

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

The Charlotte Labor Journal

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Endeavouring to Serve the Masses

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YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

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TWO NEWS ARTICLES OF INTEREST; "CANNON MILLS SHOW A PROFIT;" "CANNON MILLS FIGHT LABOR"

These two articles are clipped from the Charlotte News of Tuesday. One is a special and the other an A.P. dispatch. They make very interesting reading and are given without opinion:

KANNAPOLIS, March 31.—Cannon Mills company had a net profit from operations of \$4,539,517.73 for 1935, according to the annual report to stockholders made public today.

The gross profit from operation was \$7,563,719.97 and the net income for the year, \$3,271,587.61, the report shows.

The company's earned surplus at the close of the year is shown to be \$11,556,303.70. At the beginning of 1935 this surplus was \$10,326,410.79. Dividends paid to stockholders during the year totaled \$1,975,557.

Current assets of the company are listed at \$41,240,556.97, including a plant property valuation of \$24,883,803.97. Liabilities, including the earned surplus, are also listed at \$24,240,556.97.

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held in the main office at Kannapolis Tuesday afternoon, April 14, at 2 o'clock. Directors will be elected at this time and other routine business transacted.

GREENSBORO, March 31.—Attorneys of the Cannon Mills continued their attack upon constitutionality of the Wagner labor relations act in federal district court here today in an effort to obtain an order restraining a region labor board from reviewing charges brought against the textile firm by the United Textile Workers of America.

Arguments were started yesterday on the hearing brought by the Cannon firm against Charles N. Feilenson, regional director of the national labor relations board in the 10th region; J. Warren Madden, John M. Carmody and Edwin S. Smith, constituting the national labor relations board, and Mortimer Koller, attorney for the 10th region labor board.

A. Norman Somers, labor board attorney of Washington, argued the plaintiff has adequate remedy at law and is not entitled to a restraining order of injunction.

The case had its genesis when the textile union charged the Cannon mills with unfair labor practices. Injunctive proceedings of the man management prohibited a hearing of the union charges at Concord in a hearing originally set for last Thursday.

CHATting

Here are a few of the things which are impossible: To sow tares and reap roses. To sow jealousy and reap love. To think wrong and live right. To do wrong and live right. To do wrong and get away with it. To dance without paying the fiddler. To bat below par and maintain self-respect. To be unfair and succeed for any length of time. To make decisions tomorrow; they must be made now. To cheat the universe, "For value received" still stands. To carry hatred in the heart without reflecting it in the face. To live without growing older, although there is no need for growing old.—David F. Nygren in *The Baptist*.

It would appear that just as Nero fiddled while Rome burned, so today, the responsible citizen is little concerned in the appalling poverty which is evidenced by ten millions of unemployed, over twenty millions upon relief with prevailing wages and salaries only a fraction of what they normally should be.

The most culpable of all . . . are the churches of America, dedicated as they are to human betterment and maintained at enormous expense. It is directly within their province and duty to find out what it is that has interfered with God's will by producing the present condition of undeserved poverty and then to use the power of the church to right the wrong. By so doing they might quickly bring about that heaven on earth for which they unctiously pray. They would then be promoting God's will in a rational manner. They devote excessive attention to the long ago and too little attention to the problems of poverty today. Again it is fiddling while Rome burns.—Henry Ware Allen.

All who remember the Fourteen Points of the World War might enjoy this from a London publication: When Woodrow Wilson died and arrived at the Pearly Gates he found that St. Peter was absent and that Moses was deputizing for him as janitor. Moses was greatly interested in the meeting of the President, and said: "Tell me, how are they getting on with your Fourteen Points down there?" "Well," said the President, "I don't know much about my Fourteen Points, but they are making an awful mess of your Ten Commandments!"

For a long time it seemed to many that the only hope of redemption from the sins of the old capitalism was either a social revolution or the spiritual reversal of the nature of business men. The beginnings of this new capitalism, however, give hope that we can find redemption from the sins of the old by modern business men finding out that the old capitalistic methods of low wages, high prices, and long hours are, in a mass-production age, unbusinesslike and unprofitable. We must not be naive about this new capitalism. It is still far from ascendency. The most dependable judgment to which I have access estimated that approximately one-fifth of the economic enterprise of the United States was operating when depression struck under the policies of the new capitalism, with the remaining four-fifths still following the philosophy of the old capitalism.—Glenn Frank in *Economic Forum*.

A real estate agent in Cleveland, Ohio, recently advertised under the caption, "Own Your Own Home." A certain gay modern woman replied by letter, saying: "Why should I own a home? I was born in a hospital, I was brought up in a kitchenette apartment, I was educated in a convent school, I was married in a church, I shall probably be buried from an undertaker's parlor. But I live in my Packard car. I don't need a home. All I need is a garage and a membership in a country club." That is about as clear a description of the present-day existence of many people in this world as one could wish to hear. Many people who do follow a life patterned on these lines would love to have a home in which to live, but as man does not live unto himself alone, it follows that the desire of others has much to do with regulating the life of each and every one of us, even though we are prone to admit the truth of the statement. It is a great joy to some people to say: "I am my own boss, and do as I please." That is a very independent statement, but in the final analysis, is there any truth in it. If so, it is a very rare case. To prove that others tell us what to do, drive against a red light with a policeman on the corner regulating traffic. He will tell you what, and you will likely thank him for doing so. His duty is to regulate your movements, and you pay him with your tax money.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL RECOMMENDS CONTROL OF PRICES, WAGES-HOURS; UNJUST DISTRIBUTION - POVERTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Poverty and suffering in a country of abundant productive resources" like the United States was declared to be the direct result of "maldistribution of income," in a study of internal and external business competition made public here by the Council for Industrial Progress and submitted to President Roosevelt by George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Coordination.

Holding that "competition is undoubtedly the outstanding factor in the question of proper income distribution" and in balancing production and consumption, the report pointed out that the most important elements governing internal competition are: wages and hours of work, prices and discounts, monopolies and restraint of trade, mechanization, corporate control and government competition. Six specific remedies were suggested for defects in the competitive machinery.

The report also urged that American markets should be held for American products and that labor in this country should be protected by "quantitative limitations on imports, adequate tariff protection, effective anti-dumping or other necessary legislation." It suggested that this could be achieved by amending existing laws to levy duties on foreign goods to prevent a delivered, duty-paid cost to the American purchasers of more than 8 per cent below the wholesale cost of comparable domestic merchandise.

O. M. Porter, secretary of the United States Pulp Producers' Association, of New York, was joint chairman of the committee, representing industry management, while I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label trades department, American Federation of Labor, represented labor.

"In the absence of carefully defined safeguards and controls," the report said, "the unbridled force of competition will prevent the wage earners from sharing equitably in the recovery, will prevent the constructive use of capital in the operation, management and development of American industries, and will bring nearer the day when the productive forces of the country will again be brought to a standstill."

"It is with the keen realization of the fact that, unless vigorous and constructive action is taken at once, another economic crisis is inevitable, a crisis far more severe and disastrous than the one we have just experienced, that this committee submits the following program of remedies which it considers indispensable for bringing about equitable distribution of income, stabilization of our economic system and preservation of our industrial supremacy.

"1. Wages and Hours.—The establishment of minimum wages and maximum hours of work is necessary in order to take the factor of labor costs out of the competitive field insofar as possible, and to provide economic stability. Minimum wage regulation is also essential in a program designed to bring about more equitable distribution of income. To be effective this regulation should cover both intrastate and interstate commerce.

"Proper distribution of income demands, however, that maintenance of wages above the minimum be strongly guarded. This can best be accomplished by guaranteeing the right of collective bargaining in all branches of industry, commerce and trade. Unless intrastate commerce is included competition from intrastate operations will tend to break down wage scale established by collective bargaining in the interstate field.

"2. Prices and Discounts.—The establishment of minimum prices, regulation of discounts and in some instances price maintenance must be provided for to avoid destructive competition. No rigid formula should be adhered to. Special conditions, peculiar characteristics and commodities, particularly industrial structures, existing channels of distribution and similar factors must be taken into consideration. Again, it must be remembered that intrastate transactions if left out of account and without regulation, will break down any attempted regulation of intrastate transactions, and that for this reason price and trade practice controls must be applied equally to inter and intrastate business.

"3. Monopolies and Restraint of Trade.—Combinations in restraint of trade should not be countenanced, as they interfere with and obstruct free play between production and consumption, and prevent an equitable distribution of income. Trade associations under well-defined limitations and representative control should be permitted for the enforcement of fair trade practices. As a counterbalance, organization of labor and consumers should be facilitated and encouraged, as necessary to maintain a proper balance.

"4. Mechanization.—A thorough study of the extent of technological unemployment should be provided for at once. The progress of mechanization in the various industries and trades should be studied, the differential rate of mechanization in different fields, the rate of worker displacement, the rate of absorption of displaced workers and similar phases of the problem.

"The possibility and desirability of controlling the excessive speed of mechanization should be studied, together with the form such control should assume. The desirability of

UNION POLL SCOFFED AT BY PRESIDENT GREEN

WASHINGTON, March 31.—William Green scoffed at John L. Lewis' proposal to poll the American Federation of Labor on the industrial union issue.

"The Federation was polled at last October's convention and Mr. Lewis was defeated," the A. F. of L. president told reporters.

"The delegates to the convention are truly representative of the entire membership.

"The trouble is that Mr. Lewis lost the poll and he is unwilling to abide by the Federation's decision.

"However, the Federation will be polled again at this year's convention in Tampa, Fla., next November after the membership has had a whole year to discuss the issue, and has elected delegates to express its will."

MCDONALD CAMPAIGN OPENS TONIGHT IN WINSTON-SALEM; ADDRESS TO BE BROADCAST

RALEIGH, April 1.—A detailed outline of his program will be delivered in Winston-Salem tonight, April 2, by Dr. Ralph W. McDonald as he makes his formal bid for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

The address will last an hour, beginning at 8 o'clock, and from 8:30 to 9 o'clock the speech will be broadcast over the facilities of radio stations in Winston-Salem, Asheville, Greensboro, Charlotte and Raleigh. Most of the broadcast portion of Dr. McDonald's address will be devoted especially to his views and proposals on State taxation.

Supporters from many counties have planned to send delegations to the formal opening event, which will be held in the Forsyth County courthouse. They will come from most of the northwestern counties and from points as far east as Wilson and Bertie counties.

Home-town adherents of the anti-sales tax candidate, who is waging a vigorous fight on machine government and policies, are planning a mammoth reception for Dr. McDonald, whose formal opening speech has been awaited eagerly by voters throughout North Carolina. He will be the last of the four Democratic candidates for Governor to launch a major offensive for the nomination.

Following the opening address, Dr. McDonald will begin a whirlwind speaking campaign that will carry him into every county of the State. Manager W. L. Lumpkin is arranging an itinerary designed to make the McDonald candidacy the most intensive campaign for the governorship ever waged in North Carolina. The candidate will be introduced by Mr. Lumpkin at the Winston-Salem opening.

In his speech Thursday night, Dr. McDonald will lay the issues of the campaign squarely before the voters. In addition, his remarks will include a great deal of first-hand, accurate information of governmental affairs in North Carolina. Intelligent voters throughout the state, regardless of their political preferences, will find a broad appeal in the enlightening nature of Dr. McDonald's address.

MUSICIANS' LOCAL HAS GOOD MEETING

The Musicians' Union held a meeting Wednesday night at the Chamber of Commerce. This local is growing at a rapid rate, and has a very large membership, but it certainly has a queer meeting place.

Your own pocketbook will swell in just the degree that you buy Union Label Goods

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION MEETS SUNDAY 2 P. M.

The regular monthly meeting of Charlotte Typographical Union No. 338 will be held Sunday at 2 P. M. in the Moose Hall on South Tryon street. This promises to be an interesting meeting. Nomination for officers will be in order.

When you buy foreign-made goods, you are cutting your own pay. Don't chisel on youself.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS AND BUSINESS MEN

A resolution adopted last year as to The Labor Journal and solicitation of funds in the name of Central Labor Union was brought out of the minutes and republished as information. The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, That we publish in The Charlotte Labor Journal, that we do not condone any solicitation of advertising except for The Charlotte Labor Journal, purporting to represent labor, unless over the signature of the secretary of the Charlotte Central Labor Union.

BUILDING TRADES DISPUTE OF LONG STANDING HAS BEEN SETTLED AMICABLY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The internal controversy between 19 building trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was settled at a convention of the two groups here on March 25, which elected officers of the Building Trades Department and adopted a plan to handle jurisdictional disputes without interruption of building operations. The new executive council consists of nine members. The president and secretary-treasurer are to be elected every three years and the members of the council annually.

The jurisdictional dispute settlement plan provides that mechanics remain at work where jurisdiction is in question, pending action by an arbitrator, preferably a Federal judge, who would receive cases only from international unions. Hearings would be held, with both sides given full opportunity to present their views and file briefs. Decisions would be made promptly and be binding on all unions.

At the conclusion of the convention William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made the following statement:

"The differences and divisions which existed in the building trades organizations of the American Federation of Labor have been finally settled. The building trades organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor are now united in one building trades organization. They will act together and cooperate with each other through one Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Building mechanics throughout the entire country will give hearty approval to this action and will gladly embrace the opportunity accorded them to unite and work together for a common purpose to advance and promote the economic interests of those employed in the construction industry.

"The action of the representatives of the building trades organizations, which was taken at the convention

held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor today, demonstrated the fact that the organized labor movement possesses the ability, the resourcefulness and the power of self-control to settle difficult, vexing problems by negotiations, through mutual agreement, within the family of organized labor. The plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes agreed upon and adopted at the convention is of great public interest. It marks a great forward step in the development of human relations in industry. The purpose and definite objective of the plan is to rationalize the settlement of jurisdictional disputes so that adjustments can be made without interruption in building construction.

"This procedure will be of great economic benefit to building mechanics, contractors and the general public. It is reasonable to conclude that it will be very helpful in the promotion of a housing and building construction program. The work done at the convention of the Building Trades Department will be of great value to the entire organized labor movement."

J. W. Williams, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was elected president of the department and M. J. McDonald, vice-president of the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, was elected secretary.

Label League Dance Success

The Dance at the Moose Hall last Thursday night sponsored by the Women's Union Label League was a great success. Good music, perfect order and an all-around good time was had by all. The ladies of the League have been untiring in their efforts to promote the union label and to bring together the men and women who have the labor movement at heart.

THE WOMEN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE MEETS NEXT THURSDAY NIGHT

Don't forget the regular semi-monthly meeting next Thursday night at 7:30 of the Women's Union Label League at the Moose hall on South Tryon Street.

The Union Label is the insignia of the great army of American Labor. The Union Label is the O. K. stamp of quality!

Plumbers and Steamfitters Meet In Raleigh

A delegation from Charlotte on last Sunday attended a meeting in Raleigh of the State Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters. This was their regular monthly meeting and Charlotte was represented by A. J. Dumas, W. L. Wilson, E. D. Faires, James Parish and Frank Barr. Business of much importance was transacted and the next meeting will be held in Wilmington in April.

The Charlotte boys say that the members of their organization left no stone unturned in the way of entertainment as they fared well in solids and liquids."

"The proposed board, the report said, "should have equal representation of employer, labor and consumer interests and be so organized as to be able to render effective service in the public interest."

PWA Worker Jailed For Pawning His Family Belongings

NEW YORK.—William R. Daniels, a PWA worker, was sentenced to six months in the workhouse last week after a detective, who arrested him, testified in Rockaway Beach magistrate's court that Daniels was the meanest man he ever met.

When Daniels was brought before the court, Detective Frank Cox said: "This man is the meanest man I have encountered in my 15 years on the police force. I found him in bed with a pint of liquor while his family was destitute. Daniels pawned a suit his wife had bought for their son from money she made by sewing, and bought liquor with the proceeds. He also has pawned his wife's sewing machine with which she provided for her family."

Copenhagen Porcelain Is Marked With Wavy Lines

Royal Copenhagen porcelain has a regal background. The first attempts to found a pottery in Copenhagen are shrouded in mystery. Between 1730 and 1756 suitable kaolin was discovered on the Isle of Bornholm and pottery-making was started under the direction of Mehlhorn, a modeler from Meissen. But there is no definite information until about 1760, when a Frenchman named Lournier was making a soft paste at Copenhagen. These efforts were short-lived but may account for the French appearance of the porcelain, says a writer in the Kansas City Star.

In 1775, King Christian VII of Denmark gave the enterprise his support and the government took over the factory which had been re-established by Muller, a chemist who used the hard paste.

The Royal Copenhagen mark is three wavy lines, said to denote the three belts of sea which divide the islands of Zealand and Fueno from Jutland.