

ONE UNION
ONE LABEL
ONE ENEMY



Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

★
OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
Industrial Workers
of the World
★ ★

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Railroad Track Men Go on Strike

Quebec Textile Workers Win in Historic Strike

Often Called Docile Slaves, They Make Good Fight

USE BEES AGAINST COPS

MONTREAL, Que., Canada.—One of the greatest strikes in Canadian labor history has been settled. The agreement ending the walkout of 10,000 French Canadian textile workers in six Quebec towns is significant not only for the union gains it registers but because union consciousness has been instilled into a group described as the lowest paid in the North American continent. Quebec dailies, inviting industry to the province, had repeatedly assured chiseling manufacturers that "the province is deeply religious, free of strikes and a source of some of the cheapest labor." At the Drummondville textile plant, \$3.50 was the established wage for a 60-hour week.

Though regarded as a docile source of labor, French Canadian workers proved by the recent strike that they could be pushed too far. At least some hints of the shocking revelations of last year's Turgeon inquiry, showing the enormous profits of the Canadian textile combines, had reached their ears. Their own state, by comparison, was unendurable. So, however "deeply religious" they might be, they struck under the name of the Catholic Textile Workers' Syndicate. Within a few days, the police in Montreal, Sherbrooke, Drummondville, Maye, St. Germain and Montmagny had demonstrated they were just as ready to smash Catholic as Protestant or Jewish heads.

Quebec's reactionary Duplessis government unleashed a campaign of arrests, brutal beatings and gas bombing. The strikers, in protecting themselves, developed a new weapon of defense by releasing tin cans full of beer in the midst of the charging cops. Not being able to use black-jacks or revolvers against the new adversary, the Duplessis hunsars speedily withdrew from the scene. The strikers' victory was the first time in the history of Quebec textile industry. All workers are to be reinstated. Negotiations and the fittings of the heart of the Ministry resulted in some wage increases.

Union Official Brutally Beaten By Police

ST. LOUIS, (FP)—Labor and liberal circles here have been deeply stirred by the brutal police beating of Matthew McLoughlin, secretary-treasurer of Int. Assn. of Cigar and Dry House Workers Local 20, while he was under arrest without charges during an investigation of window-breaking at a cleaning shop. McLoughlin, picked up with two other union officials, was taken into a small room by two detectives and attacked with puddles, rubber hose, fists and feet. He is now in hospital with a punctured left scapulum, lacerated front teeth and bruises on his head, back, arms and abdomen. The other two officials were not molested. Demanding a public investigation by the police board, the St. Louis Civil Liberties Union denounced the third-degree methods and said that "there was an abundance of evidence to show that not only was McLoughlin beaten, but that there was no excuse for his arrest in the first place."

LEWISISM TIES HANDS OF IRON RANGE MINERS

International Harvester Co. miners have fine strike and all they gain is a contract plus a fine set-up for future "union" scabbing.

Reprinted from "Industrialist" The representatives of the International Harvester Co. and the CIO reached an agreement which was signed in Hibbing recently. This is the second agreement the CIO has signed with a mining company this summer, the first being an agreement with Butler Brothers Co. at Nashvauk. The last agreement is typical of CIO agreements, it ties the workers to specified conditions for a designated length of time. The CIO has agreed that during the period of the contract (one year) there shall be no strike or stoppages of work caused by the union or its members. If conditions become such that the workers call "outlaw" strikes, the union grants the employers the right to dismiss all workers participating in such protests. The company will allow its workers to join any union but the CIO is recognized as the exclusive representative of the employees in International Harvester mines.

Labor Politician to Start on Hard Trip In Workers' Cause

From Washington comes word that instead of heading for the mountains or seashore for rest and recreation during these hot days, E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, will travel as far west as Seattle and San Francisco to contact labor organizations and farm groups in the interest of Lewis' political program for labor.

Plant Super. Leads Mob in Attack on 73-year-old Woman

ST. JAMES, Mo. (FP)—The shadow of industrial strife spread to this picturesque little community in the heart of the Missouri river valley as the wrath of an anti-labor mob turned to violence against a 73-year-old woman. Trouble started when the Rice-Six Dry Goods Co. discharged Mrs. Agnes Shevlin from her job at the local factory, because the superintendent suspected her of trying to organize a CIO union. Three days later a group of women from the plant, led by Henry Meyer, the superintendent, marched on the home where Mrs. Shevlin lives. When the lady, 73-year-old Mrs. Theodosia H. Huber, told them to go away, the mob set upon her, beat her and left her lying unconscious in the grass of the yard for six hours. Meanwhile the crowd milled about the house demanding that Mrs. Shevlin give them a list of union members which they thought she had in her possession. Meyer shouted at her that she had her social security number, that she would be blacklisted and would never work again. Finally some of the women broke in through the window. Mrs. Sullivan struck at one of them with a pair of scissors. Meyer then called a policeman and had her arrested, but the authorities refused to issue a warrant against her. Now Mrs. Shevlin and Mrs. Huber are each suing the Rice-Six company for \$10,000. Company officials say that plant managers are instructed not to interfere with union organizations.

Cyprus System Not Changed The minimum wage rate was established at 62½ cents an hour which is the same as it was before the agreement, and the abominable contract system will remain in effect. The company will continue to pay time and a half for overtime as before. The company retains the right to direct its working force and the affairs of the company and the right to dismiss any or all employees that cannot produce enough. The contract is retroactive to August 1, and will expire a year later. The agreement drawn up by the company and the CIO is a dated date so future united action by the workers of these two companies will not be possible. This is one of the characteristics of all CIO agreements. They allow workers in the same industry to literally scab on one another during labor disputes. Surely this cannot be called industrial unionism.

(Continued on page 4)

VISIT FELLOW WORKER MIKE MILLER

Fellow Worker Mike Miller, formerly of Spokane and an old time member of I. W. No. 120 is now in the King County hospital at Seattle. Mike has lost his sight and is suffering, besides, from diabetes. He has been in the hospital for some time and would appreciate visits from fellow workers.

Court Shows Leniency "Because It Grew Out Of a Labor Dispute"

SPOKANE, Wash.—After the "trial" of the ten company gunmen who pleaded guilty to assault with deadly weapons on I.W.W. pickets last summer and who were fined \$250 each, the prosecuting attorney is reported to have stated: "The court showed leniency due to the fact that the crime committed was the outgrowth of a labor dispute and took into consideration the fact that the men were out of the laboring class. Hence, a fine was assessed against them instead of a penitentiary sentence." If it had been union men on trial instead of company stoops and gunmen, both the prosecutor and the judge would have looked at the matter in an entirely different way.—A. J. Trussell.

Company Cuts Pay By Raising Board For Extra Gangs

TACOMA, Wash.—Extra gang No. 106, Milwaukee railroad, struck one hundred per cent when the Olympia Commissary Co., a subsidiary of the railroad, announced a raise in board to \$1.10 a day. Though at first the commissary was held responsible for the increase in board it was later established that it was the railroad company's idea. Pickets were established and all extra gangs in the northwest on the Milwaukee system were notified of the action. No attempt has been made to operate the gang and things are quiet.—Publicity Committee.

I. W. W. College Announces Winter Session Courses

Oldest Residential Labor College to Open Dec. 1 OFFERS MANY COURSES

The working men and women who attend the four-month course beginning December 1 will learn about the lessons of labor's long struggle for the most thing of life can teach them. They will know what to do in this struggle and how to do it. They will not be harassed. They will study the workings of capitalism, and know the many dodges of the enemy in the struggle of labor for the abundant life that organized labor can make possible. Economics, History of the Labor Movement, Public Speaking, Labor Journalism, Industrial Unionism, Sociology, and whatever else may be necessary to enable the student to become of all around use to the labor movement, is studied at this workers' school.

The class is so arranged that students can carry on regardless of whether they quit school in some early grade years, or have just high school or college. It is a residential labor college, the oldest of its kind in America. (Continued on page 4)

Farm Wages Little More Than \$1 a Day

Averaged for the country as a whole, hired farm hands receiving board earned approximately \$25.30 a month during the quarter ending July 1, compared with \$22.05 for the quarter ending July 1, 1936, and \$20.40 a month for the five-year average 1910-14. Farm workers not receiving board earned on the average \$36.15 a month during the three-month period ending July 1 of this year, as against \$32.20 for the quarter ending July 1, 1936, and the average \$29.19 a month for 1910-14. Daily rates of pay on July 1, 1937 for farm laborers without board ranged from 80 cents in South Carolina to \$3.15 in Connecticut.

Scabby 4-L Under New Name Signs Up Idaho Logging Co.

It is rumored that a few days ago the Polish Forests Inc. signed an agreement with the I.E.U., formerly known as the 4-L, covering working conditions, wages, etc. What a joke on the workers! The I.E.U. may change its name but the joke is the same.

In the course the men must be satisfied, especially in one of those that the observer was in. The timber camp before 6 A.M. and are not back until 4:30 P.M. The workers go out by truck and are falling timber by 6:30 A.M. Do these men have anything to say about hours of labor and working conditions? You bet, they did not. If they did the I.E.U. would go.

The young lumber jacks that have come into this part of the country are learning fast what the I.E.U. is. At present they are grumbling and won't be long till they are liable to riot. So each out, fakers for in the new future you will be repudiated by the new element who now know better, as they had no chance to get acquainted with your scabby record and the scabby stink that is coming from and remains with you, even though you change your name again. The I.W.W. is here on the alert. We do not forget the workers on the job and the conditions with which they are confronted, because we of the Industrial Workers of the World are of by and for the working class.—X65576.

SUP OPPOSES CIO

SAN FRANCISCO, (FP)—The San Francisco Union of the Pacific has voted that its members aboard ships entering the harbor should take no lines from tug boats, crews belong to the Island Boatmen's Union (I. O. U.) They move makes the split between the sailors and other maritime unions still more acute.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MAGNATES USE VIOLENCE AND FEAR AS MEANS TO CONTROL WORKERS

Mexican Workers Remember Pioneer Labor Movement

Celebrate Founding of Casa del Obrero Mundial (Mexican I.W.W.) twenty-five years ago.

MEXICO CITY, (MFWN)—On August 24, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Casa del Obrero Mundial (House of the World Worker) was celebrated here with the unveiling of a commemorative plaque in the building where the organization had its first headquarters and with a mass meeting in the Palace of Fine Arts. The exercises and meetings were organized by the C.T.M. (Confederation of Mexican Workers) in conjunction with the survivors of the earlier labor body.

The Casa del Obrero Mundial was Mexico's pioneer labor organization. A few scattered unions on the railroad and in the textile and mining industries had existed previously, but the founding of the Casa in 1912 was the first effort to build a united labor group which could speak in the name of the country's workers. Strongly influenced by its Spanish anarchist traditions, the Casa was affiliated with the semi-anarchist American I.W.W. and had a powerful influence in its turn over the future development of the Mexican labor movement, being superseded as the most important national body only some time after the founding of the CROM (Mexican Regional Labor Federation) in 1918.

In 1915, it was the Casa del Obrero Mundial which provided the workers' contingents which fought in the Mexican revolution. They were known as the "Batallones Rojos" (Red Battalions) and they contributed to the success of the Constitutional cause led by Venustiano Carranza. Many of its members and leaders were also partially responsible for the inclusion in the Constitution of 1917 of the famous Article 123, the basis for Mexico's subsequent advanced labor legislation.

At the mass meeting, former leaders of the Casa spoke of its history and the important part it played as the precursor of the present labor movement in Mexico. Vicente Lombardo Talam, general secretary of the C.T.M., was the chief speaker. He pointed out the great debt the labor movement owes to the courageous pioneer work of the Casa del Obrero Mundial.

THE C. I. O. BUBBLE WILL BURST WHEN THE WORKERS LEARN WHAT HAS BEEN DISHED UP FOR THEM

It's a good chance for pie carders to feather their nests and a good proposition for the employers but has nothing to offer the workers except a slavery still worse than the present.

The CIO bubble is about due to blow up with a loud bang. Now that the slaves have gotten over the first excitement, caused by the Halliways of Lewis and Co., and are beginning to examine the map plan of organization, that was hatched out by the fertile brain of one of the world's greatest Labor Brokers (as his history in the labor movement proves him to be) with the able assistance of the other 12 members of the Committee for Industrial Organization, they are finding out that it is not at all what it was represented to them. Just like a spider's web must look to a fly—from a distance, it is sure INVITING, but when they get into it and start to look around, they find out it is terrible. They were promised an industrial form of organization, controlled by

Unlike Northern Silk Manufacturers They Resist Lewis

WORKERS ARE LEARNING

ATLANTA, Ga.—In marked contrast to the easy success the CIO has had in the northern textile area, its organizers are encountering all sorts of difficulties in many parts of the South. The recent silk strike was won with the open cooperation of many of the largest manufacturers in the field. That was definitely anxious to get the help of the union in forcing smaller competitors into line or forcing them out of business.

In the Southern textile districts the situation is different. Very few of the employers, especially in the cotton industry, look with favor on the proposals of organizers to "Lewisize" their employees; they are employers of the old school, representative of the generally more backward stage of southern industry. They have learned little of the new personnel methods. I. e. keeping down labor trouble by means of a "union." All they have learned since 1929 is a few new wrinkles in union busting. Federated Press reports:

"In a dozen and more mill towns, organizers from textile, rubber and other CIO outfits have been beaten up, driven out of towns, their cars riddled with bullets, their lives threatened. There are towns where organization must be carried on secretly, under cover of darkness, where one false move means death to the union organizer and loss of jobs to the active men in the mills. In Greenville, S. C., the Ku Klux Klan has threatened to clean up on the union; elsewhere, employers threaten directly, without using the K.K.K. as an intermediary."

In some towns "Councils for Industrial Peace" have been formed. These start out by organizing for "them northern agitators." As for the workers there can be no doubt that thousands of them are becoming union conscious and that they have started on the road to a working class education that will lead them eventually to build on a better and stronger foundation than that offered them by the CIO.

MEDIATION

Dr. William M. Leiserson of the Nat. Mediation Board is attempting mediation of the threatened nationwide strike of 250,000 operating employees of U. S. railroads who are demanding a 20 per cent wage increase.

Remember!
These Bars
Are Keeping
Mike Lindway from Wife and Home

Mike is now doing a twenty-year sentence because he was active in the Cleveland National Screw Manufacturing Co. strike of March, 1935. The General Defense Committee has not ceased its efforts to get justice for this innocent worker until every legal resource has been tried to the limit, or until he walks the streets a free man once more. You can help in this fight.

Newspaper Guild Holds Parade at Opening of Trial

SEATTLE, Wash. — Ghosts walk-

ed through the streets of Seattle. The parade of shadowy figures—labeled "future victims of Johnny Dore"—mowed on the city center the other day to dramatize the recent ban on use of Seattle's chief speech-

The parade prefaced the opening of the rioting trial of five American Newspaper Guild pickets, arrested near the premises of The

The guild also announced a protest mass meeting Sept. 10. The famed Paramount film of the Chicago massacre—a film that Seattle's large theaters have shunned—will be shown.

circulation daily. A 90,000 edition of a pamphlet, Labor and Dave Beck, has been circulated by the Seattle Citizens Committee. Mine workers are keeping the Star out of the state's many mining towns, and the Lumber & Sawmill Workers of Aberdeen have set up a committee to bar the Scripps publication from Grays Harbor.

The newspaper strike began when

**Labor Board, Court
And Unions Tangle
Over Wagner Law**

In one ruling, the board declared

the Wagner act to be "the supreme law of the land on the subject matter covered by it" and called for collective bargaining election at the Natl. Electric Products Corp.'s Ambler, Pa., plant, where 1,600 are employed. The order, in effect, cha-

The board upheld the contention of the United Electrical & Radio Workers (CIO) that the contract was entered into "at a time when the company knew that the brotherhood would not represent the free choice of a majority of its employees." The agreement with the I.B.E.W. was invalid, "because of the unrefuted testimony that the brotherhood was given its status in the plant by its interference and coercion by the management." It was signed during CIO strike at the plant last June.

In another ruling, as it upheld United Shoe Workers (UO) as collective bargaining agency at Lewiston-Auburn shoe factories Maine, the board criticized an injunction handed down during last spring's strike there as autocratic and illegal.

The board, in claiming exclusive jurisdiction over labor practices a few feet from interstate commerce—a point which may have to be carried to the U. S. high tribunal—is challenging the power of state and lower federal courts to tie up labor disputes in a knot of injunctions.

is based on the facts of that situation and does not mean "taking" a part in the fight between the two unions, the board emphasized. In

The Natl. Electric Products Co. however, is seeking to carry the case into the federal circuit court in Philadelphia. Meanwhile it has ordered employees to join the I.B.E. CIO Organizer Ernest di Maig. Pittsburgh said that suits would be filed on behalf of any employee for not joining the AFL union.

10

MELLON TRUST FUND SEEN AS PROFITABLE COMMERCIAL DEVICE

By ELIOT JANEWAY

100