

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

# The Charlotte Labor Journal

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AND DIXIE FARM NEWS

Endeavoring to Serve the Masses

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YOUR ADVERTISING IN THE JOURNAL IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1937

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS DESERVE CONSIDERATION OF THE READER

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## A. F. L. Agrees To Hold Parley Upon C. I. O.'s Third Request; Green Will Make No Statement

### The A. F. of L. Urges The Support of Labor Press By All Unions

The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution asking and urging stronger and better support for our labor newspapers, and further urging State Federations, Central Labor Unions, and all Local Unions to not only support the labor press, but urging that they refrain from encouraging or in any way sponsoring labor year books, programs, fake time-keeping books and other holdup schemes which take volumes of advertising from the struggling labor papers, and give little or nothing in return in the way of publicity to the friends of labor who advertise.

The resolution as adopted points out that there are only two sources from which labor papers can secure support—namely, subscriptions for the paper by unions collectively, and the limited advertising given by friendly business men and individuals.

The resolution was introduced and adopted because of the reports coming in of advertising schemes of little merit being worked in different parts of the country, to the detriment of the labor newspapers, many formerly weekly, but now being published monthly. As one speaker in support of the resolution is reported to have said, "There are labor organizations, local, state-wide and national, who are really unfair to the labor papers and are proving themselves to be a detriment to labor and traitors to the real friends of labor—the labor press."

### Unemployment Census Is To Be Taken By the Government Nov. 16-17

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Bearing a personal message from President Roosevelt, the National Unemployment Census questionnaire has been made by John D. Biggers, Administrator of the Unemployed Census.

The President's message is printed on one side of the questionnaire and reads:

#### A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The White House, Washington

To Every Worker:

If you are unemployed or partly unemployed and are able to work and are seeking work, please fill out this report card right away and mail it before midnight, Saturday, November 20, 1937. No postage stamp is needed.

The Congress directed me to take this census. It is important to the unemployed and to everyone in this land that the census be complete, honest, and accurate. If you give me the facts I shall try to use them for the benefit of all who need work and want work and do not now have it.

The card is 8 by 9 inches open, folded to a demension of 4 by 9 inches for convenience in handling. One side bears the address of the National Unemployment Census, so that the sender may simply drop the card in a mail box. No postage is required.

The inside of the card contains 14 questions, which were compiled by the Statutory Committee established by the law. These questions follow: **UNEMPLOYMENT REPORT CARD** Please fill out this card if you are totally or partly unemployed. Answer all questions promptly.

1. Print full name—print full address. (Do you live on a farm?)

2. Are you: (a) Totally unemployed and want work? (b) Partly employed and want more work? (c) Working at WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work?

3. Are you able to work?

4. Age at last birthday?

5. Color or race?

6. Sex?

7. How many hours did you work last week? (Enter total number of hours worked at all jobs (except WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work) during the week from Sunday, November 7, through Saturday, November 13.)

8. How many weeks did you work in the last 12 months? Enter total number of weeks worked at ALL jobs (except WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work) during the 12 months from November 1, 1936, through October 1937.)

9. What is your occupation, or kind of work? (Examples: Tool maker, waitress, farm laborer, etc.) The occupation which you give in answer to this question (number 9) describes the work you do. The answer to the next question (number 10) describes the kind of business or industry in which the work is done. Enter "new worker" in both questions 9 and 10 if you have never had a steady job, and want work. Do not give the name of your company or employer as an answer to question 10.)

10. Kinds of business or industry in which you did, or are doing, this kind of work? (Examples: Machine shop, restaurant, railroad, cotton farm, watchman, etc.)

11. How many other workers are there in your family living in the same household with you? (Count all persons working for pay or profit, or wanting work, except yourself.)

12. How many of these workers are: (a) Totally unemployed and want work? (b) Partly employed and want work? (c) Working at WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work? (Do not count yourself.)

13. How many persons are mainly dependent on you for support?

14. What was your individual total income, cash and other, last week? (Do not include payments from relief, WPA, NYA, CCC, or other emergency work.)

Sign here— Mail this card before midnight November 20, 1937. No postage stamp is needed.

A total of 60,000,000 copies have been ordered. The questionnaire will be delivered by mail carriers to every home in the United States, reaching an estimated total of 31,000,000 families. Only the unemployed, or partially unemployed persons in these families are expected to return the cards. Where no more than one such person is in a family, additional cards may be requested from the Postmaster.

The cards will be distributed Tuesday and Wednesday, November 16 and 17, and are to be returned to the Postmaster by midnight of Saturday, November 20.

### CHATTING PERTINENT COMMENT ON TIMELY TOPICS By HARRY BOATE

The little city of Tavares, Lake County, Florida, has recently erected a new and up-to-date courthouse with jail on the top floor. It is surrounded by beautiful parks. In front of the building has been erected the foundation for three flag poles. This foundation is one of the most interesting structures of its kind one would wish to see. It is not very large but somewhat on the order of a square. The base stands about four feet high, and three flag poles are in a straight line with the front of the building. Each of the three flag poles is erected to carry a different flag. The central and higher pole flies the American flag, the shorter pole to the left, the Florida flag, and the one to the right, the Lake County flag. The American flag was presented to the people of the County by H. K. Stokes, County Commissioner. The Florida flag was raised by Colonel Robert R. Pyle, of Miami. He is a member of the staff of Governor Fred P. Cone. The Lake County flag was raised by Margaret N. Duncan, of Tavares. These flags were raised on the occasion of the celebration of Lake County's Semi-Centennial in 1937. The flag pole base was designed by Arthur William Tavares architect. The stones are engraved and otherwise marked in such a manner as to thoroughly identify them.

Description of stones: From Nelson, Georgia, pink marble stone presented by Frank Sumner. A fossil from Pennsylvania came from the Ice Mine at Coudersport, secured by K. W. Loucks, of Leesburg. Kentucky's donation is a limestone from Ashland, the home of Henry Clay at Lexington, secured by Mrs. Thomas Bullock. A piece of gray granite from Frankfort quarries, Waldo County, Maine, contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Arrey. A piece of gray granite from the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, secured by Dean and Mrs. A. R. McCauslin. Embedded in this stone are two bullets, the Confederate marked with two rings, the Union marked with three rings. A brown granite from quarries in Wisconsin, provided by Karl Lehman. From Arizona came a piece of petrified tree set in concrete picked up in the petrified forest thirty-five years ago, presented by Mrs. Lillian Galliver. Mrs. E. Karl gave a stone from the top of Pike's Peak as her contribution from Colorado. Connecticut's contribution is a native born brown stone. Stones from Dade Battlefield at Bushnell, Florida, were given by Hon. J. C. B. Koonce. Other stones are Quincy granite from Massachusetts, a block of coal from West Virginia, presented by the Chamber of Commerce at Huntington. Red granite from Rhode Island, white marble from Vermont, dark green marble from Maryland, also tan and brown marble from Maryland. From Vermont also came white marble the same as used in President Grant's tomb. Virginia gave historic brick from Airwell, brought from England as ballast in a ship. A piece of lava brick from Iseburg Lake, Glacier National Park, Montana. From Indiana a two-tone Carrara from the Shawnee Stone Company, of Wilmington. From Ohio comes a dark stone from the glacier drift of the ice age.

A piece of granite from Old Fort Negley from the battlefield of Nashville, Tennessee. The District of Columbia presented a piece of white marble picked up from the Washington Monument the day it was finished.

From West Virginia comes a stone from the battlefield of Philippi, "the first battle of the Civil War." Iowa furnished a "niggerhead" stone picked up on the battlefield of the Sac and Fox Indians. The words "Iowa 36" were cut on this stone by an Indian boy with an arrow head picked up on the battlefield. A stone from the Antieham battlefield in Maryland. A mushroom coral from Black Lake, Michigan. A piece of slate is from Slate Falls at Thessalon, Ontario, Canada. Georgia furnished a piece of stone from Stone Mountain Federal Memorial, part of the largest known block of granite in the world. From Missouri a limestone door-stop from the home of Champ Clark. A piece of granite from Winunboro, South Carolina. A limestone from Kansas. White marble from Alabama. Gold quartz from Homestead Mine at Lead, South Dakota, dug up 2,728 feet below the surface. A blue stone from St. Lawrence quarries at New York. A stone from the Iron Mine Quarries in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. An amethyst from Camp Blomdon, Nova Scotia. A sand stone from Minnesota. A limestone from Missouri.

A stone marked "Lindbergh" resembling somewhat the map of Florida from the site of the suspension bridge built by Colonel Chas. A. Lindbergh on the creek at his boyhood home at Little Falls, Minnesota. A piece of petrified wood from New Jersey, limestone from Mississippi, a stone from Yorkshire, England, a stone from the Rocky River in Ohio, a stone from the Bradenton Quarries in Florida, a stone from Japan, furnished by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Tokyo, a small block of marble from Guatemala, petrified wood from Missouri, dark sand stone from Will Rogers' ranch at Oologah, Oklahoma, marble from Carthage, Missouri, a stone bearing a dinosaur track from Massachusetts, a rock from a zinc mine in Oklahoma, a piece of quartz rock from Arkansas.

In addition to the stone from Tokyo is an American Flag made in Japan and sent by the International Friendship Society of Kobe to the people of Lake County from Harimi Takahashi, a prominent merchant of Kobe and a brother of Dr. T. Takahashi, of Clermont, Florida.

### CHARLOTTE CENTRAL LABOR UNION HAS BEST MEETING OF YEAR; MUCH ENTHUSIASM IS SHOWN

The best attended meeting of the year of Charlotte Central Labor Union was held last night at their hall on South Tryon street, and the interest was such that it made the "old-timers" feel good, and the new delegates and visiting labor friends feel greatly encouraged to note the interest being taken in the onward march of the A. F. of L. and its affiliated locals.

Delegates from the new Sheet Metal Workers local were seated, and applications from four other new locals are ready to be presented, two to affiliate next Wednesday night. Reports from the various locals showed everyone working, new members being enrolled, and a continued demand for union labor. Committee reports were received and other business transacted, after which President Kiser opened the meeting for a free expression of all present on the question of the benefits of organization, and there were many to take a hand and make free expression of their views. Some lauded the A. F. of L. some dwelt upon the necessity of demanding union-made goods, and buying from concerns fair to organized labor, others stressed the fact for a closer co-operation with the Women's

Union Label League, which is doing much good as an auxiliary to all crafts in the A. F. of L., not only in Charlotte, but throughout the country. Miss Venette Threatt, president of the League, made a talk on the aims and objects of the body and asked all delegates to be present at the meeting tonight at 302 South College Street, state A. F. of L. headquarters. Making talks were Messrs. Kiser, Harry Boate, Jack Moore, Wm. Greene, Ernest Morgan, Witter, Albee, Boone, McElice Beck, Law, Fowler (short but not sweet), Conder, Beatty, Campbell, Dumas and the president of the local postal clerks. The talks were all brief but enthusiastic, logical and breathing a spirit of fellowship such as seldom seen on the floor of Central Labor Union. The attendance is steadily growing and the work of organizing is just beginning in Charlotte.

### IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS IN ARREARS SEND IN A CHECK

Only half the battle is won, when you bargain collectively. Don't get to BUY collectively.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Warring leaders of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O., will sit around the conference table here next week to study conditions of peace which would weld 7,000,000 working men into single labor movement.

There was no definite indication, however, of an immediate settlement of their conflicting theories of union organization.

Both made plans last week for continuation of their separate unionism drives, but the A. F. of L. accepted yesterday the last of three offers the C. I. O. made for a preliminary conference here October 25.

Neither William Green, federation president, nor John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., would predict the outcome of next week's deliberations. Some labor observers expressed the opinion that failure of this conference would lead to an aggressive renewal of labor's internecine struggle. To avert this they suggested that the following solution of the complicated problem might be discussed:

Creation of a new, autonomous division of the A. F. of L.—perhaps called the industrial organization department—which would continue the organization of mass production workers. This federation wing, if membership claims are accurate, would be larger than the federation itself and could control it.

Under this procedure, both sides would permit the other to proceed in its particular field. "Border line" industries or crafts would be assigned to one or the other organizations according to a decision of a special arbitration board.

When Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and Lewis' first lieutenant, telegraphed the CIO committee would meet "with or without commitments," the federation executive council immediately shot back this message:

"The committee of the American Federation of Labor composed of Vice-Presidents Harrison, Will and Bugniazet will meet your committee Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 25 ten A.M."

The executive council set up this committee at its Miami, Fla., meeting in January, 1936, to urge Lewis to abandon the CIO organized the previous November with the announced purpose of bringing unorganized workers into industrial unions under the A. F. of L. banner.

When Lewis refused to give up the CIO and the council suspended ten CIO unions for "insurrection" September 5, 1936, the A. F. of L. peace committee was continued. Since the suspensions, however, it has held no formal meetings with CIO leaders.

George Harrison, committee chairman and president of the Railway Clerks, was long regarded as one of Lewis' best friends in the A. F. of L. Matthew Wolf, vice-president of the Photo Engravers union, never joined the federation faction that wanted to fight Lewis at every turn without any thought of peace. G. M. Bugniazet, secretary of the Electrical Workers on the other hand, has been one of Lewis' most outspoken enemies.

Bugniazet is a new committee member, succeeding Felix Knight, president of the Railway Carmen. Green said Bugniazet was substituted because Knight could not be in Washington October 25.

### WM. S. GREENE "HAS AN IDEA— YES, STRANGE AS IT MAY SEEM!"

I HAVE AN IDEA? Yes, strange as it may seem, I have had many ideas. Some of them good, some bad. Some I thought were entirely original, and consequently anyone who said a single work against such an idea, was immediately put down as being a dumb-head.

What I am getting at is that all of us have ideas. And because we have them, we think they are the best ideas that have been allowed to creep into this world. If your own wife or children beg to differ with you, you put or say something you really don't mean, in a not too friendly spirit.

John L. Lewis and other labor men had an idea. Good beyond question, as far as a temporary lift in the actual increase in organized labor numbers is concerned.

But, like the rest of us with ideas, criticism causes him to act in a manner not his own self, just like every one of us do at one time or another. Perhaps Wm. Greene should not have been the one to criticize. The idea to go out and organize vast numbers certainly belongs to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

However, another idea, an extremely good one, has been advanced all along by the A. F. of L. committee of three to smooth out the differences of the two wings of labor. And up to a few days ago, this committee have been insulted right along by be-

ing ignored. Nothing peevish more than to be ignored, especially when you are carried away by a lofty feeling. For almost two years that committee have been in existence, offering to meet and get together for the benefit of the common man. Another idea, perfect in form, gone wrong, until a few days ago. Ideas are what make the world advance. Ideas also may retard progress. I have an idea? Yes, I repeat the headline. Perhaps it is not a good thing that the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. get together. We hear a lot today about economic royalists. I would hate to hear the term Labor royalists. There is good reason to believe that too large a group become too powerful, and cause their own downfall. A republic exists for the good of all, not the specialized minorities. Too large a minority formed for economic benefits, is just as dangerous to that minority, as not enough.

I have an idea. Let us go fast slowly. It takes two to make an argument, and bring out the points for and against. WM. S. GREENE.

### TRADE UNION BENEFITS

One of the most constructive works of organized labor, of which the general public knows too little, is the great trade union benefit system. An idea of the magnitude of this is given in the annual report of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, which presents a detailed report showing \$12,393,057 paid by national and international unions to their members in out-of-work, disability, pension, death and sick benefits. What these payments did in the way of preventing human suffering and preserving the morale and self-respect of wage-earners can only be imagined.

### GREEN COMMENT ON THE MURRAY PROPOSAL

"I regard the reply of Mr. Murray received today as a full and complete acceptance of the original proposal of the A. F. of L. for a conference, which has been held open for the past two years," said President William Green.

"I interpret his telegram as a willingness to meet the standing committee created two years ago by the A. F. of L. without conditions or prior commitments."

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