CHARLOTTE LABOR JUURNAL and DIXIE FARM NEWS

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939

## INDEPENDENCE

For the past twenty years at least not a Fourth of July has passed without making us all the more grateful for our American independence. We glory in American independence. We glory in America not in any spirit of cheap pride, not because we think we are better than other peoples. The luck of geography plus the wisdom and courage of our forefathers gave us a continent which has almost everything that man needs or could wish for, and guarded by two wide oceans against the turmoil of the old bewildered lands.

Our task is to keep it so. To keep tree-free of foreign alliances and far-off quarrels, free of sinister alien ideas and state degraded standards, free of war.-Exchange,

Support your local Labor News-] If a union is weak, blame the mempaper. Prove to the merchants that bership. The members are the union. Each union reflects the strength or advertising of Union Label merchana thought. dise pays.







We understand that the followers been achieved, John L. Lewis imme-of Father Divine, the kingpin evange-diately nullified the gain. WHERE ARE WE NOW? The last conference was held on April 4th. The next day Mr. Lewis telephoned to Vice-President Matthew

list of Harlem, customarily greet others with the expression:--"Peace! Peace! It's wonderful." That goes for us too. Yes, indeed, peace is wonderful—that is, if only we knew how to get it.

Just to keep the record straight, let us explain that we're not talking about coal strike meetings and hearings on peace in Europe, or peace in Asia or peace in any other troubled sector of the globe, but peace in organized labor in the good old U. S. A. There seems to be a disposition

among some people to disregard the cause of the war, the responsibility for its continuance, or any other rela-tive factor except:—"How can it be ended here and now?"

in Philadelphia. Said Sid: "I predict we wil lhave peace with-Unfortunately it is impossible to answer that question without explor-ing at least briefly the causes of the conflict and the reasons why it has

The war began in November, 1935, when a small group of labor officials, headed by John L. Lewis, formed the Committee for Industrial Organiza-tion with the avowed object of putting into effect polices which had been rejected by a two-thirds vote at the American Federation of Labor Convention in Atlantic City only a month before.

## UNUROVOKED AGGRESSION

Lewis and his associates promptly started a campaign of unprovoked aggression against American Federation of Labor unions which had not joined their rebellion, very much in the manner of Hitler's and Mussolini's tactics. They raided A. F. of L. unions, violated jurisdictional boiders, and committed a multitude of additional acts of aggression. In the face of this situation the American Federation of Labor saw the futility of continuing a policy of appeasement and expelled the rebel unions from its ranks. War then spread to all fronts.

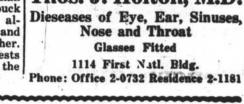
gan the following month. They progressed to the point where an agree-ment was reached satisfactory to the negotiating committee representing both sides. It was a fair, honorable and just settlement. It looked as though unity had finally been restored to organized labor. But at the last moment John L. Lewis per-sonally stepped in and vetoed the agreement made by his committee.

war. It continued uninterrupted for more than a year. The flimsy C. I. O. structure started cracking under pressure. The International Ladies Gar-ment Workers Union quit the C.<sup>4</sup>I. O. in disgust. The Uniaed Textile Workers Union deserted Lewis and returned to the American Federation of Labor. The United Automobile Workers of America followed suit.

at the moment. We fervently agree that peace is wonderful, but how can we obtain it when one party to the controversy insists that peace is im-possible? In the present circum-stances all we can do is to wait and



early days having a wooden Indian as an advertisement. Whether a buck or a squaw, the wooden Indian al-ways had in one hand a cigar, and usually a tomahawk in the other. Today, the cigar store Indian rests alone and almost forgotten in the museums and antiquaries.



Despite, repeated warnings, Mr.

First peace overtures came in Octo-ber, 1937, when the C. I. O. discovered it was licked. Peace conferences be-

That meant war and more vicious

stage.

rrench Tourists Visit **Roman Theater Ruins** 

do not expect to go as far as the Eternal City itself. Until recently the theater at Orange, 12 miles from Avignon, was rather less known, but the French people have begun to recognize the advantages of possessing this fine example of classic architecture, and at the end of July or the begin-

ning of August, the Comedie Francaise presents there a series of Greek tragedies. It is a wonderful experience to be transplanted back 2,000 years and

witness an ancient spectacle in the very setting for which it was creat ed. The seats are ranged in a semicircle up the side of a hill, and the great high wall of the stage background makes the acoustics so perfect that anyone in the topmost row can easily hear what is said on the

Here came the victorious Roman generals and their legions after passing under the great triumphal arch outside the town. There was room for 40,000 of them to sit and enjoy the play after the hardships of war against tribes to the north.

buster of the C. I. O., announced at press conference: "Peace is impossible." Brothers and Sisters of the Lucor Movement, that's where we are hung

in a year."

Woll and said that negotiations would have to be postponed indefinitely, be

coal strike meetings and hearings on Wagner Act amendments. Mr. Lewis

promised to notify Mr. Woll when the C. I. O. Committee would be ready

We are still waiting for word from Mr. Lewis. We wonder if it will ever come. In May, Sidney Hillman, the C. I. O. brain-truster, made a speech

Madam Perkins, curatrix of Wash ington museum known as the Department of Labor, telegraphed Sid:

"I congratulate you on your states-manlike utterance." A month later John L. Lewis, brain-

to meet again with the A. F. of L.

When the Romans conquered Gaul and established themselves in Provence, they determined to have a good time while they were so far from home. Their arena at Nimes and theater at Arles are visited by thousands every year who find themselves in southern France, but