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JOHN FREY CHARGES C. I. O. SLEEPING IN SAME BED WITH COMMUNISTS; HOWARD, TYPO. PRESIDENT, REPLIES

(First Day of A. F. of L. Cincinnati Meet)

CINCINNATI, May 25.—John P. Frey, veteran American Federation of Labor leader, accused John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization yesterday of "sleeping in the same bed" with the Communist party.

At the national conference of the A. F. of L., here, federation chiefs assailed the Lewis movement.

Frey said the Communists now had such a firm grip on the C. I. O., that Lewis and his associates could not remove them. He offered to produce a list of 60 C. I. O. organizers who he said were "reds."

Only a few days ago in New York, Frey contended, the Communist party's executive board met in New York and in politics, decided to make use of Labor's Non-Partisan league, while on the industrial front it decided to try to strengthen the C. I. O. and to weaken the A. F. of L.

Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical union and C. I. O. secretary, replied, "Those whom the gods would destroy, they not only make mad but make them see red."

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Teamsters' (truck drivers), union, said:

"I don't think John Lewis or Charlie Howard are Communists. But they can't deny that every known Communist in the country is representing the C. I. O. and that many of them are on the pay roll.

"Don't tell me that you don't know the Communists are practically leading the C. I. O. I don't think the heads are responsible. There's a lot of volunteering by those who want to catch a fish while fishing is good."

Tobin contended that Lewis and his associates made a "stupendous blunder" in organizing the C. I. O. Had they remained in the A. F. of L., he said, they now could control that organization.

The occasion for hours of speech-making was a conference of loyal A. F. of L. union presidents to raise money and make plans for a summer campaign against Lewis and his rebel associates.

The fight the C. I. O., the council proposed a four-fold plan:

(1) An extra assessment of one cent a month a member on each loyal

union to build up the A. F. of L. war chest.

(2) A co-ordinated organization campaign.

(3) Expulsion of all C. I. O. locals from city central bodies and State federations of labor.

(4) Affiliation of all loyal A. F. of L. locals with city central bodies and state federations, to present a united front against Lewis' forces.

"The great movement of labor has been ripped and torn asunder," the council reported. "Hate and bitterness have been substituted for co-ordination and goodwill.

"Violence and force have been resorted to by the advocates of the Committee for Industrial Organization in order to compel members of bona fide unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to drop their membership and become associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"The most reprehensible tactics have been ready to entertain any honorable basis of terminating the controversy. We are of the opinion that there is not, aside from a lust for power by certain individuals, an issue that cannot be surmounted if all interested will approach the controversy with a sincere effort to develop a solution of the difficulties, but so long as the C. I. O. persists in spurning our reasonable and honorable efforts to that end, we accept the challenge."

The conference adopted a motion by William D. Hutcheson, president of the carpenters calling on Charles P. Howard, C. I. O. secretary, to explain the present C. I. O. organization policy. Howard said he would do so

A. F. L. MEMBERSHIP NEARS THE FOUR MILLION MARK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The paid and reported membership of the American Federation of Labor on May 20, 1937, was 3,998,505, which shows an increase of 1,881,709 over the membership for the year ending August 31, 1933, according to a statement issued here by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer.

"The affiliated unions, including the local trade and federal labor unions, and not including the ten national and international unions that stand automatically suspended since September, 1936," Mr. Morrison said, "show an increase since September 1, 1936, of 485,409 paid and reported members over the average membership for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1936."

CHATting

"American Medicine: Expert Testimony Out of Court; published in two volumes, 1,500 pages, by The American Foundation, 565 Fifth Avenue, New York; price, \$3.50."

Thus ended a discussion of medicine in a recent issue of the Literary Digest, which should be enlightening to all who are of a studious nature on the subject of health, be it individual or general.

Referring to earnings of doctors from practice these figures are given from the Bureau of Economics of the American Medical Association:

In prosperous years 10 per cent of all doctors earn less than \$2,000; 35 per cent earn less than \$5,000; 40 per cent earn less than \$10,000; 15 per cent earn \$10,000 or over.

In depression years 25 per cent earn less than \$2,000; 50 per cent earn less than \$5,000; 20 per cent earn less than \$10,000; 5 per cent earn \$10,000 or over.

There are 155,000 licensed practitioners in the country, covering all groups in the profession and all geographical regions.

Medical costs are unnecessarily high, in the opinion of many physicians, because of a curious tendency of many people to extravagance in illness.

"People in moderate circumstances are satisfied to ride in a day coach and to economize on shelter, clothing and food, but the same people, when they are sick, want best accommodations, and everyone demands the specialist," writes a Washington, D. C., surgeon. And a Louisville radiologist confirms: "Not infrequently the doctor is left holding the bag because the patient spends all of his money on luxury hospital service.

Charity cases are also treated in the discussion. At present the burden rests largely on the shoulders of physicians as charity treatment. Others cite instances in free clinics as examples of highly abused state medicine.

A midwestern urologist writes: "I recently plucked a patient from a charity service who paid me a fee of \$200 for surgical treatment. He had passed safely through a so-called social service."

And a Detroit surgeon states: "My experience has taught me that approximately three-fourths of our welfare care could be paid for by the patients themselves, at least at the welfare rate of charge."

Under the heading "Warnings," it says proposals like compulsory insurance take no account of the pressing need to get rid of quacks and fakers if medical care is really to be organized. And on the subject of specialists, "There are too many poor specialists and not enough good ones."

Another physician says: "I am convinced, with many others, that ill-advised and in many instances unnecessary surgery is responsible for considerable illness and for many deaths. This holds for not only obstetrics, but

Labor Split Complete, Says Googe; Says Council's Action Means Locals Must Choose A. F. of L. or the C. I. O.

(Speaking over long distance telephone last night to the Charlotte Observer, George L. Googe, Southern A. F. of L. representative gave out information on which the following story was produced Thursday morning.—Ed.)

The American Federation of Labor, through action of its executive council in session yesterday at Cincinnati, built a fence between itself and John L. Lewis' C. I. O. and ordered its members to stay on its side of the fence or be expelled.

The action was definite, and duties of A. F. of L. unions toward the parent body and penalties for disloyalty were specifically laid down, George L. Googe of Atlanta, southern representative of President William Green of the A. F. of L., told The Observer last night.

Mr. Googe, speaking from Atlanta, explained that he was not present because of the need for his presence in the South, but he kept in almost hourly communication with Cincinnati and was able to announce what the council did.

This action was of especial significance in North Carolina and particularly in Charlotte. At a recent meeting of the Charlotte Central Labor union it was decided to withhold the filing of charges against J. H. Fullerton, president of the body, that he was disloyal to the A. F. of L. and was leaning toward support of the C. I. O., until after the meeting of the executive council at Cincinnati.

As a result of such action, it was pointed out last night by Mr. Googe, all officers of central bodies or of State labor organizations will be considered in good standing with the American Federation of Labor, regardless of past views and actions, as long as they are loyal to the A. F. of L. and obey its instructions.

At the session of the executive body of the North Carolina Federation of Labor held recently with Mr. Googe present, four members voted to oust Roy R. Lawrence from the State presidency and four other members, along with Mr. Lawrence, voted against his ouster. One of those who stood with Mr. Lawrence was Mr. Fullerton, then vice-president of the State Federation. Both he and Mr. Lawrence were ousted as officers, and last night Mr. Googe declared Mr. Fullerton was "former vice-president" of the State Federation but that he or any other officer of any of the central bodies would remain as officers as long as they are loyal to the American Federation of Labor and obey its instructions.

Hereafter, however, the American Federation will countenance no dealing with the C. I. O. by its members and to enforce its decisions made yesterday, with 192 of the 104 international unions voting for their enactment, the council ordered the doubling of the per capita dues upon members to provide a substantial "war chest" with which the A. F. of L. will prosecute more active organizing campaigns to increase its membership.

A. F. of L. MAKES PLANS FOR BATTLE AT SECOND-DAY MEET, CINCINNATI; OUSTER OF C. I. O.—BUILD WAR CHEST

(Second Day of A. F. L. Executive Council)

CINCINNATI, May 25.—The American Federation of Labor decided today to battle the growth of John L. Lewis' rebel Committee for Industrial Organization at every turn, and voted to build up its war chest for the struggle.

"When we return to our homes, there will be no mistake in the hearts and minds of the workers that the American Federation of Labor is on the battle lines," President William Green told a conference of loyal union representatives.

The representatives voted almost unanimously in favor of a four-point battle plan the federation's executive council had proposed:

(1) To double the one cent a month per member dues each member union now pays the A. F. of L. If all unions pay the increased dues, the federation's monthly income will be increased about \$30,000.

(2) To start a co-ordinated membership campaign this summer.

(3) To complete the split in the American labor movement by expelling all C. I. O. locals from city central bodies and State Federations of Labor.

(4) To require all loyal locals to join these central bodies and State federations so as to present united front against the C. I. O. from top to bottom.

Lewis, at New York, termed the Cincinnati conference "merely a council of desperation." He predicted many international unions would refuse to pay the additional assessments.

In any event the amount the federation proposes to raise is insignificant as compared with the financial resource of the great industrial unions which are members of the C. I. O., Lewis said.

Even though the vote was all but unanimous, there appeared to be considerable division in the A. F. of L. ranks as to how the additional money should be spent and just how the proposed organization campaign should proceed.

Green, generally regarded as speaking for Lewis' most bitter enemies in the federation, plainly indicated he intended to fight the C. I. O. directly—with rival unions in some cases.

Another group's spokesman said they felt the federation should try to build itself up by organizing the unorganized, but should not poach on Lewis' territory. Daniel Tobin, president of the powerful Teamsters' (truck drivers) union, said, for instance, that his organization would not contribute any money to try to take from the C. I. O. members who had not been organized before the C. I. O. drive started.

This issue will be fought out at the executive council meeting to follow the conference.

distribution of any handbill, after approval of its contents.

Walter Reuther, president of the U. A. W. A. West Side local, said distribution of the leaflets, if permitted, would mark the first such action by a union at the Ford plant since the Rouge unit was built. He said the Dearborn city clerk had promised to mail the union a permit for the handing out of union literature.

Six hundred Ford workers whom Reuther described as "key men" chosen by himself and William McKie West Side local organizer, approved final plans for the organizing campaign Sunday, the local president said, adding small group meetings had been held secretly over an eight-month period.

Employees of the Ford company now work five eight-hour days a week, with a \$6 daily minimum. Henry Ford has talked recently of "really high wages" to be seen "when the strike mess is over."

Paper underwear, which may be discarded after it is worn, is now being offered by manufacturers.

equally for other surgical fields." Here are some real facts of general knowledge: To the average person of moderate income, any hospitable treatment is luxury. No so many of us earn in one day what it costs for a room in a hospital.

Charity treatment is fine. A wayfarer falls sick on the street. He is picked up, taken to a hospital, given good care, retained until able to care for himself, and turned loose. He owes not a cent. A taxpayer and home-owner falls sick on the street. He receives the same treatment, and is finally what he has saved from honest labor to prepare for old age. This may be justice, but when many such people, if they reach the non-productive age, are compelled to fall back on charity or their children, if they have any, to care for them until the undertaker arrives.

It does seem that many things in our present-day arrangement of things could undergo radical changes to the mutual advantages of all.

Medical care and the welfare of the aged is a subject which has not yet been satisfactorily worked out. Perhaps as time goes on this subject will be worked out on the proper lines. We hope so, at least.

When a young man or woman must support their parents, it places them in line to require the same from their own children, and that does not seem just to succeeding generation.

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Typo. Union Elects Officers, Delegates For Ensuing Year

At the election by chapels and with general voting at Observer chapel yesterday afternoon, 4 to 7 P. M., the following officers and delegates were elected in a spirited contest:

President—H. A. Stalls.
Vice-President—S. T. Barbee.
Financial Sec.—H. M. Sykes.
Recording Sec.—H. L. Beatty.
Delegates State Federation of Labor—Harry Boate, Claude L. Albea, W. M. Witter.
Delegates Central Labor Union—Harry Boate, Claude L. Albea, W. M. Witter.

Auditing Committee—Ross Babb, Harry Boate, Chas. T. Barger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Claude L. Albea.
Delegate to I. T. U.—H. L. Beatty.

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