

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

The Charlotte Labor Journal

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YOUR ADVERTISING IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 6 1937

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N. C. STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR WITHOUT A MEETING PLACE FOR 1937 CONVENTION—ASHEVILLE IS OUT

ASHEVILLE, May 6.—The Central Labor union of Asheville has requested the executive committee of the North Carolina Federation of Labor to secure another city for the 1937 annual meeting of the State labor group.

L. D. Warren, president of the Labor union here, said the action was taken because of "financial and other reasons." He said the decision was reached at a meeting of the executive committee of the local Labor union.

The State meeting was to have been held here August 9-12 and more than 300 delegates were expected. Selection of a 1937 convention city will rest with the State executive board at Winston-Salem, Warren said.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NOMINATES OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR; ELECTION ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 26TH

With a full attendance last Sunday afternoon, Charlotte Typographical Union, No. 338, held an abbreviated meeting, but one of much interest to the entire membership. The picnic committee was extended for 15 days, with an office open in the Observer composing room to receive donations. The main point of interest was the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, election to be held in the various chapels on Wednesday, May 26th, with the central voting place in the Observer chapel, between the hours of 4 to 7 P. M. Following is a list of those placed in nomination: President—H. A. Stalls, A. B. Furr. Vice-President—I. L. Barbee, Paul E. White. Secretary-Treasurer—R. F. White, H. M. Sykes. Recording Secretary—H. L. Beatty. Delegate to I. T. U.—R. F. White, H. L. Beatty.

Delegate to State Federation of Labor—Claude L. Albea, Paul E. White, J. B. Felmet, W. M. Witter, H. Boate, Ray C. Nixon. Delegate to Central Labor Union—Claude L. Albea, W. M. Witter, Ray C. Nixon, H. Boate. Sergeant-at-Arms—Claude L. Albea. Audit Committee—H. Boate, Ross Babb, Chas. T. Barger. Howard Beatty, recording secretary has served for 15 years in that capacity, and he will be voted in unopposed. Hugh Sykes has also seen long service in the secretarialship. The election promises to be a lively one. After roll call the body adjourned to attend the funeral of Charles M. Wills, which was held at the Calvary Methodist Church at 3:30 P. M., with interment in Elmwood cemetery. Rev. T. F. Huggins, pastor of the church, was in charge.

LITTLE AND GRISWOLD ARE ELECTED NEW MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL; ALBEA LED LIST WITH 5,194 VOTES

The present administration at the city hall won an easy reelection Tuesday with all nine councilmen gaining a substantial lead over the seven other candidates and with A. Parks Little and T. V. Griswold joining the new council as the tenth and eleventh members.

The only upset was in the race for the three available places on the city school board. J. Spencer Bell, who ran second in the primary, Monday, April 26, was eliminated yesterday. The three elected, in the order of their standing, were Rev. Herbert Spaulth, Frank S. Worthington, and Mrs. G. S. Horne. Mayor Ben E. Douglas, who had been nominated in the primary over Arthur H. Wearn, former mayor, needed but one vote to be elected, but received 4,840.

The voting was unusually light, with the unofficial estimate placing it hardly in excess of 6,000. The primary vote had exceeded 10,000. Last night the Mecklenburg county board of elections met in the board's offices in the Court arcade and tabulated the results, as reported to the board by the 29 registrars in the city. Chairman Chase Brenizer announced at the close of the tabulation the official figures.

Named to the council, in the order of the votes they received, were: Claude L. Albea, 5,194. W. N. Hovis, 4,994. W. Roy Hudson, 4,917. John Durham, 4,911. H. H. Baxter, 4,811. J. S. Nance, 4,697. L. R. Sides, 4,673. John L. Wilkinson, 4,647. J. Hamp Huntley, 4,640. A. Parks Little, 3,932. T. V. Griswold, 3,323.

Those eliminated were: Dr. William E. Wishart, 2,832. Ben F. Favell, 2,794. W. T. "Tony" Blackwell, 2,309. Thomas M. Webb, 1,385. C. D. Brady, 914.

The vote for the school board candidates was: Rev. Herbert Spaulth, 4,246. Frank S. Worthington, 3,902. Mrs. G. S. Horne, 3,310. Eliminated, J. Spencer Bell, 2,361. Mrs. C. T. Wanzer, 1,991. N. C. Burns, 1,909.

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Green Not Given Bid By Garment Workers Union

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 4.—The 23rd annual convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union opened yesterday with a condemnation by its general executive body of what it called the "rule or ruin" policy of the A. F. of L. executive council in dealing with the CIO.

The union, one of the ten suspended from the A. F. of L., did not invite

William Green, head of the A. F. of L. to address the convention and members said the omission set a precedent.

The CIO-A. F. of L. split, the executive board said, could have been averted if the A. F. of L. had listened to reason "instead of clinging to the die-hard and narrow-visioned attitude they adopted from the start."

The Garment Workers' union, the board declared, does not believe in dual unionism and believes "that the A. F. of L. could and should be the protagonist of all movements to bring the benefits of organization to all wage earners in the land—whether in the mass production or the skilled industries."

Americanism is an unflinching love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag, and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

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.

CHATTING BY HARRY BOATE

In Everyday Religion of a few days ago we find this quotation taken from Harper's Weekly of October 10, 1857, and it must be admitted many events of the last few years are rather perfectly described:

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not for many years—not in the lifetime of most men who read this paper—has there been so much grave and deep apprehension in the minds of men."

"—never has the future seemed so incalculable as at this time. In our own country there is a universal prostration and panic, and thousands of our poorest fellow citizens are turned out against the approaching winter without employment."

"In France, the political cauldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty; Russia hangs as usual like a cloud dark and silent upon the horizon of Europe; while all the energies, resources and influences of the British Empire are sorely tried."

"Of our own troubles no man can see the end. They are, fortunately, as yet mainly commercial; and if we are only to lose money, and by painful poverty to be taught wisdom—the wisdom of honor, of faith, of sympathy, and of charity—no man need seriously despair."

"Yet the very haste to be rich, which is the occasion of the widespread calamity, has also tended to destroy the moral forces with which we are to resist and subdue the calamity."

In the Bible we find Nahum has this to say which also appears to apply appropriately to our present times:

Verse 1—He that dasheth in pieces is come up before thy face; keep the munition, watch the way, make thy loins strong, fortify thy power mightily.

Verse 3—The shield of his mighty men is made red, the valiant men are in scarlet, the chariots shall be with flaming torches in the day of his preparation, and the fir trees shall be terribly shaken.

Verse 4—The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall justle one against the other in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings.

Truly, "There is nothing new under the sun."

To those of my readers who are students on things in general the following article on the subject of paper may be of great interest. To those who read merely for pleasure, it may give some new thought concerning the very useful article called paper.

The general conception regarding paper is that wood pulp is a necessary base, yet nowadays paper is made of almost everything for which no other use can be found. In Russia it is reported rice paper of good grade is produced from rice straw; cardboard from tannery waste, and wallpaper from grapevine bark. Leningrad scientists now claim to have invented a paper which will last 1,000 years. Authorities tell us that the Chinese are to be credited with first making paper, probably as early as the second century, and it is known that the Arabs made paper from cotton in the middle of the eighth century. Papyrus, made from long, thin strips cut from the inner stems of "bullrushes," was produced by Egyptians originally and by the Moors later, who introduced it in Spain in the eleventh century. Italy and France became makers in the fourteenth century. England began the manufacture of paper in the fifteenth century, cotton and hemp being used as ingredients, though later bark, wasps' nests, straws and similar fibrous materials entered into its manufacture. In the United States paper making began in 1690. Not until 1803 was the laborious hand method of paper making replaced by a machine in England. Wood pulp (ground) entered as a base in 1840 in Germany, though it was then combined with cotton waste to give it strength. Chemical wood pulp came into use in 1866.

It took many years of scientific study and hard work to produce the product which is now considered so common and so cheap that cities spend the city clean and tidy. Much of it is later worked over and made to serve a second term of usefulness. How many times it may be thus treated cannot be stated here.

NEWARK, Del.—Americans have been eating about the same quantity of food for the past 10 years, notwithstanding the great reduction in incomes between 1931 and 1935. But after an analysis of dietary records kept by different types of families, Dr. Hazel K. Stuebeling, of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, points out that the kinds of food eaten by families at different income levels are very different. Some have had a liberal diet. Others have had to do with very little of the important protective foods. The average diets of families spending \$100 or more per person per year for food afforded some margin of safety in all nutritive essentials. The families studied reported on the kind, quantity, and cost of food consumed. They included those of business and professional workers, wage-earners, and low-income, semi-dependent families. The dietary records collected at intervals since 1914 were taken in every season of the year, in cities and villages, in 44 States and the District of Columbia, and represented yearly expenditures for food from \$32 to \$200 per person (spring 1935 price level).

Americans Have Eaten "About" Same Amount Of Food For The Past Ten Years

NEWARK, Del.—Encouraged by the favorable outlook for farm ownership, nearly 3,000 farmers in the first quarter of 1937 applied to the Federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioner for loans of approximately \$11,000,000 to be used exclusively in the purchase of farms according to word received at the University of Delaware Agricultural Extension office from Farm Credit Administration headquarters in Washington. In 1936 the Federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioner loaned farmers \$23,000,000 for farm purchasing and extended additional credit of \$28,000,000 to finance farmers who bought farms from the Federal land banks. Altogether approximately \$51,000,000 was extended to finance the purchase of 20,700 farms most of them bought by men becoming farm owners for the first time.

3,000 Farmers Apply To Land Banks For Loans

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Butterflies were given their name because of a popular belief that they stole butter and milk. Nearly one-half million persons are employed in the automobile industry at the present time.

A. F. OF L. CAMPAIGN TO BUCK C. I. O. SCHEDULED TO BREAK THIS SUMMER; TO ADOPT TACTICS OF ITS RIVALS

WASHINGTON, May 4.—American Federation of Labor leaders expect to move into the mass production industries this summer with an industrial unionization campaign intended to break John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.

Their program, well-informed persons say, calls for the organization of all the workers in each large mass production industry into one big union on the C. I. O. plan.

The workers so organized, however, would be divided among craft unions after an indefinite period. Collective bargaining eventually would be carried on by shop councils of craft union representatives.

William Green, A. F. of L. president, said the "surge to organize" had increased "tremendously" since the Supreme Court upheld the Wagner labor disputes act.

Labor observers said federation leaders will submit the program to representatives of the federation's 106 unions when they meet May 24 in Cincinnati to arrange a new, large-scale membership drive.

Whether the campaign will be extended into the territory claimed by such long established unions as the United Mine Workers and the International Ladies Garment Workers will be discussed at length in Cincinnati. There has been talk at federation headquarters of chartering the Progressive Mine Workers of America (a rival to Lewis' U. M. W. in Illinois) and extending the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers to cover the field now claimed by the Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, both Lewis unions.

Some A. F. of L. men said privately, however, that chances for success in these fields are slim and that the drive probably will be confined to chemicals, textiles, automobiles and other industries where Lewis has a fight on his hands.

The crafts (which are the dominating influence in the A. F. of L. councils) already have made several moves in the direction of industrial unionization. The machinists set up an industrial-type local in the Northrup aviation plant in Los Angeles. The electrical workers announced they intended to organize all Westinghouse Electric employees. The federation chartered an industrial union of metal miners in the southwest. The carpenters are organizing lumber mill workers on an industrial basis.

In each instance, the craft union went into a field claimed by the C. I. O. Lewis associates professed to believe these latest A. F. of L. maneuvers would fail. The federation, they said, had started to fight too late.

They conceded that an A. F. of L. industrial union drive would be a trouble-maker and might lead to endless proceedings before labor boards, as well as causing jurisdictional strikes—strikes for recognition growing out of quarrels between two or more unions.

Along with the industrial union plan, the Cincinnati meeting is slated to discuss the C. I. O. situation in general and finances for a general organization campaign.

High Court Holds Fate Of Social Security Bill

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The fate of the Federal old-age pension system, under which pay rolls and wages are taxed to provide benefits for some 26,000,000 employees when they become 65, was in the hands of the Supreme Court last night.

The justices took the question under consideration after listening to arguments by attorneys for the government and for George P. Davis, of Boston, who contends the system is unconstitutional.

IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS IN ARREARS SEND IN A CHECK

One ton of food a year is about the average consumption for a human being.

Du Pont Rayon Workers Ask For Ind. Recognition

WAYNESBORO, Va., May 4.—United Workers, Inc., claiming a membership of more than 1,400 employees of the local rayon plant of E. I. Du Pont & Nemours company, formally presented a request to the management this afternoon to be recognized as the bargaining agent for its members.

The organizations, headed by Richard McKenna, emphasized that it was not affiliated in any way with the American Federation of Labor or the C. I. O.

The request was presented to A. W. Frame, plant manager, who took the request under advisement and said a decision would be made "within a few days."

Sugar sold at \$2.75 a pound at about the time Columbus discovered America, old documents show.

PATRONIZE JOURNAL ADVERTISERS



THE FUTURE BELONGS TO LABOR. Public affairs in general, as well as the Supreme Court in particular, can stand an injection of new blood and young blood. And the labor movement is a good place to find it. (FP Cartoon by Jerger)