**Build a Labor Temple - A Union Radio Station**

**The Northwest Organizer**

**Price 6 Cents**

**Fun For All At Huge Local 544 Picnic Sunday**

On the National Pickle Line

CLU Policy Wins In Garage Strike

Two-Day Strike Shows Labor's Power and Forces Both Bosses and Bosses to Agree to CLU Decision - Industry-wide Union Jurisdiction Assured

The brilliant plan worked out by the Policy Committee of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union to end the recent strike at the International Garage, 701 Delaware Avenue, and to bring the job, wages and unionism in that industry, was adopted by the local yesterday.

Manageress Rosemeyer, who called the strike because the workers did not want to accept the new contract, has agreed to call the strike off.

The Stalinate leadership of the CIO Machinists Union sought to agree with the workers on the new contract, through Thorupgren, Local 582, the CIO Machinists, by its refusal to repudiate the new contract.

Sash, Door, Shop Workers in 6th Week

With three of the four unions members continuing in active strike, a strike of the window and door strike, the strike is still with the strike.

The strike is definitely in its 6th week and is expected to continue for at least another week.

Local 20316 To Initiate Members

Pension Plan

The Local 20316 of the Carpenters Union will initiate a pension plan for its members.

Ice Creditors To Vote on Boss Proposal

A special meeting of the creditors will be held to vote on the proposal to the creditors of the proposed plan.

Garage Men - Vote For 382!

On Tuesday, June 14, 400 men in 43 shops of the garage industry will be entitled to vote for the union of their choice.

They should vote for the union that, backed by the whole Minneapolis labor movement, has already forced the bosses to sign an agreement continuing the wage scales and improved working conditions which the same union had won in previous years. The bosses had refused to sign the agreement, on the pretext that the union had won a majority of the men. But a two-day strike forced the bosses to change their minds and now they are being forced to sign the agreement.

They should vote for the union that all the Minneapolis labor movement, in 1894 fought the bosses, the workers, the union, the Dry Goods Union, and the IWW, and now it is fighting for the same union.

**Make Minneapolis a Union Town**
Garage Pact To Go To Winning Union

The Local Committee of the Minneapolis Workers are housed

How Minneapolis Workers are Housed

1. The Minneapolis Union.

2. The 289th Meeting.

3. The 131st "Gas and Suds"

4. The 1264 Changes Meeting Schedule.

5. The 12668 Meetings.

6. The 289th Meeting.

7. The 131st "Gas and Suds"

8. The 1264 Changes Meeting Schedule.

9. The 12668 Meetings.

10. The 289th Meeting.

11. The 131st "Gas and Suds"

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The Sailors Union Joins the AFL

The leadership of the Sailors’ Union of the Pacific, the largest of the non-unionized labor movements in the United States, was the recipient of a strong message of support from the American Federation of Labor (AFL) on September 7, 1936, when representatives of the AFL, led by the president of the AFL, sailed to the port of San Francisco and met with the leaders of the Sailors’ Union. This meeting was a significant event in the history of labor relations in the United States, as it marked the beginning of a new era in which the AFL and the Sailors’ Union would work together to advance the interests of sailors and seamen.

Wage Bill to Be Written by ‘Solid South’

The Wage Bill, the proposed legislation that would establish a federal minimum wage for workers, was being written by members of the ‘Solid South’—the southern states that were solidly Republican and anti-labor—when it was introduced. This legislation was a key part of the New Deal’s economic agenda and was opposed by many business leaders and southern politicians who feared it would lead to higher costs and reduced competitiveness.

Bill Brown Memorial Held by Labor Leaders

The leadership of the Sailors’ Union of the Pacific was invited to the memorial meeting for Bill Brown, held by the Sailors’ Union on September 7, 1936. Many speakers, including the president of the Sailors’ Union, paid tribute to Brown and praised his contributions to the labor movement. The memorial was an emotional event that brought together labor leaders from across the country to honor Brown’s memory.

New York Gutter Press Attacks 54; Star Reprint Criticised by V. Dunne

The New York gutter press, which was known for its sensational and often false stories, was criticized by V. Dunne, a prominent labor leader and labor historian. Dunne’s criticism was prompted by the publication of an reprint that was critical of his work, and he used his platform to defend his reputation and challenge the accuracy of the gutter press. This event highlighted the ongoing struggle between labor leaders and the gutter press to control the narratives surrounding labor issues.

Free Speech Fight Goes On; Boss Hague Puts on Show

The struggle for free speech rights in New York City was a key issue in the early years of the 20th century. In 1916, the New York City Police Department began to use its power to suppress political meetings and rallies, and this led to the Free Speech Fight. The fight was a significant event in the history of labor and civil liberties, and it highlighted the challenges that labor leaders faced in the struggle for free speech.

Free Trade: The Case for Foreign Trade

The case for foreign trade, which is often argued by economists and politicians, was presented by a member of the Labor Commission. The speaker argued that foreign trade is necessary for economic growth and development and that it allows countries to specialize in the production of goods and services that they are best suited to produce. This was a significant event in the history of economic thought, as it helped to shape the debate surrounding trade policies for many years to come.

Free Trade Federation

The Free Trade Federation, which was founded in 1840, was a key organization in the early years of the 19th century. The federation was established to promote free trade and to oppose tariffs, and it was a key player in the debate surrounding economic policy. The federation’s influence was significant, and it helped to shape the course of economic policy in the United States.

New York Times

The New York Times, which was founded in 1851, was a key newspaper in the history of American journalism. The newspaper was known for its strong opposition to tariffs and its support of free trade, and it played a key role in the debate surrounding economic policy in the United States. The newspaper’s influence was significant, and it helped to shape the course of economic policy in the United States.
Great American Labor Struggles

Steel & Murder, 1919

The houses and President Wilson told America in 1917 that they were going to fight a war to make the World Safe for Democracy. But when the dust had settled, and the mandates of the war had been sown, the American Labor Movement that took place in 1919 and the disturbances of this period, to what kind of democracy? A great deal of what went on in the factories of the United States, the U.S. Steel Corporation, dominating the steel industry and other industries, was a classic example of what happened. It led to a continuous upheaval throughout the industries, and it ended in the greatest labor movement in the whole history of the country.

Seven out of every ten workers in the steel industry are members of labor unions. This is not surprising, considering the working conditions and the low wages that they had to earn to support their families.

In the North, the labor movement was more violent, with over 200 union strikings and 14 deaths. The strike at the U.S. Steel Corporation in Pennsylvania was one of the most violent, with over 100,000 workers involved.

The Steel Strike of 1919 was the largest strike in the history of the United States. It involved over 300,000 workers and lasted for over 100 days. The strikers demanded an eight-hour day, a forty-hour week, and a raise in wages. The company refused to negotiate, and the strikers went on strike.

The strike was supported by the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), and was led by John L. Lewis, the head of the United Mine Workers (UMW), and Eugene Debs, the head of the Socialist Party.

The strike ended in failure, but it was a turning point in the history of the labor movement. It showed that the workers were willing to fight for their rights, and it set the stage for the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in the 1930s.

In the South, the labor movement was more peaceful, with over 1000 union strikes and 1 death. The strike at the textile mills in South Carolina was one of the most successful, with over 10,000 workers involved.

The strike was supported by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union (STFU), and was led by sharecroppers and tenant farmers. The strikers demanded better wages, fair housing, and the right to vote. The company refused to negotiate, and the strikers went on strike.

The strike ended in failure, but it was a turning point in the history of the labor movement. It showed that the workers were willing to fight for their rights, and it set the stage for the formation of the CIO in the 1930s.

In conclusion, the Steel Strike of 1919 was a turning point in the history of the labor movement. It showed that the workers were willing to fight for their rights, and it set the stage for the formation of the CIO in the 1930s.
Omaha Local 554 Wins Bakery Contract

Kansas City Drivers Demonstrate Power in Short Strike

K. C. Drivers Teach Bosses Stiff Lesson

Omaha—The General Drivers Union Local 554 is now in charge of bakeries in the city with the successful negotiation of three contracts in the face of attempts by the Commercial Bureau to continue the strike. The union, climaxing 44 days out of a settlement, finally has signed with the P. F. Cotten Bakery Company, Loth's Bakery Company and Ostermeier Bakery Company to end the walkout.

The contracts will be in force for two years, during which time the union will receive a substantial increase in wages and working conditions.

The terms of the agreements are as follows:

The new contract provides for a 75 cents minimum weekly guarantee, the week's vacation with pay, closed shop, and during the life of the contract, the employees will be able to purchase shares in the company.

Thief River Drivers Win Members

Thief River Falls—A members' strike under the leadership of the General Drivers' & Warehousemen's Union Local 144, closed the bandwidth of the town yesterday, forcing the employees of the town to go on strike. The strike is a result of the company's refusal to recognize the union.

The Drivers' local has been engaged in negotiations with the company for the past several months, but the company refused to recognize the union.

The union members have been members of the town for several years and have been active in the local's activities.

Drivers Hail Bill's Memory

In a letter received by the Minneapol­i­sis Daily News, the driver of the band, who was killed in the accident, expressed his appreciation for the efforts of the union.

"Bill Brown," as the driver of the band, was killed in the accident, "was a good driver and a good man. He will be missed by all." The letter was signed by the union members.

The company has been operating the town for several years, and the union has been active in the town's activities.

The Drivers' local has been engaged in negotiations with the company for the past several months, but the company refused to recognize the union.

The union members have been members of the town for several years and have been active in the local's activities.
Minneapolis Labor Again Leads the Country

So often a trail-blazer, the Minneapolis labor move-
ment has just proved the rest of the country with a
significant example of how to settle jurisdictional dis-
putes in the face of a strike.

The whole labor movement, through the Central
Labor Union, went on strike against a coal strike in
Minneapolis. The men went out because they were
in a contract dispute with the Large Lakes Coal and
Mineral Company, the only one of the four big
companies that employed coal miners in the city.

The strike was settled by the miners' committee,
which had the support of the Minneapolis labor
movement, going out in support of the strikers.

The "CIO" Refuses to Go Along

Despite the fact that the strike was brought about
to prevent the local CIO chiefs to adhere to these impor-
tant principles, these gentlemen instead took steps
that would separate the union from the strike and
bring it in line with the national policies of the
American Federation of Labor.

The CIO chiefs in Minneapolis, however, are
more than willing to accept the strike settlement.
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