

**The Charlotte Labor Journal
AND DIXIE FARM NEWS**

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1939

Americanism is an unflinching love of country, loyalty to its institutions and ideals, eagerness to defend it against all enemies, undivided allegiance to the flag, and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity.

**Bldg. Trades Council
Sponsors Mass Meet
Sat., Aug. 12, 3 P.M.**

The following announcement was handed The Journal by Organizer John S. Turner, national representative of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, who has been in Charlotte the past two or three weeks working with the boys, and for a perseverer and sticker on a hard job we hand him the laurel leaf. The meeting will be held at the Building Trades Council Hall, 113 1/2 S. College street, at 3 P.M.

THE CALL

All Hod Carriers, Mason Tenders, Plaster Tenders, Building Laborers, Common Laborers and Semi-Skilled Workers are urgently requested to attend. This meeting is the second of a series of meetings sponsored by the Charlotte Building and Construction Trades Council for the purpose of organizing the above named crafts into a Local Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The forming of this Local Union was accomplished at the meeting August 5, and Charter will remain open for a

short period and now is the time to enroll. Remember, laborers, what has been accomplished in other Southern cities can be done in Charlotte. Make your plans to be at this meeting Saturday and help us build one of the biggest and strongest Local Unions in the South.
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE,
Charlotte Const. & Bldg Trades Council.

**Pressmen's Union
Reorganized With
Freeman President**

The Charlotte chapter of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America was recently reorganized here and bids fair to become one of the most active organizations in "The Friendly City." J. T. Freeman has been elected president and Richard Barger as secretary. The local union has voted to affiliate with Charlotte Central Labor Union.
Charles V. Ernest, international representative of the pressmen's union, was in the city last week completing details in connection with the formation of this new union.

Patronize Journal Advertiser

**CHARLOTTE CENTRAL LABOR UNION
HOLDS ITS LAST MEETING PRIOR
TO STATE CONVENTION AT RALEIGH**

Charlotte Central Labor Union meeting last night was one of much interest. Matters concerning the State Convention at Raleigh were freely discussed in frank and open manner, there being of course divergence of opinion, but taken all in all, it was a meeting of good will and harmony. The delegates were as a unit for bringing the State Convention to Charlotte in 1940, and the ground-work is already being laid to make it the bright light of all years for the N. C. A. F. of L. gathering.
Around 50 delegates will go from Charlotte for the meeting which opens Monday, most of them leaving Sunday morning to take notes of "preliminary bouts" and "skirmishes" which always precede the opening festivities.
Supporting the Central Labor Union in convention plans for Charlotte

THOUGHTS UNSHARED

By Theresa Yvonne Barris
No one knows what's in my heart,
No one knows it's torn apart,
For I smile and dance and act
Just as before.
No one knows I'm dead inside,
No one knows the pain I hide,
For I laugh and play and look
Just as before.
No one knows I love you yet,
No one knows I can't forget,
But I need and want you still,
Just as before.
—Wilmington (Del.) Labor Journal.

**Labor Press
Vital Need**

The freedom of the press, guaranteed to us by the Constitution, must depend after all upon the support which the readers of the press give to it. We need scarcely more than mention the fact that the usual daily newspaper, to say nothing of the magazines, do not feel called upon to espouse the cause of organized labor. Such fair plan as is given this cause by these publications is based upon the unanswerable strength of the position of the labor movement.
But we wish to emphasize the fact, that if there were no great section of the national publications known as the Labor Press, which gives its first and last loyalty to the workers of the nation, and especially to those who are members of the organizations of labor, the other sections of the nation's publicity organs would probably pay much more scant attention to the rights of labor.
Circulation Given the life of any publication in a position of power, in proportion to its friends who show their loyalty to their own cause by their subscriptions to their own press, and by their activity in helping to enlarge its circulation.
The rights of labor will always depend, to a great extent, upon the freedom of the labor press. A labor paper which circulates freely in its own community is an index of the power of labor in that locality. It is a very definite part of the organization itself, and its functions are so vital that neglect of the labor press is sure to reflect upon the qualities of the labor movement itself.

**Antique U. S. Bathtubs
Preserved by Company**

American bathtubs, from a slipper-shaped model, invented by Benjamin Franklin, to the ultramodern types are being photographed, and data on them gathered by the Crane company of Chicago at the request of Oglethorpe university, Georgia, which will preserve the material in a campus crypt not to be opened until 8113 A. D.
The company, which has been interested in old tubs as a record of its own business, has most of the models it is immortalizing. Others are in various museums, and are being collected by Frank Hicks of the Crane company.

Franklin's "slipper" tub is a large copper contrivance. The bather sat on a ledge with his feet toward the "toe" of the "slipper," and the water was heated from a fireplace under the ledge. High sides prevented drafts from reaching him. He even had a rack to hold his reading matter before him.

Another early American tub extant is that of the Revolutionary war general, Henry Knox. It looks as though it were half of a horse trough protruding horizontally from the top of a two-foot block of wood. The "trough," also made of wood, is supported at its end by a single wooden leg. The top of the block was used as a seat, and the bather extended his legs into the "trough." This tub is in the Knox memorial at Thomaston, Maine.

Another tub in the company's collection is one used by the Drinker family of Philadelphia in the early years of the Nineteenth century. Elizabeth Drinker wrote in her diary of it: "My husband went into ye tipid bath. Before dinner, he'd handsel'd (tried out) a new bathing tub, which WD (her son, William Drinker) bought yesterday for 17 dollars—made of wood, lined with tin and painted—with casters under ye bottom and a brass lock to let out the water."

A tub made at a slightly later date was originally used by Sen. Harry Stubbs of Martin county, North Carolina. The weekly ablu-tion Stubbs took in this tub was the subject of conversation throughout the county. He is said to have used a whole cake of soap and six towels for every bath. A slave kept drawing water and filling the tub, a round, metal appliance.

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of the power and authority contained in that certain deed of trust executed and delivered by L. M. Creighton and husband, M. L. Creighton, on the 15th day of November, 1926 and recorded in the public registry of Mecklenburg County, in Book 642 at Page 212, and because of default in the payment of the indebtedness therein described and thereby secured, and failure on the part of the said grantors therein to carry out and perform the terms and conditions of the said deed of trust, and pursuant to demand of the owner and holder of the indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned Trustee will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the usual place of sale in the County Court House of Mecklenburg County in the City of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock Noon, on the 24th Monday in August, 1939, the following described real estate:
All that certain tract of land lying and being in Steel Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and more particularly described and defined as follows:
All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land containing 123 acres more or less situate, lying and being on the Wright's Ferry Road about ten miles southwest from the City of Charlotte in Steel Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, State of North Carolina, having such shape, metes and corners as are more fully appear by reference to a plat thereof made by I. B. Faires, Surveyor, March 26th, 1918, and being bounded on the north by the lands of M. F. Kendrick, on the east by the lands of W. S. and T. E. Hoover lands, on the south by the lands of J. F. Stroppe and the lands of T. F. Carothers and on the west by the lands of S. F. Carothers and the lands of B. M. Potts and the lands of J. R. Porter. This being the same tract of land heretofore conveyed to the said Mrs. L. M. Creighton by W. S. Hoover and wife, H. L. Hoover, and T. E. Hoover and wife, Minnie T. Hoover, by deed dated the 9th day of December, 1911, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg County in Book 280, Page 465.
The above conveyance is given subject to two deeds of trust to the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, S. C., being recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg County in Books 445, page 557 and 451, page 101.
The said real estate will be offered for sale subject to any lien for taxes, if any, subject to any other lien especially two deeds of trust to Federal Land Bank of Columbia, recorded in public registry of Mecklenburg County North Carolina, in Books 445, Page 557 and 451, Page 101.
The said sale will be left open for a period of ten days for increased bid as provided by law.
This the 18th day of July, 1939.
J. L. DELANEY, Trustee

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
[The Labor Journal does not assume responsibility for the views of contributors in communications, nor does it necessarily commend or support some of the views of its correspondents. All articles appear under the proper names of the authors and are given space so long as they are not vicious or slanderous. Communications from now on must be confined to a reasonable space, say not over 500 words, around 100 lines.—Ed.]

**Ray Nixon, Former C. I. O. Organizer,
"Analyzes" Early History of I. T. U.,
and the "Inception of the A. F. of L."**

To the Editor of The Labor Journal:
Since there has been a considerable amount of discussion during the last two years regarding the International Typographical Union's position in the American Federation of Labor, the writer has made an acute analysis of the early history of the Typographical Union and the inception of the American Federation of Labor. The information concerning both of the above named organizations were secured from George A. Tracy's "History of the Typographical Union."
The first mention of the feasibility of organizing the A. F. of L. as far as the writer can ascertain was contained in a resolution adopted by the convention of the I. T. U. in Washington in 1879. This resolution instructed the corresponding secretary to open communication with the different international labor unions in North America, with the view of getting an expression regarding the feasibility of forming an international amalgamated union, with instructions to lay such correspondence before the next convention.
The efforts of the corresponding secretary were apparently fruitless in his first attempt to interest the various unions, but in 1881 at the Toronto convention arrangements were being perfected for a mass meeting, to be called at Terre Haute, Ind., to effect a preliminary organization of an international Amalgamated Union. L. A. Brant, of Detroit, was chosen by the Typographical convention to represent international printers.
On May 29, 1882, Delegate Brant reported to the St. Louis typographical convention that delegates from several international unions assembled in Terre Haute on August 2, for the purpose of perfecting some plan whereby the wage workers of the United States and Canada could be amalgamated under one head, or federated for common benefits. The delegates in attendance were as follows:
F. J. McGuire, from the Trades Assembly;
Richard Powers, president Lake Seamen's Union, Chicago;
Mark L. Crawford, Chicago, from Typographical Union No. 76;
Thomas Thompson, Dayton, O., from Iron Moulders Union No. 181;
James Pierce, Simon Neale, F. M. Light, Terre Haute, from Coopers' Union No. 16;
George W. Osborne, Springfield, Ohio, from Iron Moulders' Union;
Mark W. Moore, Terre Haute, from Typographical Union No. 76;
John E. Coughlin, Chicago, president National Tanners' and Curriers' Union, from Trades Assembly;
Samuel L. Leffingwell, Indianapolis, from Trades Assembly;
W. C. Pollner, Cleveland, from Trades Assembly;
Lyman A. Brant, Detroit, from International Typographical Union.
The Amalgamated Labor Union was represented by J. R. Backus, E. F. Pagette, Moses Carpo, John Rufe, Jr., and N. A. Murphy, Terre Haute.
Iron Moulders' Union was represented by John Toit, James Herring and Michael Howard, Terre Haute.
In view of this limited attendance, the gathering was not entitled to be called a representative meeting of trade unionists of the United States and Canada, as designed it should be. It was at once advocated by the more experienced and wiser counselors present that a adjournment should be taken without an attempt at the permanent organization of a federation of trades. The advocates of this

policy were further fortified in their position on the second day of the session, when a crude plan of organization submitted by one of the local delegates, the adoption of which would have compelled the withdrawal from the convention of every representative of a bona fide trade union. The nature of said plan may be surmised from the statement that its preamble declared opposition to the existing system of trade-union organization, and an avowed purpose to force them out of existence, and out of the chaos thus created to form another secret society of workmen. In order to prevent adoption of the proposition, action was deferred, and arrangement was made for the holding of a subsequent convention November 15, in the city of Pittsburgh. L. A. Brant called the first session of the Pittsburgh convention to order in Turner Hall, the most numerous and thoroughly representative delegate body of American mechanics and laborers which had previously assembled. There were present 107 delegates. At this convention the delegates agreed to call the new organization "The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States of America and Canada."
At a later date I shall attempt to describe the attempt of the A. F. of L. convention to charter all national and international unions and thereby subordinate them to that body, and also the subsequent refusal of the International Typographical Union to accept a charter or concede the A. F. L. any authority whatsoever over their organization. A bitter controversy arose over this issue, with the printers informing the A. F. L. they would not proceed further until their organization received from their autocratic position. The matter was finally disposed of by the acceptance of the Typographical Union of a certificate of affiliation; and down through the years the Typographical Union has steadfastly adhered to the principal of democratic procedure, and has consistently and emphatically refused to be dictated to by any other organization. As a matter of fact the membership of the Typographical Union, by referendum vote two years ago reaffirmed the position of the I. T. U. in convention assembled in Buffalo, June, 1887, as follows:
1. That the individuality of the International Typographical Union shall be maintained.
2. That the International Typographical Union shall not take a charter and be subordinate to any organization.
3. That the International Typographical Union shall not surrender its autonomy or dignity to any organization.
This article is not written for the purpose of criticizing any labor organization, but merely points out the policy of the Typographical Union as the writer views them, and as the records substantiate.
Respectfully submitted,
RAY C. NIXON.

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