

On Guard! No Relief Crisis!

"The looming Minneapolis relief crisis, with the prediction the relief department would be closed in 30 days"—such is the language of the newspapers.

They report that "Superintendent of Relief O. A. Pearson has said money now available will last but 30 days. Unless bonds are sold or additional revenue is obtained, the relief department faces a shutdown, he said."

What's Behind This?

What are the employers and their cronies among the city officials up to? Are they planning to give the Minneapolis unemployed a dose of the demoralizing medicine which the workers of Chicago, Cleveland and other places have been subjected to, where a "relief crisis" is precipitated and relief cut off?

They have made 91,000 Chicago families subsist for two weeks, during a "crisis," on 54 cents worth (retail value) of "surplus commodity" vegetables. They did much the same thing in Cleveland.

Undoubtedly one factor in the present "relief crisis" talk in Minneapolis is that some gentlemen would like to repeat the same process here, and thereby cut down their tax burden. These hard-boiled gentlemen are not the least bit bothered about the "incidental" hardships thereby wreaked on the unemployed. Indeed, they probably hope that, by putting a strain on the unemployed for a while, they will demoralize them and thereby weaken the labor movement.

Better Not Try It, Gentlemen!

We know only one kind of argument which will impress such gentlemen. Humanitarian arguments, appeals to their sense of fair play, justice, etc., etc., get exactly nowhere. Let them know, then, that the Minneapolis labor movement will not permit their schemes to go through. If they try to starve the Minneapolis unemployed, they will be confronted, not merely by the unemployed, but by the might of the entire labor movement. If they insist on a test of strength, they will get a showdown with the labor movement on a scale which has not been seen here since 1934.

The employers and their agents got away with it in Chicago. They got away with it in Cleveland, where after a very quiet "sit-down" in the Council Chamber, the unemployed representatives went meekly home to await the state legislature's action. But they will not get away with it in Minneapolis. Here the unemployed have a fighting, militant organization devoted to their interests, Federal Workers Section of Local 544. Above all, here the trade unions understand that the interests of employed and unemployed are one and the same, that it is a life and death question for the trade unions to see to it that the unemployed get adequate relief. Minneapolis labor has shown that, where it understands its interests, it knows how to fight for its interests. We confidently predict: Minneapolis labor will set an example to workers everywhere, in the fight for the rights of the unemployed.

Federal and State Aid

All too tardily, the Welfare Board has directed I. S. Joseph to apply to Federal and State authorities for more WPA and relief funds. We have always stood for the principle that the burden of relief should be borne by Federal and State taxation, for the Federal and State taxation powers can get at the incomes of the really big capitalists, whereas city taxation is primarily a burden on real estate. Only Federal taxation can get at the incomes of "America's Sixty Families," concentrated in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and a few other places.

If the Welfare Board is sincere in appealing for Federal funds, it should keep the spotlight focussed on that single demand, and publicly make clear why Federal funds are so necessary. Hitherto, it has not done so. On the contrary, Welfare Board statements, and other statements, like those of Hennepin County grand juries on the relief situation, have described relief as if it must inevitably be a burden on home owners, and have hidden the fact that, even today, the main funds for relief come from the Federal government, which can secure vast funds by its broad taxing powers.

If the Welfare Board is sincere in appealing for Federal funds, it should do what spokesmen of the Federal Workers Section have so often advised: ask the trade unions for their aid in securing such funds. The trade unions would immediately respond, and mobilize the Minneapolis workers, employed and unemployed, in the fight to secure Federal funds.

Relief Must Go On, Come What May!

But if the Welfare Board now brings forward, so tardily, the proposal to ask for Federal funds, as a cover for any move to precipitate a "relief crisis" to cut off cash relief, it is going to find the labor movement alert and on guard. No relief crisis here! Relief must go on no matter where the funds come from—city, state or Federal agencies. Let us concentrate on the demand for Federal funds—but meanwhile relief must continue. Meanwhile, every unemployed man or woman in Minneapolis shall have adequate relief, come what may.



Patrick J. Corcoran was murdered by unknown persons on the night of November 17, 1937. The Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council offers a reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

Warehousemen Yearly Picnic

The second annual picnic of the Warehouse and Inside Workers Union Local 20316 will be held this year at Webb's Picnic Grounds on Bass Lake, on Sunday, July 31.

A program of races, baseball, bathing, concessions, games, dancing, and a band concert has been prepared.

Free taxi service for all picnickers from Broadway and Lowry avenues to the Picnic Grounds and return has been provided for. All union members and friends are asked to keep July 31 open, and attend Local 20316's picnic.

Who Killed Him?

THE NORTHWEST ORGANIZER

Official Organ of the Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE: 257 PLYMOUTH AVE. N.

VOL. 4, NO. 12

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1938

FIVE CENTS

Jewel Tea Customer In Quandary

That fellow who buried the package of Jewel Tea in his backyard last week, went out and dug it up a few days ago. He put the package on his kitchen table, and every once in a while he goes and looks at it. He doesn't know whether to use the tea, or take it out and re-bury it.

During the past week the Jewel Tea company has opened negotiations with the Tea and Coffee Drivers Union. Representing the union were Harold Scavey and Miles Dunne, president and secretary of the Teamsters Joint Council; Bill Sinnott, vice-president of the State Federation of Labor; and Ray Sawyer, organizer of the Teamsters Joint Council. Two meetings have so far been held, and a third is scheduled as soon as the local company management hears from the home office in Chicago.

Fight in Richmond For Relief

New Richmond, Wis. — The Woodmen Workers Union Local 1703 continued its fight against the viciously low wage scales which reactionary city officials are seeking to maintain on WPA work in this city.

A few examples of the almost unbelievable ideas that some of the local labor-haters have: The mayor stated in a City Council meeting held Tuesday that "All workers should work 16 hours a day." John Van Meter, local publisher who poses as a liberal, stated publicly that 25 cents hourly is a fine wage scale.

When a delegation from Local 1703, supported by Roy Orgon and John Janosco of Minneapolis, appeared before the City Council to demand that the regular state relief budget be enforced in New Richmond, some City Council members said they were not going to pass a WPA budget "so the union can use it to win strikes."

Their idea seems to be to refuse to pass the budget so that all working-class people will starve to death. Whereas the average monthly rental in town is \$15, the Council gives only \$10 rent allowance — "because the landlords don't squawk," they say callously.

Now, however, the landlords are threatening to kick tenants out of their homes.

The City Council is planning to build a new city hospital. When the union demanded it be built by government funds, the Council refused, stating they want it built with city finances borrowed from the banks. Many townspeople explain this stand of the Council by the fact that there is much more graft when the building is done privately. Under PWA, for instance, the contractor is allowed 10 per cent profit, whereas if the hospital is built by the city there is no limit to the profit and the opportunities for graft.

The Wisconsin relief budget, showing what the workers are entitled to, appears on page 4 of this issue.

Local 544 Votes Friday, Saturday

The post of president of the General Drivers Union Local 544 of Minneapolis is no ordinary post. By long tradition this position carries unusual weight—both in the General Drivers Union and in the labor movement.

On Friday and Saturday, July 8 and 9, from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., members of Local 544 will go to the polls to carry out the solemn obligation of choosing from among the four union men nominated for this position the brother whom they will honor as their president for the coming six months. Membership in this union carries with it the responsibility of each and every union brother to make his voice heard in the selection of the union leadership. There must be no shirking of this duty. Every member of the union should put in his appearance at the polling place on the main floor at 257 Plymouth Avenue North during the 28 hours available for balloting.

The five-man Election Board, chosen at the last membership meeting of Local 544, will supervise the balloting and will make the results known to the union ranks. Vote for the man you believe will best represent the traditions of Local 544. By drawing the names of candidates from a box, the Election Board has determined the following order of candidates, and they will appear thusly on the ballot:

- Carl Skoglund
- Tom McCue
- Frank McArdle
- Peter Harris

Local 346 Warns Bosses Who Chisel

A sharp warning to employers who are violating the union contract was issued this week by William F. Rathbone, business agent of 3.2 Beer Dispensers Union Local 346.

"It has been called to our attention," said Rathbone, "that many of our union places are disregarding the union contract, inasmuch as they are working our members more than eight hours a day, and some are working our members seven days a week. Such conditions will not be tolerated by the union."

Any union member working more than eight hours daily, or more than six days weekly, is violating his pledge to the union and may be suspended immediately for not reporting the situation to the union office. A suspended member cannot work on any union job until the suspension is raised.

Some employers are also hiring and firing union members without consideration for the union contract, which explicitly states that "Drunkenness and dishonesty is sufficient cause for dismissal."

Local 346 is one of the youngest trade unions in the city, and has made remarkable progress during the past year.

Cites Role of Unionism

"Many of our members are coming to trade unionism for the first time in their lives," said Rathbone. "They are learning that a trade union functions to protect its members. It is through the trade union movement that after many bitter struggles the American workers have won the eight-hour day, with one day's rest in seven. Some unions today have won the five-day week and the six-hour day. Our union feels its interests can best be served by continuing for the present the six-day week and eight-hour day. There are some employers, however, who are seeking to play 'pirate' in the industry, by being unfair competitors and by cheating their employ-

1859 Members Take Note!

Effective July 1, 1938, all members with grievances as to wages, hours, vacations, seniority, etc., must appear before the union Grievance Board which will meet on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:30 to 9 p. m. in the union office. Union members having grievances must place complaints before this committee, written on blanks provided by the union.

Executive Board, Local 1859 John Janosco

Ten Week Mill Strike Settled

The ten week strike of one thousand sash and door workers in Minneapolis and St. Paul was settled last Saturday, and all workers were back on the job Tuesday.

The strike had been called late in April by Local 1865 of Minneapolis and Local 1252 of St. Paul.

Though strikers did not win the closed shop, other gains were registered in the new contracts signed by the nineteen Twin City firms with the two unions. A new strict seniority clause provides that all union sash and door men in the Twin Cities must be working before any new men can be taken on.

Independent Ice Dealers To Picnic

With the picnic weather getting nicer each weekend, the independent ice dealers of Minneapolis, members of Ice and Coal Drivers Union Local 221, have announced an outing for this Sunday, July 10, at Hall's Picnic Grounds, 2½ miles west of Champlin on the River road.

A Picnic Committee of 21 has been set up, and this committee has left nothing undone to assure every person a very good time. They promise that this year's picnic will out-do all that have been held in the past.

The varied program of races and games will include the following:

- Races for kids under six years;
- For boys under 46 inches;
- For girls under 46 inches;
- For boys under 52 inches;
- For girls under 52 inches;
- For boys under 60 inches;
- For girls under 60 inches;
- Three-legged race for boys;
- Three-legged race for girls;
- Young men's race (over 16 years);
- Young women's race (over 16 years);
- Fat men's race;
- Shoe scramble for men;
- Shoe scramble for women;
- Shoe-kicking for men;
- Shoe-kicking for women;
- Two kittenball games;
- Tug-of-war (various 6-man teams);
- Horseshoe pitching tournament;
- Ball-throwing contest.

A well-known union orchestra will furnish sweet music for both modern and old-time dancing, from 7 to midnight. There'll be free merry-go-rounds for the kiddies in the afternoon. The Picnic Committee promises plenty of entertainment, refreshments and pleasure for everybody, so plan now to spend the day with the icemen.

William Nichols is general chairman of the Picnic Committee, and is assisted by C. J. Haft and George Cease.

Local 292 Proposes NSP Wage Review

Proposals for a wage review, involving wage increases and broad wage classifications cutting across departmental lines, were served on the Northern States Power Company recently by Electrical Workers Local 292.

Under the two-year contract with the company, the union was entitled to demand a review of wage rates at the end of 1937, and did so. After months of consultation with every group of workers involved, the proposed schedule of wage rates and classifications, approved on June 22nd by the union membership, has now been presented to the company by William J. Heigel, Assistant Business Manager of Local 292.

FWS Meeting To Discuss 'Relief Crisis'

"Is There a Relief Crisis?" will be the main subject for discussion at the regular monthly membership meeting of the Federal Workers Section of Local 544, to be held Friday, July 8, 8 p. m., in the union hall at 257 Plymouth Avenue North.

Various leaders from the FWS and the union movement will discuss the above question, and such other subjects as WPA changes, the Joseph and McLaughlin votes against the relief bond issue, etc. In view of the various "political" moves now being made against relief standards in Minneapolis, Friday's meeting promises to be the most important and interesting held in several months.

544 Whips Excelsior Nine, 18-8

Local 544's league-leading baseball team went on a rampage Sunday and pounded the Excelsior team for an 18-8 victory. The game was played in Excelsior. July 3 was an open date between the first and second rounds of play.

Wenell and Hanson pitched for the union team, with Dubay receiving in his usual brilliant style. Henninger led the batting, nicking the Excelsior pitcher for a homer, a triple and two singles. Wickstrom had also sharpened up his batting eye for the day, garnering three doubles and a single. H. Sutherland got four out of five, and Pesek and Hanson each got three hits.

During a scuffle in the eighth inning, when Dubay was attacked by an Excelsior player, Dick showed his usual fight by settling the dispute in short order.

The second round of play gets under way this Sunday, July 10, when 544 meets the Jefferson But team at Linden Hills, at 2:30 p. m.

Austin Unions Push Back Open Shoppers

Austin, Minn.—About twenty local grocery stores have already re-negotiated working agreements with General Drivers Union Local 778, in the face of the rabid open-shop campaign of the Austin Daily Herald.

A further defeat for the reactionary boss clique was dealt when ten Austin restaurants re-negotiated their contracts last week with the Restaurant and Barroom Workers Local 478.

The Austin labor movement continues to maintain picket lines at the struck Montgomery-Ward retail store, and at the struck Hotel Austin. Frank Ellis, president of the Packinghouse Workers Union Local 183, has asked unions everywhere to declare a boycott on the Hotel Austin of Austin, and on the Hotel Albert of Albert Lea.

Local 1859 Meets Wednesday, July 20

The next regular meeting of Furniture Workers Union Local 1859 will be held on Wednesday, July 20, at the union hall, 257 Plymouth Avenue North, third floor. All members must be present. Those who miss two meetings out of the next three will be fined \$1.00.

Guiding Principles

In setting up the wage schedule, the union was guided by the following principles: (1) Equalization of wages within classifications; (2) Equalization as between different working classifications involving equal skill (3) Elimination of artificial and unnecessary classifications and adding of new, needed classifications.

The question of hours is not involved. The 8-hour day, 40-hour 5-day week is the regular work week established.

The proposals, at the end of the schedule, for certain hourly wage classifications, involve new workers and those employed for less than two years by the company. Under the contract, the company can employ these at hourly wages.

No reductions of pay are involved in the proposed schedule. Higher workers are now receiving higher pay than under the proposed classification covering them, they will continue at the higher rate.

Full text of the proposed wage schedule will be published next week.

In addition to the fact that the proposed wage rates approximate more nearly the scales being paid to other unions whose members are engaged in similar work, Local 292 pointed out to the company that the proposed scales "revise generally wage rates upward so as to more adequately enable our members to meet the rising living costs, and to seek to level off the present inequalities in the wage rates."

Union Family Has Unique Twins

Norman Carle, who writes the popular "Gas and Suds" column for Laundry Drivers Union Local 131, hung up a new record last week. Or rather, Mrs. Carle did. For she was the proud mother of the two largest twins born in many years, according to medical authorities. The twins, boys, weighed fourteen pounds at birth. The famed Dionne quintts didn't weigh more than this.

"But it's still two for the price of two," said Norman. "The doctor and hospital bills are just double. If we'd hit the jackpot, like the Dionnes, we wouldn't have anything to worry about, though."

Union Label Essay Rules Announced

Cash prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10 will be paid winners in the Essay Contest being sponsored by the Card and Label Council of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union. The title of the essay is "Why People Should Demand the Union Label, Shop Card and Button."

This contest is open to all rank and file members of the unions, and to the public. Only professional writers are barred. Essays must not exceed 1,500 words, must be written on one side of the paper only, and must be mailed to the Card and Label Council, 18 N. 8th Street.

All entries must be postmarked not later than midnight of August 6th, 1938. This leaves only 44 days left for essay contestants.

Delegates at the last meeting of the Card and Label Council reported on new firms which have become unionized or are handling new union label goods: the bakeries, the Co-op gloves, the Leader store beauty shop, the H. D. Lee company for white duck trousers, etc.

Four West Coast Maritime Unions Sign Bold United Front Agreement

Four West Coast maritime unions on June 14th signed an

Sailors Vote AFL, 7-3

Following eight weeks of port-by-port voting, members of the Sailors Union of the Pacific have voted, 2,144 to 927, to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. For years the SUP has been an independent organization, one of the strongest on the waterfront.

The AFL offers the SUP complete autonomy; the right to say who shall become members; the right to call strikes and end strikes, etc.

agreement "for the purpose of solidifying our economic power" in view of the expiration of all waterfront union working agreements on September 30th of this week. The unions signing the pact were: West Coast Local 90 of the Masters, Mates and Pilots; the Sailors' Union of the Pacific; the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders & Wipers Association; and the Puget Sound Sub-district of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The Program

The following five points comprise the program:

1. No compromise on the union control of hiring through union hiring halls;
2. No wage cuts—no increase

in regular working hours—no chiseling on working conditions;

3. United front for possible wage increases and better working conditions;
4. Uncompromising fight against any form of attempted government control;
5. Against the arbitration of any of these fundamental union principles.

Lays Down Gauntlet

"This agreement and program," says the signed statement, "is designed to serve notice on the employers that any attempt to destroy the conditions won through bitter struggle the past three years by the maritime workers on the Pacific Coast will be met with the united resistance of those unions signatory to this agreement.

"Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as infringing upon the complete autonomy of the organizations involved in the conduct of their own affairs; and organizations signatory to this agreement shall be limited to bona fide unions directly engaged in the marine transport industry on the Pacific Coast."

With the big show-down between the maritime workers and the shipowners coming within three months, the progressive West Coast unions are rallying the workers behind this militant program. With Harry Bridges having disrupted the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, the only hope for the maritime workers lies in mobilizing the unions behind the five progressive demands.

Make Minneapolis a Union Town

"America's Sixty Families" Rich Prove That "Honesty Is Worst Policy"

III.

As the ugly truth about America's Sixty Families unfolds itself from the dark cellars, workers ask, "How long has this been going on?"

In three huge chapters of research—"Politics of Aggrandizement, 1896-1932"—the exposé of the Sixty Families tells the sordid details of how the American people were wrested by fraud of a realm oozing with riches, once held in public trust for the people by the government.

"It is a challenging fact that most of the natural resources owned today by the U. S. Steel Corporation, Aluminum Corporation, Standard Oil, the railroads, and in fact nearly all private corporations, were in 1860 communally owned under political auspices."

In 1860 the people of the U. S. owned more than half the land area of the nation, held for them by the government. By 1900 nine-tenths of it had been given away to exploiters. Billions of trees were cut down, millions of barrels of oil sucked from the ground and billions of dollars in gold torn out of the land by the ruthless greed of a few men who grabbed the people's wealth and kept it permanently for themselves.

"Every great fortune that rolled out of the nineteenth century was rooted in fraud; and the literature in proof of this broad statement is voluminous."

This breath-taking fact has been so completely documented and proven that to this day nobody—the grafting rich, the puppet press or anybody else—has dared to challenge this simple statement made by Lundberg.

What an eye-opener to the worker! While on every hand there are unscrupulous politicians prying into the labor unions with fake legal suits, injunctions and thefts of union records throughout the country, nobody dares deny that the Super-Bosses got their enormous fortunes started by plundering the resources of the country like burglars looting a palace. An entire chapter could be devoted to those scandalous beginnings.

"For the People" But how can this be? What about the government "of the people, by the people and for the people?" What happened back in 1860 and what is happening now? The answer is given. "Government has been the indispensable handmaid of private wealth . . . The government of the United States, without the camouflage of custom or tradition, ritual or dogma, has actually done more to prove the truth of this generalization than have all the governments of Europe."

"So perfect, so thorough, has been the collaboration of politics and private fortune since the founding of the American Colonies that it is difficult to ascertain from the data of any given period where political intrigue on behalf of specific private interest has terminated."

Even the Constitution, which the exploiters shout themselves hoarse about, was "received with hostility by the populace, which forced the precipitate addition of the first ten amendments (Free Speech, Freedom of the Press, Right of Assembly, etc.)."

But it was only after our bloody Civil War in 1860, when the Northern factory-owners broke the power of the Southern feudal land-owners, that the real Government-behind-the-government was formed.

By 1900 the industrialists and bankers had succeeded in taking over control of the two major political parties, and consequently the rule of this country.

How it Works It was no longer necessary to bribe the high officials of the government, first because "the men placed in the highest public offices from McKinley through Hoover were the political creations of the wealthy," and second because the Super-bosses had finally succeeded in getting their hands on the rich public domain.

Rockefeller, Junior



In order to escape gift and inheritance taxes, young Rockefeller in 1935 "gave away" \$27,000,000 of stock at one stroke. But you didn't get any. Members of the Rockefeller clan got it. That's the way America's Richest Families retain control of their monstrous fortunes.

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From this time on it was not the American people, but a group of wealthy and powerful men who controlled the government. Democrat or Republican, what did it matter? One group of Super-Bosses tossed their chips, which were thousands of dollars, into one pot; another group would throw theirs into the other.

The biggest and richest men, like Rockefeller, often gave vast sums to both parties. It was protection money and privilege money, and it was not money wasted. Heads or tails, Rockefeller won. Protection against the people, privilege to exploit and monopolize natural resources, was worth many times the blue chips thrown in.

Not in Textbooks This true history of American politics from 1896 to 1932 is so full of detail that presentation is impossible here. Only a few choice illustrations can be given. Here are documented extracts from the American history that is not in your children's textbooks.

Here, for example, is a roll-call of Presidents of the United States from 1884, with a few facts:

The Roll-Call
President Grover Cleveland. Democrat. Heavily supported by J. P. Morgan and W. C. Whitney (the Rockefeller pipeline into the Cleveland Cabinet). Sold U. S. bonds privately to bankers so they could rake off 15% on public sales. Broke strikes with troops.

"Cleveland's most revelatory action on behalf of Wall Street came in 1894 when he trampled upon the Constitution by sending Federal troops into Chicago, unsolicited by the Governor of Illinois, under pretense of protecting the mails but really to break the Pullman strike. The troops caused the first violence."

President William McKinley. Republican. Salvaged secretly from bankruptcy by Mark Hanna, Henry Frick, Andrew Carnegie. Republican campaign pot, \$16,000,000. \$250,000 from Standard Oil. Backed by Rockefeller, Morgan, James J. Hill. Made the anti-trust law a dead letter. On the Spanish-American War: "McKinley acquiesced in it, Rockefeller's paid henchmen on the floor of Congress wanted the war; Hearst and Pulitzer demanded it; Roosevelt and Lodge forced it, and the Rockefeller-Stillman National City Bank benefited most directly from it."

Fake Trust-Busting
President Theodore Roosevelt. Republican. Made, supported, and sustained by J. P. Morgan. "A virtuoso at deception," Teddy R. is still regarded as a "trustbuster" and reformer.

What kind of a trustbuster TR really was: In 1900 there were 149 trusts of four billion capitalization. After Roosevelt got through there were 10,020 trusts of 31 billion capitalization.

Teddy Roosevelt set 17 hours a day as the safe period of labor for railroad workers. He submitted all of his important speeches to Congress to Morgan or a henchman for perusal and correction.

President William Taft. Republican. Comparatively honest. Favored Rockefeller as against Morgan. Brought forty-five anti-trust suits, twenty more than "trust-busting" Roosevelt. Exposed the notorious Payne-Aldrich Tariff act which boosted prices. Continued U. S. aggressive imperialistic foreign policy.

Wilson's Background
President Woodrow Wilson. Democrat. "For nearly twenty years before his nomination Woodrow Wilson had moved in the shadow of Wall Street. Was made president of Princeton by arrangement of big financiers Dodge, McCormick, Pyne. J. P. Morgan watched the ceremony. Wilson was backed for presidency of U. S. by J. P. Morgan through George Harvey.

Wilson intervened in Mexico in favor of U. S. industrial interests, causing bloodshed and war. This President's role in the World War is important enough to be treated in a separate article. This is merely a quick roll-call of our Presidents and who sponsored and elected them.

Birds of a Feather
Presidents Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover. All Republicans. All birds of a feather taken together because their administrations differed from one another only in the name of the White House occupant."

Lundberg gives a brief summary of this unholy trio: "Warren G. Harding was an amiable drunkard who left a legacy of scandal mere allusion to which constitutes a breach of good taste; Calvin Coolidge simply did what he was told by Andrew Mellon and by Dwight Morrow, his political godfather; Herbert Hoover was an erst-while vendor and promoter of shady mining stocks who before the war had been reprobated by an English court for his role in a promotional swindle."

ies under the RFC, just as the present Roosevelt is now doing. But Hoover simply denied any relief whatever to the jobless, so much so that it became whispered in Washington that Hoover's private motto was "No one who is in actual distress shall be helped by the Federal government."

These few facts above are mere matters of routine scandal, thievery and political corruption indulged in by the presidential and cabinet yes-men for the Super-Bosses. There are other violations, plunderings and frauds against the American masses so complicated and so vast that Lundberg devotes a special chapter to the subject, entitled it "Intrigue and Scandal!"

Only persons with a strong stomach are advised to read this chapter. It details the gross cheating and unworthy practices of people who throw up their hands in hypocritical horror whenever a union man or "union official" takes a drink or dresses down a funk.

By such tactics, such Viewings with Alarm, the Sixty Families and their press agents seek to throw the millions of deluded American workers away from the slimy trail of wealth across the recent history of America.

The new series deals with the inside story of what happened to the Sixty Families during the World War. Who was the World War? The answer is not as simple as it seems!

It is reported that Ole Ronning of South Franklin is the fastest man there since Ernie Blask has left.

The kittenball gang in the union milk league is getting hot now. Following are the results of last Thursday's games: Lincoln Norris beat the Northlands, 12-11; The Superiors whipped the Ewalds, 8-5; and Clover Leaf walloped the Ohleen gang, 10-9. The Northland game was a hot one, going 8 innings before the Northland team would give in. Well, Al, it won't be long before you'll be managing a team under the lights.

Guess who is glad at Superior about dumping the Ewalds. The Franklin team rested this week, but watch them go next week.

Harry Langborg, crack pitcher for the Ohleens, sure lost a heart-breaker. Rand Hokenson made a circus catch to stave off a run or so. And you can say that Chuck De May was the boy who broke many.

LAKE SHORE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Principal Office: Chicago, Ill. Organized in 1931. Geo. A. Egan, President; M. Shapiro, Secretary. Attorney to Accept Service in Minnesota: Commissioner of Insurance. **INCOME IN 1937**

Total net premiums received	\$487,968.93
From all other sources	50,620.90
Total income	\$538,589.83
Ledger assets, Dec. 31, 1937	\$269,203.59
Surplus	\$269,203.59
DISBURSEMENTS IN 1937	
Claims paid (net)	\$401,329.95
All other disbursements	\$3,999.76
Total disbursements	\$405,329.71
Balance	\$293,471.81
LEDGER ASSETS DEC. 31, 1937	
Mortgages and loans	\$5,000.00
Bonds and stocks	13,000.00
Cash in office, trust companies and banks	198,444.41
Premiums in course of collection	82.50
All other ledger assets	(1) 3,016.10
Total ledger assets (as per balance)	\$293,471.81
Total non-ledger assets	\$ 2,588.83
Gross assets	\$296,060.64
Total admitted assets	\$296,060.64
LIABILITIES DEC. 31, 1937	
Net unpaid claims, except Liability and Workmen's Compensation claims	\$ 9,719.62
Reserves for liability claims	190,192.24
All other liabilities	30,895.18
Total liabilities	\$230,811.97
Surplus	\$ 65,248.67
Surplus as regards policy-holders	\$ 65,248.67
BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA 1937	
Premiums Received	\$5,909.85
Auto liability	\$14,815.88
Automobile property damage	1,975.05
Totals	\$16,788.93
(1) Red figures.	\$18,101.33

STATE OF MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE I HEREBY CERTIFY That the Annual Statement of the Lake Shore Mutual Insurance Company for the year ended December 31, 1937, of which the above is an abstract, has been received and filed in this department and duly approved by me. FRANK YETKA Commissioner of Insurance. June 30; July 7, 14.

EMPIRE WRECKING & SALVAGE CO. 1422 Central Ave., GR. 3588 NEW AND USED LUMBER PIPE, GLASS AND DOORS

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The Union Gallery



Archie Ogg

As a Western Union messenger boy 33 years ago, Archie Ogg participated in his first strike, the national telegraphers strike of 1905. He was able to give valuable information to the strike committee in Minneapolis, for which he was fired from his job. For years he was a member of the I.W.W., and participated in many of the free-speech fights which have gone down in American labor history.

Joined the Milk Drivers Union Local 471 in December, 1916; one of the best pickets in the 1921 strike, in which he took a terrible slugging from company guards and the cops.

Scotch on both sides, Archie took the name of "Ole" in order to get a job in a dairy which was hiring only Scandinavians. The name stuck, and today he would like nothing better than to get rid of it. Today he's a business representative of Local 471. He got his drawl from Arkansas, where he was born.

Gust Anderson spent his vacation on a dude ranch in North Dakota. He answers to the name of Two-gun Andy.

Ted Anderson of Northland is at Tammarack, Minn., doing some fishing. As a fisherman, he's a good second baseman.

Fred Thompson took the community snuff box with him on his much-needed vacation.

Art Hoyt, the Liberty Heights mayor, tells us he expects a bumper crop this year on his farm.

Joe Hotal won a dime bet from Orvin Hansen last Sunday. There goes another ten cents out of circulation.

Les Rhodes left his hot-water heater on one day last week, and all the neighbors had hot water that day.

Roy O'Hern, the Irish stooge at Superior, has taken up Barn-yard golf.

Dave at North Franklin: How about sending in some nice items for the column next week?

If you have news, call Mike Rusinko at Hyland 2980 not later than Saturday each week.

Some article in the Minneapolis Sunday Journal on the boys who dish out the moo-juice. Kinda behind the times, though.

Don't forget to pay your union dues before leaving on your vacation. If you can't get it to the business agent, send it in.

tion. Abe Schwartz of the North route was the winner.

Wanted! Shirt press unit—See Benson Bros. at the Crescent. Beats hell how business keeps up.

Picnic Complaints There's been a little squawk here and there about the dishing out of prizes, etc., but on the whole everybody seemed satisfied with the way things were run. The committee wishes to state here that it worked hard to make the picnic a success, and in the best manner they knew how. They admit some mistakes were made, but as no one is infallible, they only offer regrets and express the determination to learn by the mistakes to make next year's outing even better.

We See By the Planets— Foggy weather ahead. Pat Fougere of the Harriet won a new fog lamp.

Don't Forget— Your news items. The mail box is in our office and is opened once a week. So send us the news of your plant.

There's a fuss at the Lincoln. We hope it's settled shortly, as we're betting on the Drivers.

S. W. P. Picnic On Sunday, July 24

The annual picnic of the Socialist Workers Party will be held Sunday, July 24, at Riverside Park. Both the Minneapolis and St. Paul Locals of the S.W.P. are sponsoring this affair, which is looked forward to yearly by unionists in the Twin Cities.

The picnic will get under way at 11 a. m., with a program of races and games, and will last until midnight—or later. All trade unionists are invited to attend.

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Pierre du Pont



Pierre du Pont, of the fabulous du Pont clan, lives in a house with 200 rooms and 100 servants. Fourteen freight cars were required to transport his private organ of 10,000 pipes. The value of the estate is at least \$15,000,000. It is but one of the 24 du Pont estates near Wilmington, Delaware.

And what kind of a place do YOU call home?

McDivitt Funeral Home 2825 E. Lake St. DR. 3621

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Do You KNOW? LOWEST RATES on Long Distance Telephone Calls are in effect ALL DAY SUNDAY and EVERY NIGHT From 7 p. m. to 4:30 a. m.

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O. E. Larson Mortuary Granville 4791 2301 CENTRAL AVENUE Minneapolis, Minn.

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Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Sign Contracts

By FARRELL DOBBS

Secretary, North Central Area Negotiating Committee
We are now past the stage of merely campaigning for the 11-state area uniform wage agreements, and are beginning to conclude signed contracts with various groups of employers.

E. G. Williams, of Local 135, Indianapolis, reports the good news that 29 companies in the Indianapolis area to date have signed contracts providing a 75-cent hourly scale for over-road drivers and a 70-cent hourly scale for city drivers, and with the rest of the clauses in the contracts closely comparable to the area contract. Moreover, the wage scale is retroactive to May 1, 1938. The contract runs for one year.

Likewise, Local 100 of Cincinnati reports signing of a number of contracts covering both city and over-road drivers at the same hourly scale as Indianapolis, with the other clauses similar to those of the area contract.

These new contracts, in both Indianapolis and Cincinnati, represent substantial improvement in wage-scales and other conditions over the previous situation.

Both cities are in process of signing up the remaining employers.

The sub-committee recently appointed by the Area Committee to collaborate with Local 710 of Chicago in negotiating for the area agreement, covering over 16,000 drivers in the Chicago terminals, will meet this week in Chicago to plan the next steps for that key point.

Members of the Area Committee met in for two days last week in the negotiations for a permanent agreement between the Nebraska Commercial Truckers Association and Local 554 of Omaha. Negotiations will resume again at the end of this week.

Wisconsin Drivers Hold State Meet

Thirty delegates from Drivers Union locals throughout Wisconsin met in Madison last week to take up problems of the industry. Chief topic of discussion was "over-the-road" drivers. Frank Rainey of Milwaukee, member of the state over-the-road negotiating committee, reported on the recent successful strike of drivers in Omaha, Nebraska, "the first major victory over the American Trucking Association."

Delegates also discussed organization work among the milk condensers of the state, and plans for organizing the non-union concerns were formulated.

The next conference will be held in Sheboygan September 20, on the eve of the opening of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention.

Hosiery Workers In Winona Strike, Backed by Drivers

Winona, Minn.—With the support of the Winona General Drivers Union, workers at the Stansfield Knitting Mills, organized into Branch 150 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, are striking against a 10 per cent wage cut imposed by the management.

A picket line, supported by members of Minneapolis Branch 38, is maintained about the mill. The strike was called June 23, when the mill-owner announced the wage cut. The night shift walked out and a picket line kept the plant shut down until the cops arrived to escort strikebreakers into the mill.

Wages are among the lowest in the industry, ranging from \$10 to \$24 for a 45-hour week. The Drivers Union has ruled that no trucks will be allowed to make deliveries or move freight from the mill.

Omaha Drivers Fight Off Cop Frame-up

OMAHA—General Drivers Local 554 took steps last week to smash the Police Department's campaign against the union.

Through court action, the union challenged the cops' illegal seizure of the personal property and correspondence of Al Russell, 554 organizer. Dewey Hanson, an Omaha attorney, was retained, and suit was filed in the Municipal Court, for a writ of replevin, to force the cops to return Russell's property, which they had seized in a raid on Al's apartment.

Return of the property was demanded on the grounds that the seizure violated both the state constitution and the Federal constitution. This means that if the local courts give the union no constitution, the union will be enabled to appeal to the Federal courts. The union is determined to carry the fight to a finish.

The unions' attorneys also filed notice of appeal against the police court's sentencing of Al Russell to a 90-day term for vagrancy.

The American Civil Liberties Union this week offered its aid to Local 554 in the fight against the vagrancy sentence. A letter from the noted civil liberties organization to Dewey Hanson, attorney for the union, declared:

"Attorney Albert Goldman of Chicago has written us about the Alfred Russell case which you are handling on appeal. It is a shocking case and should be fought to the finish. If we can be of any help, let us hear from you. In any event, we should appreciate knowing the details and the present status of the case."

This indication of the national attention being accorded to Al Russell's case serves to emphasize the importance of Local 554's fight against the vagrancy charge. If the cops and their courts can sentence a paid union organizer as a vagrant, what security would the average worker, let alone the partially-employed worker or the unemployed, have against such sentences?

Are Drivers Vagrants? In passing this sentence against Al Russell, the police and the court have plainly implied that even a working driver is a vagrant. For Al Russell, by the vote of the union membership at a regular membership meeting, was given a salary approximating that of the average working driver. That makes the drivers vagrants, if Al is one.

Fortunately, the peak of the cops' drive to hamstring the union by raising a "red scare" and splitting up the union, is over. The membership, at its meeting a week ago Sunday, overwhelmingly backed the union leadership's program to fight off the cops. Another test came last Friday, when reactionaries moved to bar Russell as a delegate to the central labor body, allegedly "on the ground that he is a Communist." The rest of Local 554's delegates, to a man, backed up Russell's right to sit as a delegate, and Local 554's right to pick its own union officials without interference by the cops. The union has, therefore, come through with flying colors in this brush with the cops.

Cleveland Unemployed Face Crisis

Cleveland—Two months have passed since the last regular two-week food orders were mailed, and the unemployed in this city are in a desperate plight. Food distribution centers and relief offices were again crowded by desperate women and children last week when relief was cut off for a second time, due to an exhaustion of funds.

For weeks a miserly emergency appropriation has been tied up in the State Legislature. The City Relief Commissioner declared a few days ago that "we are coming closer and closer to a showdown."

Over eighty thousand relief families in the Cleveland metropolitan area are being given the run-around by the city and state politicians. The militancy of the jobless is rising daily as they see the bosses and their representatives callously refuse to grant the means of life to the starving.

Sioux City Bakery Drivers Prepare Action

Sioux City—A meeting of all bakery drivers, comprising a special section of General Drivers Union Local 383 of Sioux City, was held last Wednesday evening, June 29, to discuss the counter-proposals received from bakery employers.

Drivers union leaders from Des Moines, Waterloo, Omaha, and Minneapolis were present to participate in the discussion. The boss counter-proposal was found unsatisfactory by the membership, having no provision for seniority or for other demands advanced by the union. Strike authority was placed in the hands of Local 383's negotiating committee. A discussion was also held, and plans laid for the winning of a blanket agreement covering all bakery drivers in the future.

Among those present in Sioux City were Al Russell and Lou Miller of Omaha, Carl Keul and Ray Mills of Des Moines, Harry De Boer of Minneapolis, and Frank Cronin of Waterloo, Iowa.

Electrical Board Announces Rules For Applicants

The State Board of Electricity, through its secretary, A. H. Urtebeas, has announced that the Board at its last meeting took the following action: "Applicants for examination must have their applications on file in our office thirty (30) days prior to date of examination, thus allowing the Board time to check on qualifications of applicants."

Examinations are held the second Monday of each month at Room 28, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, at 8 p. m.

Bakers Union To Picnic July 23

The Bakers Union Local 222 will hold its annual picnic on Sunday, July 23, at Costello's Grove, 92nd and Cedar Avenue. Local 222 invites the friends of labor to attend. There'll be free ice cream for the kids, free dancing all afternoon and evening, a baseball game, races, a prize waltz, etc.

DEMAND UNION CLERKS

EVERYBODY BUYS AT HASKELL'S Liquors - Wines 'THERE'S A REASON!' 39 S. 7th St. (Next to Radisson) Free Delivery AT. 2434

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Plumbing Drivers Gain In Contract

The Company, 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 affiliation.

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

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

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

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

6. In the event that the Employer deliberately violates the provisions of the foregoing articles or deliberately violates any provisions elsewhere in this agreement relating to wages, hours of work, overtime differentials, vacations and general working conditions, any back pay owed to the employee because of such violation shall be paid by the Employer at the rate of two times the standard straight time and overtime rates. Reasonable evidence of clerical error or honest mistake in interpretation shall exempt the Employer from the double penalty provision, and in such case the Employer shall be required to pay only the actual amount of back pay involved, at the standard straight time and overtime rates. When there is evidence of collusion between Employer and employee to violate the contract, any back pay collected shall be deposited with the Union.

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

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

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

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

11. Unless otherwise indicated within the articles of this agreement, the rates of pay, hours of work, overtime differentials, and general working conditions for Individual Truck Owners shall conform to a schedule as determined by the Union which will guarantee cost of operation of the equipment, plus replacement value, plus the Union scale of wages as herein specified.

12. The Individual Truck Owner shall have seniority standing only as a driver. The vehicle shall have no seniority standing. Only Individual Truck Owners certified by the Union may be hired. All conditions of employment specified within the articles of this agreement for the purpose of improving working conditions for employees shall also apply to individually owned and operated trucks.

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

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

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

16. The Employer agrees to assume the responsibility for prompt payment of injury compensation claims by his compensation insurance carrier.

17. All employees on the seniority list who have been in the service of the Employer for a period of one year or longer shall receive a minimum of one week's vacation with full pay in advance at the wage rates set forth herein for their classification of work. Part time employees shall receive one day vacation with pay for each two months of service up to one year.

18. Seniority rights shall be observed in arranging the vacation schedule.

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

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

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

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

(b) In reducing the personnel because of lack of work or other legitimate reason the last employee hired shall be the first laid off, and in returning employees to work the last employee laid off shall be the first rehired, provided he reports for work within ten (10) days after notification at his last known address. The necessary reassignment of employees to the various classifications of work shall be made accordingly.

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

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

23. The Employer shall not discharge any employee without just cause and shall give at least one warning notice of the complaint against such employee, except that no warning notice need be given to an employee before he is discharged if the cause of such discharge is dishonesty or drunkenness, while on the job. Any employee may request an investigation as to his discharge and should such investigation prove that an injustice has been done an employee he shall be reinstated and compensated at his usual rate of pay while he has been out of work. Appeal from discharge must be taken within five days by written notice and a decision reached within ten (10) days from the date of discharge.

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

25. New employees shall be placed on the seniority list after having worked a total of 30 work days. Seniority to start from the first date of employment.

26. The Union and the Employer agree to abide by the following procedure on seniority in the 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.

(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 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.

(c) If the minimum wage, hour and working conditions in the company absorbed differ from those minimums set forth in this agreement, the higher of the two shall remain in effect.

27. The regular work day shall be 8 hours and the regular week shall be 40 hours. Overtime at the rate of time and one-half shall be paid for all time worked in excess of the above regular work day and regular work week except that double time shall be paid for all time worked on Sundays and on New Years Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

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

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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.

The Housing Question

Even well-informed and observant trade unionists who live in Minneapolis and think they know conditions here, have been startled and horrified by the facts revealed in the series of articles on "How Minneapolis Workers Are Housed." We publish today the concluding article in the series. Now, what are we going to do about the horrible conditions revealed?

The United States Housing Authority is, unfortunately, merely a supervisory agency. Unlike the PWA housing division which preceded it, the USHA has no authority to build houses. It merely approves plans of local housing authorities and allocates the funds at its disposal—five hundred millions have so far been provided for the USHA to expend.

None of these funds have been available to Minnesota, because this state has as yet not adopted a state housing authority act providing the necessary legal basis for establishing a Minnesota housing authority. That this has not been done, is a disgrace to Minnesota state authorities.

All the states which have passed enabling legislation providing for housing authorities have passed the buck to the localities. The U. S. Housing Act, however, permits a state to set up a statewide housing authority. This should be the form of legislation adopted on housing by the State of Minnesota. The Farmer-Labor Party certainly should not sponsor legislation like that of the reactionary parties of other states to pass the buck to local communities, no more in this field than in that of relief.

Once the necessary state legislation is adopted, the Minnesota housing authority will be entitled to borrow up to 90 per cent of the cost of a housing project from the USHA.

Minnesota should be leading the country in housing projects, fighting for further increases in the funds available.

Not only is the housing bitterly needed but, in addition, housing construction constitutes one of the best possible forms of alleviating unemployment. It provides jobs for a category of workers particularly hard hit by the depression, the building trades.

An adequately-financed state housing authority, pledged to a real housing program, and providing for union control of conditions and wages—that is the way to go about doing away with the fearful conditions revealed in the series on "How Minneapolis Workers Are Housed."

State of Wisconsin Direct Relief Budget as of July 1, 1937

Family Unit	Food	Milk	Rent	Clothing	Ice	Light	Hshold. Allow.
1	\$ 8.60	\$ 1.90	Standard	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00
2	13.25	2.70		4.20	2.00	1.50	1.75
3	17.40	4.85	Rate	5.50	2.00	1.50	2.50
4	20.95	7.10		6.80	3.00	2.00	3.25
5	25.40	9.20	of	8.10	3.00	2.00	4.00
6	28.05	11.45		9.40	3.00	2.00	4.50
7	32.20	14.10	\$15	10.70	3.00	2.50	5.00
8	35.10	16.40		12.00	4.00	2.50	5.50
9	39.40	19.00	Per	13.30	4.00	3.00	6.00
10	44.85	22.15		14.60	4.00	3.00	7.00
11	45.65	20.20	Month	15.90	4.00	3.00	7.00
12	49.35	24.55		17.20	4.00	3.00	7.50
13	53.20	26.75 (Estim.)		18.50	4.00	3.00	8.00

544 Plumbing Drivers Gain In Contract

(Continued from page 3)

guaranteed a minimum of forty (40) hours pay per week. The senior employees shall be the first to work the full week-regular hours. There shall be no favoritism shown to junior employees. The Union shall have the right to examine the payroll records.

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

31. In the event that the maximum work week is reduced by legislative act to a point below the regular work week provided herein, the rates of pay in the various classifications shall be increased according to the proportion necessary to guarantee that there will be no reduction in the total weekly pay for any employee.

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

33. No driver shall be permitted to allow anyone other than the employees of the Employer to ride on his truck.

34. Regular employees to be paid for all legal and declared holidays not worked.

35. Vacations to be taken according to seniority not earlier than June 1st and not later than October 1st.

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

Classification	Rate of pay
Drivers	70¢ per hr.

With the Limousines

Well here goes for a poor start on a column . . . Vacations, Fourth of July, has put the crimp on news in this column. Most members are seeking cooler spots in the north woods. Local 912 has been represented along the North Shore of Lake Superior, Brainerd, Pequot, Walker, Encampment Forest, and Lutzen . . . From most reports fishing has been poor . . .

Park Avenue Notes: Our spies tell us that Rev. Shutter has a flunk driver . . . What's the stock-ade for, Harry???? Everything complete but the guard tower.

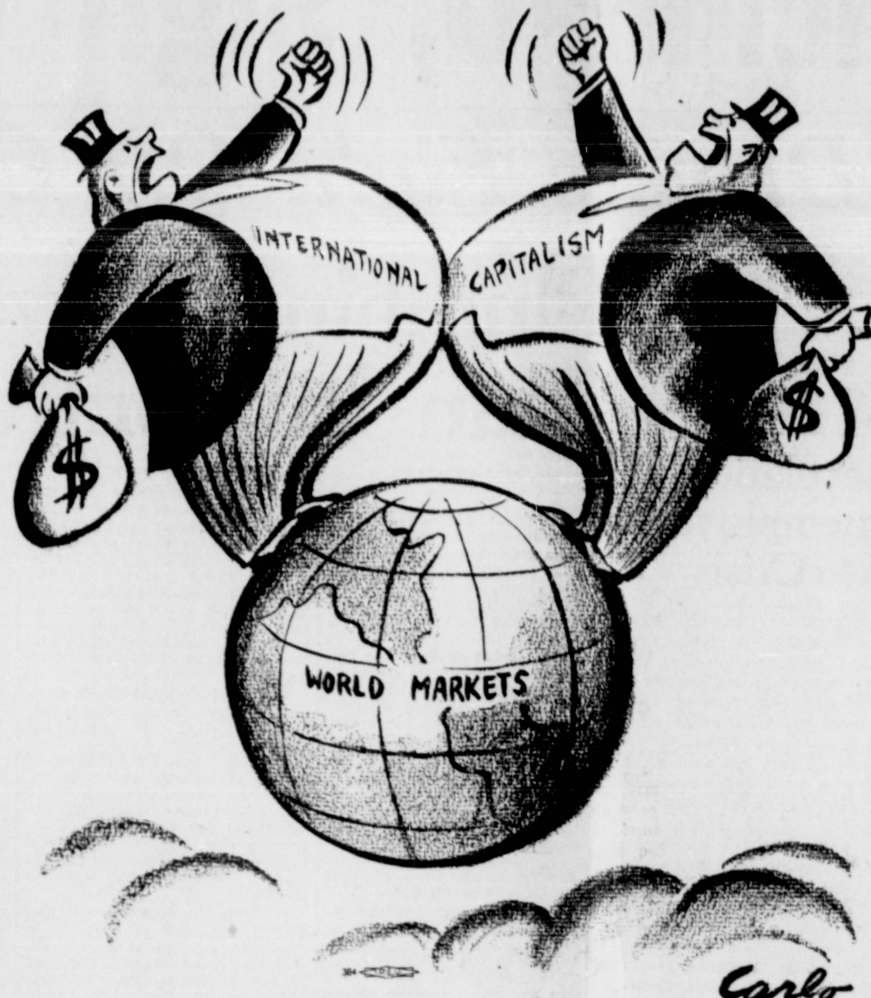
A pretty girl reported doing chauffeur work out of 510 Groveland—with a few members like that our meetings would have larger attendance . . . Henpecked husbands take note . . .

Ray Sawyer has had his hands full last month getting this outfit straightened out—more power to you Ray . . .

What are these queer goings on around 22nd and Pillsbury? A couple of the boys have new theme songs . . . Brown Eyes Why Are You Blue?—Or is it black. And the other is Smoke Gets in Your Eyes. Hub says, "Just call me Smoky."

Where is old Cuba Libre? He hasn't been practicing during this warm weather. The boys sure miss the old basement.

Why Wars Begin!



How Minneapolis Workers are Housed

VI

Our previous articles on the housing problem proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the living quarters of Minneapolis workers are shamefully inadequate, insanitary and dangerous.

In view of this fact there are few who would be willing to try to refute the commonly accepted idea that a decent shelter is as fundamental a necessity as food and clothing.

There are few who will deny that in this age of mass-production, machines and abundance of materials and labor, every man has a right to a decent roof over his head, a clean home equipped with modern conveniences.

At least 30,000 families in Minneapolis do not have this fundamental necessity. When new homes are built, they are built only for the well-to-do. Meanwhile the acute housing shortage demands low-cost low-rent dwelling for the low-income groups, relief clients and WPA workers.

Decent Housing for All
Why do carpenters, electricians, painters, cement finishers, bricklayers, in all thousands of building trades workers, sit idle while their fellow workers spend their lives in broken down houses that belong to the past of two generations ago?

It is time that organized labor raised its voice and demanded a decent home for every worker!

Between the workers and decent homes stand the banks and mortgage holders who own the outmoded, ill-equipped slums in which low-income workers are forced to live.

The Enemy
To protect their investments these real estate parasites will fight every attempt at low-cost low-rent housing. As long as there is a housing shortage, these interests can succeed in keeping the workers in the slums, and can continue to maintain a high rent level. They will fight bitterly lest the workers be given an opportunity to live decently. They will find a thousand reasons to keep men living in hovels.

Minneapolis needs a large scale housing program. Thus far the voices of the real estate interests have prevailed. When will the labor movement take this problem in hand, and demand a solution?

Thirty-four states have already taken advantage of the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act which set up a Federal Housing Authority with \$500,000,000 set aside for the purpose of providing low-cost low-rent housing. It is expected another \$300,000,000 will be added to that sum.

Minnesota is thus far one of the 14 backward states that has not taken advantage of the Federal Housing Authority, although a housing shortage exists here.

A Beginning
A maximum of \$50,000,000 can be appropriated out of the Federal housing funds to each state. Such a sum would not by any means solve the housing problem in Minneapolis alone, not to mention other cities in Minnesota, but it would be a good beginning.

the housing shortage. Demolition will raise building costs, eat into the Housing Authority funds, and therefore leave less for the actual construction. This results in higher rents than are necessary without demolition.

The Wagner-Steagall Act provides that for every new dwelling built, an unsafe or insanitary dwelling must be repaired or torn down. To demolish the unsafe dwellings at the Authority's expense means reimbursement of landlords, great expense . . . high costs . . . high rents. Instead, the City Council should enforce the building codes, and force the landlords to repair their substandard dwellings, close them up or demolish them at their own expense.

If the landlord refuses, the City Council, under pressure of course, can pass an ordinance allowing it to make repairs itself, and pay the costs by a lien on the property.

Low Rents Possible
Rents should be placed at a level sufficient to pay the cost of upkeep. Properly managed, this will be a low rent. Should the Housing Authority force the tenants to pay in rent for the cost of original financing, an unfair high rent will be the result. The government, state and federal, should stand all the original costs of low cost housing. Taxes on high incomes, and not high rents, should pay for Minneapolis' and Minnesota's housing program.

Moving slum dwellers from one slum to another does not solve the problem. And that's what happens when the housing project is so manipulated as not to provide low rents. A state Housing Authority has the power under the Wagner-Steagall Act to set rent levels at its own discretion.

Labor Must Act
If the labor movement wants to see the workers well-housed, if it wants to put a dent in unemployment by putting thousands of building trades workers to work, it will get busy and demand legislation in this state to take advantage of the United States Housing Authority. It will further demand a voice in all housing plans.

Above all, the labor movement will have to fight every move made by the real estate owners, the banks primarily, to force rents up, and to destroy the effectiveness of a State Housing Authority.

The End.
The regular membership meeting of Furniture Workers Union Local 1859, scheduled for July 6, has been postponed to July 20. The postponement was necessitated by the fact that many union workers will be taking their vacations the first week in July.

TAXI TOPICS

We are sorry to hear of the deaths of William Postier's father and mother. They passed away just a few days apart. We sympathize with his family in this double bereavement.

Gunnar Herlin has gone ultra-conservative as far as fast driving is concerned. He found a sub-tropical species of turtle which he uses as a speed indicator; as long as the reptile remains calm he knows he's not violating the thirty-mile speed limit. Some fine day though, this turtle will be spotted by "Chef" Harry Wallace, and become terrapin-soup.

We know the English language lacks some descriptive words, "Christy," but the cause of your daily little troubles probably objects to the term "overgrown mice."

Old "Fresh Eggs" Duncan has become so attached to the Bus Depot that it would take a writ of habeas corpus to remove him. Oh! well, most of us are "non compos mentis" as far as playing the right stands at the right time is concerned.

Clark Danielson must have got that sky-piece from a member of the Foreign Legion. He claims he got it at a bargain buy; after lamping the new bonnet we'll heartily agree it was a good-bye.

Understand "Banjo" Miller is taking in washing to pay for that new Studebaker. Stop us if we're wrong, we'll apologize.

See where the Republican candidate Harold Northrup beat out George-the-Leech for the cellar position in that league. Bet that makes Hizoner feel glad all over.

What's the matter with the fish stories? Frankly, boys, we won't believe any of them but if they're good we'll print them and maybe everyone won't be so skeptical.

With all the room in the sticks some gear-crusher circled the Nic stand thirty-eight times. Careful fella, that's just how some succumbed to Nicollettis. The Ninth-Street counter irritant cures in a week though.

Our one-sentence description of the switch-board dispatchers. The Men behind the Men behind the throttle.

A few of our boys are on vacation. That reminds us, we're supposed to investigate and report how this is done and still keep ahead of the Sheriff and his bill collectors.

The Glorious Fourth is now history again, we've shot off our firecrackers, and with the State Fair only eight weeks away, who said time plods along?

The Keddys brothers are vacationing at Yellow Lake. Still sticking to your color, boys? We mean Yellow Taxi, beg pardon.

Saw "King-Fish" Krogfuss carrying home a jug of water. Some people still think that stuff was made to run under bridges.

Independent Truck Chatter

Let's get the record up to date. June has been a dull month. Calls for special "city" meetings over truck buying caused the Ways and Means Committee to call off the one regular meeting.

Three weeks ago copy for our column came in too late, but your loss (?) was my gain. It went to press the next issue and I got out of a job. Last week the poor boy was too tired to tell you there was nothing doing, so we called a holiday.

The Park Board is playing "uncle" now to seven of the five-tons out by the quarry.

Contract trucks on the city jobs are mostly at leisure now. Legal difficulties on bond issues are tying up the jobs temporarily.

Some real work is available at Elk River, although at present it seems impossible to take it for more than two days at a time.

The WPA ineligibles have been laid off, and the 110 hours look to be still in the clouds.

You fellows who are looking for a little higher figures on your pay checks this summer had better get out among the dead-heads and do-nothings and tell them they get nothing without asking for it. Unless we can achieve a 100 per cent organization we will never win the ball game.

Next time you turn in your invoices, put the bee on Brother Olson. Start barking, cry or do anything to turn on some heat to put through that raise.

There has been plenty of excitement around the hall these days. This is election week and all the boys have campaign fever with each candidate having active supporting groups holding caucus meetings, pre-election rallies, etc.

Remember: Your union needs your ballot. Don't fail to vote this Friday or Saturday.

The 289 Blab

Next Meeting: General Membership, Thursday, July 28th. Everyone is expected to attend as we have discontinued sectional meetings.

All members wanting transportation to the picnic please get in touch with your steward.

It is my sad duty to record the death of Brother Gil Belty of the Purity North Plant, who died at the Anoka Hospital on Tuesday, July 5th. Gil suffered a fractured skull in an accidental fall off the back-end of his truck on Monday, June 27th.

Reese Shoop of Continental suffered a cut hand and head injuries when his truck rolled over at Prior Lake last Saturday morning.

Lee Cramer, Continental Bakery, rolled his car over July 4th, wrecking the auto so bad that he made a trade on the spot for a new Plymouth, which he is now driving.

Our diamondball team was swamped by the Painters Local, 22-8, Wednesday, June 29th, which isn't so hot if I may be so bold.

Union League Standings		W	L
Laundry Drivers 131		5	0
Bakers Local 222		5	0
Painters Local 386		3	2
Local 289		1	4
Building Service		1	4
Sheet Metal Workers		0	5

The Zinsmaster diamondball team won two games last week, from Regans and from the Insulite ten.

Regans also lost to the league-leading Miss Minneapolis Flour bunch, by the close score of 8-5.

UNION MEETING SCHEDULE

LOCAL 471
The Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees Union Local 471 meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7 p. m.

LOCAL 131
During June, July and August the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Drivers Local 131 meets only on the third Wednesdays of each month.

LOCAL 664
The City and Sanitary Drivers will meet the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LOCAL 1086
The Retail Clerks Local 1086 will meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

PETROLEUM DRIVERS
Regular Membership Meeting—First Wednesday each month.
LOCAL 977
Grievance and Seniority Board—Each Thursday, 8 p. m.

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

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

Local 346
General Membership Meeting—Monday, June 27, 1:30 p. m.

MEETING SCHEDULE LOCAL 1859, 20481
General Membership, 1859—July 20, 7 p. m.
Executive Board, 1859—Friday nights.
Twin City Stewards—July 11, 25.
General Membership, 20481—July 15.
Executive Board, 20481—July 18; July 4th meeting called off.

LOCAL 221
Regular membership—2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Executive Board—Every Tuesday, 7 p. m.
Grievance Board—Every Thursday, 7 p. m.

LOCAL 20316
Stewards—First and third Tuesday.
Regular Membership Meeting—Fourth Tuesday.
Executive Board—Regularly every Monday.

Commercial Black League		W	L
Miss Mpls. Flour		6	0
Insulite		4	2
Zinsmaster		4	3
Holsom		3	4
American Linen		2	3
Crystal Market		0	5

Reserve Sunday, July 24th for the Picnic at Eagle Lake. We expect all of you, together with your wives, kiddies and friends. Free favors for the kiddies, free coffee for your picnic lunch.

Grievance, Seniority Board for Local 977

The Filling Station Attendants and Helpers Union Local 977 has set up a board to handle grievances and seniority matters. This special board will meet each Thursday at 8 p. m. in Local 977's office, second floor, 257 Plymouth Avenue North.

Mayor Hague says: "There is no issue of free speech involved here."

—said the Mayor as his cops clubbed down two more CIO organizers and a congressman.

From the New York Times: "The weekly business index dropped again last week to a new low for the year and the current depression."

Business is now at the level of January, 1932. I betcha pretty soon people will realize we're in a depression.
"We planned it that way," said President Roosevelt.

Today Makes 8,115 Days . . .

