

BUILD A LABOR TEMPLE - A UNION RADIO STATION

As from this hour you use your power, The World must follow you

University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wis.

THE NORTHWEST ORGANIZER

Stand all as one
Till right is done!
Believe and dare and do!

Official Organ of the Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council
MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE: 257 PLYMOUTH AVENUE NORTH

VOL. 3, NO. 21

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1937

PRICE 5 CENTS

and... ON THE
Other Hand
... By the Cynic

"From sources close to both groups it was learned that the Socialist leaders were still seeking a graceful way of withdrawing Norman Thomas in favor of the American Labor Party candidate, Mayor La Guardia."—Daily Worker.

Here we have the nauseating spectacle of the rightwing socialist exponents in the camp of Norman Thomas, who for some time past have been emulating the ass in the fable by trying to cover themselves with the lion's skin of revolutionary socialism—now they are crawling shamefacedly to the Browder-Stalinist camp to receive its embrace before joining the People's Front and its attempt to build socialism within the Republican party.

"No longer are courts sacred to capitalists, that is, we mean the United States Supreme Court... Courts are only sacred to capitalists when they are completely capitalist controlled... It is a compliment to President Roosevelt and his selection for the high court that Senator Black is condemned and criticized by the economic Royalists."—Minneapolis Labor Review.

Why Bob! Don't you know that Senator Black is a liberal and that the only difference between a liberal and an out-and-out economic royalist is in the form of capitalism they favor? Can the workers favor any form of capitalism? Is there such a thing as "good capitalism?" Will not the Supreme Court stand as the Rock of Gibraltar for private property until capitalism is overthrown? Even though ALL members of the Supreme Court were liberals?

"Three machinists locals here have voted almost unanimously to withdraw from the I. A. M. of the A. F. of L. and join the C. I. O. These huge breaks from the International Association of Machinists are caused by the failure of the I. A. M. to give heed to the membership's desire for industrial unionism."—Daily Worker.

In order to save their own jobs and to be in a position to attack the progressive unions in Minneapolis, the Stalinist leadership of the Machinists unions set out to raid an already industrialized organized A. F. of L. union. It makes no difference to them that this sort of thing is diametrically opposed to the policy of the C. I. O. They even ignore their own slogan of "unity" around which the present period of the Communist Party is formulated. It demonstrates the utter insincerity of Browder in his report to the Central Committee of the Communist Party on Dec. 4, 1936, when he said: "We refuse to use our forces to carry sections of newly organized workers away from the jurisdictional claims of the Machinists Union over into some of the industrial unions when there is a fear that this would intensify rivalries and sharpen the split."

Washington Sponsors 2nd Labor Day Rodeo

Longview, Wash.—For the second year, the Longview-Kelso Central Labor Council celebrated Labor Day in a novel way by sponsoring a Labor Day Rodeo. Liberal purses were put up, drawing entries from most of the well-known performers in the round-up world. The Labor Day Rodeo began on September 4, lasted three days and drew tens of thousands of spectators.

Woodworkers Win NLRB Decision

NCDDC Continues Work in 3 States Despite Holidays

Drivers' Local Chartered in Watertown, S. D.; Eau Claire Begins 100 Per Cent Organization Drive

The work of reviving, reorganizing and strengthening drivers' locals throughout the Northwest continued during the past week, uninterrupted by the Labor Day holidays. Farrell Dobbs of Local 544 was a guest speaker at the large outing sponsored in Grand Forks on Labor Day by the North Dakota Federation of Labor. Miles Dunne left early in the week for Watertown, South Dakota, where the existing drivers' local in that city has been chartered. The unit has a potential membership of 500. A big mass meeting was held in the community room of the court house on Tuesday night, at which M. Dunne spoke. Later in the week he will go to Brainerd, St. Cloud and Willmar to assist in the organization work in these communities.

At a large Labor Day celebration held in Todd Park by the labor movement of Austin, Karl Skoglund and Jack Smith were guest speakers, representing the North Central Drivers. Pat Corcoran spoke in Red Wing last night and on Thursday night will speak in Rochester. Drivers locals in both cities are being reorganized. Grant Dunne was scheduled to go to Winona to advise with the drivers in that city.

General Drivers and Helpers Local 662 of Eau Claire are initiating a drive this week to affect 100 per cent organization in the Eau Claire jurisdiction, which includes the towns of Eau Claire, Rice Lake, Chippewa Falls, Bloomer, Menominee, Mondovi, Osseo, Durand, Augusta, and others. Meetings have been scheduled for the towns mentioned so that organization can be brought to a head at all points.

According to Charles DeLonge, president of the Eau Claire local, "all roads into Eau Claire will be picketed and every truck coming into town or leaving the city will be stopped and the driver asked to show his union button. Non-union men will not be permitted to move their trucks in the city." Other locals of the North Central District Drivers Council are cooperating with the Eau Claire group in its union-building program.

After October 1, the initiation fee in Eau Claire will be raised to \$10. Through the rest of the territory it will be raised to \$5 after that date, from the prevailing entrance fee of \$3.

The drivers unit in Chippewa Falls will hold a dance for union members, their wives and sweethearts, in the near future, and the entertainment committee in Eau Claire is considering a similar affair.

The taxi drivers in Minot are still holding their lines firm, and write they are eating well. Other news from Minot appears in the "Notes from Minot" column.

Mankato Garage Workers' Strike In Its Third Week

Mankato, Minn.—The strike of garage workers, organized in Auto Mechanics and Machinists Local 119 of the International Association of Machinists, is going into its third week, still keeping its head up despite determined opposition from the bosses. Strikers have met with discrimination at the relief office, police interference, etc. Early in the strike, vigilante bands of retail merchants and such people were formed to escort scabs into the struck plant. Merchants engaging in this activity were immediately boycotted by local workers.

Harry Carling, a strikebreaker, has been engaged by the bosses to form an Employers Council, which is gouging the small merchants to raise a war chest for anti-union activity. Unionists from Austin are actively supporting the Mankato struggle.



A. F. of L. Votes Full Support To San Francisco Drivers

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. meeting in pre-convention session in Atlantic City voted full support to the striking truck drivers of San Francisco in their "fight to the finish" strike against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union who are attempting to wrest jurisdiction of the inland warehousemen from the teamsters.

The strike which has virtually tied up all inland traffic in San Francisco, and which will have spread to Oakland by the end of the week, results from the ambitions of Harry Bridges, leader of the C. I. O. affiliated longshoremen's union, to control all labor on the West Coast. Jurisdiction of the dock workers and those employed in warehouses on the water front has always been conceded to the longshoremen's organization. Likewise jurisdiction over the inland warehouse workers has always been the Teamsters'. On the East coast there has never been a dispute over this division.

Daniel J. Tobin, in a telegram to the striking drivers' locals, announcing the support of the Executive Council, said: "This fight is really a question of whether or not Harry Bridges and his organization will take over control of all labor on the West Coast." He further stated that "the teamsters hold the key to the situation as they will not deliver to nor from the docks until the matter is settled. It is a fight to the finish and we are backing the teamsters."

Canadian Textile Workers Settle; 30 N. Y. Laundries Sign; Cost of Living Goes Up

try of achieving peace, with justice, in the industrial world."

Sidney Hillman: "I am pleased with the (laundry) agreement because it... was won without resort to strikes... and as a result of the cooperation of enlightened management."

According to a United Press dispatch, some seven million organized workers rallied on Labor Day. One of the largest parades was held in Detroit, with both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions participating. Over 50,000 workers marched; seven hundred masked men bore signs they were Ford workers masked "to protect our jobs."

Few important strike struggles developed during the week. The strike of 15,000 painters in the New York

area continued, as District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators A. F. of L., intensified its fight for \$1.75 an hour, the 30-hour week, union control of hiring, and the shop steward system. Over 110 workers were arrested by New York city police for picketing the Gotham Hotel.

In Canada an important struggle was won, when an agreement was signed ending the walkout of 10,000 French Canadian textile workers in six Quebec towns. These workers claimed they were the lowest paid on the North American continent.

In an election held by the N. Y. State labor relations board, the two A. F. of L. unions striking the Horn and Hardart automats failed to poll a

National Labor Relations Board Finds Lund Guilty

Lund Must Take Action on Five Points by September 14 or Board Will Issue Cease-and-Desist Order

The dogged and courageous struggle waged for the past half year by Woodenware Workers Local 20481 against C. A. Lund, manufacturer in St. Paul and Hastings, took a new and spectacular turn Sept. 2 when the National Labor Relations Board, in an almost unprecedented action, found Mr. Lund guilty of unfair labor practices in the following respects: discharging Nesseth and Hageman; organizing a company union; interfering with his employees in the exercise of their rights of self-organization and collective bargaining; discriminating against employees as to terms and conditions of employment and thereby discouraging membership in Local 20481.

Goodyear Workers Sign Up 100 Per Cent Into 20316

Warehouse workers employed at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company in the N. W. Terminal building have now signed up 100 per cent in Local 20316, it was announced by Warehouse Union officials this week. A contract has been drawn up and will be presented to the management in the next few days.

Local 20316 has been successful in settling several grievances which have arisen during the past month. At Sears, Roebuck, various workers who have been fired for alleged incompetence, but really for union activity, have been reinstated, including Maxine Wastin. This victory has proved to the Sears workers that the union has the strength to protect them in their jobs. Impressed by the settlement, many non-union employees have either joined the union or are considering such a move.

Grievances have also been settled at Janney, Semple, Hill's. Several cases had arisen where employees charged they were not receiving the union wage scales. All such cases were adjusted satisfactorily.

The Buzza company, where Local 20316 has the majority of employees, has been using various shabby methods of discouraging union membership among their workers. The chief threat used was the oft-repeated one to move the factory to the East if the union persists in its activity.

These cases have come to the attention of the union, and demands are going to be made upon the management to cease its intimidating and unjust labor practices; if these are persisted in, the union will take action.

20316 Plumbing Unit Meets Second Monday

Warehouse and Inside Workers Local 20316 has announced that hereafter, section meetings for all union members engaged in the wholesale plumbing supply industry will be held every second Monday of the month.

Lumberjacks End 16-Week Strike

Marenisco, Mich.—The 16-week strike of lumberjacks is called off on the recommendation of the union executive board, it was announced here by the Michigan Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union.

Seventy-seven small jobbers signed up with the union. None of the large operators signed, but during the struggle working conditions in some of the camps have been improved. Union leaders declare they will continue to build a strong and powerful organization after reforming their ranks.

PRIVATE CHAUFFEURS!

During this month a campaign is being waged to bring new members into the Private Chauffeurs unit of the Teamsters Joint Council. All members must pay their current dues. The next meeting of the unit will be held Tuesday, Sept. 28, instead of Sept. 21, as originally scheduled.

Make Minneapolis a Union Town

544 SIGNS NEW CONTRACT WITH NEWS DRIVERS

(Continued from page 1)
ers and Helpers Union, Local No. 544, A. F. of L., hereinafter referred to as the Union, agree to be bound by the following terms and provisions covering wages and working conditions.

1. The party of the first part agrees to hire only members of the Union or those who agree to become members within thirty (30) days, provided, however that such employee will make immediate application for membership in this Local.

2. The Employer recognizes the right of the Union to designate a Job Steward or Job Committee to handle such Union business as may from time to time be delegated to the Job Steward or Job Committee by the Union Executive Board.

3. The Employer agrees to grant the necessary time off without discrimination to any employee designated by the Union to attend a Labor Convention or to serve in any capacity on other official Union business.

4. The Employer agrees not to enter into any agreement to contract with his employees, individually or collectively, which in any way conflicts with the terms and provisions of this agreement.

5. The Employer agrees that all conditions of employment relating to wages, hours of work, overtime differentials, vacations and general working conditions shall be maintained at not less than the highest minimum standards in effect at the time of the signing of this agreement and the conditions of employment shall be improved wherever specific provisions for improvement are made elsewhere in this agreement.

6. In the event that the Employer violates the provisions of the foregoing paragraph or violates any of the provisions elsewhere in this agreement relating to seniority rights, wages, hours of work, overtime differentials and vacations, any back pay owed to the employee because of such violation shall be paid by the Employer at the rate of two times the standard straight time and overtime rates. All claims to be taken up within thirty (30) days.

7. Any controversy arising over the interpretation of and or adherence to the terms and provisions of this agreement shall be settled by the Employer and a representative of the Employer; except that with the consent of both the Union and the Employer such controversy may be referred to a Board of Arbitration composed of two representatives of the Union, two representatives of the Employer, and a fifth neutral member selected by a majority vote of the first four. The majority decision of this Board shall be final and binding on both the Union and the Employer in any controversy so settled.

8. The Union and the Employer agree that there shall be no strike or lockout without first using all possible means of peaceful settlement of any controversy which might arise.

9. The Employer shall not request or instruct any employee to go through a picket line of a striking Union, however, the Union agrees that in the event the Employer becomes involved in a controversy with any other union the Union will do all in its power to help effect a fair settlement.

10. The term "Individual Truck Owner" shall be construed to mean the owner-driver of a truck, motor cycle, passenger vehicle, two or four wheel trailer, taxicab, horse-drawn

Union Clerks in Home Trade, Chase, McLean

Retail Clerks Union Local 1086 wishes to call the attention of the local labor movement to the fact that it is now possible to be waited on by union clerks when buying shoes at the home Trade and the Chase & McLean shoe stores; when buying auto parts at the Western Auto. There are also plenty of union clerks at the Leader, Rothschilds, and the Standard clothing store.

When making purchases, demand a union clerk—ask to see his membership card. Help us to build the kind of a union the movement can be proud of.

vehicle, or any other vehicle used for transportation purposes.

11. Unless otherwise indicated within the articles of this agreement, the rates of pay, hours of work, overtime differentials and general working conditions for Individual Truck Owners shall conform to the schedule which shall from time to time be announced by the Union.

12. The individual Truck Owner shall have seniority standing only as a driver. The vehicle shall have no seniority standing.

13. The Employer agrees that if any employee is required to wear any kind of uniform, same shall be furnished and maintained by the Employer free of charge and shall bear the union label.

14. The Employer shall not arbitrarily charge employees for any loss or damage. The Employer may prefer charges against any employee for alleged negligence resulting in excessive loss or damage. The Union shall make immediate investigation of the charges and a settlement of the case shall be made as provided under Paragraph 7 of this agreement.

15. Should the Employer require any employee to give bonds, the premium on same shall be paid by the Employer.

16. Seniority rights shall prevail in all matters relating to employment. A list of the employees arranged in the order of their seniority shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the job.

17. Any controversy over the seniority standing of an employee on this list shall be referred to the Union for settlement.

18. The senior employees shall have first preference on the job, provided, however, that the present assignment of employees in the various classifications of work shall not be disturbed in any manner other than that set forth below:

(a) When a job becomes open for any reason in any classification of work covered by this agreement it shall be bulletined by the Employer. All employees in the order of their seniority standing are eligible to accept or reject this job without jeopardizing their present or future seniority standing. Thirty days shall be allowed for the employee to qualify on the new job or return to his former job. Any controversy over the qualifications of an employee to handle a job shall be settled as provided under Paragraph 7 of this agreement.

(b) In reducing the personnel because of lack of work or other legitimate reason the last employee hired shall be the first laid off, and in returning employees to work the last employee laid off shall be the first rehired. The necessary reassignment of employees to the various classifications of work shall be made accordingly.

(c) Where there is an obvious discrimination against a senior employee under the present assignments to the various classifications of work, the Employer shall make the necessary readjustments.

19. Any employee desiring a Leave of Absence from the job shall secure written permission from both the Union and the Employer. Failure to comply with this provision shall result in the complete loss of seniority rights of the employee involved. Inability to work because of sickness or injury shall not result in loss of seniority rights.

20. The Employer may prefer charges against an employee for alleged violation of properly posted working rules which do not conflict with any of the terms and provisions of this agreement. The Union shall make immediate investigation of the charges and a settlement of the case shall be made as provided under Paragraph 7.

BAKERY BLAB

The Height of Something or Other—Four other people and myself went fishing over the two-day holiday. We caught six bullheads, two perch, one walleyed pike and one crappie. The trip cost us \$30, making each fish cost \$5. What do you think of that? (I guess I'll have to get in touch with Tomte at Regans and have him tell me the lake he fishes in.)

E. C. Esfold, business agent of our St. Paul Bakery Drivers Local, made a hit over here last Wednesday.

Mel Pearson, Regans, was presented with a 5 1/2 pound baby girl by his wife.

Don't it seem funny when you come to think about it? There seems to be few divorcees in the baking business. Or have I been missing something?

By statistics, an American's chance of dying by snake bite is only one in 25,000 (according to that, the only snakes we have to watch out for are the two-legged variety.)

It is my sad duty to report the accidental death of a brother of one of our members. The brother of Francis Groenest was stalled in a sand pit west of Minneapolis. He was jacking up his car, left the motor running, and was overcome by carbon monoxide gas. We herewith extend our sincere sympathies.

Local 1859 Confers With Box Industry

The first meeting between the negotiating committee selected by the box industry of Woodenware Workers Local 1859 and the employers will take place Wednesday night, Sept. 8. New working agreements, calling for minimums of 60c hourly, a week's vacation with pay, etc., have been presented to the companies in this industry. The minimum wage scale is now 45c hourly.

Machinist Executives On Way to Minneapolis

The Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists, consisting of President Wharton, six vice-presidents and a secretary, will arrive in Minneapolis on Monday, Sept. 13, to look into the withdrawal of the three Minneapolis machinists' locals from the International.

21. New employees shall be placed on the seniority list after having worked a total of thirty (30) work days.

22. In the event that any company or contract hauler shall contract this work out to another company or contract hauler, the seniority standing, wages, hours and conditions of the men now engaged in this work shall be maintained on this work.

23. The regular work week shall be forty (40) and thirty-six (36) hours with a guarantee of five (5) forty (40) hour men and six (6) if possible, the rest of the men being guaranteed thirty-six (36) hours. Overtime at the rate of time and one-half shall be paid for all time in excess of the above weekly hours. Double time shall be paid for all work done on Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas regular shift assignment requires them to work on Sundays or the above holidays shall receive straight time for these days and another day shall be assigned as their regular day off and they shall receive double time for all time worked on that day.

24. Employees whose regular shift assignment requires them to work on Sundays or the above holidays shall receive straight time for these days and another day shall be assigned as their regular day off and they shall receive double time for all time worked on that day.

25. Employees shall be paid for all time spent in the service of the Employer. There shall be a maximum of three (3) split shift routes and these to be eliminated where it is possible. Employees, when called to work, shall be guaranteed a minimum of two (2) hours pay.

26. Except in cases of emergency or where it is clearly unavoidable, no employee shall work overtime until all employees on the seniority list have worked the full quota of regular hours.

27. The term "driver" shall be construed to mean the operator of a truck, motor cycle, passenger, or horse-drawn vehicle.

28. All employees shall be paid in full each week.

29. The following shall be the minimum rates of pay in the various classifications of work:

Drivers, 85c per hour.

Helpers, 85c per hour.


30. Drivers and helpers on student trips shall be paid the minimum wages as herein provided for regular drivers and helpers when operating the run alone.

31. Drivers called to report for work shall be allowed sufficient time to get to the garage.

32. All speed laws and regulations shall be strictly adhered to.

33. No employee shall be compelled to take out equipment that is not mechanically sound and properly equipped to conform with all City, State and Federal regulations. THIS AGREEMENT shall be in full force and effect from August 15, 1937 to and including June 1, 1938.

Bill Brown Says—



I read once where rich clubmen paper the walls of their rooms with worthless stocks and bonds. Enough John Doe warrants were delivered at 257 on Wednesday to paper the third floor auditorium.

BILL BROWN
President of 544

Vigilantism - 1937

Down of organized society. It was paid for almost entirely by Little Steel.

"To expedite the creation of a national organization," Mr. Easley wrote on July 2, 1937, in his "confidential" circular, "the existing membership of local organizations such as the chamber of commerce, Kiwanis, Rotary and Lion clubs, American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, church, civic, and patriotic chapters" will be called upon to personally visit individuals. It is safe to assume, Mr. Easley continues, "that the local editor will comply with the requests of the local advertisers whom he depends upon for the existence of his paper. Appropriate literature will be supplied."

Mr. Easley then draws up a blueprint for a proposed "sales organization." "The advantage the sales organization created by the National Civic Federation will have over the sales organization conducted by John L. Lewis, is that the National Civic Federation organization will consist of respectable citizens." Mr. Easley's final sentence is a plea for quick money, for the revolution is almost on top of us.

The "Mohawk Valley Formula" in the Little Steel Strike, as indeed in every recent major strike, industry followed the so-called Mohawk Valley Formula. This formula appeared in the form of an article in the Labor Relations Bulletin of the National Association of Manufacturers soon after the Remington Rand strike at Ilion, New York. It indicated in detail the steps to be taken in a campaign of national strikebreaking. It was supposedly written by James B. Rand, Jr., though there is every reason to believe that a well-known economist who heads a national research organization had much to do with this truly Machievellian document. It is no doubt the most significant program of American vigilantism. (For this strike-breaking formula, see the editorial).

In former days so-called citizens committees were merely sub-committees of the local chambers of commerce and other business men's organizations. Under the Mohawk Valley Formula these citizens committees became the local staffs of the vigilante movement. Johnstown, in view of its complete dependence on one big mill, was chosen as the ideal strike-breaking experimental station. The Johnstown Citizens Committee was actually organized between June 18 and 22, with Sidney B. Evans and other executives of Bethlehem Steel in the background. The committee's expensive labors are being subsidized by the steel companies. This is equally true of the citizens committees and law-and-order leagues in Massillon, Canton, Youngstown, etc.

The Johnstown Citizens Committee is made up of local business men and preachers. The chairman is Francis C. Martin, a local banker. The most vociferous member is the Reverend John H. Stanton, a typical Elmer Gantry in his views on labor. His close second is the Reverend George W. Nicely. The official Führer is Lawrence W. Campbell, secretary of the local chamber of commerce. Campbell's local mentor is Douglas Campbell, who represents in turn the John Price Jones Corporation of New York City. The John Price Jones Corporation is one of the largest publicity and money-raising firms in the country. Mr. Jones raised the money for the Salvation Army, for the University of Pennsylvania, for various churches, etc.

Just two days after the hasty organization of the Johnstown Citizens Committee, on June 24, the committee had sufficient funds "from thousands of real Americans" to run a full-page ad in forty leading American newspapers at an estimated cost of \$65,000. The ad protested against the federal and state authorities for refusing to give protection to the "back-to-work" movement, thus causing violence, chaos, and the break-

Yellow Notes

Our sympathies are extended to Joe De Beau in the loss of his 20-year-old son who was shot accidentally last week while cleaning a .22 rifle.

Cab drivers are sometimes called upon to perform the darndest services for the public. Last week, a Yellow driver was enlisted to perform as best man at an impromptu wedding ceremony.

Bill Haywood used to tell a good story about a one-legged fellow in a strike on the Mesabi range. This fellow had been a good union man. When he lost his leg in a mine accident, the union clubbed together and bought him a wooden leg. Soon, a strike came along, and the man decided to scab.

One day a group of strikers came and a great many others who have been browbeaten into joining. There are about 90,000 workers in River Rouge, and because of this highly organized terror and spy system the fear in the plant is something indescribable. During the lunch hour men shout at the top of their voices about the baseball scores lest they be suspected of talking unionism. Every man suspected of union sympathies is immediately fired, usually under the framed-up charge of "starting a fight," in which he often gets terribly beaten up. The Ford Service terror extends beyond the plant. Worker's homes are under constant surveillance. Harry Bennett's power extends beyond Dearborn to Detroit. In certain localities in Michigan judges and other state officials cannot run for office without a petition with a specified number of signatures. It is said that Bennett conveys such petitions on the belt line, and in one afternoon the prospective candidate has all the signatures he needs.

The gangsters are in control of River Rouge today. A leading authority on the Michigan vigilante movement among the newspapermen in Detroit says that even Ford himself is afraid—fantastic as it may sound—of the gangster organization he has reared. Except for the Ford terror, vigilantism in Michigan is less efficiently organized, though probably more widespread, than in Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In Michigan, as well as in Indiana and Illinois, the vigilante movement is still largely local, disconnected, and erratic, in the hands of illiterates and loons.

The greatest anti-vigilante force is organized labor. Labor must be organized intelligently, strategically, and quickly to meet the threat of vigilantism and drive it into the ground.

into headquarters carrying a wooden leg.

"Where in the world did you get that?" asked Bill.

"From Joe So-and-so," replied the strikers. "If he wants to scab he can hop to it—but not on our leg."

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Sparkling GRAIN BELL BEER

THE FRIENDLY BEER

CANADA TEXTILE PLANTS SETTLE; LAUNDRIES SIGN

(Continued from page 1) majority of the workers. The unions asked the board to set aside the election, charging that the company had encouraged anti-union speeches by supervisory employees, had caused some of its employees to be transported to the polls in company vehicles, and had posted special operatives and private detectives near the polling place.

The strike of over-the-road truck drivers in Cincinnati ended in a union contract which calls for wage increases of 20 per cent, and the 48-hour week.

Following a four-hour sit-down strike in its factory by the United Auto Workers Union, the Northrup Aviation corporation in Inglewood, Calif., closed its factory last Friday. The president of the company announced that "it was doubtful whether the Northrup plant would ever build airplanes again."

A militant demonstration of strikers outside the Gloversville Knitting company in Gloversville, N. Y., caused company officials to appeal to the sheriff for protection. The sheriff announced he was recruiting special deputies to cope with the situation.

The strike against eleven cemeteries in Kansas City continued, as the management hired scabs who, under the protection of armed guards, went to work last week in eight of the struck burial grounds.

Five hundred SWOC metal workers walked out in Baltimore in a strike against the Federal Tin company, after three months' negotiations for union recognition and higher wages fell through. A general strike of upholsterers in all frame shops in the city is also under way.

Electrical Pickets Arrested A ten weeks' strike of the United Electrical and Radio Workers local against the Noma Electric corporation in New York City continued as seventeen women and two men, all strikers, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct growing out of a "small riot" at the company plant last Saturday.

The struggle between the teamsters' unions on the Pacific Coast and the C. I. O. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union neared a crisis when Dave Beck, teamsters' leader, said that unless C. I. O. longshoremen cease attempts to organize warehousemen his union would extend its San Francisco waterfront blockade to all West Coast ports where warehousemen do not belong to his organization. As a result of the teamster blockade in Frisco, cargo piled higher and higher on the waterfront docks.

Employers have used the wage-increases resulting from labor's successful strike struggles as an excuse to raise prices and have lifted their price levels as far as they could do without seriously cutting down the demand for their products, charged the report.

Other figures presented by the A. F. of L. showed that in the past two years production per worker has increased 25 per cent or more in three industries, between 12 to 18 per cent in four industries, and between 7 and 10 per cent in two others.

Louis Stark, labor reporter for the New York Times, on Sunday pointed out that "the chief point of warfare between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. may be found in the marine transportation and ship-building industries, the radio and electrical industry, the communications industry, street railway transportation, shoes, iron fabrication, retail clerks, lumber, agricultural and canning and packing house industries, and rivalry for Federal, State and municipal employees."

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Workers' Defense to Meet September 11

The regular monthly meeting of the Twin City chapter of the Workers' Defense League will meet this coming Saturday, Sept. 11, at 12:30 in the St. Paul YWCA. Interested persons are invited to attend. Guest speaker will be William Engelbreton, an officer of Woodenware Workers Local 1859, who will talk on the strike of the woodenware workers against the C. A. Lund plants, and the recent decision of the National Labor Relations Board in this case.

Elections to fill the posts of secretary and treasurer will also take place.

M-W Workers Continue To Join St. Paul Union

Another successful organization meeting of Montgomery-Ward workers was held last Friday at the Local 1120 hall. Scores of new members filled out applications for membership in St. Paul Warehouse Workers Local 2027. The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, in the same hall.

Two Warehouse Men Strike Radiator Firm

On Tuesday morning a strike of 2 workers, members of Warehouse Workers Local 20316, was called at the U. S. Radiator company, 901 Washington Avenue South. The company, though granting most of the demands of the union, has refused to sign a union contract.

Famous Last Lines: "And now, sir, I'll take this agreement back to the union membership. I'm sure they'll agree with us that it is not necessary at this time to get a raise in wages."

and helpers. A. F. of L. walked out Saturday in Brooklyn, and were successful in completely tying up all moving service. Representatives of the 300 affected moving concerns admitted the effectiveness of the walk-out. The union is seeking the 8-hour day, and minimum wages of 75c an hour for helpers and 90c an hour for drivers.

N. Y. Laundries Sign An agreement between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (through its newly chartered United Laundry Workers Local 300) and thirty of the largest laundries in the New York area, employing 10,000 workers, was announced by Sidney Hillman, president of the union. The agreement provides for the closed shop. The number of laundry workers now covered by his union in New York City, Mr. Hillman said, totals 25,000. Hours and wages of these workers will be determined by committees of the union and the employers, who are to meet within 30 days. Hillman stated that 400,000 textile workers to date had signed TWOC pledge cards.

When 700 workers at the Morgan Packing company in Columbus, Ind., left their jobs last Thursday, demanding that wages be raised from 33 to 40 cents an hour, three hundred deputies and strike-breakers marched to the plant the following morning and routed pickets. Among the strike-breakers, it was said, were farmers, who had tomatoes and corn at the plant and in the fields for which the company had contracted. A farm agent, police and sheriff's officers assisted the strike-breaking force. About 300 employers returned to work, resuming their jobs at the old wage scale.

Cost of Living Up Both the American Federation of Labor (in its monthly survey of business) and the federal bureau of labor statistics, called attention during the week to the continued rise in the cost of living. Government statisticians said it was a virtual certainty that for the next six months rents and the price of clothing would steadily rise.

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Imperialism and the Worker By Tex Norris IV. IMPERIALISM AND THE WORKER

An imperialist is a capitalist whose investments are located in a foreign country. His employees are natives of that country. Like all employers, he wants the government to act as strike-breaker for him; he wants those laws which will allow him to exploit labor freely and make big profits. Thus the Americans who own nearly 80% of all the wealth in Cuba, and have close to \$1,500,000,000 invested in that island, are very interested in controlling Cuban politics. They accomplish this by influencing their government

in Washington which, in turn, holds the whip over the Cuban government. Cuba has never been, technically, a colony of the United States, but American imperialism operates there nevertheless.

American labor is better equipped to resist such tyranny. Accordingly, the intelligent worker will put his confidence in his own organizations, not in the New Deal nor in "popular fronts."

Indirect Imperialist Control Needs Native Straw Bosses Batista was willing to play ball with American imperialists if they would allow him a cut in the profits of imperialism. This satisfied the imperialists who knew how hard it would be to stir up sentiment in this country to back outright colonial domination in Cuba. With such backing, Batista ousted San Martin and ruled through the dummy presidents, Mendieta, Gomez, and Bru. Batista runs the army and the country; the Cuban congress consists of actors who put on a show to make it all look nice. Now the unions are completely crushed, and American imperialists make all the profit which the present state of the sugar industry will allow.

This is a sample of the way in which much imperialism operates. Many colonial people are sold out by a few of their own fellow countrymen. Of course, the native upper class of a colonial country, such as Cuba or China, would prefer to make all the profits, instead of merely getting a percentage from the foreign imperialist. However, to gain independence, the native upper class must enlist the native workers and farmers in the struggle against the imperialists. And this upper class fears that the native workers will "go too far"—that they will not only fight the foreign boss, but the native boss as well.

An example of this has been shown by the Chinese, Chiang Kai-shek, who is the political leader of the Chinese upper classes. He began a fight against the Japanese, British, and other foreigners operating in his country. Then he became alarmed, and feared that the Chinese workers were "getting out of control." He turned about face and had thousands of his own soldiers slaughtered. That was ten years ago. Now Chiang may lead a stiffer fight against the Japanese, but if he does it will only be because the Japanese imperialists are so greedy for profits in China that they threaten to leave nothing at all for any of the Chinese. Furthermore, other imperialist powers will support Chiang if he confines his efforts to simply beating off their Japanese competitors.

The "White Man's Burden" Imperialist propaganda has always tried to claim that it was carrying the great mission of civilization to the savage, that it brought radios to the cannibals, Christianity to the heathen, and peace to warring tribes. But nevertheless, the natives have found that if they received any gifts, such gifts were hung on the point of a bayonet.

It is true that here and there the imperialist has brought some benefits to the colonial native. He has cleared some fever swamps; he has introduced a few low-priced, useful products. Yet the evils which have been introduced by imperialism far outweigh its gifts. It must be remembered that many of the people who suffer from imperialism are not savages. Countries like China and India have old, highly-developed civilizations which have many fine points even though they differ from ours. Several hundred years ago, India had its own schools, and there was more education there than there is now with British rule and missionary schools.

The imperialist has often broken up the native civilization, and then given him the junk of our civilization. In 140, England fought a war with China to force the opium trade into that country. The imperialist has carried syphilis and cheap liquor to natives who were never bothered with them before.

The imperialist has brought more war than peace to the native. In India, the English purposely stir up hatred between the Moslems and Hindus so as to divide and conquer. Both England and France brought native troops from their colonies into Europe to help fight the World War. Italy used one native against another in the Ethiopian campaign. A hundred thousand men lost their lives in the Chaco war which represented, in the main, a struggle between British interests in Paraguay against American interests in Bolivia.

When railroads have been built, colonial workers have not been able to ride on them with their pay of ten or twenty cents per day. Although streets have been paved in African cities, the native still walks along them barefooted. Above all, it must be remembered that one aspect of imperialism is that

On WPA Projects

All members of the Federal Workers Section will hereafter pay their dues the first Wednesday after each pay day at the latest. Palmquist and Viens will visit members who fail to do this.

It appears that we must revive the old slogan of "Where in hell is your button?" as many members are not wearing buttons. Stewards will insist on members wearing their buttons.

The new quarterly button will be issued only to members whose dues ARE PAID UP TO DATE, including the first month of the quarter or the current month in the case of new members.

Stewards of the F. W. S. and I. T. O., Local 544, will meet together on Wednesday evening, Sept. 15.

Finks on WPA are in for some stormy weather from now on.

From an ad in the Northwest Organizer we gather that Palmquist and Organ are in the real estate business.

The taking away of the \$9 supplement is causing considerable growing among WPA workers. And did you read about the pup and the bone in the last Organizer?

The unholy three (Leach, Pearson and McLaughren) are checking all chartered buses and taxis for relief client passengers.

How about branding all relief clients on the forehead?

Labor is doing some branding itself to those on the welfare board who, because of the support of the labor movement in the past have risen to power and now use their position to turn on their former supporters in the interests of the bosses.

Wright County has experienced some rough going, as many on WPA have been laid off.

Complaints are trickling in from Camp Watson about the food there. Feeding the men is done on a contract basis and according to those coming back to the city, the food is both of inferior quality and decidedly lacking in quantity.

The big push is on. Reactionary forces in the Welfare Board, backed by the Citizens Alliance crowd, are out to drive relief allowances down both on direct relief and on WPA. This contemptible action has more than one purpose in view, aside from saving money for the big taxpayers. It is intended to act as a means of forcing wholesale scabbery against the labor movement and thereby to force wages down and smash the organized labor movement in Minneapolis.

Frisco News Vendors Sign Up Four Dailies

San Francisco, Calif.—After fourteen weeks of negotiations, the News Vendors of San Francisco, A. F. of L., last week signed a contract with the publishers of all four of the daily papers. The new working agreement calls for the closed shop, hours from 24 to 48 per week, average earnings of \$44 weekly, no charges for service or equipment, etc. All obnoxious provisions, such as paying for unsold papers, assembling Sunday papers at corners without pay, indiscriminate use of coin racks, and unlimited use of street car hopping to sell papers, have been eliminated by the new union agreement.

of getting cheap colonial labor. If the native has had other ways of making a living, the imperialist must force him to become a wage-earner by dynamiting his fishing places, taking away his land, enslaving him for debt, or placing a head tax upon him.

After he has been converted into a wage-worker, the native laborer, like all workers, has to struggle to better his conditions. The American trade-unionist has to fight for the benefits of civilization; the colonial worker has to put up even a stiffer fight. It will be found that the imperialist has not given anything to the native which he has not paid for many times over by his labor.

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News from St. Cloud

O. E. Moran, president of Local 329, has been made full time Business Agent for the union. A union office has been opened on the corner of 9th Ave. and 1st St. N., in St. Cloud.

Ted Finnerman, a member of Local 329, was working on a road job between St. Cloud and Kimball on Highway No. 15 with a number of men from 544. His wife and he had rented a cabin beside the road to make it more convenient for them to keep house while Ted was on the job. While Ted was at work nearby one day, his wife was cooking on the gasoline stove when it exploded. Ted rushed to her rescue and tried to put out the fire. His wife was burned so badly that she had to be taken to the hospital for treatment. Ted's hands were so burned that he was unable to drive. However, the 544 men on the job donated 3 hours each per day for two weeks so that Ted could continue getting his pay check. These same 544 men took up a collection of \$20 for Ted and his wife to help them out, to pay the hospital bill, etc. They have brought flowers to Mrs. Finnerman and helped in every way they can.

Radio Operators Hold Organizational Meet

An organization meeting of radio operators in the Twin Cities was held Tuesday morning at 1 a. m., under the auspices of the Radio Section of Electrical Workers Local 292. Operators of the St. Paul police radio joined the union. The radio agreement which is to be presented shortly to radio stations in the Twin Cities was whipped into shape at Tuesday's meeting. The unit hopes to complete organization of all radio operators in both Minneapolis and St. Paul in the very near future.

NOTES from MINOT

H. C. Fowler of Local 74 went out and sold Labor Day Dance tickets to several of the taxi bosses against whom the union is striking. Evidently things are better. They must feel sorry for us.

Here and There on the Picket Line The bosses sure have a swell union, but their dues are rather high.

We notice finks are plentiful on both sides.

Local 544 might have a better membership, but Local 74 is eating well.

If Minot was as big as Minneapolis, the taxi strike would not last so long.

A strike, be it ever so small, surely makes the finks hold their dues back.

Where are all the volunteer pickets? Just up the street a bit, in one of those scab beer gardens.

Some of the bosses still insist that the union is going to run their business.

Opportunity knocks again. There is a swell chance for a new street car system and a few Yellow Cabs to run here and there.

I wonder how loud the old Brown Dog will howl when the first union cab goes down the street?

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Northwest Organizer

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PATRICK CORCORAN FARRELL DOBBS JACK SMITH
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When I ply my needle, trowel or pick
I'm a decent Sheeney, Wop or Mick,
But when I strike I'm a Bolshevik
I'm Labor.

Mayor Leach's Committee of Fifteen

When Mayor Leach first announced his "Build Minneapolis" program, probably most people thought the idea had much merit. Thousands of persons had visions of more playgrounds, parks and schools for better care of the children; of well-paved streets; of better hospital facilities; of supporting a long overdue housing movement, etc.; of inducing the city to adopt a hundred-and-one pet projects held by this and that group.

The majority of the labor movement was not unduly suspicious of the idea. But enough of the program has now unfolded to put labor definitely on guard. Beneath the pretty picture of fictitious harmony one can already trace the same old stale anti-labor pattern gradually working to the surface.

Let us first study the personnel of the Mayor's committee of fifteen—the committee which the Mayor feels "is representative of all interests in the city. Three industrialists—three preachers—two chamber of commerce men—two representatives of women's clubs—two lawyers, a doctor, a past commander of the American Legion—and ONE representative of organized labor. At its best, the committee already bats 14 to 1 against the labor movement. And this in a city where labor constitutes the majority of the population. It is simply farcical to pretend that the committee of fifteen is representative.

Let us look at the program which has so far crystallized. "We need to cut down on relief," Leach announces. "The objective of this committee should be to stand for private industry." "One of our first steps," he adds, "should be to set up a labor relations committee." "We must attract industry and business to Minneapolis."

Does Harlan Nygaard, one of the committee members and a representative of the St. Anthony Commercial Club, believe that such a program will "remove the suspicion of labor?" as he urged.

He and Leach must know that organized labor can't go along with such a program, one that runs counter to all its interests. Why in the world should labor support a program to cut down on relief? Why stand for private industry? Why not stand for organized labor? Why a labor relations committee? Is this a harbinger of just another employer-employee committee, the sole purpose of which is to bog labor in the swamp of compulsory arbitration? Labor cannot help asking such questions.

And how does one attract industry to a city? The answer is: By appealing to the well-known cupidity of manufacturers. And how is this accomplished? By promising a cheap labor supply, the chief factor which can permit industrialists to cut production costs and make higher profits.

Before Minneapolis could advertise to the nation's industrialists that it could boast of a "cheap and docile labor supply" (in the well-known phrase of many a Chamber of Commerce), it is obvious that the local labor movement would have to be smashed. For how otherwise could labor costs be cut to match wages in the South, for instance, or in other famous open shop centers?

Bluntly, it appears to us as if Mayor Leach has embarked on just such a program. It appears as though his invitations to hundreds of organizations in Minneapolis was a well-thought-out move to gain wide support for a program directed against the union movement. It appears to us as though Mayor Leach's welfare board has already moved to carry out the first part of the program by throwing thousands of single men and women off relief. Here is the nucleus of a "cheap labor supply" that Leach and the Associated Industries would like to boast of. Is this the sort of thing we are to expect from the "Build Minneapolis" movement?

If the Mayor really wants to attract industries to Minneapolis, we submit a very simple program for his approval. Lend full support to the nationwide unionization movement. By leveling up wages throughout the United States, Minneapolis would then be able to compete fairly with other communities. We believe our city has enough natural advantages to assure us our full share of industry. And it will not attract industries more suited to other geographical locations—Mayor's committee, or no Mayor's committee.

If a better Minneapolis means good working conditions, union wages and hours, and the most job security that can be obtained under capitalism, then certainly no worker objects. But only unions can obtain these things. No worker would expect a Mayor's committee to have this as its goal. Now, as in the past, our civic pride is placed in the community's fine labor movement. We shall stick to our task of making Minneapolis a union town.

A New Attack on the Union Movement

The board of public welfare, prodded by the banks and the large real estate owners, last week met in secret session and adopted a five-point program which, if carried through, will smash relief standards down to the level of the black Hoover days of 1930-32. This program, originating from the offices of the Associated Industries and the Minneapolis Real Estate Board, strikes DIRECTLY at relief clients. INDIRECTLY, it will strike at the very foundation of the local labor movement.

Briefly, the program calls for the re-registration of all relief clients, making support of the destitute by close relatives obligatory; the discontinuation of the clothing budget, clothing to be provided on a "need basis"; removal of automobile owners from direct relief rolls; removal of all persons with credit standing from relief rolls; removal of all single men under 45, and single women under 35, from relief rolls.

The first four planks are motivated by a desire to intimidate and bulldoze relief clients into accepting sub-standards of living, and further represent an attempt to justify criminal relief policies which otherwise would receive precious little support from the bulk of the city's population. All this talk about the credit possibilities of relief clients, about the ownership of automobiles by those on relief, about clients riding in taxis to relief stations, is so much rot—what Americans of an earlier generation would term "pure bunkum." The welfare board itself has asserted that less than three per cent of relief clients are chiselers, and even this percentage is grossly exaggerated for partisan purposes. Does the welfare board really expect intelligent people to believe that after seven years of depression there are still relief clients who have sufficient

credit ratings to start in business for themselves, to buy automobiles, etc. If this were true to any degree (which it of course is not), it would be a strong indictment against the welfare board and its investigating staff.

The core of this criminal new welfare board program exists in the fifth proposal: to remove single men and women from the relief rolls. The utterly heartless intent to cut these people off relief, no matter how dire the circumstances, is the most sinister part of the program. How clever the bosses are to propose this! The enemies of organized labor know well that this double-headed program will accomplish two things dear to their hearts—and their purses. It will slash relief costs and ease taxes—and it will endanger the great labor movement that has matured to formidable strength in the past three years.

The bosses dream of having thousands of workers—men and women actually facing the stark reality of starvation—at their gates, ready to labor at any wage, no matter how low. In this way, they expect to break the back of organized labor in Minneapolis.

Many months ago, the General Drivers Union pointed out to the Minneapolis labor movement the wisdom of supporting and working in the closest possible manner with the unemployed, both for the protection of the unemployed and employed. Because the Central Labor Union turned down the proposal, the drivers accepted the responsibility themselves of carrying out this necessary program.

Now the day has arrived when every member of organized labor can see how far-sighted and realistic was this policy toward the unemployed. "Solidarity," "unity of the working class against the bosses"—these aren't holiday slogans for special occasions. These are directives that express in the most concise form the very real FACT that a blow against one section of the working class is a blow against the whole class. Unless the unemployed work in the closest possible manner with organized labor, they cannot adequately protect themselves. If organized labor stands by and sees the unemployed receive blow after blow from the employers and their representatives, VERY SOON THE UNIONS WILL BE FEELING THE RESULT OF THESE BLOWS.

The trade union movement in Minneapolis now faces one of the most critical and serious situations it has confronted in many months. The program to drive relief standards in this city to a still lower level is part of a carefully calculated plan of the old labor-hating crowd to undermine the union movement by assuring themselves of a plentiful supply of cheap labor. Do not think for one moment that these people have reconciled themselves to the existence of a strong union movement.

The labor movement must rally as one man to block the move of the wealthy to put the pistol of starvation against the head of the unemployed. There must be no more Fred Wrights (who drowned himself last week after being refused further relief) sacrificed to the murderous policies of the relief department and those responsible for its vicious actions.

Already action has been begun by the progressive section of the labor movement to draft a program which can stop the bosses cold in their tracks, and prevent them carrying out their union-smashing plans. This program will shortly be submitted to the entire labor movement of the city for action! Organized labor has sacrificed and suffered much to reach its present position. It will fight twice as hard to preserve its gains.

Keeping Step With 544

By Mickey Dunne

We are for the Mayor's Build Minneapolis Committee. That is, if it means building bigger and better labor unions in the city.

GOODBYE, BOYS

The Madden crew are now members of Local 120.

The International Auditor is in our midst.

Local 131 is banning an Eighth Ave. cleaning plant.

A letter just received from Minot says that the taxidrivers there are still on strike. Hang tough, brothers.

Bill Brown saw the All-Star game in Chicago last week.

Dock truck drivers are striking in Frisco.

According to Wm. Green, the door of the A. F. of L. is still open for the return of the C. I. O. Don't leave it open too wide, Bill, or you will find something missing.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING

The North Central Council has set up over 15 drivers locals in the Northwest during the summer months.

Almost all 544 agreements are settled for this year.

Unemployment is mounting in the Truck Owners sections as WPA projects are curtailed.

On to Hibbing!

There is going to be a BIG blow-up on the District Bench. And very soon too.

TWO CAN LIVE CHEAPER

According to the plans of I. S. Joseph and Co. single men and women are going to pay for their single blessedness by being cut off relief.

A small strike last week on the Sever Project.

Some of the transfer Companies have not yet paid the back wages due the men under the provisions of the June agreement.

NICE ROVER

Dog catchers have presented an agreement.

Werner Transportation will soon put several new units on the Chicago run.

The coming conference of the North Central District Drivers Council at Hibbing will muster well over a hundred delegates.

A Drivers Local at Watertown, S. D., will soon be in full bloom.

Nick Wagner is vacationing in Chicago.

A Local of hospital employees went C. I. O. last week.

AND NERO FIDDED
The Harmony howlers are still calling for unity—and doing nothing about it.

National Labor Relations Board Finds Lund Guilty

(Continued from page 1)

iner found that the business of the partnership and the corporation was intermingled and was under the control and domination of Mr. C. A. Lund and therefore the Lund was entitled to be named as a single representative for all the workers in both plants. It appeared that Local 20481 represented a majority of the men in both plants.

With the handing down of this decision, which supports Local 20481's contentions to the hilt and in every respect, the union is one step nearer to victory and to winning for its members the job security and union conditions which every worker desires. Most observers state that, had the Union not put up the stubborn fight that it has, such a decision would never have been handed down by the labor board.

With the findings of the board as

a basis, it is now up to the Union to enforce the recommendations of the examiner. All ski workers employed by Lund must rally even more closely together around Local 20481 and plan for the final drive which can guarantee that the union banner will be firmly planted on the ramparts of the Lund plants in both Hasings and St. Paul.

NSP, 292 to Arbitrate John Williams' Case

The Utility Section of Electrical Workers Local 292 has announced that the case of John Williams, which has dragged along for some weeks, will finally be arbitrated this coming Tuesday, Sept. 14. The hearing will take place in the Northern States Power building on 5th street.

Letters from Worker - Readers

On a Prize Fink

To the Editor:

Last spring there was a strike at the American Gas Machine Co. here in Albert Lea after four old employees were laid off. The Citizens Committee, with the aid and advice of Floyd Nichols and Bennett O. Knudson, succeeded in getting a charter from the A. F. of L. through Ray Wentz, Geo. Lawson, and Meyer Lewis for the Fink Company Union, the Albert Lea Employees Labor Association. It became Federal Union No. 20531. Jack Blades was named representative of the American Federation of Labor in these parts, carrying credentials from T. E. Cunningham, Pres. of the Minn. State Federation of Labor.

Jack Blades came to Albert Lea in 1929 and started publishing a weekly sheet that was used to blast some of the city and county officials. That lasted a few months. Then he ran athletic shows, in halls in the winter, and out in the yards in the summer.

When the Union was formed in 1933, Blades became a member of the Union, and also became a deputy sheriff of Freeborn County. In the Potter Foundry strike Blades acted as a deputy with others who tried to break up the picket line after taking three of the men to jail. He has acted as a deputy in every strike since, and is at this very time subject to call by the sheriff's office. And yet at the same time he carries credentials from the Minn. State Federation of Labor, and "represents" the A. F. of L.

Last spring when the workers of the American Gas Machine Company were gaining in strength enough to negotiate an agreement and get what they should have, Floyd Nichols conceived of organizing a Company Union in such a form that the workers wouldn't recognize it as such, so he concocted the Albert Lea Employees Labor Association. All through the strike this Fink organization issued bulletins attacking the strike, the strike leaders and militant members of the rank and file. They opposed the Union as radical, their leaders as radicals, and spoke of the respectable American Federation of Labor, announcing that they had the backing of the A. F. of L., and securing a charter from them. Sure enough, the charter comes through; a Fink Union whose members had been used as deputies and scabs get a charter, and the chief deputy, former active official and before that a timekeeper in the plant, became the representative!

The workers of the community in and around Albert Lea are warned against the activities of this Deputy Sheriff who, when he is not busy using his influence against their efforts, is representing the A. F. of L.
Fraternally,
JOE VOORHEES

A GOOD PROGRAM

The Northwest Organizer:
The Minneapolis Tribune of September 3 carried a news article headed "Leach Asks Suggestions for Making City Better."

As a worker and member of organized labor, I wish to do what I can for our fair city and all organized and unorganized workers by submitting the following suggestions which I am sure are of vital importance to all toilers who are the very backbone of our city and the nation.
Build a Labor Temple.
Erect a Union Radio Station.
Make Minneapolis a Union Town.
Fraternally,
THURE M. AHLQUIST

A Thought for Labor Day

I happen to read a half dozen labor papers published in various cities, and notice that some unions are going to celebrate Labor Day this year. For the most part, these are young unions, made up of workers new to the labor movement who haven't quite found their way around yet. I would like to point out the difference between Labor Day, the day the bosses give us, and May Day, the day we take for ourselves.

The bosses in America and their politicians hate May Day because that is the day the world working class, ever since 1889, has taken for itself, the day it demonstrates its will to struggle to better its conditions of life and to abolish the capitalist system which chains it to poverty and degradation.

Because the bosses and certain reactionary labor blatherskites hate May Day, and because they want to draw organized labor away from participation in May Day demonstrations, they have fostered the observance of a so-called Labor Day on the first Monday of September each year. Labor Day was adopted first on a local scale back in 1885, and later granted by the various state governments as an antidote to May First celebrations.

Labor Day is supposed to be a day on which homage is paid to the working class. As though a master could pay homage to a slave! As though a master could ever have anything but

NOT by Edgar Guest

A SONG OF MEN

We sing the songs that we make,
Naked, stark and true;
Songs that are red with our blood,
Stained with our tears right through.

We sing of the men who gather
In factory, forge and mill;
And warm their hands at the fire
In the cold, gray morning chill.

Warming their hands for a little time,
Strong hands at the Fire of Life;
Living and working and hoping,
'Midst the din, the stress and the strife.

We sing of the cold and dark,
The fog and the damp and the gloom;
Of the road that the worker journeys on
That ends for him, ever in doom.

And whatever the road we travel,
In our search for life and bread;
We see the sun in the evening
As it dyes the sky blue-red.

And over the hill in the morning
We see the golden glow,
Giving us hope and courage
To strive for the things we know.

Out of the dark to the sunlight,
Forth from the slum to the glen;
We are the Sons of the Future,
Men and the Children of Men.

Forward! We press, ever forward!
Over the ground we pass;
We are the men who matter,
We are the Working Class.

R. M. Fox

a feeling of contempt for a slave. As though a slave, in his innermost heart, could have anything but hatred for his master.

The kind of labor that the bosses nod their head to on Labor Day is the kind of labor that is represented by company unions, or by unions led by reactionary fakers. The kind of labor that the bosses nod their head to on Labor Day is the kind of labor that cringes on its knees before the bosses—the kind of labor that permitted innocent Sacco and Vanzetti to be burned in Massachusetts—the kind of labor that permits innocent Tom Mooney to rot in San Quentin—the kind of labor that is tied to reactionary political parties—the kind of labor that willingly permits itself to be slaughtered in the imperialist wars of its masters.

Out of their contempt for labor, they GIVE us Labor Day. Out of our hatred for them, we TAKE May Day. May Day is a day of a different color. May Day is a day of struggle. May Day is a day of solidarity for workers all over the world. May Day signifies a hatred for the political and economic system which guarantees that millions of workers must live on slave-rations because capitalism is decaying and can no longer furnish jobs for workers. May Day signifies a hatred of all wars fought by capitalist governments. May Day is for militant labor, marching double time to Camp Liberty, as Gene Debs used to say.

The only use for Labor Day is to point out the significance of May Day. Here's to a world of May Days—every day.

Fraternally,
THEODORE JORGENSON

Great American Tea Strike in Third Week

The strike of eleven drivers, organized in Tea and Coffee Drivers Local 275, against the Great American Tea company goes into its third week with everything tied up tighter than a drum. No vehicles have passed through the picket lines since the struggle began Aug. 25.

A few days ago the management asked that 600 pounds of coffee be permitted to pass through the lines, but the request was emphatically refused. The strikers, whose headquarters is 257 Plymouth Avenue, mean to stay out until they win a union contract.

The union wants the Minneapolis labor movement to know that CRES-CENT and JEWEL Tea companies are still unfair to the union.

Pulp, Sulphite Local 259 to Meet Sept. 13

An important meeting of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers, Local 259 of Minneapolis, will be held Sept. 13. New members are being recruited at a rapid pace in both Minneapolis and St. Paul. Elmer Meinze is acting as business agent for both Local 259 and the St. Paul unit, Local 264.

John Strachey, in the New Masses: "Naturally, I do not know how the position is in the United States, but it would surprise me if there were not individual and even groups of perfectly sincere Leftists (Trotskyites)." It'd surprise me too, John. But your brand of blatheritis does not surprise me at all, at all.

UNION MEETING SCHEDULE

Local 289

Petroleum Drivers

The Petroleum Drivers will meet the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Retail Drivers—First Thursday.
Wholesale Drivers—Second Thursday.
Yeast Drivers—Third Tuesday.
Cake and Pie—Third Thursday.
General Membership—Fourth Thursday.

Federal Workers

Regular Membership Meetings—Second Friday in each month.
Stewards' Meeting—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Private Chauffeurs

The Private Chauffeurs will meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Local 292

Inside Section—First Tuesday
Utility Section—First Thursday
Full Membership—Third Thursday
General Executive Board—Monday preceding first and third Thursdays
Advisory Board—Every Tuesday

Local 264

Regular meeting September 13—Very important.

Local 544

Sunday, Sept. 12—Wholesale Groceries, 10 a. m.
Monday, Sept. 13—General Membership

Local 1859

General Membership—Sept. 1
Casket Industry—Sept. 14
Clark Company—Sept. 15
Puffer-Hubard—Sept. 17
St. Paul Section—Sept. 21
Executive Board—Every Friday

Local 20316

Stewards—First and third Tuesday.
Regular Membership Meeting—fourth Tuesday
Executive Board—Regularly every Monday.

Ice, Coal Drivers Meeting Schedule

Local 221, Ice and Coal Drivers Union, will hereafter hold all of its regular meetings at the new headquarters of the Teamsters Joint Council, 257 Plymouth Ave. N. Regular Union meetings will be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays. Executive Board meetings are subject to call. The Union office is now located at the above address.

Wednesday, Sept. 15—Petroleum Drivers
Thursday, Sept. 16—Tent and Awning; Print Drivers
Friday, Sept. 17—Job Stewards
Thursday, Sept. 23—Transfer; Wholesale Drug
Tuesday, Sept. 28—Taxi Drivers; Night Drivers, 1 p. m.; Day Drivers, 7 p. m.
Seniority Committee meets each Friday at 8 p. m. in Hall No. 1. Grievance Committee meets each Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. Hall No. 2.
Executive Board meets each Wednesday at 9 a. m. in staff room.