

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

The Charlotte Labor Journal

Patronize our Advertisers. They make YOUR paper possible by their co-operation.

Truthful, Honest, Impartial

AND DIXIE FARM NEWS

Endeavoring to Serve the Masses

Vol. V.—No. 37

YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1936

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READER

\$2.00 Per Year

JOHN PEEL TELLS COMMITTEE SIXTY-THREE MILLS VIOLATING THE NRA WAGE STANDARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—An assertion that six "of the worst offenders against the NRA" obtained loans from the Reconstruction corporation was made before a House subcommittee today by John Peel, southern vice-president of the United Textile workers. Peel, testifying in support of the Ellenbogen text control bill, denied statements of employers that code standards were being maintained in the textile industry in the South, and read into the record a list of 63 companies which he said had violated NRA codes, and which had departed from NRA standards since the Blue Eagle's passing.

The day was devoted largely to denunciation of labor conditions in the South. Spokesmen for two New England Governors told the committee that unequal labor costs were destroying the textile industry in the North. Peel said the RFC loans were made to southern textile companies while strikes were in progress in their mills. He said the Mooresville Cotton mills of Mooresville, N. C., obtained a loan of \$800,000; the Chesney mill of Chesney, S. C., \$275,000; the Carter mills of Lincolnton, N. C., \$70,000; the Oconee mill of Westminster, S. C., \$35,000; the Globe cotton mills of Augusta, Ga., \$48,700; and the Cherokee Spinning company, of Cherokee, Tenn., \$400,000.

Peel said hours had been lengthened work loads increased and wages reduced throughout the South. He was corroborated by H. D. Liske, a local UTW leader of Concord, N. C., who said, "There never was compliance in the South."

The 63 southern textile mills listed by Peel as having violated NRA code standards before and after the Supreme Court's invalidating decision follow:

North Carolina—Mooresville Cotton mill, Mooresville; Carter mills, Lincolnton; Alexander mills, Forest City; Groves Thread company, Gastonia; St. Paul Manufacturing company, St. Paul; Spofford mill, Wilmington; Highlands Cordage mill, Hickory; Cone mills, Greensboro;

Hannah Pickett mill, Rockingham; Eton mills, Shelby; Phoenix mills, Kings Mountain; Cannon mills, Kannapolis; Picket cotton mills, High Point; Firestone mills, Gastonia; Brown mills, Concord; Edna mills, Reidsville; Chadwick-Hoskins mills, Charlotte; Worth Spinning mills, Stony Point; Southside mills, Winston-Salem; Stonecutter mills, Spindale; Florence mill, Forest City; Henrietta mill No. 2, Caroleen; Cliffside mill, Cliffside; and Gambriel-Melville, Bessemer City.

South Carolina—Spring mills, at Lancaster; Fort Mill and Gaester; Aragon Baldwin mills, Rock Hill and Greenville; Saxon mills, Spartanburg; Clinton mills, Clinton; Pacific mills, Lyman; Duncane mills, Greenville and Grier; Norris Manufacturing company, Catechic; Wynnboro Cotton mills, Wynnboro; Marlboro mills, McColl; United Merchants and Manufacturing company, Langley; Republic mills, Great Falls.

Georgia—Southern Brighton company, Shannon; Atlanta Woolen mills, Atlanta; Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta; Fulton Bagging and Cotton Mill, Commerce; Hightown Cotton mill, Thomaston; Calloway mills, La Grange, Manchester, and Millstead; Beaver-Lois, Douglasville; Aragon mills, Aragon; Crystal Springs mills, Crystal Springs; Peerless Woolen mills, Rossville; Mandeville mills, Carrollton; Bibb Manufacturing company, Macon.

Labor Relations Board Is Upheld By A. D. C. Court

Washington, D. C.—Justice Jesse C. Adkins, in the District of Columbia Supreme Court, refused to issue preliminary injunction restraining the National Labor Relations Board from holding an election of the employees of the Gates City Cotton Mills of East Point, Ga., to determine whether the local union of the United Textile Workers of America should represent the employees in collective bargaining.

The two suits were instituted against the board a number of weeks ago. Mrs. Lola Echols, an employe of the plant, sought an injunction restraining the board from holding the election. The company also asked for an injunction against the election. Mrs. Echols claimed the election would deprive her of alleged constitutional rights to bargain individually with the company. The company claimed it would be deprived of the right to make individual contracts for labor if the election resulted in union shop conditions.

Frederick H. Wood, who was chief counsel in the Schechter poultry case which was the basis for the action of the United States Supreme Court in declaring the National Recovery Act unconstitutional, represented both the company and Mrs. Echols in the proceedings before Justice Adkins. It was announced that Justice Adkins' decision denying the injunctions would be appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Thrift Wins In Paw Creek Debate

That debate out at Paw Creek last Saturday night on "Resolved, That Freedom is Greater Than Friendship," resulted in a decision in favor of Mr. E. A. Thrift, who took the affirmative. Friend R. C. Thomas, of Gastonia, who took the negative in the debate, made a good showing, however. It was enjoyed by all present.

First Ruler of Bavaria
Prince Luitpold, the first ruler of Bavaria, came to the throne of this German state on June 7, 1886. Ludwig II and Otto I, sons of Maximilian, the former ruler, were declared insane, and Luitpold was given the regency. Ludwig had ruled under another regency, but upon his deposition committed suicide. During the long rule of Luitpold Bavaria shared the common prosperity of Germany; but it was long before she forgot her traditional racial and religious antagonism toward Russia. This feud in the German Confederacy lasted until Ludwig III became king on November 5, 1913, upon his father's death.

IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS IN ARREARS SEND IN A CHECK

ges means greater organized purchasing power, and that spells Prosperity for everybody. Look for the Lion Label!

Screen Boyd Again Plays Fiction Hero

William Boyd heads a stellar cast of players in the filmization of Clarence E. Mulford's new story for Paramount "The Eagle's Brood," now running at the Charlotte Theatre.

Portraying "Hopalong Cassidy," Mulford's famous western fiction character, Boyd impersonates one of the old west's fearless gunfighters. In the "Eagle's Brood," "Hopalong" has become a man of the law, a peace officer in the great southwest who can use his head as well as his hands. Jimmy Ellison, new western star, is seen in the role of "Johnny Nelson," youthful "pal" of "Hoppy" who idolizes him and for whom "Hoppy" is continually trying to keep out of scrapes. Together they ferret out a band of "badmen" who have held the town of Hell Center in a reign of terror and through strategy they succeed in wiping them out and restoring law and order to the community.

Others in the cast include William Farnum, veteran star of stage and screen; Addison Richards, George Hayes, Joan Woodbury, Frank Shannon, Paul Fix, Al Lydell and Dorothy Revier. Directed by Howard Bretherton and produced by Harry Sherman, Clarence E. Mulford's "The Eagle's Brood" is the second of a series featuring the Mulford character "Hopalong Cassidy."

Ground Sloth Numerous Millions of Years Ago

Ground sloths, strange lumbering beasts that the first human inhabitants of this continent may have hunted, were immigrants like the men, but they came from the opposite direction. Human migration came from the northwest, from Asia; ground sloths came earlier, and from the southwest, from tropical America (where the strange race of beasts had their first home).

Sloths lived long in South America without appearing on the northern continent, because through millions of years of the earlier part of the Age of Mammals there was a wide area of sea between North and South America.

When this closed over, perhaps thirty million years ago, intermigration of animals began between the two continents, and the first sloths appeared in North America. These developed four distinct genera, which ranged in size from a six-month calf to a short-legged elephant. The last of them became extinct a relatively short time ago; the skeleton of one of them, found in New Mexico and now in the Yale museum, still has its ligaments and part of its skin.

In South America also the group survived until the coming of man. Far down in Patagonia, in a cave, there were found large pieces of skin of one of these animals, with its coating of hair still on it, together with the sloth's skull. The cave also yielded evidence of human occupation while the sloth was still alive.

American-made products are always American-made.

CHATting

"America's First Major Kidnaping." Under the above caption the Literary Digest, in a recent issue, had this to say about one crime which has been almost forgotten by those who were familiar with the story, and to those who have come into the world of knowledge since it may be interesting reading. Here is the story:

"Pay the kidnapers anything they demand, be it \$50,000 or a million." When the Lindbergh first-born was stolen from his crib on March 1, 1932, that was the advice of Patrick Thomas Crowe, self-confessed kidnaper in the Cudahy case, America's first great abduction.

It was the payment of that \$50,000 ransom which ended in the arrest of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, and his trial and conviction on a charge of murdering Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., during commission of a felony. Now the drama marches toward its denouement in Trenton, N. J. But who is (or was) Pat Crowe, and where is he now? The abduction of Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., 15, scion of the packing family, at the turn of the century, startled a nation; an almost unheard-of crime.

"Spreading Evil; Pat Crowe's Autobiography," told to Thomas Ragan, criminologist, and published by the Branwell Company, New York, in 1927, recounted the motive of vengeance that brought on the kidnaping. Crowe, born on an Iowa farm, "went to Omaha, then a thriving place where beef and pork packing establishments were springing up. In 1886, with a man named Cavanaugh, he opened a retail butcher shop in South Omaha.

"The sensationally-known 'Beef Trust' was then in its infancy, and among the firms which were later to compose it was a concern run by a man named Edward A. Cudahy, who had a large packing establishment hard by, and, also, a retail butcher shop near that of the young firm.

"Pat and his partner also ran a 'beef trust' of a sort; that is, they trusted many working men and their families. Gradually they accumulated many accounts which remained unpaid, and, during the same time, the rival Cudahy shop sold for cash only, but at prices just sufficiently lower to attract cash customers. Something over a year passed.

"Pat stood in the street without a penny to his name. . . . He clenched his fist, shook it at the rival establishment, and vowed: 'I'll make you pay for this, some day, and pay well!'"

Homer Crox, writing in *The Elks Magazine*, recalled: "Just a week before Christmas, in the year 1900, Pat Crowe walked casually down a dark street, for it was 7 o'clock in the evening. Eddie Cudahy came home from a friend's where he had been playing. Pat Crowe seized him."

Servants soon found a ransom demand in the yard. Then, as Mr. Crox continued:

"The father's answer was to telegraph to Chicago for 20 Pinkerton detectives. But the mother broke down under the strain."

The instructions for paying the \$25,000 ransom in gold were followed. Eddie came home alone, unharmed.

"The case became a world sensation," Mr. Crox remarks.

"The amazing hunt went on. Five years later a man turned up in a miner's saloon in Butte, Mont. He had been drinking and thought he held the world in the hollow of his hand.

"Shay, I'm the man who kidnaped Eddie Cudahy."

"Pat Crowe was tried in Omaha. . . . When the jury came in they turned Crowe loose.

"Why? The jury was composed of farmers. They hated the so-called Meat Trust."

Pat Crowe took to lecturing on the "crime-doesn't-pay" line for two decades.

"Where do you suppose Pat Crowe is now? Mr. Coy asked. "I saw him recently in the Bowery, New York—an old bum. He shuffles up to people, holds out his hand, and begs for a dime—and when he gets it turns it into drink. He sleeps in 'flop houses,' and in summer he sometimes sleeps on park benches. That is the afternoon of the world's most famous kidnaper."

He has, however, a habit of bobbing up again when least expected. On February 18, 1929, New York newspapers carried long dispatches from Buffalo telling of Pat Crowe committing suicide in a dingy alley. The next day Pat walked into police headquarters. Clean shaven, white-haired, with handsome features, he drew six feet two inches to full height and exclaimed: "I'll show you I'm not dead yet."

The above is a short sketch of the first major kidnap case and the alleged cause leading up to the act. It also tells that crime does not pay. A statement in the Bible reads: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."

In this case, and the Lindbergh case, the above quotation appears to be holding its own.

U. M. W. To Pass On Industrial Union Movement; Hits At Al Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—John L. Lewis asked the United Mine Workers yesterday to pass judgment on his industrial unionism fight with the leaders of the American Federation of Labor.

The possibility of pyrotechnics on this issue shared interest with the action of Lewis, as UMW president, in opening the miners' biennial convention with a pledge to support President Roosevelt and criticism of Alfred E. Smith as a "gibbering political jackanape."

In throwing before the convention the scrap between those who think that the workers in big industries such as automobiles should be organized by industry rather than by craft, Lewis suggested that William Green would want to defend his position in the fight when he addresses the miners. Green, a member of the United Mine Workers as well as president of the A. F. of L., severely criticized Lewis' recently for his activities in behalf of industrial unionism.

Opening the convention, the hefty UMW president assailed Smith's Liberty league dinner speech, asserting the former New York Governor "performed for his masters" at the "billion-dollar dinner" after he had "made a reputation for himself as a great commiserator."

"I heard him say once that the people down in his ward, when they wanted coal or food, could not either burn or eat the Constitution of the United States or Supreme Court decisions," Lewis added.

"I tell him that the people of the United States have the same reaction today as did those people down in his ward when he honestly represented them."

Lewis came around to the subject of Smith via a discussion of the fate of the Guffey coal control act, now in the courts and called unconstitutional by the Liberty league lawyers committee.

The Union Label is the greatest ASSURANCE of quality and the best INSURANCE for Trade Unionism. Subscribe for The Journal

Central Labor Union

Outside of one unnecessary "thrill" the meeting of Central Labor Union Wednesday night was one of routine, and considering the weather the attendance was good. Locals reported good working conditions, many of them having all men working full time.

Brother J. A. Fullerton, chairman of a special committee appointed to look into reported "defects" of the relief set-up in Charlotte, and as to conditions on several WPA projects made an exhaustive and interesting report on the findings of the committee, which has put in much time and given much study in detail to this matter, which has proven to be one of many angles. This committee was continued and will seek further information as to alleged "discrimination." The meeting adjourned about 9:30. President Barr presided, and Secretary Amyx was on hand, but Recording Secretary Atwell was absent.

Origin of Name "White House"

The name "White House" is supposed to have been given the Capitol after it was painted white to efface the blackened walls, the result of its partial destruction by the British in 1814. There is some controversy about this, however, one claim being that it was so named because Martha Custis was owner of "White House" when she and Washington first met. It was first popularly known as the President's House, but by the year 1823 the nickname "White House" had come to be widely used.

Legendary Power of Lough Neagh

According to an Irish tale, Lough Neagh fishermen have petrified legs, and when they want to sharpen their razors, they merely turn up their trousers and use their shins as hones. No child visits Ireland without firmly planting a stick in Lough Neagh and vowing to return in future years, when, like the legs of the fishermen, it will have turned to stone.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRAGEDY OF SEVEN YEARS SHOWS A BIG INCREASE FROM 613,751 TO 11,678,187

The terrible persistence of unemployment imposed on millions of working men and women in the United States by the continued refusal of employers to shorten hours so as to provide work for all and raise wages to create increased buying power for the masses is poignantly revealed in the latest estimate issued by the American Federation of Labor covering unemployment from January, 1929, to November, 1935.

The statistics, which are compiled from records of the United States Government, reveal that those who own and control American industry, and therefore work opportunities for the toilers, are responsible for an army of jobless working men and women ranging from a low of 613,751 in September 1929, just before the stock market crash, to a high point of 15,652,887 in March, 1933.

From the 1933 high the out-of-work legions have ranged gradually downward, reaching a low of 11,448,986 in October, 1935.

The tragedy is intensified by the fact that the distress imposed on unemployed adults has been extended to their families, adding many millions of dependents to the suffering decreed by industrial overloads who declare that profits for the owners of industry must have a preference over employment and wages for the jobless millions.

Steel Workers Are Sought By A. F. of L.; Morris Urged Not To Give Up Seat

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29.—A determined drive to bring all the nation's 300,000 or more steel, iron and tin workers into the American Federation of Labor fold was mapped at today's session of the federation's executive council.

Preparing for adjournment tomorrow after its two weeks' session here, the council also:

1. Urged United States Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska not to carry out his "distressing and disconcerting" intention to retire from the Senate "so that the masses of the people of this country will be the continuing beneficiaries of his broad and sympathetic statesmanship."

2. Voted to grant an international union charter to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids, numbering now some 6,000 members, the 11th international to be chartered by the A. F. of L. and the first of all-negro membership.

3. Decided to press forward with organizing campaigns among cement, aluminum, gas and by-products, coke, and gasoline filling station workers.

4. Agreed to extend all possible support and co-operation to the new Automobile Workers' union in such organizing efforts as it might originate and launch.

5. Asked President William Green to confer with D. W. Tracy, president of the International Union of Electric Workers, and James B. Carey, president of the Radio Workers' council, concerning the latter group's proposed affiliation with the federation-chartered Electrical workers.

Green also was instructed to map plans and estimate costs for the organization drive in steel.

A nucleus for the proposed big union is the already chartered Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron, and Tin Workers.

Edward James Dumas

Born Wednesday morning, January 29, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dumas, a son, Edward James Dumas. Both mother and son are ding well. Mr. Dumas is a prominent labor man, a member of the Plumbers and Steamfitters local, Mrs. Dumas is prominently connected with the Women's Union Label League, so there is not much doubt as to the future of James Edwin, so far as labor is concerned.

TYPO UNION MEETS SUNDAY

The regular monthly meeting of Charlotte Typographical Union, No. 338 will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 P. M. in the Moose Hall, on South Tryon Street. Business of importance is to be considered, and a full attendance is requested.

H. L. KISER ON SICK LIST

The many friends of H. L. Kiser, one of our labor leaders, and a member of the Plumbers and Steamfitters local is still confined to his home in Hoskins, with rheumatism. His many friends both in and out of labor circles wish for him a speedy recovery.

TEXTILE MILLS TO PROTEST THE BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—As the subcommittee of the House committee on labor today continued hearings on the Ellenbogen bill to establish a little NRA in the cotton, silk and wool textile industries it became known that the American Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., will only make formal objections to the bill at the conclusion of the hearings, and plans its chief contest in the courts.

The chief witness today was John Peel of Greenville, S. C., vice-president of the Cotton Textile Union of the South, who severely arraigned cotton textile operators and charged that "they have never observed any law regulating the industry."

The public pays the bill. Why not buy Union-made, American products which will increase our payrolls, instead of buying non-Union, foreign-made goods which will increase our relief rolls?

Robinson Brands Smith As Turncoat Warning Against His Own Friends

Washington, Jan. 28.—The New Deal officially portrayed Alfred E. Smith tonight as a turncoat "warring against his own people and against the men and women with whom he fought shoulder to shoulder in the past."

The spokesman, in reply to the Saturday speech impugning the Americanism and integrity of Roosevelt policies, was Smith's running mate in the 1928 campaign for the presidency—Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas.

He said "the hour-long harangue before the miscalled Liberty league was barren and sterile, without a single constructive suggestion."

"Governor Smith," he concluded, "I've read the record."

"You approved of NRA, you approved farm relief, you urged Federal spending for public works, you urged Congress to cut red tape and confer power on the Executive, you urged autocratic power of the President, and you exposed merciless logic the false cry of communism and socialism."

"The New Deal was the platform of the 'Happy Warrior'."

"The policies of the Liberty league have become the platform of the 'Unhappy Warrior'."

Robinson did not undertake a detailed reply to this, saying only:

"He started to read the Democratic platform but for some strange reason he never finished it. I wonder why? Was there something further along, condemning stock market manipulations, that he didn't like to read before his wealthy friends?"

Sassafras Long in Use

Sassafras has a definite connection with New England's early history, according to Prof. William L. Doran at Massachusetts State college. It was probably the first plant product to be exported from New England. The sassafras was believed to have medicinal value and to be "a plant of sovereign virtue." The tree was discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold, an English sailor, in 1602 on Cuttyhunk island, the westernmost of the Elizabeth islands. The tree sold for three shillings a pound in England, so he shipped several back. The native sassafras is a highly ornamental tree. It is not commonly planted, however, and it is injured by severe winters but is hardy at points near the sea.

OUR ADVERTISERS

As always this issue of The Labor Journal carries some important NEWS in its advertising columns. How and where you can save money should be important news to YOU—to everyone. If you have not already done so, turn to the ads right now and acquaint yourself with their contents. Then make up your mind to visit the stores of these advertisers and profit to a surprising extent. Be sure to let the advertiser know why you are there. Tell him you saw it in The Labor Journal. Remember, these advertisers are your friends. They are this newspaper's friends. Another thing you must not forget, though, is that all of OUR FRIENDS and all of YOUR FRIENDS among the merchants and business men and institutions of this city are NOT in this issue. However, from time to time they are ALL found here.