WINONA DRIVERS OUT ON STRIKE

"Plant the Union Banner High!"

125 Furniture Union Delegates Meet In Oshkosh

Delegates from 13 Cities Set Up Committees for Second Advisory Conference of Furniture Workers

Single Contract Plan to Cover Wine and Spirits

Drivers in Three Cities, Twin Cities Warehousemen to Sign Agreement

Sixth Consecutive Section of Drivers Renews Contract

VIGILANTES EXCUSED BOSS

FIREMEN DISAPPOINT MAYOR BARDEWELL, RETURN CLUBS TO MAYORS HOUSE

TWOCS Sign Silk Workers; Automat Workers Still Out; UAWE Convenes; Radio Organizers

Music will be an integral part of the celebration of the Minnesota Labor Day on the Fourth of July at the State Fairgrounds near St. Paul. Every night of the week music will be heard on the fairground stage starting each night at 8 p.m.

The following books are recommended for further reading:


Additional resources are available in the library at the State Fairgrounds.

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Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 26, 1937

Two flags were raised yesterday at the Minneapolis Labor Day celebration on the grounds of the State Fair. One was the union banner, and the other was the Minnesota state flag. Both were raised at 8 a.m.

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The union banner was raised at 8 a.m. yesterday at the Minneapolis Labor Day celebration on the grounds of the State Fair. The banner was raised by a group of union members who had gathered at the fair. The banner was raised in honor of the work of the union.

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SILK WORKERS SIGN, AUTOMAT STRIKE GOWNS

The company taking the con-

clusion of its policy to ship all work

directly from the factory to customer.

The strike closed the company's

business in the city.

The union, which has been

in press for a week, has asked

the company to withdraw its

demands and to agree to the

hours and conditions of

employment as set by

the union.

The company, however,

refused to make any

concessions and

the strike continued.

The union claimed that

the company's policies

were unfair and

unjustified.

The company denied

the union's allegations

and said that the strike

was unnecessary.

The strike lasted for

three weeks and

was settled

without a

strike.

The company agreed

to make

concessions

on

the

union's

demands.

The strike ended

on

April 15, 1937.

---

GROWLS FALL EXCISE-LENGER BOSS

The company, according to

the union, had failed to

make any

concessions

on

the

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GROcery Clerk Vote For N.W. Organizer

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WOLFE Transferred To New York

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Imperialism and the Worker
By Tea Norris

Imperialism and the Tea

Some $60,000,000,000 worth of products have been shipped out of the U.S. to foreign countries to become foreign goods. Among the most striking of these American imperialist developments has been the use of the tea in the world market. Since these foreign countries play such a large role in the economy, and since they depend on the profits of this trade, they are more likely to have a hand in foreign trade policies. This has led to a series of proposals, resolutions, and actions by the workers in the industry to organize against these policies.

Foreign Instruments Made of the Country

Now consider these products which are made of the country. What are they? What are these products? Who makes them? Who buys them? Where do they go? Who benefits from their production? What are their social and economic consequences? These are the questions that workers in the industry are asking themselves.

In short, the profit that the workers make from the tea trade is not the only profit that the workers make. The tea trade is a part of the larger economy of the country, and the workers are part of that economy. The workers are not just the producers of the tea; they are also the consumers of the tea. They are part of the country, and the country is part of the workers.

As the workers themselves see it, the country is an instrument of the imperialist policies of the U.S. The workers are not just part of the tea trade; they are part of the larger economy of the country. The workers are not just the producers of the tea; they are also the consumers of the tea. They are part of the country, and the country is part of the workers.

Some of the workers are part of the country, but others are not. Some of the workers are part of the tea trade, but others are not. Some of the workers are part of the country, and the country is part of the workers.

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The Mohawk Valley Formula

Soon after the Mohawks took up farming in New York, there appeared in the form of an article in the Labor Relations Bulletin of the employer, a "Mohawk Valley Formula," indicating in detail the steps to be taken by employees in a campaign of national strikebreaking. These steps consist of the following:

1. The strike is to be thoroughly planned by the local union leaders as "agitators." In the plant conduct a forced ballotling under the direction of foremen to ascertain the strength of the union and to see what substantial minority is left to protect the major interests of the union. At the same time a large propaganda, by means of press releases, advertisements, and the activities of "muckrakers," etc., propagates the propaganda of the "muckrakers," etc., the strikers appear to be making arbitrary demands, and the company officials are making bland and deceptive statements, all apparently with the object of evading the real issues.

2. The strike among the Mohawks, like the great American strike, is an attempt to make the Mohawks as law-abiding citizens, to pay their taxes, to help the poor, to free themselves from Indian privilege, and to obtain the same rights as all the other Indians.

3. The Mohawk Valley formula, as originally outlined by the Mohawks, is as follows:

(a) Every Mohawk in the Mohawk Valley who is a member of the Mohawk Valley formula shall be a member of the Mohawk Valley formula.

(b) Every Mohawk in the Mohawk Valley who is not a member of the Mohawk Valley formula shall be a non-member of the Mohawk Valley formula.

(c) Every Mohawk in the Mohawk Valley who is a member of the Mohawk Valley formula shall be a member of the Mohawk Valley formula.

(d) Every Mohawk in the Mohawk Valley who is not a member of the Mohawk Valley formula shall be a non-member of the Mohawk Valley formula.

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The Mohawk Valley formula is thus a perfectly logical and consistent formula, and it is intended to force the Mohawks to conform to the American system of life and to abandon their Indian traditions and customs.

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