



THREE OF THE SECRET FOUR HAVE BEEN SAVED BY JOE WORKER AND DAVE EPSTEIN, BUT GEORGIE BROWN IS IN THE RIVER, GAGGED, BOUND, AND LOADED WITH ROCKS.



American Labor In 1949

A New Year's Day Statement by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin

The year 1949 finds the American wage earner better off than any other wage earner in the world, and assured that his freedom will be protected and his economic advantages improved.

Our standard of living has been mounting steadily for a century. Today an ordinary worker's hourly wage buys four times what his great grandfather's hourly wage bought in 1847.

His weekly wages represent a three-fold gain in purchasing power over 100 years ago, for a workweek that has shrunk by one-third.

The quantity and quality of goods and services available to him beyond the basic requirements of living have contributed substantially to his well-being and enjoyment of life. They are the measure of the high standard of living which he enjoys.

There have been marked improvements also in his health and life expectancy, education, recreation and travel, civil and political rights.

The growth of the labor movement has given him a greater participation in group economic and political decisions, and a more direct voice in his Government.

Two factors have contributed to the constant improvement of the purchasing power of his hourly and weekly wages: increased productivity and greater bargaining power.

Increases in real wages, or purchasing power, have more nearly approximated increases in productivity in recent years when union strength was on the upswing and protection of the right of collective bargaining became a Government policy.

The labor movement is 16 million strong today, and showing signs of continued vigorous growth.

American wage-earners and their unions have contributed to the strength and welfare of the Nation.

Productivity is again on the upswing as technological developments made during the war are adapted to peacetime production.

This will provide for further improvements in our standard of living if the workers are given their just share of the productivity increases.

The future welfare of labor and the Nation depends on a free, democratic union movement that can bargain wisely and well with free management for a just balance between productivity, wages and prices.

Government has its part to do, to improve the health and insurance facilities available to all the people, especially the unfortunate and weak, and to keep the economy strong.

Those programs add up to a policy of programs and evolution attained through a democratic Government and a democratic free people.

We are going forward, the way we always have, under a system of justice and freedom to all our citizens.



MAURICE J. TOBIN Secretary, U. S. Department of Labor

Much Work Remains To Be Done Aiding Handicapped

Speaking for all labor, A. J. Hayes, General Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, has urged continuation of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

As labor chairman for NEPH, Mr. Hayes reported to the President's Committee at its meeting last week in Washington that "neither we nor representatives of other segments of society accomplished all we should have."

"We have made some progress which has been the principal stumbling block in rehabilitating our handicapped citizens."

As an example of the effective participation of local labor groups in NEPH week this year, Mr. Hayes cited the activities of the NEPH labor committee of Marion, Ohio.

Business Paper Admits Failure Of T-H Law

By Arnold Reichman, New York Correspondent for AFL News Service

New York. — Solemn obsequies over the Taft-Hartley law have been intoned by Business Week, a conservative publication whose potency helped sire this moribund antilabor law.

Titling its current editorial, "Why the Taft-Hartley Law Failed," this graveside sermon concedes that the law "went too far." Reversing the old Latin injunction that nothing except should be spoken about the dead, Business Week, with a candor which would have been far more refreshing had it been visible before Election Day, declares that "the Taft-Hartley Act conceivably could wreck the labor movement."

Four provisions are signed out by Business Week as potential destroyers of the free trade union movement:

1. Picketing can be restrained by injunction.
2. Employers can petition for a collective bargaining election.
3. Strikers can be held ineligible to vote—while the strike replacements cast the only ballots.
4. If the outcome of this is a "no-union" vote, the government must certify and enforce it.

"Anytime there is a surplus labor pool from which an employer can hire at least token strike replacements, these four provisions, linked together, presumably can destroy a union. "By going that far, the law defeated itself. It was more than a pendulum swing away from the Wagner Act. As a result, not only will the potentially destructive features of the law go, but also some of its constructive aspects will be lost in the reaction."

Although Business Week, whose pre-Nov. 2 liturgies to the Taft-Hartley law lacked such mundane revelations as those cited above, is specific as to what provisions in the law are antilabor, it curiously omits any citation of what are the T-H law's "constructive aspects."

The editorial attaches the act's failure to labor's conviction that it "was an unjust and oppressive law. (Labor) was able to express its conviction politically."

Business Week argues that "as far as business was concerned, organized labor never made its case against the law," although the four provisions cited by the enormously influential business magazine as examples of the T-H law's going "too far," were precisely the bases of labor's indictment against the law.

One of the most significant aspects of the editorial is its implied warning to ultra-reactionary businessmen that a law in a democratic society will fail unless it has the consent of the people. "Only the police state can enforce a law which is believed to

HOW TO KILL A UNION

1. Don't attend meetings.
2. If you go, go late.
3. If the weather isn't pleasant, stay home.
4. Don't accept any office; it's easier to criticize.
5. Never approve anything your officers or committees do.
6. Don't pay your dues until you have to.
7. Don't bother recruiting new members.
8. Insist on official notices being sent you, but don't pay any attention to them when you get them.
9. Don't waste any courtesy at a meeting. It's up to your officers to take it.
10. When you don't like what's going on say so, but under no circumstances offer any constructive suggestions.
11. Devote most of your time talking; let someone else do the work.
12. If elected a delegate to a higher body or convention, don't bother about attending meetings.
13. Then you can report when you get home that the organization is in the hands of a political gang and that there is no use trying to do anything about it.
14. Look for hidden motives; don't credit brother or sister members with any ideals.
15. Don't co-operate with any officer or committee; make them co-operate with you.
16. Remember that you know more than anyone else about everything. If they don't agree with you, they're wrong.

JOB RIGHTS OF DRAFTED STATE EMPLOYEES NOT COVERED BY SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW

Washington. — The re-employment provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948, like those of previous acts, cover employees of private employers and the federal government, but not employees of states and their political subdivisions, Robert K. Salyers, director of the Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights, declared here.

Both the old and the new re-employment statutes declare it to be the sense of Congress that states and municipalities should accord their employes reemployment rights similar to those given ex-servicemen by the federal statutes. Salyers pointed out, however, that such restoration is dependent upon state laws. Many states adopted legislation or personnel policies insuring reemployment of their employes who returned from the armed services, but in some instances, these statutes have expired and must be reenacted if persons entering under the Selective Service Act of 1948 are to be adequately protected.

Field representatives of the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights have been instructed to ask state re-employment rights committees to bring this matter to the attention of appropriate state officials, since most state legislatures will be in session in 1949, Salyers said.

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 Mrs. Odessa Nance and her husband, J. F. Nance, dated March 5, 1948, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in Book 1349, Page 600, and because of default of payment of the indebtedness thereby secured and failure to carry out and perform the stipulations and agreements therein contained, and pursuant to demand of the owner and holder of the indebtedness secured by the said deed of trust, the undersigned trustee will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the County Courthouse of Mecklenburg County, in the City of Charlotte, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 10th day of January, 1949, all that certain lot or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Berryhill Township, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at an iron, I. W. McGunn's or McGunn's line, and runs with McGunn's line South 55 1/2 deg., East 194 feet to another iron in McGunn's line; thence North 35 deg., East with McGunn's line 134 feet to an iron, a corner of McGunn's and Griffith's line; thence South 66 deg., East 210 feet with Griffith's line to a pine stump, a corner of Griffith's and Weaver's lines; thence with Weaver's line South 4 ft., West 402 feet to a stake in the center of Walker's Ferry road thence with the center of Walker's Ferry road South 81 1/4 deg., West 311.5 feet to a stake; thence with the center of said road North 89 1/4 deg., West 163 feet to a stake, a corner of the J. Clyde Beatty land; thence North 8 1/2 deg., East with the Beatty land 535 feet to an iron (new) the beginning; containing 4.87 acres, as shown on map dated May 26, 1941, of survey made by J. B. Faires; and being a part of the land conveyed to C. P. Glover and wife, Annie Glover, by Minnie Blair and others by deed dated October 8th, 1921, recorded in Book 454, Page 78, of the office of Register of Deeds of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

Being the same property deeded to Mrs. Odessa Nance, wife of J. F. Nance, dated July 15, 1946, and recorded in Book 1205, Page 138 in Office of Register of Deeds, Mecklenburg County, N. C. This Deed of Trust being given subject to two others; one being to Neal Y. Pharr, Trustee for Mrs. Annie Glover for \$500.00, due and payable July 15th, 1947, with interest from July 15th, 1946, and being recorded in Book 1194, Page 279, of the Mecklenburg County, N. C., Register of Deeds office.

Also one for \$2,500.00 to G. D. Aiken, Trustee for Citizens Bank and recorded in Register of Deeds office for Mecklenburg County, N. C., in Book 1194, Page 280.

The exact amount of the balance of the two deeds of trust last mentioned will be announced on date of sale. This sale will be made subject to the two last mentioned deeds of trust.

The successful bidder will be required to deposit 10 per cent of his bid in cash or certified check with the trustee, said deposit will be refunded in case of a resale.

This sale will be held open ten (10) days for upset bid as by law required.

This 10th day of December, 1948.

R. M. SANDERS, Trustee.

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