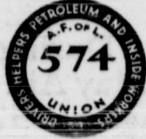


# DAILY STRIKE BULLETIN

UNITED  
LABOR  
ACTION

## THE ORGANIZER



TWO TWENTY-FIVE

SOUTH THIRD STREET

SMASH THE  
CITIZENS  
ALLIANCE

Volume 1, No. 15

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1934

Price one cent

# WORKERS MASS TO BACK 574

## Kohler Union To Bury Dead Picketeer Today

### Workers in "Model Village" Up Against Same Enemies as Here

#### BULLETIN!

At this morning's meeting of the Strike Committee of 100, a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the striking workers of Kohler, Wis., two of whom have been murdered by deputies in the pay of the Kohler Company. The resolution will be wired to the Kohler workers' Strike Committee.

Kohler, Wis., "the model village" where workers can feast their eyes on flower-beds while their stomachs ache from hunger, is in a state of high tension today as the first of two victims of deputy-murderers is laid to rest by his fellow-strikers.

The mood which brooded over Minneapolis a week ago as we said farewell to our departed brother, Harry Ness, now hangs over Kohler. The strikers of A. F. of L. Federal Union 18454 are standing shoulder to shoulder and clenching their fists as we did.

In the face of the militia, which has already attacked workers, picketing continues. The workers are demanding the removal of Mayor Anton Brotz, the Bainbridge of Kohler, and Police Chief Ernst Schuelke, the Johannes of Kohler. In Kohler, as here, a Federal mediator, Rev. J. W. McGuire, is on hand to draft settlement proposals. From the look of things, he is going to do about as much for the workers of Kohler as Father Haas did for those of Minneapolis.

A. F. of L. Organizer, Felix Olkives, one of the strike leaders, has issued a statement proving that when the pickets permitted the boss, ex-Gov. Kohler of Wisconsin, to move coal into the plant to run pumps for a public waterworks, he smuggled extra coal to run his plumbing goods factory. Village guards attacked pickets who held back the bootleg coal truck. As a result a battle raged all Friday night between workers and 400 armed brutes wearing deputies' badges.

The National Guard has barricaded off the wealthy section of Kohler and no workers are permitted to walk into that section.

In Kohler, as here, an effort is being made to discredit the strike by saying it is run by foreigners. Boss Kohler says that the pickets come to the picket line in cars bearing out-of-town licenses.

These fakery want us to think that a strike in Minneapolis is made by people from New York; a strike in Wisconsin is made by people from Minneapolis; a strike in San Francisco is made by people from Wisconsin; and so on indefinitely. We are not fooled and we know the workers of Kohler will not be fooled. We and they, and the workers of New York and Frisco, too, have plenty of our own reasons to go on strike after the hell we have been through these last years.

And if we do not need advice from the Kohler fellow-workers, why we will get it and take it just the same as the Citizens Alliance bankers get their advice and orders from the bigger shots in Chicago and they get theirs from the real high-and-mighties on Wall Street.

And we do not hesitate to give advice to the workers of Kohler and our advice is this: if you want the right to picket, the right to strike, the right to organize, the right to decent conditions and wages, THE RIGHT TO LIVE, then stick it out and fight all summer if need be just as we intend to do. And remember that you will get nothing for nothing. What you get you'll get by solidarity and struggle. Good luck and greetings to you!

## What is the Workers' Strength?

Already in the two strikes of the early part of this year, the membership of 574 has given adequate proof of its fighting capacities. Few indeed are the organizations in this country that can engage in three strikes within six months and emerge from them with ranks not only intact, but strengthened and increasingly self-confident. The employers who forced the fight upon us in the hope of demoralizing and weakening us, are astounded to find us strong and grim and determined to hold our own and forge ahead. And in doing so, 574 continues the best traditions of the labor movement.

The American workers may well be proud of their history. The democratic rights of free speech, free assemblage and free press which are so jealously guarded by the labor movement, are due mainly to the efforts of the early trade union movement in this country. If the children of workers and farmers today enjoy the benefits of popular public education, it is because the labor movement of more than a hundred years ago was its first champion. If fourteen, twelve, and ten hours of labor each day have disappeared for the great majority of American workers, it is the Union movement to which this is due.

The American labor movement is more backward than the European in some respects—in the political field, for example. It would be folly or blindness to hide this from ourselves. But it need not take second place to anyone in the militancy, the endurance, the vigor of its struggles. The great Eight-Hour day movement of the '80s, the Debs strike of railroad men in '94, the battle of Homestead, Pa., the awe-inspiring struggles of Cripple Creek, Col., Goldfield, Nev., Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho, the

textile strikes of Lawrence, Mass., and Paterson, N. J., the general strike in Seattle, the fight for the unionization of the South—the general strike in San Francisco, the strikes in Toledo and Milwaukee are majestic milestones.

And if all the wisdom, all the experience, all the lessons of the grand battles of the past, were distilled into one sentence, it would read:

**The problems of the labor movement can be solved only by the working class itself.**

It has taken a long time to learn, and many have not learned it yet. It has cost many lives and much suffering before the lesson became entirely clear. It took many bitter experiences before it was assimilated. But it has been learned nevertheless.

The working class is weak, it is enslaved, insulted, jeered at, humiliated and squeezed dry in body and mind, only when it does not realize its own invincible strength. And when it does—ah, how the exploiters tremble, how desperate and vicious and violent they become!

The workers have no need for condescending saviors. They have no need of the illusion that some good man, some kind man, some generous man or men, will bring them salvation and comfort.

The workers do have need of their own organization, their own good right arms, their own clear heads, their own solidarity, their own leaders, their own press. Those are the only things they can base themselves on. Those are the only weapons that can serve them in their fights. In a word: **the workers can rely only upon themselves!**

Those are the words of fire lit up for our guidance by the history of American labor's struggles. Let them be our beacon light!

## Brown Asks Practical Aid From Unions

### Goldman, Miles Dunne Also Address 8,000 at Parade

About 8,000 strikers and sympathizers massed on the Parade grounds yesterday afternoon to voice new support of the battle for labor's rights being led by Local 574.

President William S. Brown of the General Drivers, Helpers and Inside Men's Union, was chairman of the meeting.

Brown expressed the appreciation of the Strike Committee for the support given to the strike by unemployed workers, farmers, veterans, and the population as a whole. He said that the Union and the Strike Committee are gratified that the Central Labor Union has adopted a number of resolutions which fix the blame for the strike, on the bosses and the Citizens Alliance and warmly endorse the policy of 574. He urged that the Central Labor Union and its constituent bodies take immediate practical action toward reinforcing the strike front.

"We are grateful for the backing of our brother unions," said Brown, "and yet whatever they do for us is not a favor, but an act of self-defense. When the Citizens Alliance attacks the right of Local 574 to represent its members, it deals a blow to the whole labor movement of Minneapolis. If those tyrants and exploiters could smash us, they would go on and smash every labor organization in this city. But they are not going to be able to smash us. Let everybody help us and we will see to that."

Brown's call for aid from other unions was greeted by the crowd with loud applause, and when he voiced his determination of 574 to make a finished fight, thousands of voices endorsed his stand.

Miles Dunne, member of the Organizing Committee of Local 574, described the situation now prevailing under martial law and said that the Strike Committee of 100, "has determined to fight it out on these lines if it takes all summer." He appealed to every worker, organized or unorganized, to give financial aid to the strike. He asked those belonging to organizations to urge such organizations to give practical backing to a cause which is the cause of the entire working class of Minneapolis.

Albert Goldman, noted labor attorney who is acting for the Strike Committee, was another speaker at the Parade rally. Goldman warned the assembled throng to place no undue confidence in the National Guard. "The National Guard is not a branch of the Strike Committee," Goldman said. "But this does not mean that anyone should lose courage. No matter what the Militia does, the strike will go on and a dogged fight will bring victory in the end."

Goldman said that he had heard that the bosses planned to hang on until the first of September, hoping to wear out the strikers. "They may try that," he concluded, "but there are also the months of October and November and December, and if necessary, New Year's day will still see the ranks of the strikers intact."

Walter Frank, Business Agent of the Lathers' Union, also spoke.

Before the meeting ended, copies of the first Sunday edition of The Organizer appeared on the field. The first copy off the press was auctioned by a member of the Organizer's staff. It brought \$4. The next 25 copies were sold for prices ranging between 25 cents and \$1.

## A Little Les-son for Grown-ups



See the lit-tle man with the spec-ta-cles. He is a Chief of Po-lice. His fath-er called him Mi-chael Jo-han-nes. But most peo-ple call him Blood-y Mike. He is loy-al and kind. He is loy-al to the boss-es and kind to the Cit-i-zens Al-li-ance. He arms the po-lice with ri-ot guns and tells them to shoot work-ers. The work-ers are un-arm-ed and de-fense-less. But the po-lice are brave. They shoot the work-ers in the back.

See the man in the uni-form. He is a Colo-nel. His name is El-mer Mc-Dev-itt. He is an offi-cer in the Na-tion-al Guard. The Na-tion-al Guard rules Min-ne-a-po-lis.

What are they do-ing to-geth-er? They are

plan-ning. What are they plan-ning? They are plan-ning how to run Min-ne-a-po-lis dur-ing the strike.

Will Mc-Devitt make good plans? Sure he will He is a cap-a-ble gen-tle-man. And be-sides, he has Blod-y Mike to as-sist him.

But what will these plans be good for?

Will the plans made by this Colo-nel be good for the work-ers? If you want-ed to make plans that would be good for the work-ers, would you want as-sistance from Blood-y Mike? How could he as-sist in mak-ing plans good for an-y-bod-y ex-cept the Cit-i-zens Al-li-ance?

These are the questions for the day. Is there any strik-er who can-not an-swer them?

News and Views

To the Farm Holiday: That chicken for Sunday dinner and supper was fine, and did we do justice to it!

How much longer is this strike going to last???? Until we win, you dub.

Nurse Mrs. Vera McCormick stooped over to put a dressing on a wounded truck driver, backed into a fan and went three feet in the air. The flies buzzing around near the ceiling were so tickled because the doc had to give her 35 spanks to snap her out of it.

Happy Holsten may be accused of being a Red but it can't be helped because he was born a Red—a Chippewa Indian, the so-called Real American. So where will he be deported, if deported?

The 574 strike is the only one in the Organizational Review. Shirley Heberbush, 14 years old, she is a highly successful publisher of the bulletin and devoted to the cause of 574.

The C. A. Sorenson Orchestra, made up of six members of Local 574, played for the assembled crowd at the headquarters last night.

Ray Rainbolt, head of the Complaint Department, went home last night for the first time in no one knows how long. This morning at breakfast his thirty month old son asked him "Daddy, did you move west?"

University of Minnesota college boys and girls have gone to bat by providing a few pickets and tackling sympathizers with subscription lists to help the strike fund. The 260-pound, six feet four inches tall picketeer, Richard M. Scammon, son of the Dean of medical science, is coming up for trial Friday for "failing to move at command of officer."

Anne McEwen, that pert, scrappy ex-editor of the Duluth Labor World who lent valuable assistance to Local 574 in the May strike, is in Duluth now managing her own paper and working with the Duluth truck drivers.

Do you know that 80 percent of all Minneapolis truck drivers are poets? The Organizer is deluged with poems. We bet that's a surprise to every driver who thinks he was alone in sinning!

Of the many poems received, we select the following anonymous contribution to print in today's Organizer:

The lives of workers all remind us That a working man don't have a chance.

The more we work, there grows behind us Larger patches on our pants.

So unless we get a raise to Feed our families large and small, When the snow of winter finds us We shall have no pants at all.

The Ladies' Auxiliary has received many contributions from friends for the Commissary, the hospital department, the relief department and other projects now under its supervision. A request is made for clothes for one 7-year-old and one 5-year-old boy, the orphaned children of Henry B. Ness, martyr to the brutality of the profit-mad bosses.

What the Truck Drivers are fighting for is essentially the same as the Stevedores were fighting for in San Francisco. The right to organize.

The meeting of more than 3,000 Truck Drivers that voted the strike unanimously, that refused to consider the proposition made by the officers that the officers would tender their resignations and stand for re-election, they answered the Citizens Alliance plainly and effectively and conclusively.

They set the example for the answer that all organized labor will give these undermining tactics of the Citizens Alliance. Whomever the Citizens Alliance is against the organized workers are for.

Labor leaders never had a finer compliment paid them than the attack that has been made on them by the Citizens Alliance.

So solidified, cemented together and unified as never before all organized labor of Minneapolis prepares to struggle in aid of the Truck Drivers and for its own very existence.

Desperate because of its last defeat at the hands of the Truck Drivers and the local labor movement the Citizens Alliance now in a frenzy has broken its plainly worded contract in order to precipitate another labor war, in order that it may again attack your homes and bring about a condition of slavery for your future and your children's future.

—From the Minneapolis Labor Review of July 20.

Strike Committee Orders

- 1. All previous orders of the Strike Committee respecting truck movements are still in effect. 574 members on ERA are still on strike. 2. Local 705, Chicago, has been asked to stop all truck drivers wearing 574 buttons from unloading. All Chicago locals have been requested to lead no furniture for Minneapolis. 3. The Strike Committee has appointed Brothers LaBeau, Severson, and Abor to the Committee on Finances. They will devise means of raising finances and donations. All strikers are urged to submit ideas on this to the committee or the office. 4. All market workers are to meet at 225 S. 3rd St. at 2 p. m. Monday, July 30, 1934. 5. The Cab Drivers meeting called for at 8 p. m. Monday has been cancelled.

M.C.C.W. Calls on All ERA Workers to Join

The Minneapolis strike ERA workers in support of 574 has been a real success. The ERA workers are now being asked to join the M.C.C.W. (Minneapolis Central Council of Workers) is an organization which concentrates and co-ordinates activities of all workers' organizations on problems of unemployment and relief and organizes the unemployed into membership branches. It now has 4,000 members and applicants.

It takes in all workers regardless of religious, political or racial differences. The only requirement for membership in the M. C. C. W. branches is loyalty to the organization and its principles. Every member has equal voice in its proceedings, elections of its officers and formulation of policies.

The M.C.C.W. is proud of its record in backing this historic fight of Local 574. Through it the ERA workers can continue their fight.

A mass meeting of all unemployed and relief workers has been called by the M. C. C. W. in the 574 Union hall at 225 S. Third Street for tonight at 8 o'clock, to discuss immediate conditions, issues and actions bearing on unemployment, relief, and support of Local 574.

Members of the Franklin Branch living in the area north of Lake St., east of Chicago and Eighth Aves. S. and west and south of the river, all should attend their own business meeting at 1530 E. Franklin Ave. at 8 p. m. tonight. All members and prospective members who live south of Lake Street are urged to attend a business meeting of the South Branch in the Fire Hall at 4201 Cedar Ave. tomorrow at 8 p. m.

The Workers' Voice

July 30, 1934.

Dear Editor:

I happened to be an eye witness of bloody Friday's shooting, but gave no thought of writing about it until reading in the paper of the CLASH between pickets and police. Well, there was no clash—it was a one-sided battle.

While driving on 3rd St. going down town about 2:15 p. m. everything looked quiet as I approached 7th Ave. N. There were a few groups of people on the sidewalk. Police in squad cars were parked along the curb as I passed 7th Ave. towards 6th Ave.

I approached in the middle of the block. Coming the other way around the corner from 6th Ave. and Washington was a truck. Close behind came a picket truck shouting and the first truck turned in the path of my car. I backed away. Just then the police began running from the 7th Ave. side, shouting, "Get them."

Some fired in the air, while others fired direct at the fleeing pickets, who had no weapons to defend themselves. I saw one man drop on his stomach from the truck. When picked up by two pickets his arm was shattered. Others ran wherever there was an exit, but there too, shotguns greeted them. Some pickets grabbed hold of their legs in pain while running from gun fire. The police fired until the men were out of range.

Then one officer approached my car with a .38 in his hand and said to me and my wife: "Get the hell out of here before I blow your brains out," pointing the gun directly at us.

You may print this in The Organizer if you wish.

Stanley Milcarek, 3414 Washington Ave. N.

Writer Tells of Dangers of C.S. Law to Unions

Passed During War, They May Aid Bosses Against 574

The following articles, published in the Minneapolis Labor Review of March 2, 1934, gives interesting information on the nature of the criminal syndicalism law in this State. In brief, it may be said that as these laws have been enforced, criminal syndicalism constitutes joining a Union and asking for a raise in pay or a cut in hours. Criminal syndicalism, consequently, is regarded by all bosses and bosses' agents as a very mean crime.

Agents of the Citizens Alliance have been trying to get the Grand Jury of Hennepin County to indict leaders of 574 and the editors of The Organizer on charges of criminal syndicalism. Thus far no action has been taken. This information is, however, important for every trade unionist to have in mind:

We have our statute books today hundreds of laws that are obsolete and unworkable. Year after year they lie on the musty shelves of the law libraries, ever awaiting a day of resurrection. Some of these laws are dangerous and vicious legislation.

On the statute books of Minnesota stands such a law, known in the hysterical war days as the Criminal Syndicalism act. It is a measure that is directed against the activities of Organized Labor, and has been used as such in the past.

The passage of this law was the result of the Lumber Workers' strike in northern Minnesota in the month of January, 1917. Certain big interests were dumbfounded when this walkout occurred and hurried to St. Paul where the legislature was in session, demanding a law to curtail strikes in basic industries. A special investigation and hearing was conducted. At the tail end of the session, a Criminal Syndicalist Act was placed on the statute books in the State of Minnesota. It does not require any stretch of imagination as to what lumber interests were instrumental in forcing this law through. We have it, and it is up to us to get rid of it.

Law Aids Frame-ups

The existing law: "Criminal Syndicalism is hereby defined to be the doctrine which advocates crime, violence, force, arson, destruction of property, sabotage, or other unlawful acts or methods, or any such acts, as a means of accomplishing or effecting industrial or political ends, or as a means of effecting industrial or political revolution. Penalties, one to ten years in prison.

This law was passed in thirty-two states in the union, and there is hardly any difference in the wording of the law. Hundreds of unionists have been sent to prison under this vicious act in the various states. California went so far as to railroad men and women to prison for mere membership in a union. There perhaps were not over two or three cases in Minnesota who received light sentences in jail.

This law can easily be invoked in industrial disputes. We might assume that in such and such a locality is a prosecutor who seeks a reputation and is ever ambitious to ascend the heights of political fame. A big strike breaks out in his district involving a large key industry. Company gunmen create disturbances and altercations with strikers who are arrested and charged with violence in attempting to "effect an industrial end," under the Criminal Syndicalist Act. Pressure has also been brought to bear by the industrial interest affected by the walkout. Innocent striking workers are forced to lie in jail for weeks before anything happens.

Supports Sasner Charge

In a signed statement given to The Organizer this morning, Jack Garelick affirmed that he was present when Peter Sasner was brought into his house in a condition which showed that he was badly beaten up. Sasner has charged two cops with giving him a brutal beating because he criticized their actions on Bloody Friday. The statement follows:

"On July 26, 1934, at about 5 p. m. I was at home. My father came into the house, bringing with him Peter Sasner. He had been badly beaten about the face. His clothes were all torn and tattered. It looked to me as though a band of ruffians had beaten him. We asked him who beat him up. He could hardly talk. He finally told us that some policemen had "taken him for a ride." They then took him to Golden Valley and beat him up again. Then they threw him out of the car. He certainly looked as though he had been beaten."

Farmers' Back Strikers

RESOLVED: That we, the members of the Farmers Holiday Association of Pine, Kanabec and Isanti Counties, in meeting assembled, this 23rd day of July, 1934, go on record as condemning the acts of Mayor Bainbridge and Chief of Police Michael Johannes in their vicious and inhuman treatment of our fellow workers, the members of the Minneapolis Truck Drivers Union.

John J. White, Chairman, Kanabec County. Peter Nydegaard, Chairman, Pine County. W. A. Dunbar, Chairman, Isanti County.

The Farm Holiday Association has been shipping produce, vegetables and chickens to strike headquarters for use in the Commissary run by the Ladies' Auxiliary of 574. These are free-will donations of solidarity.

Strike Committee Will Raise Funds

The strikers having decided to dig themselves in and fight it out on these lines all summer, if need be, the Strike Committee at this morning's meeting decided to take steps toward providing the necessary ways and means.

In the first place, a Tag Day will be held throughout the city in the near future. The newly appointed Finance Committee is in charge. The Ladies' Auxiliary will assist in the work. Secondly, an appeal for funds will be broadcast from coast to coast. All trade unions and other workers' organizations will be asked to contribute funds to back the fight to make Minneapolis a union town. Letters are being sent to various labor and liberal publications such as The Nation, The New Republic, and others. The Finance Committee and Grant Dunne have been placed in charge of launching this appeal.

At this morning's meeting of the Strike Committee, there were present representatives of the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council, as well as of the following local unions:

Building Laborers, Iron Workers, Milk Drivers, Painters, Lathers, Bakers, Steam Fitters, Bricklayers, Cleaners, Electricians, Plumbers, and Petroleum Workers, and others.

They endorsed the policy of the Strike Committee of 100, urged Local 574 to stand by its guns, and pledged immediate financial aid for strike relief.

Had such vicious legislation been repealed, as it should be, there would have been no occasion to use it, but the very fact it is still on the books gives some ambitious political opportunist an excuse to persecute the workers in industrial disputes.

One of the main reasons why we are calling your attention to this law at this time is because last fall it was resurrected in two states. In Washington, it was to be used against twenty-odd agricultural workers on strike, but the cases were dismissed for "lack of evidence." However, these men were forced to lie in a filthy jail almost three months pending this outcome.

The other case was that of four farmers at White Cloud, Michigan, who were convicted of "unlawful possession of arms" in the attempted stopping of a foreclosure sale on the home of an 80-year-old neighbor. A fifth man was charged with Criminal Syndicalism. At Bad Axe, Michigan, in another foreclosure action, seven farmers were arrested and charged with Criminal Syndicalism, one of them being an ex-sheriff. None of the above farmers have any radical tendencies or organization connections. Convictions are under appeal. —C. W. A.

Hospital Notes

Shorty (Roy) DePeau at the General Hospital has been critically ill for several weeks. He was operated on last Thursday, and while he is still a pretty sick man, he says he feels much better today. We all hope that Shorty will be with us soon. We haven't forgotten the work you did during and after the last strike, Shorty!

Brother Belor, one of our injured boys at St. Barnabas, was taken seriously ill this morning with pneumonia. He has been putting up a brave fight. Mr. Shugren, St. Barnabas, is still keeping up the good fight. He looked fine Sunday.

Brothers Nelson and Lyndahl are at the General looking fine. Lyndahl and Harry DeBoer are thinking of making a thorough investigation as to whether or not Union Iron Workers put up their superstructure. This is a serious matter!

Our fighting Iron Worker, Elmer Crowl, is now driving around in a "push it yourself" wheel chair at St. Mary's.

dere emily

Monday

dere emily, thanks awful much for yure letter, emily. it was good to hear how interested everyone up in Turtle Creek is in the Union and the strike.

inclosed you will find a copy of The Organizer for Sunday, so you see we are getting out a Sunday paper too now.

emily, i-keep thinking and thinkin about Harry Ness, and what us workers has got to learn from his life and death. just one worker shot to death, you mite say, and yet what a lot he meant to all of us. it is plane as day to me now, emily, that with life played under the present rules, a human being aint important just all by hisself. it is only when men and women get together by the thousands that they are at all important in the scheme of things. take the last war that Harry Ness got in— fot so that the bosses in all the countries cud get richer. why there was millions of workers killed. if a body set down and started feeling sorry for each person that was killed, why he wud go plum crazy. it is only when people are organized by the hunerds of thousands and millions that they even begin to be important in the world. in war time, and in peace time its the same way. it dont do no good for a worker to try to get any place alone with the boss. we workers has got to band together by the thousands, like we are in 574, before we begin to be of any importance, and to make ourselves felt. and i kin see now that for workers to ever really free themselves for all time from the bosses, we got to organize even bigger, on a national scale. yes, on an international scale.

did you ever stop an relize, emily, that all the fine things we learnt at the Turtle Creek schoolhouse are all just lies. that they aint really so at all. they made us kids pledge allegiance to the flag evry mornin, and taught us that it was a fine thing to be patriotic. but if a body really stops and thinks, he realizes that it dont do no good for a worker. becuz all a worker ever gets outa being Patriotic is to go to war and get shot and maybe killed—and all the time, the Boss is settin home and rakin in the dough by the fistful. and when the worker comes home after the war, he finds that the fine promises the Boss made to him really didnt amount to a darn thing.

and Parson Schmuck always taught us to be meek, and to obey our betters. Meekness and Obedience, that's what us workers was taught. but i kin see now that those are just the kind of trates that the bosses want workers to have. so that the workers kin be kicked aroun and stepped on and sweated to death. and so they will be Meek and will Obey. and wont ack like real men and stand up and fite for there rites. becuz then the workers mite really make the bosses come across.

and we wuz always taught that this wuz a land of opportunity, emily, and that if we worked hard and saved our money. why maybe we too cud be successful. when people say "successful," they always mean "rich," kid. but it seems to me that those who work the very hardest—and thats us workers—is exactly the ones who make the least money. instead of gettin richer ourselves, its the boss who gets richer.

so if you goin to be a teacher next fall, kid, why you must be sure and teach what is really true to all the little kids in the County. point out to em that there is two different worlds, the world of the rich and the world of the poor, and that whatever is good for one world is very bad for the other. this is true of evry blessed thing in the whole world. if the bosses magazines and papers praise a book, for instance, i kin always no rite off the bat that that book lies about the world. and if they say a certain picture is good, i always no that that picture doesnt mean a darn thing. at least it doesnt mean a thing to me and the rest of the workers.

as soon as this fite is over, emily, i will get a spellin book like you say, and study spellin and grammar to soas i kin rite down and speak all the ideas i feel.

i got a little rested up agin today. this afternoon we held a big meetin at the Parade grounds, and i guess we will meet there evry nite now until the troops is withdrawn from the city so we kin picket agin without being picked up.

i see where over in Kohler the special depts fired on the workers and killed 2 and wounded a haf dozen women and children.. so the workers did what was nacheral, they went home and got THERE guns. but up here in the north where evry worker probly goes huntin in the fall and is a dam good shot, having the workers with guns in there hands is too dangerous for the bosses. so in Kohler, the national gards was called in, and they got marshal law there just like we has. hot stuff, emily.

sammy wants me to show htm aroun a little tonite, so i'll check now.

yours,

Mike.