

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

The Charlotte Labor Journal

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YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1935

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READER

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"BETTER TIMES" LOOKED FOR SAYS A. F. L. STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC ON NOVEMBER 25TH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The words "coming boom," uttered distinctly even if cautiously, by the American Federation of Labor, called attention today to a major shift of emphasis that has taken place in the capital almost overnight.

Many of the pronouncements that stream from Washington presses and mimeograph machines, official and otherwise, show a change from depression psychology to a "better times" psychology.

Government reports, like the A. F. of L.'s and others', stress indices of better business. Officials who, only a few short months ago, spoke mostly of ways to combat the depression, now talk of methods of controlling expansion. Mariner S. Eccles, federal reserve board governor, speaks of the board's "adequate weapons" to control credit and prevent a "runaway stock market."

Concomitantly, politicians and economics commentators fall into arguments as to what caused the better business. One view, vigorously voiced, is that new deal spending and other policies pulled the country through. Another, upheld just as vehemently, is that natural forces are bringing recovery despite new deal measures. It is an argument that appears destined to go on for a long time, if not forever.

The A. F. of L.'s report, published today, said there probably would be a business and industrial boom "within the next few years." At the same time, the federal reserve board said maintenance of business activity at near the year's peak has been the "outstanding fact in the economic situation during the first ten months of 1935."

In the three preceding years, it emphasized, business advances "were quickly followed by sharp declines."

According to some predictions, however, unemployment appears likely to be the ghost in the near future. Though several indices show gains in

employment—millions are still out of jobs—just how many millions is a matter in some dispute in the absence of official figures.

The A. F. of L. took the stand that another depression "might follow the next boom "as surely as it follows day" unless working hours are shortened and wage earners get a larger proportion of the industrial earnings.

Another pronouncement dealing with business was issued by the National Association of Manufacturers in the form of a committee report opposing curbs on production in industry and agriculture. It recommended fighting resistance to any new attempt by the government to regulate wages and hours.

"The true abundant life can be supported only by abundant production of the things that enrich the lives of all," the report said.

The A. F. of L.'s discussion of the "coming boom" was prefaced by these remarks:

"With this fall's industrial upturn, business has regained a greater measure of confidence than at any other time since the depression began . . ."

"The upturn has reached a higher level than anticipated. Standard statistics' estimate of industrial production for November, first set at 74.6 per cent of normal, has been revised upward to 77.1 per cent. This is the highest November since 1929, and 14 per cent above November last year."

Woman's Typo Auxiliary Xmas Seal Has Two Labels On It

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Christmas Seal authorized by the recent convention of the Woman's International Typographical Union to provide funds for the establishment of a home for aged members of the Woman's International Auxiliaries throughout the United States and Canada has the honor of carrying two union labels.

The seal is the size of a postage stamp, with the name of the organization across the top. The words "Christmas Greeting" appear in the center, and the Allied and Printcraft union labels are in the lower corners.

The home for the aged women will be located in Denver, Colo. Mrs. Mary Ball, chairman of the Home Fund Christmas Seals, said the great value of the seals is the fact that they are made under union conditions. They should be bought, she declared, by "union members and union-earned money."

The seals are sold like the tuberculosis and Red Cross seals and at the same rate, \$1 per sheet. They may be obtained from the Washington headquarters of the Home Fund Christmas Seals, 114 C Street S. E.

Central Labor Union Met Last Night At Moose Hall

The regular weekly meeting of Central Labor Union was well attended and the business routine was gone through with in due order. There was much enthusiasm. Organizer J. Dooley was present and made a good talk. The new meeting place in the Moose hall, on South Tryon street is proving quite an attractive place.

JOBLESS LAWYERS GIVEN WORK ON WPA LAND TITLE PROJECT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After a number of conferences with a delegation representing the Lawyers' Security League, speaking for needy employed lawyers, Victor F. Ridder, Works Progress Administrator for New York City, promised that the Torrens land title registration project would be started immediately to give employment to sixty attorneys who have had few if any pay clients for long periods. An allotment of \$120,000 has been made for this project.

Mr. Ridder intimated that other projects designed to assist lawyers in need would be started soon. It was stated there are half a dozen such projects waiting approval and financing by the Works Progress Administration in Washington.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION WILL MEET IN MOOSE HALL WEDNESDAY NIGHT AT 7:30—BE PRESENT

For the benefit of delegates not present at the meeting last night of Central Labor Union, the announcement is made that Central body has changed its meeting night to Wednesday, at 7:30 p.m. in the Moose Hall—South Tryon Street, third floor. This change is made in order to better facilitate the fast growing Labor movement in Charlotte. The Building Trades are going in a hall of their own on South College street. The old meeting place is being kept open for a week to allow the proper procedure to be gone through with the various locals.

About 5,000 people are needing support in Mooresville. These women, children and men are the ones who are involved in the Mooresville Textile strike, which is a matter of vital importance to every worker in North Carolina, as it involves the freedom of the employes. Send all contributions in cash or provisions to T. F. Moore, president, Textile Local No. 1221, Mooresville, N. C. All locals of the N. C. State Federation are asked to heed this call for aid.

TO ADVERTISERS

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LABOR PAPER. It serves the territory thoroughly of those who buy your wares and make a local labor paper possible for the workers. THEY READ IT, ENDORSE IT, AND PATRONIZE ITS ADVERTISERS.

CHATting

While this article may appear a few moments late to be classed as a call to the nation to offer up thanks at the national altar for blessings bestowed during the past twelve months, yet it will possibly act as an inspiration to do so on the part of any who may have thought there was nothing in their lives in recent days deserving of thanks. There really can be no reason why any person should not be thankful to the Almighty at all times, for He is ever mindful of each and all of us; were this not true we should not be today living and breathing God's pure air, and eating of the fruits of His Vineyard.

All American citizens should be thankful that we have thus far been kept free from entanglement in the dispute which is now raging between Italy and Ethiopia and there have been many efforts put forth to draw us into this conflict, which, while it is a real war, it has never been so declared officially by either nation, consequently all deaths occurring on either side must be classed as murder pure and simple.

Below will be found a brief history of this affair as published recently in the North Carolina Christian Advocate:

And it came to pass that King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba did have a son, and they called his name Menelik.

And Menelik founded the empire of Abyssinia which, being interpreted, is called Ethiopia unto this day.

So in due time aHile Selassie, of the Race of Solomon, became emperor of Ethiopia, King of Kings, Conquering Lion of Judah, the Elect of God.

And the size of Ethiopia was 350,000 square miles.

Now there was jealousy in the world because of Ethiopia, in that it was a land flowing with water power, abounding in oil, sugar cane and rubber.

Therefore the enemies of Ethiopia took thought how they could obtain these good things for themselves.

And one Benito, an upstart of low birth, plotted against Haile Selassie and his kingdom.

This Benito, being a righteous man in his own estimation, would appear to do no man an injury.

Therefore represented he his evil intent as a worthy conquest.

And he spread abroad that he would bring civilization unto Ethiopia, a wicked country, a nation of cannibals, practicing black magic, dealing in enchain and slaves, even the ghebar system.

But Haile denied that he had done aught, even at Uaual, of wrong. And a meeting of elders supported Haile.

Nevertheless, Benito prepared so much the more and Haile was sore pressed and prayed unto the League for help.

But the League heard him not.

And Benito sent Roman legions unto the borders of Ethiopia, and prepared a war.

Then Haile said, "We are a Christian people; thou shouldst leave us alone."

But Benito replied in the words of the Master, "When ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled, for such things must needs be."

Then Haile and Benito prayed both unto the League, but the League answered not their prayers.

And it came to pass that as war approached, certain followers of the League did impetune in favor of Ethiopia.

And the League softened its heart and agreed to hear the plea of Haile after twenty and one other matters had been considered.

Meanwhile both nations prepared for war, one with staves and civet cats, the other with instruments of destruction such as no man has equaled.

But Ethiopia did have certain arms sold unto it by Benito. These it turned eagerly against him, not having yet paid therefor.

And when the League did hear the prayer of Haile Selassie, then went there up great rejoicing from Uaual to Adis Ababa, even unto the borders of Kenya, Eritrea, and Somaliland.

But it was a false hope and the Blue Nile wept.

Then friends of Haile Selassie took thought how they could save him from the unequal contest, begging him to set aside certain lands for Benito that he might civilize them.

And Haile did as he was commanded, saying: "Of my lands will I give thee, but my country must remain free. Rather would I kill myself than serve unto thee."

But Benito laughed in his sleeve.

And the Ethiopian in the woodlode was that other countries besides Benito's desired the good things of Ethiopia.

So, to make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, Haile granted the half of his kingdom unto powerful Americans.

And they, being full of guile, did deny that they had received aught from Selassie.

And the King of America was wroth, crying out, "We will have none of this. Not for shekels will we sell our souls."

So the Americans threw the oil back in Selassie's face.

And about this time the League awoke from its slumbers and answered the prayers which had been made unto it.

And the League gave ten commandments unto Ethiopia, by obeying which it might become the promised land.

And the League appointed Benito to be one of the rulers to make Ethiopia as righteous as Italy itself.

But Benito, not satisfied to be one among many, arose in his wrath and slew the League.

And while the rain descended, Benito fighteth not; but when the rain shall cease the tumult and the shouting will begin.

And the dead shall be numbered as the sands of the seas, while the people call in vain upon the League to save them.

(If you can think of nothing else for which to be thankful, offer up one thankful petition that we have thus far escaped any participation in this undeclared war.)

UNEMPLOYED MUST NOT BE STARVED, ROOSEVELT SAYS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt informed the United States Conference of Mayors, in session here, that Federal aid for the unemployed will probably continue through renewed relief appropriations after the expiration of the present \$4,880,000,000 emergency relief funds ends on June 30, 1936.

In his talk to the conference, Mr. Roosevelt made the following statement on the relief question:

"One of the newspapermen, a few moments ago in the press conference, asked the kind of question you are all asked, and I am asked every week. Members of the press are present, I know, but I do not mind their hearing this. The particular question was this:

"Is the Government going to stop giving relief next July?"

"That is the kind of thing—spreading the word around that everybody who is now on relief will be taken off relief rolls beginning the first of July—we have to combat.

sure your answer will be the same for the city governments—does not propose to let people starve after the first of July any more than during the past few years."

The municipal executives interpreted the President's statement to mean that while State and local governments will be expected to use every effort to provide for their own needy, the Federal Government will assist them if it is absolutely necessary to prevent suffering among the jobless.

While this article may appear a few moments late to be classed as a call to the nation to offer up thanks at the national altar for blessings bestowed during the past twelve months, yet it will possibly act as an inspiration to do so on the part of any who may have thought there was nothing in their lives in recent days deserving of thanks. There really can be no reason why any person should not be thankful to the Almighty at all times, for He is ever mindful of each and all of us; were this not true we should not be today living and breathing God's pure air, and eating of the fruits of His Vineyard.

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LABOR MAKES REQUEST OF COAN FOR SHORTER HOURS, HIGHER PAY; REQUEST LIKELY TO BE GRANTED

RALEIGH, Nov. 25.—Representatives of the North Carolina Federation of Labor today requested the State Works Progress administration to reduce hours and raise wages for workers on its projects, and George W. Coan, Jr., State administrator, indicated some concessions could be made.

R. R. Lawrence of Winston-Salem, president of the State Federation of Labor, and George L. Googe of Atlanta, a Southern representative of the American Federation, headed the group appealing to Coan. Coan said the group was considerate and reasonable in requests.

The committee asked a reduction in hours of work from 140 to 130 hours a month, and that skilled workers be paid the prevailing wage of the community in which they work, instead of the WPA security wage.

The labor group contended the WPA security wage rates have a tendency to beat down wages in private industry and business. Reduction of the maximum number of working hours would result in a higher wage per hour, they said.

Coan said he saw no difficulties in reducing the maximum number of working hours, since Federal regulations allow a latitude of from 120 to 140 hours per month. He said the payment of the prevailing wage to skilled workers must be approved by Washington.

If a skilled worker is required to do work on a project not calling for skilled workers, the security wage will be paid," Coan said.

CLINTON COTTON MILLS LOCKED OUT 165, UNION MEMBERS, IS CHARGE

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The scope of operations of the National Labor Relations Board was broadened when it began here and in Spartanburg the consideration of the first cases charging violation of the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes Act by two cotton mills. The hearings were opened simultaneously in both cities.

In Spartanburg the case consisted of a petition for an election of a representative for collective bargaining by the employes of the Sacon Mills, who walked out on July 30. The petition was presented by the local union of the United Textile Workers of America. The attorney for the mill asked for the dismissal of the case on the ground that the Wagner-Connelly Act is unconstitutional. The request was denied.

The case in Greenville involved the organization of a company union by the management of the Clinton Cotton Mills, of Clinton, and wholesale discrimination against union members. The hearing was presided over by John M. Carmody, a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Members of the United Textile Workers declared the organization of the Clinton Friendship Association was stimulated by foremen and overseers of the Clinton concern to kill the local textile union, and that employes' powers of attorney had been sought by the foreman.

UNION MEN BARRED

Later, witnesses asserted, the Clinton Friendship Association, under which title the company union was camouflaged, signed a closed shop agreement with the mill management. Acting under this agreement 165 union workers who refused to join the Friendship outfit were refused employment.

Paul E. Dean, president of the local textile union in the Clinton Mills, presented damaging testimony regarding the anti-union and espionage activities of mill representatives and the company union. He said the Friendship Association made an arrangement with the employer for taking 40 cents a month from the pay envelopes of the members of the association to carry on its work.

SPIES AT UNION MEETINGS

Last July, according to Mr. Dean, overseers and second hands watched union meetings. Later thirty to forty union members were discharged. He testified that on August 15 members of the union asked for a collective bargaining conference under the terms of the Wagner-Connelly Act, but the company ignored their request.

The day after the second request, he said, officials of the company announced it had made a closed shop agreement with the Clinton Friendship Association. When members of the union not belonging to the association tried to enter the mills, he added, they were barred at the gates.

HOSIERY MILL MIGRATES TO ESCAPE UNION WAGES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The deep-seated determination of a certain type of employer to grab extra profits by paying low wages was illustrated by the action of the James Kane plant, one of the large hosiery finishing establishments here, in migrating to Riverside, N. J., after the successful organization campaign of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Following the labor dispute with the Kane concern, the union presented a plan for settling the controversy which involved the re-employment of twelve strikers. The Kane management not only refused to re-instate the strikers, but closed up its Philadelphia plant and transferred its work to Riverside where sweatshop wages are said to prevail.

It is claimed a number of other low-wage plants have either closed up or migrated to low-wage communities since the union carried on its intensive organization drive among hosiery mill workers.

List of Union Labels

- International Typographical Union.
- International Union Carriage and Wagonworkers.
- International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.
- International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
- Office Employees' Union.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.
- Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.
- Stogie Makers' Union.
- Stove Mounters' International Union.
- Team Drivers' International Union.
- Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance and Moving Picture Operators.
- International Photo Engravers' Union.
- Journemen Barbers' International Union.
- Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' America.
- Mechanics' International Union of North America.
- Journemen Bakers and Confectioners.
- International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.
- International Association of Machinists.
- United Garment Workers of America.

ATTENTION! MEMBERS WOMEN'S UNION LABEL

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Women's Union Label League will be held at the home of Mrs. J. H. Fullerton, No. 801 E. 17th street, next Monday night at 7:30 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

LOOK AT THE LABEL ON YOUR PAPER. IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE, SEND US A MONEY ORDER. CHECK OR CASH. IT WILL BE WELCOME AT THIS TIME