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THE NORTHWEST ORGANIZER

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

Official Organ of the Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council
MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE: 257 PLYMOUTH AVENUE NORTH
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1937

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Second Annual 544 Picnic Sunday

LOCAL 292 WINS ALL DEMANDS IN STRIKE AT WDCY

Lennon, Olson Back at Work With \$15 Raises; Jacobsen's Case to Be Arbitrated

The 25-day strike against Station WDCY called by the Radio Section of Electrical Workers Local 292 was settled at 4 p. m. Tuesday with a complete and stunning victory for the union. The settlement, in the opinion of several leading unionists, paves the way for a complete unionization of all radio operators in the Twin Cities.

Only one of the demands of the union was compromised, and that was the unconditional reinstatement of George Jacobsen, chief engineer, whose firing by Dr. Young precipitated the strike. Jacobsen's case will be arbitrated within 30 days, during which time the chief engineer will be on the payroll at \$45 a week. The arbitration board, consisting of two appointees from both the union and from Dr. Young, will decide whether Jacobsen was fired for inefficiency or for union activity. Should the four not reach agreement, they will choose a fifth man to assist them.

When Mr. Hackett of Local 292 walked out of Dr. Young's radio studios on Broadway late Tuesday afternoon, he had in his possession, besides the union contract, signed checks paying all three strikers full-time for the days spent on strike. Alfred Lennon and Charles Olson, the other two strikers went back to work Wednesday morning. The contract provides a \$15 weekly increase in pay for both men, retroactive to August 14.

The Radio Section of Local 292 is calling a special organization meeting for all Twin City radio operators at 1 a. m. Friday morning, August 20, in the second floor hall at 257 Plymouth Avenue. A vigorous drive is already underway to enlist all eligible radio men into Local 292's Radio Section.

TWIN CITIES TO UNITE IN WORK AT WARD PLANT

Minneapolis, St. Paul Warehouse Unions Plan Joint Mass Meeting

The trade union movement in the Twin Cities is mobilizing to drive on the Montgomery-Ward plant in St. Paul and plant the union banner on this fortress of the open shop. On Monday the organization committee of Joint Council of Warehouse Unions in Minneapolis and St. Paul met and laid plans for the organizational drive. A mass meeting of Montgomery-Ward employees will be held on Friday evening, August 27, at the General Drivers Local 120 hall in St. Paul. Meetings of groups from this store have already been held and have approved the organizational plan.

Members of the Warehouse Organizational Committee are Frank Durey, Ray Gates and Don Casseday from Local 20297, St. Paul, and James Bartlett, Robert Tibbetts, and Emanuel Holstein from Local 20316, Minneapolis. The M-W workers will be organized into Local 20297, and will receive the full support of the Minneapolis Warehouse and Inside Workers Union, who have already gained a union contract for the Sears, Roebuck workers in Minneapolis.

This move is receiving the full endorsement and support of the General

NCDDC Marches On; Taxi Drivers Strike in Minot

Fargo Concentrates on Creameries, Dickinson Holds Labor Rally; Albert Lea Affiliates to Teamsters

General Drivers locals in at least ten cities of the NCDDC family have recorded forward marches during the last few days. Last week, Farrell Dobbs took a swing around the North Dakota circuit and reported progress in every vicinity. The Bismarck local is speeding up its organizational work. In Grand Forks, the drivers are well-organized. Last Friday night they met to revise and give final approval to a series of contracts to be presented to the bosses in that city. (Early this week a contract covering Gamble-Robinson employees in Grand Forks was presented to the Minneapolis office of this concern.)

ED PALMQUIST ENDORSED FOR WELFARE BOARD

Minneapolis Business Agents Sign Resolution, Forward It to Officials

Ed Palmquist, militant leader of the unemployed and WPA workers in this city, was unanimously endorsed for the Minneapolis board of public welfare by the union business agents of Minneapolis at their regular Tuesday luncheon meeting.

The resolution endorsing Palmquist points out that the term of office of the appointive members of the board has expired, and that the city council has properly refused to approve Mayor Leach's reappointment of I. S. Joseph for another four-year term.

Whereas (reads the rest of the resolution), the functions of said Board deal primarily and almost wholly with needy workers' families, and do thereby exert tremendous influence upon Minneapolis wage and working conditions, and

Whereas, the organized labor movement of Minneapolis possesses a competent organization for promoting and protecting the interests of labor in the field of relief and work relief, and

Whereas, the said organized labor movement, fully represented in and by the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, did give adequate consideration to the selection of its endorsee for the appointment to the Minneapolis Board of Public Welfare, and did in regular session and by due process endorse Edward Palmquist for the said appointment, and

Whereas, said Edward Palmquist is eminently qualified for so representing the needs and interests of labor, and is broadly experienced in said field by years of pioneering in the building and leading of the relief and work relief organization of the Minneapolis labor movement heretofore referred to,

Therefore be it hereby resolved, by

St. Cloud Drivers Vote For N. W. Organizer

General Drivers Local No. 329 of St. Cloud has just voted to have the Northwest Organizer the official paper of that union. Such progress has Local 329 been making recently that it has contracts covering more men than belong to the union. Local 329 has been recruiting Independent Truck Owners through Curt Zander for the road jobs in that part of the state.

Bowling League to Meet on September 9

A meeting of all union devotees of the bowling ball will be held Thursday night, September 9th. The meeting, to be held in Hall No. 1 at 257 Plymouth Avenue, is being called to organize a bowling league which will function during the coming season. All union bowlers are invited to attend.

PACKAGE SERVICE EMPLOYERS SIGN UNION CONTRACTS

Usual Provisions for Union, Seniority Guaranteed Plus Heat in Trucks

One by one, the remaining sections of the driving industry are signing new working agreements with General Drivers Local 544. The latest group to be jerked over the line were the package delivery companies, all of whom signed union contracts this week which will be retroactive to June 1, and will run until May 31 of next year.

Aside from the usual union and seniority provisions of Local 544 contracts, the package delivery settlement provides for 70c hourly for drivers; 60c for helpers and inside workers; 50c for belt boys. The 48-hour week with time-and-one-half for overtime was temporarily established, with the understanding that further negotiations on this question may be reopened immediately upon the request of either party. The contract provides that the employer shall install heaters in all trucks. Signing the agreement were William Brown and Farrell Dobs for the union. The Consolidated Delivery Service, the Van Bus Delivery, the Super-X, and the Cooperative Delivery Service all signed.

Negotiations on the contract with all local excavating companies have practically been concluded, and a new working agreement with this section should be made public shortly.

Following is the full text of the package delivery contract:

The MINNEAPOLIS TRANSFER MEN'S ASSOCIATION, INC. PACKAGE DELIVERY DIVISION, 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 affiliations.

2. The Employer recognizes the right of a job steward, or job committee, to handle such Union business as may from time to time be delegated to the job steward, or job committee, by the Union Executive Board

Philly Drivers Settle; TWOC Signs 8,000 in N. J.; Rairoads Offer Nickel an Hour Raise

The State of Pennsylvania has been the scene of most of the activity on the strike front this past week. Philadelphia saw all of its major controversies settled when the union and the A. and P. company came to terms on August 11. This strike precipitated a general walk out, during the previous week, of all the truck drivers. Terms of the settlement include recognition of the local drivers union as bargaining agent, higher wages, and better working conditions.

A strike of paving workers, mostly all WPA men, was settled by Philadelphia's mayor on the 10th of August, and work has been resumed on the repaving of several of the cities main thoroughfares.

August 10th also saw the settlement of a strike of milk drivers against one of Philadelphia's largest dairies.

Silk Settlement

At Patterson, N. J., the Silk Commission Manufacturers Association and the TWOC signed an agreement involving about 8,000 workers. Six thousand additional workers will return to work if pending negotiations are successful. The Silk Commission

Twenty Thousand Expected At General Drivers Outing

Members, Families, Friends of Local 544 Invited to Day of Feast and Frolic; Gate Prizes Up to \$25

Webbs' Place on Bass Lake will be the scene this Sunday of the largest labor festival in the entire Northwest, when the members, families and friends of General Drivers Local 544 gather for their second annual picnic. No other union outing approaches in size or merriment this yearly affair. Last year fully fifteen thousand people frolicked, and Lee Gardner, chairman of the Picnic Committee, reports that preparations are going forward to accommodate no less than twenty thousand at Sunday's affair.

WELFARE BOARD REFUSES RETURN OF \$9 EXTRA AID

FWS Spokesmen Predict General March of WPA Workers to Direct Relief

The drive of reactionary forces against the relief standards in Minneapolis was further demonstrated Monday when the Minneapolis Welfare Board definitely refused to restore the \$9 supplement and other aid to WPA workers. Max Goldman and Karl Kuehn, the spokesmen for the Federal Workers Section of Local 544, told the board in no uncertain terms that unless the board took favorable action on the supplemental aid question that a "general march" of WPA workers to direct relief would take place. Goldman pointed out that, so low is the relief budget, a man with a family of four would only be making about \$2.50 a month more than he would receive on direct relief, and that the extra expense involved for transportation, clothes and shoes would more than offset that small difference.

At the membership meeting of the Federal Workers Section on last Friday night, the unit went on record unanimously to instruct its executive board to lay this ultimatum before the public welfare board. I. S. Joseph and his sidekick, McLaughren, have evidently yet to learn what many employers have already learned—that Local 544 means what it says.

The statement that the welfare board does not have the funds does

Dayton Employees Meet to Complete Pact Wednesday

Employees of the Dayton store will meet Wednesday evening, August 25, at 257 Plymouth Avenue to put the final touches on a contract which will be presented to the store sometime in September. The organization committee selected to carry on the drive of the Warehouse Union at Dayton met Friday, August 13, and laid plans to carry through the drive to win a union working agreement with this company.

Three Firms Unfair to Tea, Coffee Drivers

The Tea and Coffee Drivers Local 275 wishes to call to the attention of the union movement that the following concerns are unfair to the Drivers Union: Jewel Tea, Crescent Coffee, and Great American Tea. On the other hand, the Twin City Tea, Japan Tea, Standard Coffee and Globe Tea are fair to Local 275. Union members and sympathizers should keep this information carefully in mind when making purchases.

Hundreds Present at Meeting in Hastings

Hundreds of workers turned out Sunday afternoon at the courthouse lawn in Hastings, Minnesota, to hear speakers from all over the state explain the labor movement. Among those speaking were Father Nolan, Mr. Urtubee of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, Pat Corcoran of the North Central District Drivers Council, the Mayor of Red Wing, Bill Englebretson of Woodworkers Local 1859, and others.

The meeting was held in support of the strike of woodworkers against the C. A. Lund Mfg. Company in Hastings and St. Paul. Strikers were greatly encouraged by this demonstration of support from the state labor movement.

Make Minneapolis a Union Town

Twenty Thousand Expected At General Drivers Outing

(Continued from page 1)
Those who wish to dance away the hours will have the swingy music of Dick Atherton and his 544 band to urge them on. This rhythmic orchestra will play in the pavilion from four to six, and from seven to midnight, and possibly far on into the night.

Those who wish may swim, boat or fish in Bass Lake. All sorts of refreshments will be available at the grounds.

To top the affair, three Grand Prizes (auto prizes) of \$25, \$15 and \$10 will be given away. The big drawing will take place at 7 p. m. The Picnic Committee announces that the advance ticket sale has been most promising, and presages an outing that will exceed even the grand picnic of last year.

PACKAGE SERVICE EMPLOYERS SIGN UNION CONTRACTS

(Continued from page 1)
at the company where they are employed.

3. The Employer agrees to grant the necessary time off without discrimination to any employee designated by the Union to attend a labor convention or to serve in any capacity on other official 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, hours of work, over time differentials including vacations not granted shall be maintained at not less than the highest minimum standards in effect at the time of the signing of this agreement, and the conditions of employment shall be improved wherever specific provisions for improvement are made elsewhere in this agreement.

6. In the event that the Employer deliberately violates the provisions of the foregoing Articles or deliberately violates any other provisions elsewhere in this agreement relating to seniority rights, wages, hours of work, over time 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 over time rate, if so ordered as a result of negotiations as provided for in Article 7 hereof.

7. Any controversy arising over the interpretation of or adherence to the terms and provisions of this agreement shall be settled by negotiations between the Union and the Employer. Any controversy, which cannot be settled promptly shall be referred to the Compliance Committee of the Minneapolis Transfer Men's Association, Package Delivery Division and the Union. If the controversy still cannot be settled, same shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration composed of two representatives of the Union, two representatives of the Employer, and a fifth neutral member selected by a majority vote of the first four. The majority decision of this board shall be final and binding on both the Union and the Employer in any controversy settled.

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

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

9. The term "Individual Truck Owner" shall be construed to mean the owner-driver of a truck, motorcycle, passenger vehicle, two or four wheel trailer, taxicab, horse-drawn vehicle, or any other vehicle used for transportation purposes for hire or compensation.

10. Unless otherwise indicated within the Articles of this agreement the rates of pay, hours of work, over time differentials and general working conditions for individual truck owners shall conform to the schedules which shall from time to time be agreed to by the Union and the Employer.

11. The individual truck owner shall have seniority standing only as a driver. The vehicle shall have no seniority standing.

12. The Employer agrees that if any employees are required to wear any kind of uniform, same shall be furnished and maintained by the Employer free of charge, and shall bear the Union label.

13. The Employer shall not arbitrarily charge employees for any loss

500 Woolworth Clerks Strike 15 Frisco Stores

San Francisco, Calif.—More than 500 clerks here have gone on strike, succeeding in closing down the fifteen Woolworth and Newberry 5-and-10 stores. Workers are determined to force the Eastern executives to recognize the union and give San Francisco employees advantages such as have been gained in other large cities. Store owners have announced their opposition to a union store on the grounds it was against their "national policy," a demonstrably false statement. The Woolworth stores in many cities during the past year have been forced to grant union contracts to their employees.

or damage. The Employer may prefer charges against employees for any loss or damage. The Employer may prefer charges against employees for alleged negligence resulting in loss or damage. The Union shall make immediate investigation of the charges and a settlement of the case shall be made as provided under Article 7 of this agreement.

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

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

16. The Employer agrees to assume responsibility for 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 in all matters relating to employment except where special qualifications or training is required. 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 the seniority standing of any employee on this list shall be settled as provided under Article 7 of this agreement.

19. The senior qualified employee 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 regular job becomes open for any reason in any classification of work covered by this agreement, it shall be bulletined by the Employer. All qualified employees in the order of their seniority standing are eligible to accept or reject this job without jeopardizing their present or future seniority standing. Thirty days shall be allowed for the employees to qualify on the new job or return to their former job. Any controversy over the qualifications of an employee to handle a job during this thirty day period shall be settled as provided under Article 7 of this agreement.

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

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

20. Any employee desiring a leave of absence from the job shall secure written permission from both the Union and the Employer. Failure to comply with this provision shall result in the complete loss of the seniority rights of the employee involved. Employers shall not unreasonably withhold the granting of leaves of absence, but shall not be required to grant leaves of absence during seasons of high rush periods, nor to specially trained or qualified employees whose absence would seriously disrupt the efficiency of the Employer's organization. Inability to work because of proven sickness or injury shall not result in loss of seniority rights.

21. If an employee is notified to report for work and does not report within a reasonable length of time or give a satisfactory explanation for not reporting, he shall be considered as having voluntarily quit.

22. Drunkenness, dishonesty, insubordination, or repeated negligence in the performance of duty, shall be considered sufficient grounds for discharge.

23. New employees shall be placed on the seniority list after having worked a total of thirty consecutive working days. Seniority to start from the first day of consecutive employment.

24. The Union and the Employer agree to abide by the following procedure on seniority in event the Employer absorbs the business of another company:
(a) In the event that a company other than a contract hauler which has previously operated its own trucks discontinues this method of operation and turns its hauling over to a contract trucking company, the employees of this company working on the trucks shall have first preference for similar employment in jobs to be created with the company taking the contract and will be placed at the bottom of the seniority list of that company with first preference on work done for his former employer, where the equipment involved is used a majority of the time on such work, and shall receive not less than his former rate of pay.

(b) In the event that a contract for hauling is transferred from one hauling contractor to another, the men employed at the company which is losing the contract may apply in accordance with their seniority rights at that company and transfer to the company receiving the contract, and if employed they shall be placed at the bottom of the seniority list and shall have no preference in hauling other than that provided by their seniority standing at the company to which they transfer.

25. Employees shall receive full pay for all time spent in the service of the employer. There shall be no established split shifts. When called to work employees shall be guaranteed a minimum of four hour's pay.

26. The term "Driver" shall be construed to mean the operator of a truck, motorcycle, passenger or horse-drawn vehicle, or any other vehicle used for transportation purposes for hire or compensation. It shall also include employee engaged in delivery service on foot, or bicycle, or by similar methods, if used to defeat the purpose of this agreement.

27. All employees working on an hourly or weekly basis shall be paid in full each week.

28. The senior employees shall be the first to work the full weekly regular hours. There shall be no favoritism shown to junior employees.

29. Except in cases of emergency or where it is clearly unavoidable, no employee shall work weekly overtime until all qualified employees on the

TWIN CITIES TO UNITE IN WORK AT WARD PLANT

(Continued from page 1)

Drivers Unions in both cities. Speakers from General Drivers Local 120 and General Drivers Local 544 will address the August 27th mass meeting. Each Warehouse Local will be represented by speakers. Other well-known labor leaders will also address the meeting.

Complete organization of the Montgomery-Ward plant is expected by October, at which time action will be taken against the company to force them to sign a working agreement granting union working conditions to their workers.

Grocery Clerks' Local Bartering With Employers

The new Grocery Clerks Local 804, it was reported Wednesday to the Northwest Organizer, is pressing forward in its successful organization drive. The young local is already in the process of negotiating a closed shop agreement with the Retail Grocers' Association that will cover all clerks in the Independent groceries.

At its last meeting, Local 804 elected a new business agent, Edward Solberg. The local announced that Jack Holden is no longer in the position to collect dues and initiation fees in the name of Local 804.

George Marast, chairman of Retail Clerks Local 1086, in a letter addressed to the General Drivers Union, has thanked Local 544 for its generous donations to the successful Western Auto strikers, and tells how much this assistance was appreciated.

Retail clerks interested in learning the identity of the large downtown department store signing up with Local 1086 should attend the next union meeting at 18 South 8th Street, Albert Svoboda, financial secretary, announced today.

The following patents were issued August 3, 1937, to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by WILLIAMSON & WILLIAMSON, Patent Attorneys, 925 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota: Douglas E. Emory, Douglas, Minn., grain cleaning device; Houston, Minn., Paul, Minn., machine and method for concentrating molasses and like products; Hogg, Albert C., St. Paul, Minn., machine for solidifying molasses and like products; Hogg, Albert C., St. Paul, Minn., arch support; Swanson, Edwin W., Hopkins, Minn., synchronizing device.

The following patents were issued Aug. 10, 1937, to Minnesota inventors, as reported by WILLIAMSON & WILLIAMSON, Patent Attorneys, 925 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: Cunningham, Lewis L., Minneapolis, Minn., electric heating system control; Lyons, John J., Pine River, Minn., St. Paul, Minn., traffic actuated controller; Reekin, James D., St. Paul, Minn., bus blowers; Reinken, Helen, Parkdale, Minn., arch support; Swanson, Edwin W., Hopkins, Minn., synchronizing device.

seniority list have worked the full quota of regular hours.

30. Employees instructed by Employer to be available daily for service and not employed shall be guaranteed a forty hour weekly minimum wage at the rates set forth herein.

31. The minimum rates of wages for employees in the various classifications shall be as follows: Employees receiving more than the minimum listed below in any classification shall not have their pay reduced.

Drivers — 70c per hour
Helpers — 60c per hour
Inside Workers — 60c per hour
Bell Boys — 50c per hour

32. The regular work hours shall be temporarily established at forty-eight (48) hours per week with time and one-half for all time in excess of forty-eight (48) hours per week, except that double time shall be paid for all time worked on Sundays and New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Final adjustments of the hours per week shall be agreed upon by negotiation between the Union and the Employer, negotiations to be opened immediately upon the request of either party, and when established the final provision on work hours shall supersede any of the foregoing provisions which may be in conflict with the final arrangement.

33. The Employer shall install heaters on all trucks.
This agreement shall be in full force and effect from June 1, 1937, to and including May 31st, 1938.

The Labor Movement in the Northwest Is ON THE MARCH!

In Eau Claire, in Faribault, Mankato, St. Cloud, Brainerd, Fargo, Minot, Mason City—whenever you turn, you find young militant unions in the process of formation and struggle to win for their members a bigger share of the good things of life.

All the seriousness and color of this awakening labor movement is reflected and interpreted in the columns of the NORTHWEST ORGANIZER. Every week is printed the latest news from the militant trade union front—the latest strikes won, the new organization campaigns under way, the intimate news of the union movement that is found in no other paper.


No worker or sympathizer of the union movement can keep abreast of the present great union campaign sweeping the Northwest states unless he reads regularly the NORTHWEST ORGANIZER. FEATURE COLUMNS - STORIES - EDUCATIONAL ARTICLES

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Bill Brown Says—



President of 544

We ought to give fair warning now to the blatherites of the so-called "Independent Federation of Labor" that Minneapolis is a healthy port to stay out of. Yellow unionism of the sort offered by the Independent Federation will not mix with the strong and rugged labor movement in this city.

WPA White Collar Workers Fight Through FWS of 544

The 230 WPA workers laid off of U. of M. projects on July 30th because of "lack of funds" are vigorously and effectively pushing their drive for reopening the project and getting permission to make up lost wages. Many of the workers signed a petition for reopening the project, as they came for their last short pay checks last Thursday. They eagerly received copies of the Northwest Organizer giving latest news of prospects for reopening.

As a result of intensive efforts, much authoritative information has been received from various sources showing that the campaign is being felt in Washington as well as in St. Paul. The Federal Workers Section, Local 544, many of whose members were cut off from earning a living when this project ended, aimed requests to Congressman Teigen and Johnson and Senators Lundeen and Shipstead. Numerous wires have been sent from the Governor's office, backing up the requests of the FWS. But still the delay continues, making it increasingly apparent that the affected workers must get into more direct action.

Clever attempts of the WPA administration to prevent organization, have succeeded in weaning a few weak sisters among the workers to the belief that waiting patiently and passively, maintaining rugged individualism, and shunning the power of the Union, is the proper and "gentlemanly" way out. Leaders in such a fink direction are resorting to slanders and lies so bald and brazen that they are showing themselves up in their true colors.

A special relief committee for this project has already succeeded in obtaining emergency relief for many of the sorely distressed workers. Last Monday's meeting resulted in unanimous rejection of the WPA's offer of \$60.50 jobs which had obviously been made to break the solid fighting front of the awakened workers on this project. It was resolved to insist upon relief and carry on the united fight for reopening of their project at their former wages.

Another full project meeting is being held this Friday at 2 p. m. at the Central Labor Union Hall, 18 North Eighth St., to present the workers with latest information and to plan next steps.

impress the workers by his inspired mauling of the leadership of the Federal Workers Section and of 544. His attitude in this and other matters is indicative of the caliber of this assistant's regard for organized labor.

Certain assistant superintendents at Fort Snelling are running true to form. Not satisfied with the persecution of union workers, they do not hesitate to double-cross their own superiors. One "push" in particular that organized labor has reason to remember, was one of the strike-breakers at the Ornamental Iron Workers strike. Just because scabs are due for unpleasant experiences with organized labor, they, when put in positions of authority, try to overrule the W. P. Administration regarding union rights on the job. Scab superintendents and union workers do not tend to make a job run smooth.

Ed Palmquist cleared his desk last week for a fortnight's sojourn among in-laws and chicken dinners, away from the fink chasing and grievance settling and all the humdrum connected with the life of an organizer. But in case any foreman or WPA official thinks he can have a Roman holiday while Palmquist is away, we should remind these people that Ed left many good eyes behind him.

544 Extends Sympathy To Wife of Member

The deepest sympathies of the membership of General Drivers Local 544 is extended to Mrs. Enar Olson, wife of our late Brother who was electrocuted Wednesday night, August 11, while tending the bread-wrapping machine at the National Tea company. Brother Olson had been married only a few weeks. He joins the millions of other American workers who have been killed while on the job. And they say Capital Takes All the Risk.

Had Brother Quast been treated as a human being should be treated, had his family been provided for, we have no doubt but that our brother would be alive today. Signea affidavits in our possession bear silent witness to one of the most outrageous cases of barbarous treatment to be found anywhere. Even the tribes of uncivilized mankind had a more charitable attitude towards their fellow-men than some WPA officials.

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ED PALMQUIST ENDORSED FOR WELFARE BOARD

(Continued from page 1)

The Union Business Agents of Minneapolis, that we hereby request of the Mayor of Minneapolis that he propose and present the name of said Edward Palmquist for immediate appointment to the Minneapolis Board of Public Welfare, and

That we hereby memorialize the Minneapolis City Council and each of its members to approve such appointment when made, and to withhold its and their approval from each and every other appointee for said position unless and until regularly approved by the Minneapolis labor movement which we, too, represent.

The resolution was signed by Patrick Corcoran, chairman of the union business agents, and forwarded to public officials.

Wabash Contract Passed on Monday

Woodenware workers in this vicinity have been more than busy during the steaming hot weather of the past week. On Monday, a committee of Wabash Screen Door workers, members of Local 1859, met to go over point by point the union agreement which is to be presented to this company. On Wednesday, John Janasco, Local 1859's business agent, met with the Wabash management to iron out serious disputes which have arisen over questions of seniority.

There is plenty of indication that the Wabash management is attempting to brace its feet against being brought over to a union contract. During the past week, the boss there has encouraged a group of Wabash workers to meet in the company garage and organize a company union. It is predicted by the bona fide union that this dangerous activity will not meet with success.

Local 1859 members in the box industry met Tuesday night and drew up a new closed shop contract to be presented to the industry. The working agreement calls for hourly wages of from 60c to \$1, and classifies the various categories of workers.

A meeting called by the Trade Union Committee of Hastings will be held in the union hall in that city Thursday night to discuss the next steps to be made in the Lund strike. All C. A. Lund workers are urged to be present at this important gathering.

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ST. PAUL DEALERS TRY NEW TYPE OF COMPANY UNIONS

With St. Paul automobile dealers claiming to have signed a contract with the "independent salesmen's union," and with Minneapolis dealers arranging a meeting with their newly-organized "Minneapolis Retail Automobile Salesmen's Association" for Thursday, the latest style of company unionism now being fostered by employers all over the nation is being seen for the first time in these parts. The phony "unions" just organized in the Twin Cities follow closely on the heels of the "Independent Federation of Labor" organized by the bosses, and their stool pigeons and stooges in Hershey, Pa., recently.

Members of the genuine union, affiliated with the Retail Clerks International, state that though the employers may juggle their independent "unions" around as much as they like, the strike will continue until the demands of the union are met.

Several scab auto salesmen in St. Paul claimed Tuesday that while hawking used cars they were beaten by unknown assailants.

A St. Paul worker, Clifford Rouina, was charged in municipal court Tuesday with assaulting a fink salesman last Saturday on the used car lot of the Young Motor Car company on Grand Avenue, St. Paul. Trial for Rouina was set for next Tuesday.

The Minneapolis Auto Mechanics Local 382 met Monday night and voted to maintain its policy of refusing to walk through the salesmen's picket lines, without at the same time presenting any demands of its own to the auto dealers. Adventurist leaders of Local 382, through their desire to put on a good show for CIO officials, seem to have placed the union in a rather weak position. Local 382 will meet again Thursday night to plan what further action will be taken relative to the salesmen's strike.

Musicians Strike In Hollywood for More 'Live' Work

Hollywood, Calif.—The big national musicians' strike which is in the offing will tie up film production as well as radio, if it is finally called on September 16. Musicians want regulation of the use of transcriptions on the radio, in order to give more work to "live" orchestras. In films, they want to do away with the chiseling which consists of recording music for one film and using it again for one or more others.

Socialist Organizer Kidnapped in Texas

Dallas, Texas—Herbert Harris, a Socialist organizer, was kidnapped from a labor rally at Trinity Park here August 9, tarred and feathered, and later dumped in front of the Dallas News building in the loop district. A companion, George Lambert, was badly beaten.

2,000 Attend Picnic Of Warehouse Union

Over 2,000 people, the great majority of them young workers, attended the first annual picnic of the Warehouse and Inside Workers Local 20316, held last Sunday at Hamm lake. In the ballgames in the afternoon, the Building Laborers beat the Warehouse team, 7 to 5, Holstein pitching for the losers. The Warehouse girls' team also came out on the small end, losing to the Eastside Club.

Heavy Hauler Hornig is back from that job up north. Says the job was too tough. We hear that engineers are using puffed wheat in a mixture to eliminate bumps in expansion joints of concrete pavements. Hornig would like a job hauling puffed wheat.

Imperialism and the Worker

By Tex Norris

Last week's article pointed out that American-owned business operating in foreign countries brings about American imperialism which has important consequences for the American worker as well as for the workers of these foreign countries. American imperialism has often been painted as resulting from attempts to get foreign markets for American-made goods.

The idea of foreign markets appeals to the worker who believes this will make more employment in factories and to the farmer who sees a better market for his products. Therefore workers and farmers have often backed "Buy American" campaigns and high tariffs which are designed, so it is claimed, to enable us to sell much to foreigners and, at the same time, to keep them from selling very much to us.

But it is an absolute impossibility for any nation, in the long run, to sell more to foreign nations than it buys from them. In other words, it is impossible to get rid of a nation's surplus production by selling it abroad. The explanation for this is very simple, yet business men and their politicians have usually concealed this basic fact from workers and farmers. Notice why this is true.

If Americans sell some goods to foreigners, the foreigners must pay for them; otherwise, the deal is not a sale, but a loan. And what will the foreigners pay with? Either with gold or with some other kind of goods in return. But we can practically leave the gold out of consideration, for there is not enough gold in the entire world to pay for what Americans may export in five years' time, and a large share of the world's gold supply is in the United States already.

Essentially, therefore, American goods which are sold abroad must be paid for by buying foreign-made goods in return. Thus to sell goods to foreigners, we must buy goods of approximately equal value. But this means that we can not sell more goods than we buy.

Now it is true that some particular industry can get rid of its surplus by exporting it to foreign countries. For example, if American cotton growers can not sell all their cotton at home, they may sell some of it to the Japanese. But to pay for this cotton, the Japanese must sell silk, electric light bulbs, or something else to us—or perhaps, to some other country which in turn sells its products to us. Anyway, it all boils down to the fact that this nation, as a whole, can not sell more to foreigners than it buys from them.

Surplus Exports Become Foreign Investments
Yet, in spite of all that has been said, figures will show that for years, the Americans have been exporting more goods to foreigners than they have been importing from them. What is the answer? Simply this, that the surplus exports were not sales. They were loans or investments. (To some extent they built up the American gold supply or paid off old foreign claims against Americans.)

In the main, however, we can figure that if in one year's time, Americans send out 5 billion dollars' worth and bring in 3 billion dollars' worth, then the extra 2 billion dollars' worth of exports represent foreign investments. These foreign investments may be in American-owned mines, mills, or plantations abroad, or they may be foreign loans which represent foreign investments of the banking business. Thus foreign investments are the "surplus" exported American-made goods which have been turned into exported capital.

Foreign Trade is Beneficial
Of course, foreign markets are a fine thing, and they do not make any particular trouble. If Americans trade automobiles for Brazilian coffee, the Brazilians are happy and we are satisfied. This does not bring about any desire on any one's part to make a colony out of Brazil. It does not create any cause for war.

Those who say that we should build a fence around this country and quit trading with foreign nations are foolish. Without rubber, tin, vanadium, tungsten, manganese, and other products which we get from other nations, our industry would be crippled and forced backwards a hundred years.

Without bananas, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, and other foods which we can not grow here, our meals would not taste as good. The greatest benefits to the world come from allowing each region to specialize in the products it makes best and cheapest, and then allowing these to exchange freely for each other. The walls around nations restrict production and reduce the standard of living throughout the entire world.

Foreign Investments Create the Difficulties
But foreign investments are a different matter. For example, what happens when the United Fruit Corporation owns banana plantations in Nicaragua? It naturally does not want the Nicaraguan government to tax it heavily. It wants the Nicaraguan government to break strikes of the Nicaraguan banana workers. Otherwise, it will stand ready to interfere with the politics of that country so as to put in a new government that will carry out its wishes. Or it asks the United States to send marines down there to put the Nicaraguans "in their place."

Furthermore, it is interested in keeping British, Dutch, or Japanese competitors out of the banana industry in that country. So we find foreign investments are regular hornet nests for trouble. Later articles will show how in more detail.

For the present, to indicate the increasing importance of American foreign investments, the following figures are given to show how they have grown:

1900	\$ 500,000,000
1914	2,500,000,000
1932	18,000,000,000

What do these billions of dollars mean to you as an American worker? Did you create this wealth? Do you own it now? Is there any percentage in it for you to back a war to protect it? These questions will be considered in the next article.

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19 Guild Pickets Jailed In Seattle Star Strike

Seattle, Wash.—With 19 of their number jailed for peaceful picketing on the order of John F. Dore, Seattle's labor mayor, the American Newspaper Guild went into the fifth week of its strike against the Scripps-owned Seattle Star with renewed energy.

Hearings of the guild's case against the Star before the labor board were concluded. Pending the board's decision, the Star employees appeared at the Star building, offering to go back to work. The Star management, however, refused to consider the employees in a group, so that the peaceful settlement failed.

On August 11 a majority of the typographical union members decided to refuse to work as long as conditions remain "unsafe." Two days before, a large mass demonstration was held before the Star plant.

Drivers Settle in Philadelphia; TWOC Signs for 8,000 in N. J.

(Continued from page 1)
The general chairman of the 14 non-operating railroad unions have ratified an agreement which calls for a straight five-cent-an-hour raise. Protest against acceptance of the rail barons' proposal was made by a rank-and-file committee. The "Big Five" (operating trainmen) continue their negotiations with the railroad bosses. They are demanding a 20c hourly raise.

On August 11, another attempt was made, this time successful, to distribute union literature to workers at the Huge River Rouge plant of the Ford company. Scores of union organizers, most of them sympathizers, were taken to the plant at shift-changing time, and succeeded in distributing about 1500 newspapers.

Ford Service men claim that they were under orders from the management not to attempt to stop the distribution. Watchers included representatives of the state police, the sheriff's office, the prosecuting attorney, officials of the NLRB, and many civilians. Organizers kept off private property, maintaining their lines on the public side walk, thus giving Ford's private guards no excuse to repeat the events of last May 26 when union organizers were brutally beaten while attempting to distribute literature.

Strike N. Y. Automats
A strike against Horn and Hardart Automats in New York is still strong. Three unions have voted a boycott on the many automats operated by this concern throughout New York City. The strike is being carried on by the Hotel, Restaurant, and Hotel Employees Organizing Committee. Eleven affiliated unions have voted to assess each of their members fifty cents a week, thus raising a fund of \$15,000 weekly to carry on the strike. Mass picketing arrangements have been made should the company continue in its policy of refusing to bargain collectively with its employees.

At Petersborough, Ontario, on August 10, 150 militant girls attacked a police cordon of about thirty-six constables who were attempting to form a wedge through which strike-breakers might pass into the closed mill of the Dominion Textile and Woolens, Ltd. Rotten eggs and tomatoes were the missiles used by the plucky girls. The police used tear gas. Men pickets, attracted by the melee, joined the women. Fists flew. Eight arrests were made, three of those taken into custody being women. They were all remanded to jail for one week. One of those taken was Alex Welch, a C. I. O. organizer, who was arrested because he refused to assist the police in getting the strike-breakers into the plant.

Hepburn Again
The Mayor of Petersborough was lustily attacked by the screaming girls when he attempted to go through the picket line. He said he only wanted to tell the picketing strikers that Premier Hepburn wanted them all to go back to work and that he "would

take care of them." Hepburn is reported as attempting to force the workers to go back under the old conditions pending enactment of legislation on minimum wages and working conditions.

Eight men, six of them officials of the Industrial Union for Shipbuilding Workers, have been indicted by a New York City Grand Jury on charges of assault and intimidation. Bench warrants are out for six other members of the union on similar charges. This strike, now in its third month, has been marked by militant mass picketing, mass demonstrations, violent police brutality, and several clashes between pickets and police which resulted in serious injury to many strikers.

On August 10, a bill was passed by the United States Senate and sent to the House. This bill would make it a felony for any group or organization to picket or display placards within five hundred feet of any foreign legation or embassy, except when the police department issues a permit specifically for such a purpose. The bill reads thus: it is unlawful to display placards or banners "designed or adapted to intimidate, coerce, or bring into public odium any foreign government, party, or organization or any officers thereof." It was introduced by Senator Pittman who claims that its passage is necessary to insure "the peace of the country," and also because picketing such a building endangers and threatens "the men, women and children in the building." Before the bill was passed it was amended to allow picketing "as the result of any bona-fide labor dispute, involving construction or repair of embassy property."

The Harlan County Grand Jury was scheduled, on August 16, to review charges against six former deputy sheriffs charged with complicity in a six-months wave of terror against union organizers and members. The Minneapolis Star states that the lives of two were forfeited through this wave of terror. Reading the minutes of the LaFollette Committee on the Harlan County investigation makes one wonder both at the "two lives" and the "six months wave of terror." "Sixty lives" and "sixty years" would be much more appropriate figures to quote.

Long ago an agreement was made between 544 and 120 that each should go 50-50 when supplying drivers on jobs outside the cities. After much hemming and hawing this arrangement will finally go into effect this week.

URW Identifies the 'Independent Unions'

Akron, Ohio—"Independent unions are company unions under another name," declares a statement by the United Rubber Workers. "They are allies for company unions supposedly outlawed by the Wagner Act.

"They cannot bargain on an equal basis with the employer because the employer sponsored them. They cannot fight for the workers' interests, because their main aim is to hinder and disrupt the bona fide organization of labor.

"Besides, many of them are incorporated, which means that their funds can be tied up at any time by phony lawsuits, and that their activities are under control of the state bureaus which are manned by people sympathetic to corporations; it is obvious that no union would get very far under their control."

WELFARE BOARD REFUSES RETURN OF \$9 EXTRA AID

(Continued from page 1)
not concern the unemployed. The burden of finding funds rests not with the WPA workers but with the moneyed class who is directly responsible for the present economic situation.

The board agreed to but one thing: the endorsement of the Schwellenbach-Allen bill, requested by the Workers Alliance, a mighty poor gesture in answer to the drastic needs of WPA workers and their families who are facing cold and hunger with the approach of winter.

During the meeting of the welfare board the twenty members of the Workers Alliance staged a mass march around the courthouse.

On the Route With the Milk Man



At the Tuesday membership meeting, Local 471 elected by ballot five delegates to the annual State Federation of Labor convention. Gene Larson, Archie Ogg, Tom Ammerman, William Sinnott and Arnie Fieheld were the successful candidates. Harry Warham was chosen Local 471's representative to the convention of the Northern States Cooperative League, to be held in Cloquet on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 20 and 21.

Local 471 went on record to support the American Federation of Labor in the Minneapolis Central Labor Union.

The union voted to donate \$50 monthly to the Federal Workers Section, so that it can better carry on its splendid work for those workers on relief and WPA.

Remember Saturday, October 16—hold this date open!

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Northwest Organizer

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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.

Company Unionism

No matter how many laws are passed by Congress outlawing company unions, it should be plain to every American worker by this time that it isn't the law that counts, it is who enforces the law that decides things. Every new law outlawing company unionism seems only to bring forth a new campaign of the American employers to foster THEIR kind of "unionism" upon their employees.

Every worker remembers how the passage of the NRA was the signal for the employers of this country to manufacture company unions by the hundreds, despite the fact that the labor provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act assured the right of collective bargaining. Prior to 1934, there were less than one million workers cursed by company-maintained "collective bargaining." In a few short months in 1934, over 5,000,000 workers suddenly found themselves "represented" by such councils.

The same thing is happening under the new Wagner Act. Many people believe that this piece of legislation effectively smashed company unionism in America. The employers know differently. Hardly had the act been passed than the Tax Research Institute of America, an affiliate of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, sent out a report to its members, stating that "despite the Wagner Act prohibition against employee organizations which are dominated or supported by employers, the vast number of company unions will remain. T. R. I. Recommendation: The company union can be divorced from the company and incorporated (as is the case of the Independent Automobile Employees Association in Flint). It can then logically curvy public support, employee approval and employer blessings by pointing out that by incorporating, it has accepted liability for its contracts, whereas other unions may be financially irresponsible."

These cynical directives have not fallen on deaf ears, and again, just as in 1934, we see a new campaign on the part of the bosses to block the legitimate labor movement by erecting scores of these phony company unions. This time, however, the bosses are embarking on the most ambitious program they have yet sought to put across in this country. With the organization several weeks ago in Hershey, Pennsylvania, of the "Independent Federation of Labor," employers are for the first time seeking to gather all company unions together into a NATIONAL Federation. If the employers, with large funds at their disposal, with unlimited means to hire stool pigeons, spies, thugs and detectives, are able to maintain and extend the "Independent Federation of Labor," we will see here the yellow unionism that our European brothers have had to face for so many years.

But it is really extremely doubtful if the bosses can put over the "Independent Federation of Labor." Too many workers have had experience with company unionism, and see that this alleged new "Independent Federation" is nothing more than a child of the bosses to attempt to stem the tide of bona fide union organization that is now sweeping the country. Too many workers now realize that a company union has no real economic strength or bargaining power; that it can concern itself only with petty matters; that the final word always rests with the management; that company union workers are not allowed to have expert advisers in their dealings with the management; that company unions are confined to one plant, and the worker who is prevented from joining his fellow workers throughout the entire industry and from entering into collective bargaining through nationwide unions is actually denied every vestige of economic suffrage. In short, the company union precludes any sort of economic and political solidarity, and thus cannot be a weapon to win real union conditions, but only serves to chain the workers to the management's idea of "industrial democracy."

We predict a short and sorry life for the "Independent Federation of Labor." After all, present economic conditions provide poor soil for such phony outfits to grow. Too many workers are being forced by circumstance to seek those better working conditions which they see other workers winning every day through real unions. Those workers tricked and coerced into joining the "Independent Federation" will not continue to be held down, once they see this latest decoy is absolutely useless to them in their struggle for better wages and job security. The one sure weapon that an American worker can depend upon to win for him decent working conditions is the genuine trade union, and no company union—whatever the fancy name it parades under—can be a substitute for a real union.

War Games Are Expensive

The same honest but unrealistic people who criticized the United States Navy for spending one million dollars a day in its fruitless attempts to locate Amelia Earhart, are now protesting bitterly against the conspicuous waste of public funds involved in the present Fourth Army maneuvers around Camp Ripley, Minnesota, where 15,000 soldiers are playing at war with the realistic accompaniment of rifle-fire, artillery, cannonading and tank charges—even wounded men.

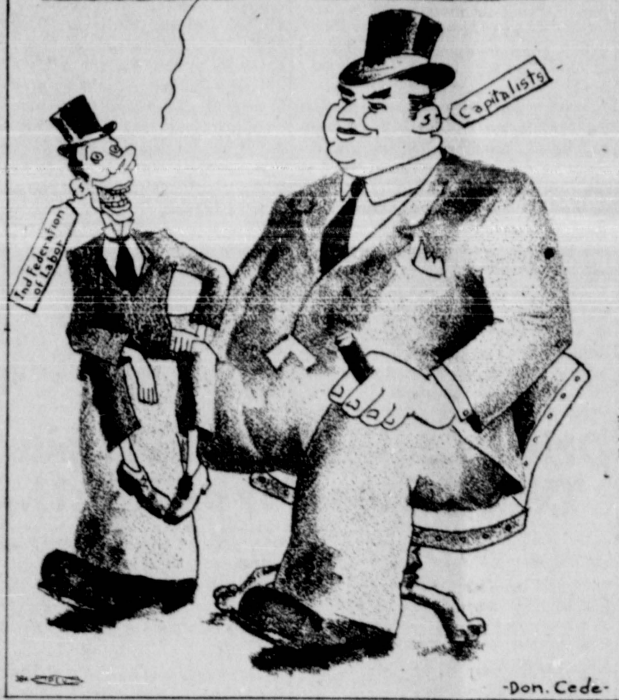
"Why aren't the funds wasted on war games spent, instead, on the unemployed, hundreds of thousands of whom are now being pushed off WAP jobs?" quite sincerely and justly ask these people.

What these critics of America's expensive war machine do not realize is that the American people have really nothing to say about the American army. The army is not our army, but belongs to the rulers of America and is for THEIR use—to protect THEIR investments and interests in foreign lands, and in case of domestic crises, to protect the same interests at home, against the workers.

It is only in special instances such as the search for Miss Earhart that most people realize to what extent the maintenance of the armed forces of the United States is a drain upon the people. The U. S. Navy, for instance, very correctly pointed out to critics that the million dollars daily it was spending on the Earhart search was no more than it would cost in the normal run of events. The loyal and interested supporters of the military in this country have seen to it that the annual outlay for the army and navy has been pushed up and up until it now totals one billion dollars yearly—a sum of money which, if diverted to relief of unemployment, would go a long way

Capital's 'Charlie McCarthy'

I am opposed to both the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O.



Don Cede

towards providing a million men with productive labor on public works.

But to expect to divert such funds to the unemployed is a simple waste of time—a Utopian dream. One of the most significant and outstanding FACTS of present-day society is that every single capitalist country in the world maintains an expensive war machine which constitutes a parasitical growth upon the earth. These war machines exist for one purpose—to protect and advance the large propertied interests abroad and at home. There is not a capitalist country in the world which has not at one time or another used its army against striking workers at home. As long as capitalism exists, there is not a government—no matter who leads it—that would dare move to abolish its professional army and depend upon a popular militia to keep order.

The billions upon billions of dollars that are squandered yearly by the capitalist governments of the world on their war machines is simply one of the overhead costs of maintaining the system of private ownership of the means of production. Not until a system of production for use is ushered in by the world working-class on a worldwide scale will this monstrous war expense be abolished, and the billions now spent for organized destruction be diverted instead to building the schools, the parks and the garden cities that the society of the future will expect as a matter of course.

LABOR... Looks at the Press

By Carl O'Shea

LABOR LOOKS AT THE PRESS
Jan Bata, millionaire Czech shoe manufacturer: "The American worker is independent, but the American industrialist is a slave."

Free—like the seventeen workers killed in the steel strike.
A slave—like Henry Ford, lord of all he surveys.

From the National Republic: "Among the books confiscated (in the vigilante raid on a New Orleans book store) were books written by the socialists, Charles and Mary Beard, Upton Sinclair, and the communists Emil Ludvig and Adolph Huxley."

Hey, Adolph.
You can't fool the National Republic about your political beliefs.

The awful truth, from the American Guardian: "The reason why times aren't getting any better is because the next depression has already caught up with the last one."

Berlin news item: "Farmers disregarding the decrees ordering the plowing of all wheat and rye at the disposal of the government marketing organizations will be subject to fines ranging up to 100,000 marks."

Fascism is a "fine" thing for the farmers.

I never read any further than: LABOR MAY BLOCK ENTRANCE TO PERIOD OF PROSPERITY

The International hands-off-Spain committee yesterday adjourned for an indefinite...

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber company today denied it had sponsored acts of terrorism against union men...

Company officials denied they had anything to do with the formation of the new Independent Union...

From a report in the C. S. Monitor: "Diplomats have assured me that if the government under Negrin had been in power in June, 1936, there would have been no civil war."

And no opposition to Franco, either.

The New York Trust company makes a prediction: "With the continuation of the recovery movement, a general shortage of labor may eventually occur sooner than is expected."

Yah, things have already reached the point where there

MINOT TAXICAB DRIVERS STRIKE; NCDDC GOES ON

(Continued from page 1)

Teamsters. Kelly Postal and Walt Hagstrom represented the North Central District Drivers Council at the meeting. Earlier in the day, Nat Ross was in Albert Lea doing his best to cook up sentiment for a CIO drivers local, but the whole idea was so utterly cockeyed—in the very heart of the North Central District to boot, that he got no support whatsoever. An organization meeting of the Austin General Drivers Local will be held Thursday night. The Mankato Drivers have signed working agreements with the lumber and coal sections there. A working agreement with the laundry industry is near completion, and on Thursday night union representatives will meet with liquor dealers to discuss a union contract for this section. Mason City, Iowa, reports swift organizational progress. This "baby" local already has drawn up agreements for presentation.

Tom Ammerman of Local 471 and Carl Nilson of Austin spoke before a joint meeting of milk drivers from Faribault and Owatonna, held recently. Aside from the above, the North Central District Drivers Council has been dead on its feet during the past few days.

are still ten million unemployed.

Famous Last Lines: "But I am a Democrat, Mr. President—an Independent Democrat."

Henry Ford says: "I believe that a great many people have been put in their places—people who have been led into strikes. They believed in miracles and thought that things could be had by merely demanding them."

You'd be surprised at the things people can win by "merely demanding them."

Madrid news item: "Andre Nin, revolutionary leader, was kidnapped from prison several weeks ago by Stalinists, taken to the outskirts of town, and shot. Several other Left leaders are said to have been slain at the same time."

When the whole story of the betrayal of the Spanish workers by the Communist Party is made public, not an honest worker in the world will support the Communist International.

Yellow Notes

By Don Bain

The Yellow Cab baseball team finished its 1937 career by losing to the Margaret Barry team last Sunday by a score of 23 to 8. The Nine Old Men are still the champions of the Federal division and this accomplishment should entitle them to considerable praise when it is considered that the main factor that caused them to win was determination and grit. Russ Wenell made a very good record with 103 strikeouts and 11 games, which gave him an average of nine per game. Mr. Fox complimented Jack Herman, the Yellow Cab team manager, on the spirit the boys displayed in every game. In behalf of the drivers, the writer wishes to take this means of thanking the players and their captain for their great effort to make a name for themselves. We all hope they do as well next season.

Again this summer, we are hearing it. What? The reputation that Minneapolis has the most courteous and careful cab drivers in the country. How long can we keep this reputation? It is entirely up to each and every one of us.

"Tiny" Harlan believes in covering a lot of territory on a Saturday night escapade.

Reports are being received from various sections of the country that cab drivers are striking for and receiving guaranteed wages. Judging from the amount of comment from cab drivers in Minneapolis, this city will be added to the long list within the next few months.

Independent Truck Chatter

Special Meeting

A meeting for Independent Truckers that have worked on WPA will be held at ten o'clock on Saturday morning. It is important that all unemployed truckers attend.

Don't Dodge

When registering as unemployed be sure to place the date of initiation on the application. Find it on the first page of your due book. These are always checked so make it right the first time and save the extra work.

The Hall Haunters

Now maybe those four Musketeers of Magee's, in the unfancy green touring flivver will get back to work.

No Work

A committee met with Orville Olson last week, and early this week Elsieberg will be contacted to see if it isn't possible to get more state work.

Send an Invite for the Weekend

Pork-chop Parrish is taking good care of the truckers on the St. Cloud job. The two cabins he has are full up, and so are the boarders after meals. We hear that one commissary order called for 17 chickens. Nobody troubles to keep a record of the beer consumption, but a freight company has been considering the construction of an unloading platform near the cabins.

WPA Grab-bag

WPA is still being curtailed on all sides. Funds are running low and the sponsors are being required to furnish most of their own equipment or do without. A couple hundred trucks are working at the present time. With a total of 560 on the list ready to go to work, the out-of-work trucker can easily figure out his chance of getting back on the payroll.

While Newly Purchased Dump Trucks Rust

The WPA truckers that were formerly designated as relief can get a labor assignment. They might be forced to go to work with a wheelbarrow now, but then think of the big help they have been to truck dealers and finance companies during the time that WPA has been in effect.

Chevrolet Parts Department

Having had no luck in disposing of his truck, Zander will now try to sell it piecemeal. If you want a good 2-2 1/2 yard hydraulic dump box call or see Curt Zander.

Query Department

Last year finance companies of the nation used almost \$3,500,000,000 for wholesale and retail financing of vehicles. And how much did WPA truckers contribute?

Flivver Figures

In the first two months of this year Ford sold as many trucks as Chevrolet and International put together. Which makes Henry the Fair-haired boy in the truck building game. Let's hope his engineers use more care in constructing the trucks than this demi-god from Dearborn uses in his weird philosophies of unionism.

Pamphlet Reveals Conditions of Laundry Worker, Supports Trade Unions as Corrective

By Nathan Osborn

Taking the workers of America by and large, those engaged in the laundry industry are perhaps the most ill-treated, exploited and down-trodden section of them all. For years and years, the lot of the average laundry worker has been a thing of shame insofar as wages, hours and working conditions are concerned. The whole story of the super-exploitation of the laundry slaves is graphically told in a recent pamphlet, "Consider the Laundry Workers," published by the New York Women Shoppers League.

Only recently, and then in isolated cases, have the conditions of these workers approached anywhere near a decent way of life. This improvement has been brought about solely by union organization.

The organization of the laundry workers has proved a very difficult task. Of the 300,000 workers in this industry in America, less than 10,000 are organized. This can be readily understood when one considers that thousands of women, many of whom are housewives, go into the laundry industry in order to piece out the family income. There they remain to work long hours under sweatshop conditions for meager pay.

In the great cities such as New York, women work for from \$5 to \$8 weekly in non-union shops. These workers, as is generally true of all low-income groups, are very backward about joining unions. It is ever a sad truth that the lower the pay a group receives, the more they fear their jobs and the easier the boss is able to intimidate them.

It is safe to say that the average full-time women workers in American laundries received a wage of less than \$13 weekly. In my opinion, this is a most charitable estimate.

Just why working conditions should be allowed to remain in this condition year after year is hard to understand, unless it is the competitive nature of the industry itself.

To start a laundry on a small scale, very little capital is needed. Many of the owners are ignorant, callous and uneducated. Their attitude toward the welfare of the workers is one of complete indifference.

The business being a service industry exclusively, their only stock in trade is the selling of labor power. The laundry workers sell their labor power to the bosses, the bosses' profits being the difference between what they pay their workers and what they can collect from the customers.

By cutting wages the boss can cut prices and this starts the vicious circle and the price wars so notorious in the laundry industry.

It is obvious that powerful militant unions are the ONLY answer to this hideous exploitation.

In New York City, according to the pamphlet mentioned above, a campaign is being waged against non-union, unsanitary, fire-trap plants, places with dangerous machinery, filthy toilets and rotten working conditions. However bad, this type is not necessarily the only offender against the welfare of the workers. The large modern laundries drive their help at a terrific pace through piece work and the stretch-out sys-

tem, through constant goadings by foremen of the Simon Legree type, etc.

Complex piece-rate systems are devised by efficiency experts to check the production of the workers. It is not unusual for shirt ironers to work 60 and 70 hours a week, and often more during the busy seasons.

In non-union plants, overtime is seldom if ever paid. If the worker is obliged to "wait" for work, he is docked the same as though the plant or the machine broke down. This often causes the workers to toil far into the night to complete the day's run of "lots."

The speed required, the sour-smelling stinking atmosphere, the filthy toilets—all are disastrous to the moral and physical health of the workers. Quoting from the booklet: "Fastidious consumers eat off table cloths and use towels which have been handled by workers who were forced to go to germ-ridden toilets, workers with sore throats, etc., who dared not stay home to cure themselves."

The wage level and working conditions of union workers in union laundries are better. However, much remains to be desired in union plants, but as I have said, they are considerably better in hours, wages and conditions—indicating that a start has been made to bring the laundry workers in the industry to a higher stratum of life.

No amount of legislation will correct the labor evils that exist in the laundry industry. Only strong unions, with a class struggle program, militant leaders and democratically led, can do the job.

Unscrupulous employers with unsanitary plants have no place in American business life (as far as the workers are concerned), and should be put out of business. The consuming public should be apprized of those concerns failing to meet the standards of decency, health conditions and wage rates set by the union.

The League of Women Shoppers of New York are to be congratulated on their booklet. The contents will be a revelation to the uninitiated. All laundry workers in Minneapolis should get a copy. In lots of 200, they can be obtained for only four cents a copy.

While not published by a union, it is nevertheless advocating unionism as a remedy for the conditions existing and asking the public to cease patronizing non-union plants, portraying the sorry plight of the non-union worker in narrative form.

UNION MEETING SCHEDULE

Petroleum Drivers

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

Federal Workers

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

Local 1859

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

Local 20316

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

Ice, Coal Drivers Meeting Schedule

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

Local 289

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

Local 292

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

Local 544

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.