



Auto Mechanics Strike Looms

Cudahy Co. to Fight Union

Puritan Meat Sellers Fire Union Driver

The Cudahy Packing Co. located at 209 N. 5th St., has decided that it does not want its workers to belong to the union. To prevent unionization, they propose to make an example of Frank Chesvick, a union driver.

Chesvick was fired "because there was not enough work." The fact that he was the top man on the seniority list meant nothing, and incidentally, he hauled more meat the day he was discharged than he had for many months past.

Fake Disability Report

The union officials went to the local manager and were told that all orders come from Chicago—the big shots in Chicago who issue the commands and take in the profits on the purchase of Cudahy meats by Minneapolis workers. When informed that the union was bawling for Chesvick, they hastily went through their records and wired the local boss to change the reason for his discharge. It wasn't lack of work after all. The records show that he was injured in 1930 while on the job so an obliging company doctor says that he is no longer capable of doing hard work. It took only four years to discover this.

And what an obliging doctor! He found that Chesvick had a disease which tended to cause back injuries. It was not the icy sidewalk after all which caused him to slip and fall with a quarter of beef. It was the disease. There is one more thing to cover. Chesvick was injured while on the job. If the Cudahy Co. claims that he is not capable of working, they might be liable for compensation. Once again the convenient and accommodating company doctor. The very disease which caused Chesvick to slip on the ice in 1930 has now rendered him incapable of hard work. "It's not the minor insignificant injuries caused by the fall on the ice," says the doctor.

Exile to Newport

The latest proposal is that Chesvick be exiled to the slaughter house at Newport where the work is only three times as hard. The boss says he wants to take care of Frank. No one can doubt that he sincerely wants to "take care" of him.

This case is such rank discrimination that it smells to high heaven.

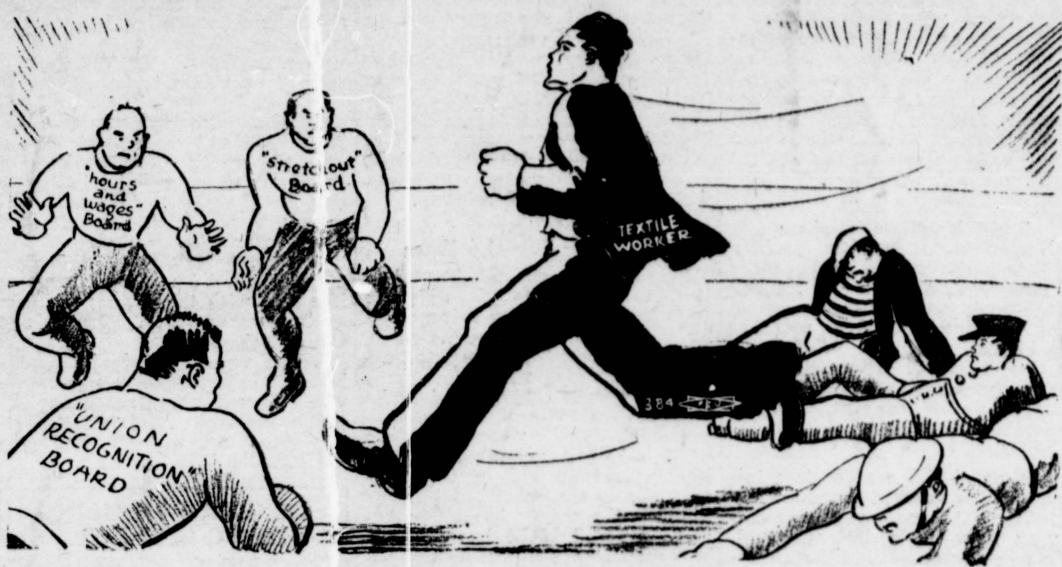
If the Cudahy Co. does not want to employ union workers, we are forced to assume that it does not want the advantage of union workers and their friends either.

574 Smokes Friday

Local 574 will hold its first smoker at 117 S. E. 4th St. next Friday, Sept. 28.

After you have attended this gala event, you will look forward to the next one as anxiously as the kids look forward to Christmas. There won't be a single dull moment—just one side-splitting story after another all evening long.

Get your tickets at 225 S. St. The price is just fifty cents.



The Secondary Defense

Arbitration Begins

The arbitration proceedings are under way and early indications point to a speedy conclusion. Every member of Local 574 will be more than glad to see the wage scale established and the controversy which led to two bitterly fought strikes settled.

We have tried to be more than reasonable all along and we will continue to be so, but we do not mean by this that we stand for "peace at any price." We are entitled to a raise and we intend to get it. The only question is how much it will be. The arbitration will decide that.

The proceedings have begun with the Minneapolis Transfer and Warehouse as the first firm to arbitrate. It is expected that the scale established for this firm will be considered the scale for the entire transfer industry. The same procedure will probably obtain in the other groups as well.

The firms involved are divided into the following groups: transfer, market, lumber, coffee, furniture, wholesale grocery, hardware and plumbing, lime and cement, packing, paint and glass, paper, retailers, and spring water.

The results of the arbitration are to be retroactive to the date that arbitration was requested, September 7, in 52 firms and September 8 in the remaining 25 firms.

Witt's Market Out To Reduce Wages

Open-Shop Hatch Delivery Replaces Union Drivers

After the May strike the laboring Witt's Market House tried to discriminate against two union drivers. It was only after Local 574 had bannered all the Witt stores and seriously restricted their business that the drivers were returned to their jobs.

Mr. Witt moved against the union once more after the July strike. This time he was a bit more subtle. His "loyal" men were shifted about so that he was able to keep the same two union drivers off the job. This he hoped would cause the other union workers to become discouraged and quit the union, but they did not let him bluff them.

He has now made the grand coup. All the union drivers were fired, without notice, and the delivery service was turned over to the Hatch Package Delivery. The non-union drivers went to work for Hatch.

The Hatch firm is desirable for Witt because it is an open-shop concern which is building its business by serving at a low cost. The cost of Hatch's service is low because he pays his drivers a miserable wage.

Coal Men Meet Oct. 1st

Following the February coal strike and after the workers had gained a small increase in wages, the coal bosses immediately raised the price of coal 75c to \$1.00 a ton. This fall prices on coal have again raised without any wage increase for the workers.

We as workers are not interested in the amount of profit the boss makes, but we are interested in gaining a better living for those that produce this profit. The only way we can protect the gains we have already made and get something better for ourselves for the future is to see that every man engaged in the coal industry is organized. It is the duty of every union man to see that the workers in his yard are members of Local 574. Your only protection is your union, and we urge every man to do his bit to see that this program is carried out. The slogan for 574 is "Every man an organizer."

The coal workers, both drivers and yard men, will meet the first and third Monday in each month. Don't forget the dates. The next meeting will be held Monday, October 1. See that every man is at this meeting.

"While there is a lower class, I am in it. While there is a criminal element, I am of it. While there is a soul in jail, I am not free."—Eugene V. Debs.

Bosses Refuse To Negotiate

Strike Vote Thursday, St. Paul Votes Friday

Monday night at a meeting of the joint executive committee of the St. Paul and Minneapolis locals of the Machinists' Union, a decision was reached to proceed with the taking of a strike vote of the auto workers' membership in the Twin Cities.

The Minneapolis membership will meet Thursday night, September 27th, at 8 o'clock in the Ma-

Arrow Head Workers Win Strike

After fruitless attempts at negotiation, the Arrow Head workers found themselves locked out suddenly and unexpectedly by the arrogant bosses. They turned the lockout into a militant strike and succeeded in smashing through to a real victory.

Every worker at Arrow Head has received a raise through the settlement and is now going back to the job proud of the union.

Auto mechanics please note.

chinites' Headquarters at the Temple Garage, 1310 Marquette.

The St. Paul meeting will be held on Friday night, September 28, in the Labor Temple.

The men, 3,000 strong, who work in the garages, service branches, and shops in Minneapolis and St. Paul, are speedily and efficiently putting their union machinery into fighting trim. Experienced as these men are in handling the intricate makeup of the automobile, one can be quite sure that a workmanlike job will be done with the setting up of the strike apparatus.

The employers in the automotive industry have failed to respond to the demands of the workers for a raise in pay from the average level of \$14.50 for a 44-hour week. The Machinists' Union, Locals 382 and 459 of Minneapolis and St. Paul, has been for more than a year attempting to come to some agreement with these bosses. All proposals for negotiations have been flatly rejected. Not only have the bosses rejected all overtures by the union, but they have victimized workers, members of the Union, for making protests of the numerous violations of the NRA code by the employers.

Men have been fired for joining the Union, although this is covered up in most cases by one subterfuge or another. The employers have been busy all along the line, following the usual course of bosses everywhere. Attempts have been and are now being made to set up and foster the company "union." Lockout is being talked of in various shops (this gag will not go over so well now after the Machinists' Union victory at the Arrow Head plant). Many open and some veiled attacks are being made upon the real Union and its active officials.

So far as the auto workers are concerned this clap-trap of the bosses has fallen on deaf ears. These workers know their own jobs. They know that they are poorly paid for long hours of hard and exacting work. They know that the NRA and the code does (Continued on page 3)

MARKET ROW ANARCHY

Union Meets to Plan Action Against Chiseling Bosses

An examination of the working conditions on the market row does not give any indication that the bosses have signed an agreement with the union. Chiseling is as widespread as ever and is carried on in every imaginable form.

According to the agreement, there is to be a seniority list for each house, ONE LIST ONLY. This list is to be carefully followed. The oldest man from point of service is to receive first consideration when jobs are assigned. If the job normally held by a senior employee is discontinued, he is entitled to replace any employee who is his junior from point of service. The only exception to this rule is that an employee cannot demand to hold a job which he is

obviously and unquestionably incapable of handling.

The market bosses are setting up their own idea of seniority which means no seniority at all. They use a pet classification which they call a shipping clerk, and under this guise, they ring in men who have little or no seniority rights and use them for everything from truck drivers to green room men. They claim that these men are good honest boys whom they are breaking in to run the business. Another trick is to claim a certain man must work because he is the only one in the house capable of packing apples and then use him for everything but packing apples and work him all hours at any kind of pay. The main question is of course non-union.

The bosses howled a lot about the market row during the negotiations

leading up to the agreement. It all comes out now. They thought they could get away with having the salesmen do the bulk of the work done by the truck drivers and the inside workers. But they are not going to get away with this or any other method of chiseling on the workers.

One market boss fired an employee as incompetent because he fell off the back end of a truck while trying to substitute for the chain which normally is used to keep a big load from falling off the truck.

The market today is in a state of absolute anarchy. The workers are not going to tolerate these practices any longer. The bosses have not lived up to the strike settlement agreement. The union is determined that they shall.

If more trouble comes in the market, the bosses will be responsible for it.

Make Minneapolis a Union Town

The National Picket Line

After three weeks of courageous struggle, the textile workers are going back to their looms practically empty handed. Fifteen workers gave their lives for three of Roosevelt's famous boards which do much blustering but settle absolutely nothing.

In many of the mill centers, discrimination cases are piling up rapidly and in several cases the bosses have absolutely refused to take back a single striker. Trouble is still widespread and the National Guard continues to lurk about the mills hopeful that another opportunity for bayonet practice will present itself.

The textile workers are going back to the mills without even the assurance that the bosses will agree to the Rooseveltian "solution." As Lord Acton once said, the only efficient agitator in the world is injustice. With such a situation as today exists in the textile mills, another general textile strike already is in the making.

40,000 Seamen to Strike

But if the textile workers go back with their demands unsatisfied, the working class in the United States still struggles mightily upward. On October 8, forty thousand seamen of the Atlantic and Gulf regions will strike in protest against the notoriously rotten conditions on American ships. According to Patrick Keane, representative of the International Seamen's Union, the number of men employed on ships has been cut by 25 per cent, and wages slashed up to 50 per cent in recent years. (It is undermanning of vessels which causes such disasters as that of the late Morro Castle.) Demands of the Union include: higher wages in every classification; overtime in all departments, 75c an hour; three eight-hour watches on all ships in all departments, with overtime pay for all work beyond 44 hours a week; recognition of united front ship's committee and right of men to join union of choice. A vital issue in this strike will be the winning of seaman control of all hiring halls.

San Francisco Marine Workers

Because scabs recruited during the recent West Coast marine strike are continuing to be employed, union members of the Dollar Line ships, President Taft and President Wilson, struck in San Francisco on Thursday, September 20. A militant picket line of 1,000 longshoremen around the Dollar Line dock prevented any movement of cargo from the Dollar Line.

The arbitration board of the West Coast settlement is slyly dallying and holding back its decisions until the seamen are scattered all around the world. The settlement provided that all scabs were to be dismissed and all strikers rehired, but such has not been the case. So the marine workers go out again.

35-Day Strike Ends

On September 19, six thousand copper miners and engineers of Butte, Mont., voted to go back to work after conducting a militant strike of three and one-half months which deserves the respect of every worker in America. The miners went up against the Anaconda Copper Co., with its hundreds of hired gunmen, and came out with as good a settlement as could be possibly won: the agreement ending the strike provides for a 50c wage increase, recognition of the Butte Miners' Union, and abolition of the more vicious

clauses of the contract system under which the miners work. The 30-hour week or the guarantee of full-time work were not won.

No Concessions, No Lights

Last week in Des Moines, Iowa, all electric light company employees went out on strike, paralyzing all circuits of the city's electric network. Eight hours later the strike was over, the workers having won a wage increase and union recognition. Striking textile workers from the Rollins Hosiery Mill co-operated with the powerhouse workers to make the strike effective. Nine other cities surrounding Des Moines were affected by the surprise strike. The first intimation the town had of the decision of the workers to strike came with the shutting down of the current at 11 p. m. last Tuesday.

5,000 Handbag Workers

Demanding a 36-hour week, a 10% wage increase and 10% more employment in each shop, 5,000 pocketbook workers are out on strike in New York City, marking the beginning of a general strike in this industry. The strike was called by unanimous vote of the membership of the International Pocketbook Workers' Union.

A general strike of custom tailoring workers was unanimously voted by 1,500 custom tailors meeting in New York last weekend. The meeting instructed the executive committee of the union to immediately make plans and begin preparations for the strike. Main demands are immediate abolition of home work, the 36-hour week, for a living wage, for union recognition.

Asserting their determination to prevent a recurrence of the Morro Castle tragedy, radio operators of the steamer Ponce of the N. Y. and Puerto Rico S. S. Line went out on strike a few days ago.

3,000 Miners

Because the United Electric Coal Co. of Freeburg, Ill., broke its contract with the Progressive Miners of America, 3,000 mine workers went on strike last week, threw picket lines around the mine, and forced it to shut down. The operators attempted to run the mine with a few scabs and gunmen, but this attempt has proven futile. As a certain local brewer says in his advertisements, it takes "know how" to mine coal. And scabs and gangsters haven't got it. Only coal miners have "know how," and when they say "no," the mines don't run.

What Will They Get?

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of nineteen bankers on charges of larceny and swindling. All of them are connected with the Northwest bancorporation and among them we find George D. Dayton.

If convicted, they are subject to imprisonment from one to five years. Imprisonment would be a certainty if these men were workers. What will the bankers get?

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The working class of Minneapolis will never forget Harry Ness and Jack Belor. They made the supreme sacrifice to make the world a better place for the workers and their families. They laid down their lives in the fight for a decent American standard of living.

Harry and Jack are gone, but they left their loved ones behind them. Someone must step into the gap left by the loss of these brave men and fill it as best they can. We can never replace them in the hearts of their families, but the least we can do is to shoulder their responsibility as the breadwinner.

The union has voted to assess the membership during the months of September and October for Harry and Jack and in November for Kenneth Weiner who was killed at the Ready Mix Concrete plant, a human sacrifice to the bosses' economy measures in saving the cost of safety devices.

We are sure that the members will understand and respond.

Plugging for the Boss

Lund, the pseudo BA, has taken it upon himself to pinch-hit for 574. In the case of a driver fired by the Petroleum Service Co., he stepped right into the gap and arranged an adjustment.

He proposes that the driver be placed on 90 day probation during which time he submits to a cut of five cents per hour as a punishment. At the end of this period, the boss shall determine whether the driver has again become "loyal." If he has not, the boss may banish him from the job forever.

Thanks for the "help," Brother Lund, but we would appreciate it if you would let us take care of our own troubles.

Kenosha—After a 10-day strike union truck drivers here have won a 30 per cent increase in wages. The minimum pay for drivers will be 65 cents per hour and for helpers 50 cents. After six weeks the drivers can reopen negotiations for still higher pay, according to the settlement.

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Committee Fails To Help Workers

Colonial Warehouse Gets By With Discrimination

A worker has been discharged at that "humanitarian institution" the Colonial Warehouse, fired without cause and in violation of his seniority rights.

The workers at this firm voted to have an independent committee represent them instead of Local 574. Now that they have this committee, what is it going to do about this flagrant violation of a worker's rights? The answer is nothing, absolutely nothing!

The workers on this committee are just as much subject to the whims of the boss as the worker who was fired. They dare not raise their voices to intercede for him for fear that they too will be discharged on some subterfuge. They dare not even meet to discuss the matter. The workers at the Colonial are now beginning to pay for the eats, drinks and "bonuses" to which the boss treated them before the election.

After the May strike, this firm attempted three discriminations identical with those they are now getting away with. Local 574 stopped them!

Wake up, you Colonial Warehouse workers—all you workers who are not represented by the union. Get out of this silent partner stage and protect your jobs THROUGH THE UNION.

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Economic Conditions Behind Textile Strike

Sprawling and scattered from Maine to South Carolina—as far west as the Mississippi, the Textile industry ranks with steel, mining, railroads and autos, one of the super-industries of the country's super-industries. Unlike some of its giant brothers, it has been in a state of crisis not for a few years, but for more than a decade. Along with the great mills of England it has, since the war, been at the center of the international crisis in textiles. This crisis has had the same fundamental earmarks of the general crisis of capitalist industry; over-expansion of productive capacity, and overproduction (underconsumption) of goods.

During the war the industry expanded to meet the government demands, seventy-five percent of production going for military purposes. After the owners had participated in cutting the melon of war profits, they found on their hands excessive capacity. Then came the depression of '21 to which this condition importantly contributed. Despite all of these signs of serious illness, the industry plunged into another orgy of expansion. The competition was "the best man would win" they said. Consequently, throughout the '20s an average of two million spindles in the cotton section alone were continuously idle.

Crisis Intensified.

Speed-up, stretch-out and improvement of machinery have accelerated this condition. The struggle of cotton and wool against silk and rayon, capricious fashions, waste, and anarchic methods of distribution have added color to this pretty picture. The struggle of this drunken monster with the textile lords of Lancashire and Tokio for the foreign markets, is one of the forces behind Roosevelt's naval building campaign. The whole world is over produced. The markets won't go around. Profits dwindle, unemployment increases, the home market shrinks. The textile employer alternates between cutting wages and consulting his war department.

For several years a merger movement has been growing, a movement aptly supplemented by cartelization in line with the provisions of the NRA. The bosses are organized.

Altogether there are more than a million workers in the textile industry. They comprise one-eighth of the manufacturing workers in the country, a greater number than in any other single industry. And the wages of these workers are the lowest in any manufacturing industry except tobacco. In 1927 for example, a relatively good year, wages in cotton mills were more than 37% below the average earnings for the workers in all manufacturing industries in the country. In wool, they were 10% lower. Under the codes, they remain the lowest,

More FERA Fakery

Tongue in cheek, the FERA administrators have heralded the governmental plan to finance the education of the unemployed as the liberator of the working class mind. They speak of the technical abilities necessary for even the lowest paid jobs and point to their program as the permanent solution to the unemployed problem. But when they begin the actual application of their plan, it is found to have an entirely different purpose.

Classes here in the city were started last Monday only to be demoralized almost immediately by FERA bureaucrats. It was found that there were too many applicants for study of commercial subjects. For example: a class for beginners in short hand was protested "because there are already too many stenographers."

So that is it! They would rather have the girls study housework than the bigwigs can have more servants and be able to get them for less wages because of the abundant supply of competition.

Up to this time, the highly capable people who teach the FERA classes have received the big sum of sixty dollars monthly for forty hours. From now on they will have their hours cut to twenty-four per month and they will receive forty dollars per month.

with differentials bringing even lower scales in the south.

Squeezing the Workers

The textile employers, as a result of the declining market, take up the slack of reduced profits by every maneuver known to capitalist industry. Machinery is perfected; workers are unceremoniously fired; the stretch-out squeezes the last ounce of workers energy. Along with the lowest wages the textile workers suffer the worst working conditions in the country. The result has been a long and bitter struggle for the right to unionize, for shorter hours and higher wages, and for better working conditions, especially with regard to the stretch-out.

Methods and devices for increasing speed in order to secure greater production for the worker are now common in every industry. In textiles the speed-up has gone so far that the nervous strain upon the workers has gone beyond the limits of physical toleration.

While the number of spindles has been increasing, the number of workers has been decreasing. The aim of the mill owners has been to lower costs and raise profits. If you want to make five thousand a year, once advised the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, addressing the new overseers, prove that you are worth it. "Prove it by cutting down costs, by doubling up the machinery per operative and saving wages."

Labor Specialization

The movement to reduce labor costs and dependence upon the skilled workers, has progressed with increasing severity for many years. Employers organizations meet regularly to formulate practice methods of speeding up production. "Labor specialization" has become a profession, such efficiency experts being hired to do nothing but travel from mill to mill showing employers how to "extend" labor.

There is probably no other industry where this problem is attacked more energetically and deliberately. Today, the bosses are getting back whatever gains were made by the lowest paid workers under the codes. Patents for new textile machines bear evidence of the continuous replacement of workers by machinery and the production of more pounds of goods per operative. Work becomes increasingly specialized and standardized. Old workers find it hard to follow the pace. Young workers are brought in and burned up.

The workers in a mill which has hired the services of these "industrial engineering" corporations suddenly find themselves being watched by strange men with stop-watches in their hands. These men will talk to no one nor will they answer any questions. They merely watch every motion of the workers, making notes on everything that happens.

The Stretch Out

These men calculate every movement of the workers. If the worker takes a drink of water, visits the lavatory, has to wait for material, speaks to a fellow worker for a few moments, it is timed and noted by the stop-watch man. The latter then retires and calculates the number of seconds that the worker has used in stopping to breathe, in going for a drink of water or to the rest room. More work is then given him on the basis of the time study. The time is divided into three main divisions: (1) Amount used in skilled work. (2) Amount in semi-skilled. (3) Amount in non-skilled. The workers are then divided into these groups, a varying wage is paid, and each group is then driven to greater and greater speed. This is the stretch-out. The looms per worker increase; the wage for most of the workers goes down; production increases; total payrolls decrease.

Resistance to the stretch-out, to low wages, and long hours, has made the textile industry, next to mining, the most active battle ground in the class struggle in America. The battles of these workers with company gunmen, police and troops has made the earliest, the most continuous and some of the most glorious of the militant American labor traditions.

Machinists' Union Votes on Thursday

(Continued from page 1)

not protect them. They know that the bosses are absolutely unwilling to correct the conditions that exist. They have, because of this knowledge, decided definitely, some months ago, that only one course was open to them.

They have acted in accordance with the experience gained in attempted negotiations with the bosses, and in accord with the example set by their brother trade unionists, they have organized the union. They are now prepared to make the fight. The employers have made the struggle necessary and unpostponable. The auto workers will faithfully and militantly discharge their responsibility.

The demands which have been formulated and presented to the automotive employers are reasonable demands. The workers are asking for a five day week, 90c per hour for journeymen, a graduated scale for all types of work, seniority rights and shop committees to enforce agreements and prevent discrimination.

The auto workers enter upon the task of bringing the bosses into line with the assurance of support from the trade union movement as a whole. Their working conditions are bad. Their wages are much too low. The automotive industry has long needed unionizing. Now is the time. The workers are well organized. The union must act.

Local 574 has pledged its aid to the Machinists' Union and already has rendered some assistance. We call upon all 574 men to stand by for further service.

We call upon the Central Labor Union and the other locals to continue efforts to unite the whole movement behind the Auto Workers and the Machinists' Union.

News and Views

If you want to hear about a real union man, just ask Happy to tell you about Vic Snyder.

Any other fink who wants to frame a plant for a good 574 man?

Hello Yick! Levied any "fines" lately. How's your jaw?

Don't forget to get your tickets for the big stein-hoisting contest!

We wonder where Harry DeBoer got those fancy buttons he has been wearing on the front of his hospital gown. Be careful Harry, those medals might get you shot again!

What was Benny Levine doing at a coal heavers' meeting?

Wanted—a ride to Milwaukee.

Have you subscribed to the ORGANIZER?

Atta boy, Tony! What we need is more men like you.

Has anybody seen Kelly? Car and a driver!

Solow says to tell the boys that any time they make a trip to New York they will find a welcome at 223 West 13th St.

Tommy Skellet says you've got to shave every day if you want to rattle pianos for him. Don't forget your powder puffs either, boys.

Will somebody please burn Harry Casey's cabbage patch?

Watch the Organizer for the play by play account of the famous 36 day football game. I came here on the 30th of June and I've worked hard ever since—as much as 15 hours a day.

Who said no more "coffee and's"?

Don't forget that the L. W. Northfield Co., purveyor of coal, coke and fuel oil, runs a 100% "open" shop.

The Worker's Club got off to a real start last Saturday. Watch for the announcement of the next meeting.

La Beau, Anderson and Berg-Berglund are back on the job at Ready-Mix.

It is reported that the Fargo bosses are getting the Dunne fever.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

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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CITY..... STATE.....

Schedule of Meetings

The following schedule for regular monthly meetings of Local 574 has been established by the Executive Board and Organization Committee to become effective October 1st:

Full membership meeting—second Monday.

Coal workers—first and third third Monday.

Market workers—fourth Monday.

Taxi drivers—fourth Tuesday, day drivers at 7 p. m. and night drivers at 1 p. m.

Laundry drivers—first Wednesday.

Transfer workers—first Friday.

Retail workers—second Friday.

Petroleum drivers—third Friday.

Building material haulers—fourth Friday.

These meetings will be held regularly each month per the above schedule. Special meetings will be called whenever necessary.

Fight Continues Against Unfair Cleaners

Local 18005 meets next Thursday to lay plans for an even more militant campaign against the cleaning establishments which continue to refuse compliance with the union wage scale and union conditions. Don't forget the date, September 27, at 225 South 3rd Street.

Mass picket lines are being deployed to demonstrate before the Master Cleaners, 12th and Hennepin, the State Cleaners and the Progressive Cleaners. These concerns deserve careful attention from the entire trade union movement. Let's get together on this and really take care of them.

Street Railway Motor Bus Employees

DANCE AND CARD PARTY

2922 CEDAR AVENUE S.

Saturday Night, September 29, 1934

Admission 25c

Stop wherever you see a Biau Oil Sign

Use Better Blau Gasoline

James Barber Shop

100% Union

233 2ND AVE. S.

Four Chairs, No Waiting

If You Want a Good Glass of Beer Come to the

RED DOT

522 PLYMOUTH N.

Phone Main 9842

Budapest Gardens

Imported Meats, Sandwiches, Cold Beer

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

Music and Entertainment

C. H. SIRMAI UNION HOUSE 729-731 THIRD AVE. S.

BEER BEER
\$1.29 Per Case
Malt Syrup, 3 cans for \$1
J. Weisburd Malt Company
232 N. 7TH ST. BR. 1802

The Emerald Club
1856 East Franklin

Wolk Transfer Co.
Moving-Packing-Storing
203 WASHINGTON AVE. N.
Main 4434 and Atlantic 2610

Bell's Recreation and Beer Parlor
250 3rd Ave. S.
AT. 9492
A Place to Patronize

Dunne's Cafe AND DELICATESSEN
19 1/2 West 15th St.
A Place to Remember

Palmer's Cafe
"A place to get a good lunch and glass of beer"
DON'T FORGET SUNNY
1024 Henn. Ave. At. 9400

Shampoo 15c
Finger Wave 15c
Oil Perman. Wave \$1.10
Emulsified Oil Permanent Wave \$1.95
Above complete with Shampoo and Finger Wave
Hot Oil Shampoo.....25c
Clean-up Facial.....25c
Hollywood Beauty Art
624 Hennepin MA. 5612

Metropole Hotel
921 4TH AVE. S.
Main 9505
Rooms with bath \$1.50
Without bath \$1.00

Get Your Organizer at
Weiss' Grocery
901 Plymouth Ave. N.

THE ORGANIZER



Official organ of General Drivers, Helpers, Petroleum and Inside Workers Union, Local 574, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1934

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Preparation—

Various news items during the last several weeks have dealt with secret gatherings of big business groups. These representatives of American industry and banking have matters to confer about, which cannot stand the light of day. Secret sessions are being held at the swanky clubs of the rich, far away from the eyes of the workers against whom they are conspiring.

The leaders of finance and business are undoubtedly shaping organizations on a national scale which they believe will be strong enough and ruthless enough to crush the workers' movement.

Closely associated with these underground meetings, which are attended by some of the richest and most powerful men in the country, is the American Liberty league. This is the organization which attracts such men as the Duponts and Sloans on the national scale, and the Daytons, Witts, etc., in the local arena. The American Liberty league bids fair to be the organizing center for all of those open-shop bosses who have determined to have liberty for themselves at any cost.

Liberty for these coldblooded men means low wages, long hours, unbearable conditions for those who toil. And for those unfortunate workers who cannot find a job, even under miserable conditions, it means slow starvation on the breadline, humiliation, shame, despair.

These men have passed the word, "No more wage raises. No shortening of hours. We will not deal with the unions. If we cannot have 'liberty' to do as we please, to make the workers suffer while they produce profits for us, if we are denied the liberty to condemn those who work for wages to a lower standard of life, we, the masters of industry, will see the whole structure of American society go up in smoke."

These men, many of whom were a party to the murderous fight carried on against the men of Local 574, have the conception that they have a God-given right to indulge in their whims and fancies regardless of the cost in security to the workers.

So long have the men who dominate finance and commerce looked upon themselves as kings by their own right, by the right of possession, that it is utterly impossible for them to change their habits of thought. Any appeal to them on the basis of justice or right leaves them cold and, if that were possible, more ice-like than before. They understand only one language, that of compulsion.

When profits are endangered by the united action of his employees, the business man quickly comes to the conclusion that it is better to deal with them collectively, through the union, than to risk the further stoppage of the profit-making process. The union is the workers' real instrument of compulsion.

That is why the bosses hate and fight the union. That is why they combine in Minneapolis through the Citizens Alliance which is now or will be a part of the Liberty League, the "National White Shirts," or some other national organization dedicated to a fight against militant workers who do the very necessary work of the labor movement and whom the bosses call agitators.

These same "captains" of industry, who have had for decades an almost unchallenged "freedom" and "liberty" to order the affairs of mankind in rich America, are the "captains" who led the American workers and the whole mass of the people into the 1929 depression. Not a single one of these "great" men foresaw the danger. Not one of them even suspected anything but a continued march up to new and greater profits.

Now that the calamity is upon them, they do not know what happened. None of them come forward with what could pass, even among school children, for an explanation. And yet the "industrial giants" cry out that the unions of the workers are holding up the recovery program.

The fat boys form Liberty leagues. The "successful" business men pay huge sums into the Citizens Alliance. The bosses want more profits at any cost.

The workers must build the unions strong for struggle!

* * *

"Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things ought to belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others, without labor, have enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor as nearly as possible is a worthy object of good government."—**Abraham Lincoln.**

The Munitions Inquiry

The munitions companies oppose a Senate inquiry on the high patriotic grounds that such an inquiry might divulge military secrets and so weaken the country. The inquiry shows that all Uncle Sam's arms and munitions, naval and military were on display like a street peddler's fruit to any country from Bolivia to Japan who might be a possible customer of the DuPonts. That these countries were possible, and even likely "enemies" made no difference as long as the munitions company made bloody profits. Like old J. P. Morgan who cleaned up a tidy sum of blood money selling defective rifles to "his" government during the Civil War, the modern American munitions maker is deeply interested in the welfare of his country just so long as that coincides with the welfare of his pocket.

You Dirty Galoot

By Frank Ellis

(Dedicated to Tom Quinn, district attorney at Faribault, who tried to organize vigilante committees to tar, feather and hang the leaders of the Austin Union of All Workers who were directing the strike against the Wilson Company at Faribault. At this time, a delegation from Local 574 which was in Faribault to solicit funds for our own strike received threatening letters from Quinn's organization. The author is a leader of the Austin Union.—Editor.)

You dirty galoot who threatened to shoot
The workers who were on strike,

You thought it was pickens to take those chickens
That belong to the workers by right.

You ruffled their hair and they called your dare
And now they are ready to fight,

Call out your fire department, go deputize your bums,
Gather in your gunmen and stool-pigeons from the slums.

You may resolute till doom's day you ill-begotten knave,
We shall be winning strikes when you are in your grave.

You reprobate, you imp of hate, you're a traitor to the mind
That brought you forth in human shape to prey upon mankind.

You're lower than the snakes that crawl
Or the scavengers that fly.
You're the living walking image
Of a damn black-hearted lie!

We'll still be here in Faribault when your career is ended
And back among the dregs of life your dirty hide is blended

When you shun the path of honest wrath
And fear the days to come
And bow your head for want of bread,
You poor white livered bum.

For the part you played in Wilson's trade
On that faithful strike morn,
May your kith and kindred live to curse
The day that you were born.

May the memory of your victims haunt
Your conscience night and day
Until your feeble insect mind
Beneath the strain gives way.
Oh, you dirty galoot, you've had your day
Make way for freedom's host,
For labor's sun is rising
Soon will shine from coast to coast.

The lies you have told re-echo through the night
As a message to the working class to organize and fight.
And when at last the working class
Have made the masters yield
May your portion of the victory be
A grave in Potter's field.

And when your soul through hell shall sail
Your lying journal will moan and wail
For lack of news when you depart
The journal will die with broken heart.

Don't forget to ask the driver to show his union button when you receive your coal delivery.

Labor Looks at the Press

A pamphlet entitled "D. Draper Dayton, A Christian Business Man," was sent in to The Organizer office yesterday. This is the man who founded the store that gave thousands of dollars to break the May strike. We quote: "One's Christianity is shown by one's loyalty to God and to his son, Jesus Christ and this, of course, means to His church—also by humbleness—unselfishness—kindliness." Judging by this standard, Draper Dayton was a Christian, for he was loyal, humble and unselfish, giving of himself and his means to many worthy causes. Draper Dayton—a Christian business man.

Boys, it is true that a man can be a Christian business man and the best rule to follow is the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would be done by." We know of no better example of this rule being followed than The Dayton Company." At that, we guess the Daytons are good Christians, all right. Or what passes for Christians these days.

Henry Ford: "Most people think nowadays of the surplus as an evil. Therefore, they say, the surplus should be destroyed, and the future production of the commodity strictly limited. This view, I think, is short sighted and mistaken. The surplus is really a blessing in disguise. It places pressure on the ingenuity of man to discover new uses for the commodity."

As a last resort, Henry, the unemployed in this country might even use the surplus. We bet you never thought of this use for surplus commodities.

Statement of the manager of a new Minneapolis store, from the Star: "Today we are proud to take our place again as an institution in this great city."

Well, the city isn't so great right now. But stick around, Mister. Local 574 is going to make a few changes. THEN Minneapolis will be a great city.

Brigadier General George (ex-Mayor) Leach, speaking before the Minneapolis Rotary club last week: "George Washington originated the idea of the National Guard. . . The National Guard is a fine thing. . . This combat army is the one reliance of the people in times of distress, floods, famine, and civil disturbance."

From a Chicago paper: "Among the notables at the funeral of William Lorimer, Illinois Republican political boss of another generation, were Samuel Insull, Sr., etc." Let's see, Insull? Wasn't he the guy who was brought back to this country for trial, or something. Oh, we forgot, he's got dough.

A Journal editorial: "One of the deplorable results of a major strike is the fostering of a belligerent, stand-offish attitude on the part of both employers and employees. The Minneapolis community is peculiarly in need of a movement that will bring a better understanding and help to correct abuses as they may be found. So there is promise of much good to come from the organization of an Employer-Employee Committee by

Some of the Crazy Things We Do
Destroy food while millions go hungry.
Make guns to shoot ourselves.
Wound and kill our fellow workers.
Raise prices and cut wages.
Let speculators make profits out of the drought.
Let failures who ruined us run our country.
Plow under cotton while millions lack sufficient clothing.
No wonder George Bernard Shaw once said, "If the rest of the universe is inhabited the earth must be its insane asylum."

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.—**Abraham Lincoln.**

the Civic and Commerce Association."

We'll be just one big happy family, eh, Mr. Jones? But you forget the class struggle.

United Press dispatch: "Organization of the American Railroad institute, an organization designed to co-ordinate railroad management and protect \$23,000,000,000 of private invested capital, moved forward today.

But for gosh sakes, don't you 21 Railroad Brotherhoods get together to protect labor's interests in the railroads. Stay split up in 21 different organizations. That's the way to work it.

Excerpts from the sermon of the Rev. William Hovis, pastor, Milwaukee: "Jesus was not a Socialist as the modern world knows socialism. He was the sponsor of no social, economic, or political reforms. He did not propose any new deals. Christ's teaching of love for one's neighbor and the golden rule would do away with strife and strikes, riots and revolution. . . American capitalism is a system of voluntary sharing, giving the freest play to altruistic and ethical virtues. . . What I am trying to say is that the capitalistic system basically is not un-Christian. . . The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States form the basis for building the kingdom of God on earth and the finest type of Christian civilization."

Now, now, reverend, calm yourself. You've done your duty—by your wealthy peew-holders.

One for your scrap books: "Election of directors of Hennepin County chapter of the Minnesota Law and Order League was announced Saturday by Merrill Hutchinson, president. The directors follow: A. A. Beltz, John H. Derrick, Carroll R. Reed, Harry A. Bullis, Hugh H. Barber, A. J. Huch, F. N. Gould, Mrs. Arnulf Ueland, Dr. Richard C. Raines, the Rev. J. A. O. Stub, Dr. James M. Hayes, Dr. Harry A. Thorsen, Dean E. E. Nicholson, Paul J. Koughan, Dr. Paul C. Hartig, Judge W. W. Bardwell, Ben W. Palmer Mrs. J. S. Dalrymple and Rabbi Albert G. Minda."

Paste this one next to "the 166."

A few choice headlines from the week's news:

CONVICTS USED AS SUBJECTS BY TEAR GAS FIRM.
HUNGARIAN PHYSICIANS SELL BLOOD TO PAY RENT.
NAZIS FIND NEW WAY TO SPRAY POISON GAS FROM PLANES IN WAR.

Crack advertisement from the week, from the Chicago Tribune: ARE YOU A VICTIM OF "HIDDEN HUNGER?" Science urges you to drink milk to avoid "Hidden Hunger." "Hidden Hunger" is mal-nourishment caused from a lack of certain nutritional elements in the dietary.

Which, in turn, is caused by a lack of certain dough in the pay envelope on Saturday.

At a luncheon given for Twin City business men at the Minneapolis Club last week by James F. Bell, president of General Mills, Inc., Mr. James A. Emory of Washington, counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, was the honor guest. Mr. Emory opened his mouth for the following purpose: "Workers have no right to deny others the right to work and organized labor has no right to promote sympathetic strikes. . . The National Association of Manufacturers is forming an industrial policy for guidance of its members in meeting today's problems and to help the government overcome the difficulties that attend the recovery movement."

Union 574, also, has formed an industrial policy for the guidance of its members. Remember our motto: Trust in God, the Boss, and the Government, but—KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY!

ADVERTISE in the ORGANIZER