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# The Charlotte Labor Journal

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## FASCISTS GOVERNMENTS THREATEN DEMOCRACY

### UNITED FRONT AGAINST AGGRESSION BY HITLER AND MUSSOLINI IS NECESSARY, SIR WALTER CITRINE WARNS.

NEW YORK.—The belief that war in Europe can be averted only if countries with democratic institutions stand together to resist by force aggression by Fascist countries was expressed by Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in an interview here upon his arrival on the Laconia.

He said that British labor was ready to support the maintenance of a system of collective security and "take whatever risks, economic, financial and military, this may entail," adding: "Democracy must be ready to meet the challenge of Hitler Germany and Fascist Italy if it wishes to survive. I believe that the democratic countries have awakened to the danger confronting them and will be prepared to meet it. Only by such preparation can the Fascist dictatorship be shown that it would be a big gamble for them to start a war."

Sir Walter came to the United States to consult with officials of the Chest for the Liberation of Workers of Europe, established by the 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which has collected many thousand dollars to mitigate the sufferings of the victims of European Fascism.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is president of the Chest; Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the A. F. of L., is chairman, and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is treasurer.

Sir Walter said he would confer with Mr. Green and other high officials of the A. F. of L., on the European situation, especially as it affects the interests of organized workers.

## Labor Dept. Will Administer New Wage Legislation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A new law, operative today, to regulate wages and hours of government contractors was criticized by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States today as intended to force manufacturers to "accept labor conditions imposed by the Federal government."

Passed in the closing hours of the last Congress, the Walsh-Healey act requires holders of government contracts in excess of \$10,000 to pay prevailing wage rates, and prohibits them from working employees more than 40 hours a week without overtime pay.

The Labor department will administer the law. Officials said Secretary Perkins probably would name a special board this week to supervise the work. In addition, appointment of a panel of "consultants" from the rank of industrialists and labor representatives is looked for.

## Columbia Strikers Get Private Jobs Says Pres. Boland

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 28.—While a strike continued on three construction jobs here, a union official asserted yesterday the strikers were taking other work so fast that a shortage of building workers might heighten local labor complications.

Claude R. Boland, president of the Columbia Building Trades council, said workers who had struck on two PWA projects at the University of South Carolina were rapidly finding jobs on private projects that had been begun recently.

He said only "about five" of 80 carpenters who struck earlier on a private job had returned to work there. The PWA project strikes were called in support of the stand taken by workers on the private project.

M. B. Kahn, of Columbia, contractor for all three projects, meanwhile said approximately half the strikers had returned to work on the private construction and that he expected approximately 20 men to resume work on the PWA projects October 1, when a new monthly hour allotment begins under PWA regulations.

## Kissing Situation Put Up To Mothers

ALBANY, N. Y.—Mothers attending a parent education institute here agreed that it's about time they "climbed down off the pedestal" in dealing with their children after hearing the story of a 16-year-old girl who was the unwilling recipient of a boy's kiss.

The question of parent-child confidences came up after Miss Flora Lee Sherman, parent-education director for the Albany public schools, told the story.

The girl blushed painfully, Miss Sherman said, and then asked for advice on what one should do when she was kissed unwillingly. She added that she couldn't ask her mother because her mother didn't know that boys kissed her at all.

Describing the incident as a "tragedy," Miss Sherman put the situation up to the mothers.

## 4-DAY STRIKE WINS WAGE BOOST FOR DRESSMAKERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia's biggest dress concern, Goldstein & Levin, employing about 300 union workers, has re-opened after a shut-down of four months, during which time it was rumored the firm intended to open production units outside of Philadelphia. The Penn Garment Company, employing about 200 workers, settled with the union after a four-day strike. Wage increases of ten per cent and a closed shop clause are included in the new contract.

## MATCH UNION IN AKRON HAS 100% ORGANIZATION

AKRON, Ohio.—An object lesson in perseverance and successful tactics in labor organization is contained in the announcement here that Palmer Match Local Union No. 18, 460 is now "100 per cent organized." The local's charter was granted by the A. F. of L. on September 19th, 1933, and is said to have been the first charter granted to labor in the match industry. Then followed three years of hard struggle.

## MIAMI STEVADORES GO OUT ON STRIKE

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 30.—Stevadores struck suddenly at this port yesterday bringing to a head differences between the steamship lines and the International Longshoremen's union which had smoldered all summer.

## Dye From Mills Killing Fish In Nearby Streams

BELMONT, Sept. 28.—Fish, apparently thousands of them, ranging in size from small bass to 20-pounders—and all of them dead—are floating bottom up in the South Fork river and swirling in the whirlpool below the dam under the bridge near Cramerton. County Game Warden John Gaston is investigating the cause of so many dead fish. He said today that a similar mishap of undetermined cause occurred five years ago. Theories as to the cause of the piscatorial catastrophe include a conjecture that a new process oil chemical used in the Cramerton mills has drained into the stream flowing into South Fork with results unfortunate for the fish.

## LEATHER WORKERS STRIKE SHUTS DOWN TWO PLANTS

MUSKEGON, Mich.—Local Union No. 81, International Leather Worker of America, recently called two strikes of employes of the Eagle-Ottawa Leather Company, of Muskegon, affecting about 1,100 and causing a shut-down of both the Whitehall and Grand Haven units, near here. Union officials said wage adjustments are not involved at this time, the strikes being called merely to enforce recognition of the joint union, in accordance with the terms of the National Labor Relations Act.

## "GOOD NEIGHBOR" LEAGUE BACKING PRES. ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Good Neighbor league last night made public a manifesto signed by 25 peace advocates, welfare workers, educators, and businessmen, urging the re-election of President Roosevelt because "he has proved, not only his will to peace, but also his ability to write that will into law."

## LABOR IN KANSAS BACKS ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Daniel J. Tobin, chairman of the labor division of the Democratic national committee, said yesterday that 23 State Federations of Labor, including the Kansas federation, have passed resolutions advocating the re-election of President Roosevelt.

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"Ghosts," whatever they may be, if any such thing does really exist, are among the first things which come into one's life by story, and while life persists ghost stories also persist. Yet no person has ever really seen a ghost, or at least none has been able to prove to the satisfaction of the general public that he has really seen one. Do they exist?

Almost every town possesses a house reputedly haunted, either within its own borders or in nearby territory. Its spooky occupants are part of local tradition, perpetuated largely by hearsay. Consequently, spiritualists and psychic research experts constantly quarrel over the nature of such phenomena.

Recently Joseph Dunninger, nationally known magician and mind reader, offered \$10,000 in cash to any one who could produce a haunted house that could not be proved "either a hoax, a myth, or some natural or scientific manifestation." Within two days he had several prospects.

In 1920 the now defunct Science and Invention offered \$21,000 to any one producing spiritual phenomena which could not be explained by natural or scientific laws. The magazine put up \$1,000. Dunninger and Joseph Rinn, New York psychic research experts, each gave \$10,000.

Two years later Scientific American agreed to pay \$2,500 each for a picture of spiritual phenomena and a manifestation of such phenomena that could not be proved realistically. When dozens of investigated cases availed nothing the award was dropped.

In 1926 the widow of Houdini added \$10,000 to Science and Invention's fund. Purpose: Communication with the great magician through a code arranged before his death. Unable to prove nothing, no medium ever collected.

Undaunted, Dunninger in 1933 offered \$10,000 to a medium who could correctly produce ten words of a code message Sir Conan Doyle, famed British spiritualist, had sent him before his death. No-takers appeared.

No believer in life after death, Dunninger has spent many of his 37 years tracking down ghosts in New York, Los Angeles, Seattle and other cities, here and abroad. He is convinced that all such spiritual phenomena are produced through conscious trickery or perfectly natural causes. He holds the desire of people to believe is the principal explanation of ghosts.

A product of New York's lower East Side, Dunninger discovered his telepathic powers when 7 years old; at 20 he was on the stage as a headliner and later created some of the effects used by Houdini, who willed him his psychic library; toured the world entertaining kings and presidents; was in 1923 the first entertainer's voice heard on radio. Today gets around \$1,500 for private performances.

A few years ago he organized the Universal Council for Psychic Research, which is separated from the American Society for Psychic Research.

At seances he makes it a rule not to interfere and maintains that, knowing all the tricks, he can do better than the mediums. Investigating haunted houses, he goes directly to the source of the apparitions. Called to witness the appearance of a ghostly head in an old Seattle home, he found that the leaves of a big elm tree cast a weird profile on the wall.

The writer recalls the story of haunted houses in a Pennsylvania town many years ago. New homes had been erected on the banks of a large river, but never were occupied, for from the time they were completed, stories of ghostly visitors were told and many persons actually saw shadowy figures walking about in the rooms at night. On the opposite banks of the river were great iron works, and being prosperous times, the industries were busy day and night. Careful study revealed the fact that the persons walking about in these new homes were merely shadows cast as the men went about their work, giving all the appearance of unearthly visitors. After these facts were discovered it was not long before these new houses had permanent occupants, and to this day they make pleasant, happy homes, and none bothers about the ghostly visitors of other days.

It appears there are good and sound reasons for many of the unexplained and frightful things which appear frequently in one's life, but few among us have the time or the bravery to search out that reason. If the living ghosts leave us alone, it is quite certain that the dead ones will not interfere with our peaceful order of life.

## GOVERNMENT LABOR CONCILIATOR JAILED AT UNION, S. C., BY SHERIFF FOR "TRYING TO RUN HIS OFFICE"

UNION, S. C., Sept. 29.—Sheriff J. G. Faucett, of Union County, said Monday he had put a Federal labor conciliator in jail "for trying to run my office" in a strike difficulty here. Faucett said he did not know the name of the Federal conciliator. "I got one in jail," he said, "but I don't know his name."

"He came into my office disorderly and trying to run it. He tried to take charge and I had to jail him."

George Kamenow, a Federal labor department representative, has been active in trying to settle a strike at the Monarch mill here.

Kamenow was understood to have asked the sheriff not to send special deputies to the mill when it was proposed to reopen it this afternoon.

The mill did not resume operations during the afternoon, but Faucett declined to say whether he had instructed deputies to go there for it to reopen tomorrow morning.

The mill management could not be reached for a statement. The State Labor department meanwhile rushed representatives here from Columbia.

The management made no statement of when the mill might reopen again. It is said the proposed resumption of operations this afternoon was cancelled at the request of the Governor.

## GOVERNOR WANTS 30-DAY TRUCE

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 29.—Governor Olin Johnston sent two representatives of the State Labor department to Union yesterday to urge a 30-day truce in a strike at Monarch mill.

The governor said he also had advocated the truce in telephone conversations with Sheriff J. G. Faucett of Union county and George Kamenow, Federal labor conciliator at Union.

"The strikers are willing to go

## HARRINGTON SHIRT MAKERS WIN UNION SHOP STRIKE

### SEVEN WOMEN WERE JAILED IN DELAWARE FOR VIOLATING ANTI-PICKETING ORDINANCE, BUT PUBLIC SENTIMENT COMPELLED THEIR RELEASE.

HARRINGTON, Del.—Following a strike lasting eight weeks, sixty women shirt makers, employed by the Kent Shirt Company, finally won an agreement.

The long strike was marked by many efforts to defeat the women workers, but their perseverance and practical, peaceful tactics, together with assistance rendered by the organized labor movement of Wilmington and surrounding territory, eventually resulted in a well-earned victory.

Pickets being something new for Harrington, an ordinance prohibiting "gathering" on streets was passed by the City Council, requiring a permit from the City Manager. The union asked for such "permission," but it was not granted. The Wilmington Central Labor Union took an active interest and sent its secretary to advise with the women on strike and to consult with the mayor and council.

Seven women jailed at Dover, because they refused to pay fines for violating the "anti-gathering" ordinance, were promptly released. There was a public demand that the women's right to picket be recognized. Public sentiment changed to their favor and the arrests failed to stop the picketing and the strike continued in full blast.

Finally, through Mayor Jacobs and others, conferences between the contending parties were arranged and, when both sides "got their feet under the table," it was soon clear to all that co-operation is better than antagonism and an amicable settlement resulted.

The union women showed that they can conduct a winning fight decently, respecting the rules of fair play, gaining the support of the entire community and, through the effectiveness of their organization, advance their economic well-being.

## Hanes Hosiery Strike Has Not Been Settled

WINSTON-SALEM, Sept. 29.—Negotiations for settling the seven-weeks' old strike at the Hanes Hosiery mill here were reported stalemated today.

Charlie Centers, organizer for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, said the striking workmen "turning down flat" what he described as a proposal by the management, submitted to a mass meeting last night.

The proposal, Centers said, was an offer to submit the dispute over the wage scale to arbitration, and to resume full operations without retiring employees who had taken a leading part in the strike.

The workers have asked a 10 per cent pay advance. At full strength the mill employs 1,800 operatives.

## HE GOT THREE YEARS

PRISONER, the jury finds you guilty. That's all right, Judge. I know you're too intelligent to be influenced by what they say.

mobilized around the plant and kept picketing at a minimum. The reopening went off without disorder but with conflicting claims as to the number of operatives who went back to their jobs.

George Kamenow, of Washington, Federal conciliator, who was jailed by Sheriff J. G. Faucett on a charge of disorder, resumed his efforts to arrange a settlement of the strike after being freed in \$100 bond early today.

He was joined by Walter Tallaferrero of Charlotte, another Federal conciliator, in his mediation efforts today.

Kamenow declined to make any statement about his arrest, except to say he had made a report to the National Textile Relations board in Washington.

Gordon Chastain, United Textile Workers organizer from Spartanburg, who also was arrested late yesterday, was released in \$1,000 bond. Onree Crocker, picked up by officers when they scattered the picket line this morning, was turned loose without having charges made against him.

Magistrate J. B. Greer said Chastain was granted bond on condition he make no more speeches in the vicinity of the mill, and stay away from that neighborhood.

Sheriff Faucett charged Chastain had "tried to stir up a riot" by making speeches at the plant.

The officer accused Kamenow of trying to take possession of and run my office."

Attaches of Faucett's office said the conciliator had used the office telephone without disclosing his identity, had shouted into it when the sheriff was talking with Governor Olin D. Johnston at Columbia about the situation, later had argued with Faucett.

At Columbia, the Governor said Kamenow had agreed with his view that it would be better to arbitrate the strike, which arose from the discharge of a union worker after a fight with a shop head, than to attempt to reopen the mill with the protection of special deputies.

Armed with two submachine guns, shotguns, pistols and blackjacks, deputies took up positions on both sides of the highway leading by the mill and at the rear entrance as the plant got up steam today. About 75 pickets either dispersed or moved more than a block away from the entrance.

A group of pickets formed later at the rear gate. Surrounded by guards, they checked the names of workers going in. Later, they said 142, including supervisory and outside employees, had entered.

The mill ordinarily employs 750 operatives in two shifts.—Ashley Halsey, in Charlotte Observer.

## Prelude to Tobins' Broadcast Sept. 25 For Labor Division

"My Friends, Men and Women of Labor:

"Four years ago the workers of the nation, organized and unorganized, were advised by me over the radio that the only hope for the toilers was to elect to office Franklin D. Roosevelt. Four years ago, as I am doing now, I handled the Labor end of the campaign, under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee. I have no regrets for anything I said then, and after thirty years as a national labor official I am confident that the workers of our country will continue in office for the next four years the man who is now at the head of our national government. No greater humanitarian has ever held the position of President of the United States. No greater friend of the workers has ever occupied the White House. There is no near comparison to this man as a friend of the toilers with the exception perhaps of Abraham Lincoln. x x x"

## Textile Workers Mass Meeting At Henrietta, Sunday, 3 P. M.

A mass meeting of textile workers will be held at that place Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the union hall. Paul R. Christopher, Shelby; "Ted" Thomas, Gastonia, and "Red" Lisk are listed among the speakers. A large attendance is expected and urged. The meeting is under the auspices of Henrietta Local No. 208, Textile Workers of America, and is for the purpose of adding new members and locals.

## Iron Bar Falls, Tears Shirt but Misses Worker

Bonneville, Ore.—The "crowbar case," famous in medical history, nearly had another one to rival it here in what is probably the outstanding freak accident on the Bonneville dam.

A concrete worker was standing on a heavy timber at the base of one of the piers in the main spillway dam. Above him a crew was stripping forms from the pier top, 60 feet from the ground. One of the strippers accidentally dropped his crowbar, a five-foot straight pointed bar.

It dropped like an arrow, pierced the brim of the concrete worker's hat, shot down between his heavy coat and his underwear, and literally pinned him to the timber when it came out of the seat of his trousers and stuck in the wood.

The point of the bar was buried more than three inches in the heavy timber, yet it had not touched the man's skin. He was treated at the emergency hospital for shock.

## COUGHLIN CALLING FOR USE OF BULLETS!

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin declared last night that "when any upstart dictator in the United States succeeds in making of this nation a one-party form of government, and the ballot becomes useless, I shall have the courage to stand up and advocate the use of bullets."

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