CHARLOTTE LABOR JOURNAL and DIXIE FARM NEWS



302 South College Street-(Second Floor) **PHONE 3-3094**

r 11, 1981, at the Post Office at Charlotte, N. Entered as soond-class matter or the Act of March 8, 1879.



CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1940

THE I. T. U. AND THE A. F. OF L.

The Journal has previously published and com-mented upon the edict of the A. F. of L. executive council as regards the suspension of the I. T. U. from its fold, but has said nothing during the "much-talk" and publicity as regards the Typos locally. It is deeply re-gretted by some members that things have come to pass as they have, while to others it is exactly to their liking, and there are some who do not care a great deal either way. To those who have fought in the movement locally for advancement of the cause of organized labor along lines of peace, good will and harmony, it has been a severe blow. When those who really founded the labor movement in Charlotte, nearly half a century ago, think of what is coming to pass in our ranks at the present it brings deep regret and sadness. It places men bound together as brothers at the forks in the road, and while there is no ill will one toward the other, until time has worked out a solution, a parting has taken place, at least for the time being and the Typographical Union is placed in the ranks of other independent international organizations

The Journal, as stated on previous occasions before, is an adherent of the A. F. of L. and as long as it does not conflict in any way with his I. T. U. obligations will continue to espouse its doctrine.

BEHIND THE AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

Actions speak louder than words. For the past three years the American Youth Congress, which has been vocal on virtually every controversial subject, consistently and obstinately has blocked every effort to condemn Communism and its subversive activities. Its sympathies for Moscow are so pronounced that even the deserved rebuke administered to it by President Roosevelt made no dent in its hide-bound fealty to Marxism and Moscow.

The attitude of these youngsters, supposed to represent the moral and intellectual fabric of this nation, the leaders of tomorrow, is an ominous warning of what the future will bring. It is true that in this cock-eyed world our youngsters of today are faced with serious problems, particularly that of employment. But every generation of American youth had to face similar trials and tribulations. They were not petted and pampered. They did not think that the government owed them a living and they had a right to dmand special privileges simply because they were young. We of an older generation fought for everything we have. Perhaps we have made a mess of things, but we cannot see where th youth of today, in spite of its advantages of education and better living, have anything on the past generation for genuine spirit, courage and independence. If they had, they would not whine about serving their country, and demand special considerations for themselves. That certainly is not the American Way. Sneering and scoffing at our government and at ingrained customs and traditions is not going to better conditions. A generation ago youth was seen, but not heard because our elders correctly reasoned that opinion without weight and authority was simply presump-tion. Today however a cock-eye theory that majority rule is democratic, makes a Gallup poll, rather than the concensus of qualified and authoritative reason, a standard of action. If and until the Americans in this Youth Congress evince a little spirit and independence, and until the snarling contemptuous libertarians dominating these sheep show us a medicum of commonsense and intelligence, we are not greatly concerned what these nincompoops think. What most of them need is a sound paddling which their spineless and irresponsible elders have delayed over the course of years. No one can convince us that the American Youth Congress speaks for American Youth for the simple reason that the Congress on the record by no stretching of the imagination can be termed "American."

Central Labor Union To Have Open Meet At Court House, 13th

The regular meeting of the Char-lotte Central Labor Union was held as usual on Wednesday evening, in the K. of P. hall in the Piedmont building. A very large attendance was at hand, with two of the large unions once again having delegates unions once again having delegates on hand after long term negotiations for contracts which had finally been signed. Various encouraging re-ports from the locals re the Skating Areas fund were received during the reports of locals. Two new affiliate locals are in

prospect for the Central body in the prospect for the Central body in the various fields covered by some four locals, all of whom are affiliated with the Central body. The meeting of March 13th of the Central body will be an open meeting held at the Court House at 8 P. M., the main purpose of this meeting to show the picture of the Federal Housing authority, which is of great interest to anyone who is sincere in his or her belief that slums can be eliminated in the United States, or at least conditions remedi Any one who cares to can take this opportunity to see the picture. Financial arrangements were made to send the three duly elected delegates to the A. F. of L. Southern confer-ence of Labor in Atlanta. The regu-lar routine business of the meeting was covered as usual.

The first attempts to build a rocketship were made in China more than 500 years ago.

Subscribe for the Journal

Information As To **Labor Calls** FOR CENTRAL LABOR UNION,

call Wm. S. Greene, Secretary, 229 S. Tryon Street. Phone 3-1459

FOR BUILDING TRADES HALL call 9140; 1131/2 S. College Street.

CHARLOTTE LABOR JOURNAL, call 3-3094; 302 S. College Street.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION meets in Pythian Hall, Piedmont Building, 218 S. Tryon Street every Wednesday night at 7:30. H. A. Stalls, president.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL meets every Friday night at 113½ S. College Street, at 7:30 P. M. H. L. Kiser, Business Agent.

FOR TEAMSTERS AND CHAUF-FEURS LOCAL NO. 71, call 3-5601; office, Builders Bldg., Room 126; H. L. McCrorie, Busi-ness Agent, home phone, 3-6388.

OPTOMETRIST

It Pays to Trade With Doggett Lumber Co. 111 E. Park Ave. Phone \$179 ZORIC **Dry Cleaning** DOMESTIC LAUNDEY **Phone 5178 VARIETY OF** FOODS BOOKBINDERS' UNION LABEL three. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders adopted the Label, shown above, in 1892. The Label, either black or gold, is used both as a stamp on outside of books and as a stamp on outside of books and also as a paper label to be used on the inside of back cover of books bound under Union conditions. This Label is used on blank books which contain no printing what-ever, such as records, cash books, ledgers, desk pads, etc. It is also used in rebinding of magazines and other books of like character. It is a guarantee that the work has been done by members of the Inter-national Brotherhood of Book-binders. ANDREWS MUSIC CO. EVERYTHING MUSICAL" 201 N. Tryon St. national binders. binders. For further information regard-ing Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons write Mr. I. M. Ornburn, Secretary - Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C. Giasses Fitted Eves Examined C. ROBERTS



JOHN B. HAGGERTY

John B. Haggerty has been President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders for fifteen years. He is also Chairman of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Twades Association, having held this office for the past twelve years. He has been a member of the St. Louis Local of the Brotherhood of Boothington Bookbinders for over thirty years, during which time he has served his International in many official capacities, including International Representative, Executive Council Member, and Vice President. In 1925 he was elected President of the International Brotherhood of Bookbir ders, which position he now

Mr. Haggerty has been one of the most active leaders in the printing trades movement for many years and is widely known in Labor circles.

In 1929, Mr. Haggerty was In 1929, Mr. Haggerty was elected to represent the American Federation of Labor at the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at St. John, N. B. In 1937, he was elected by the A. F. of L. as Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress at Norwich, England. His address is: Mr. John B. Haggerty, President, Interna-tional Brotherhood of Bookbinders, 307 A. F. of L. Building, Wash-ington, D. C.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL

In localities where an Allied frinting Trades Council has been formed, none but this Label should appear upon printed matter. The argenizations represented by this praphical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Photo-tional Stereotypers and Electro-typers' Union and the International Rotherhood of Bookbinders. The Allied Printing Trades Label is the members of these various or panizations. Aside from this, the Typographical Union, P I in t in g Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Noto - Engravers' Union, Stereo-typers and Electrotypers' Union, and the Brotherhood of Bookbinders is have separate and distinct abels which appear upon printing the tere is no Allied Printing trades Council in existence.



Usually, when we discuss the ques-| will become a nation of "elders." Antion of who will control America, we other result of this situation will be concentrate upon some economic, so-cial or political system. But after all, a more important consideration is the kind of people who will consideration that immigration, once a factor of great importance, will play a minor role in our future population prob-lem. Indeed, we may again welis the kind of people who will con-trol the job—and they must be living people. This is self-evident. And come immigrants. more men than women in the United

so, let's see who, or what class, has the best chance to dominate.

The average duration of human life in the United States has been ex-tended 15 years since 1912; that is, about 30 per cent. This gain has been accomplished despite the World War, an influenze enidemic and a world women. In the age group between 45 to 54 the excess death rate of men an influenza epidemic and a world depression. The expectation of life depression. The expectation of file is now 62 years, according to a com-prehensive study recently made by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Com-pany, which involved approximately 17,000,000 insured persons, practi-cally all of whom were ware compared cally all of whom were wage earners and their families. However, this ex-tension of life does not mean that everybody is living longer than they did before. It means, mainly, that more people are living to a "ripe old

and eventually women will dominate the country. Already, through in-heritance and otherwise, they are powerful factors in the financial world. Estimates regarding the per cent distribution of the total population according to age in 1980, based upon trends from 1850 to 1930, show a great decrease in the percentage of youth of the nation, and an increase in the percentage of the aged, as follows: Under

65 and 5-19 20-44 45-64 5 over 15.1 37.4 35.1 9.8 9.3 29.5 38.5 17.5 Another fact to be remembered is 1850 the rapidly declining birth rate. 1930 Mathematically, this increases the average age of those who are alive. 1980 In 1900 the birth rate was 30 per 1,000 of the population; in 1915 it was 25; today it is 15 per thousand. Actually, the present generation is not reproducing itself. An inevitable result of this change in our popula-tion is the certainty that America Another fact to be remembered is 1850 2.6 5.4 6.4 19.6 33.7 25.9 14.4 All of which means that those over 40 will some day hold the balance of power in all elections—if they will not actually control them. They will have much to say as to those who will govern the country and want its laws shall be-and most of them will be

There are today about 1,500,000

States; but the average death rate of men is much higher than that of

over women is well over 50 per cent. If this death rate continues the na-tion will become thoroughly feminized

Hanes Knitting Co. which was chosen bargaining agent for employees at an election which followed a strike in the fall. The Signs An A.F. of L. strike, which brought out workers in departments of the mill on October Contract, Winston departments of the mill of against alleged instruction of the "stretch-out."

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Feb.

19.—An agreement was signed here last week between the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company and the local union of United Textile Workers of Amer-ica, an A. F. of L. affiliate. Signing of the contract ended appendix The world's largest carpet is in a London theater. It is 100 feet long and weighs more than 2,000 pounds and to lift it, more than 25 men are required.

of the contract ended approximately three months of negotiation between the company and the United Textile In some respects the banana has the functions of an animal; it breathes Workers of America, an affiliate of oxygen, inhales carbon dioxide and the American Federation of Labor, generates its own heat.



REACTIONARY EMPLOYERS FIGHT DECENT WAGES AND HOURS

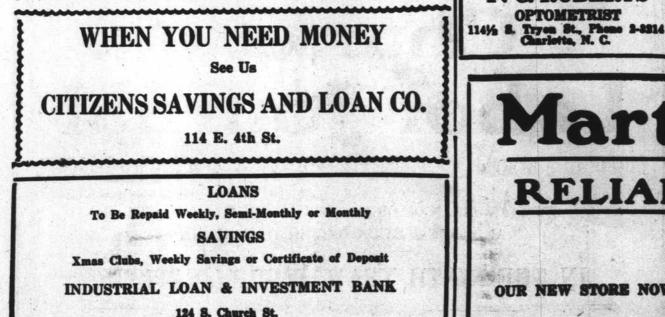
The continuing campaign of certain groups of employers to weaken and even repeal the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is strong evidence of a determination to impose indecently low living standards and indecently long hours on millions of workers now protected by the law.

From the point of view of economic justice reasoning citizens are wholly unable to understand the attitude of these subversive business men.

The provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act are clearly not unreasonable.

In the field of wages employers are prohibited from paying less than 30 cents an hour to working men and women in the in-dustries covered by the law. In the field of hours employers are prohibited from employing workers longer than 42 hours per week. This means \$12.60 in wages for a 42-hour week. Surely this small remuneration does not enable the workers anywhere to purchase an unreasonably high living standard for themselves and their families. And yet, a considerable group of employers are vigorously fighting these wages and hours and seek the statutory right to pay their employes less than 30 cents an hour and work them longer than 42 hours per week. The American Federation of Labor is determined that the

protection given low income workers by the Fair Labor Standards Act shall not be diminished, that all attempts to weaken or destroy the act shall be fought on every front and that chiseling employers who violate the act shall be dealt with vigorously in strict compliance with the penalties prescribed by the statute.



Patronize Journal Advertisers

