

# THE NORTHWEST ORGANIZER

As from this hour  
You use your power,  
The world must fol-  
low you.

Official Organ of the Northwest Labor Unity Conference

MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE: 257 PLYMOUTH AVE. N.  
GENERAL OFFICE: 286 E. 6TH ST.  
St. Paul, Minn.

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

VOLUME 1, NO. 30

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1935

PRICE 5 CENTS

## 3000 WORKERS ENDORSE 574

### NATION-WIDE APPEALS FOR AID SENT OUT

Four Local Unions Join With  
Local 574 in Petitions  
for Aid

Officers of Leading Indus-  
trial Unions Are  
Contacted

Nothing is being left undone by the progressive unions in marshaling a strong defense against the attack by the craft union bureaucracy in the A. F. of L. In other parts of the country, especially in the East, there are powerful organizations which have common cause with the Minneapolis unions in the defense of industrial unionism. Their fate is closely linked with the outcome of the present struggle in Minneapolis. They can well afford to render practical assistance to the Minneapolis progressives.

Communications signed by General Drivers Local 574, Laundry Workers 18005, Ornamental Metal Workers Local 1313, Structural Iron Workers Local 19, and Electrical Workers Local 160 have been sent to the Brewery Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and the Socialist Party (Labor Committee) asking for organizational and financial assistance in the fight.

Similar communications will continue to go out to other national organizations, together with appeals to influential sympathetic individuals in the movement.

### Job Stewards Prove Vauable Organizers

Here is a case which clearly demonstrates the value of a job steward system to the union. In Local 574 the steward at a 100 per cent union construction company lined up a building material company 100 per cent and had the men select their own steward. Now the steward of the building material company has lined up the drivers at a furniture company 100 per cent. A union that functions like that just can't be stopped.

### Strutwear Strikers Get 3 Tons of Food

The Farmers' Holiday Association has collected three tons of food from its members in the vicinity of Albert Lea, Minn., to be sent to the striking Strutwear workers. The union has received food in large quantities from several of the farmer groups.

We trust that Meyer Lewis will see that the food is properly purged.

### Attention! Warning!

Reports from various sources indicate that certain persons, enemies of 574, are soliciting funds in the name of the union. We wish to disclaim responsibility for any proposals not made with the sanction of the union. The duly authorized agents of 574 are always equipped with proper credentials, signed and sealed by the Executive Board. When in doubt call AT. 3773. LOCAL 574

### Flore Sends Hot Protest Wire to President Green

Edward Flore, General President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Internationals, has wired an indignant protest to William Green after a personal visit to Minneapolis to view the results of Meyer Lewis's disruptive work. Pointing out the harmful effects on the work of organizing workers, Brother Flore demands an immediate retraction of the statements of Meyer Lewis. The full text of the telegram follows:

"Action of your representative in Minneapolis has created the impression that all labor unions in that city are honeycombed with communist activity. That is an unfortunate position for the A. F. of L. to take. And so far as our union is concerned this untruth has been very harmful to our organizing work in the city. It is my wish that you issue a statement correcting this misleading and harmful condition. Clear our unions of this damnable attack on the honor and reputation of honest and sincere trade unionists."

### A Pledge to Local 18005, the Laundry Workers, Dry Cleaners, Drivers Union

The majority of your executive officers have taken a correct stand, in the best interests of your union, in defending you against the attacks of William Green's union-buster, Meyer Lewis. They are deserving of the solid support of the-union members.

PATRONIZE ONLY  
LAUNDRY DRIVERS  
WEARING 18005  
BUTTONS

Under the cover of a series of false issues, Meyer Lewis is attempting to strike at the very vitals of your union. He uses the boss press to hurl "red" charges at your members.

He condemns you for your fraternal relations with Local 574. All this is mere sham and subterfuge. Your leaders are guilty of only one crime in the eyes of Splitter Lewis. They have built your union along industrial lines so that you might be best equipped to fight for improved living conditions. Your relations with Local 574 have brought you practical aid, both in organization work and on the picket line, while Lewis' helpers in the Central Labor Union gave you nothing but resolutions.

Meyer Lewis has only one object in mind. He seeks to split your union into a series of small, helpless craft units. He has no concern over your welfare. Your agreement with the employers means nothing to him. He is here to split you up, and he will do so, if he can, regardless of the expense to you.

Support your leaders who are strong. Bolster up those few who are weak, or replace them. Defy Meyer Lewis. Preserve your union and continue its growth.

To aid you in this fight, we pledge you the full support of Local 574 and all the resources at its command.

EXECUTIVE BOARD  
General Drivers Union, Local 574

### Organizer Sub Drive Opens November 18

Monday, Nov. 18, the long heralded Organizer sub drive will get under way. Subscription blanks and all material needed are at the union office. Members are urged to get instructions at once and prepare to win some of the splendid prizes offered. The drive will end Dec. 28. During this six weeks period the person who secures the greatest number of subs will be awarded one year's free dues. Next highest, 6 months free dues, third

and fourth highest will be given 3 months dues each. Following that will be 5 one-month prizes.

The free dues prizes will be good in Local 574 or any other union. Let's get going! Help build the Organizer! Win some free dues.

Victor Ridder, New York WPA administrator: "I am launching a campaign to make the project jobs less pleasant and secure. I don't want to make such a situation here that men get on WPA and do not want to go out into private industry."

### BILL BROWN TELLS MEYER LEWIS



Bill Brown, president of 574, standing at the microphone, reads a copy of the invitation sent to Meyer Lewis to appear at the meeting. Lewis was not present, and no one could be found to defend him. Seated, left to right, is Moe Hork of 574, R. W. Bergstrom, president of Metal Workers, 1313; Rubin Latz and Norman Carle of Local 18005; Earl Martin, Structural Iron Workers; B. Katoski, Local 160; Ace Brewer and E. Peterson, Musicians; Gus Beck, Machinists; Farrell Dobbs, Miles Dunne and Grant Dunne, Local 574; Mose Winthrop, attorney; Pat Rogers, Firemen and Oilers, and Alderman I. G. Scott.

### UNION HALLS PACKED; CROWD JAMS STREETS

Policies and Principles of  
574 Approved by  
Members

Speakers from Other Unions  
Condemn Meyer Lewis  
and Green

The bitter resentment of the union men and women of Minneapolis against the union-busting tactics of William Green and his henchman, Meyer (Disrupter) Lewis, was made unmistakably clear at the huge protest meeting at the General Drivers auditorium last Friday night. More than 3,000 members of Local 574 and their sympathizers from other unions voted unanimously to endorse the policies and principles of Local 574 and to support it in its fight against Splitter Lewis.

The meeting filled the large third floor auditorium and the smaller halls and club rooms on the second floor, overflowing into the streets in such numbers that traffic was congested for blocks around the headquarters. By meeting time it was impossible to find parking space within ten blocks of the hall. Amplifiers carried the voices of the speakers to the throngs on the second floor and in the streets.

This impressive demonstration of solidarity gave renewed courage and determination to the vanguard fighters in the struggle to preserve the principles of progressive unionism in Minneapolis and throughout the nation.

Bill Brown, president of Local 574, who presided at the meeting, opened the speaking program by pointing to the public endorsement of Meyer Lewis by the Citizens Alliance, and its statement that Minneapolis is no longer the ideal place to do business that it used to be. "Those were the days when the workers got \$12 or less a week," said Brown, "Minneapolis was the best place for the Citizens Alliance and the worst place for the workers, but now it is the worst place for the Citizens Alliance and the best place for the workers, and that is the way we are going to keep it in spite of Mr. Splitter Lewis." Brown's remarks were enthusiastically approved by the meeting.

"Meyer Lewis demanded Thursday that the executive board of Local 18005 chose between 574 and the A. F. of L.," said Rubin Latz, business representative of the Laundry Workers Union. "The question was put in the most unfair manner," Latz continued. "We do not oppose the A. F. of L. and would not say that we did. But likewise we will not repudiate Local 574, and we told him so. He had already suspended our

(Continued on page 2)

## Make Minneapolis a Union Town

## Grand Jury Report Of Mill City Riot Deaths Is a Blank

(From the Minnesota Leader)

Two persons were murdered in Minneapolis on the night of Sept. 11, shot down by assassins as yet unknown to the public.

The Hennepin county grand jury reported a week ago. It recommended that the "good citizens" of Minneapolis "join forces under a new leadership."

The grand jury heard 28 witnesses concerning the riot at the Flour City Iron Works, in which two young men were killed. One of them died of a shot pellet fired from a shotgun—the same size pellet used to fill Minneapolis police ammunition. The other was killed by a rifle bullet.

### Points No Fingers

There were reports that men armed with rifles were in the iron plant for several days before the riot. There were reports that shots were fired from behind a billboard near the plant.

But the grand jury pointed accusing fingers at nobody. If a man had been killed in a bank robbery, the murderer, if he escaped the police, would become a national fugitive. G-men would hunt him down.

But in the face of a double murder, the grand jury sat down before its collective typewriter and wrote:

"Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party."

### New 'League' Urged

This brought an immediate response from Merrill Hutchinson, the "vigilante," head of the "Law and Order League," who urged forming an association of grand jurors and former grand jurors, so that new panels could benefit by the experience of the outgoing ones.

This would simply be another extra-legal organization, similar to the one he operates.

### Sandstone Workers Hit Latimer Strike Shooting

The Sandstone Farmer-Labor club has adopted a resolution expressing strong resentment against the action of Mayor Latimer and the police in the shooting of men and women at the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works.

## Members of Local 574 Sign Pledges Of Loyalty to Union by Thousands

It will take a great deal more than the slander of Meyer Lewis to shake the faith of the members of Local 574 in their union. In the face of the vicious newspaper attacks against the organization since the launching of the Green-Lewis "drive," pledges of loyalty have been pouring into the union executive board from all sections of the membership.

The pledges have been absolutely voluntary. The first one received came from the workers at the Boyd Transfer Company and was signed by every union man on the job. Scores of pledges have since come in from other jobs. The following is the text of a typical petition:

"We, the undersigned members of Local 574, hereby pledge our loyalty and devotion to our union. We endorse the policy, program and leadership of Local 574 and condemn any and all organizations or individuals that attempt to destroy our solidarity."

### Jack Martin Speaks Sunday

The Sunday Forum, which was postponed Nov. 10 because of the illness of the principal speaker, Jack Martin, will take place next Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. at 257 Plymouth avenue, with Fellow-Worker Martin speaking on "Industrial Unions."

## 574 SUPPORTERS PACK HALLS



More than 3,000 workers packed the meeting halls of Local 574 and streets surrounding the headquarters last Friday in a mass protest against the Green-Lewis drive. A part of the assembly in the large third floor auditorium is shown above, listening attentively to the speaking program.

### Third Ward F-L Club Opposes Meyer Lewis

Declaring that the Farmer-Labor Party "is based upon, and has its strength, in the labor movement," and that the disruption of the unions would "spell defeat and the destruction of the Farmer-Labor Party" the Third Ward Farmer-Labor club in Minneapolis at its regular meeting passed a resolution in which it declared its support to all progressive labor organizations and called upon "all honest trade unionists and Farmer-Laborites to repudiate Lewis and his policies."

### Junior Farmer-Labor Club Condemns Lewis

The Junior Farmer-Labor Association of Ramsey County has taken a firm stand against the union-busting tactics of Meyer Lewis. It asserted in a resolution adopted November 5:

"Be it Resolved, That we protest against the activities of Meyer Lewis and others in working with anti-labor and anti-Farmer-Labor business interests to raise a red scare in Minnesota."

### Local 574 Assists Retail Clerks Union

Three workers in the receiving room at Maurice L. Rothschild's recently came to Local 574 and asked for assistance in getting a pay increase. They got the idea when they saw what 574 had done for the drivers at this store.

They were taken into the union and their case was taken up at once. The business representative of the Retail Clerks Union was notified of the action and asked to collaborate. Before joining the union the three workers received three separate rates of pay—\$15, \$16.50 and \$17.50 per week. They now receive \$21.60 per week.

After the case was settled they were turned over to the Retail Clerks Union, and their initiation fee was also transferred to that organization.

### Pack Opposed to Workers Meetings

Orders were issued to all line and trouble crews of the Northern States Power Company to remove all notices of workers meetings from the electric light poles. The workers report that in many cases the police had done the job before the crew got out on the streets.

## UNION HALLS PACKED; CROWD JAMS STREETS

(Continued from page 1)

charter, and when we told him this, he said it would be revoked immediately."

Naming 574 as the only union which had ever started real progress for the Minneapolis workers, he said that it was only through the aid of the truck drivers that the laundry workers had for the first time been able to get a signed agreement with the bosses," Latz concluded, "and the workers of this city can not afford to throw it down."

Bill Brown read a letter from 574 to Meyer Lewis inviting him to appear at the meeting. Lewis was not present, and no one would volunteer to represent him.

A letter to the General Drivers from the executive board of Electrical Workers Local 160 was read by B. Katoski of that union. The letter condemned the tactics of Meyer Lewis' and thanked Local 574 for the assistance it had given to Local 160.

"We consider that the fight against Local 574 is being carried on for the sole purpose of defending the existing craft union structure within the A. F. of L., the letter continued, "and that it will bring gains to the employers and losses to the workers. We agree with the organization methods followed by Local 574. It is only by following their lead in organizing on an industrial basis that we will be able to unionize the workers in our industry."

Local 160 is the union of the Northern States Power Company employees which has been battling many months in an attempt to get a working agreement with the company. Their employer is Robert F. Pack of the Latimer Employer-Employee Board.

Ace Brewer of the Musicians' Union said, "I am not able to speak officially for my union here tonight, but I need only remind you that our organization was the first to respond with funds to defend Happy Holstein and Phil Scott when they were on trial to show you what we think of 574." Brown reminded Brewer that Meyer Lewis was alleged to be a musician, but Ace refused to take this as a compliment.

"Unions must be measured by their service to the workers, especially in times of strikes," said R. W. Bergstrom, president of Ornamental Metal Workers, Local 1313, which recently licked Tetzlaffand his tribe, "and 574 al-

ways comes through regardless of what union it is that is in a fight."

The leadership of the A. F. of L. has been derelict in its duty, Bergstrom charged, pointing to the fact that only 4 million workers are organized in its ranks where there should be forty million. Showing that the hopes of the workers lie within the workers themselves, and calling on them to disregard the blatant red-baiting of the bosses and the labor fakers, Bergstrom said that Local 1313 would stand solidly behind the truck drivers.

The business representative of the oldest local union in Minneapolis, Earl Martin of the Structural Iron Workers, Local 19, said that if the iron workers had not fought as 574 has done they would not be where they are today.

"I have travelled from Alaska to South America," said Martin, "and everywhere I was told that Minneapolis was a poor labor town. But that has all been changed now. Local 574 has helped to make building jobs union that were never before union, and we are going to show them that the iron workers appreciate this."

Remarking the size of the meeting, Alderman I. G. Scott suggested that a dose of "outlawry" would probably be a real aid to many unions that are now asleep. "The world is moving to the left," continued Scott. "The large vote for industrial unionism in the A. F. of L. convention is a sign of hope for the American workers. Local 574 is the one really bright spot in Minneapolis, and the eyes of the state and the nation are upon it. It must be defended. Its organ, the Northwest Organizer, the best labor paper in the northwest, must be kept going. I am always ready to aid Local 574."

A collection was taken by the meeting to aid in the publication of the Organizer.

The youngest union in the city was also represented at the meeting. Joe Williams, speaking for the Candy Workers Union, told how they had walked out on strike completely unorganized, how they had come to Local 574 and had received help to form a union and get an agreement which brought them large pay increases. "Local 574 has now turned us over to the A. F. of L. with the candy industry entirely organized," Williams concluded, "but we will never forget what they have done for us."

Contending that Meyer Lewis is getting great newspaper publicity because the press is interested in breaking up the labor movement, State Representative Sam Bellman said that if 574 is beaten it will be a death blow to all the unions.

"If the labor unions are broken up, the liberal political organizations will also fall," continued Bellman. "Local 574 is carrying

## Socialist Call Sees Defeat of Green

Calling the Green-Lewis drive in Minneapolis a blunder which may well prove suicidal for the craft union bloc in the A. F. of L., the Socialist Call, edited in New York, predicts that Meyer Lewis will be forced to move against every union which has used the strike weapon in recent months in his desperate efforts to smash the progressive movement in the Mill City.

"The center of the controversy is Local 574," the article continues, "but Green did not figure on the support and prestige that Local 574 has in the Minneapolis movement. With the international president of a union (Tobin) it failed; it will certainly fail when the president of the Federation (Green), having no power at all, tries it."

the banner of progress for the workers, and we must give it our solid support."

V. R. Dunne, speaking for the executive board of Local 574, related how Paul Smith, another of Green's personal representatives, had "purged" the movement in 1924. "Not one strike was won by labor in the next ten years," said Dunne. "But now there has not been a single strike lost since the victorious coal strike in 1934. Meyer Lewis is now here attempting to take us back to 1924."

Minnesota is seen as the beacon of hope for the American workers. John L. Lewis, Gorman and others, responding to the pressure from the ranks of their unions, are leading the fight for industrial unionism, and are soliciting the aid of the Minnesota progressives. Green, Tobin and the craft union bureaucracy are anxious to crack Minnesota—not to fight the 'reds,' but to terrorize the industrial union movement throughout the nation."

Calling Green and Tobin financed bankers, Pat Rogers of the Firemen and Oilers said that they fear a militant union as much or more than the bosses do. "If the railroad unions had a leadership such as Local 574 has," said Rogers, "there would be a new day for the workmen on the railroads."

Roy Depew, shop chairman for 574 at the Yellow Cab Co., told how the cab drivers had improved their standard of living since joining the General Drivers union.

The progress of Local 574 was reviewed by Miles Dunne, speaking directly to the members of the union. He told how the pay of the truck drivers had been already increased from 35c to 55c per hour with another 5c increase soon to come. Other workers, belonging to the union, he showed, have received proportionate increases. The A. F. of L. has carried the slogan of the 8 hour day for 49 years, he said, but it remained for Local 574 to make it an actuality in the trucking industry.

"Tobin doesn't know how to deal with honest people," Miles charged. "He sent Gillespie, one of the most hardened fakers that ever stepped off a Boston oyster dock, here to deal with honest union men. Watch out for slander and attempts at gangsterism..." He was interrupted from the floor by shouts of "Let Tobin start something!"

"If Splitter Lewis tries to start a boycott of Local 574, we will show him something," said Dunne. "Our union has the drivers, and if 574 doesn't deliver it, it won't be delivered. As for boycotts, they are a double edged weapon, and we can show Mr. Splitter Lewis something about that too."

Many other union representatives appeared, indicating their willingness to speak in support of Local 574, but the meeting had already run to midnight and it was not possible to continue the speaking program.

# "THE COURAGE TO ORGANIZE AND FIGHT"

## General Drivers Local as Seen by Labor Observers

A Chapter from "Strikes Under the New Deal" Just Published by the L. I. D.

### THE MINNEAPOLIS TRUCK STRIKE

In the Middle West occurred another of the great strikes of the year 1934—that of the Minneapolis truckmen. Led by a left-wing group, the truckers struggled for months to win union recognition. The union had only 200 members in Minneapolis in January, 1934. In February it called a strike, which lasted three days and won a contract for the coal drivers. The membership grew to 1,000, and the leaders were taught a valuable lesson in strike strategy. In the next three months they organized 7,000 workers, including "inside" men as well as drivers. President Tobin of the International union, asserting that the organization had no jurisdiction over inside workers, refused to support the local's effort to organize them. Nevertheless, on May 15, the truckers struck to obtain higher wages and union recognition for the inside men. Tobin thereupon denounced the leaders as "reds" and refused to have anything more to do with them.

ated to sell produce from their trucks on the selected lot. The farmers provided food for the strikers and helped to picket the country roads. The union divided the city into 15 districts, assigning a squad of cruising pickets to each. The printers' union printed leaflets in support of the strike, and the milk wagon drivers left one with each bottle of milk that they delivered. A one-page daily, "The Organizer," was published by the union in an effort to acquaint the public with the facts and offset the influence of the newspapers. The paper, sold for whatever the purchaser was willing to pay, attained a circulation of 13,000 copies.

The federal conciliators, Haas and Dunnigan, proposed a compromise plan of settlement providing hourly wages of 52½ cents for drivers and 42½ cents for helpers, reinstatement of all strikers, and elections to choose representatives for collective bargaining. While negotiations were still in progress, the mayor determined to move the trucks with police protection. When pickets attempted to stop the first truck the police fired, killing two and wounding several. Strikers who stopped and picked up their wounded comrades were ordered by the chief of police to drop them. Upon their failure to obey, the police again opened fire, and as the strikers scattered 45 of their number were shot. The funeral of one of the victims was attended by thousands, in a popular protest against the unnecessary police brutality.

A committee of labor leaders asked the mayor to remove the police chief as responsible for the bloodshed. "What do you think the police carry guns for, ornaments?" was the reply of the mayor. Governor Olson then threatened to place the city under martial law if the strike were not settled by noon, July 26. The union announced its willingness to accept the Haas-Dunnigan proposal; the employers, however, refused to agree, and on July 27 martial law was declared in Minneapolis. The employers asserted that they had rejected the peace plan, not because of a disagreement on wages, but because the three Dunne brothers leading the strike were communists. To accept the plan under such circumstances, they said, would be to admit the entering wedge of revolution. At that very time, however, literature was being distributed to the

### FOREWORD By Joseph Schlossberg General Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

(Mr. Schlossberg advocates industrial unionism and is the head of a great union which for years stayed outside the American Federation of Labor because of his opposition to the reactionary craft-unionists headed by William Green. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers grew and thrived and won many battles. Finally the A. F. of L. was very glad to take them in just as they were. All through the Amalgamated's history, the A. F. of L. had been running a dual union, the United Garment Workers. The U. G. W. were never able to muster a membership of over 30,000. The A. C. W., the industrial union, maintained a membership of 170,000, more than five times that held by the craft union.)

With the Roosevelt administration enlightened champions of capitalism realized the need of taking energetic measures in order to stabilize capitalism. The National Industrial Recovery Act was one of the most important measures.

The chief objective of the N.I.R.A. was to enable the private profit-producing machinery to function. With that end in view, business was relieved of the restraints of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Monopoly was made legally permissible under the cloak of "fair competition." Employers were required to organize for collective action, whereas workers were merely given the right to organize. Only organized employers, not individual employers, could write codes; workers could not. Workers, if organized, could offer criticism or amendments to the codes written by their employers. Unorganized workers were unable to make themselves heard. Labor received representation on the first few code authorities only.

At first the American Federation of Labor was enthusiastic about the N.R.A., feeling that it held distinct advantages for the workers. The effect upon many workers was to make them more favorably disposed to organization. Although many workers also thought that, since the government was looking after labor, unions were unnecessary, the favorable effect upon large numbers of workers was a great gain for the labor movement. The strong unions derived positive benefits. **WORKERS WHO HAD THE COURAGE TO ORGANIZE AND FIGHT OBTAINED BETTER LABOR CONDITIONS** in the codes, and used their own power to enforce those provisions. The needle trade organizations are outstanding examples.

The N.I.R.A. has been characterized as a "revolution" by extreme enthusiasts in praise of it and by extreme foes in criticism. It was not a revolution, for power was not transferred from one economic or social class to another. Under the N.I.R.A., as before, the capitalist class owned our industries and dominated our lives. The N.I.R.A. tried to rescue capitalism from its own mess and make it stronger. In the past the bourgeoisie used the power of the state to regulate wages and other working conditions in order to build up capitalism; this time an attempt was made to regulate working conditions in order to save capitalism. Many in the capitalist class did not appreciate this vital fact. . .

strikers by members of the Communist Party, stating that "under the leadership of real communists and not fakers like the Dunne brothers this strike would have been won long ago!" . . .

When the governor proclaimed martial law he denounced the employers and upheld the strikers, but the events of the next few days told a different story. Within two days permits had been issued to 70 per cent of the trucks normally operating, while picketing was strictly prohibited. The strikers asserted that, though Olson was directing harsh words at the employers, he was aiming harsh blows at the union, and on August 1 they renewed their picketing activities. The next day the National Guard occupied the strike headquarters and the Central Labor Union offices, and arrested the leaders, charging that they had held an unauthorized meeting the night before. Later they "discovered" that the union had obtained the required permit, and the men were released.

A raid by Governor Olson's aide-de-camp on the offices of the Citizens' Alliance, an organization of business men, brought to light documents containing secret plans of the employers for break-

ing the strike. On August 6 all truck permits were cancelled. Permits were re-issued only to those employers who accepted the Haas-Dunnigan agreement. The employers, preferring the methods of the Minneapolis police, sought to restrain Governor Olson from continuing martial law, but the United States District Court on August 11 upheld his action. In order to obtain permits a few employers accepted the Haas-Dunnigan plan. Using various subterfuges many employers got permits again. Large truck movements under protection of the militia once more began, and some 150 pickets were sentenced to up to 90 days in the military stockade. The union, receiving support from many A. F. of L. locals, hung on. Finally when some of the smaller employers, for the moment fearing bankruptcy more than they feared the bankers, began to settle, the employers' committee agreed to terms proposed by a newly arrived representative of the federal government. On August 16 the strike ended with victory for the union.

### State Asks Recess In Mooney Case

By Federated Press  
San Francisco.—The Tom Mooney habeas corpus proceedings before a court appointed referee in San Francisco have been adjourned until Nov. 18 to give the state a chance to present its case. That the prosecution's task will be difficult is indicated by the telling testimony presented by a corps of defense witnesses who have shown that the state sought to keep hidden much of the evidence brought forth after the Preparedness Day bombing in 1916 and that defense witnesses were either bribed or intimidated. Most damaging testimony of the week was that of Walter J. Peterson, former chief of police in Oakland, Calif., that the district attorney's staff and the police department knew that Mrs. Nellie Eudeau, star state witness in 1916, was perjuring herself.

### Why Organized Labor Opposes Charity Drives

Sheboygan, Wis.—(FP)—Waiting until Sheboygan's annual Community Fund charity drive had closed, The New Deal, official organ of the Central Labor Council, let loose an editorial broadside against the scheme, saying:

"This editorial is concerned with clearing up, once and for all, the opposition of organized labor everywhere to charity drives conducted as all Community Fund drives are."

Stating the unionists don't want to see babies starve and that workers keep off the various doles just as long as they possibly can, taking care of their own until the system makes that impossible, the editorial continues:

"We have needy families because the wage earners are not paid a wage sufficient to meet the current needs and to lay something aside for sickness and unemployment. We hold that the money stolen from workers in withheld wages should be taken away from the robbers and returned in assistance to those who have suffered from such robbery.

"We are opposed to employers getting free advertising and glory out of contributions made by their employes. We assert that charity has lost all its meaning when men and women not able to care properly for those dependent upon them are compelled by pressure ever so subtle to give when they cannot afford."

### Figures Show Trend To Industrialization

By Federated Press  
New York—If the present membership trend in the American Federation of Labor continues, industrial unionists will control the federation in the next few years, Vice-Pres. Julius Hochman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union predicts in the Nov. 6 issue of The Nation. In the last two years, Hochman points out, 65 per cent of the new members have joined industrial unions, 22 per cent craft unions, and 13 per cent local trade and federal unions. In the same period 31 industrial unions have increased their membership 75 per cent.

### Clerks Union Faces New Boss Frameup

By Federated Press  
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Conspiracy to interfere with business" is the latest anti-labor gag used by Brooklyn's court and police system to prevent union organization of workers. The interference consists of the demands of striking salesgirls at May's Department Store for a \$20-a-week minimum wage, a 40-hour week and union recognition. With four of the strikers arrested and released on bail of \$1,000 apiece, the Retail Clerks union is beginning a fight to throw the cases out of court.

The difference between Britain and Italy is the difference between a gilded bandit and a hungry bandit.

### Unions Purged by Experts

Special Bargain Prices  
Reliable Service  
MEYER LEWIS, Secretary  
Committee to Save Citizens Alliance

### WHO SAYS THESE THINGS? Not "reds" but—

1. The League for Industrial Democracy, headed by Norman Thomas.
2. Schlossberg, the head of the great A. F. of L. union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
3. John Herling, secretary of the Emergency Committee for Strikers Relief, of which Thomas is the chairman. For ten years this committee has distributed tens of thousands of dollars to strikers in and out of the A. F. of L. in all industries, in industry and agriculture. John Herling was active in the Marion strike, and has helped the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.
4. Joel Seidman, author of a study of the yellow dog contract, member of the Teachers Union (A. F. of L.), acting director of Brookwood Labor College, an official A. F. of L. institution (formerly headed by A. J. Muste.)
5. Maurice Goldbloom, active in the LID, a member of the American Federation of Teachers.
6. Elizabeth Yard, active in the LID, a member of the American Federation of Teachers.

Copies of their 72-page pamphlet, "STRIKES UNDER THE NEW DEAL," sell for 15 cents each at the L.I.D. headquarters, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

# THE NORTHWEST ORGANIZER

Published every Wednesday under the auspices of the Northwest Labor Unity Conference

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION  
257 PLYMOUTH AVE. N.

GENERAL OFFICE: 286 EAST 6TH STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

### Subscription Rates

One year in advance.....\$1.00  
Six months in advance......65  
Bundle copies (10 copy minimum), each.....02 1/2  
Entered as second class matter May 1st, 1935, at the Postoffice at Minneapolis, Minnesota, under act of March 3, 1879.

"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."

## A Dishonest Program

It is not without significance that the Citizens Alliance has endorsed Meyer Lewis and his program. That is about the lowest level to which an alleged representative of labor could sink.

Condemned by the Labor Review for years, completely discredited during the truck drivers strikes of 1934, the Citizens Alliance ducked into its shell and began to form Committees of One Hundred and Employer-Employee Boards to represent it. Before Meyer Lewis came to town even MacAloon would not admit that he was a member of the Citizens Alliance.

But when Green's disrupter started to work, his program was so close to that of the Citizens Alliance, his language so typical of theirs, his tactics so identical that the fat boys took new courage upon themselves and again came out in the open. And what is the first tune they sing? "Restore to us the old Minneapolis which was such an ideal place to do business." They chant peans of praise to their civic virtues. They look upon Meyer Lewis as the fair-haired boy who is going to return to them those halcyon days of high profits and low wages.

And why shouldn't they welcome Lewis with open arms? He says what they say, and he does what they do. He says that there are lawless elements in the labor movement. So does the Citizens Alliance. He speaks at meetings of the bosses' clubs exclusively. So does the Citizens Alliance. He howls for somebody to run the "reds" out of town. So does the Citizens Alliance.

Meyer Lewis has not spoken to a workers' meeting since he came to town. He has spoken exclusively to bosses' clubs, with the exception of one talk before a group of timid business agents. He does not dare to speak before workers. His program is a dishonest one for which there is no defense.

\* \* \*

## Local 382 Must Fight

The attitude of the Machinists and Auto Mechanics Union, Local 382, in running for cover in the fight between Meyer Lewis and the progressive unions, headed by Local 574, is a dangerous one for them to pursue.

In spite of everything he says, Lewis is here to break up the industrial union movement in Minneapolis. This hits squarely at the machinists and auto mechanics the same as it does at the truck drivers, laundry workers, station attendants and other groups of workers. Local 382 is organizing on an industrial basis. It is correct in doing this, it could not achieve organization of the mechanics trade in any other manner.

Meyer Lewis does not care whether Local 382 is a large union or a small union. He is interested only in seeing that it is a craft organization. He will accept no compromise short of this.

In withdrawing from the Joint Organization Committee and failing to send a delegation to the protest meeting last Friday, Herman Husman, William Mauseth and Hilliard Smith have led the members of 382 into the first capitulation to Lewis, even before he has turned his guns directly upon them. He will be quick to follow up this advantage.

Local 382 must choose one of two courses. It must fight tooth and nail to retain its present strength, or it will be forced to submit to slow death at the hands of Meyer Lewis. If the machinists and auto mechanics intend to protect and build their organization, they must begin fighting at once and not wait until they have been seriously weakened by capitulations from within their own ranks.

\* \* \*

## The Artful Dodger

Bob Cramer, the red-headed editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, has at least proven himself to be a man of great dexterity, if not of great courage. It is no small accomplishment to publish two issues of a labor weekly and completely avoid any mention of such a hot situation as obtains in the city today. In the literary sense Bob has swung gracefully from Karl Marx to Charles Dickens "artful dodger" with scarcely an editorial tremor.

\* \* \*

## Congratulations With Reservations

We congratulate Vince A. Day on his appointment to succeed the late Clyde R. White as Judge of Municipal Court in Minneapolis. We cannot help pointing out, however, that the courts as well as the police are hereditary enemies of the organized workers.

We have witnessed the traitorous acts of a Farmer-Laborite mayor in control of the police. We hope that the Farmer-Laborite judge will give a more creditable account of himself.

\* \* \*

## Frameups

There are two methods by which unscrupulous individuals proceed in the labor movement—slander and frameups. The union-busting campaign which has now been unfolding itself for two weeks has resorted to every variety of slander without even the slightest success. The next step will be frameups, against individuals or against unions. A common trick is to foment a labor dispute and use the police to provoke violence. We warn the progressive unions now under fire to beware of frameups.

\* \* \*

If Uncle Sam can guarantee money in banks, why can't he guarantee jobs in shops?—*American Guardian*.

### Meeting Schedule

#### Local 574

Wednesday, Nov. 13: Market Workers.  
Friday, Nov. 15: Coal Stewards; Federal Workers.  
Monday, Nov. 18: Coal Workers.  
Thursday, Nov. 21: Independent Truck Owners.  
Friday, Nov. 22: Ail Stewards; Federal Workers.

## Albert Lea Paper Supports Drivers

(From the Freeborn Patriot)

Much has been said about riding the unions in the Twin Cities of communists. This drive against communists seems to be particularly directed against 574. The charter granted to 574 by the American Federation of Labor was revoked, so we are informed. Later they told the Truck Drivers' Union 574 that if they would oust their present leaders, they would be reinstated in the American Federation of Labor. This the members of 574 refused to do.

Unable to secure the removal of the leaders of 574 by rank and file consent, that exalted monarch, "\$25,000" Green and one of his henchmen have directed, backed by the Hearst press and the Associated Press, a movement against "Communists" in the city of Minneapolis.

We feel that it should be up entirely to the membership of 574, as to whom they should have for their leaders, and it is not for Green or any of his henchmen to decide.

Incidentally, Green receives a salary of \$25,000 a year from the American Federation of Labor.

Headline: New dollar bill due next month will be handsomest ever.

We like to read about 'em, even if we never see one.

### CARD OF THANKS

To Local 574:

To thank you for your thoughtful kindness at a time when it was greatly appreciated.—Mrs. Harold Gonyea and sons, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Couture and family.

## Keeping Step With 574

By Mickey Dunne

Members of the Federal Workers section were probably mildly surprised Friday night when they found their meeting hall jammed with thousands of 574 members.

Gagon, Boyd Steward, thought up the idea of the Loyalty petitions.

The Independent Truck Owners held the largest meeting in their history last Thursday. They had to move up to the big auditorium.

Meyer Lewis' Red song is rapidly becoming the Blues.

Don't be surprised if the Taxi Drivers' ball is the largest dance that has ever been held in our hall. November 20th is the date.

Next time you drive down the street, notice how few truck drivers are not wearing 574 buttons.

Lewis doesn't like the Laundry Workers any more.

Ace (spellbinder) Brewer, of the Musicians' union made quite a speech the other night.

Noon meetings have been held recently at International, Great Lakes, Northwestern and Fuel Distributors coal yards.

Score another blank for Romance this week.

In ordering relief coal, specify the companies where our union drivers are employed.

The Wednesday night session of the Central Labor Union will be a closed meeting. Guess why.

You're a cinch to vote right with a bayonet in your back.

Because Hudson and Scott, of the Welfare Board, insist that relief clients be fed and

## Paint Companies Sabotage Meeting

The local agents for the big paint manufacturers suddenly remembered last week that they were deeply interested in the welfare of the painters. So, to demonstrate their comradely feelings, they invited all the members of the painters union to a beer party last Friday evening.

The painters, incidentally, had indicated their intention to attend the 574 meeting called to protest the actions of Meyer Lewis to demonstrate their solidarity with 574. The paint bosses threw the beer party to keep the painters away from the meeting and thus demonstrate the bosses' solidarity with Meyer Lewis.

## Labor Caucus Ducks Issues, Says Scott

It is being hinted around the court house that liberal aldermen may join the conservatives in refusing to vote relief board issues until I. G. Scott and Ed Hudson are removed from the welfare board.

In his speech at the 574 mass meeting Friday, I. G. Scott termed this action by the liberals as typical of them. "The labor caucus in the council," said Scott, "has ducked the issue in labor questions on every occasion."

housed decently, S. S. (friend of the poor) Josephs has demanded their scalps.

When is the next C. L. U. dance?

I. G. Scott's police dog was also present at the Friday night mass meeting.

It is reported that already some of the coal companies are chiseling on relief coal hauling wage scale.

The mass membership meeting was a honey—everything went off without a hitch.

The Splitter-Lewis attack has been a complete dud. The union has been taking in new members at a steady pace.

Bill Brown reports that the ducks in Cass County are very coy.

Over 1,500 members have signed the Loyalty Pledges.

## AFL Fires Second Salvo at Duluth

The second stage in the A. F. of L. campaign in Minnesota has been revealed at Duluth, Minnesota. The political committee of the Duluth Trades and Labor Assembly is being entirely reformed along the lines of the old Gompers theme: "Reward our friends, and oppose our enemies."

In one breath the spokesmen deny they are gunning for the Farmer-Labor Party, and in the next breath they eulogize the conservative politicians.

It is perfectly clear that Duluth, the stronghold of the reactionaries in the Minnesota labor movement, is witnessing the firing of the second big gun in the Green craft unionist, disruptionist drive.

## M'Grady 'Settlement' Proves a Boomerang

Less than a month ago a strike of the textile workers at the Industrial Rayon Corporation in Cleveland was "settled" by Edward F. McGrady, ace sell-out artist of the Department of Labor.

The union has again voted to strike because the company has refused to take back 18 of the strikers, including union officials, "because of certain activities during the last strike."

## Bill Brown Says—

When Union Buster Lewis calls a meeting to tear down unions he has to bribe people to come by buying them an expensive feed in a swell cafe. When 574 calls a meeting to help build the labor movement, workers jam the hall and an overflow crowd is willing to stand outside in the cold to hear the truth.

What did Lewis say to a meeting of the Junior Association of Commerce, where a representative of the Strutwear firm was present, behind locked doors in the Dyckman hotel the other day?



BILL BROWN  
President of 574

## Latimer Steals Citizens Alliance Glory in Iron Injunction Case

The Citizens Alliance, which has received defeat after defeat during the past two years, finally won a minor victory when Judge Montgomery ruled the ordinance prohibiting the housing of scabs in factories unconstitutional.

The question itself is not a minor one, it is rather a very serious one. This means that the courts sanction and uphold such incidents as occurred at the Flour City Iron Works. The court considers it perfectly legal to prepare such a trap as this was. Two scab workmen doing nothing but contributing their provocative presence. Two scabs surrounded by 14 company gunmen within the plant and protected by 100 uniformed gunmen on the outside of the plant. To try to prevent the hatching of such plots as this the court considers unconstitutional.

But it is because of this same Flour City incident that the victory is a minor one for the Citizens Alliance. Latimer has already robbed them of their glory. With

such an ordinance on the books, unrestrained as yet by the courts, with the full police powers of the city at his command, Latimer obligingly stalled until the courts could act to restrain him. He then marched his police out to the plant and broke up the picket line, committing murder with clubs, tear gas, shot guns and revolvers.

Latimer won most of the bosses' praise leaving very little to be received by the Citizens Alliance attorneys.

## Butte Unions Refuse to Let WPA Build New Labor Temple at Scab Wage Scale

In Butte, Montana, the WPA offered to build the unions a new labor temple under the scab pay of the Roosevelt security wage level. The unions flatly refused, and after some months the WPA agreed to pay the union rate.

Now the unions will get both decent wages and a new labor temple.