

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

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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.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1940

UNEMPLOYMENT—PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1

The United States will be economically half-slave and half-free until our unemployed workers are emancipated. It has become obvious that the Government cannot continue to borrow money to subsidize Relief and make Capital investments without endangering Free Enterprise and undermining our whole structure of Private Capitalism. If the present system of Public Debt for the support of the unemployed continues, if the present system of Capital investment by the Government in projects like the TVA, the numerous Housing undertakings, and great Public Works become more and more necessary to absorb the unemployed, we will have gone a long way on the road to State Socialism.

If there is anything which is a graver danger to Freedom and Liberty than the repressive totalitarian tyrannies which dominate half of Europe, it is a benevolent State directed by a Political Party. The pill may be sugar coated, and the prescriptionist the best fellow in the world, but the same danger to the patient exists. The American people are unalterably opposed to either.

The American Federation of Labor at its recent Cincinnati convention, proposed a remedy for unemployment now standing at 8,700,000 which should be nationally applied. This is the 30 Hour Week without any reduction in pay. Such a remedy incorporated in Law if necessary would not only absorb a large portion of the unemployed, but it would greatly increase the National Purchasing Power and put in circulation additional billions of dollars which would actually reduce unemployment to a minimum. It would cut down the demand for Doles, reduce Taxation and Public Debt and greatly increase the National Income. Such a measure would make us once more a 100 billion dollar a year nation.

Louisville, Ky.—Union boosters for Raleigh, Kool and other union made cigarettes manufactured by the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation are pointing out that B. & W. employees, organized in Local 185, Tobacco Workers' International Union, recently signed the best contract in the tobacco industry. The minimum under the new contract is \$17.00 per week for 40 hours, with piecework rates adjusted to insure this amount or more. Wage rates in unorganized plants are as low as \$9 a week for 64 or more hours.

WORK FOR AMENDMENT URGED
Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor is emphasizing that child labor can be ended now by additional state ratifications of the Child Labor Amendment, which the Supreme Court has ruled is still pending. Declaring that the amendment is a "key measure to national betterment," the A. F. of L. is urging every state federation of labor to make ratification of the amendment a primary objective at the next meeting of its legislature.

The Call To Labor

BY CHARLES STELZLE

When the last chapter of the story has been written, it will be found that the chief glory of the labor movement was not in what its leaders gained for themselves nor for those who lived during their own generation, but in what they secured for those who followed. The honor list of the men who fought powerful forces which op-

posed the masses of the people in their struggle to secure justice, is a long one, and this list includes many who fought in lowly places, whose recognition often came in the form of jail sentences, fines or other penalties. Many gave even life itself, so that others might live.

Such should be numbered with the heroes of an earlier day who struggled, not receiving the promise, but seeing in faith the dawning of the day when their dreams should become a reality; they were stoned, mobbed, living in exile in caves and dens of the earth, wandering about in deserts and mountains, clothed in sheepskins and goatskins.

Sometimes whole races have paid this penalty, but others have shared in the life and freedom for which they fought. For such cases we need not search the pages of history. Even now a struggle is going on in various parts of the world which at some future day will be presented in tableaux form in order to vivify the terror of men, women and children, who are being persecuted because of their race, their religion, or because they will not bow the knee to tyrants who have the power of life or death in their hands, and who are brutally exercising that power in spite of the protest of the Democratic nations of the world.

In this struggle there is no greater force than the power of Labor when once this power is exercised. Labor has to its credit great victories in behalf of stricken humanity. No tyrant—whatever his title or position, whatever the number of his battalions or the size of his army, can withstand its wrath and indignation. It is to the emancipation of these stricken people that Organized Labor is now called to give its support. Others have tried by resolution to accomplish this task but they seem to have failed. Labor, united in a common purpose, has a power which no other force can command.

Its pressure will be economic—not military—although its attitude will be militant. Its methods will be peaceful—not war-like—but its temper will be that of a crusader. Its spirit will be victorious, because it will be going forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts, and in the power of His might.

Counterfeiters Profit by Government Economies

NEWTON, MASS.—When the federal government and financiers try to save money, counterfeiters have a field day, according to J. H. Elwell, an engraver.

Elwell considers money and securities either as good or bad art. "If financiers would stop trying to save a few cents by issuing securities engraved at cut-rate prices on cheap material, then there would be less criminal duplication," he says. "That goes for the federal government, too."

"The present style of postage stamp lends itself readily and easily to duplication. The simplicity of design of our new federal reserve notes offers easy bait for the criminal with a good camera and an ordinary ability with the 'gravy'."

Strange Old Post Office

Once Served as a Home
ST. MARTINVILLE, LA. — St. Martinville's post office, built in 1876 as a home, is believed to be the only post office of its kind in the United States.

Several years ago, when the post office department awarded the town a new post office, there was talk of razing the building and replacing it with a streamlined structure.

Citizens objected, and finally the post office department was persuaded to restore the building on the outside and remodel the inside. An old slave office and elaborate iron lace-work are still part of the building.

All parts of the poison ivy plant contain poison, even long after they have dried out. Smoke from the burning plants may also carry the poison.

America Owes Much to Poles

Play Big Part in Building United States Since Colonial Times.

WASHINGTON.—Although Poland again has been eclipsed in Europe, the spirit of the Poles lives on in the geography, history and economy of the United States, says the National Geographic society.

"Since colonial times Poles have played an important part in the building of America. Poles were among the settlers led by Capt. John Smith at Jamestown, Va., in 1607 and instigated what was doubtless one of America's first strikes when they were not permitted to vote for members of the house of burgesses.

"Peter Stuyvesant, recognizing Poles as colonists, induced them to settle in New Holland (New York). As early as 1662 Dr. Alexander Kurcysz founded in New York one of the first institutions of higher learning in America. John Sadowski set up a trading post in 1735 that was the forerunner of the busy industrial city of Sandusky, Ohio. His two sons were companions of Daniel Boone in many of his exploits. Active in Colonies.

"Poles were generously sprinkled in the 13 colonies at the time of the Revolution, contributing to the ultimate freedom of America. They had been in Delaware as early as 1650 and William Penn numbered them among his loyal settlers. Most famous among the early Polish-Americans was Kosciuszko, who entered the Colonial army in 1776, rose to the rank of colonel of artillery and became General Washington's adjutant. In 1783 congress officially thanked him for his service, conferred upon him American citizenship, a pension with landed estates, and the rank of brigadier general.

"Polish migration on a large scale did not begin until about 1832 after a political uprising in Poland. In that year, in 1848, and in the eighties, economic and political disturbances in the Old world lent impetus to normal immigration. Today there are about 4,000,000 Poles widely distributed in the United States. About 80 per cent of them are naturalized citizens.

"A recent census shows that Chicago has the largest Polish population of any city in the United States, with about half a million.

"Most of the immigrants from Poland were landed peasants, laborers, and small tradesmen in the 'old country.' While Polish farmers are to be found in states from coast to coast, only one out of ten Poles in this country now till the soil. The largest number of Poles are employed in industry, particularly in sugar refineries, cotton mills, furniture factories, mines, steel mills, automobile plants and in the lumber industry of the Northwest.

In Higher Walks of Life.

"But agriculture and industry have not, by any means, absorbed all the Poles. Since the time of Kosciuszko and Pulaski, the latter also famed in American history for his military pursuits, and Haym Salomon's generous contribution of funds which was a factor in the success of the American Revolution, the Poles have risen to prominent places in the professional, industrial and commercial life of the United States.

"Their names glare from marquees of American concert halls, motion picture theaters and opera houses. Paderewski, whose piano has thrilled millions, is a Pole. Pola Negri, Ganna Walska and Gilda Gray are among the Polish celebrities of screen and stage. Leopold Stokowski, Arthur Rubinstein, Arthur Rodzinski and Joseph Hofman are but a few of the Poles who have entertained American music lovers. Besides these, Polish painters, sculptors, financiers, college professors, preachers and priests, teachers and business men have had a part in the makeup of modern America. In state and national government men and women of Polish extraction have and are holding offices of responsibility."

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THE LAND WHERE HATE SHOULD DIE
By Dennis A. McCarthy

This is the land where hate should die—
No feuds of faith, no spleen of race,
No darkly brooding fear should try
Beneath our flag to find a place.
Lo! Every people here are sent
Its sons to answer Freedom's call;
Their lifeblood is the strong cement
That builds and binds the nation's wall.
This is the land where hate should die—

Though dear to me my faith and shrine,
I serve my country well when I
Respect beliefs that are not mine.
He little loves his land who'd cast
Upon his neighbor's word a doubt,
Or cite the wrongs of ages past
From present rights to bar him out.

This is the land where hate should die—
This is the land where strife should cease,
Where foul, suspicious fear should fly
Before our flag of light and peace.
Then let us purge from poisoned thought
That service to the state we give,
And so be worthy as we ought
Of this great land in which we live.

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