

BUILD A LABOR TEMPLE - A UNION RADIO STATION

THE NORTHWEST ORGANIZER

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

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

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



Lumber Dealers Sign With 544

120 EMPLOYEES AT WABASH JOIN 1859 BY BALLOT

Woodworkers Show Preference for Bona Fide Union, Not Company Setup

"Nothing like the attention it deserves has been given to the fundamental principle of the wages bill. Its underlying theory is that an industry operating in a part of the country where money wages are high has some kind of right to invoke the power of the Federal Government to protect itself from competitors who operate in a region where money wages are lower."—Walter Lippman.

No one is kidding us about anyone invoking the power of the Federal Government to help the poor southern workers. Pre-vented by the power of organized labor in the north from cutting wages to the level existing in the south, an attempt is being made to invoke the power of the Federal Government to uphold the theory that all bosses have equal rights to exploit labor to the same extent. Legislation will never cure the economic evils existing anywhere. Only powerful militant unions can do the job.

"The way the United States can stay out of war is by assisting to prevent war. To prevent war we must eventually get around to stopping Hitler, Mussolini and other fascist leaders who want war and who might profit from it."—Senator James Pope in "The Progressive."

The above is a reply by the senator to the question: How would you keep the country out of war? The senator is assuming of course that capitalism is to be the permanent economic system under which the world will continue to operate.

With that assumption in mind it is impossible for anyone to produce a formula to keep any country out of war. War is as much a part of the capitalist system as wages and profits. War will always be with us until capitalism is overthrown and abolished and world-wide socialism is established. The formula advanced by Senator Pope is nothing more than an ingenious way to justify the coming World War. This time, you see, it will be a war to Save the World from Fascism instead of the worn-out slogan, Save the World for Democracy, which sent ten million workers to their graves in the last World War. Intelligent workers can have but one attitude to the coming war—turn it into Civil War, overthrow Capitalism and establish a socialist society, the only system which has no use for stupid and wasteful militarism.

"Every banker knows that the biggest single cause of financial distress in this country is that too many people have borrowed too much money to buy too many things they couldn't pay for."—First National Bank ad in the Tribune.

Every worker knows that under capitalism, workers never receive the full fruits of their labor and therefore are unable to buy back that which they produce. Periodically, the time arises when factories cannot sell their products because workers have no money to buy. This condition is known as a crisis, or a "financial distress" period. It is not caused by too much borrowing, but by too much exploitation, brought about by the employers retaining surplus labor power in the form of profits.

NOTE!

An important meeting of the Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council will be held this Friday night, August 13, at 7:45 p. m.

NCDDC Progress Centers in Eau Claire Drivers Local

Wisconsin Union Signs Up Dairies, Transfer Companies; Council Leaders at Work in Dakotas, Minnesota

These hot summer days may be enervating to some individuals—but they make fine growing weather for corn and the North Central District Drivers Council. The greatest progress during the past week must be credited to General Drivers Local 662 of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. In July this union enrolled 107 new members. As a result of a breakdown in negotiations with dairy employers, on Tuesday, August 3, a strike was called against the six largest dairies in Eau Claire. Within one day, all six bosses were brought to terms, and a splendid union working agreement won. The contract calls for a week's vacation with pay, wage increases of 15-25 per cent for plant men and 10 per cent for route men, etc. The agreement is retroactive to July 1, and will run for one year.

Local freight haulers and transfer companies were also signed up by the union in a contract calling for 50c hourly for drivers and dockmen, 40c for helpers, with a 48-hour week and time and one-third for overtime, a week's vacation with pay, closed shop and seniority. The contract runs for one year from July 20. The Eau Claire Local is also undertaking the organization of drivers in Chippewa Falls. Officers have been elected in the latter town, and another organization meeting will be held August 11.

Miles Dunne has made his headquarters in Winona during the past week, where union contracts are to be presented to the ice, coal, and lumber bosses. Contracts are also being drawn up to cover workers in the general transfer and bakery industries. Last weekend Farrell Dobbs and Pat Corcoran journeyed to Rapid City, South Dakota, to attend the meeting of the South Dakota State Federation of Labor convention. Both men addressed the gathering, and a general agreement was reached to support a vigorous organization campaign directed towards bringing drivers in that state into the North Central District Drivers Council.

On Monday night Farrell Dobbs spoke at an organization meeting of drivers in Fargo. Thursday night he is to speak in Bismarck.

Monday night Pat Corcoran journeyed to Marquette, where several union contracts are being prepared for presentation. The bosses in Marquette had tricked the union into setting up a phony grievance committee consisting of two workers and three bosses. This unfair committee has since been liquidated.

Mr. Corcoran will go to Albert Lea this week also, where drivers in the new union are to take a vote on affiliation with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

A dozen other centers are to be visited by representatives of the NCDDC during the next few days.

Drivers Will Picnic Sunday at Bass Lake

The annual picnic of General Drivers Local 544, always a leading summer event for the workers of Minneapolis, will be held Sunday, August 22, at Webb's Place on Bass Lake. Children's races begin at 10 a. m., and from then on the day will be packed with numerous events, including a ball game to be held in the afternoon between teams yet to be named. Dancing will take place from four to six, and from seven to midnight.

Tickets are being sold at 50c each to finance the initial picnic expenses. Such tickets can be exchanged at the gate for 50c or refreshment tickets. Each ticket entitles the holder to a chance on a \$50 cash prize. Lee Gardner is chairman of the Picnic Committee.

SOLIDARITY IN WDGY STRIKE IS UNION LESSON

Union Operators Refuse to Scab for Young; Worker Intimidated

The longer the WDGY strike lasts, the more education Dr. George Young is receiving in the reality of union solidarity. One by one, those Young has depended upon in his fight to break the strike have demonstrated their inherent manliness by spurning Young's magnanimous offers and coming over to the union's side of the controversy.

Late last week, a young radio operator from Duluth—R. S. Naslund—came to Minneapolis, and upon hearing that WDGY was offering \$45 weekly for a 48-hour week, with double time for overtime, journeyed out to the station and accepted the job. On Friday officials of Electrical Workers Local 292 had a discussion with Naslund. When the latter discovered that Young had completely misrepresented the labor controversy, Naslund lost not one minute in signing up with the union. He immediately threw up the scab job.

Unionists also had a discussion with Vernon Baumgardner at the same time. Baumgardner had been keeping the station on the air almost single-handed. At this time, he refused to come off the job. Dr. Young suddenly got the idea that if he couldn't get any place with the A. F. of L., he'd try the CIO. He managed to get some CIO applications and had Baumgardner sign one. Further, Young phoned an operator in Buffalo, New York, told him he had signed up with the CIO and had a job open here. The Buffalo operator, Mr. Grebe of the American Radio Telegraphists Association (CIO affiliate) came all the way to

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by refusing to pass through the picket lines maintained by the salesmen. The Retail Clerks are maintaining strike headquarters at 220 South 10th Street in Minneapolis, and 1415 University Avenue in St. Paul. The struggle is one that deserves the support of the entire trade union movement. It is believed that precious few cars, new or used, will be purchased until the auto dealers see fit to grant the moderate demands of the strikers.

AUTO SALESMEN STILL STRIKING

Leach Upholds Wagner Act by Adding Extra Cops to Police Force

The strike of Twin Cities auto salesmen, organized in the Retail Clerks International, continued with the auto bosses refusing to recognize the union, threatening vigilante action against the strikers, and initiating a move to build a company union in opposition to the bona fide Retail Clerks International which alone can win the strikers' demands and give them job security.

Militant picket lines closed down many auto display rooms in both cities during the weekend. The bosses play a double game by stating they want an election to see if the Retail Clerks Union really represents the salesmen; at the same time, they refuse to have an election. Mayor George Leach of Minneapolis is playing a similar game. At the time he took office last month, he announced that he would seek to uphold the Wagner Act. Now the best he can do is to complement his police chief and throw an extra guard of strike-breaking cops around the auto agencies. Not that any worker has any confidence in the Wagner Act, but that its uselessness is only again demonstrated.

The strikers are demanding union recognition, no discrimination against union men, higher commission rates on new and used cars, and a standard appraisal list to cover the Twin Cities and thus block the chiseling for which this industry is famous. Auto mechanics of Local 382 and Local 459 are supporting the strike

Lumber Dealers Sign Contract for 450 Retail Lumber Workers

Agreement Covers Workers in 23 Companies; 38 More Firms to Sign Separately

As the result of a union contract signed Tuesday between Local 544 and the Minneapolis Retail Lumber Dealers, lumber yard drivers and yard labor in this city are working under union conditions for the first time. Twenty-three companies belong to the Lumber Dealers, and all signed. There are 20 other companies not affiliated with the Lumber Dealers, and separate contracts will be signed with each one of these companies, as will be the case with 18 sash and door companies. About 450 men are involved in this industry.

WPA LAYS OFF 230 U WORKERS

White Collar Workers Join FWS, Committee of 20 Meets Administration

When the state WPA administration in Minnesota began to look around for workers to throw off WPA, they spotted about 230 white collar employees working on the University of Minnesota campus who were unorganized. Two weeks ago, all 230 workers were fired and told that "funds for their projects would be coming through shortly"—the old gag that the State Office tries out on all innocents.

The university workers waited around about a week, and then began to see the light. On Monday afternoon they called an organizational meeting at 257 Plymouth Avenue, which was attended by scores of workers. The gathering voted unanimously to affiliate immediately with the Federal Workers Section, and elected a committee of 20 to meet with the WPA administration and demand action.

On Tuesday the committee of twenty, together with Karl Kuehn of the FWS, met with Sassen, and got the usual run-around. Sassen made a vicious unprincipled attack upon the Federal Workers Section and its leaders, hoping to win the University workers away from their attempt to organize.

The University WPA workers are holding organizational meetings daily. Next Monday afternoon a mass meeting will be held at 257 Plymouth Avenue North, at which plans will be laid for further action.

The new agreement calls for seniority, the 45-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, no split shifts, a minimum of four hours pay when called to work, etc. Drivers, lumber graders and scalers will receive 70c hourly; hardwood graders, 80c; yard labor, 60c; and extra yard labor, 55c. All lumber yards will close at 1 p. m. Saturdays; but if kept open, it is agreed that double time will be paid. The contract is retroactive to July 1, and will run to May 31, 1938. Jack Smith and Kelly Postal represented the men in the negotiations.

A committee from Local 544 has been meeting with the package delivery employers, and both sides have agreed to the terms of a new working agreement to be announced shortly. Meetings with representatives of the excavating group are being held regularly.

The complete lumber contract follows: The Minneapolis Retail Lumber Dealers, hereinafter referred to as the Employer, and the General Drivers 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 Union shall be the sole representative of those classifications of employees covered by this agreement in collective bargaining with the employer. There shall be no discrimination against any employee because of Union or non-union affiliation. This shall not be construed as a closed shop agreement.

2. The Employer recognizes the right of his union employees to designate a Job Steward or Job Committee to handle such Union business as may from time to time arise.

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

4. The Employer agrees not to enter into any agreement or 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, overtime differentials, vacations now in effect, and general working conditions shall be maintained at not less than the highest minimum standards in effect at the time of this agreement.

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11,000 Participate in Mooney Rally

San Francisco, Calif.—More than 11,000 people attended the mammoth "Free Tom Mooney" rally held Sunday, July 25, in the civic auditorium. Over 6,000 unionists participated in the parade, representing every city in the bay area. Speakers stressed the need of uniting the labor movement behind the drive to free Mooney, and to prepare to call, at the appropriate time, a nation-wide general strike to tear labor's martyr from the confines of his living tomb.

For a half-hour on Monday, August 2, (the anniversary of the first political executions in Germany in modern times), the unionists of the Maritime Federation staged a general strike in protest against the barbarous treatment of labor by the fascist countries, Italy and Germany.

New Jersey Sits Down; Silk Strikes Begin; Philadelphia Still in 'State of Emergency'

Last March Governor Hoffman of New Jersey declared in public and through the press that he "would not tolerate sit-down strikes in his state." During the past two weeks the workers of New Jersey have shown very effectively that the honorable governor was just saying words. The sit-down strikes which was so effective in the Automobile strikes this spring has become an equally effective weapon in the hands of New Jersey workers.

On July 31, 600 employees of the National Sugar Refining Company sat down in the company's plant at Newton, N. J. The company is seeking an injunction to effect the evacuation of the striking workers. Demands are for union recognition, higher wages and better working conditions.

A sit-down strike against the Spencer-Kellogg Linseed Oil Company at Edgewater, N. J., was called on July 31. On August 4 the workers quit the plant under an agreement which pledged the company to come to satisfactory terms with the workers by

the closed or preferential shop, and a 20 per cent increase in wages. Workers were to return to work on August 8 if an agreement had been reached by the company and union negotiators.

Nationwide Silk Strike

The drive to unionize the textile industry has culminated in a strike among the silk workers at Patterson, N. J. It is expected that this strike will spread to become nationwide. Six thousand "throwsters" and "broadsilk" workers in the Patterson, N. J., mills failed to show up for work on August 9. Company officials Monday, August 9. Demands are for are quoted by the New York Times as being willing to cooperate by not attempting to operate to effect a nationwide agreement in the silk section of the textile industry. Workers are demanding a 40 hour week, a 50 per cent increase in wages, closed shop, a minimum wage of \$15 for auxiliary helpers and \$18 for weav-

ers, with time and one-half for overtime.

Should the strike spread throughout New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the deep south, 50,000 workers would be affected.

The textile industry employs more than 1,250,000 men, women and children. Of these 500,000 work in cotton, the rest in silk, worsted, rayon, wool, upholstery, hosiery, rugs and carpets.

The drive to organize this industry began on a national scale on March 9 when the Textile Workers Organizing Committee (TWOC) was launched in a meeting in New York. At that time all work in this field was put under the direction of Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. Half a million dollars was set aside for the work. Regional and sub-regional offices were set up with the country divided into six divisions, comprising 24 states.

A five weeks strike against the (Continued on page 3)

Make Minneapolis a Union Town

Lumber Dealers Sign Contract for 450 Retail Lumber Workers

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signing of this agreement and the conditions of employment shall be improved wherever specific provisions for improvement are made elsewhere in this agreement.

5. In the event that the Employer willfully violates the provisions of the foregoing paragraph or willfully 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, if ordered by negotiations under Article 7. No complaint will be acted upon unless filed within thirty (30) days of alleged violations.

7. Any controversy arising over the interpretation of or the adherence to the terms and provisions of this agreement shall be submitted to the Employer in writing by the Union and shall be adjusted by negotiation between the Union and the Employer. If the controversy cannot be settled, it shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration composed of two representatives of the Union, two representatives of the Employer, and a fifth neutral party selected by majority vote of the first four. The majority decision of this Board of Arbitration 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. No employee shall be discharged for refusing to go through a picket line.

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, hot-drawn 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, and the Employer, to prevent violations of the agreement.

12. The Individual Truck Owner shall have seniority standing only as a driver. The vehicle shall have no seniority standing. Only Individual Truck Owners certified by the Union shall be hired.

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

14. The Employer shall not arbitrarily charge employees for any loss or damage.

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

16. The Employer agrees to use his best efforts to secure prompt payment of injury compensation claims by their compensation insurance carriers, as required by the Minnesota Workmen's Compensation Act.

17. Seniority rights shall prevail. A list of the employees arranged in the order of their seniority shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the job.

18. Any controversy over seniority standing of an employee on this list shall be referred first to the steward before being referred to the Union.

19. 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 bid by the employees in the order of their seniority standing eligible to accept or reject this job without jeopardizing their present or future seniority standing.

(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, provided, however, that where a classification of work requiring a special skill is involved any controversy over the application of this provision shall be settled as provided under Paragraph 7. 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 adjustments.

20. Any employee member of the Union 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 proven sickness or injury shall not result in loss of seniority rights.

21. Proof of drunkenness or dishonesty shall be considered grounds for discharge. 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.

22. New employees shall be placed on the seniority list after having worked a total of thirty (30) work days. Seniority shall start from the first day of employment.

23. Where an employer absorbs the business of another company, the Union and the Employer agree that if the minimum wage, hour and working conditions, of the company absorbed differ from those minimums set forth in this agreement, the agreement shall prevail and the employees of the business absorbed shall be placed at the bottom of the seniority list in their various classifications.

24. The maximum work week shall be in excess of 45 hours. Overtime at the rate of time and one-half shall be paid for all time worked in excess of 45 hours in any one week, and double time shall be paid for all time worked on Sundays, on New Years Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

25. Employees shall receive full pay for all time spent in the service of the Employer. There shall be no split shifts. When called to work employees shall be guaranteed a minimum of four (4) hours pay.

26. The senior employees in their classification shall be the first to work the full weekly regular hours except in cases of emergency or where it is clearly unavoidable. There shall be no favoritism shown to junior employees.

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

28. The term "Driver" shall be construed to mean the operator of a truck, motor cycle, passenger hot-drawn vehicle or any other vehicle used for transportation purposes and shall also include employees engaged in delivery service on foot or bicycle or by similar method.

29. All employees shall be paid in full at the end of each week.

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

Classifications Rates of Pay
Drivers 70c per hour
Lumber Grader and
Scaler 70c per hour
Hardwood Graders 80c per hour
Regular Yard Labor 60c per hour
Extra Yard Labor 55c per hour

In the performance of their duties, no restrictions shall be placed on the handling of lumber and other materials because of above classifications.

31. No driver shall be permitted to allow anyone on his truck unless so authorized by the Employer.

32. Employees required to be available daily for a period of six (6) consecutive days for service and not employed shall be guaranteed a 40-hour minimum weekly wage at the rates set forth herein.

33. Lumber yards agree to close at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays. When for any legitimate reason it is necessary to carry on work beyond 1 o'clock, all labor employed after 1 o'clock shall be paid double the regular rate. Coal departments shall be exempt from the provisions of this clause.

34. The Employer shall pay the exchange rate charged for cashing out-of-town checks.

This agreement shall be in full force and effect from July 1, 1937, to and including May 31, 1938.

Our Own Little Quiz of the Week
When the Judge hands out an injunction to prevent you from picketing, should you:
—Read it and weep?
—Say, "You can't do that?"
—Vote Farmer-Labor?
—Hire a lawyer?
—Tear the f%\$& thing up and man the picket lines?

SOLIDARITY IN WDGY STRIKE IS UNION LESSON

(Continued from page 1)

Minneapolis. When Grebe found he had to walk through a picket line to get into the plant, he did what every good union man would do—he immediately made inquiries, found out that it was a thoroughly legitimate strike, discovered that Young had lied and misrepresented the work; Grebe immediately left the job.

About this time, Doc Young was broadcasting over his station that his entire staff had signed up with the CIO. Local directors of the CIO, when they heard of this, immediately phoned Young and told him to cease his ridiculous statements. They said that Baumgardner had signed a CIO application, but that it was not acceptable.

By Tuesday morning, Baumgardner was finally beginning to see light. He put the station on the air at 6 a. m. that day. An hour later, he came off the job, putting the plant off the air.

Two hours later, Edwin P. Shurrick, Sr. (Young's scab herder) was observed slinking around the WDGY station on Wayzata Boulevard, proclaiming that he was armed and threatening to shoot any picket who dared step on Young's property.

Young (after Baumgardner had left) phoned Meyer Feinberg, a former Young employee at the television school, asking him to please help out. Feinberg, who carries a union card, coldly said he couldn't be bothered. Young then visited Baumgardner in his house and talked him into returning to work, threatening to prefer charges against him before the Communications Commission and have his license revoked unless he returned. Baumgardner fell for this crude line and returned to work. Young's threats are empty ones—after all, a radio operator has one right that a soldier has not got—he can quit whenever he feels like quitting.

At five o'clock Tuesday evening, Young fired Phillips and O'Shea, two employees at the broadcasting station, fearful lest they expose his threats against Baumgardner. WDGY is maintaining an armed guard day and night, a very silly threat against the quite peaceful two-man picket line.

On Tuesday night a conference was held between officials of Local 292 and Young and his man, Shurrick, but no results were forthcoming. Scheck, a federal mediator, was present at the conference.

The strike against Station WDGY and its anti-union policies goes on. No working class family who has the good of the union movement at heart will tune in on Station WDGY until Young sees fit to reinstate the three union striking operators and meet their legitimate demands.

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Bill Brown Says—



Guess I'll put on my old clothes and go to the 544 Picnic on August 22 at Bass Lake. Every union member, and his family, should attend this annual outing. You don't know what a union picnic is until you've been to 544's.

BILL BROWN
President of 544

Independent Truck Chatter

Don't Become Delinquent
Truckers that expect to be unemployed for some time, or who are leaving the driving industry, should be sure to get a withdrawal card to suspend due payments so as to keep in good standing.

The Proper Place
Complaints that an individual has concerning the union or union men should be taken up at section meetings, at committee meetings, or at the official grievance board established by the union to take care of all such cases. Look with suspicion upon any person that can take much time in "beefing" to passersby on the street or at the corner just because of some alleged injustice. All legitimate cases are speedily cleared up thru the proper channels.

Why?
The state work that has in the past been the mainstay of a large number of Independents seems to be at an end. Graveling and hour work has folded up for the time being.

Another Truck For Sale
Danielson, one of our old truckers has given up the ghost and will soon be on a milk route.

New Agreement
The contracts to be presented to the excavating bosses will have a rate of \$1.50 per hour for two yards and \$1.65 for three yards. Drivers scale will be .75 cents per hour.

Get Your Pasteboards
The sales of tickets for the picnic has been left in charge of Gene Lundholm. ITO stewards see him for information.

Overdoing It
While enthusiastically demonstrating a new tractor, Les Turnham made the mistake of falling under one of the wheels. He claims this equipment has very good traction, and will not be in shape to work for some time.

Fire The Cannons
General Skoglund, senior commanding officer of the Independents, will be taking a well earned two-weeks furlough.

Costly
The two day protest strike cost Raza a big gasoline bill and a ninety dollar repair job on his truck. He expects to collect on one item.

Stormy Weather
Independents that have a chance to get work other than trucking should take the job. There are too many trucks for the amount of work that is available in this vicinity. After selling your truck turn your emblem over to Lundholm.

A Gavel's Graveyard
Generally speaking Tom McCue's presence at a meeting means lots of spirit. That leads to an uproar which gives plenty of excitement, and in the

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BEN MOSES

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Choice Liquors at Popular Prices
LARGE BEERS

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Atlantic 2610 Main 4434

MARGO CO.

27 Washington Ave. N.
UNION MADE
Work Uniforms and Caps to Match
Special Service to Local 544

end a breathless time has been had by all.

Whodunit?
Johnny Hough is using his spare time sleuthing for the dim-wit that gave such costly misinformation over the phone.

Two Of A Kind
Ye Olde Tyme fancy hand embroidered 8.25 tires on the clunk that's the pride of Hornigs' salvage career, are quite some cut-ups. While graveling one tire gave a rebellious snort and not only blew out but actually flung a boot far out into a cornfield. The other tire gave a villainous hiss and Hornig discovered he was down to earth. When last seen he was searching the corn field for a boot that was evidently worth more than the tire in which it had been placed.

Dust In His Eyes
It's sad, but Bove hasn't been the same since those Fords passed him by. Maybe that's only a one ton Mack.

Kindling
Not only Independents but many people could use the wood that is being burned in those box cars near the city limits. There will be many people struggling along without sufficient fuel next winter, meanwhile hundreds of box cars are being wastefully destroyed.

Employers Demand It
If you haven't your Social Security number yet be sure to get it as soon as possible.

Business Coupes For Sale
It seems that everyone in the alphabet from Ambrose to Zander are trying to get rid of their trucks. Curt got nothing but wisecracks when he offered his truck for sale at the last membership meeting.

That's Fishing Country
A large number of our men are up in Bemidji with four yard troubles.

Warehouse Locals Plan Joint Council

On Monday, August 9, representatives of Warehouse and Inside Workers Local 20316 of Minneapolis, and Warehouse Union Local 20297 of St. Paul, met to lay the groundwork for a Joint Council which will coordinate activities in this field in both cities.

The St. Paul local is publishing a lively little Union News bulletin, and is aggressively pushing organization drives in many St. Paul plants, including Griggs-Cooper, G. Sommers, etc. The office of Local 20297 is located at 347 University Avenue, in the same building as Local 120.

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Strike at Western Auto Is Settled

On Monday the eleven-weeks' strike against the Western Auto company in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth came to a close when the company signed a union working agreement covering its nine Twin Cities stores and its Duluth retail outlet. Provisions of the contract include a 48-hour week, seniority, wage increases of 10-20 per cent, time-and-one-half for overtime, and union recognition.

Local 1086 wishes to thank all locals for donations made to Western Auto workers while on strike. Membership of the local is now about 300.

Warehouse Union to Picnic August 15

The Picnic Committee of Warehouse and Inside Workers Local 20316 says there is not the slightest reason for failing to attend their union outing this Sunday at Hamm's Lake. The union is furnishing free cab service from 40th and Central (end of Columbia Heights carline) to the picnic grounds and return, from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m.

There will be a racing program for kids, men and women; a ball game; dancing and concessions. Well-known labor leaders will participate in a short speaking program. Brother trade unionists are cordially invited to the Warehouse picnic.

Union Victory Won in Akron Truck Strike

Special to Northwest Organizer
Akron, Ohio—The two-weeks strike of long distance truckers ended here Wednesday, July 28, with a union victory. Under the new working agreement, drivers, dock men and checkers will receive pay increases ranging from 12-30 per cent. The Union won its battle for a mileage rate of 3 1/2 c per mile for drivers on trips of from 150 to 750 miles. The closed shop was not won. Thirty-four long distance hauling firms are affected by the agreement.

Dahl Breaks Arm in Work at Chippewa Co.

Brother L. Romner Dahl, 2419 Columbus Avenue, a member of Local 544, will get a vacation this month, but not the kind a worker should get. He broke his left arm last Friday while unloading a box-car at the Chippewa Springs plant, where he works. The injury will keep him from his job for four weeks.

Hibbing Miners Vote Down Company Union

Hibbing, Minn.—By a vote of 287 to 156, workers in the International Harvester mines voted August 2 for a bona fide union against the company union. Every one of the four mines was carried by the C. I. O. Union, representatives are now seeking a meeting with the company to take up the question of a signed contract.

Milwaukee headline: 46,000 WISCONSIN IDLE PAID ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN FIRST YEAR OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW.
Gosh, that's wonderful—almost \$22 a year each.

INQUIRY BLASTS LEGION VERDICT ON MASSACRES

La Follette Committee Refutes Decision of American Legionnaires

Washington, D. C.—The report of the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee on the Chicago Memorial Day massacre, recently made public, completely blasts the verdict of "justifiable homicide" reached by the coroner's jury of American legionnaires in Chicago.

The Senate report declared:

1. That the attack of the Chicago police was entirely without provocation.
2. That the marchers who were brutally shot down, were proceeding entirely within their legal rights in an attempt to establish a mass picket line around the Republic Steel Co. plant.
3. That following the unprovoked police attack, absolutely no provision was made to take care of the wounded and at least one person died as a result of police inhumanity.
4. That the group could have been dispersed without disorder and loss of life.
5. That investigation of the occurrence by city authorities was farcical and prejudiced and "the action of responsible authorities in setting the seal of their approval upon the conduct of the police not only fails to place responsibility where responsibility belongs but will invite repetition of similar incidents in the future."

"Wounded prisoners of war might have expected and received greater behavior of the police, but it is according to the report. The exhibits offered by the police to prove the strikers were armed—sticks, bricks, stones and other articles said to have been found on the field—were found by the committee to be worthless.

It is all very good for the Senate Committee to reveal the murderous behaviour of the police, but it is already obvious that nothing will be done to punish the guilty persons.

Dairy Workers Sign Chapman-Graham Co.

Last Friday the Chapman-Graham company signed a union contract with Milk Wagon Drivers Local 471, covering the employees of this company. The new contract specifies the 48-hour week, etc. Wages of special drivers will be \$34.65; of inside help, \$34.30. Tom Ammerman, business agent for the ice cream industry, negotiated the contract.

The Rev. A. L. Fleming: "Mail order catalogs are bringing civilization to the last really primitive people in North America, the Eskimo, but it is not altogether a good thing."

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WINES, LIQUORS at Popular Prices
ALL UNION HELP

NEW JERSEY SITS AS SILK WORKERS BEGIN TO STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)
Kent Manufacturing Company at Clifton Heights, Pa., was won by the TWOC. Sole bargaining rights were gained.

In Montreal, Canada, a strike called by the National Catholic Federation of Textile Workers (organized nationally to combat A. F. of L. unions in Canada, now fighting the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L. with equal bitterness) has succeeded in paralyzing the industry. Managements have closed their mills, declaring "that they will stay closed until Christmas rather than grant the union's demands." The strike was called on August 1, affecting 10,000 workers.

At Hoboken, N. J., 350 workers at the Ferguson Brothers Furniture Company went on strike on August 4, demanding a 30 per cent increase in wages, a five-day, 40-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, a week's vacation with pay, and pay for holidays. Union recognition has already been won by a recently conducted election by the NLRB. Present wage scales are from 35c to 65c for a 45-hour week.

Too Windy

In New York City a novel plan to picket the Popeye and Betty Boop studios of the Fleisher producers went up in the air—quite literally. Members of the Commercial Artist Designers Union, Local 20,329, have been on strike for 13 weeks. On August 4 a new method of picketing the studio which is many stories up in the air was devised. Box kites, to be wafted upwards by balloons to the scabbing workers, were prepared. Huge balloons were to carry the kites, on which were printed pleas for the strike-breakers to cease their scabbing. However, a string slipped while the gadgets were being carried from strike headquarters and they drifted away. Others, much smaller white balloons on which were printed signs such as "Don't Scab" were loosed before the building, but a contrary wind blew them in the opposite direction. Strikers are demanding recognition of their union, higher wages and better working conditions.

In Philadelphia a state of emergency still exists. The general truck strike which was called in sympathy for the striking A. and P. workers has been called off on the terms that the A. and P. Company trucks will henceforth be conveyed by police instead of private guards. Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, is in Philadelphia still attempting to bring about a settlement of the A. and P. strike.

Local 156 of the Taxicab Drivers Union, also Philadelphia, postponed its strike for one day in answer to the mayor's plea for a peaceful settlement. Drivers, whose contract with the Yellow Cab Company has expired, are demanding a 50 per cent cut on intake, with a \$25 weekly minimum. The mayor has presented both sides in this controversy with a compromise settlement which would give the drivers 45 per cent and an \$18 minimum.

A strike affecting 500 WPA workers on four of Philadelphia's projects was called on August 6. The projects affected were the repaving of 15 blocks of the city's main thoroughfare. The strike has the backing of the Building Trades Council.

Mayor Wilson declared the "state of emergency" still in effect in Philadelphia until all of the major strikes are settled. He and McGrady have exchanged many sarcastic words, the mayor claiming "a man named McGrady, whom I believe is connected with the United States Department of Labor, has been in and out of Philadelphia many times but has never seen fit to call the mayor of the city." Mediators were supposed to have been in conference in a hotel, trying to settle the general trucking strike and the A. and P. controversy when the newspaper reporters told them of the settlement of the general strike. Representatives of seven Teamsters unions were also meeting, considering calling a strike of all of the teaming

Imperialism and the Worker

By Tex Norris

A few weeks ago, Canadian automobile workers were striking at the General Motors plant in Oshawa. An American union organizer had gone up to help them out. Hepburn, premier of the province of Ontario, who hates organized labor, tried to inflame Canadian patriotism against this "foreign agitator." Both the Canadian and American press followed suit in playing up this angle.

But what they purposely failed to point out was that this was an American-owned plant. The capital which American investors had put into this Canadian plant had been created by American labor. And if American investors had not invested this capital outside this country, then the plant would have remained here and would have employed American labor. Now who is a more fitting union organizer than an American at an American-owned plant—even if that plant is located in Canada?

Hepburn had been using all the political and police power he could muster to break the strike before an American had gone there. He was not a union business agent merely engaged in a jurisdictional dispute in favor of Canadian unions. He was trying to keep American labor from helping Canadian labor so that he could cut the throats of the latter more easily. In order to keep organization from spreading to Canadian-owned business, he had to fight against Canadian labor even when employed on an American-owned job.

This is just one of the kinds of incidents which go to make up the pattern known as imperialism. Let us look at another.

The Tale of a Puerto Rican Nightgown

Some of you readers may not pay much attention to women's nightgowns—or do you? Anyhow, you could have found some in local department stores which were manufactured in Puerto Rico, an American colony in the West Indies. And what has this to do with American labor? Well, watch!

The wages paid to Puerto Rican women for making these were as follows:

Number of workers	Wages per hour
31%	Less than 1c
31%	1c to 2c
21%	2c to 3c
17%	Over 3c

(Bulletin No. 118, Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor—period, 1934-35)
This work is done for New York companies which send down the cloth, and bring back the finished products to sell here. Labor contractors give out the material in bundles to women who sew in their homes. They pay the women, make a commission, and gather up the finished garments.

Now if a New York manufacturer adds up his Puerto Rican freight and labor costs and finds them to be less than current wages in New York would cost him, he will naturally send his work to Puerto Rico. Thus New York garment workers have to compete with these low wages almost as

crafts, when the settlement was effected.

Chrysler Factory

Richard Frankenstein, organizer for the United Automobile Workers Union, claims that the shutdown of the Chrysler plant at Detroit is a deliberate attempt to undermine the UAW and replace it with a company union, the Independent Association of Chrysler Employees, during the retooling layoff period, which is soon due. Conferences between the union and the management have reached a deadlock, each side claiming that the other is responsible for the shutdown. On August 4 four members of the UAW were discharged for allegedly beating up two leaders of the Independent group. Company officials claim that the resultant stoppage of work (during the fight) in a key department, made the shutting down of the entire plant necessary. Union officials claim that no strike was called, that night shift workers were refused admittance to the plant. Chrysler management claims that the plant will be reopened if the union will order its men back to work, but that the union refuses to do this. Union leaders hint that the NLRB will be asked to conduct a consent election to decide which group, the UAW or the IACE, shall have sole bargaining rights.

though the Puerto Rican women had moved to New York to work.

But New York workers can not blame the Puerto Ricans for this state of affairs. The latter try their best to organize and better their own conditions. But they find it to be a tough job. Several of them were recently thrown into the Atlanta pen, charged with treason, for challenging the conditions imposed upon them. Puerto Ricans speak Spanish, they have no representation in Congress, they are under the heel of the U. S. army, and they don't get too much help from American labor—yet a large number of them work for American business as much as we do.

Business Leaves Home To Become Imperialism

These examples show that American business does not all operate in the United States; in fact, it is becoming increasingly scattered all over the world by the billions of dollars' worth. This brings about certain economic and political results which make up American imperialism.

American imperialism not only affects the lives of the people where it operates—in Cuba, Canada, or China—but it vitally affects the wages and living conditions of American workers. If this is overlooked, it is not because imperialism lacks important meaning to American workers, but because its effects have to be traced from one step to another, thus often slipping out of sight. Furthermore, those who benefit from imperialism are interested in keeping the facts about it hidden from the workers who always lose by it.

Imperialism and War

Of all consequences of imperialism, the most important is war. Just as U. S. business often operates outside its home country, so also does British, French, German, Italian, and Japanese. The competition between these different imperialist interests is growing keener daily. The clash of this competition may be settled temporarily by negotiations at international conferences. But if they can not be argued out, they are fought out.

Let's transfer the international situation into trade union terms. Suppose, during a strike, the employers offer to negotiate and loudly claimed they were anxious to settle. Then, while these negotiations were proceeding, the union noticed a huge force of cops taking up a position around the struck plant while scabs began to gather at the end of the street. Certainly no intelligent unionist would believe the employers wanted to settle peacefully then. Alright then, what about the politician who attends an international "peace conference," only to come home and favor the largest military budget his nation has ever had! Which do you consider most important, his speeches, or his army?

Further articles will show how imperialism comes about, and who gains and who loses as a result of it.

On WPA Projects

Picks and shovels were laid aside for baseballs and bats last Sunday at the first annual picnic of the Federal Workers Section, held at Columbia park.

Palmquist denies that riding his white horse makes him walk that way. The stewards won the ball game last Sunday—Novack and White constituted the winning battery.

The membership blames George Viens for the lopsided score—Viens was umpire.

Mayor Leach and I. S. Joseph share equal responsibility for the loss of the \$9 supplement.

A large group of white collared workers from the University campus held an organization meeting at 257

Yellow Notes

By Don Bain

The Yellow Cab ball team were the recipients of a banquet given them by Mr. Masters in appreciation of their efforts in winning the championship of the Federal Division, Park Board League. The banquet was held at Jennings Tavern, and from all reports, was a huge success. During an intermission of the orchestra, Russ Wenell gave a very good demonstration of his ability to play the piano. He was rewarded with plenty of applause. All the players were asked to say a word about their team and team-mates. Jack Herman, team manager, was lauded for his efficient management and he in turn congratulated the boys for the great display of grit and determination they put forth during the entire season. Tony Manthis composed the following poem which received considerable applause:

In the spring of 1937
We had a meeting at Plymouth—
257.
This meeting concerned the welfare
Of the drivers at large
But when it was over it resembled
A farce.
We fought and wrangled over
Things that were unique,
But we got opposition from a
Clique intrigue.
The climax came and everybody
Said "Amen"
Because they said we were nine
Old men.
The nine old men did more than
The others
By coming through with flying
Colors.
And now as a member of our
Yellow Cab Team
I stand at attention and salute you,
Supreme.

Considerable has been heard about a driver nicknamed "Hercules" Johnson. Wonder who this might be?

The executive board has again found it necessary to requisition the services of Walt Hagstrom in order to allow several over-worked organizers to partake of a much-needed vacation. The Yellow Drivers should feel proud that a member of their union has the capabilities to perform the duties required.

Don't forget the big 544 picnic Sunday, August 22, at Bass Lake. Buy your tickets from Don Bain or Ed Harlan.

Plymouth on Monday. Get ready, Christgau.

According to WPA officialdom, a strike is called a stoppage—and a union is referred to as a pressure group. Ho-hum.

Mrs. Latiman, supervisor of the single men's bureau, refused to meet Roy Organ, direct relief representative of the F. W. S., on grievances. This is the first instance where any official of the relief department has refused to deal with representatives of the union. The matter has been referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Palmquist and White were in Wright county Tuesday.

The superintendent and foreman on the rock quarry at Fort Snelling are asking for it.

The WPA office of St. Paul, reporting on the Hennepin County strike to the WPA administration in Washington, charged that less than half the workers engaged on WPA in Hennepin County were involved in the two-day "work-stoppage"—strike to you.

The implication is clear—St. Paul wants Washington to believe that half the workers scabbed.

While reading the graphic story of the historical truck drivers' strike of 1934 contained in the book "American City" we were especially intrigued by an incident which occurred in the early part of the depression when Governor Olson threatened to declare martial law if necessary to obtain the necessities of life for a destitute people. Well, that's one way to get it, boys.

Bosses Appeal to Vigilante Action In Austin Paper

Austin, Minn.—Last week the Austin Herald, boss paper, appealed for vigilante action against the union movement, saying "If the officers are unable or unwilling to enforce what little law seems to be left in Minnesota, it will fall to the lot of the citizens themselves to assert their rights individually after the style of the jungle savage."

The Austin Unionist, worker's paper, put its finger on the reason for this challenge to organized labor, by pointing out the extent of union organization in Austin. The labor movement here, besides having unionized the Hormel packing plant, has contracts with lumber and fuel companies, 11 dairies, 2 laundries, 2 wholesale fruit houses, a scrap iron company, 3 transfer companies, a bakery, a furniture store, a greenhouse, 28 groceries, 54 garages and service stations, 2 hotels, 14 cafes, a poultry house, and 10 bars. Austin, Minnesota, is now one of the best organized small communities in America, and the reactionaries in the southern part of the state don't like it one bit.

BAKERY BLAB

By A. M. Ogren

Joe O'Hare, our newly appointed business agent, is doing a bang-up job. Believe you me, this is a tough job and Joe can use all the help we can give him. He'll appreciate any advice or assistance you might contribute.

Harry De Boer, after threatening to banner the union hall, call out the state militia and lots of other mean and low-down things, was finally granted a two weeks vacation effective last Monday.

It's a good thing, too, as we'd hate to see Harry on picket duty in front of 257 Plymouth. Then again, how could we attend meetings when we don't walk through picket lines?

Walter Myers of Regan's, after trying a country route out of Litchfield for about a month, is back on his old job. Guess Wally missed the bright lights.

Ed Skelly, prominent P. L. up at Monahan's, says, "It's too hot for anything these days and nights."

Too bad the goat died at Standard Brands. There's enough goats in this world anyway.

Frank LaGrave, at Rafert's, had an addition to his family, the addition being his sister-in-law and her two kiddies who arrived for a visit—or is that multiplication?

Any of you guys who fail to attend meetings are Low-Down Shiftless Skonks, no less.

Let's get out to these meetings. Look up the schedule (elsewhere in this paper) and set the night aside—now.

This column will be in the Northwest Organizer weekly from now on. If you have any material, hand it over to Pat or Joe.

LOCAL 20316 TO ISSUE BULLETIN

Every company with which the Warehouse and Inside Workers Local 20316 has a contract was represented by a steward at the union stewards' meeting held Tuesday, August 3, at 257 Plymouth. The meeting discussed ways of increasing activity of the union membership, and methods of making the union function more efficiently.

Because fully 50 per cent of the membership of Local 20316 consists of young workers from the ages of 18-28, the Executive Board is proposing that a director (or small committee) be appointed to carry on and supervise social, athletic and educational activities for the union. In addition, it is proposed that the union will publish a monthly bulletin to review union activities and inform the membership of organizational progress and achievements. Leonard Bagne, a worker at Sears-Roebuck has been designated as editor, to function under the direction of the Executive Board.

Sectional meetings of the union are being planned, so that the various sections may meet separately to discuss problems peculiar to themselves. A schedule for these sectional meetings is being prepared and will appear in the Northwest Organizer. General membership meetings will continue to be held on the fourth Tuesday of each month.

Contracts were presented early this week to the Farnham Stationary company and to the U. S. Radiator corporation.

Watt Notes

Vice-President Hiegel was in the chair at the last utility section meeting.

A few members are in arrears. Better come in and get straightened out, boys.

It's time all finks started to do some real thinking.

Coon Rapids, St. Cloud, and St. Croix are quite union-minded. Their stewards display great interest in the union's progress.

Brother Williams' case has not come up for arbitration yet.

The service men in the Kelvinator are to get their time and a half for all overtime worked.

Someone said "Spell Stein." The boys started to spread. Misunderstanding. They thought he said "Smell Stein."

Some of the boys got their overtime on the last pay check. Some still have it coming.

The operators were much in evidence at the last stewards meeting. Good sign—keep it up, boys.

The stewards meet twice a month from now on—the Wednesdays before the first and third Thursdays.

The special meeting for the Meter

Dept. was well attended. The boys are warming up to it.

WDGY—Who's Dis Guy Young?

A thought for all Local 292 members: Ask your merchants why they advertise over WDGY—if they do.

Remember if we ALL listen to the speaker, he CAN be heard.

Hot Springs, Ark., news item: "Rev. J. H. Ellis, Methodist minister, declared a one-man sit-down strike here until hos congregation contributed \$1,000 cash for parish expenses. "No cash—no sermons," he said. About \$710 has been received so far.

There's one sky pilot who isn't waiting to eat his pie in the sky.

Governor Hoffman: "The increasing number of people who are waiting for the government to hand them a subsistence is beginning to worry thinking Americans, for it tends to destroy competition, and the will to make people want things in life."

There's lots of the "want" in the people, but not enough "get."

Dr. Gordon Watkins, to the graduating class of the U. of Calif.: "You graduating women should go out and get married and help solve the unemployment problem."

By raising more children who will go to college hoping to learn how to get jobs.

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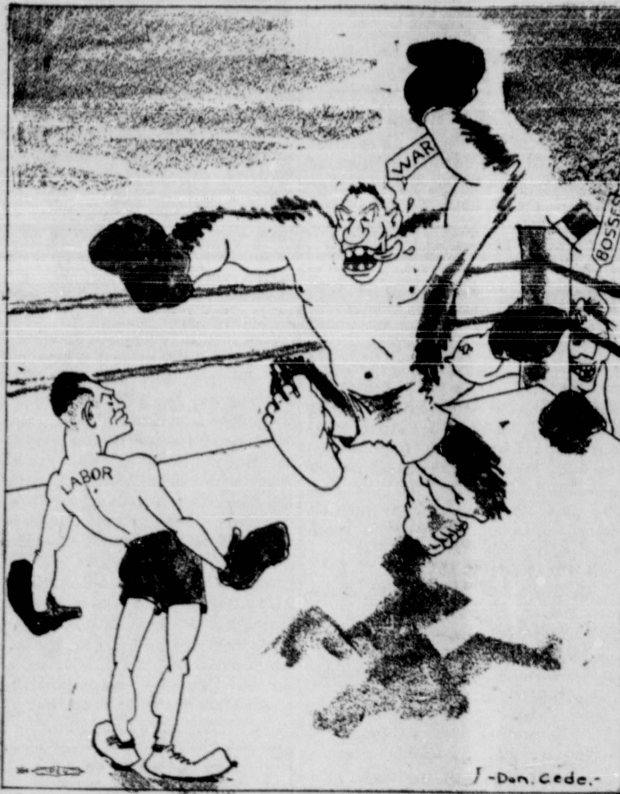
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When I ply my needle, trowel or pick
I'm a decent Sheeney, Wop or Mick,
But when I strike I'm a Bolshevik
I'm Labor.

Watch for This Trick



Sacco and Vanzetti—WE REMEMBER!

A landmark in the struggle of the American working class approaches. August 22 will mark the tenth anniversary of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, the shoe worker and the humble fish peddler, by the State of Massachusetts. Once again we shall relive the experience of that hot August night where thousands packed in the Gateway District (and in all the Gateways the world over) to wait, as midnight neared, for a reprieve—word that never came.

Since then the workers of the world have had sad occasions to mourn many, many such victims, perished in fascist internment camps, machine-gunned to death in Stalin's prisons, tortured by sadistic executioners. Sacco and Vanzetti at least died to better purpose. For their death was an inspiration to the workers all over the world.

They died as symbols of the class struggle, with a united working class battling vigorously, if in vain, on their behalf. Their death was the occasion for great rallying demonstrations in every corner of the globe. The great, tearing cry of bitterness that arose when news of their execution was flashed, caused the most powerful established rulers to tremble.

For a while it seemed, indeed, as if governments would topple and tyrannies be overthrown forever, through the impetus given by the executioner's electric switch. So aroused was the whole working class, so infuriated by the murder of its best fighters.

Sacco and Vanzetti became the accepted symbols of the class struggle—accepted by both sides. Capitalism, through the State of Massachusetts and its brutal agents, held firm against the protests of millions in its appetite for the blood of the two worker-heroes.

And to its eternal credit, militant labor, too, refused to allow the issue to be obscured. It presented a united front to the murderers. There were huge demonstrations and riots in every capital of any importance anywhere in the world. The workers lost their battle. The captors of Sacco and Vanzetti refused to relinquish them in the face of the universal outcry. But such strength had the working class revealed that for years, the forces of reaction in America have been more thoughtful, less brazen in their class cruelty. Southern justice, in the case of the Scottsboro boys, came almost to the sticking point, but at the last moment had to withdraw its shaking hand. California justice, a month ago, sought to push Tom Mooney in his grave. A sharp cry from the working class drew them up short. They dared not risk it.

What a price American capitalism paid for its few pounds of flesh from the bones of the two Italian workers. For literally millions of Americans, the bolt that killed Sacco and Vanzetti was like a lightning flash illuminating the whole dark and hideous pretense of American "democracy." August 22, 1927, marked the turning point in the lives of countless masses. Never again after that bitter night could their hearts warm at the sight of the American flag, never again would such words as "liberty," "freedom," "democracy," have anything but a leaden ironic sound. All the hocus-pocus of capitalist politics, all the sugary movies from Hollywood, all the pretenses of the boss press that America was still the land of the free, have not served to make us forget August 22.

We shall never forget the death of Sacco and Vanzetti. Nor shall we permit the murderers of these innocent workers to forget that event. The last word in the Sacco-Vanzetti case HAS NOT YET BEEN SAID.

The very finest way in which we can honor Sacco and Vanzetti on the tenth anniversary of their murder is to pledge ourselves anew to build a strong, honest and militant trade union movement, which will be the best guarantee that the bosses will not again dare to murder innocent workers whose only crime was that they sought to organize their class to resist the exploitation and cruelty of capitalism.

It'll Be a Long, Hard Winter

With Federal, State and Municipal relief appropriations all being cut to the bone, and with all public agencies, through the boss press, systematically preparing the country to accept even further cuts, it is obvious that the ten million unemployed workers of America and their families are in for a long, hard winter.

Not since the bleak days of the Hoover regime will the unemployed face the gray days that capitalism is preparing for them this winter. Nationally, the WPA Administration has already executed an arbitrary dismissal of all aliens from the WPA. Locally, Mayor Leach and the relief administration, backed by the daily press, has carried on a particularly vicious and lying campaign against the unemployed. "Luxuries on relief"—what a stupid charge that is to level against workers who have been unable to obtain private employment and have received \$60.50 or less monthly for years. The brutal campaign against the single men in the Gateway District, who have been herded into police cars and shipped out to non-existent jobs in the farming district, was as callous an exhibition as has been seen toward the unemployed since April, 1934, when the Minneapolis police used tear gas against an unemployed demonstration held that month.

The campaign against the unemployed being waged by capitalism and its government throughout the country is directed toward the creation of an army of workers who are without security of any kind, of workers who are so destitute that they will be compelled to accept any wage offered them and thus set them up in competition with organized labor to the detriment of all workers.

The pretense that private industry is absorbing the hundreds of thousands of ex-WPA workers is a farce. Any worker who gets around the Twin Cities can tell you how many large plants have signs on their doors reading: "No Help Wanted—Employment Office Closed."

The tragedy of the unemployed is that nationally they have no strong and militant organization, working closely with organized labor, to defend them against these attacks on the living standards of the workers. If every city had a section similar to the Federal Workers Section of Local 544, capitalism would not dare carry out its present ruthless plans against those whom private industry in America is no longer able to employ. Sooner or later, the workers will find their way toward the creation of such an organization.

Letters from Worker - Readers

Capitalism Makes Crime

To the Editor:
The Minneapolis STAR for Saturday, July 31, carried front page news headed "Five Years of Barrel Justice." The management later evidently decided that in this day and age news of that sort is not good for the public and should be suppressed, for a letter to the Editor commenting on the article was emasculated to such an extent that no reader could make head nor tail out of it. Therefore I am writing this to you, perhaps you will publish it as written.

Capitalism cannot expand nor even exist unless there is available an army of unemployed workers to depress wages. English history tells us that in the 17th and 18th century industry, which was then in its infancy, in order to supply more workers and so help industry, "set free" serfs and peasants of rural districts.

When in consequence towns became over-populated and industry had not enough jobs for all workers the authorities seized the unemployed as vagabonds, severely flogged them and branded a V on their foreheads. On second offence they were "to be put to death without mercy."

Now 200 years later when we boast of being civilized, we still read news about "Barrel Justice."

Everybody knows that young people when idle will get into mischief and perhaps commit crime. Everybody also knows that capitalism is responsible for unemployment and therefore responsible for delinquency amongst youth.

Capitalism first makes criminals, then brands them by meting out Barrel Justice in public. Civilization or barbarism?

The working class is the only class that can and will establish justice and develop civilization and culture. When will the workers understand this, their historic mission?
FRANK W. HOPPE
St. Louis Park

Anything to Oblige
Editor, Northwest Organizer
Dear Sir:
In accordance with our telephone conversation of today, I am requesting that you correct in your next issue the statement contained in "The Organizer" for today quoting me as interpreting Section 5 of the Communications Act of 1934 as applying only to radio operators employed aboard ships or aircraft. The statement is in error and would be correct if "Section 5" were changed to section 303, paragraph (m), part (B). All other parts of section 303 (m) apply to all licensed radio operators.

There is enclosed a copy of Public 97, approved by the President May 20, 1937, which amends the Communications Act of 1934. The amendment to section 303 (m) is contained on pages 4 and 5 and is contained in Section 5 of Public 97, 75th Congress.

I have not seen a copy of "The Organizer" containing the quotation in question and would appreciate receiving a copy of the present issue as well as the issue containing the requested correction.

Very truly yours,
C. W. LOEBER
Inspector in Charge

That's Kemp
To the Editor:
The enclosed clipping from the Minneapolis Star, August 3, says that Vincent J. Kemp, St. Paul, representing the Wholesale Employees Association, was elected a member of the board of directors of the newly-organized Independent Labor Federation of America.

Isn't Vincent J. Kemp one of the St. Paul bosses that has a company union, and opposes the A. F. of L. and C. I. O.?
Elmer Kirkland
Member, Local 544

Woolworth Workers
Win Strike in Duluth
Duluth, Minn.—The strike of Woolworth girl employees, organized in the Retail Clerks, has ended with victory for the union. Workers received union recognition, the 45-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, one-two weeks vacation with pay, \$15-\$16 weekly, and seniority.

NOTICE TO ALL LOCAL 471 MEMBERS!

At the meeting of the Milk Wagon Drivers Local 471, to be held on Tuesday, August 17, at 257 Plymouth Avenue North, the election of delegates to the coming convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor will be held. The state convention will convene in Hibbing on Sept. 20-22. The election will be held between the hours of 6 p. m. and 8 p. m. Matters of importance will also come up at the meeting, including the report of the Old Age Benefit Committee.

RAY SAWYER
Secretary-Treasurer
Local 471

LABOR... Looks at the Press

Henry Ford says: "Mass production is craftsmanship with the drudgery taken out of it."

Ya, there is nothing so refreshing as an eight-hour stretch on the assembly line.

Some people even prefer it to a vacation in the north woods.

Mass production in a Ford plant is life with the joy taken out of it.

From an advertisement in the Boston Traveler: "Come on down to Cape Cod for a real vacation where the CIO is unknown and over 90% are Republicans who respect the Supreme Court."

That must sound like heaven—to a Republican.

Republicans not only respect the Supreme Court—they get right down in the dirt and grovel before it.

They only think it's the Supreme Court they respect—what they really worship is their own privileges and the right to enjoy the wealth they've plundered from America.

William Allen White: "Public opinion may be depended upon to make just and even generous room for the workers."

Room in the graveyard, like in Chicago. Is that what you mean, Bill?

From an article in the August ROYAL: "Woe unto the nation whose youth do not dream and whose aged do not have visions."

America is okay then. Our youth have dreams of getting a square meal someday, and the aged have visions of the Townsend plan coming in.

From the Chicago TRIBUNE: "Leading members of the LaFollette Committee attended a reception to the Russian fliers. It was a meeting of two powerful agencies of revolutionary propaganda."

Ho-hum.
Los Angeles news item: "The Rev. Arthur Michel tried to prevent a heavy Bible from falling from his pulpit today, lost his balance, and broke his right leg."

It musta been the will o' God. What he's got against organized religion today is this: Their mortgages on the Hereafter protect the mortgages that the rich have on America.

Now that the Non-Partisan Committee, the New York County Republican Committee, the Communist Party, the American Labor Party and Roosevelt have endorsed LaGuardia for mayor of New York, it only remains to see how many strikes he will break during the coming six years.

The Old Umbrella Mender

By Eugene Debs

(The NORTHWEST ORGANIZER here reprints for the present generation of workers a little-known gem of a story from the pen of the greatest leader the American workers have yet produced.)

It was on a cold morning late in November last, just after the (1912) national election, and I was waiking briskly toward my office. A stiff wind was blowing and a drizzling rain was falling. The threads in one of the ribs of my umbrella snapped asunder and the cover flew upward, as it has a way of doing, and I was about to lower my disabled shower-stick when I ran slapdash into an old itinerant umbrella mender with his outfit slung across his back and shuffling along in the opposite direction. He had noticed the ill-behavior of my umbrella. It snapped from its bearing even as he had his eyes upon it. Perhaps it understood. Anyway he had not a cent in his pocket and he had not yet breakfasted that cold and wet November morning.

He was about 65. His clothes had evidently weathered many a storm and besides being worn and shabby were too light for that season. Overcoat he had none. Nor gloves, nor overshoes. Mine embarrassed me.

His hat had been brushed to a standstill. His shoes were making their last stand and a protruding toe, red with the cold, seemed to have been shoved out as a signal of distress.

The outfit of the old fellow, carried on his back, was sorry enough to fit his general make-up, and if he had offered himself for sale just as he stood, including his earthly belongings and his immortal soul, he would have found no bidder nor brought a cent.

The face of the old umbrella mender lighted up with a kindly smile as he commented on the strange conduct of my umbrella in slipping a cog just as he happened to come along. I asked him by what evil magic he did the trick and he laughed in a half-hearted way just to be polite, but it was plain that he had long since forgotten how to laugh.

As we stepped into the shelter of an adjoining store he sat down on the steps and drawing a threaded needle from "neath the lapel of his thin and faded coat, he began to sew the cover back into its proper place. His fingers were red and numb. A discolored nail partly hid a badly bruised thumb.

He had difficulty in doing this bit of sewing, and it plainly distressed him. His eyesight was failing and his fingers were stiff in the joints. Yet he strove eagerly and intently to master their dumb protest. And he hoped, as he remarked, that he would be able to make an extra bit of money to provide himself with a pair of spectacles now that favorable weather had set in for his trade.

Poor human soul, I thought to myself, as I looked down upon the weatherbeaten brother at my feet! A vagabond dog among his kind would fare better than this worn-out umbrella mender in a civilized human community.

The warm clothes I had on made me uncomfortable as I saw him sitting there in rags mending my umbrella. The overcoat I wore made me ashamed of myself. Every time the umbrella mender looked up out of his rags I winced.

What crime had he committed that condemned him to go through the world in tatters to be lashed by the merciless blasts of winter and tormented by hunger-pangs, and of what rarer virtue was I possessed that entitled me to wear the best of clothes and eat the choicest food!

Dared I call him brother? And could I call him brother without insulting him?

These were the reflections that agitated my mind and troubled my heart.

"Good morning," was the cheery greeting of a man who passed on the sidewalk, calling me by name.

The old umbrella mender fairly started at the mention of my name. He had just completed his bit of sewing and the threaded needle fell from his fingers.

"Excuse me," he said timidly, "is this Mr. Debs?"

"Yes," I answered.
"Eugene V. Debs?"
"Yes, brother."
"Thank God," exclaimed the old umbrella mender as he fairly bounded to his feet and seized my extended hand with both of his. There were tears in his eyes and his face was flushed.

"Of course I know you now," he went on. "This is your home and I have often seen your picture. But this is the first time I have ever seen you and if it hadn't been for your umbrella snapping just as I came along, I would have passed you by."

LOCAL 289
MEETING SCHEDULE
Retail Drivers—First Thursday.
Wholesale Drivers—Second Thursday.
Yeast Drivers—Third Tuesday.
Cake and Pie—Third Thursday.
General Membership—Fourth Thursday.

PETROLEUM DRIVERS
MEETING SCHEDULE
The Petroleum Drivers will meet the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

FEDERAL WORKERS SECTION
MEETING SCHEDULE
Regular Membership Meetings—Second Friday in each month.
Stewards' Meeting—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m.

LOCAL 1859
MEETING SCHEDULE
General Membership—August 4.
Casket Industry—August 9.
Box Industry—August 17.
Clark Co.—August 18.
Puffer-Hubbard—August 20.
St. Paul Section—August 23.

WAREHOUSE AND INSIDE
WORKERS LOCAL 20316
Meeting Schedule
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.

Increases Won for Private Chauffeurs
Pat Corcoran reports that the Teamsters Joint Council has been successful in winning wage increases and better working conditions for many private chauffeurs who have enrolled in the union. As a result of a letter sent to private employers of union drivers, many chauffeurs have won wage increases during the past two weeks. A special organization meeting of the private chauffeurs unit was held at 257 Plymouth Avenue on Tuesday night.

Faribault Drivers Sign Local Cannery

The General Drivers Union Local 458 of Faribault has just signed a union contract with the Faribault cannery company granting the closed shop and higher wages. New rates for hauling sweet corn from Cannon Falls to Faribault will be \$1.75 per ton; from Farmington, \$1.50 per ton; from Morristown, \$1.00; from Norstrand, \$1.00. The agreement is retroactive to July 10, and will run until January 15, 1938.

Office Workers Union Signs Gas Company

Early this week a union working agreement was signed between Stenographers and Bookkeepers Local 17661 and the Minneapolis Gas Light company, covering over one hundred office employees of this concern. The working agreement grants union recognition, seniority, vacations, and wage increases up to 30 per cent. Gilbert Carlson, union attorney, assisted in the negotiations.

Cooperators to Hold Picnic at Golden Lake

Co-operators of the Twin Cities and their friends will stage a picnic Sunday, August 15, at Golden Lake, six miles north of New Brighton on the Forest Lake cutoff. Speakers, games and races will be included on the day's program, together with swimming and dancing to Tommy Thompson's orchestra. Admission is 10 cents a family.

er they are now alive or dead, he could never learn.

The old fellow grew serious and a melancholy sigh escaped him. But he was not bitter. He bore no malice toward anyone. He had suffered much, but he had kept the faith, and his regrets were at least free from reproach.

He was a broken down old veteran of the industrial army. He had paid the penalties of his protest against privately owned industry and the slavery of his own class, and now in his old age he was shuffling along in his rags toward a nameless grave in the potter's field.

Had he been an obedient corporation lackey; had he scabbled on his fellow-workers; had he been mean and selfish and cold-blooded, he would have been promoted instead of black-listed by the corporation and honored instead of hounded by society. His manhood and self-respect cost him dearly, but he paid the price to the last farthing. His right to work and live, his home, his family and his friends were all swept away because he refused to scab on his fellowmen.

The old umbrella mender stood before me proud and erect and looked me straight in the eyes as he finished his pathetic story.

The shabby clothes he wore were to him capitalist society's reward of manhood and badge of honor.

There was something peculiarly grand about the scarred old veteran of the industrial battlefield. His shabbiness was all on the outside, and he seemed transfigured to me and clad in garments of glory. He loomed before me like a forest-monarch the tempests had riven and denuded of its foliage but could not lay low.

He had kept the faith and had never scabbled!

LOCAL 292
MEETING SCHEDULE
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 544
MEETING SCHEDULE
Wednesday, August 4—Sausage Drivers; Petroleum Drivers.
Thursday, August 5—Independent Truck Owners.
Friday, August 6—Job Stewards.
Sunday, August 8—Wholesale Groceries, 10 a. m.
Monday, August 9—General Membership.
Wednesday, August 11—Market.
Wednesday, August 18—Petroleum Drivers.
Thursday, August 19—Tent and Awning; Print Drivers.
Friday, August 20—Job Stewards.
Monday, August 23—Transfer Warehouse Men (Special).
Tuesday, August 24—Taxi Drivers; Night drivers, 1 p. m.; Day drivers, 7 p. m.
Thursday, August 26—Transfer; Wholesale Drug.
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.