A SHOW DOWN IN THE I.L.G.W. HITS SIGMAN

Called For a Test And Got Licked

Workers Did It

BY JOSEPH ZACK

The bargainists in the Needle Trades, who have been saying that amalgamation would be a good thing, these workers are not yet ready for it. This amalgamation would strengthen the unions against the bosses. But when it comes to fighting the real issue, they will not be ready. Because the I.L.G.W. has not yet learned to amalgamate their forces. Thus, they have come to believe that it is necessary to 'preserve the trade union unity' among themselves.

Recently, this belief was tested in one of the big unions that have been saying that they are ready to fight. The union asked its members to attend meetings. They were told that if they didn't come, their jobs would be lost. The Sieman-Becker machine worker was asked over the air to call the union unity.

The Test

It was more than a mere meeting. It was intended to be a stoppage. The bosses were asked to remove the machines. The workers were asked to report for work. The bosses went on striking work. The capitalists' press went on strike. Two thousand strikers went to the meeting. They were greeted with a cheer. Over 10,000 workers were striking the machines to say "No!". It was a victory for the right wing, which had never before dared to fight for the mass of workers. Will it ever dare again?

The Right Wing

The right wing of the I.L.G.W. was in control. It was the issue of the meeting. The right wing of the I.L.G.W. was in control. The right wing of the I.L.G.W. was in control. The right wing of the I.L.G.W. was in control. The right wing of the I.L.G.W. was in control. The right wing of the I.L.G.W. was in control.

WHAT IS A STRIKE VOTE FOR?

The railroad companies are rolling in profits. But now, they are low on trends and demands are the Engineers and Firemen on the 59 Eastern Lines, given a salary $7.4 per cent raise instead of their demand for $15 per cent. This is arbitration? This is the Watson-Parker Law?

It goes for the strongest railway unions. The Shopmen are too weak even to take their demands to the peril of arbitration. They have no stomach for even an arbitration struggle. So they are put off with one, two and three cent raises—and even no raise at all! Refused even this ridiculous 7½ per cent in the Southwestern lines, the Grand Lodge officials of the Conductors and Trainmen have offered a strike vote. But who are the officials behind this gesture? Not the railroad companies. The companies know that the union officials have been searing up strikes by the Watson-Parker Law?

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THE convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which opened in Indianapolis on January 11, is the producing era. The miners there will have a profound effect on the union movement. The triumph of John L. Lewis in getting official endorsement for his workers and movement, the "in-operative" and "non-operative" in his explosion policy, etc., solidifies his leadership among the great mass of coal miners. And this great mass of coal miners, against all progressive opposition.

Lewis is the most ruthless subterranean dictator in the world. His tactics are to go to the extreme to maintain his strangle hold on the union. The most menacing aspect of this is that the street-smart element reflects the weakness of the union. He describes the unions as "the best in the world." The progressive group understands exactly the crisis of the union which is reflected in the slogan "Save the United."

The convention is divided into three parts: 1) The miners in the coal camps; 2) The miners in the coal mines; 3) The miners in the coal fields. Each part has its own problems and challenges. The convention is expected to address these issues and make decisions to move the union forward.

End of Election Results

1. The last two interventional elections, the convention the last vote must be submitted by 2nd and sent in to every state. Neither in the election two years ago, when the vote was against Lewis, nor in the last one when the vote was against Lewis, has it been done. The interference is that Lewis is defeated when he refuses to tell the membership how the vote went.

In the last election the first official statement (not a tabulation) was made. The statement came from the office of Lewis, that six days were spent in canvassing the union, but no one paid any attention. The statement was accepted as true by the union, to their own thinking their officials have guts enough to fight.

Railwaymen! A ninety per cent strike vote was taken by the Canadian Conductors and Trainmen, but their demands were compromised for an amount the officials have not even dared to mention. If the railwaymen want what they demand, then a strike vote must be followed by strike, if they don't get it, then a strike vote must be followed by strike. The railwaymen should have the same lesson: organize and groupize to combat the union officials to act.
Progressive Battle Lewis

BY ARTHUR G. JOHNSON

When the Wagner-Parker law was being drafted in the early part of last year by joint com- mittees between the railroad men and the officials of the important railroad organizations, the unions and other advanced groups in the labor field, a major accord was reached. The agreement provided for the following points as the basis of a negotiated settlement:

1. Recognition of the unions as the designated bargaining agent for the workers.
2. Granting of a four-day work week.
3. A guaranteed minimum wage per hour.
4. A provision for arbitration in case of disputes.

These agreements were signed by representatives of the management and the unions. The signing of these agreements was hailed as a major step forward in the labor field. It was hoped that these agreements would bring about a better understanding and cooperation between the labor and management. However, the agreements were not without their critics. Some people felt that the agreements were too lenient to the workers, while others felt that they were too harsh to the management. Nevertheless, the agreements were signed, and they were hailed as a major step forward in the labor field.

The Wagner-Parker law was passed by Congress in 1933. It provided for the establishment of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to mediate and arbitrate labor disputes. The law also provided for the recognition of labor unions as bargaining agents for workers. The NLRB was given the power to issue orders for the bargaining of contracts and to determine the terms of employment for workers.

The Wagner-Parker law was signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on May 16, 1935. It was a major victory for the labor movement, and it provided a legal basis for the recognition of labor unions. The law also provided for the establishment of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to mediate and arbitrate labor disputes. The law was hailed as a major victory for the labor movement, and it provided a legal basis for the recognition of labor unions.

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Under Adverse Conditions

The labor movement in the United States is facing some challenging conditions. The major issue facing the labor movement is the continued decline of the economy. The economic downturn has led to a decrease in the demand for labor, and this has led to a decrease in wages and working conditions for workers. The labor movement is also facing some political challenges. The Republican Party has been hostile to labor unions, and it has been successful in passing laws that have weakened the power of labor unions. The labor movement is also facing some legal challenges. The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has been successful in enforcing the law, but it has also been successful in blocking labor unions from organizing.

Despite these challenges, the labor movement is still a powerful force in the United States. The labor movement has been successful in winning many important victories, and it is committed to fighting for the rights of workers. The labor movement will continue to fight for the rights of workers, and it will continue to be a powerful force in the United States.