

**The Charlotte Labor Journal
AND DIXIE FARM NEWS**
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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 bewilderer lands.

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

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

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL.

We understand that the followers of Father Divine, the kingly evangelist 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 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 relative factor except:—"How can it be ended here and now?"

Unfortunately it is impossible to answer that question without exploring at least briefly the causes of the conflict and the reasons why it has not yet been adjusted. Here goes!

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

UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION
Despite repeated warnings, Mr. 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 borders, 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.

First peace overtures came in October, 1937, when the C. I. O. discovered it was licked. Peace conferences began the following month. They progressed to the point where an agreement 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 personally stepped in and vetoed the agreement made by his committee.

That meant war and more vicious war. It continued uninterrupted for more than a year. The flimsy C. I. O. structure started cracking under pressure. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union quit the C. I. O. in disgust. The United Textile Workers Union deserted Lewis and returned to the American Federation of Labor. The United Automobile Workers of America followed suit.

Then, at the instance of President Roosevelt's new peace conferences were instituted this spring. They continued for sometime without much definite progress. In fact each time it appeared that some progress had

been achieved, John L. Lewis immediately 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 Woll and said that negotiations would have to be postponed indefinitely, because he expected to be tied up with 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 to meet again with the A. F. of L.

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 in Philadelphia. Said Sid:
"I predict we will have peace within a year."

Madam Perkins, curatrix of Washington museum known as the Department of Labor, telegraphed Sid:
"I congratulate you on your statesmanlike utterance."

A month later John L. Lewis, brain-buster of the C. I. O., announced at a press conference:
"Peace is impossible."

Brothers and Sisters of the Labor Movement, that's where we are hung

French Tourists Visit Roman Theater Ruins

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 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 beginning of August, the Comedie Francaise presents there a series of Greek tragedies.

It is a wonderful experience to be transported back 2,000 years and witness an ancient spectacle in the very setting for which it was created. 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 stage.

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.

Short-Sight Aids Aiming
Short-sighted riflemen usually are more successful shots than those who are far-sighted, observes the Better Vision institute. This is because of the difficulty of the far-sighted person to focus correctly on the front sight, leading to inaccuracy in aiming. While they can see their target clearly, far-sighted marksmen sometimes make errors in sighting of at least a tenth of an inch, because of the inability of their eyes to focus exactly on the front and rear sights. At 100 yards away, this would mean an error of 10 inches; at 200 yards, one of 20 inches. On the other hand, the short-sighted person can line up his sights accurately and can, through practice, train them on the exact center of his target, although the outlines themselves are not sharply defined.

Why the Weather?
Albedo! This earth of ours would be hotter if its "albedo" (reflecting power) were less. It could then absorb more heat. Earthlight, as viewed from the moon, is about 40 times as bright as moonlight on the earth. This is because the earth is a better reflector or mirror than the moon. The earth reflects almost half the light received from the sun, whereas the moon reflects only 7 per cent. The clouds and snow fields of the earth are responsible for its high reflecting power. Snow reflects 75 per cent; water 2 per cent when the sun strikes it at a high angle, and 75 per cent when at a very low angle.—Science Service.

New Game for U. S.
Jai-Alai (pronounced hi-li), the national game of Spain, has found favor with American audiences. Few Americans participate, however, because years of training are necessary. The game is played with long, curved rackets, woven from straw, called cestas, which are used to throw a hard ball, called the pelota, against a solid wall, much like the American game of handball is played. There are only two frontons (stadiums) in the United States, one in New York city and the other at Miami, Fla. In Spain many of the churches are built with one side flat so it can be used by jai-alai players.

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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 impossible? In the present circumstances all we can do is to wait and wonder whether Mr. Lewis means that peace is impossible for Labor or whether it is merely impossible for him personally and for his ambitions. (Released by the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service.)

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CIGAR MAKERS TO CELEBRATE 75TH ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Diamond Anniversary of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, to be held here July 26 to 28 inclusive, recalls the Indian tradition of cigar smoking, which was no doubt the reason for most cigar stores in early days having a wooden Indian as an advertisement. Whether a buck or a squaw, the wooden Indian always 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.

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SENATOR WAGNER DOES NOT LIKE CHANGE MADE BY IMMIGRATION COM.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Expressing dissatisfaction with a change the Senat immigration committee made in legislation permitting the entry of 20,000 German refugee children into this country, Senator Wagner, Democrat of New York said today he would ask the committee to reconsider its action.

YOUR STOP, GEORGE
Passenger: "Conductor, that fellow sitting opposite us is a lunatic and is scaring my wife and children. He claims he is George Washington."
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