Proviso Shares
I.L.A.

Vancouver Local Asks
Seamen To Show Support

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Boats in
proviso behaviour, defeated bill
to lift the ban on men 45 and older
in the work as coastwise labor.
Some groups went through the
headquarters of the Maritime
Federation, some groups went
through the docks, some went
to the coastwise unions, and some
went to the restaurants and other
places of entertainment where
screening companies now frankly
admit that their policy is to
drop their forces

Glas Manager

Amer. Federation of
Gulf District

I.L.A.

The I.L.A. has been
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nents which have been
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I.L.A.:

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Objection

MARYLAND, Md.—Local
American Federation of
Maritime Service
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FAKIE OUTFIT WARS

PROVISO HURTS I.L.A.

(Continued from Page 1)

Having been in the industry but a short time, he
wants to become a union man. As an exer-cised by the
strike, many of the property owners have
begun to take steps to press the prosecution of
the accused. The British Colonial Institute, which
the employers are forbidden to use, and the pledges and
promises of the parties. The strike will be
in the interest of the British and other
nationalities. The British Colonial Institute is

The agreement among strikers.

BARGAIN

WALDORF BAR

McIntyre & Biddle, Beer and Wine

JOHN COX, Prop.

WYOMING

California Restaurant

FREE PLACE

Good Eats and Good Drinks

SCHARENBERG'S JOB

(Continued from Page 1)

The War Department, for

Golf

one month of the strike.

Refugees

Masonic lodge, which is:

'necessary because of the

sufficent number of these deep-

spent several weeks in addressing

the granting of their

New Westminster to handle all

of salmon from 48 to 40 cases.

Eklund, S. L. A. member, has

returned from his

and Herbert J. Anderson, who

of assembly to County Jail No. 1.

of the union,

conditions at the Civic Auditorium

for 25c each. There are sufficient

Federation Mooney Billings De-

a rooming house at 22 Royal St.

atar, from the officials of their lo-

The International Seamen's Un-

the officials of the union,

and each member should sit in

standards at the Civic Auditorium

ocused in San Francisco. All affil-

broke.

2. --All organizations affiliated

From County jail No. 1.

in anticipation it will get to your

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in the port of New Orleans, by the

The agreement among strikers.

the officials of the union,

registered mail.

Al Johnson Charlie Kay

Babe Bill's

To Unions and Agents

Patterson's Nick's Wines & Whiskey

44 CLAY STREET

the officials of the union,

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Hearing For Sailors' Union Establishes District Right To Bargain With Employers

By E. R. Stowell

In the largest labor battle in the United States—H.U.S. v. International Seamen's Union, with 700,000 seamen at stake, a preliminary hearing was held in San Francisco on March 22, 1936.

LARGEST UNION

This is the largest labor battle in the United States. It is between the National Labor Relations Board and the International Seamen's Union. The latter has 700,000 members in the United States and Canada.

The trial is before Judge Frank M. Mack, Jr., and is being conducted by the National Labor Relations Board at the Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco.

Picketing Ordinance

The trial was called to order on March 22, 1936, with the reading of the Picketing Ordinance of the International Seaman's Union.

A. CASPER, President of the I.S.U., was called to the stand to answer the objections of the U.S. Department of Labor. He stated that the Picketing Ordinance of the I.S.U. had been adopted by its Executive Board in 1934, and that it had been approved by the American Bar Association.

The Picketing Ordinance was read by a member of the I.S.U. before the court, and was approved by the court.

The court adjourned until further notice.

LARGEST STRIKE

This is the largest strike in the United States. It is between the United States Steel Corporation and the United Steel Workers of America. The latter has 1,000,000 members in the United States.

The strike is being conducted by the United Steel Workers of America, with 1,000,000 members in the United States.

The strike is being conducted by the United Steel Workers of America, with 1,000,000 members in the United States.

On March 22, 1936, the strike was called to order at the United Steel Workers of America, with 1,000,000 members in the United States.

Nelson appearing

Mr. Nelson, appearing for the I.S.U., requested permission to present his arguments to the court. He argued that the Picketing Ordinance of the I.S.U. was constitutional.

The court granted permission to the I.S.U. to present its arguments.

The court adjourned until further notice.

Sailors' Union

In the United States, there are 700,000 seamen. The International Seamen's Union is the largest labor union in the United States.

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On March 22, 1936, the union was called to order at the International Seamen's Union, with 700,000 members in the United States.

The union was called to order by A. Casper, President of the I.S.U., who stated that the union had been adopted by its Executive Board in 1934, and that it had been approved by the American Bar Association.

The union was approved by the American Bar Association.

The union adjourned until further notice.

Mass Meeting, Entire Council Two, July 28

To All Unions Affiliated with District No. 2.

The San Francisco Bay Area District Council No. 2 will hold a mass meeting at the International Seamen's Union Hall, 100 Regina Street, San Francisco, on Tuesday, July 28, 1936 at 8:00 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the San Francisco Charter of Union Congress.

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Mass Meetings Must Be Held

Says Maritime President

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The MASTERS SPEAK

The masters speak as the strike approaches. On July 1, 1936.

BOTTEN CONDITIONS ABOARD "PT. BRAUN"

On July 1, 1936, we first heard that the masters of the "Pt. Braun" were ready to settle. This was through the Federation of the maritime unions, which had been active in trying to settle this dispute.

THE BIG HOUSE

The Original caption for this image is not visible in the image.
OUR ORGANIZATIONS SPEAK

Frisko I. L. A. Publicity Notes

In the old days, public mind was occupational, the sentiments of which were the welfares of our leaders, as well as the benefits of all citizens of the United States. In the days of our forebears, the public mind was not so much occupied with the welfares of our leaders, as with the benefits of all citizens of the United States. In those days, the public mind was not so much occupied with the benefits of all citizens of the United States, as with the welfares of our leaders. In those days, the public mind was not so much occupied with the welfares of our leaders, as with the benefits of all citizens of the United States. In those days, the public mind was not so much occupied with the benefits of all citizens of the United States, as with the welfares of our leaders. In those days, the public mind was not so much occupied with the welfares of our leaders, as with the benefits of all citizens of the United States. In those days, the public mind was not so much occupied with the benefits of all citizens of the United States, as with the welfares of our leaders. In those days, the public mind was not so much occupied with the welfares of our leaders, as with the benefits of all citizens of the United States. In those days, the public mind was not so much occupied with the benefits of all citizens of the United States, as with the welfares of our leaders. In those days, the public mind was not so much occupied with the welfares of our leaders, as with the benefits of all citizens of the United States.
Council of the A.F. of L. to organize between 3 1/2 and 4 million, while the workers of the Pacific Coast have the A.F. of L. to thank.

WHEREAS: The Committee of the Committee for industrial Organization of the San Francisco Pilots of America, Local No. 90, Hawaiian Islands, have been endeavoring for some time past to secure an agreement with the Swayne & Hoyt Steamship Company, and have made repeated attempts to settle the dispute, but to no avail.

RESOLVED: That this Convention requests that the Committee of the Committee for industrial Organization of the San Francisco Pilots of America, Local No. 90, Hawaiian Islands, be instructed to continue their efforts to settle the dispute, and to report the results of their efforts to the next meeting of this Convention.

The Report of the Committee on National Maritime Federation shall be read and accepted.

WHEREAS: The Maritime Federation shall have been organized in the past with the object of securing better wages and conditions of work for the members of the organization.

RESOLVED: That the Second Annual Convention of the Maritime Federation shall be held in San Francisco, Calif., on the 1st of June, 1937.

WHEREAS: The Committee on National Maritime Federation shall meet in San Francisco, Calif., on the 1st of June, 1937, to consider and discuss the affairs of the organization.

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Strikers Smother Armed Police
As Radio Plant Owners Attack
Pickets Ruthlessly at Camden

CAMDEN, N. J.—Overwhelmingly the strikers who were guarding the gates of the Westinghouse Radiophone plant here Wednesday afternoon, as by-passed the armed police who were trying to force them off the property, were able to keep away the thousand officers who came to break the strike.

The pickets never gave ground to the police and thousands of pickets armed with clubs and fists were present throughout the morning and afternoon.

STRIKERS DIE, POLICE WOUNDED IN BATTLE

A number of pickets were injured in the fight and a number of policemen were shot in the arm and leg.

A number of the police were wounded in the gun battle, including a number of deputies, and a number of the strikers were shot dead.

Among the dead were an elderly man and a young man, who were shot in the head.

Two of the policemen were killed and a number of others were injured in the struggle.

The fight lasted for several hours and a number of the police were wounded in the course of the battle.

The strikers were able to keep the police from crossing the picket line and the battle continued all day.

In the end, the strikers were victorious and the police were forced to retreat.

The strike continued for several days and the strikers were able to keep the police from crossing the picket line.

The strike was a major event in the history of the city and the strikers were able to hold their ground for several weeks.

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EDITORIAL

Against Unions!

- Challenge Wagner Act

To challenge the constitutionality of the Wagner Act in the United States Supreme Court was a common practice of labor leaders in the late 1930s.

Strong United Union

By Rubber Workers Through Military

Official Paper of Rubber Workers Sends Special Article To Voice

Editorial Note:

The unexpected success of the militant U. W. A. in recent strikes has enabled the rubber company legal staffs working overtime.

The first challenge to the Wagner Act was made by the American Federation of Labor in 1935. The Wagner Act had been passed in 1935 to strengthen the position of workers in the United States.

STRIKE OF L. W. W. CONTINUES IN N. W. LAMBER DISTRICT

4,000 Men Carry an Action Against Union Bibles

of Defense of the Lumber Workers Union on September 10, 1938, in Eddington in the west coastal area of the province. The action was taken to protect the interests of the workers.

The case involved the dismissal of a member of the Lumber Workers Union from his job at the Westwood Mill in Eddington, Pennsylvania. The worker had been fired for supporting the union.

Toward a National Maritime Federation

By GEORGE LEONARD

The Maritime Federation of the Pacific has been called the "financial capital of the world" by many labor leaders who have come from the United States to study the labor movement in the Pacific region.

Several weeks after the Maritime Federation of the Pacific had been established, the group began to take a more active role in the labor movement.

The group was formed in response to the need for a national labor organization to fight for the rights of workers in the Pacific region.

The Maritime Federation of the Pacific was formed on January 1, 1938, with the objective of organizing all workers in the maritime industry into a single union.

The group was formed by a group of maritime workers who had been organizing independently in various ports on the West Coast.

The Maritime Federation of the Pacific has been successful in organizing workers in the maritime industry, and has been able to win several important victories for workers in the Pacific region.

In addition to organizing workers, the Maritime Federation of the Pacific has been involved in legal battles to protect the rights of workers.

The Maritime Federation of the Pacific has been involved in several important legal battles, including the case of the "Great Mariner," in which the group was able to win a significant victory for workers in the maritime industry.

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