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## WILLIAM GREEN DENOUNCES C. I. O. HEAD—TOBIN THREATENS TO LEAD TEAMSTERS OUT OF THE A. F. OF L.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 11.—The American Federation of Labor, determined to make no peace terms with dictatorship or communist leadership, was aroused by a heated debate Monday, as Daniel J. Tobin threatened to lead the teamsters' union out of organized labor's fold.

Tobin demanded that a resolutions committee report assailing John L. Lewis be sent back to the A. F. of L. executive council. The president of the International Teamsters' Union shouted that, if the convention did not take definite steps to rebuild the labor movement, "we will try to build our own home—the teamsters' union."

The resolutions committee report was adopted with one dissenting vote after Tobin had withdrawn opposition to the federation's "open door" policy for labor peace. The teamsters' union head and his delegation voted for the committee report after President William Green assured him that the federation remained ready to meet the C. I. O. and "let bygones be bygones."

The resolutions committee wound up its scathing attack on the C. I. O. and its leadership by recommending that the council "carry on the battle" but stand ready to respond "to any genuine appeal for peace."

Scornfully, Tobin said "That's what we did last year and the year before and what we will do next year unless the members of our national and international unions insist that we do otherwise."

"I am satisfied," he said, "that a referendum would carry 20 to 1 that the executive council open up negotiations where they broke off in the last session with the C. I. O."

Tobin assailed the resolutions committee's six-page attack on the C. I. O. and Lewis, and said the calling of such names as "traitors, dictators and Judases" had further spoiled the hope of peace.

His voice became hoarse, he demanded that the convention go further than the committee recommended or send the report back to the executive council.

"If you don't," he asserted, "we can get along without either the C. I. O. or the A. F. of L. If you refuse to let us rebuild, then we will try to build our own home—the teamsters' union."

"We want a settlement," he shouted. "If we can't get it, we can't go fighting our battles and everybody else's battle."

Florida of face, President William Green rose and replied: "We could have had peace at Atlantic City three years ago if you delegates had given the other side what they wanted."

The delegates cheered. "Personally, I am willing to do all that lies within my power to reunite the labor movement. We have constantly sought to establish solidarity. We possess a passion for peace between nations and among ourselves and in the labor movement."

"If it is to be peace at any price in the labor movement," he shouted, "why didn't you surrender three years ago and give them what they wanted?"

Earlier today Lewis was accused by resolutions committee of being "a Caesar who has constituted himself as a dictator of the C. I. O." The convention asked amendments to the Wagner labor act and vigorously proposed the renomination of Donald Wakefield Smith to the National Labor Relations Board.

In his reply to Tobin, Green said the federation would abide by President Roosevelt's request to keep the door to peace open.

The president's request was contained in a message he sent the convention last week, urging that the door be left open and that labor leaders "make peace and keep the peace."

"Mr. President," Green said, "your request has been and will be complied with. The door is open and will be kept open."

"That is our reply to the president. What was the C. I. O. reply? The very next day the chairman of the C. I. O. announced he was calling a convention in Pittsburgh to establish a permanent C. I. O. movement."

"Who is the culprit now?" Green said no one of the federation was "so weary of the fight" as to

make an "unconditional" surrender. Gaining the floor again, Tobin said no one had asked for "unconditional surrender."

Then Green and Tobin agreed to let bygones be bygones and the vote was taken.

R. M. Burr, representing the American Ann Arbor Central Trades and Labor Council, offered the only dissenting vote.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the resolutions committee, led the fight against Lewis as he read a formal report that blamed the C. I. O. boss for most of the troubles on the labor front. The report ended with an invitation to the C. I. O. rank and file as unorganized workers to come into the A. F. of L. as "the house of labor."

The attack on Lewis brought a thinly veiled threat from Daniel J. Tobin to lead his teamsters' union out of organized labor ranks.

Tobin, head of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, demanded that the resolutions committee report be sent back to the executive council.

Tobin said, if the convention does not take definite steps to rebuild the labor movement, "We shall try to build our own home—the teamsters' union."

Standing before the convention, Woll waved the council's recommendation and thundered:

"The one question confronting our representatives at every turn is the paramount question of the power and arrogance and the over-weening pride of one man. Confronted with such an issue, there is no solution, until the adherents of that man deprive him of his authority or he voluntarily steps aside."

He seems not likely to step aside, but there are signs that the other possibility may materialize. People do grow tired of carrying the burden of self-aggrandizement; they do grow tired of paying the price of dictatorship."

Lewis, Woll continued, has "ruthlessly rejected every suggestion of peace, including that just put forth by President Roosevelt."

President Roosevelt, in his message to the convention on the opening day, asked that labor find a solution of its problems and work in harmony if possible.

"Our task now is to build the A. F. of L. while the incubus of autocracy destroys the C. I. O., Woll said. "Let us see what is the condition, pursuant to the breakdown of negotiations begun a year ago, the committee chairman continued."

"Let us see first, what has happened within unions comprising the C. I. O. under the domination of its fulminating Caesar, with the doubtful and perhaps doubtful help of his prime minister Machiavelli."

He charged that huge sums of money had been taken from the United Mine Workers of America, Lewis's backbone organization, to "be used in amazing political adventures and to bolster the ambitions of one man at the top."

The absorption of the United Textile Workers by the C. I. O. was characterized "as more than anything else like Hitler's march into Austria, not yet explained in full to the public or to the membership; a truly astounding chapter in labor history."

## Colonel Boate Is Improving at Rapid Rate

The many friends of Colonel Harry Boate, in civic, religious, fraternal and labor circles will be glad to learn that he is on the road to health again, being able to sit up after a siege of nearly three months. The editor was down to see the Colonel Monday and found him the same cheerful, optimistic personage as ever, never complaining, but taking the worst, hoping for the better, but always maintaining an even demeanor.

He is keenly interested in current events and his views are of the kind that keeps things stabilized.

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## Lewis' Offer To Resign Called "Fraud" By William Green — Says He Still Would Be Dictator In The C. I. O.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 12.—President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, last night placed his future as head of the federation in the hands of 5,000,000 workmen. He called John L. Lewis' offer to resign as C. I. O. chairman, if Green would step down as A. F. of L. president, "an attempted fraud on the public."

"It is obvious," Green said, "that even if he (Lewis) resigned as chairman of the C. I. O. he still would remain its dictator."

Green, as yet unopposed, is up for re-election Friday. In Washington today Lewis offered to resign as C. I. O. chief if Green would relinquish the A. F. of L. presidency. Lewis' offer came after the A. F. of L. convention yesterday adopted a resolution saying Lewis' removal or resignation would help to bring labor peace.

"The presidency of the American Federation of Labor is an elective office," Green said. "The chairmanship of the C. I. O. is an entirely different proposition. The officers of the C. I. O. are not elected by the workers they presume to represent. They are self-constituted, self-appointed, self-perpetuating."

"I conceive it to be my duty as president of the A. F. of L. to be the spokesman for the majority of the \$5,000,000 workers who rule the federation. I have never sought and I do not now seek to impose my personal views on the membership of the federation, or to control or dominate its policies. In every statement and in every act of the A. F. of L., I have sought earnestly and honestly to present the majority viewpoint."

"On the other hand, the chairman of the C. I. O., as everyone knows, is the dictator of the C. I. O. He has not once even consulted the membership of the C. I. O. during his regime."

"Now he offers to resign if I will. Well, the World Series is over, but the chairman of the C. I. O. is still making grandstand plays. His offer is an attempted fraud and deception on the public. To anyone familiar with the labor situation, it is obvious that, even if he resigned as

## Majority of A. F. L. Officials Against Peace Parleys

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 8.—American Federation of Labor leaders, apparently resisting strong pressure within their ranks for immediate renewal of peace talks with the CIO, were reported ready Friday night to ask the AFL convention Monday to uphold a policy of waiting for John L. Lewis to make the next peace move.

Standing between the leadership and ratification vote, however, was Daniel J. Tobin, one of the Federation's vice-presidents, who wants the AFL to do something more than merely hold open the door to labor peace.

After a meeting of the executive council earlier in the day which debated Tobin's urgent peace plea to the convention Friday and President Roosevelt's expressed hope that labor leaders would "make and keep the peace," Tobin told reporters:

"My interpretation is that the President is extremely anxious as a friend of labor, to bring about unity in the family of labor in the interests, not only of the workers, but of the public."

The possibility that Mr. Roosevelt might be drawn into the situation as a mediator or arbitrator was considerably dimmed, however, after AFL President William Green and the council finished their extraordinary session.

Green told reporters the council interpreted the White House message on peace in the labor movement to mean the President did not want the convention to close the door to peace and that labor leaders should avoid jurisdictional disputes which result in a stoppage of work.

"We are unwilling," Green said, "to submit fundamental and vital questions of administrative control to someone for final adjustment."

Green said Tobin's plea for immediate peace negotiations was before the convention and there was nothing the council could do about it at this time.

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chairman of the C. I. O. he would still remain its dictator behind the scenes. Because he would remain as president and dictator of the United Mine Workers of America, the union which is the financial angel of the C. I. O. and whose funds are being wantonly wasted in a vain effort to keep the C. I. O. alive.

"Here is a man who has ruthlessly vetoed every fair proposal to restore peace in organized labor, who has even refused to sit down again in conference without prior commitments to seek the kind of labor peace which everyone in this nation wants, now trying to mislead the public with an empty gesture."

"The public can no longer be fooled by the grandiose bluffs of the chairman of the C. I. O."

"The question of my service with the American Federation of Labor will be placed squarely and fairly before this convention for a vote," Green said. "I will be guided by the Democratic decision of the 5,000,000 workers who make up the A. F. of L."

Green said the federation workers, through their delegates, would decide whether it is in the interest of organized labor "to re-elect me or to retire me from the office I have held for 14 consecutive terms."

Foremost of the resolutions before the convention today were those proposing removal of Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials for reputedly lending funds to employers maintaining below-standard labor conditions, and a proposal to study public works planning at long range.

The RFC resolution, supported by the Potters' union, was referred to the Federation's executive council, after James Duffy, president of the Potters' International, had pleaded from the floor that the convention take some action against "the pouring of Federal funds into the hands of employers who are paying 40 per cent less wages than employers who use organized potters."

"This is our bread and butter," said Duffy. "Please do something about it. Unless you do, I am mightily afraid the per capita assessment of the Potters' union will begin to decline."

## Newell Again Working A Fake Game in S. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—State and City Central Labor Union officials throughout the South are warned to be on the lookout for one R. J. Newell, or J. R. Newell, and his solicitors who use any of a dozen aliases.

Newell's game is to solicit merchants, manufacturers, banks, and every line of business, for advertising in a labor paper that does not exist. Newell came here recently with an assistant solicitor by the name of F. W. Thomas, alias F. W. Waggoner, alias F. W. Wilson, and solicited advertising for "The South Carolina Labor Journal."

J. L. Sowers, alert vice-president of the South Carolina State Federation of Labor, knew there was no South Carolina Labor Journal, so he had warrants issued for Newell and Thomas and their several and various aliases. Thomas was arrested, but Newell made his escape. Thomas was tried last week for soliciting advertising in the name of the State Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, when he had no connection with either organization and no authority to represent either. He was found guilty and given two years on the chain-gang, fined \$500 and taxed with the costs, amounting to about \$200.

Thomas resented it because Newell "walked out" on him and left him with the bag to hold. He told the whole story as to how Newell operates his racket. The prison sentence was suspended on condition that Thomas pay the fins and the costs. He has not been able to do so, and is still in prison.

ANOTHER ADDITION THIS WEEK TO OUR UNION DIRECTORY National Ass'n of Post Office and Railway Mail Laborers. This makes the P. O. practically 100% A. F. of L.

## PROSPERITY NOTE

There was much interesting information in the scale of building wages which the City Council found to prevail in Charlotte, and which will be paid on the Memorial Hospital job. The scale ran from 30 cents an hour for common labor to \$1.25 for the more skilled trades such as heating engineers, iron workers, marble and tile setters, welders, plumbers, and the like. For the largest classes of artisans, bricklayers and carpenters, the scale is \$1.10 and \$1.75.

Wages for a week of 40 hours would begin at \$12 for common labor and go up to \$50 for the specialists, with bricklayers drawing \$44, carpenters \$35. And these, by almost any comparable standards, are good wages, and it can be seen at once how much money the building of Memorial Hospital and other structures is going to turn loose in the community.

It can be argued conversely—the President himself has broached the subject—that the level of building wages defeats its own end; that lower wages would bring about more building and on a yearly basis put more money in the artisan's pocket. That may be so, but it's nice work when you can get it, and it can be got in Charlotte in the months ahead.—News Editorial, Oct. 8.

## INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE AGENTS GO INTO THE HOMES OF THE WORKERS SAYS WILLIAM GREEN THEY SHOULD BE ORGANIZED

When we think of insurance we usually think of a huge central office with a large staff receiving premium payments by check and settling claims in the same way. But actually that type of service is for a comparatively small portion of the population, for at least 42 per cent of all families have incomes less than \$1,000. What ever insurance one-third of all families has is probably of an industrial nature and payment are collected by the army of industrial insurance agents.

Every week these agents knock at the same doors to collect the five, ten or twenty-five cents the family takes from actual living expenses to set aside for burial insurance, life insurance, or some other provision against emergencies. The agent learns to know the financial difficulties of the family and the mishaps that prevent prompt payments. More frequently than not the small amounts must go for sickness. The whole family story unfolds in those periods of need before the industrial insurance agent will be able to continue payments and how long he can personally carry the account. More often than not the family turns to him for advice on medicine, doctor, or small loans, etc.

When all is well the insurance agent gets the brighter side of family life and the friendliness that comes through regular service.

These industrial insurance agents who go into the homes of our workers—an army more than a quarter of a

million strong, are turning to unionism to solve some of their own troubles. Organizing in unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor, these agents are trying to negotiate agreements with their employers to increase their pay and better working conditions. Vacations with pay are unknown to most of these workers. Men are known to work six days a week for twenty years without a holiday even unpaid. Pressure is put upon them for collections and sales and general holidays are a chance to find the family at home.

Even in addition to unlimited hours of work with no vacation arrangements, there are unfair compensation practices. For example, agents have had no base compensation or guaranteed salary but have been paid commissions. The agent receives a commission on new business but if a policy should lapse, it may be charged back to the agent who must return the commission or get substitute business without commission.

The new members of the organized labor movement are most welcome both for what we can do for them and what they can do for us. These men are trained salesmen with wide personal contacts. It is important to labor to have them organized and identified with our labor movement so that they may carry the habit and practice of unionism into homes that are difficult to reach.

These insurance agents may become our best missionaries for the cause.—Wm. Green, in American Federation, Washington, D. C.

Just a few weeks ago Newell tried the same stunt in North Carolina. He was soliciting ads for "The North Carolina Labor Journal," which had no indorsement from any labor organization. He was arrested in Wilmington, tried, and found guilty and sentenced. His wife appeared in court, an expectant mother, she said, and won the sympathy of the court and the prosecutors. Newell was let off at that time with payment of the costs, and refund of the money he had collected on advertisements and payment of the expenses which the North Carolina State Federation of Labor had incurred in prosecuting him.

Then he came into South Carolina with the same racket. Thomas says Newell is now in Georgia. Labor officials are asked to watch out for him or any one else soliciting advertisements in the name of Labor, making certain that such solicitors bear credentials from proper State labor officials.

## TOBACCO-WRAPPING TITLE

KENTUCKY.—Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation officials say there is not likely to be a challenger in these days and times for the world's plug-tobacco wrapping championship now claimed by 76-year young Andy Boehlein, of Louisville. Andy says "It's all in the fingers." The retired tobacco worker declared his wrapping of 2,238 sixteen ounce plugs in one day in 1899 never has been equaled. The present titleholder says his work was not connected with the paper and foil wrapped around the plugs, but with the fine leaf tobacco which went around the lump itself to make it more attractive. Brown and Williamson modern machines show marvelous speed today in turning out union made cigarettes.

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1934 DeSoto Airflow...\$295	1935 Plymouth Sedan \$425
1933 Dodge Sedan...\$195	1931 Pontiac Sedan...\$145
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