

BUILD A LABOR TEMPLE - A UNION RADIO STATION

THE NORTHWEST ORGANIZER

Official Organ of the Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council

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PRICE 5 CENTS

Labor Wins Fight To Continue Supplemental Aid

On the National Picket Line

Events of national importance are occurring on the labor front daily. The most serious threat facing the American worker at the present moment is the concerted attempt on the part of the employing class to cut wages, to take from the laboring class all of the benefits fought for and won during the past five years, to bust unions right and left and again institute the "American Open Shop" plan.

That is not going to be easy for the bosses to enter on such a campaign and emerge successfully is evidenced by the developments in the Rubber Capitol, Akron, Ohio, last week. For some time the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company has pioneered a drive to reduce wages in the rubber industry, on the threat of a further decentralization of the industry. Various business men's associations, the Chamber of Commerce, and the daily press, stepped into the picture in an attempt to implant so much fear into the minds of the workers that a serious split in the union itself would occur.

All organized labor, CIO and AFL alike, rallied around the union. In an election held last week the workers voted down the proposed cut by a majority of more than 10 to 1.

Further, the union membership warned the Goodrich Company and all other employers in the rubber industry that any attempt to move their businesses out of Akron would be looked upon by labor as a deliberate lock-out and would be treated as such.

Recently the central body of the CIO met in Washington to decide upon the future course of the Committee for Industrial Organization. It was decided at this meeting that the CIO could no longer function merely as a committee but would have to make preparation for a permanent federation, an active rival to the AFL.

Representatives from the thirty eight international unions affiliated to the CIO participated in the meeting. All but one voted for the establishment of a new Federation of Labor. It was further decided to call a national convention in the fall to set up a constitution and by-laws for the new body.

The one abstaining voter was the representative from the Inter- (Continued on page 6)



Who Killed Him?

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.

CLU Calls Halt To Inter-Union Fight

Full Pressure of Whole Labor Movement to Back Policy Committee Against CIO Refusal to Solve Jurisdictional Dispute Peacefully

The Central Labor Union, speaking for the entire Minneapolis labor movement, cracked down Wednesday night on any further attempts by contending unions to carry on inter-union warfare at the expense of the workers involved.

Bitter jurisdictional disputes, whether between competing AFL unions or between AFL and CIO unions, have caused untold losses and suffering to the workers in the industries which serve as the battleground. To put an end to this plague, the labor movement here recently set up a Policy Committee of eight members, constituted by two each elected by the Central Labor Union, the Allied Printing Trades Council, the Building Trades Council and the Teamsters Joint Council.

Ended AFL Dispute

One of the first acts of the Policy Committee was to secure an end to a dispute between AFL and CIO machinists at the Greyhound Bus Garage in a dispute with the Amalgamated Association of Bus and Street Car Employees.

On Wednesday the Central Labor Union voted to back the Policy Committee's decision seeking to end a dispute between AFL and CIO machinists locals. Insistence by the CIO local on continuing inter-union warfare will bring upon it, by the Central Labor Union decision, the full pressure of the labor movement of Minneapolis.

CLU Resolution

The full text of the Central Labor Union resolution follows:

WHEREAS the Central Labor Union of Minneapolis, together with the Allied Printing Trades Council, the Teamsters Joint Council and the Building Trades Council, has established a Policy Committee with full authority to, among other things, put an end to jurisdictional strikes, an evil which benefits the employers and penalizes the workers, and the Policy Committee is a body representative of the Minneapolis labor movement and has shown its competence and judiciousness in settling inter-union disputes; and WHEREAS in the course of its duties the Policy Committee sought to avert the undoubted harm which would come to the machinists if their negotiations for renewal of the union contract would be complicated by a jurisdictional dispute between the Machinists Local 382 A. F. of L. and the CIO Machinists Local 1140; and

WHEREAS the proposal of the Policy Committee was that negotiations first be concluded by a (Continued on page 6)

Jewell Tea Anti-Union

The Jewell Tea Company, a national concern which sells its product from door to door, is now repeating in Minneapolis its anti-union tactics. Unions throughout the country have reported difficulties with this concern.

The company is now one of the rare corporations whose drivers remain unorganized in Minneapolis.

This is particularly outrageous since most of its customers are undoubtedly workers and friends of labor, who should take note of this fact. No anti-union firm deserves the patronage of union men and their friends.

Gas Workers Make Gains In New Pact

Over 400 workers of the Minneapolis Gas Light company made important gains in the new two-year contract signed early this week between the company and the Gas Workers Union Local 20490.

The new contract, printed elsewhere in this issue, grants paid vacations of two weeks each year. The former pact gave only one week. Whereas formerly, employees only had five days paid sick leave, under the new agreement they are given ten days.

Wage increases, amounting to 5 1/2 per cent in the lower brackets and tapering off in the higher brackets, were also won.

Other provisions in the contract are similar to those in effect last year.

Runs Two Years

The pact is retroactive to May 1, and will run two years until April 30, 1940. This is the second contract signed between the company and Local 20490.

It is a tribute to the union and the Minneapolis labor movement that such gains could be registered here at this time. Throughout the industry in the East and South, other unions are being forced either to accept drastic pay cuts, or in exceptional cases to sign at the old wage rates.

Miles Dunne, who assisted Local 20490 last year in organizing and obtaining its first pact, also worked with the union negotiating committee on the new working agreement.

Local 221 Asks Payment of Assessment for Berry

Ice Drivers Local 221 hereby calls upon all members immediately to pay up the \$2 assessment recently voted, for the benefit of Brother Berry, who lost his legs in a railroad accident.

Where Are the Boards?



Last week the St. Paul boss press came out with headlines announcing the Groff Paper company was boarded up and going out of business as a result of the strike of Pulp and Sulphite Workers Union Local 264. The N. W. Organizer sent its staff photographer to the scene to get a picture. Windows and doors were still unboarded. For the strike truth, read the Northwest Organizer.

Ice and Coal Drivers Union Local 221

Cash and Carry Rules and Regulations

All stations operating last year are eligible to be certified by the Union and a Union card to be displayed on station issued subject to the following conditions:

1. All stations to have a member of Local 221 in good standing on duty and in attendance the hours such station or stations are open for business.
2. The arrangement as of last year relative to the source of supply to Cash and Carry stations shall not be disturbed providing however, that no dealer is to supply any station that is not on his respective territory or route unless by permission of the dealer affected. Not more than any one station in each of the respective coverages from any one plant.
3. No member of the Union shall deliver ice to Cash and Carry stations that are not certified by the Union under these rules or individuals operating as dealers who are not members in good standing of the Union.

Warren Shade Strike Ends

The month-old strike of Furniture Workers Union Local 1859 against the Warren Shade company was settled Wednesday morning when all employees went back to work.

Local 544 Nine Opens Season on 15th

The General Drivers Union baseball team will open the season on Sunday, May 15, when the American division of the Park Board League swings into action. The squad has now been cut to fifteen members: Russ Wenell, Dick DuBay, Norris Hanson, Floyd Griggs, Edgar Henninger, Howard Sutherland, Roger Wickstrom, Ray Landis, Harry Florey, Edward Thedie, Tony Pezik, Roger Sutherland, Don Breen, and Olaf Jensen. Jack Herman is manager, and Tony Manthis, coach, of the team.

Local 544 has issued a challenge to Local 288 of Superior, Wisconsin.

Supplements Continue Until October 1—Ice Allowances Won — Cops Pack Hearing as Labor's Spokesmen Drive Home Points

Organized labor won a victory of incalculable importance last Friday when, at the close of a two-day session, the Minneapolis welfare board voted to continue supplemental aid to WPA and part-time workers.

The victory came only as the result of persistent struggle by the labor movement. An attempt had been made to cut off supplemental aid permanently on May 1st. Last Monday, when the question was scheduled to come up before the relief committee of the welfare board, only Chairman Hoyer and Dr. Herbolzheimer, together with labor's spokesmen, were present. Mayor Leach and his cronies stayed away, but to no avail, for on Thursday the welfare board, meeting as the committee of the whole, had to take up the question of supplemental aid.

Over-Road Drivers Plan For Area Pact

The 11-state North Central Over-the-Road Negotiating Committee will meet with the International officers of the Teamsters Brotherhood in Indianapolis, Tuesday, May 17, to make plans for the campaign for an area-wide contract with the employers.

Meeting in Chicago on May 8, just a week after the North Central District Drivers Council session in Kansas City had reaffirmed its stand for area negotiations, representatives of the unions in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio unanimously joined in a decision calling upon all locals to refrain from signing any over-the-road contracts until an area contract has been negotiated.

Like the Kansas City meeting, the Chicago session empowered the area negotiating committee to meet with the officers of the International, in the name of the locals involved, to map further progress.

Locals 544, 221, Sign Coal Pact

Following close on the heels of the first contract ever signed between Local 544 and the local petroleum industry, the General Drivers Union early this week signed a new contract with the Minneapolis coal industry, covering between 800 and 900 workers.

With two important exceptions, the new working agreement is identical to that in effect last year. Yard labor will receive 8c more hourly for the ninth and tenth hours of work than was the case formerly. A better interpretation of the section dealing with delivery of wood was also won.

For the first time, both Locals 544 and 221 appear on the same working agreement. The Ice Drivers Union, together with the General Drivers Union, are joint parties to the new pact.

For One Year
The new pact will take effect June 1, 1938, and will run for one year to May 31, 1939. The full text of the new contract appears elsewhere in this issue.

Pulp Unions Offer Pacts

The Pulp and Sulphite Union Locals 264 of St. Paul and 259 of Minneapolis appealed this week to all unions to see that all union contracts are signed on union-made paper.

Local 264 is negotiating at present with the Waldorf Paper company. A counter-offer has been received from the management, and another meeting with the company is scheduled for today.

Local 259 has started negotiations with the Minneapolis box companies, and has already presented contracts to the following firms: Heywood, Flour City, Pioneer, and Fisher.

The meeting got under way in a room packed with union spokesmen. Also present were representatives of reactionary organizations, many uniformed cops and plainclothesmen, who sought to create an atmosphere of terror in efforts to still labor's voice.

But labor would not be still. Introduced by Max Geldman of Federal Workers Section of Local 544, speaker after speaker took the floor and demanded that supplemental aid be continued, painting a picture of the misery that would follow in the wake of the failure to re-establish such aid.

Among the spokesmen for the unemployed were Robley Cramer, Walter Frank, and Grant Dunne. Several sharp clashes with reactionary board members marked their presentations.

Vote Favorable

The meeting adjourned shortly after noon Thursday, with no action being taken. On Friday morning the board resumed its sitting. By unanimous decision a motion then passed to continue supplemental aid.

The budget will be identical to that adopted last November, except that provisions for fuel have been replaced by allowances for ice. Families up to and including four members will be given \$2 monthly for ice. Larger families will receive ice according to a sliding scale.

Until October

The new supplemental aid budget will be in effect until October 1, 1938 for WPA workers.

For part-time workers, the board decided to continue supplemental aid pending a report by Ole Pearson, acting relief superintendent. Labor's spokesmen will be on the watch for this report, to see that the occasion is not made the pretext for discriminating against part-time workers.

This resounding victory set the tone for labor's fight for more WPA jobs and relief for all who need it.

Taylor, Cops Work Against Building Trades

Another instance of the vicious anti-labor attitude of the Leach-supported "Local No. 1" was shown Tuesday night when Taylor and Lee, two of the leaders of the scabby No. 1 outfit, appeared before the St. Louis Park council. Taylor asked the council to provide police, motorcycle cops, etc., to protect his scabs who are working on various building projects in that suburb.

Taylor put on his usual act. He claimed 700 members, boasted they were "well-heeled" and launched into his customary poison gas attack on the Minneapolis drivers' unions, on "labor racketeering," etc.

Communist Party Defeated In Its Move To Wipe Out Auto Union Democracy

Detroit—By a fourteen to ten majority of the International Executive Board and—what is more important—overwhelmingly supported by the membership, President Homer Martin on Monday smashed a well-laid plan of outright reactionaries and their Communist party allies, who sought to establish a bureaucratic regime of terror in the Auto Workers Union.

Richard T. Frankenstein, former supporter of Father Coughlin, and notoriously the sponsor of anti-democratic practices in the union, recently made a deal with the Communist party clique to oust Martin. The program of this unprincipled combination was stated in a letter sent by Frankenstein to all executive board members on the eve of Monday's meeting.

Apparently assured of a majority in the board, Frankenstein outlined ways and means of expelling dissidents, if necessary in the thousands. He called for:

1. Disciplinary action against all who "do not go down the line with the program."
2. Prohibition of existence of progressive groups within the union.
3. "Public pronouncements, pledging loyalty and allegiance to the duly elected officers."
4. "Agreement to take disciplinary action against any member or group of members who are found guilty on trial of spreading rumors or untrue charges against any officer or member of the Executive Board."

The barracks regime thus proposed, with Moscow Trials for all critics, would have meant the death of the union as a real membership organization. It would have made impossible any defense of the workers against the bosses' offensive, for the goose step and belly scraping are not the internal union methods which prepare men for struggle.

Fortunately, wide sections of the membership were instantly aware of the fatal implications of the Frankenstein-Stalinist game. The ranks rumbled—and the apparent majority of the clique in the executive board cracked! A number of key officers who had been going along with the clique swung away, and backed Martin in deposing Frankenstein from his strategic post as assistant president.

The board also permitted the existence of progressive groups or caucuses. The Frankenstein prohibition would have outlawed all caucuses—except of course the secret Communist party caucus, thus leaving the progressives unorganized while a tightly-knit Stalinist machine would have ruled the roost.

While the board took the position that it would penalize unauthorized strikes, it simultaneously pledged that it would back to the

limit all strikes against wage cuts now being carried out by the auto corporations.

The Communist party campaign to capture the Auto Union was speeded up recently and given the form of a lynch-spirit campaign against Martin, when he sponsored the adoption of a resolution supporting the Ludlow Amendment requiring a popular referendum before Congress can declare war. The Communist Party joined government and Big Business forces in smashing the Ludlow Amendment.

One reason why the Stalinists moved so confidently against Martin was that he had openly supported David Dubinsky's criticisms of CIO failure to make every effort for peace with the AFL. The Stalinists figured that John L. Lewis would let Martin's head roll in the sand for this. But what they did not figure on was the sentiment of the rank and file auto workers.

Make Minneapolis a Union Town

New Pact Won by Gas Workers Union

The Minneapolis Gas Light Company, hereinafter referred to as the Employer, and the Gas Workers Union, Local No. 20490, 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 of all employees in the Utilization, Street, Works, Meter Repair, Meter Reading, Collection, and Main Office Janitorial Departments, except supervisors, non-working foremen, working foremen having power to hire and discharge, clerks, and other office employees.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 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, but in each case, permission must be obtained from the Employer.

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

Article 5.
The Employer agrees that all conditions of employment relating to wages, hours of work, overtime differentials, vacations, and seniority 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.

Article 6.
Any controversy arising over the interpretation or adherence to the terms and provisions of this agreement shall be settled by negotiation between the Union and the Employer; except that any such controversy which cannot be settled by negotiation shall 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.

Article 7.
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.

Article 8.
The Employer shall not request or instruct any employee to go through a picket line of a striking Union, except that this Article shall not apply to strikes arising out of jurisdictional disputes between Unions or where work to be done is of an emergency nature.

Article 9.
Should the Employer require any employee to give bonds, the premium on same shall be paid by the Employer.

Article 10.
Necessary sick leave without pay not exceeding one year shall be granted by the Employer to any employee requiring it and a leave of absence without pay not exceeding six months may be granted to employees requesting it for legitimate cause on agreement between Employer and Union. Employees receiving such leaves must be qualified physically before returning to work. Such leaves shall not forfeit seniority rights of employees, but any lay-off or leave of absence of over thirty days in any calendar year shall not be included in employee's seniority time.

Article 11.
When uniforms are required by

the Employer, such uniforms shall be furnished or maintained by the Employer. The choice shall be determined in each department by the majority decision of the employees required to have uniforms therein.

Article 12.
All employees with service of one year or longer shall receive a vacation with pay of two weeks each year.
Employees with less than one year's service shall be granted one day's vacation with pay for each month's service, not exceeding ten (10) months, up to May 1st of each year.
Vacation periods shall be scheduled and posted by the Employer in each Department not later than January 2nd; vacation date selections shall be made not later than February 15th; and the vacation schedule shall be posted in each department not later than March 1st.
No vacations will be granted in the Utilization Department during the five calendar days preceding and the five calendar days following May 1st and September 1st.
No vacations will be granted in the Street Department during the period between May 15th and July 15th.
Seniority rights shall be observed in arranging vacation schedules. Employees shall have the choice of two consecutive weeks or a split vacation of two separate one week periods.

Article 13.
All regular employees will be given not to exceed ten (10) days sick leave with pay each year. No pay will be given for the first day of any sick absence nor shall such day count as a part of the ten (10) day maximum, and sick leave, with pay, shall start with the second consecutive day of each sick absence. However, if any sick absence shall continue for five (5) or more consecutive days, then the first day of such absence shall count as a part of the ten (10) day maximum, and pay shall be given for that day.

Article 14.
Within each department of the Employer, seniority shall prevail, in all matters of promotion, reductions of force, or re-employment. For the purpose of such seniority, employment hereunder is divided into the following departments:
1. Utilization Department
2. Street Department
3. Works Department
4. Meter Repair Department
5. Meter Reading Department
6. Collection Department
7. Main Office Janitorial Department
Before the Employer shall institute a new type of work or change the application of existing work, the Employer and the Union shall determine, by agreement, either that the work shall be assigned to a specified existing department or to a new department, or that it is not within the terms of this agreement.
An employee who is transferred from one of such departments to another shall retain his accrued seniority in the department from which he is transferred and his accrued seniority in all other departments in which he has served but such seniority shall not apply to the department to which he is transferred. If, however, an employee so transferred is laid off in the new department, he shall have the right to re-employment in any department in which he has previously served, in any position to which his accrued seniority in that department would then entitle him.
No permanent transfer shall be made from one department to another without the consent of the employee but temporary transfers not exceeding sixty days at any one time may be made at the option of the Employer. An employee on temporary transfer shall continue to accrue seniority in his regular department and not in the department in which he is temporarily working.
In the event any department is discontinued or so cut down (not including regular seasonal lay-offs or temporary lay-offs of less than six months) as to lay off any employee of five years total seniority in that and other departments, such employee shall be re-employed in some other department, if there is any other department an employee with less total senior-

ity than that held by such laid off employee. His seniority in that department shall be determined by his actual service therein but if he is thereafter laid off in that department, he shall be similarly re-employed in some other department.
No employee shall continue on, be promoted to, or be re-employed at work for which he is not competent, but any dispute arising over the competency of an employee or any controversy arising over the ability of an employee to perform work assigned him by the Employer shall be settled by the Union and the Employer as provided for in Article 6 of this Agreement.
An employee discharged for cause, or voluntarily leaving the service of the Employer without leave of absence, or failing to report for duty physically qualified at the end of such leave of absence or when ordered back after a lay-off (unless the work to which he is called back is to be less than thirty working days, or unless he obtains permission from the Employer and the Union to refuse the work), or absent more than one year on sick leave unless such sick leave has been extended by agreement between the Employer and the Union, or who has been laid off for more than one year for lack of work shall forfeit all seniority rights. Any agreement extending sick leave beyond one year shall specify whether or not the employee is to accrue seniority during the extended period.
New employees shall have no seniority rights during the first three continuous months of employment and if the Union shall have extended the permit privilege beyond such three months (as provided in Article 21 hereof) they shall have no seniority rights during the period of such extended permit; but if retained for more than three months continuous employment without such extension of permit privilege, or if retained in continuous employment for more than the period of such extended permit, their seniority shall be retroactive to the date of employment. Other than as here specified, they shall be subject to all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement.
Should an employee be called into the service of the United States in case of war, such employee shall continue to accrue seniority until returning to work, provided that the employee shall return to work at the first possible opportunity.

Article 15.
Whenever the Employer shall lease out or contract work now being done by the Employer, all work so leased or contracted shall be done by Union Labor.

Article 16.
The regular work day will be eight hours and the regular work week will be forty hours. The six holidays hereafter mentioned shall be included in the regular forty hour weeks in which they occur. Sunday shall be considered as the first day of each week and Saturday as the last day of the week when computing the number of hours worked in any one week. Overtime at the rate of time and a half will be paid for all time worked in excess of the regular work day and work week, except unavoidable overtime caused by emergencies over which the Employer has no control, which will be paid at straight time. Such emergencies shall include the failure of a shift man to report unless he has given twenty-four hours notice prior to the beginning of his shift, but in such cases the overtime at straight time pay shall not continue beyond the end of the shift for which the man fails to report. Double time will be paid for all time worked on Sundays, New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July Fourth, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, except that employees whose regular shift assignment requires them to work on Sunday, will receive straight time pay for their regular Sunday hours, and another day will be assigned as their regular day off, and they will receive double time for all time worked.

Article 17.
Employees shall receive full pay for all time spent in the service of the Employer. There shall be no split shifts except that those now existing may be continued. When called to work, employees shall be guaranteed a minimum of two hours pay. Any employee required to work outside the city shall be furnished transportation from the city limits to the job and back to the city limits.

Article 18.
The Employer shall post reasonable advance notice of any lay-off. So far as possible, considering the demands of the business and the work to be done, work shall be first assigned to senior employees in each department until they have worked the full regular weekly hours.
An employee, temporarily doing work of a higher classification, shall be paid at the scale set up for that classification of work, after he has served a reasonable training period. Any dispute arising over the length of a training period shall be settled by the Union and the Employer as provided for in Article 6 of this Agreement.

Article 19.
The Employer shall not require any employee to take special schooling or training otherwise than on the Employer's time, except in cases where such training is now a requirement. Written test not necessary.

Article 20.
In the event that the maximum work week is reduced by legislative act to a point below the regular work week provided herein, then the wage provisions of this agreement and any other provisions hereof affected by such reduction may be reopened for further negotiations by either party on thirty (30) days notice in writing to the other.

Article 21.
All employees covered by this Agreement shall be members in good standing in the Union. Any new employee hired shall receive a permit card from the Union before going to work and shall become a member in good standing when he has had three months continuous employment, unless the permit privilege has been extended by the Union.

Article 22.
The present wage scale of all employees in the Utilization, Street, Works, Meter Repair, Meter Reading, Collection, and Main Office Janitorial Departments (except supervisors, non-working foremen, working foremen having power to hire and discharge, clerks and other office employees) shall be increased as follows:
Scale Increase
Up to, and including



BILL BROWN
President of 544

Bill Brown Says—

We're shaking the tree again—and the new crop of contracts are beginning to fall.

on that day, and except that employees whose regular shift assignment requires them to work on holidays, will receive straight time pay for their regular hours worked on such days.
All shifts shall be rotated so far as possible.
Tentative schedules of shift work shall be posted in each department, two weeks in advance.
To determine an employee's hourly rate for computation of overtime, his monthly rate shall be divided by 173.
Employees working straight time less than the number of full days possible in any half month pay period shall receive compensation for their straight time in the proportion which the straight time worked bears to the full straight time for that pay period.
The Employer shall reimburse any employee for the loss of pay between his regular pay and his jury fees while serving on the jury, for not to exceed two weeks in any one year.

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Employees shall receive full pay for all time spent in the service of the Employer. There shall be no split shifts except that those now existing may be continued. When called to work, employees shall be guaranteed a minimum of two hours pay. Any employee required to work outside the city shall be furnished transportation from the city limits to the job and back to the city limits.

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Scale Increase
Up to, and including

\$125.00 per month	5 1/2 %
Over \$125.00 and up to and including \$175.00	3 1/2 %
Over \$175.00 per month	2 %

These increases shall apply only to the above named employees who are members of the Union and shall not apply to those who are working on permits.
All adjustments of wages hereunder shall be figured to the nearest dollar.
No employee with one year or more of seniority shall be paid less than \$100.00 per month.
All pay increases provided for in this Agreement shall be retroactive to May 1, 1938.

Article 23.
The Union agrees that its members will individually and collectively perform loyal and efficient work and service and will use their influence and best efforts to protect the property of the Employer and the Employer's interests and will assist in promoting the sale of the Employer's products and that they will cooperate with the Employer and the employees of all departments in promoting and advancing the welfare of the Employer and its service at all times.

Article 24.
The right to employ or promote in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, to enforce discipline, to discharge employees for cause, to discharge new employees with or without cause during the first three continuous months of employment or during the period of any extended permit granted by the Union under Article 21 hereof, and to manage the property and business are reserved by and shall be vested in the Employer.
Without excluding other causes for discharge, the following shall constitute absolute causes from which there shall be no appeal to negotiation or arbitration between the Employer and the Union, namely:
Drunkenness or use of Drugs
Dishonesty

This Agreement shall be in full force and effect from May 1, 1938, to and including April 30, 1940, and the Employer, for itself, and the Union, for itself and its members, each agree that it will in good faith abide by all of the terms and conditions of this Agreement for that period.
Benny Erickson is dunking his pretzels these days. He visits his dentist on days off, and not to read old magazines either.
Now we know why Bill (the jumper) Gonyska is that way—he wears "Kangaroo" shoes.
"Salome" Tripp, who is getting such a bay-window he has trouble sliding behind the wheel, when asked what he does for exercise, replied, "When I feel like exercising, I just lie down and the feeling soon passes." Incidentally, Clark Danielson will bet Tripp doesn't get the biggest fish even if he has the best reel in the local. Winner gets a plug of chewin' tobacco from this column.
Oscar Benson wants to sign Clyde Keddy as first mate, rig a sail on the runaway barge and sail home to Finland.
This man Kirchberg gets mournful ideas. He says, "When you sit two hours on a taxi-stand, you got that much time less to live."

Paper Union Councils To Meet in Cloquet

A conference that will in all likelihood result in the merger of the North Central District Council of Pulp and Paper Industries and the Tri-State Council of Pulp and Paper Unions will be held Saturday and Sunday, June 11-12, in Cloquet, Minnesota.
The Tri-State Council embraces Minnesota, Wisconsin and upper Michigan. Both Councils have sent out calls for conferences at the same and place, looking towards merger into one united body of Pulp and Sulphite Union Locals in this area. About one hundred locals will be represented.

The following patents were issued May 3, 1938, to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by WILLIAMSON & WILLIAMSON, Patent Attorneys, 923 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota:
Boeve, Paul F., St. Paul, Minn., box; Chatfield, Franklin, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fozgelberg, Herbert L., St. Paul, Minn., window screen; Gonds, John T., St. Paul, Minn., marine electric motor; Hansen, Loren L., Rapid City, S. Dak., conduit door stop; Krashold, Harry E., St. Paul, Minn., brief case book; Lindh, Jerry M., Minneapolis, Minn., undergarment; Sturman, Robert E., Minneapolis, Minn., ash balance; Woodruff, Robert J., Duluth, Minn., type casting machine.

TAXI TOPICS

By Curly and Lunde
In regard to the latest communique from our genial elcim adjuster, particularly the paragraph about this company having the best drivers in the city. Think you got something there, Ed, and we ain't so bad in the country either.

Looks like old times to see Cy and the little boss down in front of the Great Northern station when the heavy morning trains roll in.

Leo Labo is in strict accord with architects that skip the thirteenth floor when numbering buildings. At Seventh and Nicollet as he was assisting two ladies into number 113, one drew back and said, "Oh! Oh! That is my unlucky number." Before Leo could offer his views on the subject they boarded another cab.

A three-hour joust with a wet ignition system taught Cal Segurin to cover the motor with his rubber raincoat. When the coat comes in contact with the hot manifold it smells like Cal's pipe.

Ted Scott after stumbling over a couple of Lunde's jaw-breakers was heard to remark, "The extensiveness of your vocabulary is too, too copious for my infinitesimal intelligence, so if you can paraphrase your subsequent bombastic utterances in polysyllabic words, their comprehensibility will be more illustrative to my limited imagination." Looks like you told him, Scotty.

Erickson and Joe Anderson must be preparing to join a heavenly chorus. Last Sunday they were seen leaving the G. N. depot with a harp aboard their truck. Their names denote they're not from the Shamrock Isle so our first guess must be correct.

We are grieved to report the death of F. Mitchell, a former inside worker of the Yellow Taxi Co. He was the father of Earl Mitchell, a well known member of this local.

Now that "Chief" Rainbolt is to keep a fatherly eye on us, how about having him show us how to build a wigwam and save house rent for the summer.

The "Preacher" sitting in his cab on the Radisson stand was approached by a lady who asked, "Are you free?" He calmly raised his eyes from his study-book and answered, "Madam, as Plato would say, 'No man is free'."

Benny Erickson is dunking his pretzels these days. He visits his dentist on days off, and not to read old magazines either.

Now we know why Bill (the jumper) Gonyska is that way—he wears "Kangaroo" shoes.

"Salome" Tripp, who is getting such a bay-window he has trouble sliding behind the wheel, when asked what he does for exercise, replied, "When I feel like exercising, I just lie down and the feeling soon passes." Incidentally, Clark Danielson will bet Tripp doesn't get the biggest fish even if he has the best reel in the local. Winner gets a plug of chewin' tobacco from this column.

Oscar Benson wants to sign Clyde Keddy as first mate, rig a sail on the runaway barge and sail home to Finland.

This man Kirchberg gets mournful ideas. He says, "When you sit two hours on a taxi-stand, you got that much time less to live."

From observing pinball enthusiasts at the so-called game of skill it seems that the necessary skill would be gotten cheaper if they

N. W. Organizer Sponsors Union Book Service

One month ago the Northwest Organizer as a service to the organizers and business agents around the union hall at 257 Plymouth Avenue, put in a small stock of working-class pamphlets and books, which were sold at cost. The idea proved so popular that the Organizer has now increased its stock of literature. The pamphlets and books stocked are non-political in character—the standard works that find a place in the library of every trade unionist.

While not refusing to sell to others, our Union Book Service is particularly designed to meet the demands of our subscribers and of those members of unions meeting at 257 Plymouth Avenue North.

We carry regularly in stock the following books, in addition to a number of pamphlets on labor history and economics:
AMERICAN CITY, by Charles Walker (regularly \$2)—\$1.25.
DYNAMITE, by Louis Adamic (regularly \$2)—\$1.25.
GRAPHIC HISTORY OF U. S., by Louis Hacker—75c.
WORKERS IN AMERICAN HISTORY, by Oneal—25c.
M-DAY, by Rose Stein (regularly \$2)—\$1.
TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD, by John Reed—95c.

In addition to such books as the above, we can obtain any labor book desired on 24 hours notice. We have written Upton Sinclair and are planning to carry a dozen or so of his early trade union novels and labor books. When ordering by mail, add 10c for postage. Once each month we shall publish a list of books carried in stock. So far as is possible, all books are sold at cost.

Members of organized labor were urged this week by the Barbers' Union Local 61 to demand the union shop card before being served in any barber shop. Many non-union barbers are claiming to operate a union shop by bringing in the State Code Law regulating the industry. There is no connection between such regulations, and a union shop.
The shop card of the Barbers' Union is now being displayed at the following locations:
619 Plymouth N.
1902 Lowry N.
716 26th Ave. N.
23 Washington Ave. S.
11 Washington Ave. S.
220 Hennepin Ave. N.
724 East Hennepin Ave.
400 East Hennepin
2839 Central Ave. N. E.
4417 Nicollet Ave.
2229 East 35th St.
731 1st Ave. N.

Look for Barber Union Shop Card

Work of the Seniority Board is progressing at a little faster clip of late. Brother Baldus reported to the membership of the last utility section meeting that the work of this board could be speeded up considerably by having each department appear promptly when requested to do so.
The line crews of the Special Construction Department are requested to appear before the Seniority Board next Monday evening, May 16th, at eight o'clock. This means all linemen, groundmen, and foremen of the special construction department line crews.
William Shine, an observer at St. Anthony Falls water power company, has been home ill for a number of months. He would appreciate some of the boys visiting him.

DEMAND UNION CLERKS

Brother Tripp has an "ace in the hole" in case his custom built General Motors barouche, vintage of '26, refuses to function. It's a late model Sheevrollay viddy nice. By the way, what is this "Salome" business, some skinny fellers jealous?

Had quite an enlightening interview with our baseball manager and one of his ace pitchers, they claim with this team they could beat last year's aggregation by at least 12 to 0. To prove it they won the first game over a tough Powderhorn team by a 7 to 5 score.

Now we know why Bill (the jumper) Gonyska is that way, he wears genuine Australian kangaroo shoes.

Al. Friedlund's Cafe and Bar
1231 Washington Ave. N.

Haas Letter Service
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ATLANTIC 6080

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Marthway
Granville 4791
2301 CENTRAL AVENUE
Minneapolis, Minn.

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EMPIRE WRECKING & SALVAGE CO.
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Minneapolis
Phone BR. 5822

Proposed Standard Over-Road Area Pact

(Continued from page 1)

cedure in getting the area contract.

Previously, on April 22, the Wisconsin unions had met and reaffirmed their stand for area negotiations.

Many Unions Present

Joe Scislowski of Milwaukee was chairman of the Chicago meeting. On the roll call, representatives of the following unions were present: Detroit, Flint, Kalamazoo, and Grand Rapids, Michigan; Locals 721, 742, and 710 of Chicago, Rock Island, Maywood, Champaign, Chicago Heights, Peoria, Macomb, Galesburg, Shreveport, and Decatur, Illinois; South Bend, Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Richmond, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and Kokomo, Indiana; Toledo, Akron and Cleveland, Ohio; Louisville, Kentucky; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Louis, and Kansas City, Missouri; Minneapolis; and Milwaukee.

Summary of Events

At Chicago on March 2, 3, and 4, 1938 over-the-road unions from eight states met and drafted a proposal for a uniform over-the-road contract for the entire north Central trade area. Three additional states have since joined in the area program and the group now includes the over-the-road unions in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North and South Dakota and Nebraska. The demands were presented on March 5, 1938 to the Labor Relations Committee of the American Trucking Associations, Inc., and the unions designated a committee of one representative from each state to meet with an area committee of employers. Despite two months of effort by the union committee to secure a negotiation meeting, none has been held. The ATA, through action by its Board of Directors at St. Louis, Mo., on April 21-22, dissolved its Labor Relations Committee and notified the union committee that the ATA would not arrange a meeting.

A letter has since been sent by the union committee to each individual employer in the eleven states demanding that they take action to arrange negotiations. No results have been obtained to this date. The employers do not want an area contract because of the strength it will give to the unions and because it will equalize wages at a fair level thus eliminating the chisellers in the industry—of which there are plenty. The employers want separate negotiations in each city or small region, with varying wage scales and different termination dates on contracts. The unions want uniform wages and uniform contract expiration dates for the entire area—this cannot be accomplished by individual negotiations, but must be carried out through an area arrangement.

Full text of the proposed contract follows:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Article 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.

Article 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.

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

Article 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.

Article 5. The Employer agrees that all conditions of employment relating to wages, hours of work, overtime differentials, vacations now granted, 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.

ON VIOLATIONS

Article 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, seniority rights, overtime differentials and vacations, 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 rate. When there is evidence of collusion between Employer and Employee to violate the contract, any back pay collected shall be deposited with the Union.

Article 7. Any controversy arising over a condition not provided for in these articles, or any controversy referred to negotiation by any article herein 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 within five days. The majority decision of this Board shall be rendered in writing within ten days and shall be final and binding on both the Union and the Employer in any controversy so settled.

Article 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.

Article 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.

Article 10. Employer shall not hire extra equipment until his own available, usable equipment is exhausted. In hiring extra equipment Employers shall give preference to trucks of Employers having contracts with the Union, but if the trucks cannot be obtained any extra trucks hired shall be manned by members of the Union. The Employer agrees not to sell or lease any of his trucks to his Employees unless such Employees agree to engage members of the Union to operate them.

Article 11. The term "Individual Truck Owner" shall be construed to mean the owner-driver of a truck, motorcycle, passenger vehicle, two or four wheel trailer, taxicab, horse-drawn vehicle, or any vehicle used for transportation purposes.

Article 12. 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.

Article 13. 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.

Article 14. 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.

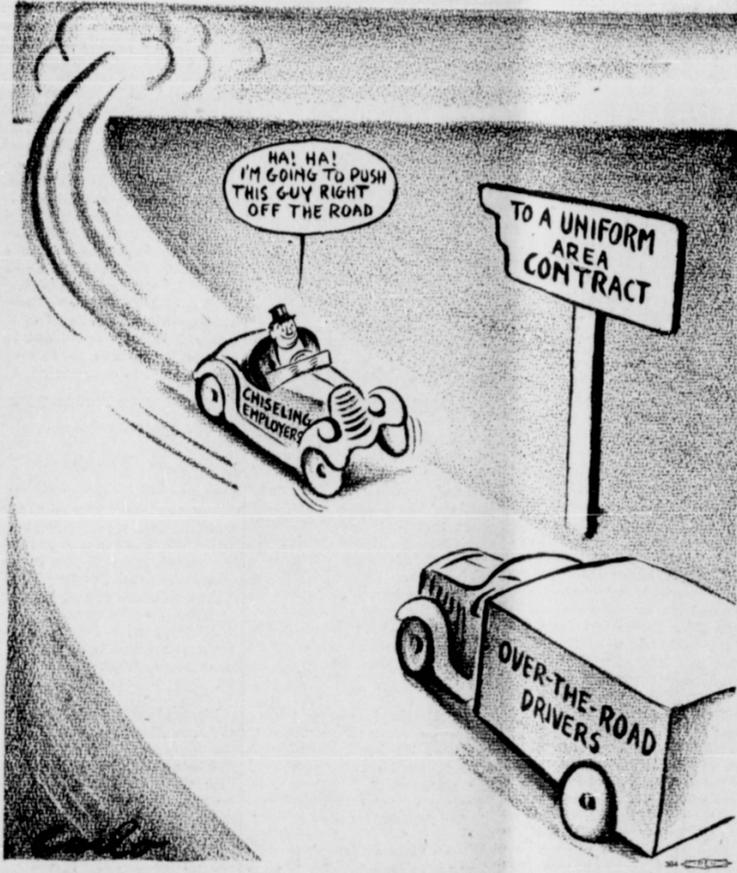
Article 15. The Employer agrees that if any Employee is required to wear any kind of uniform, same shall be furnished and maintained by the Employer free of charge and shall bear the union label.

Article 16. The Employer shall not arbitrarily charge Employees for any loss or damage.

Article 17. Should the Employer require any Employee to give bond, cash bond shall not be compulsory, and any premium involved shall be paid by the Employer.

Article 18. No driver shall be

The Kind of an Argument A Truck Never Loses!



permitted to allow anyone other than the Employees of the Employer to ride on his truck.

Article 19. The Employer agrees to assume the responsibility for prompt payment of injury compensation claims by his compensation insurance carrier.

Seniority Rights

Article 20. Seniority rights shall prevail. The list of employees arranged in the order of their seniority shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the job. Any controversy over the seniority standing of any employee on this list shall be referred to the Union for settlement.

Article 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 Article 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 to be rehired. The necessary reassignment of employees to the vari-

ous classifications of work shall be made accordingly.

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

Leave of Absence

Article 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 proven sickness or injury shall not result in loss of seniority rights.

Article 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.

Procedure in Absorption Article 24. The Union and the Employer agree to abide by the following procedure on seniority in the event that 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 may transfer to the company taking the contract and be placed at the bottom of the seniority list of that company with first preference for all work done for their former employer.

(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 elect in accordance with their seniority rights at that company to transfer to the company receiving the contract where 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.

Article 25. The regular work week shall be forty-eight (48)

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Grand Forks Drivers Cite Year's Gains

Special to Northwest Organizer

Grand Forks, N. D.—Inasmuch as General Drivers and Warehouse Employees Union Local 581 celebrated its first anniversary on Friday, May 6, it is in order to report to our brother locals as to our progress during the past twelve months.

Today Local 581 has contracts in the coal, ice, lumber, transfer and storage, wholesale grocery, retail grocery drivers, filling stations, beer, ice cream, dairy, bread, brick, and liquor industries.

We have had strikes in the wholesale grocery, transfer, coal, ice and lumber industries. As a result of these struggles we have laid a concrete foundation for a union. We have won wage increases amounting to as much as 37 per cent. Approximately 500 men are covered by our contracts in the above sections.

Local 581 has reached the point where it is now organizing outside of Grand Forks. The union has a branch in Crookston, Minn., which is in good shape. At our last meeting, Melvin Kortness, secretary-treasurer, was voted in full time. With another man in the field, we expect to have locals in Thief River Falls, Devils Lake, Grafton and New Rockford within a short time.

With a year of solid and steady progress behind us, with a firm foundation laid, we anticipate an even better year for 1938.

Overtime at the rate of time and one-half shall be paid for all time worked in excess of the regular work week and shall be computed weekly and paid on regular pay day.

Article 26. Employees shall receive full pay for all time spent in the service of the Employer. When called to work employees shall be guaranteed a minimum of four hours pay, and if required to be available daily for service, the employee shall be guaranteed a forty hour (40) weekly wage at the rate set forth herein. There shall be no split shifts. The senior employees shall be first to work the full weekly regular hours. There shall be no favoritism shown to junior employees. The Union shall have the right to examine the payroll records. 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.

Article 27. In the event that the maximum work week is reduced by legislative act to a point below the regular work week provided herein, the contract shall be reopened for wage negotiations only.

Article 28. The term "driver or chauffeur" shall be construed to mean the operator of a truck, motorcycle, 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 when used to defeat the purpose of this agreement.

Article 29. All employees shall be paid in full each week.

Rates of Pay Article 30. The following shall be minimum rates of pay in the various classifications of work:

Classifications	Rate of Pay
Drivers	\$.70 per hr.
Driver-helpers	.70 per hr.
Platform Men & Helpers	.60 per hr.
Warehouse Men	.65 per hr.
Checkers	.65 per hr.
Receiving Clerks	.70 per hr.
Shipping Clerks	.70 per hr.

Article 31. Truck drivers shall be paid not less than seventy cents (70c) per hour for all work performed. Time shall be computed from the time that the employee is ordered to report for work and until the time that he is released from duty. Delays, pick-ups, deliveries, loading and unloading, breakdown, and tie-up are to be included in time worked.

Article 32. The Employer may elect to pay on an hourly or a mileage basis. If he elects to pay on a mileage basis such payments shall be computed at three (3) cents per mile. Twenty-five (25) miles shall equal one hour's work and all time consumed in delays, pick-ups, deliveries, loading and unloading, breakdowns and tie-ups shall be computed on this basis and paid in addition to the payment for the actual miles covered.

Texas Drivers Praise Minneapolis Unions

The Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union of El Paso, Texas, has just written the Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council, asking for copies of drivers' contracts. The Texas group states: "We are just organizing and understand that you have the best organization in the United States, and it would surely help if you would give us a copy of your contracts." The request will be complied with.

Article 33. All transportation outside the corporate limits of any city or its contiguous municipalities shall be considered as over-the-road transportation.

Article 34. Drivers and helpers on student trips shall be paid the minimum wages as herein provided for regular drivers and helpers.

Overtime Article 35. All time worked on Sundays or holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double the regular hourly rate except in the case of employee on scheduled runs which begin on a Sunday or holiday evening or ends on a Sunday or holiday morning.

The holidays subject to this provision are New Years Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Article 36. All employees who have been in the employ of the Employer for a period of one year or longer shall receive one week's vacation with full pay.

Conditions on Road Article 37. The Employer shall furnish all employees on out of town hauls with lodging while away from home terminal, and five cents (5c) per hour shall be allowed for meals.

Article 38. Road drivers shall not be required to load or unload at terminal points before or after an eight (8) hour driving period.

Article 39. Employees shall not be required to take rest in a sleeper-cab. The Employer shall furnish proper sleeping facilities for road employees during rest periods away from the home city. Employees now using sleeper-cab equipment may have a maximum of sixty (60) days to re-arrange operating practices before this clause goes into effect. Employees required to lay over away from the home terminal shall automatically begin drawing full pay at the end of the twelfth hour.

Article 40. The Employer may require the employee to keep a time sheet showing the arrival and departure at terminals and intermediate stops and cause and duration of all delays, time spent loading and unloading and same to be turned in at the end of each trip.

Article 41. Drivers called to report for work shall be allowed sufficient time to get to the garage.

Article 42. The Employer shall not require employees to drive in excess of the maximum speed laws.

N. D. Drivers Gain State Wage Scale

(Special to N. W. Organizer)

Fargo, N. D.—Representatives of the Grand Forks General Drivers Union Local 581 and the Fargo General Drivers Union Local 116 met recently in Bismarck with the Association of Construction Contractors and the State Highway Dept. Out of the meeting came an agreement to pay minimum wages of 55c hourly for common labor; 70c for semi-skilled labor; and 90c for skilled labor. These rates will apply in all North Dakota counties save the six bordering the Red River. In the latter section, the minimums are set at 60c, 75c, and \$1.

The drivers union spokesmen succeeded in getting the classification of drivers of one and one-half ton trucks changed from common labor to semi-skilled labor.

State Council Forming On May 15 a meeting will be held in the headquarters of the Fargo Drivers Union, at which representatives of all drivers locals in North Dakota, together with the State Labor Commissioner and the president of the State Federation of Labor, will be present. The meeting will have a dual purpose: To formulate an area contract with the Bridgeman-Russell company, and to create a state drivers council.

Drivers Union Local 346 of Duluth has been invited to send a representative. Local 116's regular membership meeting last Friday was well-attended. Henry Martinson, state Labor Commissioner, was guest speaker. He praised the union's organization work, and pledged his support to organized labor. The drivers in both Jamestown and Valley City have been making steady progress recently. With the advent of summer, we are gradually putting men to work on the closed shop construction jobs.

Article 43. No employee shall be compelled to take out equipment that is not mechanically sound and properly equipped to conform with all city, state and federal regulations.

Article 44. The Employer shall install heaters in all over-the-road equipment.

Article 45. Employees covered by this agreement receiving or delivering freight at railway freight terminals or railway freight warehouses shall not be required to perform work ordinarily done by railroad employees.

Article 46. The Employer agrees to employ only members in good standing in the Union.

9-Minute Auto Wash Co.
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The Laboring Man's Auto Laundry
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AMBASSADOR

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MILEAGE

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Story of 1892 Homestead Strike Not Forgotten

Struggle Lasted Five Months — Broke Unionism in Steel Industry—Workers' Guard Defeats Pinkertons — Nation Aroused —Courts, Militia Defeat Union, Help Cut Wages — Example of Carnegie "Philanthropy"

From June 30, to November 20, 1892, in Homestead, Pennsylvania, there occurred a strike struggle between the Carnegie Steel Company and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers that stirred the entire nation. This fight broke the steel workers union and it was not until 1936, forty-four years later, that the organized workers in this basic industry were able to force the companies to sign contracts.

The newly organized Carnegie Steel Company, forerunner of the U. S. Steel Corporation, controlled almost the entire steel market in this country, employing some 13,000 men. One of its chief works was located in Homestead, seven miles east of Pittsburgh on the Monongahela River. Wages ranged from 14 cents hourly for common labor to \$280 monthly for skilled labor, the overwhelming number of workers getting the lower wage.

In 1889 the workers had won a strike by turning back to Pittsburgh 100 deputies who had come to protect scabs. For three years the union was strong enough to enforce the contract, which expired June 30, 1892. When Henry Clay Frick was given the management of the company by Andrew Carnegie before the contract expired, the men knew trouble was brewing. Frick was known in the steel industry for his ruthless anti-union policies. He had crushed many strikes by using the Coal and Iron Police, the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and the state militia.

Company Offensive
In February, 1892, when negotiations were opened for a new agreement, the company handed the union committee a new wage scale providing for a 26 per cent wage reduction, and a change in the date for the expiration of the contract from June 30 to December 31 (the slack season). The company took a cold and hostile attitude towards all attempts of the union committee to reach a compromise settlement.

The mill was converted into a fortress. A solid board fence was erected around the mill property, topped with barbed wire and perforated at intervals for rifle fire. In the mill-yard stood platforms equipped with searchlights. The workers dubbed the mill Fort Frick.

The Congressional committee that later investigated the struggle concluded that Frick had obviously tried to force the workers into a strike. In any case, his uncompromising attitude got results. The workers hanged him in effigy on the mill property. When company men were sent to cut down the effigy, unionists turned the hose on them. The company used this as an excuse to begin shutting down the works on June 28, two days before the agreement expired. By June 30, the entire force was locked out. The company was on the offensive.

Workers' Guard Formed
The workers held a mass meeting, at which the 3,800 men vowed to stand together. An advisory committee was formed to organize and direct the struggle. The committee soon had full control of the town. A strict workers' guard was kept night and day around the steel works. Unionists guarded all approaches to both town and mill. Pickets reported regularly to union headquarters. A system of signaling was arranged, including rockets for the night, so that 1,000 men could be had at any spot within five minutes. The committee was in communication with workers in the large Eastern cities, to learn of any movement of scabs intended for Homestead. All scabs were ordered to check drunkenness and noisy gatherings.

When the superintendent and several foremen attempted on July 1 to enter the mill, they were stopped by pickets and turned back. Under company pressure, Sheriff McCleary tried to sign up 100 special deputies to take possession of the mill. When the union heard of the move, they immediately offered to put in 100 to 500 special union men under ball to act as deputies and protect the property. But this was not what the sheriff and Frick wanted.

No Enlistments
In Pittsburgh public opinion was so strong for the union that the sheriff couldn't enlist any men as deputies. When he finally sent his office force of 12 deputies,

2,000 pickets met them at the station, escorted them to the river, put them on a tugboat and shipped them back to Pittsburgh.

As early as June 20, while negotiations were still on, Frick had been secretly dealing with Robert A. Pinkerton of New York, arranging for 300 strike-breakers to come to Homestead. Since it might prove illegal to bring an armed force into the state, the rifles, pistols, clubs and ammunition were to be shipped separately. Frick agreed to pay Pinkerton \$5 per day for each man. The sheriff, who knew of the plot, had agreed to deputize the Pinkertons after they got inside the plant.

Civil War
On July 6, at 4 o'clock in the morning union look-outs sighted two barges approaching Homestead. The general alarm was sounded and a crowd gathered at the river bank. The barges pulled up to the company beach, inside the wire-topped fence. The crowd saw the Pinkertons meant to land, and tore a gap in the fence, trespassing for the first time on the mill property. Workers warned the blue-coated, armed strike-breakers to stay back. The warning was disregarded and a gang-plank was shoved out. Someone, it was never learned who, fired a shot. The Pinkertons fired a volley into the crowd, killing several workers. As the women and children ran out of rifle range, the men barricaded themselves behind piles of scrap iron, and opened fire. The Pinkertons retreated into the barges.

The battle lasted for 13 hours; three Pinkertons were killed, and seven workers.

News of the battle spread, and at 3:30 p. m. President Weibe of the Amalgamated arrived to stop the struggle. At first the workers were hostile. Only after a moving speech by their own strike leader, Hugh O'Donnell, did they agree to accept a surrender of the Pinkertons, who were handed over to the sheriff on charges of murder. As the Pinkertons marched unarmed through town, they were attacked by working-class women and severely beaten. The union advisory committee actually got many bruises in its attempts to protect the strike-breakers.

Frick's Game
In the evening, the sheriff sent the Pinkertons out of town back to their homes. Frick had not succeeded in placing the Pinkertons by stealth within the plant. But he HAD succeeded in creating a state of affairs under which he could demand legal interference. The company immediately issued a press statement that: "The Amalgamated people will probably find themselves in a very bad hole, for when the proper time arrives a number of them will be arrested on a charge of murder. . . This outbreak settles one matter forever, and that is that the Homestead Mill hereafter will be run non-union. . ."

Nation Aroused
The entire nation was stirred by the Homestead warfare. Unions in many states sent resolutions of support to the locked-out men, and threatened sympathy strikes. The Window Glass Workers' Union of Pittsburgh demanded that the city council return to the hypocritical Carnegie a gift of one million dollars for a free library, "since the gift represented workingman blood." All during the strike Andrew Carnegie was staying in his castles and shooting foxes in Scotland. In press releases, he said Frick's handling of the labor situation had his full approval.

Insure With
A. H. Carlstrom Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
Special Auto Rates to Careful Drivers
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JOHN MATHER
FANCY BUTTER
WHIPPING CREAM
1434 W. 31st St. KE. 4968

CY'S PLACE
5th and Plymouth
CHOICE LIQUORS
Music and Dancing Every Night
Cy. Putz, Prop. HY. 9968

All the boss papers were against the strikers. The Nation disapproved of the workers for attempting "to deprive rich men of their property and poor men of their right to labor."

Strike-Breaking Militia
In the meantime, the union was caring for its wounded and awaiting the next move of the company. The strict workers' guard was not relaxed, for there were constant rumors that more Pinkertons were preparing an armed invasion. On July 10 the Governor of Pennsylvania ordered 8,000 national guardsmen to Homestead. This was done at the urging of Frick.

Workers Err
The union did not know how to receive the militia. Finally they decided to welcome the troops as fellow workers, and a reception with brass bands was prepared. They soon found their error. General Snowden, military commander, brusquely told the union committee: "I do not recognize the Amalgamated Association. We have come here to restore law and order." No civilians were permitted to approach the soldiers.

The company continued to refuse to negotiate. Several other Carnegie mills then walked out on sympathy strikes. Under the protection of the strike-breaking militia, the company at Homestead prepared to bring in scabs. The company evicted all strikers from their homes, owned by the mill. Finally on July 18, seven union leaders were arrested and charged with murder. The union retaliated by charging Frick, other company officials, and Pinkertons with murder. The bosses and their agents were immediately released from jail on bail, where the union leaders had to stay behind the bars.

Berkman Incident
Under martial law, scabs continued to come in. The sympathy strikes were broken. On July 23, a young New York anarchist, Alexander Berkman, shot Frick in the company office in Pittsburgh and wounded him seriously. Berkman instantly surrendered himself, was jailed, and received 21 years in the penitentiary.

Finally in October, the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court stepped in and ordered the arrest of the 27 members of the advisory committee on charges of treason against the state. No jury, however, would find any of the workers guilty.

Bloody Steel
Many of the strikers moved from Homestead to look elsewhere for jobs. On Nov. 20 the Homestead lodge of the Amalgamated voted to raise the prohibition against returning to work. The vote was close, 101 to 91. Few of the unskilled men ever got their jobs back. The union was annihilated, and the workers were reduced to absolute obedience, dependent entirely upon the good will of the company. Unionism was eliminated in most of the Pittsburgh mills. From this time forward, the men had no voice in determining their hours and wages; consequently, their living standards were forced lower and lower. Fifteen years later the 12-hour day was in effect, and the average weekly wage \$9.99. With the steel workers sinking more and more into a state of slavery, the Carnegie Steel Company grew rapidly, accumulated immense wealth, and finally transformed itself into the United States Steel Corporation, the monopoly that today rules at the very heart of American capitalism.

Visits Heigel
That night I went up with a taxicab driver. I can give you the name of the taxicab driver if you need it—any time you want it. He pulled around the corner and put his lights out. I walked back to the house. I wanted to see Heigel and tell him the whole story. I wouldn't have told Bill Heigel's wife that I worked in the Overhead Department if I meant to pull the job. I knocked at the door and said, "Is Mr. Heigel in?" I would like to talk to Mr. Heigel. I work in the Overhead Department. I left because Mr. Heigel wasn't home. Walked down the steps and around the corner and into the cab and went home. This all happened on Friday evening, December 17th.

Saturday, December 18th, I went up to Heigel's place again. I wanted to see him personally. However, he wasn't home that night. There was no light in the house. I walked back and forth twice in front of his house. Stopped in the drug store at Boulevard and Lyndale and called Miller and told him the job was done. He told me over the phone to come down and see him some time during the next week and everything will be set. I got on a street car and went home.

Pickwick Tavern
Corner Broadway
and 2nd St. North

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Argus Publishing Company
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Union Printers for 40 Years
2335 Central Ave.
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Affidavit Avers Miller Hired Man to Beat Up 292 Official

That Frank J. Miller, personnel director of the Northern States Power Company, hired a man to beat up William J. Heigel, business representative of the Electrical Workers Local 292, is the allegation of an affidavit read to Thursday night's membership meeting of the union.

Before presenting the affidavit to the membership, the Executive Board of the union had consulted the Policy Committee of the Central Labor Union, the Minneapolis Board of Union Business Agents, and the union stewards' meeting. All these bodies had concurred in the proposal to give this information to the membership and to file labor verbatim as a whole.

The verbatim text of the affidavit follows:

Met Miller in 1935
"I started working in the gas station at 36th and Lyndale South in 1932. I worked thirteen months. I was making too much money when the NRA came in so they had to let me go. I was laid off in 1934. I went back to work at the end of 1935 for a measly salary. Miller stopped in to get gas and oil and had work done on his car at this station. I left the station in 1936. This Miller is Frank J. Miller, Director of Personnel at N. S. P. Company today.

Miller's Proposal
June 21st, 1937, I went to work for the Northern States Power Company through the incident of meeting Miller and Gleeson at the Harbor Bar. Miller introduced me to Gleeson with the comment that he could use me. Gleeson said to come down to see him for a job which I did three or four days later, and he put me on in the Overhead Department. I worked in the Overhead Department all of that summer until December 1st when I was laid off. During the period I worked I never saw Miller. Miller said he wanted to talk to me. He said, "Have you ever done anything that is real hard?" I said, "Yes," He said, "So I have heard." I said, "How?" He didn't tell me. He said, "I can use you if you want to make some money." I said, "Do I want to make some money?" He said, "I am going over the telephone book here. There is a name here of a man I want you to see. (The name was Mr. Heigel up by Camden.) I want you to go and treat him rough." I asked, "What do you mean, kill him?" He said, "No, but I want you to go up and knock the s— out of him. The better job you do the more money you'll get."

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Peterson Funeral Home
1838 Central Ave. N. E.
Clifford Peterson GR. 5166

Wolk Transfer Co., Inc.
Commercial Hauling and Moving
538 6TH AVE. N.
Atlantic 2610 Main 4434

BEST BREAD — BY —
Monroe Bakery

following week in his office. He had a \$10 bill and a check. I wanted to get a hold of the check, but he said, "No, I'll cash that before I give it to you." He called the girl and sent her down with the check and got it cashed. He handed me two \$5 (five dollar) bills and a \$10 (ten dollar) bill for a job that was never pulled. I went up to see Miller a number of times and called him several times a day. I made a pest out of myself by calling Miller and seeing him. A number of times I have known that Miller was in the office but was not in to me. The last time I talked to him, I called Miller and he said kind of sheepishly, "Well, Ed, I don't think I got any more jobs."

EDWARD OINE
Dated April 22, 1938
Ray L. Sawyer, Notary Public,
Hennepin County, Minn.
My commission expires March 16, 1944.

Local 131 "Gas and Suds"

Use a Truck, Have It Lettered
Our last meeting was fairly well attended, considering the rainy weather. There was a little tussle about that part in our contract requiring all drivers to operate trucks exclusively, the trucks to be properly lettered. Without working any hardships on any individual, but at the same time protecting the majority of our membership, it was recommended unanimously to enforce this provision.

Thanks
Bill Hoaglund, whose mother just passed away recently, wishes to express his thanks and appreciation to the Lawrence employees and management for their kind offerings of sympathy. Bill was off five days and received full pay.

Playyers Wanted
Webb of Nevens, who is manager of our diamond team, gave a short report at our last meeting on progress to date. He will keep this column informed in the future of their activities. We hope to print the lineup next week. If you're interested and feel you can qualify for the team, call Webb of Nevens, or Fowler of Gross Bros.

The Hired Man Nearly Fainted
A financial report was given and ACCEPTED without on squawk or even a titter. It must be the new spectacles, eh, Claire?

Harold Smith, formerly of the Crescent, is now "rassling" bundles for Nevens on the north side.

Get Your Cigars
The stork stopped at Scotty's house (Family Laundry) and left a bundle of little gal. Is he happy about the whole thing.

Ray Bartlett of Waldron's was also the proud puppy of a little girl recently.

We think our inquiring reporter, Norman Carle, is very modest indeed to refrain from informing the news-hungry membership that he's now driving a shiny new vehicle.

A little trip is planned for next Saturday by some of the boys at Lawrence's. The season opens Sunday—if you know where to catch 'em.

Didn't You, Buddy
There was a little moving the other Saturday up on Lake and Blaisdell around 5:30. A nickel rolled under a piano, aavenport or something, and someone had to give 'em a lift.

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TWIN CITY LUMBER AND WRECKING CO.
New and Used Building Materials
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NICOLLET LOAN COMPANY
Plain Note and Auto Loans
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R. J. CARNES

The Union Gallery



Bill Heigel

Whereas the Drivers Union runs to Irishmen, Local 292 seems to draft the Dutch for leaders. Bill Heigel was born and raised in Pierz, Minnesota. Before working for the Northern States Power company in 1925, he was a farmer, lumberjack and miner. He was a member of the first executive board of old Local 160, forerunner of the Utility Section of Local 292. He's a charter member of the union, an organizer, a member of 292's Executive Board, and on the Advisory Board of the Utility Section. Married and has a little boy. Likes to fish and hunt, but not to be hunted.

With the Limosines

Our last meeting was a good one. The boys are attending much better. We'd still like to have the rest attend, and take part in your organization. It's for your benefit that all members attend.

Al (Play mine for a quarter)
Jones was present. He wore another new suit. Nice looking boy, Al.

Rigmer Beinfeldt, better known as "Essex," hums a mean tune.

Who's the good-looking chauffeur that drives a Packard and hangs around 510 Groveland? He wears glasses and will be married in September. I feel sorry for your future wife, but the old saying is: There's a sucker born every minute.

Elmer Hanson, a good friend of George (I wanna be governor) Leach, is going to spend the summer at the lake 100 miles from here. If you catch any fish, Elmer, send some down.

I would like to have all members pay up their \$1 assessment. This is urgent. Let's all get that dollar in.

Dues are coming in much better but there's still a few in arrears. Let's all be good union men and pay up. Don't be a fink.

Essay on Ownership
The wealthy owner of an estate was taking a stroll one day over his broad acres when he came upon a tramp sleeping in a fence corner. Indignantly he prodded the tramp with his foot and ordered him off the place.

"Who are you to tell me to get off?" asked the tramp.

"I own this land," replied the other.

"What makes you the owner?"

"I inherited it from my father."

"How did your father get it?"

"He inherited it from his father."

"How did his father get it?"

"By God, he got it because he fought for it."

"Well," said the tramp, taking off his coat, "in that case, I'll fight you for the ownership of it right now."

—From the Socialist Call

YOUR Credit IS GOOD AT GOODYEAR SERVICE
BUY ANY TYPE OF GOODYEAR TIRE ON OUR BUDGET PLAN. BATTERIES AND RADIOS TOO ON OUR Easy Terms
GOOD YEAR SERVICE STORES
1027 HARMON PLACE
Main 1524

The 289 Blab

By A. M. Ogren
NEXT MEETINGS: Yeast Drivers, Tuesday, May 18, 7:30. Cake and Pie Drivers, Thursday, May 19, 7:30.

Joe wants to know if there aren't any cake or pie drivers in town because they had a lousy representation at the meetings lately.

The biggest laugh of the century was handed out by George (I want to be governor) Leach in his radio address on May 2. Quote: "I am in favor of organized labor." Oh, yeah. Only he doesn't think we have right leaders. If we went according to him, the right leaders wouldn't show up in this life or the next. Or maybe George would like to lead us. I'll betcha we would be picking our cigarettes out of the gutters. Oh, yes, George took the credit for settling the Land O' Lakes strike. A little letter he sent to Brandt did the trick, he said.

Quite a number of the wives have asked me since we fine the boys for getting into the plant late, how about setting up some system for fining them when they get home late for supper. I think the wives got hold of something there. How about it, boys?

Al Nees and Vic Kleinstuber out at Zinsmaster's and two other fellows decided to bet on the Derby last Saturday morning. So they each put two bits up and picked the horse's name out of a hat. You guessed it. They picked the winner, getting \$2.65 each for their two bits.

Speaking of betting and so on I'm going to stick to my lawn mower pushing from now on and I'm formally serving notice on all bookies, dice shakers, card sharks that from now on I'm going to be known as "No Bet" Ogren. You bet. I wouldn't even take a chance on a sure thing. "Cause somebody's always breaking a leg or something.

Lloyd Lindquist, Zinsmaster's, took the marital plunge last Saturday afternoon and is now on his honeymoon.

FLASH!
Joe O'Hare was cornered at the last meeting by three guys and when the time came for one of the party to buy, four coffees were ordered! One guess—who's down.

Good news has reached us that Bugby will be well and back with us shortly.

These may be only rumors, but rumors will come true:

Future Papas
Bob Jennings (the take orders on cookies specialist).

Carl Porath (is moving or has moved—for some reason).

Overhead during loading time: Stein inquiring about purchasing a baby buggy.

Palmer was interested but declined sellin his. Tsk! Tsk! We wonder why?

James A. Patterson, Esquire, will settle down in Hopkins June 11.

WELL, here's hoping we get a break for Saturday and Sunday for the opening of the fishing season. Lord knows we had enough rain to give all the fish in Minnesota and Wisconsin enough water to last them all summer.

Local 664 Wins Fight For Vacation

A five months' fight by the City and Sanitary Drivers Union Local 664 to obtain vacations for city employees with less than one year of continuous service was practically won Tuesday morning, when the Ways and Means committee of the city council passed a motion covering the dispute. The motion permits department heads to grant vacations to all employees who have worked continuously under permanent appointment for six months or more, and who have five years of service with the city.

According to Harold Seavey, business representative of Local 664, the union has been seeking to win such vacations since last December. Workers will be given vacations on the basis of one day for each month of continuous service—six days for six months, etc.

Al Bastis is chairman of the Ways and Means committee. The motion was seconded by Alderman Kauth. It will go to the city council Friday, where its passage is anticipated.

Laborers Get Scale
The Ways and Means committee also approved Tuesday an hourly wage scale of 85c, with the 40 hour work week, and time and one-half for overtime, for construction and day laborers. This is the union scale. Formerly, such workers received only 75c hourly, and no overtime. The new scale does not apply to maintenance department men working on a monthly basis. Alderman Bastis introduced the motion.

Local 20297 Takes Anti-War Stand

Another Twin Cities union, the St. Paul Warehouse Employees Union Local 20297, has followed in the footsteps of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union and passed the militant anti-war resolution voicing militant opposition to the Sheppard-May Bill and to all war preparations and military budgets.

The resolution demands that all military funds be transferred immediately to the relief of the unemployed, and calls all other forces in the labor movement who share such views to join in the work of consolidating the strongest possible movement of resistance to war and the war-makers.

Well, here's hoping we get a break for Saturday and Sunday for the opening of the fishing season. Lord knows we had enough rain to give all the fish in Minnesota and Wisconsin enough water to last them all summer.

ENJOY
Gluek's BEER

Fidelity State Bank
Place your Federal Housing Loans and Auto Finance with us. The only bank controlled by Labor and business men.
INDEPENDENT

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE
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PAINTS
for every inside or outside need
WALLPAPER WASHABLE SUNFAST
Quality Materials—Priced Right
We recommend competent decorators
119-121-123 So. 10th St. LATHROP'S GEORGE 6233

Olson's
Clothing, Furnishings and Tailoring
100% Union Merchandise
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Road Contractors
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MINNESOTA WINE AND SPIRITS INSTITUTE, Inc.
(Comprised of Minnesota Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers)

UNITED WAREHOUSES INC.
MI. 2882
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STORAGE
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—RUG AND DAVENPORT ROOM
Local and Long Distance Moving—Packing and Crating, Shipments

Over 44 Years of Satisfactory Service
We Cooperate With Union Members
Central Furniture & Carpet Co.
EASY TERMS
312-314 West Broadway Cherry 3631

New Coal Pact Starts June First

The coal dealers of Minneapolis, represented by the Coal Dealers Compliance Committee, agree to be bound by the provisions and requirements of the contract to the end that wages and working conditions in the Coal Industry of Minneapolis can be stabilized on a fair and equitable basis. The General Drivers Union, Local No. 544 and Ice and Coal Drivers Union, Local No. 221, as representing its members and certain other employees employed by said coal dealers, also agree to accept and to be bound by the terms and conditions of this contract as set forth herein:

ARTICLE I
The wage scales and working conditions regulated by the terms of this agreement shall apply to all employees engaged in the loading, unloading, storage and delivery service of said employees. There shall be no discrimination against any employee because of union affiliation.

ARTICLE II
No agreement or contract will be entered into by any of the parties to this agreement with individual employees or groups of employees which conflicts with the terms and provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE III
All time worked on Sundays and on New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July Fourth, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day shall be paid for at double the regular hourly rate, except employees making Sunday and holiday deliveries of emergency public relief coal orders which shall be paid at one and one-half times the regular hourly rate for such deliveries.

ARTICLE IV
The following minimum rates of pay shall prevail for the following classifications:

- Truck drivers not less than 75¢ per hour for the first 8 hours worked each day; not less than 90¢ per hour for the 9th and 10th hours worked each day, Monday to Friday inclusive; and not less than \$1.12 1/2 per hour for all time worked in excess of 10 hours each day, Monday to Friday inclusive, and for all time worked in excess of 8 hours Saturday.
- Yard laborers and carrymen not less than 65¢ per hour for the first 8 hours worked each day; not less than 75¢ per hour for the 9th and 10th hours worked each day, Monday to Friday inclusive, and not less than 97 1/2¢ per hour for all time worked in excess of 10 hours per day, Monday to Friday, inclusive, and for all time worked in excess of 8 hours on Saturday.
- Hauling by hired truck:
 - Domestic coal, coke or wood—\$1.35 per ton or fraction thereof.
 - Packaged fuel—\$1.40 per ton or fraction thereof.
 - Steam coal—75¢ per ton or fraction thereof—minimum load 3 tons to customer.
 - Steam coal is declared to be deliveries to industrial plants, office buildings, hotels, apartment and rooming houses and fourplex apartments with single heating plants.
 - Steam coal—90¢ per ton or fraction thereof—minimum load 2 tons to customer.
 - Wood—1 cord \$2.25; 1/4 cord \$1.65; 1/2 cord \$1.40. Orders of less than 500

pounds delivered with coal to the same destination—10¢ per 100 pounds. If 500 pounds or over, the charge for the wood—\$1.35 per ton or fraction thereof.

- Carry and throw in—\$1.25 per ton; 1/2 ton 75¢; 3/4 ton 75¢.
- Throw in—75¢ a ton; 1/2 ton 50¢; 3/4 ton 50¢.
- When called to work, hired trucks shall be guaranteed the equivalent per day of a three (3) ton haul at domestic rates.
- When called to work by their employers, all driver, yard laborers and carrymen shall be guaranteed a minimum of four (4) hours pay per day.
- There shall be no split shifts.
- Affected employees shall be paid in full each week.
- Employees now receiving pay at higher rates than the above rates in the respective classifications shall not have their pay reduced.

ARTICLE V
Employers and employees shall cooperate to the end that all city ordinances relating to traffic and delivery of coal, including backing over curbs, etc., shall be observed.

ARTICLE VII
Seniority rights shall prevail. In laying off employees because of lack of work or other legitimate reasons, the last man hired shall be the first laid off. In returning to work, the last man laid off shall be the first man rehired. Proof of drunkenness, dishonesty, or repeated negligence in the performance of duty shall be considered grounds for discharge.

ARTICLE VIII
There shall be no strikes or lockouts during the term of this agreement. All differences having to do with the interpretation of and/or adherence to the terms of this agreement which cannot be settled directly by the parties concerned or by the Coal Dealers Compliance Committee and/or the employees' representative, shall be referred to a board of arbitration. Said board of arbitration shall consist of two men selected by the employee or his representative, two men selected by the Coal Dealers Compliance Committee, and the four men so selected, if unable to agree, shall select a fifth man, who shall serve as an impartial chairman. The decision of the majority of said board shall be final and binding upon all parties concerned.

ARTICLE IX
This agreement shall take effect as of June 1, 1938, and shall continue in effect until May 31, 1939, and unless written notice is given by either party sixty (60) days prior to May 31, 1939, that changes or modifications herein, or termination hereof, is desired, the terms and provisions of this agreement shall continue in effect for an additional twelve month period.

On the Route With the Milk Man

Now that the LOL strike is over, we are going to town. Ask the boys.

Tom Ammerman knows a shortcut from St. Paul to Minneapolis. G. Larson, M. Rusinko and Conny Ardenman helped him get his bearings.

Wimpy, Walt Anderson, Ansel Nelson, Hammerless and the other stooge in the garage went to town at the Curtis. They can sure put away the groceries when they don't pay for it.

G. Buquist is walking around in a trance; because fishing season opens in a few days. We like fish too, George.

John Nermo is at St. Barnabas hospital. It'd be nice if some of the boys would look him up.

Lloyd Wigtail hardly says "good morning" to the gang since his truck went aristocratic. Just wait, every dog has his day.

The police got a call there was a riot at Polwell Park around 7 o'clock one evening. It turned out to be a certain bunch playing kittenball. I wonder who?

One-Round Gust Anderson tried to show some of these V-8's how to go through town. But the jalopy he drives needs a quarter acre to turn around in.

Those workers who cannot be convinced by the arguments of the union organizers may be convinced by the "arguments" of the bosses. Not a single class in history achieved power without producing its political leaders, able to organize a movement and lead it.

RENOVATING STERILIZING
Let us solve your Bedding Problem
Regal Mattress Co.
Your Old Mattress Made into an Inner Spring
2613 Stevens Ave. RE. 5454

Vet Budgets Raised by FWS Pressure

The Minneapolis All-Veterans Committee, mainly aided by the insistent pressure of its 544 Federal Workers Section representative, has obtained an upward revision of the case-budgets schedule of the State Soldiers Welfare Division.

The increase came in the face of sidestepping protestations by Howard Y. Williams, director of the state division, that his agency gave higher "average" relief than any other public agency in Minnesota.

After repeated denials of increases made by responsible state officials in letters to the All-Veterans Committee, the FWS resolution that veterans relief be raised to not less than Minneapolis WPA supplementing budgets, was adopted by the veterans and a committee was instructed to go right through with the demand.

In that committee's conference with Williams, the FWS representative showed the falsity of Williams' brightly-painted word pictures of Soldiers Welfare standards. Facts and figures proved that Williams' veteran clients actually received from \$13.40 to \$27.30 per month less than for similar sized WPA families on city relief. Only then did Williams agree to recommend the increase to the State Board of Control.

INCREASE ADOPTED
The State Board of Control adopted the recommendation and asked the State Executive Council for funds to put it into operation. Again the All-Veterans Committee, on motion of the FWS representative, demanded a hearing before the State Executive Council unless the funds were immediately granted. On May 2nd the following letter was received by the FWS veterans representative:

"We have finally gotten the matter of a new budget settled and I am glad to enclose a copy which I am sure will please you. With every good wish to you in the good work you are doing, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) HOWARD Y. WILLIAMS, Administrator."

The new budget follows in full:

DIVISION OF SOLDIERS WELFARE, DISABLED WAR VETERANS RELIEF
New budget adopted May 1, 1938

Size	Fam. Groc.	Milk	Rent	Gas	Light	Cl.	Incid.	Fuel	Total
1	14.00		10.00			2.50	2.50		29.00
2	18.00	2.20	12.00	1.50	1.25	4.00	4.00	12.00	54.95
3	22.00	3.30	14.00	2.00	1.50	5.00	4.50	12.00	64.30
4	27.00	4.95	14.00	2.00	1.75	6.00	5.00	12.00	72.70
5	32.50	6.60	15.00	2.50	1.75	7.00	5.50	12.00	82.85
6	38.50	8.25	17.00	3.00	2.00	8.00	6.00	12.00	94.75
7	45.50	9.35	17.00	3.50	2.00	9.00	6.50	12.00	104.85
8	51.50	10.45	18.00	4.00	2.50	10.00	7.00	18.00	121.45
9	57.00	11.55	19.00	4.00	2.50	11.00	7.50	18.00	130.55
10	63.50	12.65	20.00	4.00	2.50	12.00	8.00	18.00	140.65
11	69.50	13.75	20.00	4.00	2.50	13.00	8.50	18.00	149.25
12	75.75	14.85	20.00	4.00	2.50	14.00	9.00	18.00	158.10

Fuel budget includes period from Sept. 15 to May 15 only. Where gas and light are included in the rent the amounts in budget may be allowed in addition to the rent budget.

FWS Veterans Committee Meetings and Open Meetings

All veterans' contact-men who are in any way connected with the FWS are asked to meet at 6:30 p. m. Wednesday, May 18, at 257 Plymouth Ave. N. to discuss plans and policies for the next All-Veterans Contact-men's Committee meeting.

The next All-Veterans Contact-men's Committee meeting will be held at 7:30 p. m. Friday, May

Union States Issues in Groff Strike

There was little change in the seven-weeks' strike of the Pulp and Sulphite Union Local 264 of St. Paul against the Groff Paper Company.

In order to clarify the issues involved, Elmer P. Meinz, president of Local 264, issued the following press statement, which was printed in abridged form in the St. Paul press:

In an effort to create a hostile attitude towards our members, the management of the Groff Paper Company has sought to tag the present strike as an "outlaw" strike. This is an utterly false term, and not in the least descriptive of the present situation.

No Outlaw Strike
Our strike is not in any sense an "outlaw" strike. It is not outside the laws of the city, county, state or nation. Further, it is not a violation of the laws of the International Union.

In requesting strike sanction of the International Union, the Local merely asks for the financial support of that body. In refusing strike sanction, the International Union refuses to support the strike financially. The financing of the strike then rests with the Local Union and with other sympathetic unions.

That is what the action of the International Union means, and that is ALL it means.

The Workers Decide

The workers involved are the ones to decide the legitimacy of the strike action. It is their livelihood, their wages, the livelihood of their families, that is at stake. Well over two-thirds of the Groff workers voted to go on strike for demands which, considering the status of the industry and the present high cost of living, they consider more than moderate. By a secret ballot, the strikers on Monday, May 2, voted to continue the strike until the victory is won.

Company Talks, Balks
Mr. Carling states the changes suggested in the contract were acceptable to the management. The union publicly asks: Why, then, were the changes not accepted by the management?

The union is quite willing to have the plant boarded up. It only insists that the work be done by a union carpenter.

The executive board of Local 264 is still of the opinion that the demands of the workers do not warrant closing of the plant. The union stands ready and willing to discuss its differences with the management at any time and any place.

Wire from International
The union is in receipt of a telegram from Mr. H. W. Sullivan, International vice-president, dated May 6, stating the International "Executive Board has taken no further action regarding it (the strike). I hope you will reach an early and satisfactory settlement." To this, Local 264 has nothing to add. The strike will continue until the demands of the union are met.

Strike Threat Forces 5 Papers Into Line

San Francisco—Facing the threat of a general newspaper strike, five daily papers in San Francisco and Oakland recently signed a contract with the Northern California Newspaper Guild, bringing improvements in working conditions to 700 editorial and commercial department employees. The five-day, 40-hour week, with time and one-half for overtime; wage increases of about 5 percent; no wage cuts; and severance pay up to 26 weeks' salary was included in the contract.

Sometimes the bosses surrender positions in order to disunite the attack, and thus defeat it more easily.

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UNION MADE SHOES
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Eyes Examined - Glasses Fitted
SEE ME AND SEE BETTER
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MAKE YOUR APPOINTMENT
For Complete Clinical Examination
Complete and detailed physical study, eye refraction and study, X-Ray examination including heart, lungs, stomach, etc. Blood study, including red and white count, differential. Wassermann and benzoinol. Urinalysis, together with other necessary laboratory tests.
\$8
HENNEPIN CLINIC AT 1367
805 La Salle Avenue

Local 346 Votes For Organizer, Against War

At the most enthusiastic and best attended membership meeting yet held by the 3.2 Beer and Soda Dispensers Union Local 346, the union voted unanimously to adopt the Northwest Organizer as the official union paper. An assessment of 10¢ per member per month was voted to take care of the subscription. The progressive anti-war resolution of the Central Labor Union was also adopted unanimously at the April 25th meeting.

Members of Local 346 are asked to watch the Northwest Organizer for the column of their union, to start with the next issue. The union is facing many serious problems today, to be discussed in these columns.

Last week the waitresses at the Torch restaurant, Lake and Lyndale, held a meeting with the employer and reached a better understanding as to working conditions. The solidarity of these union members was instrumental in winning the understanding.

Meeting Dates
The next meeting for day workers will be Monday, May 9, at 8:30 p. m. Night workers will meet Monday, May 23, at 1:30 p. m. Any member having a grievance is urged to take it up with the union's executive board.

AFL-CIO Dispute Halts Fishing

Seattle, Wash.—A union jurisdictional dispute threatened this week to tie up the Alaskan salmon industry, involving 20,000 workers. All ships, plants and men were idle as the fish started moving in the world's richest red salmon area.

Both AFL and CIO unions claim jurisdiction over this work. The CIO group has refused to consent to an election to determine majority representation. The AFL union has demanded an immediate election, and the Seattle Central Labor Council has threatened a boycott unless the AFL demands are met.

The CIO business agent, claiming "time does not permit a vote now," said he was willing to submit to an election next fall.

Locals 1859, 20481 Against Boss Wars
Anti-war resolutions identical to the widely-publicized militant resolution passed by the Minneapolis Central Labor Union have passed unanimously by the members of Furniture Workers Union Local 1859, and Woodworkers Workers Union Local 20481, it was announced this week.

Warning Issued Against Solicitors
The General Drivers Union Local 544 issued a warning this week against unknown persons reported soliciting funds for the union. One man was said to have asked for \$5, another for \$25.

The Picnic Committee of Local 544 has also issued a warning against persons allegedly soliciting advertising for a picnic program. No such solicitation has been sanctioned at this time by the union.

The union is carrying on no solicitation, and those claiming to represent Local 544 in such activity are impostors, to be dealt with accordingly.

Those who represent Local 544 always have proper credentials on their persons.

We desire to thank the Electrical Workers Union, Local 292, for their kindness, words of sympathy and floral offering during our late bereavement of Roy Jumper.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Williams

The first-rate labor paper is not merely a collective propagandist and collective agitator, it is also a collective organizer.

Where the Beer is always Cold
JOHN'S PLACE
LUNCHES AT ALL HOURS
224 Plymouth Ave. MA-9766

ROY'S BARBER SHOPPE
100% Union
253 PLYMOUTH AVE. N.
Next Door to Teamsters Joint Council

Cooperators' Life Association
458 Sexton Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Legal Reserve Life Insurance
Adult and Juvenile
Join the cooperative movement!

American Lumber & Wrecking Co.
New and Used Building Materials
2501 Washington Ave. N.
Cherry 3381

The County Jail

The jail was built by workers for their friends who, sickened by the thought of work in shops, might take to jobs annoying to the cops, bricklayers built the stairway that descends to dungeons, built the doorway that portends of bugs or floggings. Hunkies, Yankees, Wops, whose widows some day will be pushing mops, may see their own sons here before life ends.

So old among us here this jail has grown that even now there in the cells, in gray, may be a man whose father built with stone the high walls; one whose father hauled clay for those dark bricks that close him in; or one whose father wired the gong that marks his day.

—Stanley Boone

CIO-AFL Unity Seen by ACW Union

"The time will not be unduly long before a way may be found to restore the unity" of the labor movement, declared the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their report to the membership on the eve of the union's seventh biennial convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, this week.

The report expressed no resentment against the American Federation of Labor, its members or officers. In fact, it said that there were many instances of co-operation with the clothing workers by AFL unions. The board declared, however, that it did "have a heavy bill of grievances against the AFL's executive council."

The present membership of the union was reported to be well above 200,000 in the men's clothing and auxiliary industries, including cotton garments, shirts, neckwear, gloves, laundry, cleaning and dyeing.

Delegates to the convention will include 800 representing 341 local unions and 23 joint bodies in 163 cities and 32 states and three Canadian provinces.

Buza Negotiating With Warehousemen

The Warehouse Union Local 20316 is now carrying on negotiations with the Buza company for the 300 workers who are members of the union. The company has agreed with the union on the interpretation of the seniority clause, and there were indications a satisfactory settlement would be forthcoming soon. Other provisions have been granted which will benefit union members. Questions of wages and vacations are still to be discussed.

Warehouse Band Offers Services To Other Unions

The Warehouse Union Band, which has only been in existence for about two months, has reached the stage when it can give hour-long concerts, as it did at the testimonial for County Commissioner I. G. Scott, and Representatives Bellman and Bennett. Many more concerts are being arranged.

Labor Press Has 8 Million Readers

There are 570 labor papers in the United States with a combined circulation of 8,778,000, according to a copyrighted tabulation prepared by Mr. Eric Seligo after a nationwide survey.

Included are 276 weeklies, 179 monthlies and small numbers published at other frequencies. Forty-nine are published in foreign languages. Over 150 of the papers have been founded since 1933.

Building Material Drivers Meet May 16

A very important meeting of the Building Materials Section of General Drivers Local 544 will be held at 8 p. m. Monday night, May 16th. All members are urged to attend this meeting.

DEMAND UNION CLERKS

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458 Sexton Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Legal Reserve Life Insurance
Adult and Juvenile
Join the cooperative movement!

American Lumber & Wrecking Co.
New and Used Building Materials
2501 Washington Ave. N.
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Dr. A. E. Tillisch
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Eyes Examined - Glasses Fitted
SEE ME AND SEE BETTER
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HOW ABOUT YOUR HEALTH?
MAKE YOUR APPOINTMENT
For Complete Clinical Examination
Complete and detailed physical study, eye refraction and study, X-Ray examination including heart, lungs, stomach, etc. Blood study, including red and white count, differential. Wassermann and benzoinol. Urinalysis, together with other necessary laboratory tests.
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MINNEHAHA GREENHOUSE
4288 46TH AVE. S.

Northwest Organizer

Published every Thursday under the auspices of the Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, 257 PLYMOUTH AVE.

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Six months in advance .85
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EDITORIAL BOARD

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Business Manager DANIEL BURKE Editor MILES B. DUNNE

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 Professional Warriors Are All Ready for War

Yes, those who batten on war—the army officialdom, the employing class looking forward to fat contracts and to new markets to be conquered—they are ready for the next war.

Speaking for the army general staff, Major Lewis B. Hershey boastfully says: "We had to look for our men in the last war. But the program has been changed. In the future, war will be fought by an organized nation, with the army looking to the civilian population for men, money and material."

A Regimented Nation

By "organized nation," he means a regimented nation, a nation enslaved, a nation chained to the war machine. More accurately, he means that the war will be fought by draining the workers and farmers of their blood and strength and wealth-producing faculties.

Think of it! The government still pretends it looks only for peace. But already its War Department has drafted, down to the last detail, its plans for conscripting the working youth and manhood of the nation to die that the Morgans and Rockefellers shall continue to make their profits.

Thirteen million men between 21 and 31 years of age will be summoned in the first draft. THAT'S the gigantic scope of the war of conquest that they are preparing.

These figures don't mean much. But translate them into the lives and broken bodies of your sons and husbands and brothers, and you'll begin to feel the burning indignation with which every worker, every friend of the masses, should view the coming slaughter.

What Kind of War?

They fooled us last time. They dressed that war up as a "war for democracy," a "war to end war," etc. They'll try that again. Already we hear sonorous phrases from Washington about "collective security," about "aggressor nations," "our duty to war against fascism," etc. "I hate war!" cries Roosevelt. And Wilson ran in 1916 on the single campaign issue: "Vote for Wilson, he kept us out of war." Afterward we found out that at the very time he was running for re-election, he had already pledged himself completely to the British Empire. The mountain of propaganda is being piled up again now, as it was in 1914-1917. Shall we let ourselves be fooled again?

Against All the War Preparations!

The draft bill will soon come up before Congress. So will the May Bill, embodying the War Department's schemes for foisting a military dictatorship on the country the day the war breaks out. So will other army and navy bills.

Organized labor has the elementary duty, in accordance with the vital interests of every worker, to fight tooth and nail against each and every one of these bills. All the more so since the defeat of the Ludlow Amendment and the speedy passage of the Naval Expansion Bill have demonstrated the complete collapse in the halls of Congress of the non-working-class anti-war sentiment. Either labor will push back the war-makers, or the war-makers will break their will upon us.

Minneapolis labor has the honor of having taken the lead in the struggle against war. The Central Labor Union Resolution on War outlines the policy and practical program which every union in the country should follow. That resolution should be the basis for serious and detailed discussions of the war danger which every union should provide time for. Nothing is more important than the fight against war.

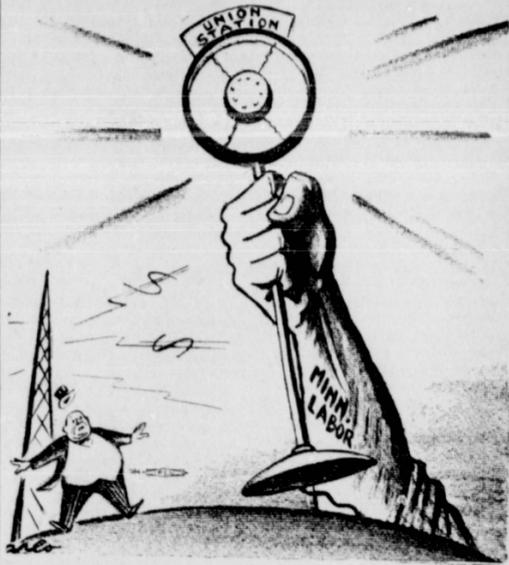
Unemployed: Join the FWS!

Minneapolis labor may well be proud of the fact that its representatives have just forced through—and that is the only accurate way to describe what had to be done to get Mayor Leach and his cronies even to attend the welfare board meeting, let alone vote right—continuance of the supplemental aid budget, whereby men with families of three or more secure relief in addition to their WPA or part-time wage. If unemployed and WPA workers get better treatment here than elsewhere, it is solely due to the fact that here organized labor understands that it is just as important to fight for the rights of the unemployed worker as it is to fight for the rights of the employed worker.

This understanding is embodied in the organizational set-up of the unemployed workers of Minneapolis. Instead of being segregated away from the labor movement, in an organization divorced from the labor movement, the militant unemployed and WPA workers of this city are organized in the Federal Workers Section of Local 544. Despite their enforced absence from the regular workbench, the FWS provides them with an honorable place within the ranks of organized labor.

Every union man, no matter what union he belongs to, has the right to join the FWS when he is unemployed or on WPA. Not only has he the right, but he should feel duty-bound to do so when he withdraws from his regular union because of unemployment. The FWS is fighting the battles of the unemployed, and needs in its ranks every class-conscious unemployed and WPA worker who wants to find a place in an organization of struggle.

The Weapon We Need—A Labor Radio Station!



CLU Acts Vs. CIO-AFL War

(Continued from page 1)

Joint Committee including representatives of the two contending unions and the Policy Committee, and that upon conclusion of negotiations with the employers, an industry-wide election should be held to determine which union actually represented the majority of the workers in the industry, the election to be conducted by the Labor Relations Board, and that the winning union be the sole bargaining agent; and

WHEREAS the proposal of the Policy Committee is the only possible way to avoid a collision between the two contending groups, and the only way to assure the workers involved of organized peace in the industry; and

WHEREAS the AFL Machinists agreed to abide by the decision of the Policy Committee, but the CIO Machinists, despite their participation in the meetings, arriving at the decision and their indication that they would go along with it, have now proceeded to independent negotiations with the employers and to striking individual shops, thereby defying the decision of the Policy Committee,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: That the Central Labor Union affirms its support of the decision of the Policy Committee as being the only progressive policy possible and calls upon the labor movement to support the Policy Committee and the AFL Machinists in carrying out such decision.

Policy Committee Statement

The statement of the Policy Committee read in part as follows: "... As a result of these meetings, discussions and proposals on both sides, we the Policy Committee, consider it to be of the greatest importance for all of the Minneapolis organized labor movement to do everything in its power to prevent an open conflict between two local unions in the same industry, which if it takes place will help to destroy the morale of not only the workers in the garage industry, but the workers in every other industry as well.

Joint Negotiations

"Therefore, we recommend and believe that negotiations with the Employers Committee should start immediately with the committee representing the workers which the two unions have agreed to; two members from Local 1140; two members from Local 382; and two members of the Policy Committee. The agreement is to be approved by both unions as soon as possible.

"If this procedure is followed the strike and discord in this industry will be reduced to a minimum.

Immediate Election

"We further recommend and believe that an election should be held within five days after an agreement has been reached with the employers representing the Minneapolis Automobile Dealers Assn., on an industry-wide basis. The majority vote of the workers in this industry, cast for either union, is to decide which union is to be the bargaining agent for all employees.

"It is further understood that in any of these individual garages of this Association, that irrespective of the election outcome, that the right of any worker to belong to any union of his choosing shall

not be impaired. The vote and election machinery to be held by the National Labor Relations Board."

The plan of the Policy Committee is unquestionably the best solution to the dispute, for the workers involved and for the welfare of the Minneapolis union movement.

The joint negotiating committee will prevent the employers from having a field day at the expense of the mechanics who are now split into two unions.

The industry-wide election will guarantee that industrial unionism with its slogan: One Industry, One Union, will prevail.

John Williams Reinstated With Pay

On Tuesday evening, May 10, an Arbitration Board, set up in accordance with the provisions of the contract between the Northern States Power Company and Local 292, rendered a unanimous decision in the case of John Williams, meter reader, who had been discharged because of his failure to read the electric meters at 3500 Dupont Avenue South while the Flat Janitors' Union was maintaining a picket line at that place.

The full text of the decision was: "We instruct that John Williams, Meter Reader, be reinstated as of the date of his suspension of service, with full pay from the date of his suspension as though his services had not been suspended, and he resume his regular duties at once.

"It is agreed that this will not constitute a precedent in the future. It is further understood that the Officers of Local No. 292 will advise its membership that in any case of interference, due to labor difficulties or strikes of other crafts or unions, with the regular duties of any member who is not working under the direct supervision of a foreman, such member will, after notifying his immediate supervisor, advise headquarters of Local No. 292 as soon as possible. This is to be done to avoid misunderstanding, eliminate the cause of the interference if possible and expedite the resumption of regular duties."

The six-man board which made the unanimous decision was constituted by H. H. Watson, G. E. Laughland, and James A. Golvin, as the company's representatives; and E. J. Conway, William J. Heigel and K. G. Gerdin as the union representatives.

Local Casket Firm Wins Union Label

The Built-Rite Casket company of Minneapolis has just received the right to use the union label on all wood caskets manufactured in the plant, it was reported this week by the Furniture Workers Union Local 1859.

This is the only casket concern in the Middle-West bearing the union label on its products.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS

Mill Strikers' Statement Asks "Who Builds City?"

The strike of sash and door workers of the Twin Cities went into its second week Monday with ranks solid and picket lines firm. At press time there were indications that the ranks of the employers were beginning to crack.

The Cabinet Makers and Millmen's Union Local 1865 of Minneapolis, after meeting with a refusal from the employer-controlled daily press to publish the union's side of the story, published 100,000 copies of a leaflet which is now being distributed to every home in the city.

The Minneapolis strikers have established headquarters at 257 Plymouth Avenue, where daily strike meetings are held at 4:30 p. m. A commissary has been set up to serve noon meals to over 500 pickets.

On Tuesday evening a mass meeting was held at strike headquarters, attended by members of Local 1865 and their wives. After hearing the truth about the strike, the strikers' wives voiced wholehearted approval and support to the struggle.

The text of Local 1865's leaflet runs in part as follows:

To Save Our Jobs

The sash and door industry is one of the oldest and largest industries in Minneapolis. Twenty-two millworking plants employ about 1,300 workers, members of our union.

As a result of a deliberate policy followed out by the employers in this industry during the last few years, employment in Minneapolis millworking plants has been reduced by over fifty per cent. How did this happen? Because much of the millwork actually used in Minneapolis building is being manufactured in Iowa and elsewhere, in non-union shops where sweatshop wages and conditions prevail. One local firm that several years ago employed 175 men, today employs only 70 men. This firm now imports 75 per cent of the millwork it sells. Another local firm has decreased its staff of workers by 50 per cent. One firm even makes up its payroll outside the state, and does its banking in the same place.

A Few Selfish Men Gain—But Minneapolis Loses

No one in Minneapolis but a few selfish employers gains by this policy of using millwork made by sweated labor in other states. Such millwork sells at the same price as Minneapolis millwork made under union conditions.

Members of Local 1865 today face the choice: Either lay down and permit more and more Minneapolis union men to be thrown out of work! Or stand together and fight for their jobs and a livelihood for their families! Local 1865 chooses the latter course, and is supported in this stand by the entire labor movement of the Twin Cities. Our stand has the wholehearted and unanimous endorsement of the Minneapolis Building Trades Council, the Carpenters District Council, the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For months the union strove to negotiate an agreement with the employers which would save this industry for Minneapolis. The refusal of the employers to grant our demands has forced us to strike.

How To Save Our Jobs

We are demanding the union shop, which carries with it the right to the union label. The Building Trades workers and the public will then be able to recognize products made by union labor under decent working conditions. In order to preserve the jobs of our members and to keep the industry in Minneapolis, we MUST establish the union shop in this city.

The Minneapolis millworking firms that are operating union shops are running full time and have laid off no men. The other shops operate only a few hours a day, two or three days a week.

Local 1865 has the support of the entire labor movement in fighting for its just and moderate demands. The unions handling our product in construction work have already adopted a policy of henceforth handling only millwork produced in shops that use the union label.

Let's Really "Build Minneapolis!" In this case, as in others, it happens that labor's solution to the problem is the best solution for the community. A victory in our strike will mean job security for our members, will mean that more jobs will be created in the Minneapolis millworking industry, will mean that our members will not have to go on relief. A victory will really help to "Build Minneapolis."

The less conscious the oppressed class is of its oppression, the larger will be the number of individuals among the propertied classes inclined towards philanthropy.

The labor-hating employers, who back the phony "Build Minneapolis" campaign, have of course shown no interest in supporting us in our struggle. And that is exactly what we expected from these gentlemen. Each day it becomes more clear that these people aren't really interested in improving the lives of the citizens of Minneapolis in making this a better city to live in, in building the city. They are interested only in crushing organized labor. Labor and its allies will build Minneapolis not with, but in spite of, the "Build Minneapolis" committee.

Local 1865 asks the support of organized labor and of all fair-minded persons in the present strike.

Issued by: Cabinet Makers & Millmen's Local Union No. 1865. Strike Headquarters: 257 Plymouth Avenue North.

Cab Local Meets on May 18

The first regular membership meeting of the united Cab Local 958 will be held on Wednesday, May 18, at 4 a. m.

That meeting will hear a detailed report on a meeting of the union officers with all employers in the industry, on May 6, which resulted in an amicable solution regarding regulation of service and the procedure for the union stewards' checking the companies' records of cab service and wage payments.

The Executive Board of Local 958 has set Monday at 3 p. m. as the weekly meeting time of the board. For the present, the board is also acting as the Grievance Committee. Members desiring to appear before it should report at that hour.

Janney Company Refuses Seniority

Negotiations between the Warehouse Workers Union Local 20316 and the Janney, Semple, Hill company have failed to bring agreement on the vital question of seniority. The company continues to maintain its obstinate stand of refusing to cede the job security that seniority brings.

Local 20316's executive board will call a mass meeting of all Janney workers soon, to determine the action to be taken in order to win a strong seniority clause.

St. Paul Warehouse Union Prepares Pacts

With most of the contracts held by the St. Paul Warehouse Employees Union Local 20297 expiring on May 31, the union has drafted a new series of contracts. The 1938 working agreements will be presented by the union negotiating committee to the employers within the near future.

Heigel's Auto Stolen Monday Afternoon

Early Monday afternoon Police Heigel's Ford sedan was stolen while parked near the union headquarters on Plymouth Avenue. Heigel is an official of the Electrical Workers Union Local 292. Police recovered the auto Tuesday morning near Robbinsdale. Two youths had appropriated the car, changed the license plates, and gone on a foraging expedition. When found, the car was full of stolen goods. The car was undamaged.

County Employees Thank Drivers

In a letter addressed to Miles Dunne, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters Joint Council, the Minneapolis City and County Employees Local 9 thank the drivers for the aid rendered in settling a recent jurisdictional dispute at the Minneapolis City Waterworks.

Warehousemen Golf Tourney on June 5

The Union Golf Tournament sponsored by the Warehouse and Inside Workers Union Local 20316 will be held Sunday, June 5, at the Westwood Hills course. Play will start at 10:30 a. m., and all member-golfers are urged to enter the tourney, which is a blind bogey event. First prize is a \$15 leather golf bag. Many other prizes are offered. Free beer will be served to all contestants.

The less conscious the oppressed class is of its oppression, the larger will be the number of individuals among the propertied classes inclined towards philanthropy.

On the NATIONAL PICKET LINE

(Continued from page 1)
national Ladies' Garment Workers Union. He announced that it would be necessary for his executive board to make a decision on the question. It is common knowledge that the Executive Board of the ILGWU is split wide open on the question, and that the adherents to the AFL are in a majority.

The official organ of the ILGWU, "Justice," editorializes on the question thus: "the prospective emergence of a 'new CIO' as a definite rival of the AFL, with competitive ambitions in every industry and implemented to pursue such a rivalry through the agency of a permanent central body lowers the curtain on the old CIO and creates a new circumstance for the ILGWU." "Justice" further states that there are three courses open to the union—1. Continued affiliation with the CIO. 2. Reaffiliation with the AFL. 3. Independence of either organization.

The editorial goes on to say that "the ILGWU had not always approved of tactics pursued by the CIO, nor had its representatives been consulted about them, especially in the establishment of unions in fields already unionized by the AFL. The ILGWU did not approve of the method used by the so-called peace committee in its approach to the AFL—a 'peace which we regard as feasible and enormously essential particularly at the current critical moment in American political and industrial life.'"

It is indeed true that these are troublesome times. We are in the midst of an even more serious economic depression than was the last one. The army of the unemployed grows larger daily. War clouds hover ever more threateningly over the world. The employers are busily building their war chests with which to fight unionization. And Labor itself is divided into two camps.

A radio flash at noon on Tuesday of this week sounds an ominous threat. A meeting of army

big-wigs was held in San Francisco to perfect a plan for a draft in the next war. According to this dispatch there are up to 13,000,000 young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one who would be eligible for this draft in the country. A government agency would handle the machinery of such a conscription, leaving "the army heads to carry on the war."

The present army of the unemployed numbers more than 13,000,000. Its ranks are being swelled daily. And it is a tragic fact that more than half of this involuntary army is composed of young men between the ages of 18 and 30 WHO HAVE NEVER HELD A STEADY JOB. A ready-made army is awaiting the war-lords. Cannon fodder.

Wood Workers Meet Saturday in Wis.

The spring convention of the Midwest Advisory Council of Furniture, Woodware and Kindred Products Workers will take place this Saturday and Sunday in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Representatives from unions in six states will be present.

John Janosco will represent the affiliated Twin Cities unions in Sheboygan.

Today Makes 8,059 Days...



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 292 Inside Section—First Tuesday Radio Section—Second Tuesday Shopmen's Section—Second Wednesday Utility Section—First Thursday General Membership—Third Thursday Seniority Board—Every Monday Utility Advisory Board—Every Tuesday General Executive Board—Mondays preceding first and third Thursdays Inside Advisory Board—Alternate Mondays from G. E. B. Examining Board—Second Wednesday Utility Stewards—Wednesdays preceding first and third Thursdays
LOCAL 131 The Laundry and Dry Cleaning Drivers Local 131 meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month.	LOCAL 125 The Taxi Drivers Local 125 meets on the first Tuesday at 4 a. m., and on the third Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.
LOCAL 664 The City and Sanitary Drivers Local 664 will meet the first and third Fridays of each month.	PRIVATE CHAUFFEURS The Private Chauffeurs and Helpers Local 912 meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month.
LOCAL 1086 The Retail Clerks Local 1086 will meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.	LOCAL 346 Day Workers—May 9, 8:30 p. m. Night Workers—May 23, 1:30 p. m.
PETROLEUM DRIVERS Regular Membership Meeting—First Wednesday each month.	LOCAL NO. 544 MEETING SCHEDULE MAY, 1938 Friday, May 6—Job Stewards Sunday, May 8—Wholesale Grocery, 10 a. m. Monday, May 9—General Membership Wednesday, May 11—Market; Wholesale Liquor Sunday, May 15—Over-the-Road, 10 a. m. Monday, May 16—Building Material; Furniture Stores Thursday, May 19—Tent and Awning; Printing; Newspaper, 10 p. m. Friday, May 20—Job Stewards Monday, May 23—Spring Water; Excavating and Sand and Gravel. Tuesday, May 24—Taxi Drivers - Night drivers, 1 p. m., Day drivers, 7 p. m. Thursday, May 26—Transfer and Warehouse; Wholesale Drug. Seniority Committee meets each Tuesday at 7 p. m. in Hall No. 1. Grievance Committee meets each Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. in Hall No. 2. Executive Board meets each Wednesday at 9 a. m. in Staff Room.
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 Tuesday. Cake and Pie—Third Thursday. General Membership—Fourth Thursday.	
1859 MEETING SCHEDULE Locals 1859, 20481 Box Industry, 1859—May 17 J. R. Clark Section—May 18 Puffer-Hubbard—May 19 General Membership 1859—June 1 Exec. Board—Every Friday night General Membership 20481—May 20 Twin City Stewards—May 23, June 13	
LOCAL 20316 Stewards—First and third Tuesday Regular Membership Meeting—Fourth Tuesday Executive Board—Regularly every Monday	
ICE, COAL DRIVERS MEETING SCHEDULE Local 221, Ice and Coal Drivers Union, will hereafter hold all of its regular meetings at the new headquarters of the Teamsters Joint Council, 257 Plymouth Ave. N. Regular Union meetings will be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays.	