

Parade Rally Tomorrow at 3 P. M.

DAILY STRIKE BULLETIN

UNITED
LABOR
ACTION

THE ORGANIZER



TWO TWENTY-FIVE

SOUTH THIRD STREET

SMASH THE
CITIZENS
ALLIANCE

Volume 1, No. 13

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934

Price one cent

Strikers Demand Troop Removal

15,000 Rally To Support of Strike Cause

Parade Ground Meeting Shows Workers Firm

Despite the holding of the meeting a mile from strike headquarters, despite the intimidation of a large part of the public by the National Guard, more than fifteen thousand workers streamed to the Parade Grounds last night on a last minute call from Local 574 to voice their displeasure at the bosses' use of the militia as a cover for scabbing. The immense crowd declared its unanimous willingness to stand by the side of 574 to the finish.

The heroic stand that the members of 574 have taken, their determination that never again will they tolerate the miserable fate that has been theirs for years, is calling forth all that is finest in the Minneapolis labor movement.

After Representative Dewey Johnson had opened the program, Ray Dunne, strike leader, warned the assembled throng against ignoring the fact that, since trucks moved under the protection of the rifles of the National Guard, the Guard is being used to break the strike. "We will let no force break this strike," he said. When he appealed for the support of all Unions and workers for the truckers' fight, a wave of assent swept toward the speaker.

Farrell Dobbs, editor of The Organizer, explained the fight that has been necessary to get out the daily strike bulletin. In his hand were the first 30 issues of Friday's Organizer, almost every one of which was rapidly auctioned off, bringing in amounts from \$1 to \$5 apiece.

When President Bill Brown, the next speaker, described the squalor and destitution of so many of the workers' homes in Minneapolis, and then asked, "Are we going to put up with these rotten conditions any longer?" cry after cry went up—"No." "No, Bill, No!"

"We will fight whomever it is necessary to fight," Brown wound up. "It would be better to die fighting than to give up without a struggle."

The concluding speaker was Albert Goldman, attorney for Local 574. Discussing the various problems facing the strikers, he posed the significant question, "If the National Guard were called out to help the strikers—WHY were more trucks driven today than yesterday?"

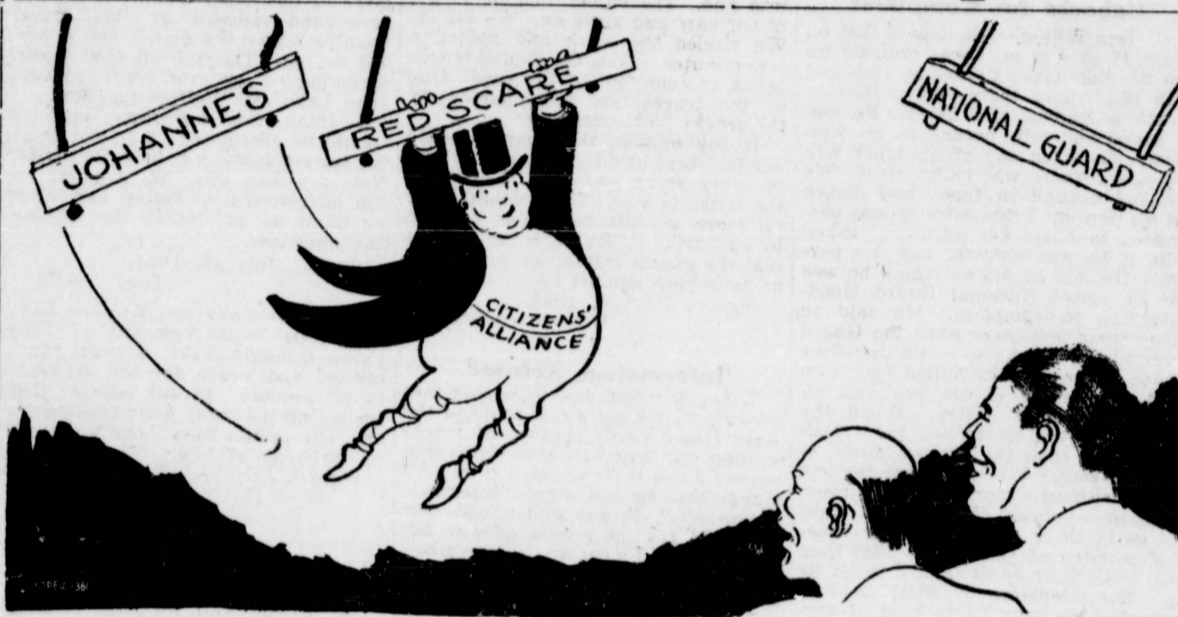
"If the National Guard was called out to help the strikers—WHY must we come here to gather together, instead of holding our nightly meetings at strike headquarters?"

When he said, "I would be glad if the militia would help the strike, but I am from Missouri and I've got to be shown," loud shouts of "So are we" went up throughout the crowd. A fuller account of Goldman's address, which was received with tumultuous applause, is published on page 2.

The meeting closed with the singing of Solidarity, led by 574's "radio" announcer. Three times the powerful challenge of the words of Solidarity rang out over the Parade.

The meeting as a whole was a mighty display of determination and solidarity. Coming at the close of the first day of the city's new military dictatorship, it revealed the working class as firm in its intention to fight for its rights and interests to the bitter end and against all foes.

Several speakers representing the Central Labor Union failed to put in an appearance. This action was later firmly criticized by the Strike Committee.



The Daring Old Gent On the Flying Trapeze

The Right to Picket is the Right to Organize! Defend It with Your Lives!

The man who is told he has the right to eat, but is denied any means of obtaining food, is sure to die. He has the "right", but he cannot exercise it.

The worker who is told he has the right to organize into unions, but is denied the right to picket in order to obtain his demands, is sure to have his union smashed. He, too, has the "right", but he cannot exercise it.

The right to picket during a strike or lock-out, means the right to organize into unions. The worker who lightly gives up this right, might just as well bow to every despotic attack upon his standard of living. He might just as well hold his arms and legs ready for the chains of slavery.

Without the union of all workers in one craft, or trade, or industry, the individual worker is a serf under the employers' tyranny.

Without the right to strike, the union is a cruel joke upon the workers, a pliant tool in the employers' hands.

Without the right to picket, the strike is a bitter farce which demoralizes the workers and gives the upper hand to the employers.

The bosses realize this keenly. They fight like tigers against workers joining and building a union. They fight like tigers against the workers' right to strike. They fight like tigers against the workers' right to picket.

They want slaves with bent backs, sweated brows and sealed lips. The workers want to be men, to live like decent human beings, to enjoy an ever greater share of the gigantic wealth they alone produce.

The workers will not allow themselves to be robbed of the right to organize, to strike, to picket. By nobody!

They will not allow scabs to break their picket lines.

They will not allow policemen with clubs and pistols, to break their picket lines.

They will not allow soldiers with rifles, tear gas and machine guns, to break their picket lines.

The right to picket is the right to strike. The right to strike is the right to organize. **The right to organize is the right to live.**

Our strike is not a lark. It was not called as a joke. It is no fun for us. It is a matter of deadly earnest.

We are fighting for the right to live, for our very lives!

And we have showed the whole country that we can fight this battle successfully. The few

scab trucks the bosses tried to run, never got beyond a try. We put them off the streets and no trucks rolled.

The bosses got their police and thugs to try to roll scab trucks, but none rolled.

The bosses now pin their fading hopes on the National Guard.

The National Guard, by its whole nature, is a weapon against workingmen. It is there to "protect property." Whose property? Ours? We have none, we are poor, we are wage-slaves. We have only our strong right arms, our clear heads, our workingmen's solidarity and consciousness. The property the Guard protects is the employer's—his commercial houses, his warehouses, his SCAB TRUCKS!

The official staff of the Guard, by its very nature, is anti-labor. The officers are men of wealth and position. They are blood of the blood of the whole capitalist class, of Johannes the Murderer. Together they jointly plan the regulations by which picketing is to be suppressed and scab trucks to be moved.

Why, right now they are cruising to stop pickets—and cruising in borrowed trucks and squad cars belonging to the Johannes police!

For us to give up the right to picket at the militia's command, is to brand ourselves cowards and slaves.

We shall fight tooth and toe-nail for this right. We want the right to organize, to strike, to picket, to free speech, to free assemblage.

Before the Guard came in, the bosses and their trucks were sewed up tighter than a drum. Now the Guard is moving scab trucks. These are two indisputable facts.

These facts mean one thing, and can mean only one thing: the National Guard is playing the part of strikebreaker!

And we propose to allow nobody to break our strike, nobody, do you understand—no, sir, not even the National Guard!

Every worker in Minneapolis, and not only the men of Fighting 574, must roar out the demand until it shakes the city: **WITHDRAW THE NATIONAL GUARD!**

We are going ahead, teeth clenched, to exercise our right to picket, to meet, to speak. We shall let nobody stop us.

We are fighting for ourselves, for our womenfolk, for our children—for our lives!

The right to picket means the right to organize and live!

Workers—defend that right to the last ditch!

Committee Sees State Troops as Harming Strike

Scab Trucks Roll Under Military Protection

BULLETIN!

Angered by the wanton murder of two of their pickets, the striking workers of Kohler, Wis., battled 400 armed deputy-thugs all last night. This morning the Wisconsin National Guard took over the town. As they invaded the so-called "model village," workers lined the streets to boo and hiss them. The soldiers cleared the streets by a fixed-bayonet charge. The strike goes on in the face of this attempt to break it by use of the National Guard.

After 24 hours experience of martial law, with an increasing flood of evidence that the militia is permitting the movement of trucks with scab drivers as well as flagrant violation of so-called military orders to limit deliveries to necessities of life, the Strike Committee of 100, on the recommendation of the leaders of Local 574, this morning adopted a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of the National Guard from the streets.

Great enthusiasm greeted the announcement of this action over the loud-speaker at Strike Headquarters. The experience of pickets ever since the militia "took over" has been uniformly one of dissatisfaction. Truck movements have not been stopped. Picketing has been gruffly interfered with. All orders limiting movement of trucks have been violated by the bosses with impunity. Pickets bringing complaints to Military Headquarters have been thrown into the lock-up and held for hours, incommunicado, under miserable conditions, and have been refused any explanation on their release. (See statements on page 2.)

Widespread sections of the general labor movement and general public are equally resentful of the activities of the troops. The latter have interfered with several peaceful groups of people on the streets. At last night's mass meeting called by Local 574, the crowd voiced high indignation when it was pointed out that, because of military decrees, the assemblage had to be at the Parade Grounds rather than at the Strike Headquarters as usual.

General Walsh has issued a statement forbidding all picketing and denying to pickets and citizens the right to stop trucks which are violating military orders.

A sub-committee elected from the Strike Committee of 100 waited on Gov. Olson shortly after noon with a copy of the resolution demanding the withdrawal of the troops. Local 574 and the Strike Committee calls on all workers, their organizations and leaders, to back the strikers in this demand. The troops must go if the Citizens Alliance is to be beaten!

The full text of the resolution submitted to Gov. Olson follows:

July 28, 1934.
"From the beginning of the strike, Local 574 has succeeded in very effectively stopping the movement of all the trucking industry involved. However, on Thursday, July 26, when martial law was declared and the National Guard appeared on the streets, the issuance of permits by the Military authorities was conducted in such a loose manner that the movement of trucks has increased hour by hour. It is the observation of the Union that the policy of the National Guard in issuing permits, coupled with the lack of vigilance on
Continued on page 2, column 1

News and Views

The Minneapolis Journal of Friday, July 27, 1934, in big headlines says: "CITY PUT ON BREAD AND MILK DIET." If the entire city has been put on a bread and milk diet then the poor victims of capitalist exploitation are at least getting more than they were before the strike. And if it is true that the whole city is thus affected, that will give you that have been feeding your big fat stomachs with the theft of wages from the working man, a first class opportunity to acquaint yourself with what an empty stomach means.

It is getting bad when the pickets get so used to sleeping curled up any place that they can't get used to sleeping in their own beds. Something should be done about it quick or there is going to be a wholesale lot of broken necks. Ask Brother Stanley where his wife found him sleeping last night. Maybe he was comfortable but I'll bet the baby still thinks that there isn't room in her crib for daddy too.

Jack McCoy, who was one of the victims on Bloody Friday, writes us as follows:

I wonder if the boys would be interested in knowing that one of the bosses (his name can be obtained by asking in the office) was damning the union today in the hearing of one of the 574 boys. He said that he never had and never would have any respect for a "bastard" union and that when this mess was settled they would shoot a genuine union into this town. (They probably meant that they would put in a union that the Citizens Alliance could dictate to.) Well, boys, what is your answer to this? -Are you, or are you not going to tell everybody you see that 574 is a product of our energy, our money, our efforts, our time, and, by God, of our very blood and dead comrades' bodies. We're not going to let any boss throw it over.

Pickets picked up finks last night smashing windows in order to give the Cits Alliance another slander against the strike. It happened on 6th Ave. N.; the finks had no buttons and for a while tried to pretend they were Union men.

A worker in the Minnesota Steel Co. plant wants to know why we don't say anything about conditions up there. He says they get only 36 cents an hour which means a maximum of \$14.40 a week if they get a week's work. Besides, the racketeering exploiters who run the joint have a trick of hiring green hands as apprentices and firing them as soon as they have been on the job long enough to be promoted above apprentice. This steel worker says he prays we win our fight and then come over and organize them. We guess the bosses fear just that. This is a fight to begin a fight to make this a Union town. It's in every worker's interest.

Strikers Want Troops Out

Continued from page one the part of the military patrols, has given courage and confidence to the chiselers who are ever watching for an opportunity to break the strike.

"In addition, permits have been issued to firms directly involved in the strike without any notice to the Union, and with a resultant demoralization upon its ranks. As a specific example: a permit has been issued to the Glenwood-Inglewood Spring Water Company without any notification to the Union. This company immediately informed its workers—all of whom are Union members—that if they did not report for work immediately, they would forfeit their rights on their jobs. We look upon this as sabotage to the strike.

"The orders of the Military authorities prohibit the pickets from stopping any truck, and as a result we can only stand helplessly by and watch the movement of trucks increase steadily.

"Another move of the National Guard has been directed against the strike headquarters. The Union has been denied the right to conduct meetings to inform its members and sympathizers of the day by day developments, and has been seriously impeded in its attempts to solicit funds for the support of the strike.

"The Union demands:

"1. That meetings at the strike headquarters be permitted without molestation.

"2. That peaceful picketing be permitted, which shall include the stopping of trucks, which suspected to be chiseling on the strike.

"3. That the Governor withdraw the troops from the streets and leave the picketing solely in the hands of the strikers.

"4. That, pending the completion of arrangements for efficient picketing, the Governor stop all truck transportation for 48 hours. This stoppage to become effective immediately.

THE STRIKE COMMITTEE

On The Picket Line

Workers Report and Comment on the Militia Question

Guards Ignore Violations

I, Harold L. Mourer, do hereby depose that on July 27 in the mid-afternoon, I saw a truck loading on 3rd Ave. between 3rd and 4th Sts. It was loading an electric sign and other goods. There was no permit on the truck. I drew the attention of a nearby militiaman. He said the truck was out of his territory. I went to the next militiaman and he said it was out of his territory. We asked him whether something could be done. They did nothing.

This sort of thing is harmful to the strike. We want the militia out. I can stop a truck myself but they won't let me and they refuse to do it. Signed, July 28, 1934.

Harold L. Mourer.

Caboose for Complaint

I, Tom Williams, do depose that on July 27 at 5 a. m. I was cruising up on the East side. I came to 15th and 5th St., where there was a Holsum truck unloading at a store. He had a bread and rolls permit on his window. The back end of his truck was open and there was pastry in it. We walked around in front and looked at his permit. I saw what he was permitted to haul: not pastry. I asked him if he was not violating his permit. He said he did not think he was so we called National Guard Headquarters to complain. He said to keep the truck there until the Guard arrived. While we were waiting four more bakery trucks pulled up. Two had no permits at all, one had no bread but only pastry. When the Guard arrived he turned the trucks loose and took the pickets down to headquarters. We were kept for five hours without water, in a stuffy room without windows. There were eight of us in there for part of the time. I demanded of the guards that they call the officer of the guard to let us use the telephone in order to find out why we were being held. I was refused gruffly. Finally we were released without any explanation.

In my opinion the trucks were violating orders and should have been brought in. We stopped no trucks so it was certainly peaceful picketing. I think all the National Guard did was to help the bosses transport their products. That's bad for the strike. If it keeps on that way we are bound to lose the strike. We want the guards removed. They don't even pull in trucks which violate their own orders.

Signed: Tom Williams

I, Harold Clark, hereby vouch for the accuracy of Tom Williams' account and wish to state that I endorse his view of the militia's influence one hundred percent.

Signed, July 28, 1934.

Harold Clark.

Forced to Move Off

I, William Halligan, hereby depose that on July 27 at 3 p. m., I arrived at 8th Ave. and 4th St. terminal of the Rock Island R. R. in an automobile with three companions. We were accompanied by one other carload of pickets. We parked our car, got out, stood in front of the trucks which were being loaded. We stood there about an hour when the National Guardsmen arrived in two trucks and a car. The Guardsmen unloaded, cocked their guns and fell into line. The officer told us to get in our cars and move on. We did so. We circled the block and waited a few minutes. Then the loaded trucks began to come out of the yard. One of the trucks was accompanied by the trucks with guardsmen.

In my opinion the guards should not interfere at all. They should pull in every truck and hold them until the strike is over. They should issue no more permits to trucks covered by our strike orders. It is my opinion that the guards instead of being with us have been against us.

Signed, July 28, 1934.

William Halligan.

Information Refused

I, Art Severson, hereby depose that on July 27 we got a call to go to the Rock Island yards because of trucks loading up. One car went down and we got down there about 3 p. m. All trucks loading had signs "Interstate Commerce." It was understood that we could ask the militia officers for information. I went up to them when they arrived and tried to ask for information. I was refused any information and told to move out of there at once. Our car then left.

In my opinion every box should have been unloaded and checked to see that it was in interstate commerce. I think pickets should be allowed to picket peacefully as we did down there.

Signed, July 28, 1934.

Art Severson.

Held in Guard House

I, Tony Palaia, hereby depose that on July 28 about 7:30 a. m. five of us were at 2nd Ave. North and 2nd

St. There we saw a semi-tractor going along 2nd Ave. toward Washington. We approached him and asked him to pull over to the curb. We asked him whether he had a permit. He said he did not. We told him to pull over again and he refused. We told him to follow us to the Armory. When we got there we took him into an office. We found an officer and complained about a truck moving without a permit. He asked us whether we had brought the driver in and told us to stand on one side. Then he asked for the driver. He asked the driver if he had a permit or a bill of lading. The driver said he did and went out to the truck to get them. We were put in the guardhouse under guard of two soldiers with rifles. We sat for three and one-half hours. The air was stuffy and we had nothing to eat or drink. There were no windows in the room. Finally a Colonel came and released us. We never heard whether the driver had a permit or not. Through all this, I was accompanied by two other pickets, John Labo and Wallace Lambert.

I think this interstate business should be eliminated. I do not think the martial law is a help to the strike. Not by a long way. We are told we can do peaceful picketing and when we do it we get locked up, without any questions.

Signed, July 28, 1934.

Tony Palaia.

We, John Labo and Wallace Lambert, were in the company of Tony Palaia throughout the incidents above related and vouch for the accuracy of his account. In our opinion they are giving too many permits altogether. The militia have been a hazard to the strike of 574.

Signed, July 28, 1934.

John Labo
Wallace Lambert.

Ordered to Desist

We, Gene Holscher and D. L. Cook, depose that on July 28th at 8 a. m. we were picketing peacefully by stopping any suspicious-looking automobiles, asking same drivers if they had permits issued by the martial authorities now governing the city, and several truck loads of guardsmen came out and told us that they had orders to take us over to the Minnesota State Fair Grounds. They told us we should stop picketing and return to headquarters.

Signed, July 28, 1934.

D. L. Cook,
Gene Holscher

An Attorney's Views

Remarks of Albert Goldman at Parade Rally

That the strike of Local 574 is not merely a strike for an increase in wages but a life and death struggle for the right of labor to organize is conclusively proved by the employers' rejection of the settlement proposals offered by the Rev. Haas and Mr. Dunnigan, Federal conciliators. Do you think the bosses would be so obstinate as to prolong the struggle for a mere couple of pennies? No! They are determined to wipe Local 574 out of existence and after that to destroy every vestige of unionism in Minneapolis.

But there are two parties to this struggle and Local 574 is not composed of men who are easily wiped out. Nor will intelligent and fighting Minneapolis union men and union leaders permit 574 to be wiped out.

The capitalist press is raising a hue and cry about outsiders coming to Minneapolis to help the strikers. Intelligent workers pay no attention to such yelping. They understand that the working class of one city eagerly expects the support of the workers of other cities, yes, even of other countries. If radical workers of New York are willing to contribute for the support of our strike we welcome that support.

Two New York correspondents were arrested by the police. As far as I can see their crime consisted of being correspondents for two New York radical papers, "The Militant" and "The New International." Now I know that both of these papers support Local 574 one hundred percent. The National Guard ordered the expulsion of these two correspondents. Why are the correspondents of the reactionary Chicago Tribune and the New York Times which constantly slander the strikers, permitted to remain?

I consider this a blow at the strikers. If today these men, Cannon and Shachtman are arrested for being reds, tomorrow it may be the turn of Bill Brown and Ray Dunne. Then

other strike leaders will suffer the same fate and finally all the fighters will be in jail and the union smashed.

I want to raise some very serious questions with reference to the declaration of martial law by Governor Olson. Many workers of Minneapolis have great faith in the Governor and it would be a great blow to them were the Governor's actions not to correspond with his words. Here is the fundamental question involved. If, after martial law has been declared, the bosses can move more trucks than they succeeded in moving before martial law, then it means that the Governor's calling out of troops threatens to break the strike. Under no circumstances must that be permitted. I suggest to the Governor that the strikers have a voice in issuing permits for the movement of trucks. Not a single truck should be permitted to move that the strikers did not permit to move before the declaration of martial law.

The interference with picketing by the militia, and the prohibition of mass meetings in front of our headquarters, hurt the conduct of the strike. The Governor should instruct the National Guard to permit picketing and the holding of mass meetings in front of the Union headquarters.

Those workers who have faith in the Governor dare not deceive themselves about the caliber of the staff

BULLETIN!

Two officers of the National Guard stationed in Minneapolis for strike duty have requested to be relieved "under the circumstances." They refused to give any further explanation of their request.

According to a report, military intelligence officers are doing undercover work in the strikers' ranks. It is not stated

And the Small Grocer?

The grocer located at 8th Ave. and 9th Streets, the Sunnyside Grocery, has several times donated merchandise to our Commissary. Under our jurisdiction he was allowed to move whatever stock was necessary for business.

This morning he stated that he found it impossible to get a martial permit to allow him to get necessary foodstuffs, in his own private car. This man, a small independent gro-

dere emily

Saturday

say kid, yure brother sammy is sure a card all rite. last nite when i came into headquarters, they was a big crowd standing aroun sammy, and the way our guys was stringing him along was sompun fierce. they asked him where he was from, and when he sed Turtle Creek, they let out a whoop and says, "at last. here is the man we been looking for. we want you to be a leader in this strike from now on. becuз Turtle Creek sure nos how to raise fightin men." and sammy fell for it all like a ton of brick, and was tellin em just what to do to win a strike, and so on. one of the guys says wait a minute, and then asks sammy if hes ever been up Turtle Creek without a paddle, and when sammy says "no," the guy says, "that's all i want to no, i guess you'll do all rite."

i didnt but in none, becuз i wanted the boys to have there fun. but purty soon sammy comes over to me and sez, "geez, mike, but you got some swell guys in the union. see that big tower over there, the foshay tower; well, because i'm a friend of your'n, and from Turtle Creek, the guys is going to let me buy that tower for five and a haf dollars. now, mike, if you'll lend me \$5.25 why i'll go ahead and buy it. what's more, mike, i'll see that you get a fine job out of it. like takin charge of rentals."

so i tells sammy that i ain't got the dough rite now, but maybe in the mornin i kin get it, and then he kin put the deal thru.

i staid aroun headquarters last nite and didn't go over to the parade grouns where the meetin was, becuз the national guards is patrolling the town, we couldnt hold our reglar meetin at headquarters. but sammy rode out ther with some of the boys, and he sure liked the meetin.

when he comes back he is all excited and sez, "gee, mike, that must be the biggest meeting that was ever held anywhere."

anyway, sammy is gettin along fine. one of the guys give him a old button to wear aroun, and he walks aroun proud as Punch. so dont worry about sammy, we will take care of him.

one of our men was tellin me a good one on a flatfoot who has the beat out near Chicago and Lake. it seems this cop has a bunch of fighting cocks, and sevril nights a week he goes to these swell parties given by the plutes, and has his cocks fite for them. some nites he rakes in as much as \$125. a course that is against the law, but what does a copper care about the law? this cop was asked how come he did this, and he sez, "How in hell can a gentلمان get along on a measly copper's pay—\$180 bucks a month?"

So you see, emily, that is what some of the coppers thinks about the law, and about wages. if they cant get along on \$180 per month, how in hell do they think we Union guys is goin to get along on fifty or seventy or a hundred a month? the lousy murderin thugs.

say, emily, ya shud of seen what the Governor cracked back at the cits alliance yesterday. boy, the Governor can wise crack with the best of them, and that's sure. it seems that the bosses wanted to no if they cud tell mister Olson exactly how they felt about stuff. he says, sure, go ahead, but dont say anything that'll friten the childrun. pretty good, emily, and the Governor is absolutely rite. the only ones that is fritened by that rummy bunch of cits alliance misers is childrun. no one else is fritened by there lies and threats, least of all 574.

if anyone is goin to do any fritening, its 574 and the workers in minneapolis. first were goin to smash the citizens alliance flat on there back. then were goin to scare em so bad they wont never have the guts to poke there fat heads out aroun these parts agin. this is what has got to be done, and we're the boys who kin do it.

say, emily, i aint hurd from you for a few days. so why dont you set down and rite me a long letter today and tell me all the news, and all about Ma and the kids, and how nuts you are about me and all.

yours,

Mike

cer, a strong union man, is stopped by the guardsmen.

BUT—Colonial Warehouse trucks, operated by scabs, have been moving merchandise all day to the places of business of our enemies, those we have been fighting for almost two weeks. Minneapolis is bound to find out that it was getting a big break from the strikers; that, union rule, even in strike time, was much more fair to the general population than that imposed by martial law. AND Minneapolis wants to remember that "574" did not ask for martial rule and not to blame us. That card was played by our "across-the-street-neighbors"—the Citizens Alliance.