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YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

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"REGISTER AND VOTE" WATCHWORD GIVEN TO McDONALD SUPPORTERS; GET FULL VOTING STRENGTH OUT

RALEIGH, May 20.—Register and vote! That was the watchword given to supporters of Ralph W. McDonald today by W. L. Lumpkin, manager of the anti-sales tax candidate's campaign for Governor.

"Our friends can be assured that the machine candidates will leave no stone unturned in their attempts to block McDonald," pointed out Manager Lumpkin, "and one of their main cares is to see that every supporter they can muster is put on the registration book and voted.

"It is up to Ralph McDonald's friends to arrange for his full voting strength to be registered at the polls June 6. Our friends must not be negligent in this matter of such vast importance. Their support counts nothing unless it is translated into ballots and counted."

Lumpkin urged particularly that McDonald workers renew their activity in counties where new registrations have been ordered.

Again he expressed confidence that Dr. McDonald would win the nomination in the first primary, but he sounded the warning that a first primary, victory depended upon a redoubling of work on the part of McDonald supporters.

As Lumpkin urged McDonald's supporters to renewed activity, the candidate continued his vote-getting tour of Western North Carolina. Voters in the mountain districts were particularly pleased with his pledge to "clean house" in Raleigh and replace certain appointive officials with men and women who are fitted by training and experience for the specific work assigned to them.

"The policy of the machine has been to select appointive officers according to their political ability," charged Dr. McDonald. "And the machine has been more concerned about raising the salaries of these swivel-chair politicians than increasing the meagre pay of men and women who actually do the work."

"We intend to change this order of things. Our purpose is to replace the swivel-chair politicians, as far as their terms expire, with capable officials whose appointments depend upon ability and not upon political worth. And we intend to give a better deal to the rank and file of workers such as highway and prison camp employees, school teachers, institution employees and low-paid clerical help."

LAMPORIT SAYS WORK SLASHES ARE FOLLOWING U. S. SUPREME COURT RULING ON GUFFEY ACT

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A prediction that a wave of wage cutting would result from the Supreme Court's decision invalidating the Guffey coal act was made yesterday by Samuel C. Lamport, chairman of the cotton tolerance committee of the Textile Exporters' association.

"The reverberations of the majority opinion had hardly died down," he said in an interview, "when we heard blasts all over country that the wage cutting germ had begun its work."

He said the effect already had been felt in the textile industry, asserting that a number of Southern mills promptly announced a 20 per cent wage cut.

Central Labor Union Met Wednesday; A Fair Attendance

With a decreased attendance of delegates, and a few visitors, Central Body went through the paces last night (Wednesday). Routine business was transacted, and locals all had good reports as to working conditions, everyone said to be working.

Organizer William C. O'Neill, of the Plumbers and Steamfitters, who hails from Washington, D. C., made a very interesting address to the assemblage, stressing the Union Label, and also urged co-operation of all members with the Women's Union Label League in the work that it, along with other auxiliaries, are doing to stand behind the men in the advancement of the labor movement. Mr. O'Neill also stated that when all the members of organized labor were employed there was a falling off in attendance on meetings of both locals

and central bodies, and deplored the fact. Mr. O'Neill was here on a business trip.

In the absence of President Frank Barr, who is doing his "stuff" in Columbia, S. C., Vice-President Kiser presided, while Mrs. R. K. Amyx handled the secretarial end for her husband, who is seeing how he likes Atlanta. Brother McElice, of the Electricians, acted as recording secretary in the absence of Brother Gilmer Holton, who hadn't got back from the Teamsters and Chauffeurs picnic, at last reports. The meeting adjourned about 9:30 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT CEMENT PLANTS SUGGESTED BY ICKES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Confronted with a number of identical bids for large quantities of cement which the Public Works Administration is using at various points in the United States, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who is also Public Works Administrator, declared that manufacturers have been able to get around laws designed to prevent monopolistic practices.

CHATting

Looking back into the history of 50 years or more ago we find that in those days it was not called a depression, but a panic, which to all intents and purposes are one and the same thing. Recently an article came under my observation entitled "Haymarket—After Fifty Years," from which is extracted some thoughts making up this article. It is an account of a labor disturbance which was heard around the world.

In the year 1883 began a depression, or panic, which did not die out in a short time, and three years later it came to a head when Chicago's Haymarket riots took place. It later developed that the police had a great deal to do with inciting the riot, according to history of the event. It was during this period of lack of work when the word "Anarchist" had its great rise to history in American language. Men wandering from place to place seeking work were not greeted with the same sympathetic feeling as have been many doing the same thing in recent years. They were met with clubs and rifles in many cases, hence the reason for this story.

The combination of sick industry and desperate labor produced a dangerous situation. Industrialists answered strikes with boycotts and black-listings. The Federation of Organized Unions, parent of the American Federation of Labor, and the Knights of Labor, succeeded in bringing about reductions in hours and increases in wages. But, capitalists welcomed the rise of "black international," whose extreme ideas were not favored by the average American and would send public sentiment to the side of capital.

A strike at the McCormick plant had lasted three months already and men were desperate. On May 3 a group held a protest meeting nearby. As the speaker concluded, the quitting whistle sounded and the "scabs" came forth on their way home. In a moment stones and fists were flying. Then came the Pinkerton men and police firing into the crowd, killing and wounding several. From then on things moved fast and furious for many days.

A meeting of protest was called to meet at Haymarket Square the following evening. The police learned of this meeting, and when the time came it was the police and not the anarchists who were armed. The police had gathered a force of 180 men at stations nearby. At the meeting were about 1,000 men and women, some anarchists and agitators, but mostly curiosity seekers. Mayor Carter Harrison, who believed in free speech and less police activity, was also present, and the police were instructed to get busy only in case the meeting got boisterous. During the meeting rain started and the crowd began melting away. Thus far the gathering was peaceful, when suddenly was heard marching feet. A crowd of 180 armed police had arrived, contrary to orders from Mayor Harrison. They ordered the crowd to disperse. Suddenly from an alley came a bomb hurled by a hand which to this day has not been identified. It exploded in the midst of the police, doing deadly work.

Newspapers next day were hysterical, each carrying in its own words what should be done to the anarchists. Some were sympathetic with labor, others antagonistic. On May 27 a handpicked grand jury returned indictments against eight men, all members of the black international. These men were arrested and brought before Judge Joseph Gary, who was already fixed on the side of the prosecution. They were given an unfair trial and convicted by the jury already prejudiced against the prisoners. Seven of the eight men were sentenced to be hanged and on sent to prison for 15 years. Of the seven ordered hanged, four actually did hang and three were commuted. Fear had long existed that more bombings would occur. Corporations had private detectives guarding their plants, and many business men feared to leave their homes, and many did not leave.

Like all other events, an end finally came to fear and Chicago once more started on her peaceful way, but the same "anarchist" has ever since been a well known word. It has never been proved that all these people were desperate, and more so than those of the present day who are now asking for and demanding the right to live an honest life in an honest way—by doing honest work for honest employers, and receiving therefor honest wages with which to purchase the necessities of life which all must have.

The above is a very brief account of some events of more than fifty years ago which deserve further study on part of laboring people in party years, that they may know efforts at organizing labor is not a product of the present depression, nor have laborers in that direction always met a kindly reception.

The story of the Haymarket riot is well worth reading.

ORGANIZER CHRISTOPHER CRACKS AT FORMER OFFICIALS FOR USING LABOR TO CAUSE SPLIT IN GOV. RACE

To Editor Labor Journal:

Certain former officials and members of the Shelby Textile Union (No. 1901)—United Textile Workers of America, who used the labor movement to gain influence and prestige are now going to various parts of the State trying to break into local unions indirectly and split the vote of Organized Labor in the gubernatorial race. These people are not members of the Shelby local of the United Textile Workers of America, and so far as I know are not members of any craft in the American Federation of Labor. Neither do they carry credentials from the UTWA local in Shelby.

These people are working for Candidate Clyde R. Hoey, trying to get workers whom they have met at various labor meetings and Conventions in the State to swing over to Mr. Hoey. They have simply "sold out," and are using the money furnished them to set up workers with a drink or cigar, etc., in line with their plans to try to get the workers over for Mr. Hoey.

I recognize that any person has a right to use his influence for any political candidate, but genuine members and friends of organized labor have learned by this time that election of friends to public office is for their best interests. Real friends of organized labor, and particularly members, know that no sincere and informed worker would go out and do as these certain persons are doing. Organized labor in Shelby is not sending out anybody in support of Mr. Hoey.

Workers, beware of any of these people who would have you vote for and support any candidate whom you know is not your friend. They are only racketeers and mean no good for us.

Shelby, N. C. PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER.

ST. LOUIS TAILORS WIN UNION PACT IN 12 SHOPS Tailors' Association of St. Louis following a strike which began March 31. The contract runs for two years. ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An agreement for recognition of the union shop was signed by Local Union No. 11 of the Journeymen Tailors' Union with the 40-hour week with a maximum of 48 12 shops comprising the Merchant hours during the busy periods.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

RICHARD ARLEN
in Harold Bell Wright's
THE CALLING OF DAN MATTHEWS
A COLUMBIA PICTURE



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U. S. SUPREME COURT RULING AGAINST GUFFEY COAL ACT, WHICH WOULD REGULATE WAGES HOURS AND PRICES IN COAL INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Dividing six to three, the supreme court struck down the Guffey coal act yesterday on the ground that it invalidated NRA—an unconstitutional invasion of state powers.

The majority, through Justice Sutherland, held the fed government was without power to regulate hours and wages in the mining industry as well as in the manufacturing industry. The dissenters were Justice Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo.

The court did not rule on the constitutionality of the provision of the Guffey law to regulate the bituminous industry, but said these were so related to the labor provisions that the fall of the latter carried the price fixing section down too.

In failing to rule on the price fixing provisions, the majority opinion warned that nothing the court said would be taken as an indication that it would uphold them, even if they were enacted separately.

"I am satisfied," the dissenting opinion by Justice Cardozo said, "that the act is within the power of the central government insofar as it provides for minimum and maximum prices upon sales of bituminous coal in the transactions of interstate commerce and in those of interstate commerce where intrastate commerce is directly or intimately affected."

"Whether it is valid also in other (labor) provisions that have been considered and condemned in the opinion of the court, I do not find it necessary to determine at this time. Silence must not be taken as importing acquiescence."

Chief Justice Hughes, in a separate opinion, concurred in the finding of the majority that congress had exceeded its authority in attempting to regulate wages and hours.

The majority opinion held the excise tax of 15 per cent on soft coal production, with provisions for refunding 90 per cent for adherence to terms of the law was "clearly not a tax but a penalty." But the court did not rule on the tax.

"The position of the government, as we understand it," the opinion said, "is that the validity of the excise does not rest upon the taxing power but upon the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce; and that if the act in respect of the labor and price fixing provisions be not upheld, the tax must fall with them."

"With that position we agree and confine our consideration accordingly." Senator Guffey, democrat, Pennsylvania, was in the crowded audience.

A separate opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Hughes, who contended the act might be sustained in relation to the provisions for "marketing in interstate commerce."

"The decisions of the courts below, so far as they accomplish that result, should be affirmed," he asserted.

The majority held that congress in the law had exceeded its power under the constitution in attempting to regulate interstate commerce.

The decision holding NRA unconstitutional was cited as a precedent. Constitutionality of the Guffey act to permit federal control of prices, wages and hours in the bituminous industry had been challenged by James Walter Carter, West Virginia and Virginia producer, and by 19 Kentucky operators.

In the Carter case, the District of Columbia supreme court upheld price fixing, but declared unconstitutional the provisions for regulating wages and hours.

The western Kentucky federal district court upheld the entire act.

"Working conditions are obviously local conditions," today's opinion reminded.

The majority also held that it is an improper delegation of power permit a majority to dominate a minority so far as wages and hours in an industry are concerned.

"The delegation," the opinion asserted, "is so clearly arbitrary, and so clearly a denial of rights safeguarded by the due process clause of the fifth amendment, that it is unnecessary to do more than refer to the question."

The NRA decision also was cited in this connection.

The Guffey act, aimed to lift bituminous industry from depression and increase miners' pay.

Proponents contended authority for it existed in the constitutional provisions for regulation of interstate commerce.

Challengers had maintained that its power over local production did not square with the NRA decision.

The law was enacted late last summer after President Roosevelt expressed hope that the house would mean committee would "not permit doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable," to block it.

New deal opponents have argued the administration was attempting to force legislation despite what members of congress might think of its validity.

Adherence of coal operators to the plan—called a "Little NRA" by some—was made compulsory through a 15 per cent tax on the sale price at the mine.

To those producers who agreed to abide by the code regulating the industry, 90 per cent of the tax would be refunded.

The soft-coal producing region was divided into 23 districts, each to have a board to determine minimum prices. Minimum wages and maximum hours were to be agreed upon by a majority of the miners and producers of two-thirds of the total tonnage. They would be applicable to all code members.

Seven states—Pennsylvania, Illinois, Washington, New Mexico, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky—had filed briefs as "friends of the court" on behalf of the legislation.

Patriotic Groups Backing Reynold's Alien Measure

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Sponsors of the Reynolds-Starnes bill to restrict immigration and oust alien enemies will stand pat on their original proposal as outlined in the measure introduced in the senate by Senator Reynolds of North Carolina.

This conclusion was reached today at a conference in the offices of Senator Reynolds attended by more than 50 leaders of groups backing the bill.

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