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YOUR ADVERTISEMENT IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

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LEWIS SAYS A. F. L. MUST CANCEL SUSPENSION ORDER BEFORE PEACE CAN BE RESTORED IN LABOR RANKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Reports of peace overtures between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization were denied by John L. Lewis, head of the "rebel" group. Asserting there had been no "peace conversations," Lewis said the position of the Committee for Industrial Organization was unchanged.

If William Green, president of the A. F. of L. wants peace, Lewis said at a press conference, "all he has to do is have his (executive) council rescind its action whereby the 10 C. I. O. unions were suspended, and then we will take up the matter of identifying and spotting those industries which are to be organized along industrial lines."

The break between the Federation and the 10 unions resulted from formation of the committee headed by Lewis to organize big industries into single unions. The dominant faction of the A. F. of L. has favored craft unionism.

Coming 48 hours before the Federation council is scheduled to meet here to prepare its report on the rift for the national convention next month, Lewis' statement dampened hope that peace might be effected at the council meeting.

His remarks were prompted by statements of Green at Hyde Park, N. Y., yesterday, expressing hope for peace and suggesting that spokesmen for the C. I. O. might attend the council meeting Thursday.

Lewis interpreted the recent action of the International Typographical union in voting moral and financial support to the C. I. O. as placing it in the same category as the 10 suspended unions. Green last week expressed the opinion that the I. T. U. is not in the category, because it can join the C. I. O. only by means of a referendum, which was not voted.

"If the council is consistent," Lewis asserted, "it will be compelled to suspend the I. T. U. to complete the job it started out to do. If it does not suspend the I. T. U., that will be an admission of error in the first instance."

PRESIDENT GREEN SEES ROOSEVELT ELECTION, WITH LABOR LINED UP ALMOST SOLIDLY BEHIND HIM

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 6.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, carried to President Roosevelt yesterday tidings that prospects were brighter for peace in the internal dispute of organized labor over craft and industrial unionism.

Green said he also told the President at luncheon that nine-tenths of labor — both organized and unorganized—would vote for Mr. Roosevelt and declared his prediction was "very accurate and conservative."

He said he figured the voting strength of labor as a whole at "probably 8,000,000." On the basis of his 90 per cent calculation, which he said was founded on nation-wide reports and contacts, that would mean 7,200,000 labor votes in November for Mr. Roosevelt.

Expressing confidence of healing the breach of Federation ranks over the issue of organizing workers according to the trades at which they work or along industrial lines regardless of crafts, Green said the matter would be considered Thursday at a meeting of the Federation executive council in Washington.

Tentatively the President had set Friday for the start of a political foray into the West. The itinerary was completed in rough outline today, but White House officials kept it secret until they had worked it out to the last details.

Green said "probably" representatives of the unions in John L. Lewis' committee for industrial organization would be invited to the Thursday meeting. These unions recently were suspended from the Federation.

"Everybody connected with the controversy," Green asserted, "is becoming a bit more temperate in point of view. It is of tremendous importance that we maintain a united organization."

A compromise proposal advanced by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment workers' union, one of the C. I. O. group, was described by Green as embracing "a sort of conciliation" and expressed a view that at the Thursday meeting some steps will be taken looking to the settlement of the whole problem.

Dubinsky suggested that the committee for Industrial Organization be "rapped if the Federation would give assurance that a campaign to organize the steel industry would be carried on effectively. Green said the controversy was not so much over organization of the steel industry on an industrial rather than a craft basis as over the creation of the committee, which he called a "rival organization."

(In New York, Dubinsky disclosed that he was speaking for the International Ladies' Workers union, of which he is president, when he made his peace proposal, conditioned on an assurance that the campaign to organize 500,000 steel workers would be continued.)

Dubinsky said he had spoken without the authorization of John L. Lewis, chairman of the committee for industrial organization. An aide said delegates from the garment workers' union probably would go to Tampa to attend the convention.)

Green gave his reason for the labor vote: "This administration speaks labor's language and humanitarian policies, and the administration ought to be continued by those who inaugurated them."

The Federation chief said he had talked over with the President the question of personnel and funds to administer the Walsh-Healy act, providing that all who do business with the government must conform to minimum-wage and maximum-hour labor standards.

The act became operative September 28.

Green said the act had one big weakness. That, he said, provides exemption for wholesalers, which would let manufacturers set up "fake wholesale organizations" which would conform with the standards while the manufacturers "could do as they pleased."

Murphy said the Detroit political speech probably would be made outdoors and was expected to deal with "industrial gains and recovery made."

He said Michigan automobile centers had been helped particularly by the administration through rising purchasing power that has permitted the buying of more cars.

Way For Labor Peace Seen By Dubinsky

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Times says David Dubinsky, prominent member of the Committee on Industrial Organization, said yesterday that body would give up its campaign on the condition that the American Federation of Labor permit vertical unionization of the steel industry.

The newspapers say he made the statement, speaking in the name of the International Ladies' Garment Workers union and the other affiliates of the C. I. O., 10 of whom were recently suspended from the federation for their activities, at a convention of the cap and military department of the garment union here.

The Times says that William Green, president of the federation, informed of Dubinsky's statement, said in a telephone conversation from Washington that the development was "most significant and helpful."

Green was quoted as saying, referring to Dubinsky and Max Zaritsky, millinery union president who joined him in the "peace" proposal, "they represent the spirit of conciliation, which is precisely what is needed in this very deplorable situation."

Central Labor Union

Central Labor Union went back on regular schedule last night, meeting each week at 7:30. President Fullerton presided. The matter of parking meters was reported on by the committee and "finis" written in the matter. Reports of locals were good. The board of trustees made a report which was received as information. The matter of underpaid taxi drivers was brought up, and was ordered looked into. Other committee reports were heard and communications read of interest. Paul R. Christopher, of the U. T. W. was present and made a healthy report on organization in this territory. The attendance was small, due to inclement weather, but a fine spirit was shown by those present.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' LOCAL TO MEET MONDAY NIGHT

There will be held Monday night at 8 P.M. the first full meeting of the Charlotte Teachers local, it was announced on the floor of Central body last night.

CHATting

At 4:30 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, September 6, this writer, accompanied by Mr. Hugh Sykes and his wife, boarded their automobile for a journey overland to Colorado Springs, Colorado, where was to be held the annual convention of the International Typographical Union. As the Union Printers Home is located in that beautiful city, the convention is held there once every ten years, in order that those who may attend shall have the opportunity of visiting and inspecting this beautiful institution which has been built as a place of refuge for themselves when old age or sickness has made it unable for them to follow their chosen path in earning a livelihood. As this article has to deal primarily with the journey and its pleasures, a more detailed description of the Home may follow in a later article.

Since we had started at a very early hour, we stopped in Asheville, N. C., for breakfast, then proceeded on to Knoxville, Tenn., where we arrived in time to attend church and have lunch. From Knoxville we traveled to the Mammoth Cave, Ky., arriving in the early evening. As the following day was Labor Day, there was a large crowd there and all accommodations were taken up. However, we joined a party which visited this particular section of the cave, known as the Frozen Niagara, a beautiful and in-structive trip, which I am unable to describe in a manner satisfactory to myself.

Leaving the vicinity of the Cave we proceeded to Cave City, Ky., where we took supper and managed to secure accommodations in private homes, as all public quarters were already taken up.

Monday morning we started again, arriving in Louisville, Ky., in the early forenoon. Riding about the city a short while we crossed the Ohio river over the municipal bridge to Jeffersonville, Ind., where a short stop was made to visit friends of former days. Once more we started on our journey westward, through Vincennes, Ind., formerly known as Fort Sill, on to East St. Louis, Ill., where the Mississippi river was crossed over a bridge about two miles long, and on into St. Louis, Mo., where the second night of the journey was spent. It was a warm night, and from my hotel room could see men sleeping on the grass which formed the lawn of an abandoned post-office.

Riding for an hour or more about the city in the morning, we were again on the highway and night put us in Kansas City, Mo., where the third night was spent in a new and up-to-date hotel. The following morning we traveled about this large and very clean city, visiting among other places the Union station, in front of which took place the gangster battle several years ago in which seven persons were killed.

Crossing the Missouri river into Kansas City, Kan., we pushed forward during the day through country which was very strange to our eyes, since there were no trees, but just rolling prairie lands and treeless hills, all the time traveling uphill, which we did not realize, as the ascent was so gradual, until early evening brought us to the small but interesting city of Hays, Kan., where we stopped for the night. A few miles east of Hays we passed through the first oil field of the journey, and there was oil and plenty of it.

Resuming our journey the next morning, we reached Denver, Colo., in the early afternoon, and we were much pleased with the clean and bright and cheerful appearance of the city, made more so because of the decorations in honor of the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which was to be held the following week. Applying at a hotel for quarters, the clerk replied by inquiring how long we wished to stay. On being informed our stay was to be just over one night, he gladly gave us rooms, stating that all space had been engaged for the following week or more by visitors to the convention, and they were being held in reserve for the occasion.

Next morning was spent in viewing the beauties of this interesting city, then once more we were on our way to our destination. Being only 73 miles away, the distance was soon covered and we were at last in the city for which we had started six days before. Crowds were already gathering, but little difficulty was experienced in securing comfortable quarters for the eight busy days which were passed there.

The entire trip thus far was made in bright sunshine, and only once did rain occur, and that was at night while we were sleeping. While it was extremely warm, we did not seem to mind the heat, as the air was dry. The air was not the only thing we met as we traveled on, but streams were also dry, many of them as dry as the roadbed, and in some instances grass was actually growing on the bottom. Through Missouri, Kansas and eastern Colorado corn had been eaten by the grasshoppers, and other crops had suffered from drought. Grasshoppers were so numerous they actually clogged the front of the automobile and must be swept off in order to give air to the engine.

(This story will be continued next week)

No Bank Failures And No Smokeless Stacks Seen Now

During his Pittsburgh speech on last Thursday night President Roosevelt gave utterance to the following regarding bank failures and stagnant industry:

"And, incidentally, tonight is an anniversary in the affairs of our government which I wish to celebrate with you and the American people. It is October 1st, and it marks the end of a whole year in which there has been not a single national bank failure in the United States. It has been 55 years since that kind of a record has been established. You and I can take this occasion to rejoice in that record. It is proof that the program has worked.

"Compare the score board which you have in Pittsburgh now with the score board which you had when I stood here at second base in this field four years ago. At that time, as I drove through these great valleys, I could see mile after mile of this greatest mill and factory area in the world, a dead panorama of silent black structures and smokeless stacks. I saw idleness and hunger instead of the whirl of machinery. Today as I came north from West Virginia, I saw mines operating, I found bustle and life, the hiss of steam, the ring of steel on steel—the roaring song of industry. x x x"

MILL EMPLOYEE DIES OF HEART FAILURE

UNION, S. C., Oct. 5.—A motorist found William Jones unconscious last night on a roadside, but the 32-year-old weaver at the Lockhart mills was dead when he reached a hospital here. Coroner George Noland said death was due to heart failure.

BURLINGTON MAN JOJURNAL VISITOR

Sonny Davis, of Burlington, N. C., a prominent labor man, was in the city this week, and put in some good work over Rock Hill way, with prospects of organizing a good branch of the U. T. W. at that place in the near future he tells us. Here's luck.

Winborne Asks Workers To "Know Their Precincts"

The Democratic party's precinct-by-precinct organization this fall will be the most complete in the history of North Carolina politics—if plans of State Chairman J. Wallace Winborne are carried through.

"So far we have made more progress toward a complete organization than we have ever made this early in the campaign," said the chairman. "There are three reasons for this. First, there is North Carolina's great admiration for President Roosevelt and its determination to give him a record majority. Second, progressive men and women throughout the State realize that with Roosevelt and Hoey heading the federal and state governments, with prosperity returning, we may expect four years of unprecedented advance along lines of education, social legislation and material advance. And, finally, we are receiving the closest co-operation from the county chairmen and other party leaders."

"Know your precinct," is the text the chairman has preached on at each of the district meetings, at which he conferred with the local officers of the party. He has urged that the precinct chairmen take a house-to-house poll of the precinct to discover the potential Democratic strength, check the Democratic names against the poll books to see that everybody is registered, and make plans to get out the entire vote on election day.

RALEIGH, Oct. 4.—The state labor department reported last week its inspectors uncovered 172 violations of the state labor laws during August, which goes to show that the department of labor must be on its toes, and even at that the number might have been doubled had all cases been uncovered.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Demanding a 20-per-cent increase in pay and \$40-a-month minimum, the Workers' Alliance of America, a WPA union, announced it would conduct nation-wide demonstrations the last week in October, and march on Washington, probably election eve.

LABOR PEACE IS A POSSIBILITY AS EFFORTS BEING MADE TO HEAL BREACH THAT IS NOW EXISTING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—For the first time in many weeks there appears some prospect that the schism in the American Federation of Labor might possibly be healed before the breach becomes irremediable.

Tentative talk of a possible basis for peace was heard on the eve of the quarterly meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L., a meeting which the split in the labor organization is expected to be a major topic of discussion.

The conciliation talk did not originate here, however, but in New York. The New York Times quoted David Dubinsky, International Ladies' Garment workers leader, as saying the committee on industrial organization would give up its campaign on condition that the A. F. of L. permit vertical unionization of the steel industry.

Dubinsky made his statement on behalf of his union and other affiliates of the C. I. O., ten of which were recently suspended from the American Federation of Labor for "rebellion."

The C. I. O. is seeking to organize steel and other mass production workers into large vertical (industrial) unions, each one taking in all workers in an industry regardless of the particular craft they work at.

The American Federation of Labor executive council is dominated by men who say many workers should belong to horizontal (craft) unions, each worker joining the union of his particular trade. However, these leaders insisted the C. I. O. group, headed by John L. Lewis, was not suspended because of this difference of opinion but because the A. F. of L. could not countenance a rival or "dual" organization within its fold. The executive council, before sus-

pending the "rebellious" unions, sought unsuccessfully to get them to disband the C. I. O. On hearing last night's activities, President William Green, of the A. F. of L., told the New York Times that the development was "most significant and helpful." Referring to Dubinsky and Max Zaritsky, millinery union president, who joined him in the peace proposal, Green said "they represent the spirit of conciliation, which is precisely what is needed in this very deplorable situation."

Whether the executive council would take up Dubinsky's offer was not known, although Green and other leaders in the anti-C. I. O. camp have repeatedly declared they were not opposed to vertical unionization in itself. It was believed that details of the proposed peace settlement might be discussed at length before any final decision is reached.

The executive council meeting tomorrow, faces the task of drawing up a report on the "rebellion" to be submitted to the annual A. F. of L. convention at Tampa, Fla., November 16. Green has said the report would be factual and would make no recommendations.

"The council, he said, "deplores the situation and would like very much to end it and create unity and solidarity in the movement."

A BLUE PRINT OF BIG BUSINESS MORALS

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee, now probing the Labor spy industry, is really making a blue print of the moral code of Big Business. And the lines in that blue print do not differ so very much from those of a diagram of the moral principles of a penitentiary as one might think.

By sworn testimony concerning known transactions, the committee has established:

That Big Business thinks it has a perfect right to hire known criminals to fight its own workers. Twenty per cent of an average group of strikebreakers had police records.

That Big Business holds it has a right to set hired thugs to beating strike pickets with pick handles, just to stir up trouble. Cases of this kind have been sworn to before the committee.

That Big Business believes it has a right to use deadly weapons against men who want higher pay or better working conditions. The committee has the receipts billed paid by corporations for machine guns and rifles for "industrial purposes."

That Big Business claims the right to trap striking pickets to their deaths by electrifying fences. One case where this was done was told to the committee under oath.

The difference in moral ideals between Big Business and Al Capone does not seem to be spacious.—Detroit Labor News.

Maj. Fletcher Wants Action For 48-Hour Week—Would Ban On Workers Under 16

RALEIGH, Oct. 2.—Maj. A. L. Fletcher, State commissioner of labor, said yesterday he planned to present two bills to the General Assembly of 1937, which would limit all industrial employees to 48 work hours a week and prohibit children under 16 years of age from working in factories or textile mills.

Fletcher, recently elected president of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, returned here today from Topeka, Kan., where he had been attending a convention of the association.

Model State child labor and maximum work hour laws, similar to the ones he will present were drawn up at the session.

He said that if the State Legislature refused to pass an act limiting work hours to 48 a week for all industrial employees, "We'll try to get the bill passed for women, at any rate."

Under the present statute, women are allowed to work a maximum of 55 hours a week.

The proposed child labor bill would prohibit the employment by manufacturing enterprises of any boy or girl less than 16 years of age, and would require children between the ages of 18 and 16 to obtain certificates from labor officials before they could be hired.

The State child labor law now in effect prohibits the employment in certain work of children less than 14 years old, and requires children between the ages of 14 and 16 to have certificates.

WOMEN'S MEETING TONIGHT

Charlotte Typo Auxiliary will meet at the home of Mrs. A. B. Furr, 1006 South Boulevard. Mrs. Hugh M. Sykes will report as a delegate to I. T. U. Auxiliary convention at Colorado Springs.

Women's Union Label League will meet with Mrs. H. A. Dumas, 530 W. Seventh street, and a full attendance is desired as business of importance will be brought up.

A check for your subscription would be appreciated.

Typo Union 338 Held Their Monthly Meeting On Sunday

The meeting of Charlotte Typographical Union No. 338 was well attended last Sunday afternoon. Outside of the regular routine the main feature was the report of Delegate Hugh M. Sykes on the International meeting at Colorado Springs, Mr. Sykes being a delegate from No. 338, and his report both on the home and the convention proper was one of much interest and enlightening to the members. He told of the stand taken in industrial unionism and gave the reasons for such stand, which seemed to have been carried by the smaller bodies and not the larger locals. His report on conditions at the Home and the treatment of inmates, Charlotte having two there, was one of praise for those at the head of the institution and the union men making it possible.

Col. Harry Boate, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Sykes on the three-week trip, also made a few remarks as to his observations, and took issue with Delegate Sykes as to a certain midway attraction at the Fort Worth exposition, which the Colonel was inveigled into attending. Mr. Sykes, in telling of the incident before the Colonel took the floor, stated there were ten thinly-clad ladies in the performance, but he was corrected by Berthor Boate, who said there were seventeen, which is another incident to prove that the Colonel is a "close observer."

Vice-President Henry Stalls presided in the absence of President Ray Nixon, and Recording Secretary Beatty was unable to attend so reading of the minutes of previous meeting was dispensed with.

The list was submitted by the company at a hearing late yesterday on the firm's exceptions against an election held at the plant in September under direction of the labor board.

The election was on the basis of an eligible list of 964 employees, which the board certified after the company had declined to submit an eligible list. The count showed 487 employees participating—exactly one-half of the original eligible list—with 471 favoring representation by the tobacco workers international union.