other with envious eyes.

"If the birth of a new era is to occur it will most likely be here. It can not occur if we listen to the outworn and unsuccessful leadership of industrial and financial dictatorship. It is no secret that so-called business men have had a free hand in running the country. It is also no secret that they ran it into the ground.

The restrictions of a national constitution must be removed if progress is to be made. Horse and buggy days are gone. More amendments are needed to pave the way for real government of the people, by the people and for the people."

A REGULAR PASTIME

The United States Chamber of Commerce met in Washington, D. C., last week and its chief business was criticizing the New Deal, which puts Chamber on record as running true to form when anything is given the long end except Big Business.

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