

Central Labor Union Notes

Charlotte Central Labor Union held its regular weekly meeting Thursday night despite inclement weather and considerable business was disposed of in the way of acting upon communications and the hearing of reports of delegates from affiliated unions. The tenor of these reports was that Charlotte unions are pushing forward in negotiating contracts which call for increased wages and better working conditions.

J. A. Scoggins reported that a new contract has just been consummated with the Duke Power Company in behalf of the L. B. E. W. local linemen and servicemen; and Claude Nolan reported for his Carpenters' local, stating that new contracts

are being signed with contractors which call for increases. The Typographical union reported that contracts have been negotiated with the commercial shops which are considerably better than the old agreements.

A new board of trustees was nominated and elected for the new year, they being Brothers Pettus, Nolan and Sister Elrod.

A lengthy communication was received from AFL President William Green informing local labor about the many anti-labor proposals and bills now being put to Congress and Mr. Green urged that all North Carolina unions study these measures and lodge vigorous protests with their Congressmen in Washington. His request will be complied with.

GREEN SCORES MEASURES

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fect ones. In developing the wider concept of free enterprise, some unions have made mistakes as have some managements."

Describing the union as "an essential economic, social and political agency in a democratic society," Mr. Green warned:

"Its faults cannot be remedied by limiting its functions and, in addition, that course would result in lower standards of living for two-thirds of the population."

"The supreme test of democratic statesmanship is to find how government may best serve our citizens and help private institutions."

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PRINTERS TO MEET SUNDAY

The regular monthly meeting of Charlotte Typographical Union will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Labor Temple at 317 1-2 N. Tryon.

DORIA TO GO ON AIR

Milwaukee, Wis. — Anthony Doria, one of labor's best known orators, and International Secretary-Treasurer of the UAW-AFL, appeared as labor's principle representative on the Midwest Forum of the Air over radio station WIND, Sunday, January 26, at 8:00 p. m.

The subject was "Would Industry be Benefited by Changes in the Wagner Act?" Other participants in this discussion were representatives of business.

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JOE WORKER

BY NAT SCHACHNER AND JACK ALDERMAN

SAMMY EPSTEIN HAS HITCHED A RIDE ON THE BUMPER OF THE HYDRA CAR. HE DOESN'T KNOW IF SALLY SHIMMS IS INSIDE, OR WHERE THEY'RE GOING... BUT HE'S ON HIS WAY!

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE



Green Asks Mayors To Aid In Settling Labor Disputes

PUNITIVE LEGISLATION INDUCIVE TO STRIFE, HE TELLS MEETING

Washington, D. C.—An appeal to civic leaders throughout the Nation to demonstrate strong, constructive community leadership in supporting the medium of collective bargaining to avert strikes was sounded here by AFL President William Green.

Addressing the Annual Conference of Mayors, representing 200 cities, Mr. Green declared:

"I would like to see more emphasis placed upon the need for settling labor-management disputes locally, instead of in Washington. You, the Mayors of our great industrial cities, have a great opportunity now to promote the cause of industrial peace in this regard.

"Some cities have managed to remain practically free of strikes because of constructive community leadership in preventing collective bargaining from breaking down. These cities have pioneered successfully in enlisting the services of outstanding representatives of management, labor and the public in the community for conciliation, mediation and voluntary arbitration.

"Every strike is settled eventually, one way or another. The interests of all concerned, including the public, are promoted when the dispute is settled before a strike occurs. This can be accomplished successfully only by voluntary methods, not by compulsion. And I am convinced that such voluntary methods function more effectively at the local level, right at the scene of the dispute, than when the issues are transported for determination to some Federal bureau in Washington.

Mr. Green lashed out vigorously at the large number of punitive labor bills introduced in the present Congress. Such antilabor legislation, he told the Mayors, not only will fail to cure labor strife, but will tend only to increase conflict.

"Suppose we take some of the most highly advertised new legislative proposals before Congress and look them over," he said.

"There are bills to abolish the so-called closed shop and all other forms of union security; bills to subject unions to court injunctions; bills to make unions liable to damage suits in the courts; bills to prohibit industry-wide collective bargaining; bills to punish unions for jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts and bills subjecting unions to prosecution for alleged unfair labor practices.

"In vetoing the old Case Bill last June, President Truman said he had considered whether it would have prevented or shortened the strikes which had occurred in the preceding few months. 'Judged solely from this standpoint, the President said, 'I am sure any fair-minded man would have to admit that it would have failed completely.'

"I say to you now that the same verdict must be rendered on the new versions of the Case Bill and on the whole conglomeration of wild and woolly, ill-considered and oppressive anti-labor bills now flooding the Congressional hoppers.

"Each an every one of them will fail completely to reduce or prevent strikes because they ignore the basic causes of strikes, and because they are directed primarily toward weakening, re-

SUPREME COURT

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jections before the District Court. Mr. Hopkins said he had, and went on to claim that even if he was wrong about the flaws in the charges, the fines were too high to be allowed to stand. He said they were the highest in history, that Mr. Lewis was fined twice what Congress provided as a punishment for a strike against the Government, and the UMW was fined 700 times the penalty set by Congress.

Mr. Padway took up the argument and addressed himself to the biggest issue in the case—the UMW contention that the Clayton and the Norris-La Guardia Acts both say no court shall have power to issue a restraining order or injunction in any labor case, except under conditions which were not met in the coal case.

The Government maintains that these acts do not stop the Government from getting labor injunctions, when acting as a sovereign to preserve the general welfare.

Mr. Padway told the court that he was astounded to see that the Government relied strongly upon the Supreme Court decision in the famous Debs case, in which the noted Socialist leader was enjoined 25 years ago. He recalled that this case was a great scandal which touched off years of protest against the abuse of power by Federal judges.

Mr. Padway said Representative James A. Beck—once solicitor general—wanted to save the Government's power to get labor injunctions, but that his amendment was voted down, so that it was plain Congress did not mean the Government to be able to have courts order unions, not to strike.

Mr. Padway said it was true that Representative La Guardia told the House the act would not apply to Government employees, but added that there was no such issue in the coal case.

"Why not?" asked Justice Frankfurter.

Mr. Padway said it was because the Government expressly said the miners were not Government employees.

The Government was only in possession of the mines, he went on—answering questions from Justices Vinson, Black, Douglas, Reed, Burton, Black and Frankfurter—but the mine owners paid the taxes, paid the operating cost and got the profits.

LABOR IS AROUSED

(Continued From Page 1)

pendent railroad brotherhoods and other labor groups for an intensive study of the potential effects of proposed legislation in that State and of national scope.

As these and similar other developments were being reported from various sections of the country Senators of opposing political faiths were presenting widely different views on the solution of labor-management strife. They were in agreement, however, against granting the Government compulsory power in labor disputes.

Senator James E. Murray, Democrat, of Montana, appearing before the opening session of the newly constituted Senate Labor and Welfare Committee, proposed a "go-slow" approach. He sug-

gested creation of a temporary labor relations commission along the lines frequently advocated by President Truman, a plan which, he said, he believed would eschew compulsion and at the same time preserve freedom and democracy.

Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota, author of a bill bearing his name, a measure closely following the pattern laid down in the vetoed Case Bill,

dealt with the proposed creation of a federal mediation board, a 60-day waiting period in certain disputes, the outlawing of jurisdictional strikes and those resulting from secondary boycotts, the banning of the Wagner Act protection to foremen, and the registration of finances and other matters by trade unions. Both witnesses are members of the Senate Labor Committee.

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