



Fight on Chiselers Opens

Coal Workers Shape Plans Union Will Protect Seniority Rights

With the coal season coming on rapidly, it becomes necessary for the union coal workers to take definite steps to guarantee that the employers honor their agreement with the union. Workers who have been off the job during the slack season are now returning to work, and a careful check must be made to see that the seniority rule is followed.

To do this effectively, it is necessary for the coal workers group to hold regular meetings. At the first meeting, held Monday night, a decision was made to hold regular meetings of this group on the first and third Monday in each month. The next meeting will be held Monday, October 1st, at 225 South 3rd St. The last meeting was well attended, but all members must campaign vigorously to make the next meeting an even better one.

Since Myles Dunne has been loaned to the Fargo drivers local by 574, the coal workers voted to replace him with Grant Dunne on their committee. Everyone is confident that Grant will serve the men in his customary efficient manner. The balance of the committee was kept intact. The full committee includes Bill Brown, Carl Skoglund, Grant Dunne, Cliff Hall and Farrell Dobbs.

Discriminations have been reported in six firms, and the committee has requested an immediate meeting with the employer's committee to settle these cases.

Everyone out to the next meeting. Let's keep our shoulders at the wheel, fellows, and guarantee the maintenance of union conditions in the coal yards.

Party Saturday, Sept. 20

The Minneapolis Workers Club (now in the process of formation) will give its first party on Saturday, September 22, at 8:30 p. m. at the Pythian hall, 43 S. 4th St., Minneapolis.

Guests will find good food and drinks. The winter program for this club will be outlined. There will be no admission charge. All money taken in during the evening will go to the labor press.

The Minneapolis Workers Club is to be social and educational in nature. Many open forums, many other parties, will be given during months to come. It will be a club for workers, with true workers' democracy and fraternity prevailing. It will be a club to represent our aims and interests.

You are asked to attend this party. Come and bring your spouse, friend, or sweetheart.

Here's the dope—REMEMBER—Saturday, September 22, Pythian Hall, second floor, beginning at 8:30, and ending—when the old cat dies.

We want you to come to this first party and to sign an application for membership in the Minneapolis Workers Club.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

- Henry Schultz
- Happy Holstein
- Ray Rainbolt
- Farrell Dobbs
- Jack Severson
- Sam Lessin
- Harry DeBoer
- Fanny Barach
- Kelly Postal

Fink Concerns Get No Union Patronage

Of the several anti-union concerns in the city, none can surpass the C. Thomas Stores as haters of 574 and unions in general. These stores, located in working class districts, and depending almost entirely upon the trade of workers, consistently refuse to allow their truck drivers to belong to 574. The managers and bosses, while catering to the patronage of the men and women who work for wages, have done everything possible to obstruct the organization of these same workers.

During the May and July strikes they were among the first to make attempts to run scab trucks. Throughout the strikes they gave continual trouble to our pickets.

These stores evidently believe that they can go on with these insults and attacks upon the unions and still continue to squeeze profits from the meagre wages of our members and friends. Union men and women will do well to adopt the slogan—

We Do Not Patronize Finks.

Employers Try New Company Union Gag

Chamber of Commerce Fosters Scheme

What the employers really think of the Labor Boards and the decisions which are handed down by them (when such decisions favor the workers) is well illustrated by a statement issued by the National Association of Manufacturers last week. The statement follows:

"We recommend that employers continue to abide by the long-standing and authoritative interpretations upholding the right of minority groups to deal with their employers previously made by the president, Administrator Johnson and General Counsel Richberg until competent judicial authority has declared otherwise," the manufacturers' board said in its statement. "In view of the policies and decisions of the national labor relations board and regional labor boards throughout the country, we urge upon manufacturers the utmost caution in seeking or submitting to the jurisdiction of such boards."

That this attempt to again find ground for the company "union" in every place where workers organize is a serious threat to the real trade union movement is easily seen by serious workers who have had to deal with the problems of organization.

It must not go unchallenged for a single day. This aggressive action by the leading national organization of the employers means that an effort will be made everywhere to set up company "unions" alongside, and opposed to, the real unions of the workers.

The Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association votes in unison for this new drive on the trade unions and quickly follows the lead of the National Association of Manufacturers. Putting forward Dr. C. A. Prosser (anti-union spokesman of long standing) as the organizer, the Civic and Commerce association goes into action.

The doctor has formulated a program to "provide employers and employes with information and service to carry out better

(Continued on page 3)

574 Approves Transfer of Station Men to New Union

Asks Committee For Negotiations

Petroleum Drivers to Meet Friday, Sept. 21, 8 P. M.

Acting on the recommendation of the leading committee of the union, the station operators voted Friday night to transfer to the new Gasoline Station Employees Union, Local 19802.

Before the vote was taken, Skoglund, Dobbs, and Chairman Jossert took the floor to review the events leading up to the formation of the new union and to explain why the transfer was recommended.

The workers were reminded of the fact that there had been no organizational work done among the petroleum workers until Local 574 took to the field. The story of the development of the station operators, drivers, and warehouse employees as an organized unit was related up to the point where the split among the operators caused the breaking down of negotiations with the employers. It is only necessary to consider the dastardly way in which this split was promoted to realize fully the injury which Organizer Smith and his tool Lund dealt the petroleum workers. The station operators must weigh carefully the qualifications of the leaders they select. A man who will go to any ends to create a job for himself is not a leader to be trusted.

Local 574 has not been weakened by this change. Rather the entire labor movement of Minneapolis has been strengthened. Not because of the nature of the new setup, but because hundreds of workers have learned a valuable lesson about the vultures who prey upon them for a living. Next time this is tried, the results will be different.

The strength of the workers has not been diminished. It is only necessary to change the organizational machinery somewhat. Local 574 has taken the initiative in proposing the necessary changes. A communication has been sent to the new station operators' local proposing that a joint committee from the two locals be set up for negotiating with the employers. Workers are workers and united action can always be obtained when the parties involved are sincere in their attitude toward the workers.

Meantime, the organizational work of the drivers goes forward with added impetus. A new committee has been elected and they will be prepared to bring in important recommendations at the next meeting of the drivers on Friday, September 21, at 225 S. 3rd St. Be there not later than 8 p. m., drivers.

The electrical workers are negotiating for an area code agreement to bring uniform wages, hours and working conditions to the industry. Watch the Organizer for news of the developments, electricians.

574 has served requests for arbitration on the Labor Board and on all individual firms. The bosses have begun to grumble, but we advise them to respond to our request.

Labor Board Fails to Act

574 to Settle Discriminations in Own Way

In accordance with the terms of settlement of the July strike, Local 574 has carried out certain proposals made by P. A. Donaghue, Federal mediator, who made the final draft of the stipulation entered by the Minneapolis-St. Paul Regional Labor Board.

The employers, through their committee, gave Mr. Donaghue solemn assurance that all cases of discrimination would be taken care of and settled promptly through the Regional Labor Board.

Although past experience with this Board and the employers gave very poor recommendation, the union committee, at the request of Mr. Donaghue, agreed to turn over to the Labor Board all cases of discrimination. Mr. Donaghue gave the committee his official and formal promise that the Regional Board, backed by the National Board, would move promptly in all cases. Local 574 has carried out, in good faith, its part of this agreement.

The Regional Labor Board, the National Labor Board, and the Employers Committee have failed to carry out any part of this same agreement. No case of discrimination turned over to the boards and committees has been settled.

We list below five of the outstanding cases of discrimination.

At the Ready Mixed Concrete Co., 37 20th Ave. S., the manager, Mr. Campbell, discharged three union drivers after a controversy in which the management refused to put into operation a joint seniority list.

At the Booth Fisheries Co., 3rd Ave. N. and 3rd St., a driver and helper have not been returned to their jobs. Mr. Musgrave, the manager, admits that the men have seniority rights, but he keeps them off the job because of union activities.

Otis F. Hilbert, market produce firm on 2nd Ave. N., continues to discriminate against a union driver, while admitting that he holds rights on the job.

Ed Phillips & Sons Co., 1st Ave. N. and 4th St., has consistently refused to return a 574 man to his place of employment, using a flimsy subterfuge to justify their action.

The Twin City Bottle Co., 17th Ave. N. and 2nd St., is another offender. A man with five years rights has been replaced with one of the boss's friends.

The union committee has decided to move into this field with its own forces.

The Labor Boards have proven once again that they cannot function in the workers' interest. Local 574 will now handle cases of discrimination in the only way left open, that is by organized pressure.

Today, at the Sunnyside Grocery, a banner is being carried. This employer, who has signed the settlement agreement calling for a 50c per hour minimum to drivers, continues to pay \$16 for a 54-hour week.

574 will settle accounts with all employers who do not choose to live up to the full settlement terms.

"Government is not reason, it is not eloquence—it is force!"—George Washington.

FREDDY'S
Several prominent labor leaders have been seen eating at Freddy's.
We recall quite vividly that this man Westergreen ran over a picket during the drivers' strike while trying to bootleg linen from the American Linen Co. We also recall that he was bannered quite militantly by 574.

Laundry Workers Appeal for Pickets
Boss Threatens Injunction as Banners Cut Sales

The battle still rages between the laundry bosses and the union. The chiseling cut-rate and cut-wage artists continue desperately their attempts to evade the inconvenience of union conditions. But, nothing daunted, the union carries the fight to the boss.

The State Cleaners, located at 6th and Hennepin and Lake and Lyndale, are being bannered. Such serious inroads are being made into their business that the bosses have threatened to obtain an injunction against the union. The union replies to the threat by an appeal for pickets to put on a mass demonstration before these rat shops.

The Progressive Cleaners at 228 East Hennepin, the Master Cleaners at 12th and Nicollet, and the Lincoln Cleaners at 2404 East 38th St. are also warring upon the union. They started the fight but the union is going to finish it.

Let's get behind the laundry workers, brother unionists, and help them to clean up the miserable conditions in this industry. The industry which won't give you a job but will let your wife work at a starvation wage.

It's Human Error
"Workers should be loving. Their hearts should be filled with kindness toward their employer. And if he attacks them, they should turn the other cheek, and hold the right thoughts in their hearts about him, knowing that he is just a manifestation of human error."—The Rev. Appersop.

"Fifteen persons were injured, three others shot and a score overcome by tear gas Monday as violence flared in the textile strike front."—Associated Press report.

Now don't get riled up, brothers. Just turn the other cheek. The employer will then see that he is wrong, and take you to his bosom.

But that "manifestation of human error" business gets us. Maybe the sky pilot has got something on the ball, after all.

Right or wrong, the bosses are wrong!

"Morality and religion are but words to him who fishes in gutters for the means of sustaining life, and crouches behind barrels in the street for shelter from the cutting blasts of a winter night."—Horace Greeley.

"The law in its majestic equality forbids the rich as well as the poor to sleep under bridges, to beg in the streets and to steal bread."—Anatole France.

Make Minneapolis a Union Town

The National Picket Line

The great textile strike, now in its third week, continues to hold the enthusiastic attention of all Minneapolis workers. Again and again the employers and the government have threatened to open up the mills and break the strike; but so far the militant and awe-inspiring "flying squadrons" of the textile workers have had things their own way. Gorman, strike leader, now states that if the employers don't come across with a settlement this week that 100,000 more workers will be pulled out next Monday. These include dyers, rayon, underwear, knit goods, carpet and rug workers. According to Gorman, the only mills running are working with skeleton forces.

In every case where mills have been re-opened, it is always at the point of a National Guardsman's bayonet, or under the protecting shadow of the guns of police and deputized thugs.

From impartial and even boss-biased sources, it is evident that the strike is stronger than ever this week. Daily gains are being made, both in the south and the north.

A Bird's Eye View

In Burlington, N. C., troops used bayonets and tear gas on peaceful pickets. Two of the wounded pickets were young women. . . Practically every large mill in Patterson, N. J., famous in labor history, is now closed down. . . On Sunday sheriffs and special deputies fired on striking coal miners near Birmingham, Alabama, killing two negro workers and wounding many. . . Twelve workers have been killed so far by the strike-breaking efforts of employers and the government. . . In Woonsocket, R. I., scene last week of a running battle between strikers and soldiers, the curfew now rings at 6 o'clock. No stores, theaters or dance halls are permitted to run after that hour. . . Scores of companies of the National Guard are mobilized in half a dozen states, as the battle grows tenser and tenser all along the strike front. . . According to a letter from a textile worker, C. A. Cannon, president of a chain of North Carolina mills, has bought five cars for the soldiers to use there. He buys them gas, oil and cigarettes. . . Dozens of mills have now appealed to strike leaders to settle the strike on the textile union's terms, indicating a serious crack-up in the bosses' ranks.

Praying Strikers

When R. R. Lawrence, president of the North Carolina State A. F. of L., addressed a meeting of 1,000 delegates of textile locals at Charlotte, N. C., last week, he said: "We fight for the Lord and our families. . . The first strike on record was the strike in which Moses led the children of Israel out of slavery from Egypt. . . but it won't take us forty years to win our strike." A thunderous chorus of "amens" greeted his remarks.

The delegates went wild when Lisk, organizer out of Concord, belted: "I fervently believe God is with us in this struggle for ourselves and our families." Again, there arose a wild chanting chorus of "amens."

What Do These Prayers Mean?

Does this scene, religiously ecstatic, signify that the strike, as far as the South is concerned, is essentially a religious movement? Events have proved otherwise.

Ever since the Civil War, the bosses have been inculcating religion into the "mill hands," as they early "recognized the value of religion as an aid to discipline." The mill workers, forced to live in the filthy narrow mill towns, are completely secluded from the rest of the world and are continually at the beck and call of the mill owner.

The mill town is private property. The land belongs to the mill owner. So does the church. And the school house, the saloon, the brothel, the Y.M.C.A., the school teacher, the preacher, the policemen, the sheriff. For fifty years, the bosses have been teaching the mill hands loyalty, obedience, and the joys of life after death.

Southern Chambers of Commerce appealed to Northern manufacturers to move southward, where "native born, Anglo Saxon labor is cheap, loyal and plentiful."

"Labor in Spartanburg" is free, unchangeable and contented.

Strikes are unknown. . . it is faithful and efficient," writes the local Chamber of Commerce.

That was written in 1927. But the very next year the bosses had to fight at Gastonia.

"Cheap" But Not "Contented"

And today the southern textile worker, still living in mill towns where no meeting halls can be hired, where union organizers are not allowed to enter, have shown their backwardness is a thing of the past. The south this September proudly takes its place in the forefront of the class struggle with San Francisco, Toledo and Minneapolis.

"Labor is still cheap in the south," wrote a strike correspondent, "but it is no longer contented. One has but to think of the fifty militant strike squads, who working in opposition to the union leaders, have worked along a 110-mile front in the two Carolinas, closing over 350 mills, to know this. Or recall that flying squadron of 650 pickets who gained complete control of Gastonia and the whole county and then pushed onto Greenville."

The Changing South.

The class struggle has swept through the "cotton south" and has mobilized the southern workers along with his prejudices and bigotry of a by-gone age. What if some southern strikers do chant "amen" when their picket leader addresses them? This is but a remnant of the past imposing itself upon their newly awakened class-consciousness, their courage and heroism. They are displaying again that the American worker, once aroused, sweeps aside all "law" and "constitutional formalities" when questions of life are at stake.

The south, "amens" and all, is the backbone of this historic textile strike.

In Killer Koehler's Town

The National Labor Relations Board, seeing that the nine-week strike of workers in Koehler, Wisconsin, is still holding strong, has ordered an election by secret ballot to be held within the next few days. The board has also charged the Koehler Co. with violating Section 7A by trying to foist a company union on the workers. The election will unquestionably result in a victory for the striking Union, No. 18,545.

Newspaper Workers See Light

In Madison, Wisconsin, the editorial employees of the Wisconsin State Journal and the Capital Times are organized 100%. So the publishers were forced to settle with the Newspaper Guild last week under a closed shop contract, calling for a 48-hour week, a \$15 minimum for inexperienced workers and a \$35 minimum for workers with two years' experience.

Workers' Rights in Akron

Last week in Akron, Ohio, 200 workers mobilized and successfully resisted the eviction of a family of seven. But at midnight the landlord broke into the home, armed with a shotgun and surrounded with thugs, and set off tear gas bombs, driving the family outside. One child was so badly gassed that it is still in the hospital. The unemployed are organizing to demand that the relief administration immediately provide for the family.

The firing of a truck driver started a strike of 125 workers in a canning factory in Rochester, N. Y., last week. One day's militant picketing won a 50% increase in wages, a shorter day, all hiring to be in the control of

the workers, and reinstatement of the truck driver.

Last week in Holyoke, Mass., the newsboys went on strike for a quarter of a cent increase per paper sold. For three days the youths defied the cops and seven state troopers, staging demonstrations and parades all over the town. The strike was won after several local unions pledged to boycott the newspaper, the Holyoke Daily Transcript.

When the Rev. E. W. Stricker of Phoenix, Arizona, stated that he has affidavits from 20 workers that they were attacked by the police in an unemployed demonstration last week in which one worker was killed and many critically wounded, a burly flatfoot grabbed the Reverend by the throat, threw him on the floor and started to kick him, yelling, "You can't make a liar of me." Stricker was led off to jail. County Attorney Jennings has told the Governor of Arizona, Moeur, to go to hell, saying he won't prosecute the 29 workers arrested during the demonstration.

With Our Foreign Brothers

Word reached the Organizer today that the eight-weeks newspaper strike in Dublin, Ireland, is still going strong. No newspapers appear on the streets nowadays.

The Japanese government, with the aid of police, has forced the Tokio transport workers, on strike since August 4, to call off the battle and submit grievances to arbitration.

According to a New York Times dispatch, the nation-wide strike of Costa Rican banana workers has risen to tremendous heights. The government is losing ground against the striking workers and there is a chance that the workers may take over power themselves.

Last Friday in Cuba, there was a 15-minute general strike of all street car, railway, electric, gas, water plant and other workers in support of workers that have been discharged by the Cuban Telephone Company. The Mendieta

government is rocking on the throne, and there is every indication that Wall Street and Roosevelt will have to step in again and pull a new puppet out of their sleeves.

In Spain, according to the New York Times, the workers of Madrid are considering another general strike in protest against the conservative character of the present government. The Interior Ministry has issued a decree prohibiting all political meetings, demonstrations and public assemblies for the next eight days. Municipal councils in 135 Basque towns have resigned in protest against the central government's refusal to authorize municipal elections next month.

And another week of the never-ending Class War passes into history.

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SEE THEM IN OUR WINDOWS

Armory vs. Hospital

The city council, at the instigation of the bosses, is driving ahead with all possible speed for the building of a new armory building on the Judd block across the street from the General Hospital. Why are the bosses so anxious that an armory be immediately erected on this property? For two reasons: (1) They are not satisfied with the present facilities for training national guardsmen. They want a fortress in the center of town, an armory for training increased numbers of young men in the arts of murder and bloodshed. They want this trained army for use against the workers of Minneapolis during strikes. (2) They do not want the public funds spent for a new hospital, though they cannot but realize how grotesquely inadequate are the present facilities at the General Hospital.

Now General Drivers Union No. 574 is not opposed to a new building on the Judd Block. Far from it. We know what such a building will mean to the Building Trades, great numbers of whom have been unemployed for several years. BUT UNION NO. 574 WOULD LIKE TO SEE A NEW CITY HOSPITAL BUILT ON THAT PROPERTY, NOT AN ARMORY!

Anyone even slightly familiar with conditions at the General Hospital knows how woefully inadequate that institution is to care for the increasing burden of men, women and children—most of them workers—who are ailing and in dire need of medical and surgical attention. If the reader is not familiar with the state of affairs at the Minneapolis General Hospital, let him go any morning or afternoon to the Out-patient department. Let him see the sick, the lame, the ailing, sitting around on benches waiting their turns to get the medical attention they need—waiting for hours, days in some cases. Let him note the many mothers with babes in arms, the shattered men with bowed heads, the thin and pale-faced children, the workers in caps and ragged sweaters—the armless, the legless, Negroes, Whites, Indians, workers of all nationalities. Let him see them packed in the reception room, bench after bench full of patients, others standing up pressed against the wall or waiting on the steps outside. Let him talk to the nurses, the clerical workers, the doctors, the department heads, the orderlies. Let him hear their heart-rending stories of conditions in the General Hospital—ghastly tales that outrival Poe in horror.

Read what the department heads, themselves, say in their annual reports: "A total of 21,344 cases were examined and treated in the Roentgenology Department during the past year, representing an increase of 2,438 cases. . . This now represents an increase of 87.5% over 1928. . . It has, of course, been necessary to curtail some of the activities. . . Changes in the space now occupied by the department are extremely desirable. . . The department has been operating under a great deal of pressure. . . The strain on the staff has been an excessive one. . ."

And another report: "At the present time working space in the laboratory is more crowded than it has ever been. Increased locker space and more commodious rest rooms are greatly needed. . . Inadequate. . . handicapped. . . seriously impaired. . . deficient equipment."

And another from the Chief of Medical Service: "The average length of stay in the hospital of the average patient has been cut down 30%. . . not enough technicians. . . internes are over-worked."

These are quotations from the 1932 Hospital report. Two more bitter years of the depression have not eased the sick load, but rather increased the burden that the City Hospital must carry. Poor and insufficient food, privation and unhealthy housing, do not make for a healthy city.

The wealthy do not go to the General Hospital. For them are the clean, sanitary and elegant private hospitals. It is the poor, the workers, the unemployed, who look to the City Hospital for bodily attention. It is exactly these workers about whom the wealthy do not care a tinker's damn, who suffer from the gross inadequateness of the present City Hospital facilities.

Such a selfish and short-sighted policy endangers the health of the entire city. Epidemics have a way of indiscriminately striking at the whole population, rich, poor, the banker as well as the thief.

The people of Minneapolis can no longer tolerate the appalling conditions at the General Hospital. A new building is imperatively needed, the staff should be doubled.

Not an armory for the training of our young men in the arts of destruction and bloodshed, but a hospital to build up the badly impaired health of the citizenry. This is what is needed.

Employers Try New Company Union Gag

(Continued from page 1)
employment relations." This program contains some twelve articles, but the real meaning of the plan is summed up in a few short provisions.

Article 9 provides, among other things, for the "more careful selection of employees" (!!) Article 10 gives to a worker about to be fired the right to appeal to the boss (!!) And article 11 charges the employer with the heavy responsibility of looking upon the worker as a silent partner in his business.

The National Association of Manufacturers may well take this plan as a model for other cities. What could be better for the boss? The worker safely installed in the company "union" is supposed to carry out his part of the bargain by being "silent." If he raises his voice to protest in any way the boss, to whom he is to appeal, points to the "silent partner" provision and fires him. This of course reminds the employer of

"Law and Order" In Textile Strike

Pickets Shot from Ambush by Mercenary Soldiers

"No strike leader is going to tell us how to use the troops and the deputies."

This was the reply that the bosses and the local police gave to the proposal of Francis J. Gorman, that the members of the United Textile Workers be "deputized" by the various authorities for the enforcement of the "law."

With a militancy not seen for many years in a strike of such wide scope the workers have been closing mill after mill. The reply of the bosses and their henchmen who hold public office has been a militia mobilization from the coast of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Hired thugs have been given badges and declared to be "officers of the law." Great bands of strike-breakers have been deputized and armed, and American Legion groups have been secured to help break the strike. Over ten men have been killed already, nine of whom have been strikers. Most of them were deliberately shot by the hired thugs, many even shot in the back.

"It Is Unheard of"

It was in the midst of this reign of terror that Gorman came forward with his proposal for the deputizing of the strikers.

The New York Times editorial writers literally foam at the mouth in discussing the proposal. The strikers are compared to "burglars and murderers." Their entire wrath is loosed against the flying squadrons that have been so effective in closing many of the mills. "As for the proposal to let the strikers picket and safeguard mill property, it is too grotesque for discussion."

Breaking forth in a sarcastic tone the editorial continues: "The lawful officers of the law are to be superseded by representatives of breakers of the law. These are to enforce against them the higher law, the law that transcends the statute books, 'law' made by strikers for strikers."

Whose "Law and Order"

"Law and order must be preserved." Here we see what "law and order" is referred to. The "law" of the capitalist class, the "order" of the hired thug and the national guard bayonet.

Every major strike has brought

another very important provision—the one about "more careful selection of employees."

The sum total of the C & C plan is a sort of central body for the company unions to be sponsored by the Citizens Alliance under a different name. It is the aim of the employers to use this as a clearing house for "information" which is to be furnished to the open-shop bosses to establish "better employment relations" based upon a "more careful selection of employees."

The real meaning of the whole nasty business is open shop conditions, backed by the company "union" and the black-list.

All 574 men will point out this move of the employers to fellow workers and organize more aggressively than ever before.

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To the Editor of the Organizer
225 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, Minn.

Enclosed you will find one dollar (\$1.00) in payment for a one year subscription to the weekly Organizer.

NAME _____
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out the national guard, the state militia. In fighting the troops, far more than by merely fighting the hired deputized thugs, are the workers beginning to see that behind the government stands the mill owner, the steamship company or the millionaire truckers.

The Bullet-Bayonet Lesson
The request of Gorman for a strikers police has been received with the only reply that the bosses could give. "We rule this country, we own the mills, we control the police, we command the militia."

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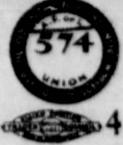
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THE ORGANIZER



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More National Run Around

The New Deal seems to have the same idea in mind toward the workers as the farmer has toward the steer which he is fattening for the slaughter. It sponsors organization of the workers only to turn upon them, when they enter into open struggle against the bosses, and crush them with ruthless brutality.

The cotton-textiles code was inaugurated with a great fanfare through the capitalist press. The head of the family was coming into his own as the sole supporter. Pictures were featured showing happy families wreathed in smiles.

But wait! These were smiles of anticipation, not of satisfaction over an accomplished fact. What did the code really bring?

First, the bosses were quick to realize that the code machinery was not capable of enforcement, so they blandly ignored its requirements. Second, if they chose to pay code wages, the bosses overcame this handicap by raising rentals on company houses and prices in company stores. Third, when it became necessary to curtail production, hours were reduced, but the wage scale remained unchanged. To make the job a thorough one, the stretch-out was increased. The machine load per worker was increased to a degree which it was humanly impossible to withstand.

The actual wage received by the workers made the NRA minimums look fantastic. \$8.65 weekly for a family of four. An average weekly pay of \$8.20 for all workers.

The smiles faded from the faces of the workers. "Your code might have helped, but you can't enforce it," they said. "Your NRA says, however, that we can organize to improve our standard of living. We shall do that."

The workers set about the business of organizing in a serious manner. Soon they were ready to present their demands to the bosses, only to have them flatly rejected. They decided to strike.

Still credulous as to the sincerity of the New Deal, they ask that it feed them while they were struggling to win the rights which it guarantees them. Relief Administrator Hopkins announced that he would do this, but he reckoned without the bosses.

"Even God Almighty never promised anybody that he should not suffer from hunger," yelled Boss John E. Edgerton. "This strike won't last a week if the government will revoke its unfortunate promise that no one shall go hungry in this country." Hopkins capitulated.

A bit dismayed, and slightly disillusioned, the workers formed their picket lines, determined to find some means of feeding their families and to struggle to victory, in spite of this handicap.

Their picket lines had hardly formed before they were subjected to a violent and ruthless attack by the hirelings of the bosses—the police, the National Guard, and the company thugs. Dazed by the very fury of the attack, they gathered up their dead and wounded and turned again to the New Deal.

"You refuse to feed us, but surely you will not permit us to be shot down like dogs?" they asked. Their plea was met with stony silence.

The forces of law and order refuse to act. The textile workers cannot submit to this violence like helpless lambs. They are men. They prepare to defend themselves as best they can, and they do a creditable job.

Meantime, the cry of "insurrection" has been raised because the workers refuse to submit peacefully to their being gassed, bayoneted, and shot. The New Deal acts quickly. The governor of Rhode Island receives the president's personal promise that 2,000 Federal troops will be rushed to his assistance if he needs them to help put down the workers.

While all this goes on, President Roosevelt boards Vincent Astor's yacht and sets out for the races, expressing satisfaction that the strike situation is well in hand. In whose hands, Mr. President?

The textile workers have taken their place beside the steel workers and the auto workers. They all know about the good old National Run Around. The rest of the workers will soon learn.

"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."

Morro Castle Fire Crime of Ward Line

Shipping Bosses Proceed to Frame Up Worker

The burning of the Morro Castle, with the ensuing tremendous loss of life, is more than a major disaster of the sea, it is a working class issue.

Who is responsible for the tragedy? Who is usually responsible for such tragedies?

Contemptible efforts have been made, a scoundrelly plot is afoot, to shift this blame to "labor agitators." A "Red Scare" has been started in the reactionary press, and broadcast over the radio.

The Ward Line, backed by Havana's brutal police chief, have charged Cuban Communists with starting the fire aboard the Morro Castle as an act of sabotage and terrorism. Their proof they keep darkly to themselves.

Railroading Testimony Wanted

If such "proof" could be established; that is to say, if a satisfactory frame-up could be concocted, the Ward Line and officers of the Morro Castle would be relieved of criminal responsibility, and the company would be saved millions of dollars in claims.

Moreover, a crushing blow could be delivered to organized labor at sea and on the waterfront. A new pretext would be afforded for fresh terror against radicals in Cuba and the United States. Labor leaders could be further hounded, jailed and murdered, and the bosses be free to enforce their starvation wages with an air of virtue.

The temptation is too great, the opportunity too inviting for the bosses to overlook. A frame-up will be attempted; it is already being planned.

George I. Alagna, third assistant radio operator on the Morro Castle, and one of the outstanding heroes of the disaster, who stuck to his post to the end, who saved the life of the chief operator and many others, who behaved throughout with extraordinary coolness and courage, is being held on bail that he cannot raise, as a "material witness."

Amidst the cowardice and indecision that prevailed on the quarterdeck, his conduct shines like a beacon light. Yet he, and he alone among the officers, is brought before the board of inquiry handcuffed like a common criminal.

Alagna's Crime

For Alagna, understand you, is a "labor agitator." He was guilty of trying to organize the men aboard ship in protest against rotten food and worse labor conditions. He was on the Captain's blacklist. No other evidence is offered, no other evidence is needed, to keep him in jail.

Efforts are being made to whitewash the owners and officers of the Morro Castle, and to blame the crew for the tremendous loss of life.

The scurvy attempts to implicate this man in the blame for the Morro Castle disaster will not succeed. His conduct has been too exemplary. But meanwhile, the workers must raise his bail. It is criminal that he should be held in custody while the craven and trembling tools of the bosses are free.

And a real investigation must be conducted into the blaze on the Morro Castle, and into the responsibility of the shipowners for the terrific loss of life.

News and Views

Bill Brown was ruled out of order when he proposed that the Central Labor Union set aside the regular order of business and devote the meeting to discussing ways and means of assisting the striking Arrow Head workers.

"I may be out of order to you," Bill told the chairman, "but I'll bet the strikers don't think so."

The cases of the pickets arrested on Bloody Friday were released by the court for lack of evidence.

Just guilty of being shot at, that's all.

When the Stockade Gang sets out to give a dance, it is bound to be a huge success. A large crowd in attendance, lots of beer, good music, plenty of pen, all go to make a good time, and that is what we had at the Stockade Dance Saturday night. Give another dance soon, boys.

Labor Looks at the Press

General Johnson:

"Last June a strike was threatened in the textile industry. We reached an agreement that controversy and on that agreement the strike was called off. The present strike is in absolute violation of that understanding. If such agreements of organized labor are worth no more than this, then organized labor is not such a responsible instrumentality as can make contact acts on which this country can rely."

Hitler and you see exactly eye to eye on this one, General.

Associated Press dispatch:

"Five persons were slightly injured by bayonets of troops at the Holt plaid mill, Burlington, N. C." Just kinda tickled or something, eh?

From Patterson, N. J.:

"Silk dyeing plant owners Friday began serving upon each of their 20,000 workers a court order to enjoin them from striking, picketing or even discussing a strike. Vice Chancellor Egan in Jersey City Thursday night issued the order."

Well, that's what the courts are for, aren't they—to use against the workers.

Nelson, Republican Candidate for Governor, Minnesota:

"They are coming back to the home-fold, the Republican party, today because they have discovered that the party has had a new birth, that young men who have new ideas and a new vision are in control, and that with them the party is going forward to new accomplishments and to new achievements for the whole people . . . Oh my fellow citizens, men and women of Minnesota, let us not fatuously chase will-o'-the-wisps in the glorious but futile hope of finding pots of gold at the end of the rainbow. They are not there."

Okay, Frisby!

From Minneapolis Tribune shopping column:

"Corsage pins of rainstones will add glamour to your evening bouquet, and those chains with their detachable clips at each end will hold your fur piece together. . . . You'll own a god many pieces (of jewelry) and wear some of those pieces every time you go out of doors. More and more people are demanding better things in jewelry as they are in clothes."

Hear this, you wives of truck drivers and workers! Don't ever let me see you without at least three corsage pins of rainstones in your evening bouquet.

Spiritual food in Minneapolis over the week-end. A list of sermons:

Dr. Riley at the First Baptist: "Russian Boll Weevil—Bolshevism."

John Seaman Garas: "Can We Talk to God?"

Ghagwan Gyance, Radisson Hotel: "The Optic Thalmus."

Gustaf Johnson: "Building the Walls of Jerusalem."

From Stillwater, Minn., the Junior Chamber of Commerce convention:

"Resolutions expected to be presented Saturday morning contain demands that every teacher take an oath to defend the constitution; that local chambers of com-

Boy 'Bolsheviks' Looked Out

The everspreading labor turmoil has reached its long arm into Brooklyn Center.

A group of local youths recently entered into an agreement with Eric, a potato farmer, to pick potatoes on a piece rate basis. Much to their surprise, at the end of the first day, they were paid at the rate of 10 cents per hour for a 10 hour, back-breaking job. The boys called a strike.

"You're just a bunch of Communists," Eric wailed. "Ten cents an hour is enough for anybody for such light work as this."

Eric is now searching for "patriots" who will pick his potatoes for five cents an hour just to prevent these "reds" from undermining the government.

ADVERTISE in the ORGANIZER

merce disseminate information about the constitution; demand for the respect of the American flag, advocacy of school essay and oratorical contests on patriotism."

Mayor LaGuardia of New York City clears his throat with:

"Nobody has to worry about starving while I am Mayor of New York. I am pretty sure we will get the funds. Only just now there is no money available for cash relief. We will raise the money by taxes. Just how I don't know, but we have got to do it. I am giving my undivided attention to this problem."

Close don't count, Mayor, only in horseshoes.

Dr. Goebbels, German minister of propaganda:

"Those 4,000,000 Germans who voted against Hitler must be won over not with 'terror and force,' but with love and patience. . . . Only the wicked cannot bring themselves to love Adolph Hitler." Heh—heh—heh!

Mayor Hoan, Socialist of Milwaukee:

"Our policy of according labor equal rights with the employers has eliminated any serious labor-employer embroglios in Milwaukee. Police impartiality here is predicated on the belief that workers, merely because they are on strike, have not forfeited citizenship rights."

Right you are, Mayor, but better not let Bloody Mike or Bainbridge hear you say that.

From the New York Times, Sept. 16:

"Among groups participating in the nation-wide observance of Constitution Day are the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Kiwanis and Lions clubs, and the National Association of Manufacturers."

Patriotism—we still say it—is the last refuge of scoundrels.

Sir Arthur Brisbane, Hearst's handy-man:

"In Burlington, N. C., five striking pickets were wounded with bayonets, four arrested, many made uncomfortable by tear gas. In all disturbances, strike violence included, now and in future, tear gas and more dangerous gas, with the help of flying machines will make a great difference in the history of labor and other difficulties."

So that's the idea, eh.

Premier Mussolini gives it all away:

"I am not a celebrity," he replied sternly, "I am a man—a man working for humanity and mankind."

For humanity and mankind—and the Italian Employers' Association!

Buenos Aires:

"It has taken ten years to persuade Argentinian citizens that United States business men are honest and straight dealing; but now an Argentinian official dares not receive a United States representative in his office. He would be immediately branded a grafter."

Union 574 and the Argentine might get together. We've got a lot to tell one another about United States business men.

Senator Nye on the U. S. munitions inquiry:

"A most sordid tale of bribery, duplicity and resort to the use of agencies of government to the end that there might be profit for the makers of ships, guns, powder and other things entering into the programs of war has been disclosed."

Look who's going in for decency: "Orders for enforcement of Mayor Bainbridge's decency regulations for night clubs, taverns and cafes are to go into effect Monday night."

Mr. Simon of the Law and Order League breaks down and tells all:

"Each normal person has thousands of law-given rights, such as the right to life, to liberty, to enter into marriage, to acquire property and to make equitable contracts. Without law, and law-defined rights, no one could safely do any of these things."

How about the right to picket, Simple?