

# LABOR DEFENDER

*a Labor Pictorial*



*August  
1928*

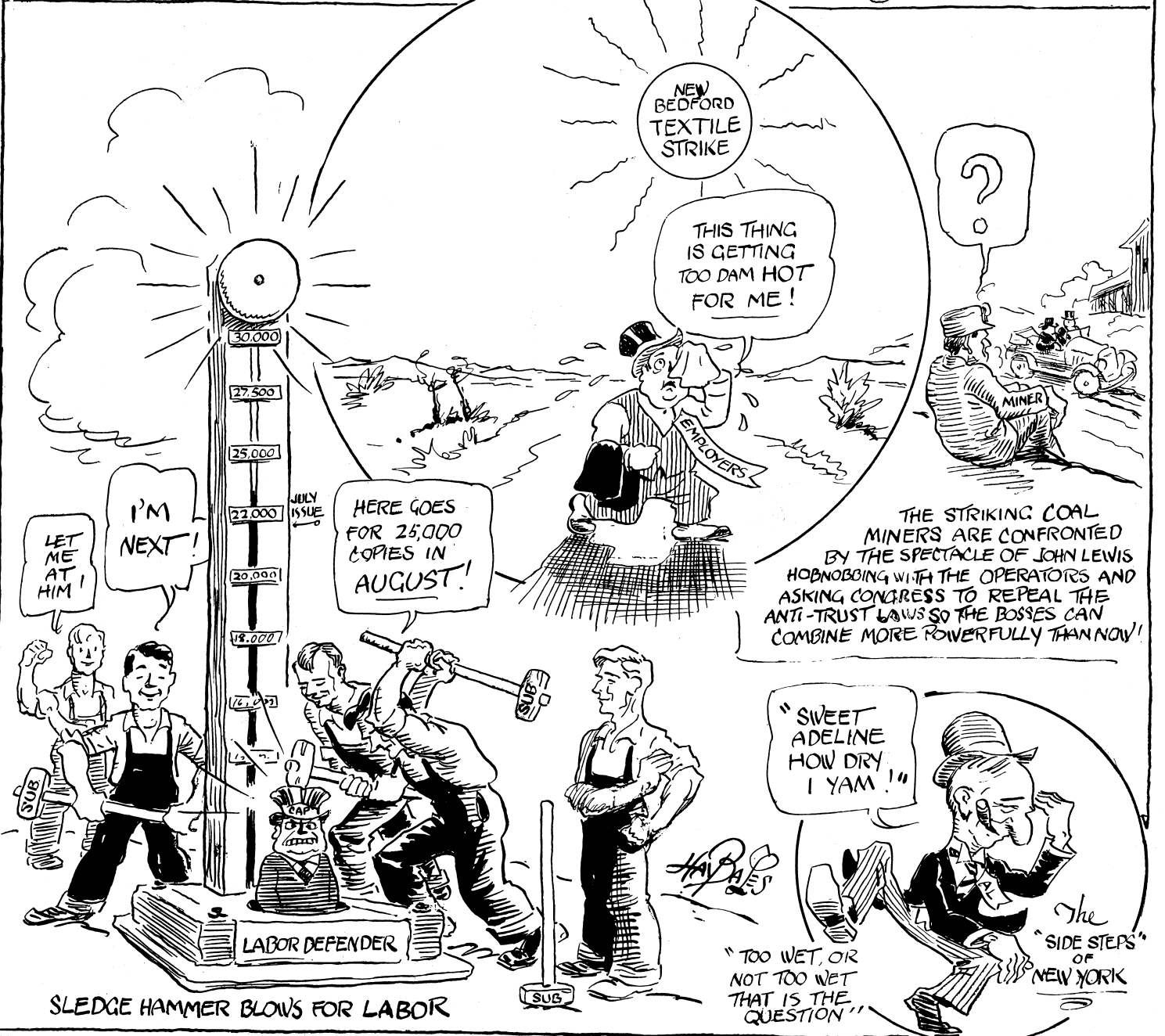
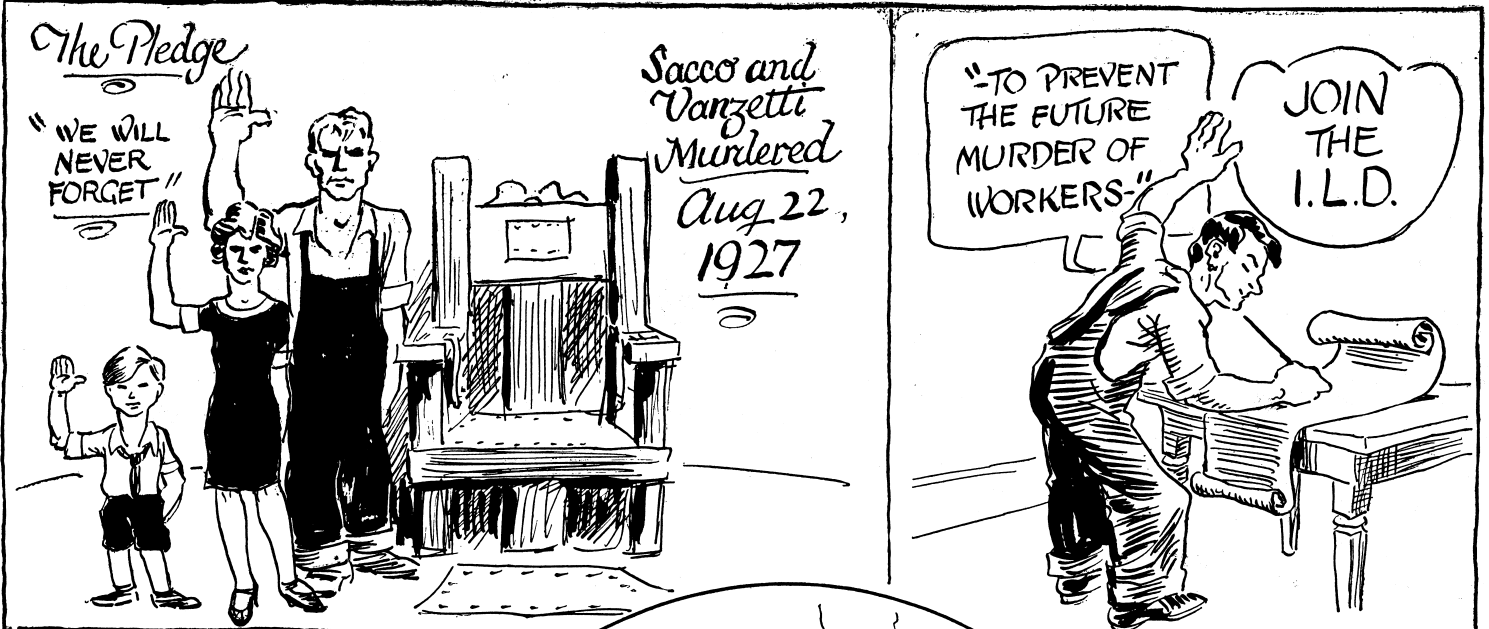
10¢

**26,000**

**MARCHING MEN**

*at New Bedford*

# LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES







# We Stand at the Grave of Two Warriors

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

THE year that has passed since the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has served only to sharpen their memory in our minds. It has placed them in the heroic proportions of the two working class martyrs around whom swirled the storm and stress of struggle for almost a decade. The names of Sacco and Vanzetti during their imprisonment were a battle-cry and a standard. With their death they have become a symbol of the liberation struggle and a permanent, unanswerable accusation against the ruling class whose only reply to the prophets of the new society is the frame-up and legal murder.

Sacco and Vanzetti were burned to death in the electric chair on the eve of great moments in the history of the American working class. The army which joined around their cause was the early promise of the new spirit of militancy and struggle that is reviving in the labor movement of this country. The dark years of passivity in ranks have come to an end and a new period of big and courageous struggles is opening. These struggles are beginning to cut wide rents through the heavy web of quiescence, reaction and betrayal that dominated the movement in the United States for the last few years.

The death of the two Italian rebels of Massachusetts awakened the consciousness of tens of thousands of workers to the realities of class rule and class "justice". The fatal electric current also burned out of the minds of many workers the delusion that governments are instituted for pop-

ular—instead of class—welfare; that courts and judges are the dispensers of justice instead of the dignified tailors who drape the vicious persecution of an oppressed class with legal finery. This necessary knowledge, new and startling to so many workers, is becoming a weapon in their struggle.

The two martyrs bequeathed a gigantic task to the workers of this country. Their conduct up to the very last minute constituted not only a standard of courage and defiance; not only did they show the cowardly bourbons of Massachusetts how revolutionists could die, but their execution was a command to us all to integrate our forces for a bitter-end struggle against the class enemy.

Other heroes have fallen in the battle. There are others yet to come who will be inspired by example to give everything for labor's cause. There are dozens in the prisons of capitalism today, tens of thousands throughout the world, for whose release we must conduct an unremitting struggle. We want the Mooneys and the Billinges and the Barnetts and those other scores of labor fighters to rejoin us in the front ranks from which they have been snatched.

We are not ashamed to stand at the graves of these warriors with bowed heads, weeping at their loss. But we stand there determined to vindicate them by our redoubled efforts to topple over the system of exploitation, robbery, misery and murder that sent these guiltless ones to a horrible death.

## Sic Transit Fuller

*Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts who had hoped to stride into the White House over the burned bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti failed to make even the vice-presidential nomination at Kansas City. The capitalist correspondents wrote frankly to their papers that "Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts was discarded (for vice-president) because it was felt that his connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case would make the ticket the target of attack by radicals and liberals."*

—Federated Press.



*Photo International Newsreel*  
BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI AND NICOLA SACCO

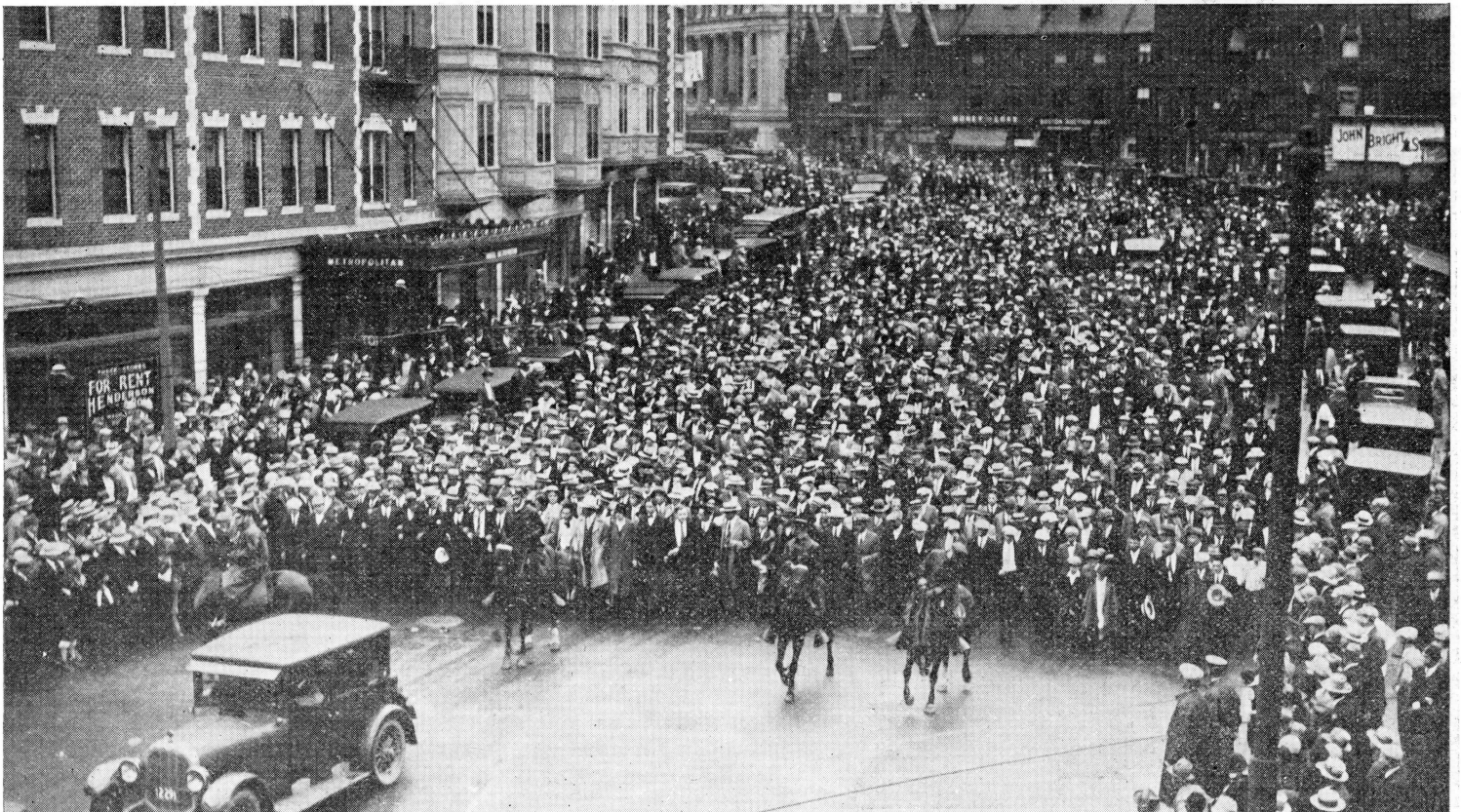


# The Last Days In Boston



*Photo International Newsreel*

WORKERS VIEWING THE DEAD BODIES OF THE TWO MARTYRS AS THEY LAY IN STATE IN BOSTON



*Photo International Newsreel*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF WORKERS MARCHING IN BOSTON BEHIND THE FUNERAL CARRIAGES OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

# Eyes Towards Pittsburgh!

By Arne Swabeck

A terrific contest, fighting off cossacks, jailings, treachery and starvation. A once powerful union completely crumbling but with rapidly sprouting seeds of a new and better organization, born out of struggle and nourished by glorious examples of real proletarian heroism. Such is the picture brought to me by striking militant miners from the Pennsylvania and Ohio coal fields.

Sixteen months of strike is quite a record even for coal miners who know how to fight. And the Pennsylvania and Ohio miners have shown their mettle in mass picketing activities against heavy odds. While their spirit is not broken, the ravages of battle are plainly visible. These miners got caught between the giant squeezers of the "open shop" coal operators and the Lewis machine; both bent upon their destruction.

Here is how it works at present. The coal operators are opening up more mines under "open shop" conditions and on the 1917 scale or less. Lewis and his helpers, the district presidents Fagan and Hall, refuse to call the strike off but secretly consent to their supporters going back to work—scabbing. Due to complete absence of a policy of strike activities, lack of adequate relief; due to complete betrayal, terrorism and starvation, many good union men, a dismal, hopeless situation staring them in the face have been compelled to return to take up work in the "open shop" mines.

The Lewis machine in some instances maintains picketing but strictly in accordance with provisions of injunctions issued by judges owned and controlled by the operators. The result of such picketing was explained by one of the militant miners from the Allegheny Valley section in District No. 5. Up in his territory one of the strong Lewis supporters had charge of a picket line of eight men, all paid regularly by the district office for their duty. The man in charge thought he was doing pretty well with his faithful eight. While one month ago there were only 25 men scabbing in the mine, now, he admitted,

there were about 450. This is quite a general method. The paid pickets become the local machine, holding the fort for Lewis and Fagan. But to the strike the effect is a disastrous one.

Strike relief is being paid by the Lewis machine now and then, collected from the heavy assessments upon the union members at work; but now only as a method to help break the strike. Many locals staunchly

certed attempt to rob them of their treasuries and halls owned by the local unions. The Lewis henchmen, utilizing the clause in the constitution, framed by them, of properties reverting to the parent organization, have hurried just a little bit more with charter revocations so as to lay hands these properties. That such expulsions were not carried out according to the constitution did not matter to them.

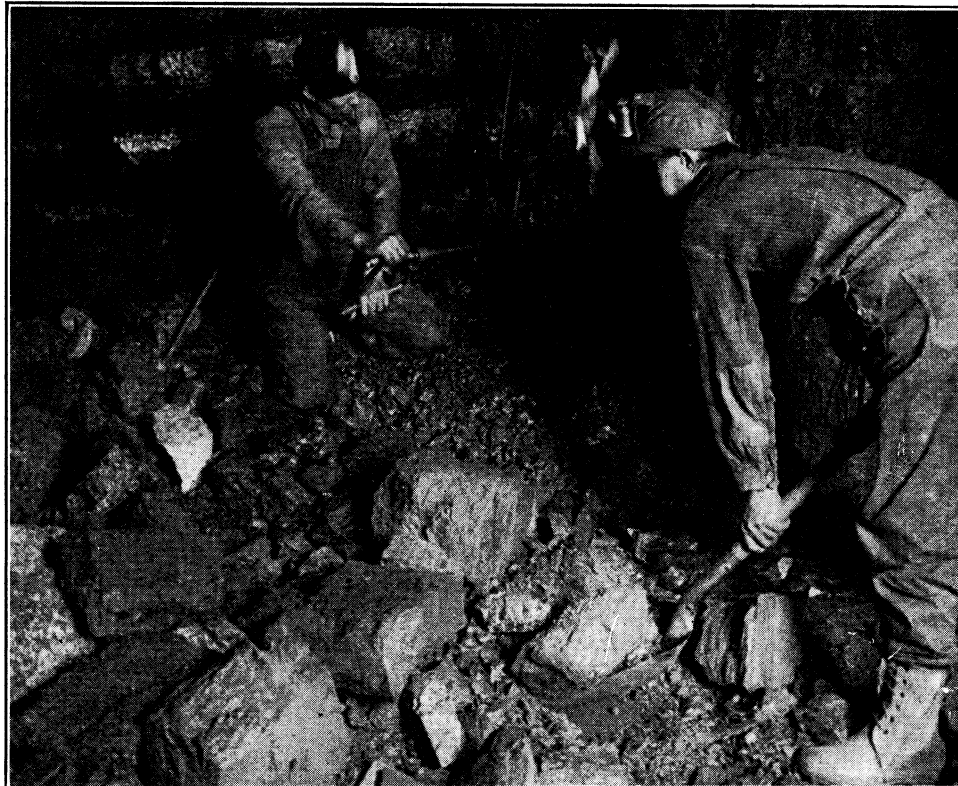


Photo Workers Health Bureau

DIGGING BLACK GOLD FOR THE PROFITS OF AMERICAN COAL BARONS

supporting the movement for the new union have long ago been eliminated from such relief benefits. At present when the members of a local union become particularly dissatisfied with the situation and outspoken for the new union the machine agents will come in and pay as high as \$5.00 per family. This is big money for a miner facing starvation. If they will promise to cease making demands for strike activities and lay off from the new union movement they may get a second ration, possibly a third, but that is invariably the end as meanwhile dissatisfaction becomes strong elsewhere and bribing becomes necessary there.

Naturally under such conditions the National Miners Relief Committee has come to occupy a place of a real friend of solidarity to these miners because it gives relief for strikers and not bribes for treason.

Great are the odds these embattled miners have been facing all along. And yet whenever they have sternly set their faces against the operators' attacks they have felt a new thrust in their backs from the Lewis machine. Recently they have met a con-

chine and we lost the hall but we could not pay high attorney fees anyway and we are appealing the case."

That the Lewis machine is bent upon selling out these strikers to the allied coal operators is becoming increasingly clear to them. Also among miners in the nearby unorganized territories is this recognized. Many reports are made from there that they will be willing to come out—but under the new union and new leadership.

The operators already count upon the sell-out as completed. On July first the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company cut the wages of loaders from 65 c. to 58 c. a ton and cutters from 12 c. to 11 c. a ton.

This is but further laying the basis for real organization of the unorganized miners. And while many good union miners have been compelled by the treachery of the Lewis policies to return to work they all turn their face with hope toward the formation of the new coal miners union at the national convention in Pittsburgh September 9 to 11.

From Sub District No. 5 in Ohio, reorganized by the militants, the progressive president Robert Matusek reported many such attempts, some frustrated and some halls lost. "In one instance," he said, "I appeared in the squire's court as the attorney for the miners. The squire refused to recognize me, so I said, 'You, Mr. Squire, will have to be our attorney and we will hold you responsible for fighting our case right,' but he also refused this and finally admitted me. Well", continued Matusek, "the squire was with the ma-

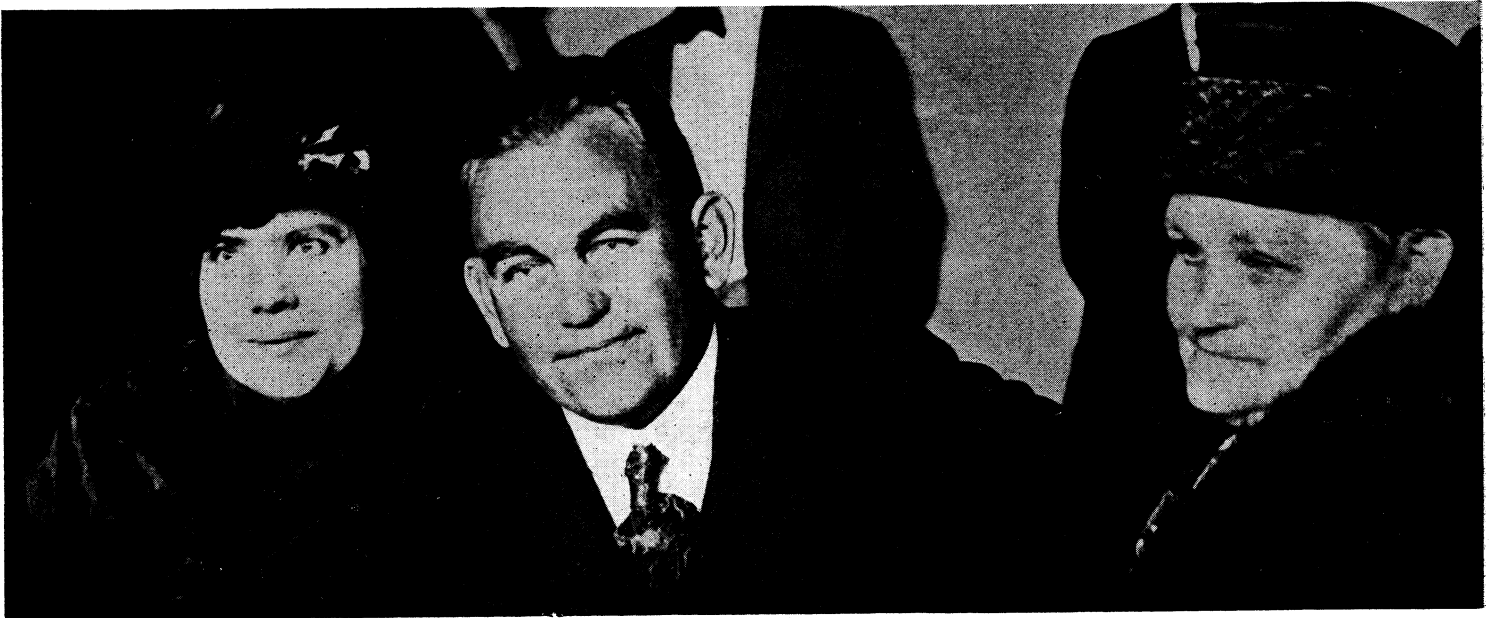




*Photo Workers Health Bureau*

DIGGING BLACK GOLD FOR THE PROFITS OF AMERICAN COAL BARONS

# The Road That Leads Out of Prison



*Photo Labor Defender*

RENA MOONEY, TOM MOONEY AND HIS MOTHER IN A COURTROOM SCENE DURING THE TRIAL

**I**T has been said that if the neglect of the workers of this country allows the body-breaking years to take their final toll of the lives of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings a shaft should be erected over them bearing but one word:

*Sh-h-h!*

For it has been the hopelessly fatal policy of silence, "diplomacy" and soft-pedaling pursued by those "friends" of the two frame-up victims who have given their cause the service of smoothly polished words that is chiefly responsible for the continued imprisonment of these labor fighters. They said that Mooney and Billings would be freed if only the "right people" would be seen, if only the proper wires would be pulled, if only the quiet, moderate petition would be presented. But all of these pleasantly-paved roads led, not to freedom, but to prison again. They are roads covered with mirages and illusions, ending with heavier disappointments. For the "right people" have been seen, many wires have been pulled, and the waste-baskets of California's rulers are brimful of petitions—and Mooney and Billings are still in prison.

The campaign of the International Labor Defense will travel in another direction. It will have as its main body of troops the working class, not clever legal gentlemen who are at home in legislative and executive offices. Its weapon will be the mobilized power of solidarity of labor, not smooth words and paper petitions. It will conduct its fight in every corner of the world, relying upon the spirit of fraternity that animates the workers in other countries, and not in the corridors and lobbies of Mooney's and Billings' enemies.

Certainly it will not be a policy of silence and the soft pedal. We want to protest in a voice loud enough for everyone to hear, to organize huge meetings and demonstrations that will force the jailers of Mooney and Billings to swing open the prison doors.

Only in this way can a proper working class fight be organized and conducted. And the workers are beginning to understand this more and more, if their response

## A Tribute to Mooney's Mother

*SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Honor to the fighter for labor. And honor to a brave and noble woman who has helped to fortify him despite twelve body-tearing years behind prison walls. At the annual July 4th picnic of the International Labor Defense here, Mrs. Mooney, the mother of Tom, was on the platform and received a tremendous and impressive ovation. She was introduced by another fighter who has grown gray-haired in labor's struggle, Comrade J. E. Snyder. Edgar Owens was the speaker of the day.*

to the campaign which is only beginning is any measure.

The labor press, since the publication of the letter sent by Mooney to the International Labor Defense, has given far more attention and space to the case than at any other time in the past few years. The information and appeals sent out by the I. L. D. are being published prominently and with approbation in a growing number of labor papers. Editorials are being written for the first time in years urging that the labor movement revive its interest in the fight.

The capitalist press, even if in a different spirit and for other motives, has also reacted to the campaign. They were able to ignore the whispering campaign with which "kind-hearted" gentlemen solicited the free-

dom of the two prisoners, for such a campaign meant nothing to anyone. But they are compelled to recognize such a fight as is now being started which has a broad working class foundation and which means business. Already, a number of capitalist papers, particularly in New York, have prominently printed stories of the Mooney-Billings case with the announcement of the institution of a campaign by the I.L.D.

in some instances they have reprinted the two photographs of Mooney which present that startling contrast that readers of the *Labor Defender* saw in the July issue.

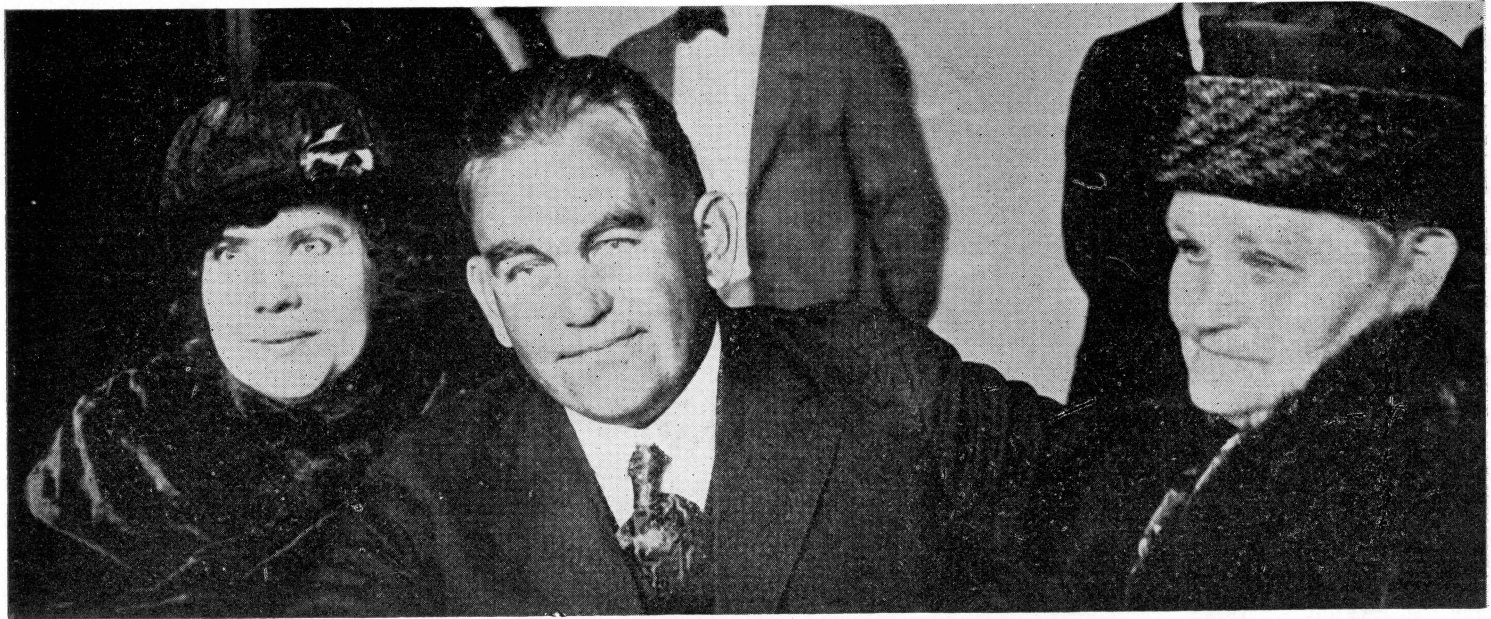
Furthermore, the labor and radical press of Europe has already taken up the issue with a vigor that promises a good deal of support from that side. The *London Daily Herald*, the *Laborite* organ, and the *Workers' Life*, Communist, have both carried reports of the re-opening of the fight.

The same is true of the labor press in France, Germany and the Soviet Union, as well as other European lands. It is well to remember that it was the workers of Petrograd who attracted international attention to the Mooney-Billings case in 1917 by their demonstration before the American embassy.

The International Labor Defense will carry forward the best work of the International Workers' Defense League which led the Mooney-Billings agitation in the early years and which was treasonably liquidated by the reactionaries in the labor movement. One can always have the peace and quiet of death by passivity and the slave's agreement. Life and freedom come only through uncompromising struggle.



# The Road That Leads Out of Prison



*Photo Labor Defender*

RENA MOONEY, TOM MOONEY AND HIS MOTHER IN A COURTROOM SCENE DURING THE TRIAL



Photo Graphic  
POLICE TEAR ROBERT MINOR, DAILY WORKER EDITOR, FROM CAR AT WALL STREET.

## “Break It Up!”

ON July 3rd, a flying squad of police and dicks violently broke up a meeting called by the All America Anti-Imperialist League on the corner of Wall and Broad Streets in New York City, in front of the House of Morgan, to combine the July 4th celebrations with a demand that the Wall Street war against the Nicaraguan people be brought to end immediately with the withdrawal of the marines. Rob-

*A Short Story of July 4th, the Tammany Judges, Nicaragua Free Speech, Al Smith and J. P. Morgan*

ert Minor, editor of the *Daily Worker*, Rebecca Grecht, election campaign manager for the Workers (Communist) Party, Max Shachtman, editor of the *Labor Defender*, the writer, Robert Wolf, and a dozen others were arrested. The Tammany judge, Maurice Gottlieb, sentenced most of the defendants to 5 days in jail. After protests and attacks, the rest of the cases, with one exception, which were tried before



Photo Graphic  
THE LAW GUARDIANS ARRESTING ANNA BLOCK, SOPHIE MEHLMAN AND KATE GITLOW

another Tammany judge, George Washington Simpson, were dismissed. Nathan Kaplan is being held for the grand jury on the frame-up charge of felonious assault.

## Six Years After

SIX years ago, this month, agents of the Department of Justice descended upon the convention of the Communist Party which was being held in Bridgeman, Michigan, and arrested sixteen men, all of the delegates they could lay hands on; John Doe warrants were issued for a number of others. After a while, almost three dozen men and women had been arrested or gave themselves up to the authorities. Included among them was one Francis Morrow, alias Francis Ashworth, alias K-47, a stool-pigeon planted in the Communist Party by the D. of J. Among the well-known leaders of the Party who were arrested were William Z. Foster, the leader of the steel strike, C. E. Ruthenberg, the secretary of the Party, William F. Dunne, leader in the northwest labor movement and Robert Minor.



C. E. RUTHENBERG

The arrests were made in the period of the post-war hysteria, and the attack was made not only for the purpose of crushing the young Communist Party but also as a part of the general vicious drive against the labor movement as a whole.

Foster was tried first, and it resulted in a divided jury. Ruthenberg, who was the next to be tried, was convicted of the awful crime of “assembling with” an organization which taught doctrines in violation of the Michigan syndicalism law. An appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court in the case of Ruthenberg. Before the appeal came up before the court, Ruthenberg died in March of 1927.

In the interest of the defendants, a big protest movement was created in the form of the Labor Defense Council, one of the forerunners of the International Labor Defense.



WM. Z. FOSTER

The case is still pending, and one may be sure that as soon as the prosecutors feel that it will have its greatest effect they will open it up again in the hopes of crushing the Party by imprisoning its leaders and active workers.



# On the Centralia Front

By Elmer  
Smith

**T**ODAY, July fourth, 1928, my thoughts are far away from the parades, martial music and the decorations to make war appear beautiful and prepare us for the next. My heart bleeds for my brothers in Walla Walla and their families and I look forward to the day when the workers will no longer tolerate the mobbing, the tarring and feathering, jailing and even lynching of their militant members who are guilty of no crime, except loyalty to their class.

"And I saw within the jail them that gave liberty to the slave, and them that unbound the mind of man, and them that led onward to Freedom, Justice and Love. Woe to the cause that has not passed thru a prison... And the hosts within help up their arms, and the marks of their shackles were upon them. But I hid my hands behind me for there was no mark on my wrists."

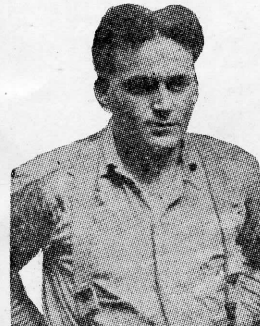
Eight and one-half long years of gasping hope with all the energy of despair and still they wait; the families clinging to hope,... yearning for their loved ones and counting the minutes of delay that seem like years. The Washington Parole Board set aside June 14, 1928 at Walla Walla to consider the Centralia case,—to determine whether or not Bert Bland, Eugene Barnett, O. C. Bland, John Lamb, James McInerny, Britt Smith, Ray Becker and Loren Roberts should be released. Myself representing the Centralia Publicity Committee of Centralia, Miss Charlotte Todes, Secretary of Centralia Liberation Committee of Seattle, Mr. Taylor, Secretary of the Tacoma Central Labor Council, Mr. Wm. J. Finn, Vice-President of the Washington State Federation of Labor, representing the Spokane Central Labor Council, with the assistance of three wives of the three Centralia defendants who are married and their families, presented the matter. Much new material was presented. While the Board was in session a telegram came from the Secretary of the Seattle Central Council stating that the Seattle Central Labor Council unanimously requested the release of these men. A member of the American Legion had been selected to represent the Spokane Council but at the last minute an emergency arose that necessitated his absence and Mr. Finn, the Council Secretary took his place.

A majority of the trial jurors, seven to

be exact, have signed a petition to the Governor asking that these men who are still in prison in utter violation of their written plea for leniency, be at once released. This petition was presented to the Governor by five of the jurors in person.

These same seven jurors have, in addition, written personal letters to the Governor, stating in detail their reasons for urging release. Each

Right: BERT BLAND  
Left: EUGENE BARNETT



Above: JOHN M. WILSON. Left: C. B. CUNNINGHAM, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. Right: FRANK P. CHRISTENSEN, THE "FIXER" FOR THE PROSECUTION. Below: TOM MORGAN THE JUDAS WHO TURNED STATE'S EVIDENCE.

one of the seven has also executed an affidavit, which affidavits shows conclusively that they have convicted innocent men; that they were intimidated into their verdict of guilty and that the same men were prompted by actual fear of their own lives.

The Board's attention was specifically called to the fact that not one of the Centralia Defendants was even charged with actually killing or hurting anyone; that the charge was one of conspiracy,—a conspiracy to kill Warren O. Grimm. The only evidence of a conspiracy was the so-called "confession" of Thomas Morgan.

Morgan was held in jail as a witness until after the trial,—he was one of the original defendants and was given his freedom,—his very life if you please, for his confession. He is now in the State penitentiary of Oregon at Salem, having been convicted of the crime of rape against a thirteen year old girl. This confession was obtained by taking the mutilated and already putrid body of Wesley Everest and throwing the same right into the "bull pen" in the very presence of the Centralia defendants and

Morgan. While the body was there Morgan was taken out to make his so-called "confession".

The jury first brought in a second degree verdict against five of the defendants, a third degree verdict against John Lamb and Eugene Barnett, an insanity verdict against Loren Roberts and a verdict of acquittal for Mike Sheehan and myself. The judge refused to accept these verdicts and sent the jury back. They then brought back a second degree verdict against seven of the

defendants. The capitalistic press, the labor papers and the American Legion papers all agreed that the verdict should have been first degree murder or nothing. The verdict was second degree murder, meaning that there was no planning, no premeditation,—no conspiracy.

W. H. Abel, chief of prosecution counsel in the Centralia case has written the Governor urging the release of these men and stating that their conviction was unjust. This letter is in the possession of the Parole Board.

In this short letter I can only touch on a few of the sordid facts of the Centralia case; the Parole Board and the Governor know all the facts; during more than three long years a mountain of evidence showing the unjust conviction of the Centralia defendants has been piled up before the Governor and the Parole Board. Never was a matter more thoroughly presented to any Governor or any Parole Board. They have been told and retold of the action of the trial jurors; of the paying ex-service men \$4.00 per day to sit in the court room in their uniforms and intimidate witnesses and jurors; of the thirty or more affidavits showing a raid on the hall before any shooting; of the scandal school for witnesses at Montesano during the trial where each witness for the prosecution was schooled in preparation for his false testimony; of the lynching and mutilation of at least one who dared oppose; and so on in an endless chain of treachery, tyranny and injustice that would make Nero blush for shame.

And still they hesitate to act. July 4th, 1928 and we are still waiting.

Let's do this one thing well; let's bring together all the power at our command to force the release of our noble brothers who have stood the brunt of the fight to organize the timber industry.



# *in the* **SOVIET UNION**

## *a Letter* *from* **MOSCOW** *by Sonya Zarchin*

Photo Margaret Larkin

FACTORY WOMEN MARCHING IN MOSCOW ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED ARMY

**M**Y dear friend:  
You will surely pardon my long silence when you hear of its cause. From the 1st of November until the 18th of March we had to go through with several campaigns. You must remember that we are conducting a *cultural revolution* throughout the country, from the big centers and cities to the remotest villages... To date we have had the following affairs:

**NOVEMBER 5:** A conference of various women workers in factories. Each delegate told of the accomplishments as well as mistakes and together tried to find the best methods for greater achievements. The fact that all of this was conducted by working women and not bosses is a great achievement and if you could only hear how broadly and deeply they discussed the problems you would not believe that those are the working women of the Soviet Union. Each session was ended with a program of home talents, as each workers' club has a dramatic section and play very important pieces.

**NOVEMBER 7:** I was on the platform in Moscow from 9 in the morning until late at night, and at that I did not wait to see the whole parade. I am not capable to relate the impressions I got from the various pictures that day. I'm sure that greater writers than I could not do it, for such impressions can only be felt while being seen. Is it possible to relate the beauty of the decorated houses and streets? The whole way from my place of work to Moscow, going through ten villages, was won-

derfully decorated with exceptionally clever banners. No artist can picture it; you must see it with your own eyes. Promptly at 9 o'clock, Kalinin and Voroschilov greeted the paraders. The second great moment, when the orchestra of 500 sounded the *International*. The third, when a thousand delegates from all over the world climbed up on the platform with one from each country delivering the greetings through a tri-powerful radio with the accompaniment of the *International*. I believe it is not necessary to write about the text of their speeches but the enthusiasm that generated through the masses from their talks is unspeakable. Each one hoped to live to celebrate the same in their own lands. They all pledged support should their capitalists enter into war upon Russia. This lasted until 1 p. m. Then started the march. It looked like a sea of people. Workers' organizations with their flags, students, Comsomols, Pioneers. My children came home at 9.30 p. m. and the parade was not yet at an end. I came home much earlier, as I was shaken up with joy, and with the fact that everybody took part in the demonstration—more than two and a half million people from Moscow and around it. The anniversary was celebrated for three days. The delegates rode on special busses with their banners. All the movies and theatres were free. I feel that I am bankrupt in words. I cannot draw the true picture. I am sure that even the best historian will not be able to give a full picture of the Tenth Anniversary; one must see

it in order to feel it.

**FEBRUARY 23:** The tenth anniversary of the Red Army was celebrated here on a grand scale, with an immense mass meeting, a speaker from Moscow and speeches from working men and working women. It was great to hear them with their simple primitive language, expounding deep thoughts and ideals, with their simple dress and red kerchiefs on the heads, their words expressing boundless hopes. They showed with figures and reports the accomplishments of the Red Army in the ten years, especially in the time of the revolution. This celebration was arranged by the new recruits. While I sat there enjoying the wonderful evening, I recalled the days of the czar, when conscription days were the darkest of all. The recruits, broken windows, pogroms and massacres—it was like a specter for the population. I tore myself away from the dark memories and saw the beautiful reality that the Bolshevik recruits are the initiators of a great cultural meeting, taking part in the celebration with speeches of inspiration.

I am writing of our lives in the name of our workers who ask that you do the same. Write us about your lives and the movement. On the 8th of March our factory decided to support a number of class war prisoners in America and their families through our central M. O. P. R. (International Red Aid).

SONYA FALKOFF ZARCHIN,  
*Stancia Czolkovo, Sev. Zel D. Frianovskaia  
Bolniza, Zub Vrach., U. S. S. R.*



THE New Bedford fine cotton goods strike is an impressive strike in many ways. Here are 26,000 textile workers most of whom have never been involved in a big struggle before. There are French-Canadians coming from the farm lands and woods of Quebec and Labrador. There are Portuguese workers coming from both the mainland of Portugal and from many little islands off the coast of Africa owned by Portugal. These (with some Poles and Greeks) make up the bulk of the unskilled workers. Then there are the skilled English workers separated from the rest and under the domination of clever and reactionary officials of their craft unions.

For sixteen years there has been no strike in New Bedford. Most of those who did participate in the 1912 strike have passed out of the picture. To the youth and to most of the women strikers a strike is an absolutely new and strange event.

Into this situation came the organizers of the left wing building the New Bedford Textile Workers Union affiliated to the National Textile Mill Committees. The misleaders of the American Federation of Labor used to say that these workers were so backward, that they were "unorganizable." The answer of the New Bedford workers to this slander was to rally round the new union leaders by the thousands and to begin the building up of a large and militant organization.

At first it was difficult to form a picket line. But soon the experience of the workers themselves made them understand the necessity for such a picket line and now they come on the picket lines by the thousands. At critical times literally 7000 have turned out *en masse*. This is a tremendous achievement for the organizers of the new union. This long powerful line has been a revelation to the bosses, to the corrupt officials of the American Federation of Labor and to

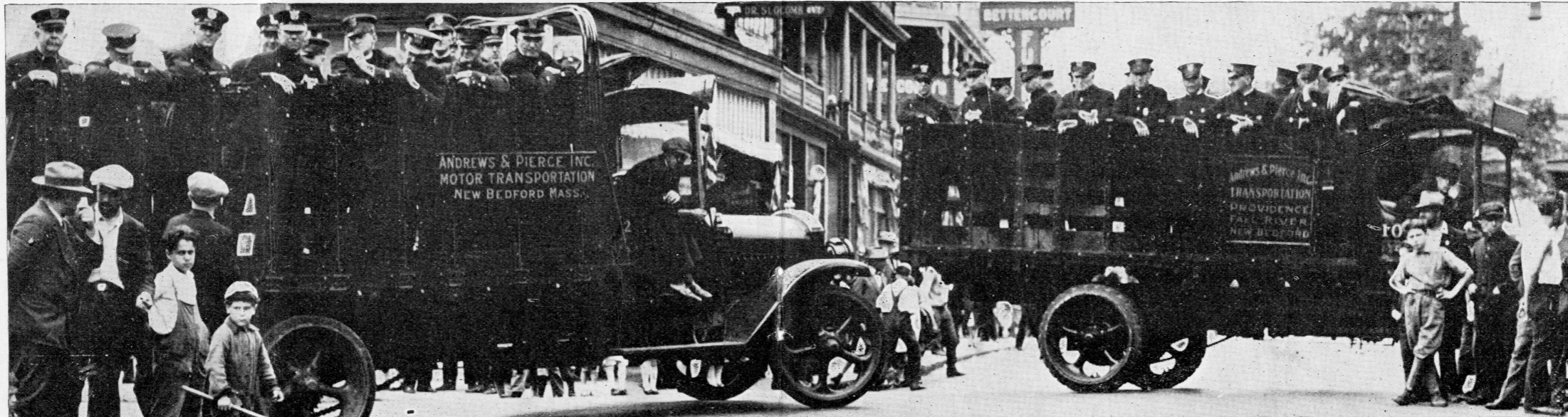


Photo New Bedford Evening Standard

TRUCKLOADS OF POLICE ARE ON DAILY DUTY DURING THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE STRIKE. THEY ARE HERE PREPARED TO BREAK UP THE STRIKERS' PARADE

## Twenty-six Thousand Marching Men In New Bedford

By ALBERT WEISBORD

At first the police took on a "friendly" "smiling" role. The strikers were firm and the mill owners were not yet ready to open the mills. Besides this would win over the "general public" and liberals who might be looking on. This tactic succeeded remarkably well. The A. F. of L. officials began to praise the police as the best friends of the workers. This was heartily seconded by the Socialist Party which in press and on

### The Case Of John Porter

JOHN Porter is in a military prison at Ft. Adams, R. I., subjected to the most brutal treatment in the effort to break his spirit and prevent him from making a militant defense before the court martial. Arrested June 18 as a result of his activities as Vice President of the New Bedford Textile Workers Union and Organizer of the Young Workers (Communist) League, Porter is forced to work 10 hours daily 7 days per week, almost starved, deprived of reading matter, and now has been thrown into solitary confinement.

The case of Porter is of great importance to the working class. He entered the army at the age of 16, led into the service by the false promises of recruiting signs. After serving 2 years and 4 months of his 3 year enlistment, he realized that the army is against the interest of the workers and deserted last August. When the strike began, he soon became Vice President of his union, and after seeing the support of the Young Workers (Communist) League for the young textile workers, he joined the organization and became organizer. Then, he was turned over to the Army and faces court-martial not only on the technical charge of desertion but is liable to life imprisonment for taking part in strike activities and joining a Communist group while subject to military law.

A Porter Defense Committee of the International Labor Defense is mobilizing the workers for the defense of Porter.

Porter declares that he would give his life rather than turn his face away from the working class. The workers must come to his defense, and prevent a life sentence to a living death at the Governor's Island prison intended to terrorize all soldiers who may become class conscious. —PAUL CROUCH.

the platform heaped the highest praise on the Mayor, the Chief of Police, and the police force for their wonderful "smiling" aid to the workers. Throughout the liberal and socialist world the impression became current that the police of New Bedford were exceptional gentlemen.

Having succeeded in putting over this stuff (the police were much more clever than in Passaic) the police were able to take the next step. This background of gentleness was provided only in order to give the police a free hand later. For if the police clubbed down the workers later, who would believe it? Did not the Socialist Party and good liberals and labor "leaders" say the police were "friendly"? How could the police club? If they clubbed it was only because these damned radicals were stirring up trouble and creating violence and rioting where none had existed before.

The next step of the police was to cause trouble on

tences waiting for them. This is the present situation.

And now the mills are preparing to open. The newspapers are carrying the announcements. All forces are strained to meet this cardinal test. The principal leaders of the union are in jail. The clubs of the police are now out. When the mill gates open then the smiles will be gone. Everything has been done "peacefully" so far. The leaders have been put away "peacefully". The picket lines have been attacked "peacefully". The Socialists and liberals and labor fakers have given the police free play. Now the "real works" can begin.

Yes, now the real works can begin. But the new union is not deterred. New leaders have sprung up. Every effort is being made by the International Labor Defense to get the leaders out of jail in time and adequately protect all cases so that all decks will be cleared for action. The tension is growing. The "real works" is beginning soon. The mills are opening up.



Photo New Bedford Evening Standard

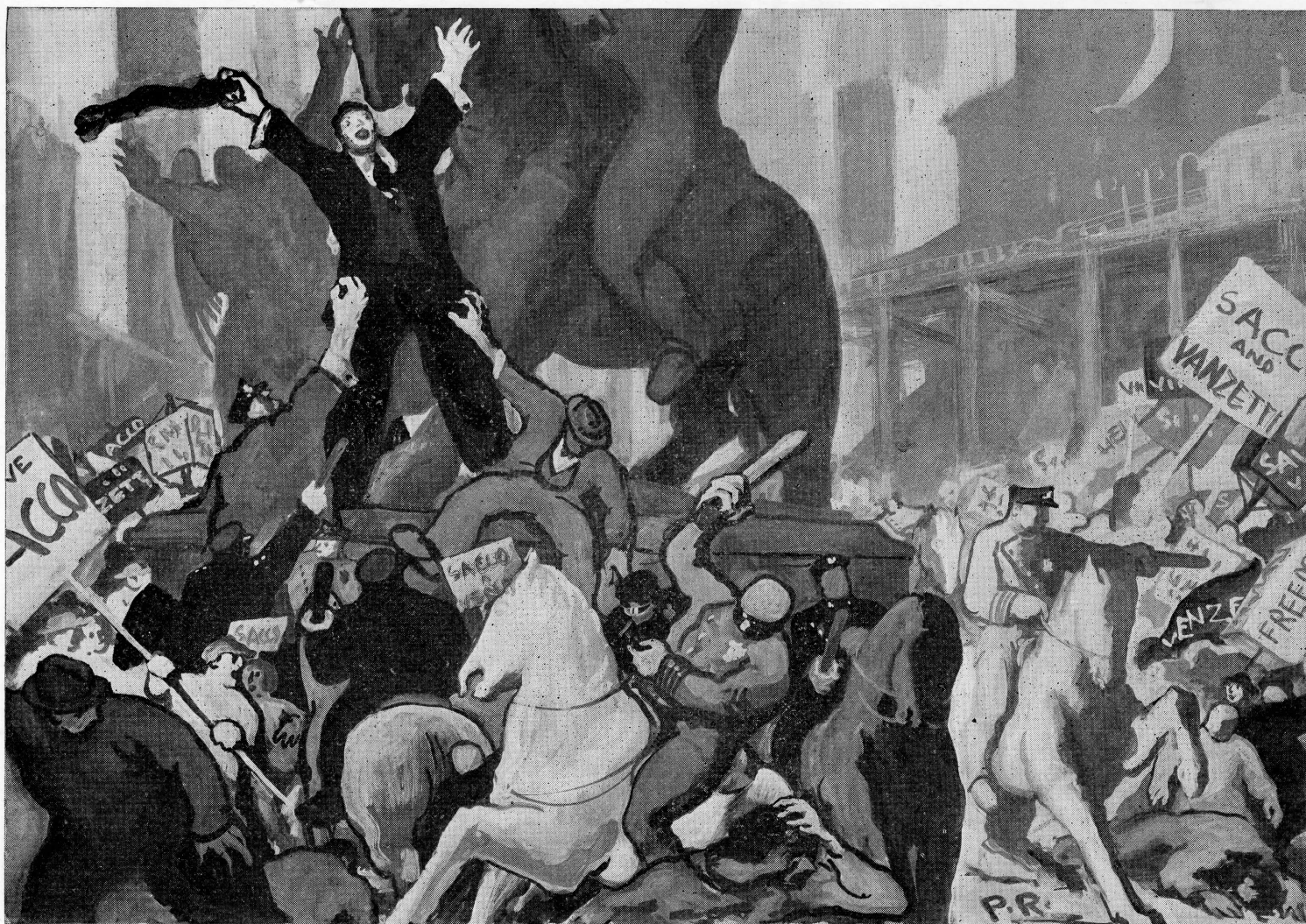
THOUSANDS OF STRIKERS MARCHING WITH UNBROKEN RANKS DESPITE THE NEW BEDFORD MAYOR AND POLICE



Photo New Bedford Evening Standard

SOME OF THE MILL BARONS' UNIFORMED INTEREST-DEFENDERS IN NEW BEDFORD





HE was a waiter. Two workers were waiting to be executed. In the tense electric days preceding the murder he was horrified by the callousness of the whole dirty business.

All day long he worked in a restaurant frequented by purple-jowled men and women with plucked eyebrows. In this restaurant the conversation ran easy and low—a polite murmur. Down in the kitchen cooks and dishwashers sweated over pots or stood soaked in greasy dishwater; waiters hurried to and fro with that ambling flat-footed gait peculiar to waiters.

Rodriguez stood on his feet all day and bent over tables clothed in spotless white linen; his lean back ached and his feet were swollen in his shoes with fatigue. Between the rush of meal times he dreamed of the time when waiters would not have swollen feet.

In the meantime two workers in the death-house waited for death. And then came the demonstrations. Tens of thousands assembled on the meeting square. Fiery oratory. Angry protests. The quick pulse-beat of the masses shouting defiance.

In the damp-dripping basement of the restaurant Rodriguez spoke to his fellow waiters. He told them of the crime about

## RED FLAG

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON

Illustration by Philip Reisman

to be committed and they, too, went to the demonstrations. They too, signed petitions, bought leaflets, listened to the speakers and voted on the resolutions—and went back to wait on the spotless tables or to wash the greasy dishes.

Then the executions. On the square ebbing crowds shouted their anger as the bulletins laconically announced the birth of the two martyrs.

Back in the basement of the restaurant Rodriguez felt like a beaten dog. It all seemed so hopeless. A few skeptics in the kitchen teased him. "They showed you revolutionists, eh, Rodriguez?" and "What good did all your sweating do?" or "Better mind your tables and be nice and polite; that's the way to get on in the world, not by shouting and making a lunatic of oneself."

A few days later the memorial meeting was arranged. Rodriguez decided to attend. At the waiters' union, the officials took no interest and told him to mind his

business when he suggested that they send a protest to the governor. The secretary of the union, an ex-waiter who was more interested in holding his job than anything else, said, "The sooner you find out that it's healthier to mind your own business

the better off you'll be." Rodriguez left the office angry and determined. He, himself, would do something, he decided.

The night before the memorial meeting he sat in his room and thought that it would be glorious if the demonstration tomorrow should be something more than a mere expression of grief. God knows, he thought, there is enough misery in America ... enough poverty... enough.... His feet burned with a stabbing pain and he went to bed.

\* \* \*

At five o'clock the next afternoon he went to the demonstration and stood in the downpour. Speakers thundered from the platforms. The meeting broke up; the masses began to move eastward. Mounted police tried to break up the spontaneous demonstrations. Voices sang. Horses backed into yielding human flesh. Women screamed. The marching, singing and shouting continued (continued on page 173).



# The Lynching At Houston

**H**ANGING like a dark, distorted shadow over the entire proceedings of the convention of the American "Democracy" at Houston, Texas, was the taut, broken corpse of Robert Powell, the 24-year old Negro who was lynched on the eve of the opening of the gathering that named the "son of the people", Al Smith, as its standard bearer in the presidential campaign.

Some of the delegates, wearied of the emptiness of the convention, went to the bridge which had been the scene of the lynching. Automobiles that had brought the delegates were lined up as they viewed the dangling body of the Negro youth.

Of course, a flurry was created, and a reward was offered. But no one will claim it and the fiendish murders will go unscathed, despite the fact that the killers in most lynchings are known to practically the entire town.

The parties of capitalism have opened up their campaign, and seek the Negro vote, under auspicious moments. In Kansas City the Negro was Jim Crowed; in Houston he was lynched.

Long live Hoover! Long live Smith! Long live our sacred democracy!



Photo Labor Defender

THE LYNCHING OF FOUR NEGROES IN THE PARADISE OF DEMOCRACY

## RED FLAG

(Continued from page 172) Rodriguez saw the horses, their long flanks glistening in the rain, he saw the shiny black clubs, he heard the cries of the trampled women. He unbuttoned his coat and drew out a red flag. He raised it high above his head and waved it.

Perhaps at this moment he felt the same utter contempt as the obscure Cambronne felt for his overwhelming enemies at Waterloo. Nothing to be done except to make a gesture of hatred and defiance in the face of almost certain defeat. And just as Cambronne hurled that unutterable word—*merde*—at the English dragoons so Rodriguez felt that he, too, would fling a challenge to the blue-coated cops. Was it illegal to wave the red flag? It should be, he thought, illegal to wait with swollen feet on fat men and women with plucked eyebrows. He held the flag high over his head and continued to wave it.

For a moment or two the flag colored the wet, drab mass of struggling workers.

"Workers... march... march," he shouted still waving the flag.

Police clubs began to beat on his head and shoulders. Clutching, heavy hands tore at his clothes, at his skin... at the flag. Bitter, harsh police curses rang in his ears as he lost consciousness. "Red flag... spick... the law... wave... red flag..."

\* \* \*

In court the next day the judge frowned severely at Rodriguez, "Why did you wave that flag?" the judge asked.

"I'm a waiter," he answered still dazed and tortured with pain from the beating.

The newspaper reporters sitting close to the judge's bench laughed. Such a droll thing to say. He waved the red flag because he was a waiter.. and they thought of what humorous stories they would write for their papers.

Rodriguez stood erect while the sentence was read to him.

After he was released he went back to the basement of the restaurant to work. He spoke to the head waiter.

"What do you want here?" the head waiter shouted, "We have no use for you. You are crazy. You are a damned fool. Why should I give you work?"

"Well... I am a waiter."

"You are a fool... get out."

\* \* \*

Later he came into the defense office. He said to the secretary, "I had to do it. I am a worker... a waiter."



Photo Alma Raisio

THIS PHOTO OF THE NORTHPORT, WASH. LOCAL OF THE I. L. D. ON A PICNIC WAS TAKEN BY ANOTHER OF OUR COMRADES, SERVING AS THE "EYES OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT." WE WANT MORE SUCH PHOTOS. DEMONSTRATION, MEETINGS, WORKERS ON THE JOB—ANYTHING OF INTEREST TO LABOR MAKES A GOOD PHOTO FOR THE LABOR DEFENDER. ORIGINALS WILL BE RETURNED IF REQUESTED.



Photo Margaret Larkin

A MEETING OF FASCISTS IN TOKIO URGES THE CRUSHING OF THE "RED MENACE"

# Cherry Blossoms and Death

Seizo Ogino

WHITE terrorism in Japan, under the leadership of Premier Tanaka is intensifying its brutal force. Tanaka, who represents feudalists and big bourgeoisie, is out to curb the growing radicalization of the masses. However, the proletarian movement in Japan, stimulated in Japan by the Russian and Chinese revolutions, and forced by the economic crisis which has occurred frequently in recent years, is sharpening its struggles and gaining considerable influence over the masses.

Last April, immediately after the national election, the Tanaka government, alarmed by the growing strength of the left wing workers and peasants, arrested more than a thousand of them and ordered the disbandment of Rodo Nomin To (the Worker Peasant Party), Hyogi-Kai (the Trade Union Council), and Musan-Seinen-Domei (the Proletarian Youth League), whose combined membership was more than one quarter of a million.

Now comes a new "Peace Preservation Law" an Imperial Edict approved by the Privy Council on June 28th, which will make liable to capital punishment any person who seeks to change the "fundamental constitution of Japan". This law also provides for a minimum punishment of 5 years imprisonment for all persons joining "secret societies" aiming at the destruction of private property.

Apparently the Japanese fascists were not satisfied with the piles of reactionary laws already being enforced, such as the law for the protection of public order

(which provides imprisonment up to 10 years), the press law, and the law for the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, etc., the latter representing a far-reaching interference of the police in the economic struggles of the workers and peasants.

Needless to say, the new law is admittedly directed against the Communist Party in Japan and other left wing workers' and peasants' organizations.

Here we should not forget the existence of several dozens of fascist organizations in Japan which are favored by the government, such as: the Kokusuikai, the Party for the Struggle against the Red Danger, the Defenders of the Empire, and many others which are noted for their patriotic and anti-labor activities.

There are also many Mathew Wolls and William Greens in the Japanese labor movement, who serve as capitalist agents within the workers' ranks. Bunji Suzuki, better known in America as "the Gompers of Japan", who is now a member of the Imperial Parliament on the social democratic ticket is one of the most notorious labor fakers of this type.

Already in the past, the Japanese government and its agents were known for their bloody anti-labor activities. A few of their acts were: the murder of Comrade Kawai and seven fellow workers by the police, the murder of the anarchist leader, Osugi, his wife and child, by a Captain Amakasu who is said to be now in Chang Tso Lin's Army in Manchuria as one of the Japanese advisors; the sentencing of Boku, a Korean and his Japanese wife, Kaneko, to death for high treason; and the

execution of a worker for an attempt upon the life of General Fukuda, the man responsible for the Korean pogroms, and now the Commander-in-Chief of the recent Japanese invasion of Shantung. The Korean pogroms which caused the deaths of thousands of natives, and the torture and execution of 101 accused Korean revolutionaries are well known all over the world. During the peasant unrest in 1926, 826 peasants were arrested in the Nagano and other prefectures, 159 of these being charged with destroying police stations. In connection with the last electoral campaign, numerous arrests were made.

Even at present, there are more than 2,500 political prisoners in Japan, and 500 of these are still awaiting trial. (These figures do not include the cases in Formosa and Korea, where hundreds of natives are being sent to jail every year on frame-up charges because of their activities in the independence movement).

Should the new "Peace Preservation Law" become effective, thousands of workers and peasants will fall in the hands of white terrorists.

To combat against this white terrorist regime in Japan, and to assist all those arrested in the class war, militant workers and peasants have organized the "Kaihundo-Giseisha-Kyuenkai" (The Relief Society for the Victims of the Emancipation Movement), whose purpose is quite similar to that of the I. L. D. With cooperation of the exploited and awakened working masses in other countries, we are determined to fight it out, to crush the Japanese white terror and Japanese imperialism.





Photo Margaret Larkin

A MEETING OF FASCISTS IN TOKIO URGES THE CRUSHING OF THE "RED MENACE"

# Cherry Blossoms and Death

Seizo  
Ogino



Photo A. I. Z.

## Frank Little

IT is only because the dominant forces in the American labor movement have covered its history with ignominy and baseness that some of the episodes and men of struggle that have really gilded its pages have remained so unfortunately obscured. But not even the base and spurious metal can completely cover the gleam of the deeds of the heroes of the American proletarian revolt. Frank Little was one of these heroes.

Compared to those cravens and worse in the labor movement who abuse the title of leader, the memory of Frank Little stands out in the boldest relief. His life and death can well become standards of conduct for every working class fighter.

Frank Little was one of the founders of the Industrial Workers of the World, and a leader of the Western Federation of Miners before that.

He was in Butte, Montana, in August 1917. The metal miners had been on strike. Little was in the forefront of the battle, paying his respects to the copper trust with a whiplashing tongue and an incessant activity among the miners. And one night they struck, in the dark, as befits cowards. He was lynched by the copper trust's hoodlums, dragged through the streets at the end of a motor car and hung from the trestle.

The great army of labor in which Frank Little always fought with such spectacular courage and ignorance of fear will yet pay him the tribute his life and martyrdom earned him. The growing band of rebels who keep fresh his memory are perpetuating one of the richest and most glorious traditions of the American movement.

## The Composer of "The International"

"ARISE Ye Prisoners of Starvation..." the opening words of the "International" have inspired millions of workers throughout the world. It is being sung in all languages. Yet since 1888, when Pierre DeGeyter, a worker-composer, first wrote the famous song of revolution, he was but little known. He lived the simple, modest life of a worker—unknown and unsung.

But the revolution remembers. Soviet Russia, the first workers' government, has invited him to live in the Home of the Veterans of the Revolution at the expense of the State.

A few weeks ago, Pierre DeGeyter, arrived on his first visit to Soviet Russia. He was received at the station by representatives of almost every trade union, cultural and athletic organizations in Moscow. Young Pioneers and representatives from the Communist Youth League also joined in the reception. As he alighted from the platform, thousands of the assembled workers joined in one voice in singing his own composition. The worker-composer who wrote the song of the revolution has heard it sung by workers of a victorious revolution. The composer has lived to experience the great moment in the life of those who contribute their talent to the cause of their class.

During his stay in the Soviet Union DeGeyter will be conducted thru almost every form of activity in existence there. He will visit the musical conservatories, the cultural clubs, the factories, the trade union organizations and will address the youth of the Soviet Union in many cities.

These are the words of the song that mil-

lions of workers are singing...

### THE INTERNATIONAL

*Arise, ye prisoners of starvation,  
Arise, ye wretched of the earth,  
For justice thunders condemnation,  
A better world's in birth.  
No more tradition's chains shall bind us  
Arise, ye slaves, no more in thrall  
The earth shall rise on new foundations  
We have been nought—we shall be all.  
'Tis the final conflict,  
Let each stand in his place.  
The International party  
Shall be the human race.*

## Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial

Among the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meetings arranged by branches of International Labor Defense on the first anniversary of their execution are the following:

New York, August 22, Central Opera House. Philadelphia, August 24, Labor Institute. Cleveland, August 22, Public Square. Chicago, August 22. Denver, August 22. Detroit, August 22.

Other meetings which will definitely take place, as we go to press, but the halls for which have not been finally chosen, include the following cities:

Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Astoria, Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose, Canton, Toledo, Flint, Grand Rapids, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Akron, Duluth, Martins Ferry, Wilmington, Newark, Passaic, Boston, Providence, New Haven, Hartford, Stamford, Rochester, Waukegan, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and many others. It is expected that more than 75 cities will hold such meetings this year.



Photo Labor Defender

FRANK LITTLE WITH GROVER PERRY



# BUILDING THE I.L.D.

**E**VEN the briefest review of the work of International Labor Defense for the past six months shows the varied and intense character of the activities and campaigns of the organization. It indicates also that the I.L.D. is steadily strengthening the confidence that increasing numbers of workers throughout the country have towards it.

## SEVENTY NEW BRANCHES FORMED

According to applications received by the national office of I.L.D. from the beginning of 1928 to July 1st, 70 new branches have been organized, averaging 20 members each. The Hungarian and Italian sections were organized and developed. Among the important activities were:

A. The national tour in 35 cities and nearly 50 meetings against the American frame-up system by James P. Cannon, coupled with a three months' subscription drive for the Labor Defender. The tour also laid the basis for the Mooney-Billings campaign and the Centralia prisoners' campaign. A California district conference was held during this tour at San Francisco to dramatize the forthcoming campaigns. The tour was highly successful.

B. An illustrated lecture tour by Max Shachtman, editor of the Labor Defender, on Revolution and Counter-Revolution in China, in 30 cities. A successful tour, and it demonstrated the value of illustrated forms of propaganda.

C. A national tour against Polish fascism by David Bogen, special Hromada representative. A special committee against Polish Fascism with I.L.D. as the main force was organized for the campaign and tour. An intensive propaganda was conducted and several hundred dollars were raised for Polish prisoners.

D. Special campaigns, consular protests, mass meetings, etc., on behalf of Bela Kun and special trials in Italy were organized and are still continuing.

E. The circularization in the campaign to provide books for labor prisoners had a special dramatic and propaganda appeal and value and attracted much attention. The idea has been adopted by the Red Aid of Germany.

F. Among the literature issued was:

1. An eight page folder on the Bonita-Mendola-Moleski case, selling at one cent. 20,000 copies were printed.

2. A four page leaflet, "What Is the International Labor Defense," 150,000 in English, 20,000 in Italian, and by arrangement with the Jewish section in Chicago, an edition in Jewish. Labor Defender posters were also published.

G. Bonita-Mendola-Moleski Defense. A special defense committee with I.L.D. as the driving power was organized. The national office had a representative in the field almost continuously. I.L.D. aided in raising funds for this committee and expended some \$700 directly in the case, as donations, organizers, etc.

## DEFENDER CIRCULATION GROWING

H. Labor Defender. The circulation of the

## *A Report of Six Months of the Work of International Labor Defense by the Assistant National Secretary*

Martin Abern

Labor Defender, as a result of a systematic development of policy and campaign has grown phenomenally since January 1st. Briefly, the circulation has increased from 10,000 in January to 22,000 with the July issue, a special Mooney-Billings issue. The subscriptions have increased



BERTHA CANTOR LABOR DEFENDER AGENT FOR PHILADELPHIA, PA., WHERE, DUE TO HER ABLE GUIDANCE, THE DEFENDER CIRCULATION IS GROWING STEADILY. THE I. L. D. LOCAL, LED BY SECRETARY JOHN LYMAN, IS NOW BENDING ALL EFFORTS TOWARD INCREASING MEMBERSHIP AND ACTIVITY AND THE WORK OF COMRADE CANTOR AND THE LABOR DEFENDER IS PROVING A GREAT AID.

from 1500 to 5500. The bundle increases have been from 8500 to 16,500. The 22,000 circulation (printing is only according to actual orders) is greater than that of almost any other radical labor organ.

Our analysis shows that this development for swiftly increasing circulation will continue and we have set 30,000 as our January 1, 1929 goal. We might say that we propose to maintain the low ten cents price of the magazine and therefore must continue publication as yet at a slight loss until the magazine's circulation grows a bit more. There is, however, a much higher cost involved in publishing a labor pictorial than other kinds of publications. The circulation which is being attained by the Labor Defender is also a demonstration of the broad support for I.L.D. and too, that with a systematic organization drive and policy the circulation of a labor publication can be substantially increased. The membership of I.L.D. is increasing and the Labor Defender increase in circulation must serve as a base for even more members.

The I.L.D. is also conducting at the present time a number of campaigns. Among these are:

## IN FOREFRONT OF MINERS' DEFENSE

1. The miners' defense campaign. The hundreds of arrests in various sections of the coal regions have confronted the I.L.D. with special difficulties. In addition to the activities conducted on behalf of the Colorado miners' defense, and the Bonita-Mendola-Moleski defense in the anthracite coal regions, the main miners' defense activity exists in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Illinois. The national office thus far has borne the major cost in financing the defense of the miners. In the Ohio and West Virginia territory a special miners' defense drive with the issuance of a special miners' defense stamp has been carried on by the Cleveland secretary in order to speed the raising of funds. Rather than a special national miners' defense drive which might affect the relief work, the I.L.D. entered into a special week for relief and defense for the miners, with the National Miners' Relief Committee, for the week of July 22nd to 29th and which, it is expected, will thereby make it possible to cover the cost for miners' defense cases.

2. In the New Bedford textile strike there are some 72 cases of textile workers on hand. The national office has helped to defray costs in the textile region; the burden for the New England district is heavy. But in an endeavor to meet the actual needs a special textile defense and relief week is being conducted from July 15th to July 22nd, in the New England territory. The national office has sent representatives to Pittsburgh from time to time to aid and advise in the work. A full time worker was paid in Colorado during the period of the strike. The Labor Defender has steadily dealt with the miners and textile strikes as major campaigns and has called for support. The Labor Defender has been circulated widely in the mining regions and also is being extended in the textile regions. From reports coming to the national office from various locals much money and relief in the form of clothes, etc., has gone directly to the National Miners' Relief Committee or the W.I.R. and here and there the impression has prevailed that funds sent to the relief organizations also covered defense. The national office has tried to clarify always the functions of relief and defense work.

## FOR MOONEY AND BILLINGS

3. A major campaign which I.L.D. hopes to develop into the largest campaign in its history and to secure the freedom of Mooney and Billings is the campaign now being conducted for these two fighters. This campaign is already gaining impetus swiftly. The labor press is using our material more extensively and even the capitalist press, including the New York World, the New York Telegram and the New York Graphic, mentioning only the New York papers, have used our pictures and press material and there has been editorial comment. A full program for the Mooney-Billings campaign has been worked out, many points of which have already been executed. (continued on page 178)



BERTHA CANTOR LABOR DEFENDER AGENT FOR PHILADELPHIA, PA., WHERE, DUE TO HER ABLE GUIDANCE, THE DEFENDER CIRCULATION IS GROWING STEADILY. THE I. L. D. LOCAL, LED BY SECRETARY JOHN LYMAN, IS NOW BENDING ALL EFFORTS TOWARD INCREASING MEMBERSHIP AND ACTIVITY AND THE WORK OF COMRADE CANTOR AND THE LABOR DEFENDER IS PROVING A GREAT AID.





# Voices from Prison

BARNETT

P. O. Box 520  
Walla Walla, Wash.

Martin Abern  
80 E. 11th St., Rm. 402  
New York City.

Dear Comrade:

Your letter of the 8th inst. with pictures enclosed was received by me a few days ago. I thank you very much. Especially for the one of my father as that was the only good picture I had of him and he has passed on while I have been in here serving time for being a class conscious working man who knows that the only useful members of society are the workers. My grandfather has also died since I sent that picture to the Labor Defender, so if you run across the one of him, please send it to me too.

The Parole Board held a special session on the Centralia case the 14th of this month. We were well represented by delegates from the Central Labor Councils of Tacoma and Spokane, by the Secy. of the Seaside Br. of the I. L. D. and Elmer Smith of Centralia.

None of the defendants were present at the hearing. But all of the delegates made fine talks in our behalf according to what we have heard about it. My wife said, "Miss Todes, the I. L. D. representative did exceptionally well, and Elmer Smith—always good, was at his best". Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fenn were also very good.

I want to say if the splendid group of people who are supporting the I. L. D. could have seen the hopeful smiles of our wives and babies after the Board meeting they would realize more fully what a fine organization the I. L. D. is and how necessary the work is that they are doing. It is the correct form of Defense organization and deserves the full support of the entire working-class.

I'm sorry to see the "Daily Worker" in such financial difficulties. I would send something to help keep the paper up if I could, but I'm broke, as usual. It seems as though the work-

ers will never get sense enough to support their own papers. Right now, the miners need the "Daily Worker" as desperately as they need food. It is their best weapon in their present fight I was very sorry to hear of the death of Comrade Haywood. The time will come when the American people will be ashamed

prison. If you have been in one you can picture the conditions in another. They are all much of the same, these prisons.

I was told when I came in here to never depend on any help from the leaders of the A. F. L. I. naturally laughed this off then, as the promises from some of these leaders were sing-



Photo Soukino

A PRISON SCENE FROM THE SOVIET PRODUCTION OF MAXIM GORKY'S "MOTHER"

of the way they persecuted him and forced him to die in exile. 'Tis men like him that keep the spark of hope alive in the breasts of the workers.

Yours fraternally,

EUGENE BARNETT

CORNELISON

San Quentin, Calif.

Dear Comrade:

Have been quite late to answer your good letter of the 8th. I have a S. F. lawyer who has been working on my case over a year. He has done very good work on it so far as he is only working on my case in his spare time. You probably already know that my sentence here is life and life here under our present laws mean all the way from ten years till you die. The saying here is if you live long enough you might get out and again you might not. Of course this prison is no different than any other

ing in my ears. But today it is a different laugh. I know of only one leader in the whole of the A. F. of L. whose help I can depend on if I should ever need it. The rest of their promises mean nothing. They have become respectable. They are not going to have their names mixed up in trying to get labor men out of prison. They have different aims than we in prison. Their aims are to satisfy and do the bosses' biddings, and to hell with the membership. You can always hear them harping on our great American institutions. If the American Plan, the Industrial Ass., the open shoppers, the K. K. K. and D. A. R. are a part of the great American institutions, well then the leaders are welcome to them.

With the very best of wishes to all the dear Bros. and sisters, I am

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. CORNELISON

# Contributors to the Pledge Fund

THE pledge Fund contributors throughout the country are helping to send money each month to the prisoners and their families.

The following have pledged themselves to help the International Labor Defense to regularly send \$5 to class-war prisoners and \$20 to dependants.

## INDIVIDUALS

Estelle Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.  
Mrs. A. Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio.  
Joseph Wilson, Long Beach, Wash.  
The Siegel Family, Ontario, Calif.  
Jens Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn.  
Alex Drajnack, Jr., Gary, Ind.  
A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich.  
Anne Hammer, Rosindale, Mass.  
Mike Paparelli, New York City.  
I. E. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.  
Joe Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Otto Olson, Kalispell, Mont.  
A. Badourina, Raymond, Wash.

## I. L. D. BRANCHES

Local Arden.  
Local Newberry.  
Local Chicago: Hungarian branch, Northwest Jewish branch. Lettish branch. South Slavic branch. Northwest

Mother's League. Douglas Park Jewish branch. German branch. Freiheit Youth Club.

Local Boston: Lettish branch.  
Local Detroit: Tom Mooney branch. Lithuanian branch. No. Ladies Prog. Society branch. Scandinavian Women's branch. Bulgarian branch. Finnish branch. Hungarian branch.

Local New York: German Yorkville branch. Richmond German branch. Sacco-Vanzetti branch. Hungarian Yorkville branch.

Local New York (family)  
Local Philadelphia: Strawberry Mansion branch. North Western branch. Scandinavian branch. Russian branch. Cornice and Roofer Workers Union..

Local Seattle: English League. Women's Educational League.

Local Oakland (prisoner and family). Claude Merritt branch.

Local Paterson.  
Local Passaic, N. J. Polish branch.  
Local Los Angeles: Lithuanian branch 51. Women's Consumers Educational League.

NOTE: Due to space pressure we regret our inability to print the receipts in this month's issue. They will appear next month.

## Building the I. L. D.

(continued from page 176)

4. Another major campaign is the one for the release of the Centralia prisoners, for which a program has been developed and is also now being carried out. This campaign is well under way and the I.L.D. is most active in it. The prisoners themselves, their closest adviser and friend, Elmer Smith, and I.W.W. elements are working closely with us. A special provisional committee, made up of the broadest labor and liberal elements is in existence for this campaign and is developing more, to begin with, in the northwestern states. Special mention must be made of the excellent work of comrade Charlotte Todes, Seattle I.L.D. secretary, who is also secretary of the united front Centralia Committee. The press, generally, has been quick to back up material on this campaign. The Labor Defender naturally is now also devoting considerable space to these two campaigns.

### \$15,000 SPENT FOR DEFENSE

Finances. Since January 1st, to approximately July 1st, about \$15,000 have been expended by I.L.D. for the numerous cases, prisoners' relief, bail costs, etc. Of this amount, approximately \$4,000 has been paid directly and the cost borne wholly by the local organizations. The remaining \$11,000 expenses have been paid by the national office directly and indirectly. Of this \$11,000, approximately \$8,000 has been paid out in cash by the national office and \$3,000 broadly, has been borne by the national office, in the application of local accounts on the Labor Defender, etc. Our reserve fund for the various cases has now been depleted and this affects our immediate situation, particularly among the miners and textile workers, but which we hope the textile relief and defense drive and the miners' relief and defense drive will overcome.

Among the major expenditures since January 1st, has been over \$2,100 for the Woodlawn, Pa., steel workers' case which involves the right of legal existence of the Workers (Communist) Party of America in Pennsylvania. This case must now be taken to the State Supreme Court and another \$1,500 must immediately be raised for the printing of the records and for lawyers' fees. If necessary, I.L.D. proposes to carry these cases to the United States Supreme Court in an effort to prevent imprisonment. In the Cheswick, Pa., coal miners' cases, arising out of a Sacco-

Vanzetti demonstration, we have expended over \$600 since January 1st. The A.C.L.U. has aided in these cases.

The monthly prisoners' and families' relief has cost about \$3,000. The Bonita case expenditures have been over \$700. Bail premiums and interest thereon, etc., have been about \$1,500. \$210 has been sent in recent weeks for textile defense and over \$500 has been expended in connection with the Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia cases, and of course the remaining legal fees and expenses therewith are yet to be met.

### THE MINERICH CASE

The Minerich anti-injunction case, it is planned, will be carried if necessary to the United States Supreme Court. Deportation cases, anti-imperialist and anti-militarist cases, etc., etc., make up other large costs. We have just succeeded, with the help of the American Civil Liberties Union, in cancelling the bonds on about 150 of the Passaic textile cases, with the exception of Weisbord's. There must be an immediate expenditure of \$725 for lawyers' fees and costs and the payment of thousands more as premiums on the bonds to the surety company before these cases can finally be liquidated.

In addition, we are now taking steps in connection with the Michigan cases in an endeavor to bring the cases to an issue in one manner or another.

This report serves to show an active and growing movement of labor defense in the United States, and that wherever workers are arrested and persecuted for their activities on behalf of labor, the shield of the I.L.D. will be there to meet and resist capitalism's attacks and to afford the worker the fullest possible protection and support.

## Our Contributors

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is one of the best known women revolutionary agitators and strike leaders in the country. She was intimately associated with the Sacco-Vanzetti movement, and is national chairman of the International Labor Defense.

Elmer Smith, is now practising law in Centralia and was one of the original defendants in the famous case. He has fought for the release of the eight prisoners since their incarceration.

Albert Weisbord, the leader of the Passaic textile strike in 1926, is now in the New Bedford strike field

Arne Swaback, prominent in the Chicago labor movement where he represents his union in the Federation of Labor, has spent the last few months visiting the main miners' strike centers.

Charles Yale Harrison is a well known New York journalist, and

Philip Reisman, who illustrates his story, is a young New York artist whose work has been published in Colliers and elsewhere.

Seizo Ogino is a young Japanese now living in New York.



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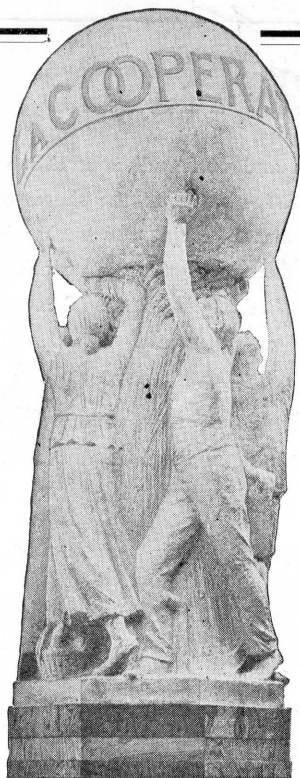
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## CLUBBED AND THROWN INTO PRISON -- *They Need Your Help!*

**F**ROM all sections of the country appeals come to the I. L. D. for legal aid to assist workers clubbed on the picket lines and thrown into prison. Since January 1, the I.L.D. has spent over \$12,000 in defense of workers for legal fees, prison relief etc.

\$2,100 was spent on the Woodlawn steel workers case alone. Thousands of dollars were given to the defense of the cases of Tony Minerich, Brobot in West Virginia and other cases. In New Bedford, 72 cases of textile workers and strike leaders including Porter and Murdoch are straining the resources of the I. L. D.

Meanwhile the I. L. D. is carrying on hundreds of other cases thruout the country thru the courts, and since January has sent \$3,000 in monthly checks to the labor prisoners and their families.

Never was the strain on the resources of the I. L. D. so pressing. This comes in mid-summer, when finances are lowest. To assist in the defense of courageous workers on the picket lines and in prison, we appeal to our readers and all red-blooded workers for help. We must have funds. We must secure defense for our comrades and fellow-workers. As an expression of labor solidarity, clip the blank below, add your remittance and mail it

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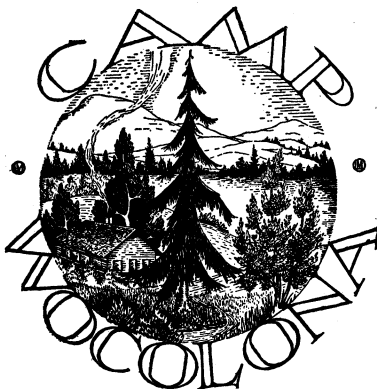
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