

Official Organ Central Labor Union; standing for the A. F. of L.

The Charlotte Labor Journal

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Truthful, Honest, Impartial

AND DIXIE FARM NEWS

Endeavoring to Serve the Masses

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YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1936

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READER

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GREEN ISSUES A STATEMENT REGARDING ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED IN THE C. I. A.

Statement made by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the organizations represented in the Committee for Industrial Organization:

On August 5 the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor called upon the organizations holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization to make their choice within thirty days as to whether they would withdraw from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor or discontinue their membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization.

These organizations which make up the Committee for Industrial Organization have made their decisions. Their representatives have chosen to continue membership in the committee for industrial organization and to withdraw their affiliated relationship with the American Federation of Labor. They have exercised their freedom of choice. The American Federation of Labor accepts it as a determination on the part of the organizations involved to leave the American Federation of Labor and to maintain the committee for industrial organization. This organization was classified by the executive committee as a dual organization functioning as a rival to the American Federation of Labor.

In view of the choice made by the organizations holding membership in the committee for industrial organization the charge which has been repeatedly made that the executive council lacked authority to take action against these organizations falls flat. Instead of suspending these organizations through the formal action the executive council accorded them an opportunity to make their own decision. This is in accordance with the voluntary principles and policies which have been applied and followed by the American Federation of Labor.

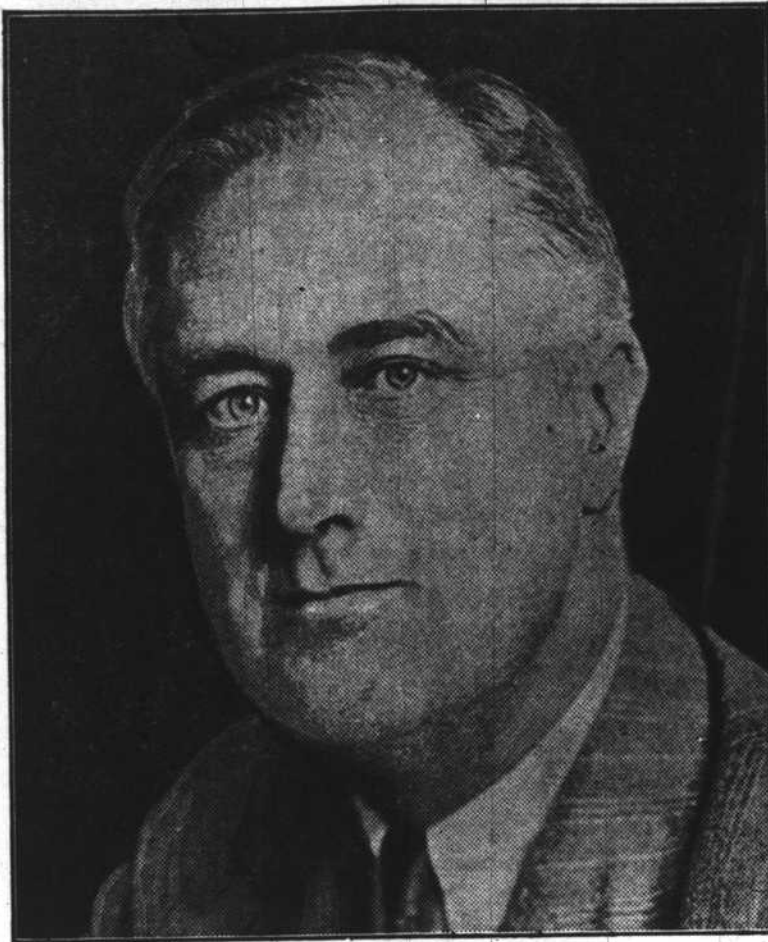
The plan of those who originated and established the committee for industrial organization has unfolded during the past ten months since the adjournment of the Atlantic City convention. Apparently the developments which have taken place have been in accord with policies which were formulated and adopted when the committee for industrial organization will unfold and in due course of time become publicly known.

Notwithstanding the failure of all national and international organizations and local unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. for the month of August, 1936, is 3,682,224, which is a gain of 1,555,428 members over the average membership for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1935.

FURNITURE WORKERS STRIKE CLOSURES PLANT IN TACOMA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the membership of the

OUR HONORED GUEST TODAY



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

President of the United States and Originator of the New Deal

ALL HAIL THE CHIEF

Charlotte and surrounding territory, and the multitude of visitors from other states today welcome that Peerless Leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the man who came to the rescue of Big Business when it could not save itself and gave to the workers Section 7A in his famous NRA which the United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, but not before it had served its purpose to some extent. It set the people to thinking along lines of the fellowship of man; it gave the downtrodden hope, the unemployed work and bread, and saved crying capital from wrecking upon a financial reef, and possibly saved America from what we hardly dare to speak of and hate to think of.

AGAIN, HAIL TO THE CHIEF, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Industrial Group Praised By Berry

WASHINGTON.—"A set of embossed resolutions," rather than condemnation, should be presented to John L. Lewis and his associates for their efforts to push industrial organization, says Pres. George L. Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, in a message in his official journal on the C. I. O. controversy.

Berry points out that Lewis and his associates believe that a form of organization similar to that of the United Mine Workers ought to be established in other mass-production industries, such as iron, steel, automobile, rubber, textile and others.

Textile Strikers Are Fined For "Loitering"

WEBSTER, Mass.—The arrest and fining of four members of New Bedford textile union here on the technical charge of "loitering" brought vehement protests from officials of the United Textile Workers of America and an appeal of the cases to Superior Court.

James Bernard, conciliator for the U. S. Department of Labor, testified that the four men had come over to Webster at his invitation, as technical experts, in an attempted settlement of the strike at the Slater Company's plant here.

OPEN WARFARE CAUSES SPLIT IN RANKS OF THE A. F. OF L.; TEN C. I. O. UNIONS PASS OUT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The American Federation of Labor declared war on the Committee for Industrial Organization yesterday, for control of organized labor in the United States.

Open warfare broke out as the 10 unions in the committee, headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, passed out the Federation—in itself a historic incident in American labor history. Whether they had been suspended or had withdrawn was debated.

"They're out of the Federation—that's clear!" said William Green, A. F. of L. president, at a press conference.

Green issued the Federation's declaration of war in a formal statement, saying that the A. F. of L. would "carry on aggressive organizing work in all fields and among those employed in all industries."

"I won't add to that," Green said. "It means just what it says—all fields and all industries."

He emphasized "all" each time he used the word.

His statement foreshadowed a direct conflict between the Federation and the 10 "rebel" unions in contesting for membership among workers in many industries.

The 10 unions affiliated with Lewis claim to represent 1,100,000 workers in the coal, steel, garment, textile, automobile, rubber, metal, mine, flat glass, and oil fields and refinery industries. They intend to promote the organization of all the workers in each of these industries—and others, too, eventually—into one large union in each industry.

The committee now is concentrating on the steel industry, where an organization campaign was started several months ago.

The 10 unions formed the committee to start these campaigns when the Federation's executive council insisted that highly skilled workers should, in most instances, regardless of where they worked.

Calling this move "insurrection," the council ordered the 10 unions to stand trial. They refused. The trial was held and the 10 unions were found guilty.

Members of the council told reporters they had ordered the Lewis unions to withdraw from the Committee for Industrial Organization by September 5 or be suspended.

Green said today, however, that the Lewis unions—who disregarded the order—had not been suspended, but had withdrawn.

"These organizations which make up the C. I. O. have made their decision," Green's statement said.

"Their representatives have chosen to continue their membership in the C. I. O. and to withdraw their affiliated relationship with the A. F. of L."

"They have exercised their freedom of choice. The A. F. of L. accepts it as a determination on the part of the organizations involved to leave the A. F. of L. and to maintain the C. I. O."

"This organization was classified by the executive council as a dual organization functioning as a rival to the A. F. of L."

Lewis told reporters that he agreed with David Dubinsky, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, an associate on the Committee for Industrial Organization, that the committee unions had not withdrawn.

GORMAN TALKS

Gorman, in a statement, said he was confident the U. T. W. national convention in New York September

14 "will unanimously indorse the action of their officers in upholding the C. I. O. and reiterate their former position for industrial unionism."

Gorman said the U. T. W. had 100,000 members in 33 states.

Gorman's statement follows: "Coming at a time when the working class, led by the forces of organized labor, is in a life and death battle against captains of industry and finance, the suspension of the 10 international unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization is a body blow at progress and an encouragement to anti-labor activities of the employer."

"The C. I. O. is an organizational agency, nothing more, nothing less. It is designed to promote the interests of the American Federation of Labor and to bring workers within its ranks; not to keep them out."

"Its primary purpose is unity within the army of labor and a solidification of America's working class against reaction."

"The suspension is not of our making. The responsibility for this disqualifying act lies solely with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor."

"The biennial convention of the U. T. W. opens September 14, and I am sure I can state with all confidence that delegates representing textile workers from all parts of the country and in every division of the industry will unanimously indorse the action of their officers in upholding the C. I. O. and reiterate their former position for industrial unionism."

"Our answer will be an intensification of organizational effort in all parts of the industry."

"The expulsion action of the executive council will have no effect on the organizing campaign now being conducted by the United Textile Workers of America."

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Probe Is Unmasked Remington - Rand Says Dr. McDonald Violence Not Caused Wants Board To Act By Union Strikers

RALEIGH, Sept. 8.—Dr. Ralph W. McDonald, who lost his fight for the gubernatorial nomination in the Democratic primaries, said yesterday he had not asked the State Board of Elections "to reopen" its primary investigation but had asked it to take "definite and understandable action" in regard to irregularities disclosed by investigations.

"The purpose of my letter, as clearly stated and developed, was to suggest for the consideration of the board, that unless some definite and understandable action is taken by the board with respect to those frauds and irregularities which have been positively shown, the violation of election laws will grow worse," McDonald said, "because the perpetrators of irregularities will have a right to feel that they have the tacit approval of the state board in their contempt for the election laws."

LABOR NON-PARTISAN POLITICAL LEAGUE MEETS TONIGHT—THURSDAY

Remember the meeting of the Labor Non-Partisan Political League at the Moose Hall, South Tryon street Thursday night, and if you are a worker and interested in Roosevelt's reelection be present at 8 p. m.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The continued arrogant refusal of the Remington-Rand Company to deal with the duly authorized representatives, of their organized workers, along with retaliation against those on strike, is assigned by labor officials as the real cause of violence that has occurred.

Following a disorder here, in which two policemen and two others were injured by iron balls thrown at them, twelve persons were arrested and charged with inciting to riot and expressions of city officials indicate that they support the labor-baiting concern which manufactures office equipment.

As indication of the trickery involved, affidavits were given out by Clifford H. Searl, attorney for the striking workers, in which it was charged that the trouble was precipitated on a signal by a "guard" of a private "detective agency," several of whose men are employed by the Remington-Rand Company.

Strikes are under way in different plants of the company and disorders of a similar nature have been reported from different localities. It is stated here that the company is moving some of its special equipment from the plant at Norwood, Ohio, Cincinnati suburb, to Ilion, N. Y. While the company is attempting to operate its plants with strikebreakers, the organized workers are holding firm in their demand for union recognition and collective bargaining.



Secretary of Labor Perkins, at the International Labor office, Geneva, Switzerland, and E. J. Phelan, Assistant Director of the International local office.

CHATTING BY HARRY BOATE

The automobile is still taking its deadly toll every day, many of which fatalities and near fatalities could and should be avoided by more care on the part of both driver and pedestrian. But knowledge in this line seems to be advancing slowly. And just recently there appears to be an increasing number of accidents with airplanes, in which the pedestrians can hardly be at fault, so the trouble in this case would appear to be either from faulty machinery or inexperience in operating. When an automobile gets beyond control it sometimes does stop before causing serious damage, but when an airplane while flying decides to misbehave, there is great danger, as it must come to earth, and there is no telling where it may land—in fact they just come down, and we on earth must look out for our own welfare. To date, not many persons have been victims save the occupants, and many of them escape, but as time advances and flying becomes more popular, it is difficult to say what one shall do to be safe.

The machine that will not go wrong has never yet been constructed, so every time a machine is put in motion, it also adds to the danger of human life, and this applies to machines of any and all kinds. Caution must be taken constantly if one wishes to be safe.

Following are some remarks by J. S. Parks, as recorded in the North Carolina Christian Advocate:

When in Kansas City a doctor friend handed me what he called the "Driving Decalogue." I am printing it, believing it to be something worth while to memorize. Here it is:

- 1. Thou shalt have no other gods before thee—man, nor maid, nor somebody's new auto, to take thine eyes off the road.
2. Thou shalt not talk to the other passengers, nor point out the scenery, nor hug thy girl, nor become playful. For a motor is a jealous institution and will not drive itself, but will visit any carelessness upon thy family and friends with thee.
3. Thou shalt not turn to right nor left, nor even slow down, without putting thine arm out. For the law will not hold thee guiltless in case of a smash-up.
4. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it carefully. Six days thou art given to run around in the firm's insured car. But the seventh is the weekend, and it is doubly dangerous to weave in and out of the way to the mountains or summer resort; for on that day most of the traffic fatalities occur.
5. Honor thy father and thy mother when they beg thee, as thou roast the family car out of the garage, to drive slowly and never speed, that thy days may be long in the land.
6. Thou shalt not kill.
7. Thou shalt not commit a felony by drunk driving.
8. Thou shalt not steal the right of way.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness to the cop, that the judge may be easy on thee.
10. Thou shalt not run over thy neighbor's baby when backing out, nor smash his car, nor switch blinding lights into his eyes, nor race with him, nor do anything thou wouldst not have thy neighbor do to thee.

—Here are a few lines which tell something which has particular reference to No. 7 above:

Drink has drained more blood, hung more crepe, sold more homes, plunged more people into bankruptcy, armed more villains, slain more children, snapped more wedding rings, defiled more innocence, blinded more eyes, twisted more limbs, dethroned more reason, wrecked more manhood, dishonored more womanhood, broken more hearts, blasted more lives, driven more to suicide, and dug more graves, than any other poisoned scourge that ever swept its death-dealing waves across the world.—Evangeline Booth.

Hood—I saw you in church last Sunday morning.
Gear—Yes. I had a bad knock in my engine. What was the matter with your car?—Boston Transcript.