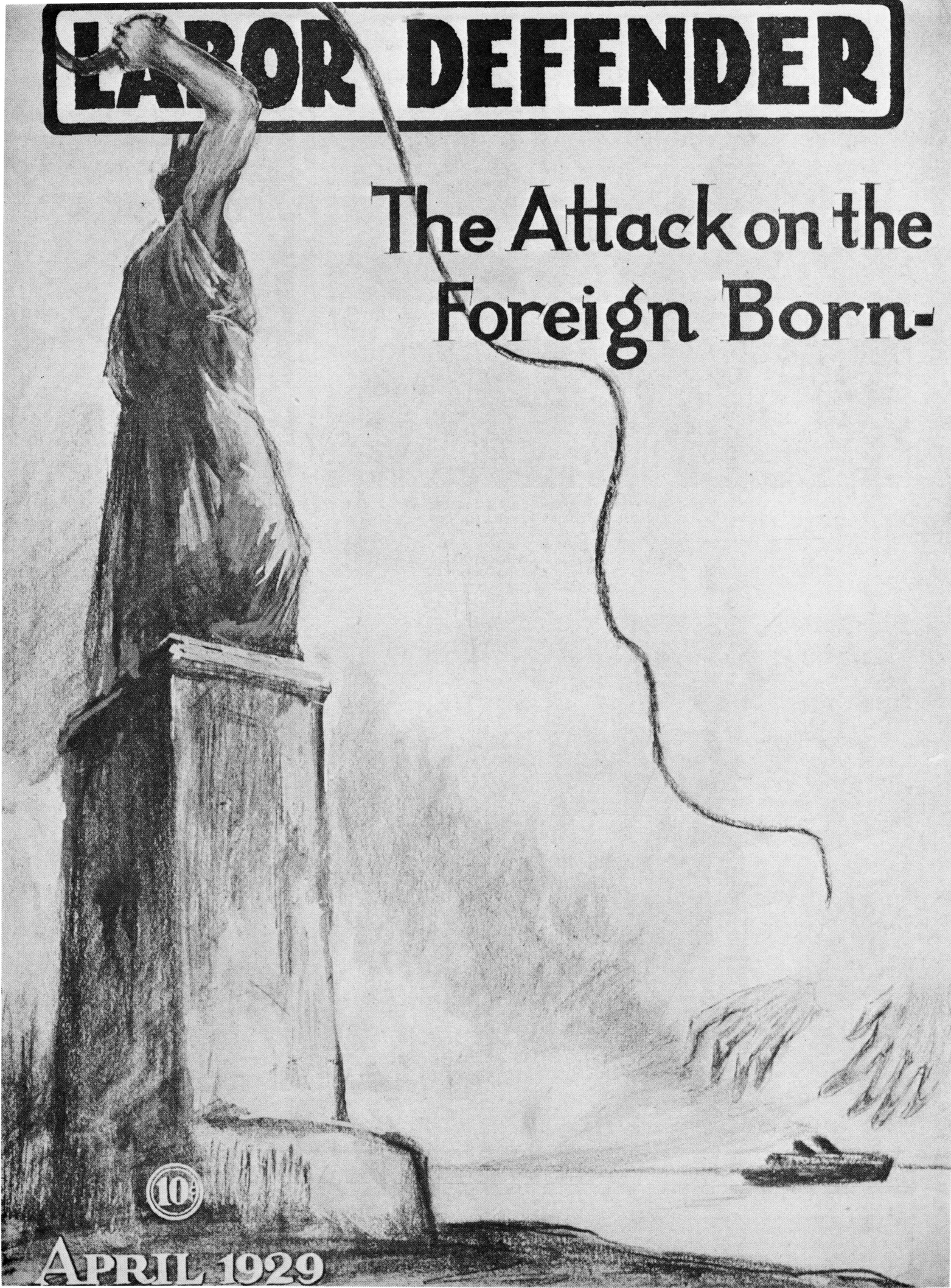


LABOR DEFENDER

The Attack on the Foreign Born-



10¢

APRIL 1929



Photo: Esther Lowell

Above left: ALABAMA MINERS; Right: TORTURE OF A CHINESE WORKER BY IMPERIALIST LACKEYS; Below left: A PRISON TORTURE CHAMBER IN GEORGIA; Right: ELLIS DEPICTS AMERICAN FASCISM.

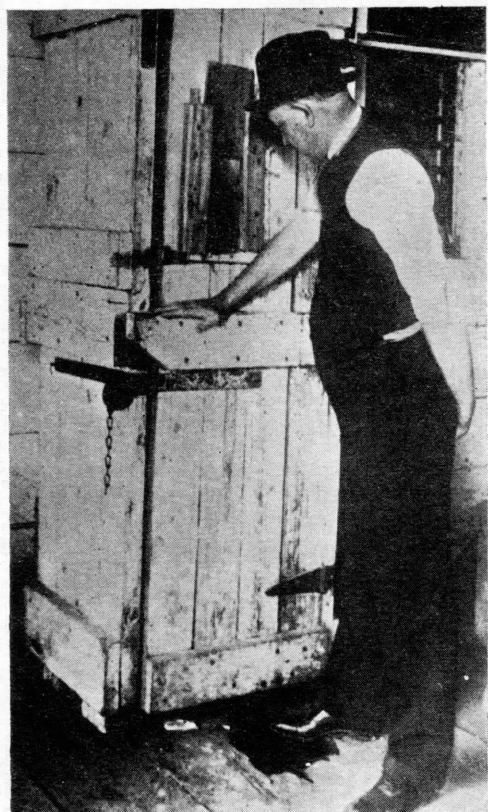
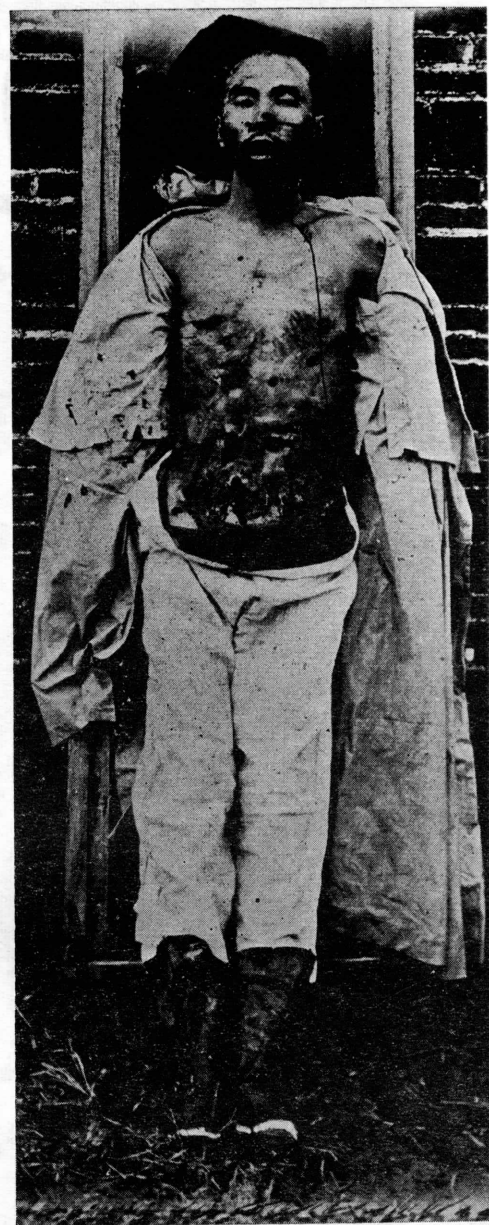


Photo Int. News



THE COVER THIS MONTH. BY THE NOTED LABOR CARTOONIST FRED ELLIS, DEPICTS THE AMERICAN IMPERIALIST GOVERNMENT DEPORTING FOREIGN BORN WORKERS INTO THE HANDS OF THE FASCIST GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE.

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DEFENDING *The* FOREIGN BORN by KARL REEVE



Photo Int. News

CHILDREN FROM EIGHT NATIONS HELD AT ELLIS ISLAND

TENDENCIES toward the concentration of the functions of the United States Government in the hands of the President have already been clearly manifested since the installation of Herbert Hoover and his millionaire cabinet. The basis is being laid for the doing away with the mask of false democracy which is now irksome because of war preparations and the world rivalry for international markets. The Hoover government is taking all measures to facilitate the transfer from the form of false bourgeois democracy to open dictatorship.

This preparation is emphasized in Hoover's inaugural address, which shows that the naked and open rule of the imperialists is being made a reality. Hoover declares that both the civil and criminal laws must be modified and that all of the dead-wood must be cut away from the judicial system in order to insure rapid, severe action against law-breakers. He says, "Many influences had increasingly complicated and weakened our law

enforcement organization long before the adoption of the 18th amendment". He declares that the judicial system "is in many respects ill adapted to present day conditions", and speaks of its "intricate and involved rules of procedure."

Hoover declares his intention "to re-establish the vigor and effectiveness of law enforcement." He speaks of, "The entire Federal machinery of justice, the redistribution of its functions, the simplification of its procedure, **THE PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL SPECIAL TRIBU-**

NALS, the better selection of juries, and the **MORE EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF OUR AGENCIES OF INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION THAT JUSTICE MAY BE SURE AND THAT IT MAY BE SWIFT."** He declares that a National Commission to investigate the whole structure of the courts and to recommend reorganization of the administration of the laws will be appointed.

The call for special tribunals, for the betterment of agencies of investigation and



Photo Int. News

A FAMILY AT ELLIS ISLAND SLEEPING ON THEIR BUNDLES

prosecution, has a familiar ring and we may find similar statements by Mussolini and the Balkan dictators, where Fascism has been established by these very methods. Hoover's message is nothing more nor less than the opening call for the preparation of a Fascist government. His proposals are nothing more nor less than the grinding of the axe to be used against the workers. The system of jurisprudence like all other government agencies, is the instrument used

by the dominant class, the capitalists, to keep the working class in subjection by force. Now in the period of war preparations, the democratic forms which cloak this oppression of the workers and mask the rule of the capitalists with "democratic" trimmings are becoming a nuisance, an impediment to capitalist dictatorship, and are to be thrown overboard.

This preparation for the increase in the efficiency of capitalist justice, for the outlawing of all working class organizations, permeates all of the present activities of the government. One of the points of attack on the working class is to be seen in the drive against the foreign born workers. New restriction of immigration and deportation laws have already been passed by the session of Congress recently adjourned and the special session to be called this month, will consider further measures against the foreign born. Senator Blease is advocating the "voluntary" registration of aliens as a preparation for espionage against foreign born. The Johnson bill advocated extension of the grounds for deportation and removal of time limit within which aliens can be deported for illegal entry. The deportation bill already passed provides a jail sentence, making it a criminal offense, to enter the United States illegally.

Sec. of Labor Davis in his report, advocates, "An entirely new code" of immigration, which includes "selective immigration." Davis points out "that already immigration officers are at work in foreign countries weeding out undesirable aliens." He advocates that "the selective system be extended so as to give preference to those whose service are most needed in American industry," and adds, "we are entitled in the United States definitely to select the types, as well as the numbers of aliens to whom we are to give the right of residence and eventually of citizenship". He advocates, "a 100 percent selective policy, subjected to the inspection system abroad, so that in all respects, immigration to the United States would be of the highest type available". He demands that "discretionary powers should be given to the administrative officer", he recommends, what has now become a law, that "a penalty should be attached in addition to deportation" for those entering the United States illegally.

He demands the registration of foreign born workers, referring to "the desirability of keeping a roster of aliens in the United States." He calls for the further restriction of immigration from Mexico and Canada and for a revision of the deportation laws "to make them more adequately meet the needs of the government." He declares "the practice of the service is to take into custody for deportation all aliens of the criminal, immoral and anarchistic classes whose illegal presence is indicated." He calls upon all employers to demand an immigration certificate from foreign born workers. He declares that some large employers of labor already demand such certificates, and concludes, "the extension of this helpful practice is being urged by the department in the hope that



Photo Int. News
HOOVER SHOWS "GOOD-WILL" TO BUTCHER OF NICARAGUANS.

employers of foreign born labor generally will assist the government in the enforcement of the immigration law, through refusal to give employment to persons who have entered illegally" and he says his plan "involves the enrollment of aliens under the direction of naturalization officers."

While Secretary of Labor Davis clearly indicates the measures demanded by the government against the foreign born, some of which have already become law, the "Honorable" Robe Carl White, Assistant Secretary of Labor, is more frank in divulging the purposes of these laws. This Honorable gentleman declares that the registration of the foreign born "would enable our government to locate and deport the undesirable aliens—the anarchist, the red, the criminal, and immoral. Among these there are thousands who must be regarded as moral lepers, for they have come here for evil purposes. They are destructionists, and thousands of them are playing their nefarious game within our gates, planning and laboring for the destruction of other governments, and hoping ultimately to destroy this great republic of ours. The need for an enrollment law is immediate". As a further reason for registration and restriction of immigration, the Honorable gentleman asks the oratorical question, "Do you know that we have in this country an organization calling itself the American Young Young Workers Communist League, and that it is teaching small children disregard and hatred for our form of government"?

These statements were made in a speech delivered but a few weeks ago in Yale University, and the Assistant Secretary of Labor goes into great detail to show that the native born white American is of a higher standard and "we must be cautious as to the quality and quantity of immigrants whom we permit to enter". He advocates sharper immigration laws because "the parlor pink, the ultra radical, the Bolshevik, the Communist, were products of foreign soil and for years confined to foreign soil . . . because they are hostile to our principles and national philosophy, we owe it as a duty

to our country to keep them out. . . we are too prosperous and contented to listen to the wild social theories of other lands". This is only a small part of the speech, by a high government official, who a few days ago was called in to testify before the Senate Committee as an expert on the immigration policies of the United States Government.

It becomes plain that the measures advocated by Secretary of Labor Davis, a further restriction of immigration, the registration of foreign born workers, the selection of immigrants in their own countries, the increasing of the powers of the Secretary of Labor to administer the laws, more severe deportation laws, etc., are advocated to be used against the foreign born because they have a revolutionary tradition, because they are more class conscious, because they are enlisted in basic industries. It becomes clear that these measures are being passed by Congress and are being prepared by Hoover and his cabinet as an attack on the working class, as an attempt to split and divide the workers, and to persecute, deport and imprison one of the most militant, advanced and important sections of the working class, and attempt to shatter the unity of the working class. Thus, the government, throwing away all democratic subterfuges, is changing our laws during a period of war preparation in order to be able more easily to exploit workers and in order to keep them in subjection, and try to prevent them from protesting against the plunging of the United States into imperialist war.

Let me quote from a capitalist information service, the Whaley-Eaton Services, which are "offered to a select clientele and are available to persons of discrimination", and have "the support and confidence of representative business men in all parts of the union". In a report entitled, "The New Epoch under Hoover", this service points out that one of the most significant changes inaugurated with Hoover is this tendency toward dictatorship. It says, "He was a dictator in his relief work in Europe and he was almost a dictator in the food administration at home."

The report then refers to the U. S. Senate and declares that one of Hoover's tasks will be to subjugate the Senate to his dictatorship, "what a knock-down this Senate will get if it undertakes through sheer obstinacy to oppose the constructive programs of Mr. Hoover."

The report continues "Mr. Hoover does not have to be a dictator in the sense that Mussolini is a dictator; the test is coming just as certainly as the tide or rain and it will be a fine thing if it comes early in his administration at the approaching special session."

The workers must awaken to the seriousness of the situation. They must answer the attacks on the foreign born workers, they must fight against the preparation for a fascist dictatorship, which is but a part of the preparation for the imperialist war.

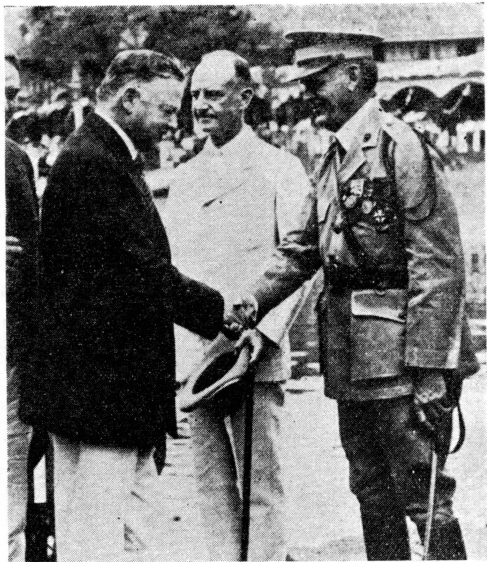


Photo Int. News

HOOVER SHOWS "GOOD-WILL" TO BUTCHER OF NICARAGUANS.



Photo by H. O'Connor
EVEN DRINKING FOUNTAINS ARE SEGREGATED IN THE SOUTH

Race Discrimination in California

By JOHN OWENS

THE recent fight against attempts to segregate Negro and Mexican children in the public schools in the Palo Verde Valley, the cotton belt of southern California, is highly interesting because it clearly illustrates how changing economic conditions affect the social relations of the races.

It also clearly shows how the capitalist class always endeavors to twist a class struggle into a racial issue and make the Negro workers and farmers the butt of oppression, together, frequently, with other non-white groups.

I was a resident of the valley for five years, until forced to leave the latter part of January 1929, because of racial, economic and social oppression, and threatened physical violence. During this time I had been initiated into every phase of agricultural work, both as an agricultural laborer and a tenant farmer and share cropper. I have picked cotton, cleared land, built ditches and planted cotton and alfalfa. Each year the economic pressure forces more and more farmers and their children to abandon their homesteads. Tenancy and share-cropping is only carried on at the point of minimum existence in many instances. However, the plight of the agricultural laborer is deplorable. Very few can be sure of 150 steady days in the entire year. Most of the owners are in debt beyond any hope of redemption. Much of the land has reverted to the state for taxes.

There developed a chafing on the part of the blacks, whites and Mexicans against these economic fetters, but it was blind and misdirected and manifested itself in a ra-

cial complex rather than a class complex.

This attitude was subtly encouraged by the local administrative officials, the school authorities, local ginners, bankers etc. The issue of separate schools was raised as an objective in order to try to divide and split the unity of the workers and farmers. The local branch of the American Legion, extremely reactionary, kept trying to fan these racial smolderings into flame. One large landowner, J. B. Keim, was unduly rabid in his attempt to incite hatred against the Negroes, and in July 1928, published a vicious and slanderous attack against Negro workers and farmers in the Palo Verde Times.

Because of my radical inclinations, I had already been singled out for destruction. I had been guilty of advocating decent wages and living conditions for cotton pickers of all races, black, white and Mexicans, and equal school accommodations. Another factor which contributed toward my unpopularity was the fact that each week I distributed from 20 to 30 copies of the Negro Champion.

A concentrated drive was launched in order to force the Negroes to accept separate schools. Persuasion, intimidation, threats of unemployment, and like measures were employed. However, a persistent agitational program against the proposed measure was kept up. Prof. Geo. W. Scott, local school superintendent, was determined to force the Negroes and Mexicans to accept separate schools.

Charlotte Anita Whitney, of Oakland, came into the valley and delivered two stir-

ring addresses, advising us to stand firm. I also sold copies of the "Workers Party Platform" in front of the Masonic Hall in Blythe, where the meeting was held. This infuriated the local authorities. The Negroes boycotted segregation attempts and sent their children into the same rooms which they previously occupied. The segregation plan collapsed. Mass solidarity won the struggle.

I was singled out for much persecution because of my stand, which expressed itself in the following forms:

1. My landlord, J. B. Keim, failed to supply irrigation water according to contract, allowing most of my cotton to burn up on the stalk.

2. My wife was terrorized and refused county treatment by the local county physician, Dr. Byers, and it was only with extreme difficulty that she was admitted to Riverside County Hospital.

3. My three children were bullied and ostracised at school by direct orders of the supervisory officials. Frequently, the bus would deliberately leave them and they would be forced to walk four miles to school along a sparsely populated country road.

4. I was discriminated against when I went to sell what little cotton I did make and flatly refused contract prices, although I had a written agreement with the ginner.

5. The ginners (Pettit-Manush) allowed D. McMillan, a Ripley grocer, to garnishee without consulting me, my money at the gin for an alleged grocery bill. For picking four bales of cotton, I received the cash sum of \$26.00. The time required was from November 20th to January 24th.

But we won the school fight and we rallied many Negro farmers to the fight against discrimination.



JOHN OWENS

Coal and Iron Police Murder

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH

LIEUTENANT Lyster, Private Watts and Private Slipikas, three men who were listed on the Pennsylvania State records as Coal and Iron Policemen employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Company, are now lodged in the Allegheny County jail charged with the murder of a Santiago (Pa.) miner named John Burkoski.

We feel sure it was not the intention of the authorities to give this case all the publicity it has received, but something went wrong and the papers were smeared with screaming headlines and sordid recitals of the ugly details of this savage and brutal killing of a defenseless miner.

Out of the stench of this barbarianism comes the usual mad desire for fame on the part of a few scheming politicians. Knowing that the lobbyists who work for the "Vested Interests" in the legislative halls of the country, are always prepared to pay for the passage of laws that are wanted, many of the "mushroom variety" of legislators with political ambitions are preparing so-called bills dealing with the Coal and Iron Police system. Some want to modify, some want to curb, some even waxing so bold as to ask for the complete removal of the murdering outfit, but with riders, we are informed, to increase the State Police.

What fakery this is, only workers who have taken part in strikes in Pennsylvania will know. To them there is no difference between the Coal and Iron and the State Police, except that the latter may be worse because of their having a wider range in which to "work on the worker". Both gangs of wage slave killers are equally proficient at their game of beating and killing strikers as any coal miner or steel worker can testify.

John Higgins, husky young Irishman, the only person to witness the events leading up to the death told his story:—

"This is where I board, with John's mother-in-law, Mrs. Anna Blossick. I was sitting talking to Patsy Caruseo, a friend, when two coal and iron police, Harold Watts and Frank Slapikas, came to the door, and I let them in because I used to know them. They pulled out a pint of bonded whiskey and we all had several drinks, and I brought out some home brew. Mrs.

Blossick's son, Eddie, came in and an argument over cigarettes began. John Borkoski, waiting to go to work—he worked his farm by day and in the mine at night—was sitting in the kitchen, talking to his mother. He had nothing to do with us.

"When the argument quieted a bit I told the boys to go home, and they all went outside to get into their cars. Watts fell over some wood, and as I stood beside him he yelled he had been stabbed, and that Borkoski, who had come outside and was

standing some distance away, had stabbed him. I knew that John hadn't been near him. I think Watts had been cut with a nail in the boards over which he fell. He began to hit John with his gun and when I tried to stop him he hit me and knocked me out. When I came to he was still beating John in the house."

Blood stains on the wall bore mute testimony to this.

"Then they took us to the barracks at Imperial and sent for their lieutenant, M. J. Lyster. That was about 1 o'clock. From that time, until 6, Borkoski underwent the most awful beating I ever have seen. Watts and Lyster wielded a poker on his ribs and punched him with it. Dr. H. P. Patterson, an aged man, called in to dress the wounds, pleaded with them to stop, and begged them not to throw hot water on John to bring him to. When Constable Ross Shafer came he refused to interfere and has since said he fell asleep.

"As soon as Patterson went they ripped off the bandages and began their torture again. They kept telling me I was next. To the best of my knowledge Slapikas didn't strike John.

"About 6 o'clock they took John to the hospital and he died at 10. I was put in jail for violating the liquor laws, although the man who placed the charge had only hearsay evidence."

The killing of John Borkoski is not the first killing by Coal and Iron Police and all can rest assured that it won't be the last. It is not the first killing by Lyster, Watts and Slipikas either, and I for one would not say it will be their last. Despite the indignation of the people, the murder charge is only a formal one. About all they will get, if anything, is a few months in jail. Lyster killed a man in Lilley, Pa., some time ago. He was found guilty and sentenced, supposedly, but Lyster never served a day. The supposed friend of the workers, ex-Governor Pinchot, pardoned him and permitted him to go on with his killing. Watts, a gun-toter so tough that his hide would make good shoes, also has a record for killing. He killed a Negro miner but it was not made public.

(Continued on Page 83)



Above, left to right: LIEUT. W. J. LYSTER, H. P. WATTS AND FRANK SLAPIKAS. Center: JOHN HIGGINS, MRS. SOPHIE BORKOSKI AND HER HUSBAND; Below THE BORKOSKI CHILDREN, BERTHA, ANTHONY, JOHN AND HELEN.

U.S. Imperialism in Latin America

THE hand of U. S. imperialism has reached out from Wall Street and taken the life of another brave revolution-

By PAUL CROUCH



Photo Harvey O'Connor.
BRAZILIAN YOUTHS TRAINED BY U. S. MILITARY OFFICERS WHO "GET THEM YOUNG" FOR WALL STREET.

ary fighter. This time an officer of the Nicaraguan Army of Liberation, Manuel Maria Jiron was taken captive by the United States Marines and after a fake court-martial was murdered. Comrade Jiron was not killed as a prisoner of war, but foully murdered because he refused to betray the location of his troops—comrades in the fight to throw off the crushing yoke of American imperialism.

The capitalist press is reporting that the Marines apparently had no part in the murder of Jiron but this statement is hypocritically contradicted by the fact that the Marine Headquarters have repeatedly issued statements declaring that the entire force in the field against Sandino and the brave Nicaraguans is under the command of Marine officers who are responsible for every act.

A few weeks ago the Cuban puppet of Wall Street murdered Julio Mella. Comrade Mella gave his life for his fellow-workers. Hundreds of others have been murdered by the terrorist dictatorships of Wall Street in Latin America because they dared to protest against these murders. No newspapers are permitted to exist which publish criticisms of the puppet President Machado's acts. No labor organizations which are organized for the betterment and protection of the workers are permitted. However this has not stopped the workers of Cuba or of the other Latin American countries from carrying on the fight for freedom from the terrible oppression and exploitation of imperialism.

Day by day the workers and peasants of Latin America are increasing the struggle against the role of U. S. imperialism. The fact that Sandino has been able to carry out a successful struggle against the inroads of the United States Marines and the mercenary troops of the Nicaraguan dictator Moncada is an example of the splendid spirit that prevails among the workers and peasants of Latin America. They are fighting great obstacles but victory will be theirs in the end.

The student uprising in Venezuela against the reign of terror of Gomez who is the hired agent of Wall Street again brings to us the message of a revolutionary spirit that has risen from the intolerable conditions that imperial-

ism is imposing upon the Latin American workers and peasants. In the case of the student uprising in Caracas, Venezuela, we find actual street fighting with the students on the barricades against their oppressors, fighting for their class of workers and peasants.

Gomez, who last month caused the murder of Hilario Montenegro, secretary of the Curacao branch of Venezuelan Revolutionary Party, came under the direction of Wall Street in 1908 and during his twenty years as a trusted lackey of American Imperialism has served his masters by continuing a reign of terror against all revolutionary class-conscious fighters. However these terroristic methods have not stopped the workers and peasants in their fight against imperialism. To the contrary it has served to give the ever growing movement of revolt a strong basis by strengthening the character of the workers and peasants and their determination in their struggle for independence and for a dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry and not of Wall Street.

These examples of true, courageous revolutionary spirit contain a great and important lesson for the workers and poor farmers of the United States. Some pessimists considered the power of imperialism to be invincible. It is not

so. In these unindustrialized countries of Latin America the workers and peasants have shown to the workers of the world that the organized working-class, the toilers, are more powerful than the combined forces of imperialism. We must give our wholehearted efforts and support to our fellow workers of Latin America in their struggles against imperialism.

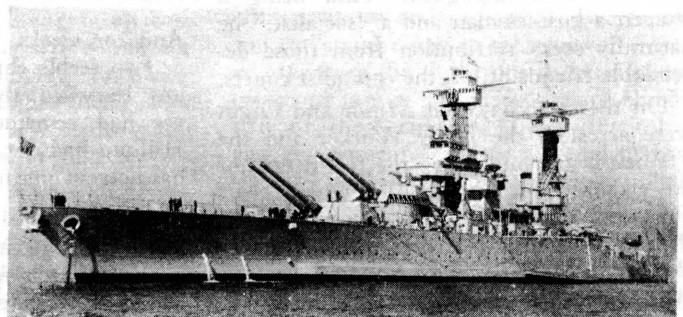
The significance of the intervention in Nicaragua and the meaning of "law and order" there is now made clear even to the blind by congressional appropriations for a survey of the proposed Nicaraguan canal.

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League which is a part of the League Against Imperialism has called a World Congress to be held in Paris in July to take up the matter of giving material aid to the Nicaraguan Army of Liberation and to link up more closely the struggles of the Latin American working class with the workers of the world in the fight against imperialism and the struggle against the preparation for another world war that will cause the slaughter of millions of workers.



PAUL CROUCH

Workers of the United States will play a great part in the World Congress and it is our duty to go to the Congress prepared to give support to our fellow workers and take a leading part in organizing the fight to crush the hand of the U. S. imperialists in Latin America.



The Battleship Wyoming Guns Symbolize Hoover's "Good Will"

Working Class Daily Attacked

By A. B. MAGIL

ON Wednesday afternoon, February 27, two husky "dicks" stepped into the office of the Daily Worker, central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, gazed imperiously around them and asked for Robert Minor, editor.

"You're under arrest!"

Minor showed no surprise, put on his hat and coat, left instructions with the staff and went along with them.

Fluttering impatiently around the detectives, there clacked an eager female, a representative of the New Leader, organ of the socialist party.

The two "dicks" then went to the office of the Jewish Communist Freiheit next door, and a few moments later came down with Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the "Hammer" and president of the Freiheit publishing concern.

The case of Morris Hillquit vs. Robert Minor, William F. Dunne, Moissaye J. Olgin and Meilich Epstein had begun.

The case of the Socialist Party vs. the fighting Communist press had begun.

* * *

After being booked in the 22nd Precinct Station, Minor and Olgin were taken to the Tombs. Another bird of prey was hovering around the Tombs—this time a representative of the infamous Jewish Daily Forward.

Both editors, after spending the night in jail were released on \$500 bail each, furnished by the International Labor Defense.

Meilich Epstein, of the Freiheit staff, was arrested Friday, March 1, and also released later when the I.L.D. furnished \$500 bail.

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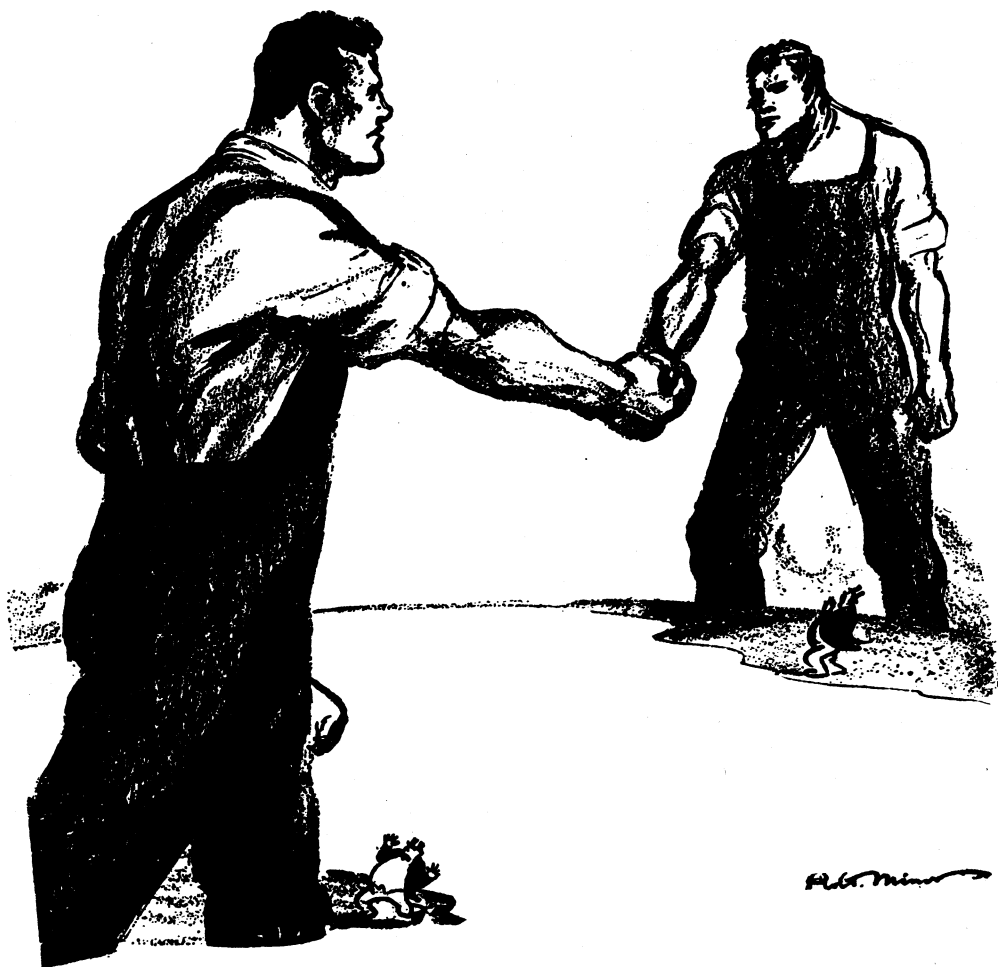
Criminal libel is the charge against the editors of the Communist press. And their accuser is none other than Morris Hillquit, corporation lawyer, shareholder in the openshop Burns Coal Company, leader of the American socialist party, member of the Executive Committee of the Second International.

Hillquit is sore. The Daily Worker and Freiheit have charged him with swindling \$150,000 out of the New York cloak and dressmakers. His reputation has been hurt, his integrity as a law-abiding American citizen, corporation lawyer and businessman has been impugned. And being a lawyer, a businessman and a "socialist," he naturally seeks retribution from those dependable friends of his, the capitalist courts.

On the same day that Minor and Olgin were arrested, the Daily Worker and the Freiheit began publishing the full details of the elaborate machinations by which Hillquit and his "socialist" associates helped themselves to approximately \$150,000 belonging to the cloak and dressmakers. The two papers quoted court testimony in which Hillquit himself, appearing on the

witness stand, was compelled to reveal his part in the unsavory business. By manipulating shares of the International Union Bank and stock of property belonging to the left wing Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union (now the new Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union), Hillquit and his associates deprived the Joint Board of about \$150,000 worth of property, in addition to turning over more than \$100,000 to the fake right wing Joint Board—money which was used to finance the pogroms of the Sigman-Schlesinger clique against the rank and file.

For weeks before the arrest of their editors the Daily Worker and the Freiheit had openly charged Hillquit with swindle.



"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA"

An Early Cartoon of Robert Minor In the Int. Soc. Review

And for weeks, with the exception of one or two feeble threats in his organ, the yellow Forward, the wealthy "socialist" lawyer had remained silent. But evidently Hillquit had not been idle. And Tammany has now swung into action.

* * *

Ordinarily criminal libel trials must first be heard in a magistrate's court and the magistrate decides whether the case requires a grand jury investigation. Only in cases

of murder or similar serious charges does the grand jury investigate immediately. But a public magistrate's hearing was not at all to Hillquit's liking. He would have to take the witness stand and answer embarrassing questions. All the facts of the huge swindle would be given wide publicity. Moreover, a grand jury does its investigating behind closed doors. The defendants don't know what's going on. Just the thing for Hillquit.

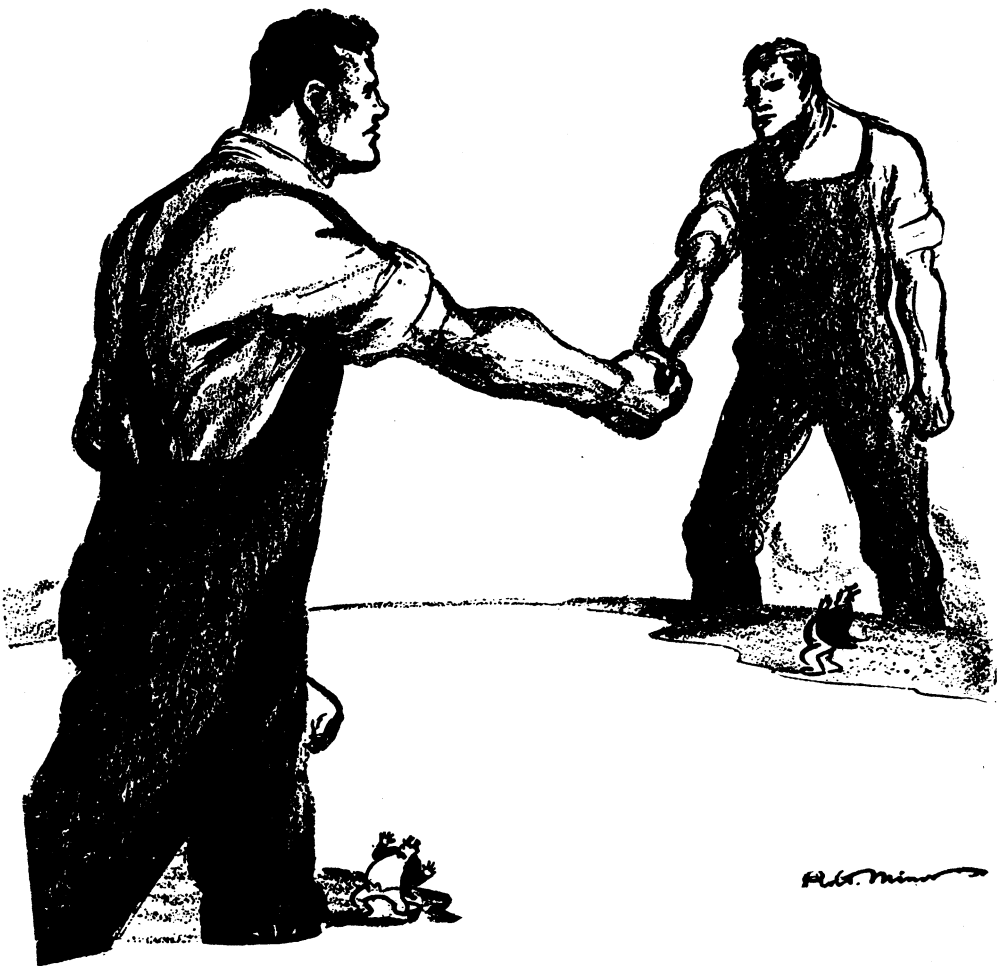
But the charges against the editors were not serious and—Leave that Hillquit! Not for nothing does the socialist party work hand in glove with Tammany Hall. Not for nothing do "socialist" company union officials send special delegations to Mayor Walker begging him to have the strike-breaking police come down a little harder on striking dressmakers.

Hillquit went to his friend, the Tammany district attorney, pow-wowed with

him, and everything was O. K. The grand jury indictment without a preliminary magistrate's hearing was his for the asking. It pays to have friends!

In fact, the yellow Jewish Daily Forward boasted openly of Hillquit's "success."

The trial date of the Communist editors has not yet been set. The New York District of the International Labor Defense, with the support of all class-conscious workers, will defend them.



"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA"

An Early Cartoon of Robert Minor In the Int. Soc. Review



Photo Int. News.

AMERICAN WORKERS IN FRANCE

THE AMERICAN LEGION SEES RED

By ELIZABETH CABOT

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the first of a series of three articles on the American Legion by Elizabeth Cabot)

THE American Legion is one of the United States' contributions to the cause of world Fascism. Three years before Mussolini led the blackshirts on their bullet-scarred march to Rome, the United States had carefully prepared its own brand of Fascism. At St. Louis in 1919 the American Legion in national convention assembled, formally announced its fervent desire and readiness "to rid our country of this scum who hate our God, our country, our flag who prate of their privileges and refuse to perform their duties." With strong arm and brave heart the sturdy Legionnaires fearlessly determined to battle the hundred-headed RED DRAGON, and rescue the maiden 100% Americanism from his all-encircling clutches. They were going "to maintain law and order...to make right the master of might" and "to promote peace and good will on earth"—a la Mussolini. National Commander Owsley stated in an interview with the Newspaper Enterprise Association in 1923 that "if ever needed, the American Legion stands ready to protect our country's institutions and ideals as the *Fascisti* dealt with the destructionists who menaced Italy."

The Constitution of the Legion says very distinctly that "the American Legion shall be absolutely non-political and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles." But of course, the Legion went into politics. The National Legislative Committee of the Legion with offices in Washington, "a militant and active organization...to work in the interests of measures advocated by the Legion and against measures inimical to Legion principles", and the State departments of the Legion with a finger in the state political pies, constitute influential lobbies. In New York City the local Post has its office in the Hall of Records, government property, the Washington Legislative Committee maintains the closest relations with Congress, and numerous cases are on record of Legion pressure in local politics against

workingmen and farmers. If the Legion thus superficially disclaims politics as a means of executing their policies, where else can a "clue" be found to their methods? In advocacy of justice and equality for those masses who are treated to nothing but injustice and inequality? The "government



Photo Int. News.
LEGION LEADERS IN FRANCE

must be conceived in terms of all the people", said the Committee on Resolutions at the First National Convention of the Legion. Of course that does not prevent the Legion from forcibly breaking up workers' meetings, condemning strikes and acting as strikebreakers, helping to deport workers, to imprison and to kill them. That is merely "safeguarding and transmitting to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy."

The Legion offers itself as a final flower of the most ballyhooed democracy in the world. Indeed, according to National Chaplain John W. Inzer, in 1926, "the American Legion is... as a secular organization, the jewel of the ages that has been cast

from a clouded sky into the lap of our opportunity in the greatest time of the world history and progress ever known." Formed immediately after the war, at the height of the post-war "red" hysteria, this jewel, both alone and with its brother jewel the Department of Justice, engaged in radical hunting and persecution of aliens with all the vim of their witch-hunting predecessors in Salem, Massachusetts. The Legion's motto, like that of its colleagues the Kiwanis, the Rotarians, and chambers of commerce, is Service—to those who agree with them. They have rendered it with good will, with rope and gun, and with political pressure from the time of their creation in 1919 onward. Like the Royal Mounted Police they go out to "get their man." Whether they get him as they did Wesley Everest, the I. W. W. ex-soldier and logger in Centralia with brutal torture, or through a whispered word to the police and mayors to break up meetings of workers as happened many times with the I. W. W.'s, the Workers (Communist) Party and even spineless liberals like the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, matters little.

The Legion is nothing if not efficient.

Assemble the National Convention.

Recall the fighting spirit with which the "Hun" was attacked and the world made safe for democracy. Point out that an insidious enemy is gnawing at the vitals of American institutions. Pledge the ex-soldier Legion members in fiery resolutions to wage unceasing warfare against all activities "inimical to the interests of the United States and organized government" and to "stand ready to assist *either morally or otherwise* the duly constituted representatives of law in *any move* toward elimination of these enemies of our institutions and government." After a round of back-slapping and lawful drinks these upholders of law and order return to their homes filled with a crusading enthusiasm "to teach Americanism and let those crack brained fools (the workers) know what this country stands for."

(Continued in next issue)

A S O U T H E R N



Photo Int. News.
PROTECTING THEIR HOMES FROM LYNCHERS

FRAME - UP

By ART SHIELDS

ALABAMA coal operators and the national guard have gotten away with murder again. Will Baird, a militant young miner was lynched and his slayers go unpunished. After four trials the Jasper County authorities say the case is closed against Sergeant Robert L. Lancaster and eight other troopers.

Few northern workers have heard of this ugly murder. Yet the lynching of Will Baird was the climax of the 1920-21 strike that broke the miners' union in this far south field. It was a brutal, cowardly crime against the labor movement like the lynchings of Frank Little and Wesley Everest.

The ghost of this murder has been haunting Alabama courts for eight years. Lancaster was tried last Fall, for the fourth time. Once the supreme court obligingly reversed a conviction, saving him from 18 years in the pen. Thrice he won a mistrial. Now the district attorney throws out the case.

Baird's murder stirred Alabama labor, though little news got outside. It happened in the hilly country half way between Birmingham and Muscle Shoals where labor struggles had been going on obscurely for 40 years. Will Baird came from a miner's family and was a fine young specimen of manhood, just 24, with a young wife. That last strike that began in May

1920 showed his mettle. It was a strike of 12,000 men for the restoration of the wage agreement and the former scale, and Baird knew what the extra cents a ton would mean for his loved ones. He was active on the picket line and in relief work. Guardsmen seeing him erecting tents for evicted families and appealing to strike-breakers marked him as a man to watch.

Fifteen hundred soldiers were patrolling the coal counties, government gunmen for the coal operators. Lancaster and the eight in his gang were from Tuscaloosa to the south, just a bunch of youngsters from town and country, filled with propaganda and liquor for the job of subjugating the bituminous counties. Youths of 18 to 22, they took their orders from their officers who got them from Gov. Kilby (Democrat) and the coal operators.

A series of killings led up to the murder of Will Baird. December 22, 1920 a guardsman killed his father-in-law, old John Northcutt. The sturdy old man, with many others, had continued to picket whenever possible despite the soldiers' orders. So one day Private James Morris arrested him at Nauvoo and charged him with "picketing and intimidation." To make a thorough job of it the trooper drew his service revolver and shot Northcutt seven times through the body.

Private Morris lived just a few minutes,

when a bullet passed through him. Baird fled. Later he gave himself up in the woods to the sheriff after exacting the promise that he would be furnished protection from the soldiers. But like the promise that the governor of West Virginia gave Sid Hatfield before he surrendered to the McDowell County indictment, this promise was not kept. Baird was lodged in Jasper jail till his lynching.

Christmas day, just three days later, another striker was killed. This was Monroe Norwood, a prisoner in the soldiers' barracks. Private Edward Gartman shot him dead. His gun went off "accidentally", he claimed.

General Steiner whipped up the lynching spirit by violent statements against Baird and the strikers. Lancaster came to the jail to have Baird pointed out to him. This the jailer afterwards testified to. Midnight of January 12 a gang forced its way in, took the jailer's keys and dragged Baird from his cell.

"Come on, damn you," said one, as he seized Baird, jailer Sides testified. They rushed the miner in his nightshirt to an automobile.

Leslie West, taxi man who drove one of the two cars and identified Lancaster, tells of the slaying. They threw Baird into a patch of woods three miles out and fired from all sides. He was pierced by 22 holes. Dozens of empty .45 caliber automatic and .30 caliber rifle cartridges were by the body when it was found next day.

Lancaster swore he slept at the barracks that night. But Clyde Springer, a guardsman, said the sergeant boasted of the killing the next day. There were many other witnesses. Mudstained civilian clothes worn at the lynching were found behind a partition in the barracks' wall. They bore the soldiers' initials. Empty cartridges were found in the Ford car attached to the company.

"What the Hell Do We Care"

The files of the Birmingham Age-Herald for this period make interesting reading. Strongly sympathetic to the lynchers the stories tell how gaily Lancaster and his fellow prisoners passed their time as they waited for the first trial. The jail echoed with "Hail, Hail the Gang's All Here, What the Hell Do We Care," and other carefree ditties.

Wealthy Tuscaloosa lawyers had already procured a change a venue to an agricultural county that did not have a union man in it, the Age-Herald declared. Despite this part of the jury held out for conviction. Indeed a later jury convicted Lancaster, but the supreme court, his ace in the hole, saved him. The others in the gang were never brought to trial.

The strike ended in February 1921. Hundreds of men were blacklisted and Alabama miners are probably worse off today than ever in their history.

OUR LIFE PRISONERS

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR

THE militant section of the labor movement in its leadership of strikes and protests, has faced an American Terrorism quite as cruel as that of any country in the world. Among the hundreds of prisoners of the past struggles, there are some outstanding cases which call for our most urgent protest, notably our six victims of a vicious frame-up system who are now serving sentences of life imprisonment. Just a few months ago, I saw them in the prisons of San Quentin and Folsom in California. James McNamara, arrested in the Los Angeles Times Strike case has been in San Quentin 17 years. He is cheerful and militant, keeping up with the progress of labor events, interested in everything that has happened since he has been shut away from life.

Matthew Schmidt, also one of the Los Angeles strike men, is a wonderful character, always full of humor, respected and trusted by every inmate of the prison as a real leader. His wistful eye contrast with his smiling mouth. I shall never forget his expression when we were discussing past events in the labor movement. He said: "I can't quite remember, I have been in here so long, Mother, it seems sometimes as if I had never been outside". They can't break Matt Schmidt's spunk, however, or his body or soul.

Tom Mooney's body has been broken, he is a sick man. He works very hard in the kitchen. He uses every spare moment in writing letters, appeals, etc., which are being published to enlighten the voters of California to the facts in his case. The Judge's letters have been broadcasted everywhere, telling the people that he is convinced that he sentenced an innocent man. Fremont Older of the "California Call", a capitalist paper, has made speeches everywhere on this terrible frame-up of Tom Mooney. These speeches were broadcasted over the radio and attracted great attention, but Governor Young still stubbornly refuses to pardon him.

In the same prison, John Cornelison and Claude Merritt, two young railway workers, have already sacrificed six years of their youth in this grim old Bastille. These young workers were active in the General Railway strike, and were framed up and sentenced to life imprisonment for a crime of which they are entirely innocent. I visited the mother of John Cornelison (John is now about 28

years old). The mother is a valiant Irish fighter. When we first visited her she said, "Until I received the money from the I. L. D., I did not know I had any friends. Now, I feel rich". One day, when helping her to look for a job, I noticed that her eyesight was not very good, but she kept bravely on, getting housework to do by the day. She writes of her son's case in the March issue of the "Defender." Claude Merritt is a "Trusty" in the prison, working in the office. He is writing a book about his case. We hope it will help to break down the walls for him some of these days, and that he and John Cornelison may again march with us, in the class war.

It takes almost a day's journey from San Francisco to reach Folsom Prison, where Warren Billings, convicted with Mooney at the time they were falsely accused of planting a bomb in a "Preparedness" Par-



The above is a drawing by the artist, Sumner, of a Southern lynching. Lynchings occur also in the north. Three years ago a Negro named Bell was clubbed to death by fascists in Chicago. Another lynching has just occurred in Chicago, of which the N. Y. World gives the following very illuminating description. "Charles Mallor, a reputable and hard-working Negro, forty-seven, was beaten to death in the presence of his wife early today by a gang of hoodlums when, in his anxiety to get home, he and his wife stepped across an imaginary boundary line separating the Irish district from other residents of the district. Mallor and his wife had been visiting a sick friend and he had but a few moments to take his wife home and get to work. They attempted to make a short cut and thereby transgressed upon the Irish district. A gang of corner loafers immediately descended upon them. Mallor and his wife tried to explain that they were unaware of the boundary line, but hoodlums fell upon him and beat him to death with blackjacks. Mrs. Mallor screaming with terror, managed to get across the district line." As usual, no one has been punished for this brutal lynching.

ade which took place just after they had won a hard fought strike of Street Railway men. Billings is much younger than Mooney and keeps his health. He is trying to preserve his strength for he still hopes to be free before all his youth has been wasted. He is much concerned about his mother, now living in Brooklyn, who, like John Cornelison's mother, is old and very poor. He was very happy to learn that we had sent her Christmas money.

Out in the far northwest, we have in the old Walla Walla prison of the state of Washington, our Centralia men, some of them sentenced from 20 to 40 years, which really means life imprisonment. These men are confident that the well organized efforts of the labor movement of Seattle and other industrial centers will accomplish their freedom very soon. In the meantime, we must all work together not only to protest about the injustice of their imprisonment, but also to mobilize the workers everywhere to defend these workers and all other militant fighters who go to the front for us. We must keep their courage up by protecting their mothers, wives and children, and in an organized, determined international protest, free them from their chains and win them back to us, back to the struggle where every good soldier is needed today.

We greet you, Tom Mooney, John MacNamara, Matthew Schmidt, Claude Merritt, Warren Billings, John Cornelison. We greet you, Eugene Barnett, Britt Smith, Loren Roberts, Bland Brothers, Ray Becker, James MacInerney and John Lamb. We will carry on the fight outside, while you keep up your courage, your brave endurance, on the inside, until we have won the victory.

Two additional companies of State Troops have been quartered in Elizabethton, Tenn., to begin a reign of terror at the same time that mass arrests of the 6000 rayon strikers of the Glanzstoff and the Bemberg Corporations is taking place.

Epstein and Fliani, members of the Workers (Communist) Party who were arrested on sedition charges during the Presidential Campaign of 1928 while speaking on street corners have been released. The case of Lazar who was also arrested with these two comrades on similar cases, will be called for trial.

The Colorado criminal syndicalism bill, aimed at workers who took part in the coal strike in Colorado in 1927, was passed by the House on March 1st and now goes before the Senate, by a vote of 36 to 22.

Deportation Activities in California - - - By Anita



Photo Int. News.

DEPORTEES BEING TAKEN ON BOARD A LINER AFTER PASSING THRU ELLIS ISLAND

THE recent action of the federal government in taking deportation proceedings against six workingmen in Los Angeles is merely an expression of a tendency which has been increasing in extent and boldness. These men were "picked up" in the course of an utterly indefensible raid upon a peaceable working class meeting. They were not in any degree liable to deportation under the strictest and most unfavorable application of the deportation law. They are to be deported for no other reason than that they were engaged in legitimate exercise of rights which are, supposedly, guaranteed to alien residents. In other words, the deportation laws are to be used unblushingly, for the purpose of crushing working class agitation, and for the removal from the country of those who take any part in the struggle of the working class.

This is the frank culmination of a purpose which has been manifest for some time but which has not, until now, been so definitely proclaimed. It was used after the active employment of the Criminal Syndicalist Law was held not to be entirely expedient. The agitation against that law was perplexing the ruling group. There was a very distinct

disapproval of its scope and a more or less pronounced denunciation of its employment among intellectuals and publicists, and each meeting of the legislature was marked by a more or less active attack upon its provisions. Not that the attacks, as far as the repeal of the law, got anywhere. They did not. But they were embarrassing, all the same, and resulted in conspicuous clergymen, lawyers and publicists engaging in controversy inimical to the ruling group in this matter. So, the use of the Criminal Syndicalist Law was abandoned, for the present. That did not interfere however with the use of the deportation law against those who had been convicted under the C. S. provisions, and of these the I. W. W. furnished the greater number. But it was a curious fact that the I. W. W. was for the most part, at least in California, composed of native born Americans against whom the deportation law was powerless. - But where there was a chance to use it, it was used and the deportation of Olsen, after serving sentence under the Criminal Syndicalist Law, was carried out. This rested upon the basis that the violation of the Criminal Syndicalist law, conviction having been obtained, was, as

provided by that law, a felony.

The employment of the deportation laws for the purpose of interfering with working class agitation may be broadly divided into two main branches; prosecution and deportation at the instigation of foreign governments or important foreign residents; and direct attack by the government of our own ruling class upon those aliens who have taken upon themselves to engage in working class agitation.

Among those of the first group, we may note Tsiang and Cosimo Lepre. Tsiang was a student, working at Stanford University under the special provisions which permit of the domiciling of students in the United States for the purpose of study. He took part in the nationalistic movement from the left angle, during the course of his studies at Stanford. He edited a revolutionary proletarian paper, which was friendly to the Soviet Union. He was arrested and charged under the deportation laws, with violating the agreement under which he had come to the country. He had been suspended from Stanford University for a period of six months or so because, his health having been poor, he was not able to carry on

his university work. The Immigration Department of the Department of Labor found the complaint against him good and ordered his deportation. The matter was carried into the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeal and the order of deportation quashed. There is very little doubt that the prosecution of Tsiang was carried out at the behest of Chinese business men resident in San Francisco, who were anxious to punish him for his revolutionary activities. If Tsiang had been deported, as the Department of Immigration ordered, he would have been killed, without a doubt.

In the case of Cosimo Lepre, the instigation towards deportation proceedings came no doubt from the Fascists in the Italian colony. This was quite apparent from the eagerness with which the government officials pressed for his deportation to Italy where he would have been met upon arrival by a delegation of the delectable cut-throats. Technically, he was liable to deportation as he was a sailor who has overstayed the time granted by law to sailors. The fact that he had pictures of a revolutionary character was held to be the most formidable evidence against him. It is worth noting that these pictures were obtained and other evidence as well, such as letters, by invasion of his room, by federal officers, without a warrant. He was ordered deported, but with permission to go whither he would. He was saved from the danger of deportation to Italy.

The mere fact of being an alien lays one open to the danger of deportation at any time and the government is eager, as appears from the above, to serve the desire of reactionary and capitalistic groups and to aid them in disposing of their enemies.

The government is equally enthusiastic in its use of governmental powers for the benefit of powerful and reactionary home groups. The case of Arvid Silverberg is in point here. He was convicted by court martial of failure to comply with the conscription laws, in that while he has registered he had not reported for military duty, when ordered. The matter appears to have turned upon the fact as to whether Silverberg had received proper notice to join his group of conscripts for military training. Be that as it may he was sent to the prison at Alcatraz, a military prison. He was a physician by profession. He was doing well at his profession in Seattle and there is little question that the jealousy of other doctors who were members of the American Legion instigated deportation proceedings and that the government backed up the demands of the Legion by all the means at its disposal. Other cases in which the use of deportation at the hands of special groups influential with the government might be cited.

There is no question that deportation is a menace to the alien worker engaged in work on behalf of his class. It is a weapon which the government will use, without any compunction, against any workingman who is in antagonism to the existing order, and against any intellectual, like Tsiang, whose continued activity is distasteful to any group of his countrymen, sufficiently powerful and rich to set in motion the machinery of the federal government of this country.

The deportation matter is now a little more complicated by the efforts on the part of police court judges to have the deportation laws put into force against those aliens who come before them charged with any working class activity. A week or two ago, a man was charged in the police court with the distribution of Communist Party leaflets outside of a place of business. He was charged with disturbing the peace, a charge with no basis, for everybody testified that the peace had not been disturbed. But he was a Russian and the leaflets were manifestly unblushingly enthusiastic in their working class tendency. Thereupon the judge called the attention to the fact that the man was a foreigner and suggested reference to the Immigration Department for deportation purposes. This man is safe on that score, but the method is very obvious and very tyrannical. There is no question that the deportation method will be used effectively and with much success in getting rid of aliens who take any active part in the public advancement of proletarian aims.

The International Labor Defense has taken its share of the fight out here on the use of deportation as a weapon against the organization and agitation of the working class. If it had not been for the I.L.D., Tsiang would have been a headless corpse and Cosimo Lepre would in all probability been the victim of



Photo Int. News.

THE CHINESE QUARTER (77)



Photo Int. News.

DEPORTEES BEING TAKEN ON BOARD A LINER AFTER PASSING THRU ELLIS ISLAND

California - - - By Anita Whitney



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The International Labor Defense has taken its share of the fight out here on the use of deportation as a weapon against the organization and agitation of the working class. If it had not been for the I.L.D., Tsiang would have been a headless corpse and Cosimo Lepre would in all probability been the victim of

Fascist brutality. But, with the organization, small as it is in comparison with what it should be, these men were able to make a stand against governmental and capitalistic attacks upon their liberty.

In all these cases the legal work has been entirely in the hands of Austin Lewis who has given unstintedly of his time and services. His long experience in handling labor cases, his defense of Ford and Suhr, and his connection with many of the Criminal Syndicalism cases in California has made his cooperation in these deportation cases invaluable.

The International Labor Defense in California has not only prevented the deportation of foreign born workers, but has also fought against the criminal syndicalism law, and has conducted campaigns against raids, police brutality, and arrests, inflicted on the workers.

Deportation should not be mildly accepted. Every attempt to deport should be resolutely fought by members of the working class who are engaged in the international fight for proletarian victory. To capitulate on one case is to make attacks easier. It is due, not only to the individual against whom deportation proceedings are taken, but to the working class, as a whole, that every attempt to enforce deportation for working class action should be contested to the very end. It is the existence of the proletarian strategy that no point in the line should ever be surrendered without a struggle. Deportation is a very important point in the line of proletarian defense and must be guarded. But it is very obvious as we have shown that such work cannot be left to the individual, who is helpless against the forces which confront him. Nothing less than organization is of any avail and in the International Labor Defense the alien worker can find his best protection against the deportation tactics of the ruling group.



Photo Int. News.

THE CHINESE QUARTER IN SAN FRANCISCO



Photo Int. News.

THE CHINESE QUARTER IN SAN FRANCISCO

The KNIGHTS of FASCISM

WILLIAM JOSEPH SIMMONS led fifteen apostles of white protestantism, American nationalism, Nordicism and financial plutocracy up Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, Georgia, on the Thanksgiving night of 1915, and in the light of a fiery cross he initiated them into the mysteries of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Simmons had been planning this for years. He hated Negroes violently, he wished to spread his hatred and save "white civilization." At the same time he would not give his services for nothing, he wanted to cash in heavily.

Events played into Simmons' hands, for with the entrance of the United States into war, the chambers of commerce could make good use of such as he. Simmons, who had been a minister and was dropped from the church because of incompetence—no doubt in the name of fatherland, flag and religion—joined the civilian secret service. His theoretical outlook broadened with the increased opportunities that reaction offered for building his organization and filling his coffers. He was not only against Negroes now, but against all aliens, especially "Huns" and Bolsheviks, against all "agitators"—he was one hundred per cent for White American Protestant Nationalism. It paid. The chambers of commerce were with him, the government, also with its judicial, administrative and executive machinery, from the secret service to the judges, from the leading businessmen to their hired thugs and assassins. He used the secret service to build the klan.

Simmons himself boasts to a journalist: "I was in touch in my war time secret service with Federal judges, Federal attorneys and Federal secret service officials and operatives. The klan secret service reported to me."

During the periods after the war, when soldiers were returning from the front, when workers could not find employment, when workers and farmers starved and the Red Star of Soviet Union struck terror into the hearts of the American bourgeoisie, the Klan was even more useful to the chamber of commerce. As a secret service agent, Simmons had enrolled the whole membership of the klan as his aides. He started

By SOL AUERBACH

a secret service of his own consisting of klan members, and put at the head of his secret service department Fred L. Savage, member of an under-cover agency in New York and waterfront strikebreaker. Thus, the Ku Klux Klan joined in the hunt for "reds", for Negroes who wanted too much, for labor "agitators," for I.W.W.'s, for members of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party. The Klan secret

the Imperial Wizard and Emperor of American fascism with the millions of dollars that goes with it.

Evans is a more fitting leader for the Klan than Simmons—he is more consciously a fascist and open reactionary. It is a part of his program to break strikes and break unions wherever possible. He boasts:

"Up along the northern border we stopped Bolshevism among the woodsmen, who wanted 'One Big Union'. We gave them something else to think about."

In the hands of Evans the Klan became

a little more "refined." It incorporated itself more as part of city administrations, or had many of its members in strategic places such as judgeships, sheriffs, mayors, city councilmen. It became a force in politics—a most reactionary one. It is republican in many places, despite its Southern origin. Today it is the undercover agent for Hooverian imperialism.

As the reactionary essence of the American bourgeoisie, it has its qualities to the 9th degree. Crude and ignorant, but clever and brutal. In its ignorant and extremely brutal fashion, American fascism manipulates its Yankee white

guard army. The white gowns of the Ku Kluxers are the white gowns of reaction. They have a blind hate of the American revolutionary working class, and a blind urge to save what they call Americanism—but which is really the rule of the bourgeoisie and their own little positions of prestige, property and authority. Everything which is foreign—by foreign they mean everything which threatens their class—they put in one category and condemn. Evans, Imperial Wizard, for instance, conjures up the following picture:

"The Cosmopolitan movement is assailing the foundations of our civilization. Cosmopolitanism includes Universalism, Sovietism, Communism, Socialism, Anarchism, Judaism, and Roman Catholicism."

The future of the "nation" does not rest with the K.K.K. or any of its brother organizations. The Klan will play the role in increasing force, of fighting against the revolutionary vanguard of the working class. The working class will sweep them aside together with their imperialist masters.

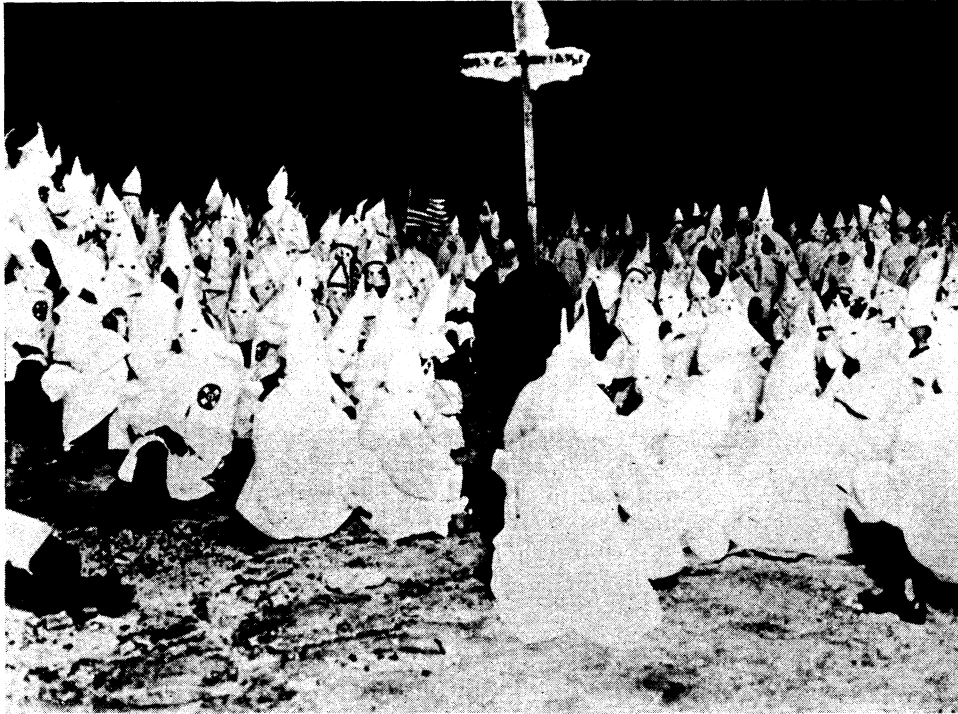


Photo Int News

FASCIST KLUXERS PREPARE A RAID AGAINST A WORKER

service played its role—who knows?—perhaps as an integral part of the United States Department of Justice. It was a part of the whole red-baiting machinery of the Kiwanis, Daughters of the American Revolution, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Lions, and all the other auxiliary organizations attached to the chambers of commerce.

But Simmons was getting too much of the gravy. He lived in his Atlanta mansion enjoying the millions of dollars accumulated by his class-hate machine.

H. W. Evans, at present the exalted head of the Ku Klux Klan but then a dentist, a member of some shady publicity association in Texas and doing publicity stunts for Simmons; D. C. Stephenson, an Indiana coal-dealer and now serving life in a penitentiary for kidnapping and raping a young girl who later died and Fred L. Savage, the New York waterfront strikebreaker and head of Simmons' secret service machinery, dethroned. Simmons, Evans, the cleverest of the three, succeeded in retaining for himself the honor of being

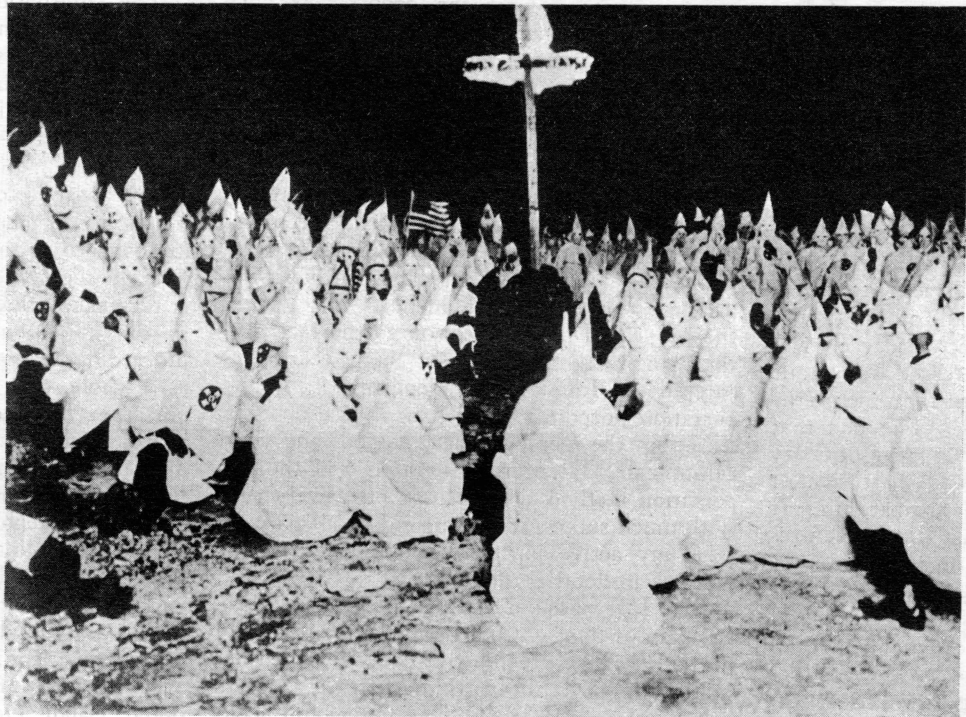


Photo Int. News

FASCIST KLUXERS PREPARE A RAID AGAINST A WORKER

WORKER'S CHILD KIDNAPPED BY BUICK

By W. M. TRUMBULL

ON Thursday morning, February 7th at about 6:00 A. M. William Stec, 13 years old and his brother John Stec, 15 years old left their home to assist in the selling of the Buick Worker at the Buick Plant in Flint.

When the boys reached the plant they separated, one going to one gate and the other to another gate. As they took their stations, the workers began to arrive and the two boys were busy getting their customers supplied with papers.

William noticed a man that seemed not be in any hurry to go anywhere and who seemed to be watching him. This man came over to where Bill was standing and asked him what kind of papers he had there. Bill replied, "Workers' Papers." "You'd better give them to me then," the man told Bill. "If you'll pay for them, I'll give them to you," Bill replied and continued to give papers to men that passed.

William says that he recognized the man as a detective at once and so answered him in this fashion. He soon found out that he was right about this man being a detective.

The man came up to him and took the papers out of his hands and forced him to go into the Employment Office of the Buick Motor Car Company with him. As Bill went into the office, he noticed that the hands of the clock stood at 6:45 o'clock.

The next nine hours were exciting ones for William Stec. Many Company detectives, one after another took up the task of grilling the boy. They asked him every conceivable question and each one repeated the other with his own particular brand of cunning which passes for wit and brains among this brotherhood of lick-spittles.

William had left home that morning without breakfast. At about ten o'clock he said that he was hungry and wanted something to eat. One of the detectives who had just come in from the outer room and who was picking his teeth with his knife came over to Billy and stood in front of him. As he continued to stand there looking at Billy with that cow-like expression that is common to all these specimens, Billy asked again for food and also asked that his mother be notified of his whereabouts. To the request for food, the detective vouchsafed the reply that, "I can't help it if you're hungry." The request that his mother be notified of his whereabouts was completely ignored by each of the kidnapers in turn.

The Honorable Brotherhood of Bootlickers, otherwise known as The American Legion has its headquarters in the vicinity of the place where the boys were selling

their papers and many of these "Brothers" work in the factory. When William failed to return when his brother did, the oldest child, Mary Stec, sensed that something was wrong. She waited for a reasonable length of time and then told her mother about it.



Photo E. K. Kantola
FOUR YOUNG WORKERS ARRESTED IN SUPERIOR, WISC., FOR DISTRIBUTING ANTI-WAR LEAFLET.

The mother asked John if there were any police around the plant that might have bothered William and received the reply that there were not. John said that he had not been bothered and so didn't think that his brother had been bothered either.

In order to make sure, Mrs. Stec called the police by phone and asked if her son were being held. She was told that there was no one by the name being held by the police. She then called the hospitals to find out if perhaps, the boy were in one of these, probably hurt by an automobile. There was no information from this source either. The mother was by this time in a very worried state of mind and sent her daughter and John out to look for William at the various places where he was accustomed to play. She then called the school to see if the boy had gone direct to school instead of going home first. The schools were unable to give any information as to the whereabouts of the boy.

Mrs. Stec then went to the factory and persuaded her husband to leave his job and try to find the boy.

Shortly after the family had reunited to discuss where they should look for the boy, the awful thought came to the mother that perhaps the Legionaires had taken the boy and were holding him in their custody. Mary and John, however, told of passing the headquarters of the Legion and seeing that the place was closed and unoccupied. She had thought the same thing at first.

At about 2:00 P. M. two men entered the house and proceeded to look over the property of the Stecs. Mr. Stec asked them if they knew where his son was. "I know that you are detectives, please tell me, where is my son?"

"How in hell do you know that we're detectives?" was the enlightening answer given by the smaller of the two. Later, he admitted that he knew where the boy was and told the father and mother that the boy was in custody.

The two detectives, who were from the City Police Department, proceeded to turn out the contents of drawers and cupboards and in general, make a thoro search of the premises.

A worker who is rooming with the Stecs was ousted out of bed and his room searched. He works at night and so had slept thru most of the excitement up to this point. He asked the detectives what right they had to search his room. "Have you a warrant to search this house?" he asked them. "We don't need a warrant to search this house, and furthermore, we're going to take you along with us," was the reply of the detective.

They proceeded to gather up a number of personal letters and books that this worker had in his room and making a bundle of these, proceeded to leave the house. The worker was forced to go with them, a prisoner.

Arriving at the station, he protested against his detention and after being questioned at considerable length, was released just

in time to go to work that night.

In the meantime, William was taken by the Buick thugs to the Police court. Here he was questioned again at considerable length. He was then taken to the Reform School Department and told that he must stay here. This was a bluff on the part

(Continued on Page 81)



WILLIAM STEC

The Trial of Dob. Gherea

By W. KOLAROW

(Dobrogeanu Gherea has been on hunger and thirst strike since January 26).

Translated by Sol Auerbach

At the general elections the new regime assured itself an absolute majority by winning the greater part of the election machinery for its own men. In spite of all this it can be seen that the Bratianu regime, which was supposed to have fallen, continues. The promise to abolish the state of siege has proven to be a lie. The martial courts and special tribunal still function and pass heavy prison sentences against revolutionary workers and peasants. The terror suppresses every attempt to express dissatisfaction and protest, which was roused by the betrayal and treachery of the national Zaranist leaders.

The Maniu government has not yet complied with the wide demands for amnesty, but instead has filled the jails with new victims. Its whole attitude leads to the conclusion that even if an amnesty is granted by the government, that will also be a bluff.

A proof of this is the trial of Stefanov, who was arrested by the Bratianu regime and was sentenced by the Maniu regime.

The latest proof is the process against Dobrogeanu Cherea. This relentless enemy of the capitalist power and true friend of the cause of the workers, peasants and oppressed national minorities, who after a long and stormy prison life and after many heroic hunger strikes was wrenched from the hands of his persecutors, is now again in the prison of Jilava. While the Maniu crowd was fighting Bratianu, they declared that the processes against Stefanov, Dobrogeanu and many others were prejudiced politically. But now, in power, they follow the steps of their predecessors. Dobrogeanu, Stefanov and others were charged by the state with "conspiracy against the security of the state."

Dobrogeanu was sentenced to 8 years prison, which means a slow death in the infamous prison holes and jails of Rumania. The sentence roused the protest of the Rumanian workers and peasants, who from day to day are being freed of their illusions in regard to the Maniu regime. They see that the Maniu regime is the clique of the capitalists and the rich peasants, which they hide under the cloak of the "National Peasant Government". They are just as trusty watchers of the existing regime of mass persecutions and of national suppression as the earlier government cliques. Just as these, the new regime fears the revolution and suppresses every revolutionary movement. Just as these it is preparing the country for war against the Soviet Union and deals with the Communists and revolutionary fighters as "criminals".

The May issue of the Labor Defender will contain a report of the Anti-Fascist Congress just concluded in Berlin.



MUSSOLINI, INSPIRATION OF WORLD FASCISM

"CHINAMAN, LAUNDRYMAN".

By H. T. Tsiang

"Chinaman!"
"Laundryman!"
Don't call me "man!"
I am worse than a slave.

Wash! wash!
Why can I wash away
The dirt of others' clothes
But not the hatred of my heart?
My skin is yellow,
Does my yellow skin color the clothes?
Why do you pay me less
For the same work?
Clever boss!
You know
How to chatter the seeds of hatred
Among your ignorant slaves.

Dry! dry!
Why do clothes dry,
But not my tears?
I work
Twelve hours a day,
He pays
Fifteen dollars a week.

"Chinaman!"
"Laundryman!"
Don't call me "Chinaman!"
Yes, I am a "Laundryman!"
The workingman!
Don't call me "Chinaman",
I am the Worldman,
"The International Soviet
Shall be his human race!"

"Chinaman".
"Laundryman!"
All, the workingman!
Here is the brush
Made of Marxism.
Here is the soap
Made of Leninism.

To Julio Mella

By HELEN COLODNY

*A fighter for the toiling class,
For worker, peon, young and old,
You, Martyred Mella, led the mass—
Dared hirelings of Machado's gold,
Arch-fiend has murdered you—our bold
Class fighter, comrade true and brave—
Your life to Morgan's greed was sold
Because you fought to free the slave.
Your words, your thoughts, your actions,
deeds*

*We use to carry on the works
Begun by you; to crush their greeds,
For here your fighting spirit lurks.
The face we can no longer see
Within our hearts is buried deep.
Though you are gone, we march to free
Ourselves; we cannot stop to weep.*

*Let us all
Wash with the blood!
Let us all
Press with the iron!
Wash!
Brush!
Dry!
Iron!
Then we shall have
A clean world.*

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MUSSOLINI, INSPIRATION OF WORLD FASCISM

“CHINAMAN, LAUNDRYMAN”.

By H. T. Tsiang

FREE MOONEY

WARREN K. BILLINGS and Tom Mooney, jailed twelve years ago in one of the most vicious frame-ups of labor history, are still in jail. Their conviction was connived at, if not actually assisted by certain reactionary labor leaders in California. Mooney, in particular was attacked by the Catholic elements because he had been for many years a conspicuous fighter against the superstitions and prejudices fostered by the Church.



TOM MOONEY

After Billings had been incarcerated in the dungeons of Folsom and when Mooney was standing in the shadow of the gallows, the interest of the entire world was drawn to this case by the protest of the Russian workers on behalf of Mooney and Billings before the American Embassy in Leningrad (St. Petersburg).

Appeal after appeal for executive clemency has been refused on behalf of these prisoners, has been denied by the henchmen of finance capital who have occupied the governor's chair in California. Still Mooney relies solely on this medium of appeal for his freedom and to our regret, attacks the I. L. D. and uses as a medium of attack the ultra-reactionary Catholic Monitor.

The I. L. D. has fought consistently for labor's fighters on the basis of the class struggle. Every penny that is collected by the I. L. D. has been used for the release and defense of class war prisoners but not used solely for any one individual's release.

One year ago, Mooney agreed that the I. L. D. should conduct a campaign for his release. Now he has withdrawn his consent and attacks us in the papers of our

BOY KIDNAPPED

(Continued from Page 79)

of the Police to scare the boy but failed entirely in its purpose.

Finally, the Police gave William permission to go home. He had been in custody for nearly nine hours!

Almost nine full hours in jail and what for? William Stec was not accused of any crime. He established that he was selling the Buick Worker. (There is a city ordinance restraining distribution of papers free.) He showed a pocket full of pennies and nickels as proof that he had been selling the papers. Legally, there was no ground for holding the boy. Yet the Buick Kidnapper-Thugs held him for hours at the Employment office of the Company and

class enemies. The blackest forces that were responsible for Mooney's conviction now collaborate with Mooney in attacks upon the militant organization for class defense of the workers.

It is unfortunate that Mooney countenances such elements and through such mediums launches his attacks upon the workers' organization.

But for the support of the militant workers in Russia, America and in other countries, Mooney would have been hanged in California ten years ago. Now, apparently, he relies for his freedom on the reactionaries and black forces who were instrumental in securing his conviction.

However, despite anything that may be done by the labor fakers of California, despite attacks of the reactionary Catholic press, despite the opposition of all dark forces operating within the working class movement, the I. L. D., as a class organization, will continue to fight for the release of Warren K. Billings and Tom Mooney who are imprisoned for fighting these very forces who now apparently for reasons of their own, have changed their attitude toward Mooney and are publishing his attacks on the I. L. D.

later turned him over to the Police who also held him for more hours. William's crime was that he selected a Workers' paper to sell instead of a Capitalist Dope Sheet. He was selling a paper that told the workers in the factory about rotten conditions in the departments. It told the workers that the only remedy for these conditions was ORGANIZATION. This was William Stec's crime and for this he got nine hours in jail!

That these things have been done in Flint is not surprising when one considers that the Buick officials hold important posts in the city administration. For example, Cady B. Durham, Vice President of the Buick Motor Car Corporation is also the Police Commissioner of Flint. It is therefore, not surprising to find that the Police commit crimes in the interests of their bosses, the Buick Corporation Officials. From Mayor to lowest official, the Flint administration is a part of the hired machinery of the Corporation. They are ready and all too willing to do anything in order to "render things secure" for their masters.

The case described above was reported to the International Labor Defense almost immediately. The Secretary of the Michigan District took the first available means of transportation and went to Flint. Arrangements were made for the holding of a mass meeting and the distribution of a protest leaflet in Flint. An attorney was retained in Flint and all possible preparations taken care of.

There are now four flourishing branches of I.L.D. in Flint. There is a Polish, a Russian, a Bulgarian and a Hungarian Branch. A Central English Branch is in the process of formation and will be established in the near future. This case has acquainted the workers of Flint with the activities of the I.L.D. and an increase in membership is expected in the Branches.

If a worker is persecuted and jailed because of his activities in the interests of his fellows, it is only to the I.L.D. that he can look for defense.

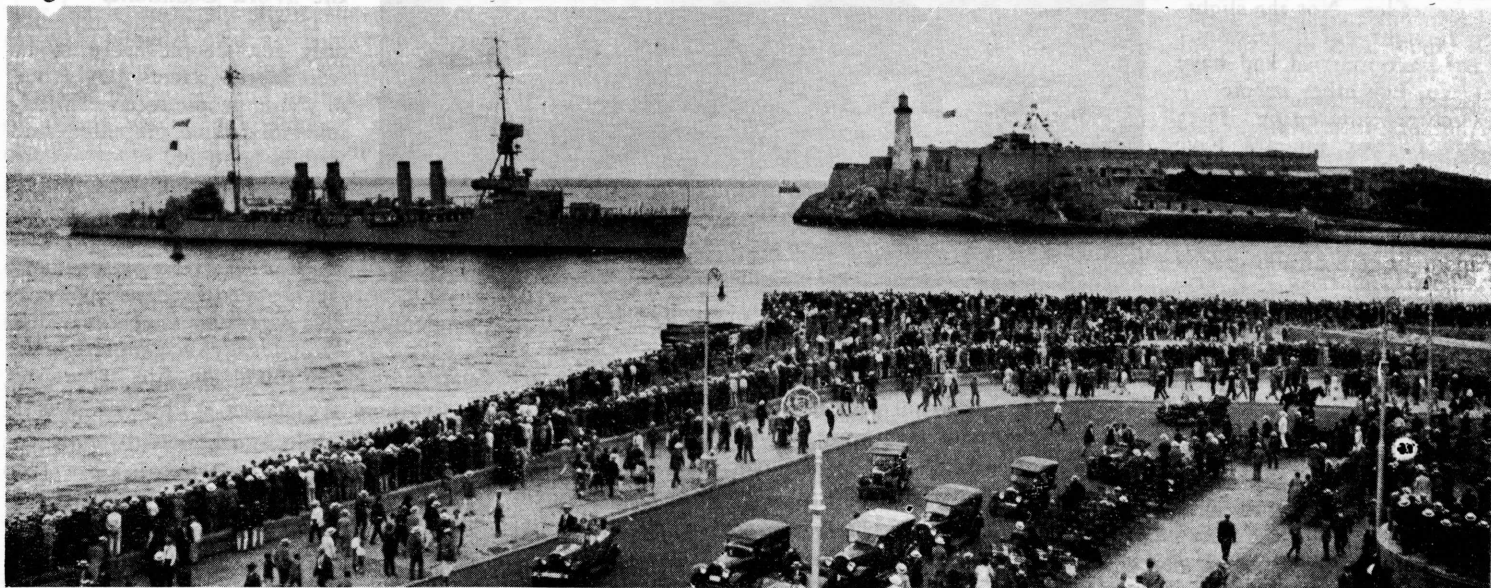


Photo Julio Mella

U. S. S. MEMPHIS IN HAVANA, CUBA, HARBOR WHERE MACHADO WHITE TER ROR REIGNS.



IN THE PRISONS OF CZARIST RUSSIA

Gorky Visits a Soviet Prison

(Continued from the previous issue)

A further problem—the girls. A few years ago we began to consider whether women could not be allowed to join the Commune. We called a Plenary Meeting of the men and put the matter briefly before them. "Will you guarantee that proper order is kept? Will there be no trouble?" The meeting resolved that: "The whole of the members will take care that nothing unseemly happens. The women will be members of the Commune with equal rights and fellow workers." And how did it succeed? Now we have in the Commune not only former thieves, robbers, inebriates and morphinists, but also former prostitutes, female thieves and morphium victims. All live together in unanimity, like comrades. Not the slightest thought of "excesses." Many have married and have children, like other people.

Another interesting fact: Many of our inmates have hunting rifles and other guns. But up to the present nobody has ever been threatened by a weapon. There are no brawls or violent quarrels. Everyone is careful of his conduct.

"And what do the peasants round about say to it? Asked Gorki.

"At first they grumbled that we had brought a lot of thieves among them, and were sure it would be unbearable. But in the course of time they saw that the young men were really taking their work seriously and played no tricks of any kind, and after a while they even allowed their daughters to marry members of the work

Commune. Several such marriages have already taken place. The peasants now have their horses shod in our smithy, and make their purchases in our co-operative store."

"All this must be made public!" cried Gorki again. "We must write about it! You cannot imagine how interested the proletariat abroad is in the life of the Soviet Union. This Commune must be described, and the book distributed everywhere in other countries. Why did you not write such a book, Pogrebinsky?"



SOVIET "PRISONERS" STUDYING THEIR LESSONS

"I am no writer. I once wrote about 50 pages, but you would only laugh if you saw them, they were so badly written."

Gorky laughed.

"Why should I laugh? You have only to write as you tell it to us. That is just the right way to write."

"A great many foreign reporters have visited us," continued Pogrebinsky; "they

were immeasurably amazed. They declared that nobody but the Bolshevists could have accomplished such a thing. I have a lot of cuttings from foreign newspapers. They all express admiration. Not long ago we had a visit from an important representative of a foreign power, an ambassador. He said that he would like to understand the Commune thoroughly, and let us see that he would prefer to speak to the Commune members alone, and 'not in the presence of the authorities.' His wish was met. The boys had no idea that he was an ambassador. To them he was just a foreigner.

They talked to him like agitators: 'Overthrow your bourgeois government as soon as you can. The capitalist order creates thieves, but the Soviet Union creates new human beings, and even makes over former lawbreakers into honest toilers.'

The car approached Bolshevo, turned to the right. A vast park extends alongside the road. Here is the Work Commune of the O. G. P. U.

"To whom did this park formerly belong?" asked Gorki.

"To the chocolate manufacturer, Kraft," replied Hanetzky.

"What is your opinion Gorki? Is this park not put to a better use now?"

Gorki smiled assent.

Great buildings came in sight. Pogrebinsky pointed them out. These are the dwelling houses, there is the club, the dining room, the woven goods factory, and beyond these a new club is being built, with a stage.

At one time the whole of the inmates had to crowd into two or three small rooms. Gradually the premises were enlarged. The Commune grew under the hands of its members. This is why they set such value on it. They remember how it has grown from two small cramped rooms to these great light buildings.

A great red placard hung over the gate:

"A hearty welcome from the one-time Chelkashes and Malvas who have found the way to honest lives through the Work Commune."

It was a working day, and only few people were to be seen in the streets. A group of young people received Maxim Gorki and presented him with a bouquet.

We began our round of the factories. First the shoe factory—a large building. The machines were working noisily, the men and women workers engrossed in their work. Pogrebinsky accompanied us,

relating in low tones the life stories of the workers we passed. This one was a burglar, who stole into houses through the windows; he was in jail five times. The woman next to him, Galia, was once a thief and a prostitute, but now an excellent worker. The next a street robber.

(Continued in the next issue)



RED SOLDIER A. TZYGANOV, MEMBER OF MOSCOW SOVIET AND CENT. EXEC. COM. OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

geoisie, which today can be seen thru by the simplest man, proves better than all theorizing can prove that a socialist order of society on the earth must be reached, if peace on earth is to be realized.

But the socialistic state of society does not simply run itself into being. It may be that it grows in the womb of the existing order, although the delivery is hard and strenuous; that the mother-beast struggles against it, kills it at birth. But if there is an energetic midwife, the process can then be reversed and the newborn child will arrive.

Speaking without images: capitalist society does not terminate itself willingly. The "bankruptcy of Capitalism", which is more and more spoken of, has morally been evident for a long time, but has not as yet become factual. In America this is especially evident. And then from the bankruptcy leaps the bankrupt, as long as he has the power and strength to fight. In Russia power was wrested from him; November 7, 1917 shines like a beacon-fire thru history. Russia's capitalism was overcome; with the help of foreign capitalisms, with English and French gold above all, it attempted to lift its head again: the white armies of Denekin, Yudenitch, Kolchak, Wrangel pushed against the Soviets to grasp from them their historical world victory. Should the counter-revolution have been successful—what a defeat for the struggle for emancipation of the workers! What a defeat also for the peace movement—although we know well enough that a socialist world is the prerequisite for a peaceful world!

The counter-revolutionary movement in Russia collapsed. Its collapse was by no means attained by spirit alone; even less by weapons alone, by a spiritless force, for force without spirit would have been overcome. The collapse of the counter-revolution was attained by *spirit in weapons*—that was the *Red Army*. The leaders felt, quite different than the members of the bourgeois gang of mass butchers, the tragedy of killing and this even more ghastly—to have to allow class comrades, companions in misery, brothers, sacrifice themselves. But against brutal force neither prayer, nor fiery speeches, nor literature are of any avail—force alone helps. In order to reach the goal an order where no force exists—one must thread the road of force; the goal once attained, the force of the oppressor will forever be shut out from a humanity striving for peace. An eternity of brute rule—he who does not want that must decide immediately to meet the brute with the only method of defense which means anything to it: the bestial. There is a great danger that the people who manage it would themselves be bestialized; great attention must be turned to this danger. But without that the world will not budge from the spot; tyranny, ignorance, brutality of exploitation, the bestiality of force itself, the rule of the inferiors would

continue to the end of time. Injustice yields only to force, or else it would not be injustice; therefore justice must arm itself.

In reality, the Communist Party of Russia thinks of the Red Soldiers as soldiers in the last army in the world: an army which will become superfluous when it conquers the white army of capital.

So can be said of the Red Army, what cannot be said of any other army in Europe or America: *This army carries the sword of peace!*

Editor's Note:—This article was written for the Berlin Bureau of the International Red Aid (I.L.D.) on the eleventh anniversary of the Red Army and was sent out over the I.R.A. press service.

Translated by Sol Auerbach.



BUDENNY, CAVALRY LEADER

RED AID

and

RED ARMY

By DR. KURT HILLER

(Berlin)

BATTLE demands victims, that is its tragic side. But there is solidarity to exalt the battle and alleviate the pain of the sufferers. Always, the Red Aid rushes assistance to those bold fighters who *have* fallen into the clutches of the enemy or have succumbed to difficulties—the political prisoners and their children. It encourages the fighters and strengthens them for further battle, until the difficulties are overcome. The work of this organization seems to me all the more helpful when it avoids all party limitations and in that way, without itself having any political affiliation, contributes to the development of that great proletarian solidarity, whose one ideal is the attainment of the socialistic goal. The Red Aid is directly humanitarian, but indirectly revolutionary not to mention the fact that the aim of the social revolution is the development of the ideals of humanity.

The Red Army, too, has two aspects. Because it is an army and works with weapons and engines of destruction it seems to a shallow sort of pacifist to be an instrument of "militarism", even of "imperialism". But the empire for which it works is the world dominion of the socialistic idea; and the war that it carries on is the war for eternal peace.

The disarmament swindle of the bour-

COAL POLICE MURDER

(Continued from Page 70)

The same thing goes for the State Police who also do their share of killing. Lyster was a former State Policeman and it is his kind that qualify for both jobs. Only this type of gunmen and trigger sharks, men without scruples, men with police records as gunmen and gangsters are hired by the coal companies for their dirty Yellow Dog police work and they intend to keep them.

The only way that workers can get relief from the brutality of the State and Coal and Iron Police forces is by the use of their own economic and political strength. The miners are offered the chance to help themselves in this direction by joining the new, militant and class conscious National Miners Union. Do not depend on the promises and blah-blah of scheming politicians that they will legislate these thugs out of the picture. They can't do it and would not if they could. The bosses won't let them do it. You must do it for yourself by fighting and organizing against the murderous system that exploits you.

BUILDING THE I.L.D.

NEW BEDFORD

New Bedford city branch of the I. L. D. is branching out into new activity as a result of the dismissal of the cases of the textile strikers, which has been hailed as a great victory for labor defense throughout New England. The biggest I. L. D. mass meeting ever held in Massachusetts took place Sunday, March 17th, when thousands of workers turned out to celebrate the release of the strikers. A large number of applications were accepted, as well as large donations for the defense of class war prisoners. Local New Bedford is going vigorously forward with preparation for the monster I. L. D. Bazaar, as these workers are determined to do their share in providing defense for their fellow workers in other sections, now that they are free from the menace of the capitalist courts.



ROSE BARON, I. L. D. DISTRICT SEC. OF NEW YORK. THE N. Y. DISTRICT HAS JUST CONCLUDED ITS ANNUAL BAZAAR.

OHIO

By CARL HACKER

Ohio is a state which is characterized by heavy industry and open shops. The basic industries of the country—coal mining, steel and iron, the center of the rubber industry in Akron, great automobile shops in Cleveland, Toledo, and other points, and tremendous machine shops throughout the state make Ohio one of the most important states industrially and therefore one of the most important politically.

In its one year of existence as a district, the Ohio District of International Labor Defense has earned the support of a great section of the working masses of Ohio and West Virginia, in which territory it functions.

During the soft coal strike no less than 400 miners, their wives and children who had defied the bosses, the state cossacks, the plug-ugglies of the coal corporations were defended by the International Labor Defense. These miners who were compelled to fight not only against the forces of the bosses, but as well against the state and the reactionary forces of the Lewis machine in the miners union with its gangsters, found themselves in a very difficult struggle, and found in the I. L. D. an ever-ready champion and defender against the united enemy.

In Canton, Ohio, when 500 chippers of the Central Alloy Steel Corporation, struck against repeated wage cuts they found the I. L. D. ready to give them defense for the 42 workers who were arrested during the 8 weeks of the strike.

When the unemployed workers of Cleveland organized themselves into the Unemployed Council for the purpose of making organized demands upon the city government, the leaders were promptly arrested and attempts were made to intimidate them and discourage them from carrying on their activities, during the winter of 1927-28.

During the coal strike and also during the election campaign, when workers began to learn lessons from the persecutions which they endured, the authorities of Belmont County, in

the mining section of Ohio decided to prevent workers from any expression. A Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting in Martins Ferry, Ohio was broken up, later more meetings were broken up with tear gas, and workers and speakers were arrested time and time again. The I. L. D. conducted a state-wide campaign for free-speech in connection with these cases, with the result that(although the Grand Jury of Belmont County did succeed in indicting one group of workers, finally all were dismissed, and today meetings may be held in Belmont County.

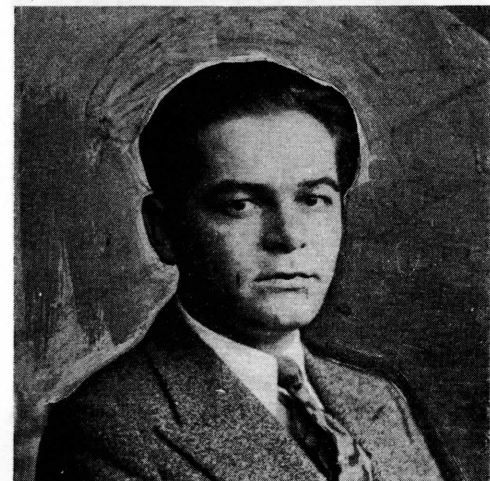
The best way to measure the popularity and the necessity for the I. L. D. is in the growth of its membership and the establishment of new branches. From a membership of less than a thousand in 1926, the I. L. D. has grown to a membership of 2500. From 25 branches in 18 cities we have grown to 45 branches in 25 cities. With a fraternal support of more than a hundred organizations in the state, we have established the International Labor Defense in this district in the past year.

With this record before the workers, a record of staunch defense of workers in the struggle—the Ohio District of International Labor Defense appeals for the united support of the workers in the state.

During the fake Peace Conference in the spring of 1928 the I. L. D. defended 19 workers who were arrested for demonstrating against the peace conference.

PITTSBURGH

Our veteran comrade and fighter, Ella Reeve Bloor, is taking hold of the Pittsburgh district. A conference will be called in the near future for the election of a district committee to map out a campaign for building the I.L.D. in Pittsburgh territory.



BEN GOLD, SEC. OF THE NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION. THIS UNION HAS JUST COMPLETED A SUCCESSFUL STRIKE OF THE NEW YORK DRESSMAKERS, IN SPITE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND ARRESTS AND OF POLICE BRUTALITY.

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VOICES from PRISON

The Labor Defender

Published Monthly by the International
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My dear Comrades:

Just a few lines to let you know that I am well now and I hope you are the same.

Dear comrades, I let you know that I got your mail and check inside for \$5.00.

I thank you for that very much. I saw items in the paper twice that you brothers are starting work on my case, and I would like to know, will I have a new trial again? Please let me know about that just as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

FRANK BRBOT.

Dear Sir and Comrade:

This is to let you know that I received the check that was sent to me and many thanks to all.

My husband is home with me again. Many thanks to the I. L. D. for the help they gave me and my family in our need.

Best wishes and luck.

Yours truly,

MRS. ELIZABETH MEANOVICH

78 A flat,

Ziegler, Ill.

P. S. I could not answer before, because we have all been sick.

Sioux Fall, N. D.

Dear Comrade:

Your letter of the 18th reached me yesterday with the enclosed relief check. I thank you most sincerely for it.

By reading your letter, I understand the situation you are in at the present time, so do not be in any hurry about sending the other relief check. The fact is, I don't use much things in here. I don't smoke, don't chew, just use chewing gum, about a dollar's worth a month. I have plenty of friends on hand, so do not worry thinking I'm being neglected by you.

Well, comrade, I've read an article about the concentrated attack upon the workers. I'm feeling it in here, too. There is plenty of fabrication used against me. Any old thing is used to impair my health and I'm nearly down to the last fraction, but still have hope to be out with the workers and join in with them and be with them in all their struggles.

So thanking you and the comrades again for the financial assistance, with best wishes and warm regards to all of you.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK GODLASKY

San Quentin, Calif.

Dear Comrade:

Received your letter and check and was very glad to get them and I want to thank you. It sure does help a fellow out to buy things that he needs.

I surely wish you all the success in the world in defending the many comrades that now have their cases in courts or pending, and I sincerely hope for the best and for greater success for the International Labor Defense.

I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GUS. C. MADSEN

Moundsville, W. Va.

Dear Sirs and Comrades:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 18th resp. together with check enclosed for the amount of \$5.00 and for which I thank you very much. I appreciate all that you are doing for me, and I will in return someday do my best to repay all that my dear comrades are doing for me.

I am indeed interested in the good work of the I. L. D. in helping other brothers in trouble in various parts of the country, and I hope we are successful in making things as pleasant for them as possible and I hope those confined will again soon enjoy their freedom.

I had been eligible for parole, but I was

held over until April for some reason unknown to me, and then I will be up again, and I think I will make parole and I will let you know just as soon as I do.

Thanking you again for your check and hoping to hear from you again soon and wishing you a lot of luck for our success, I am

Fraternally yours,

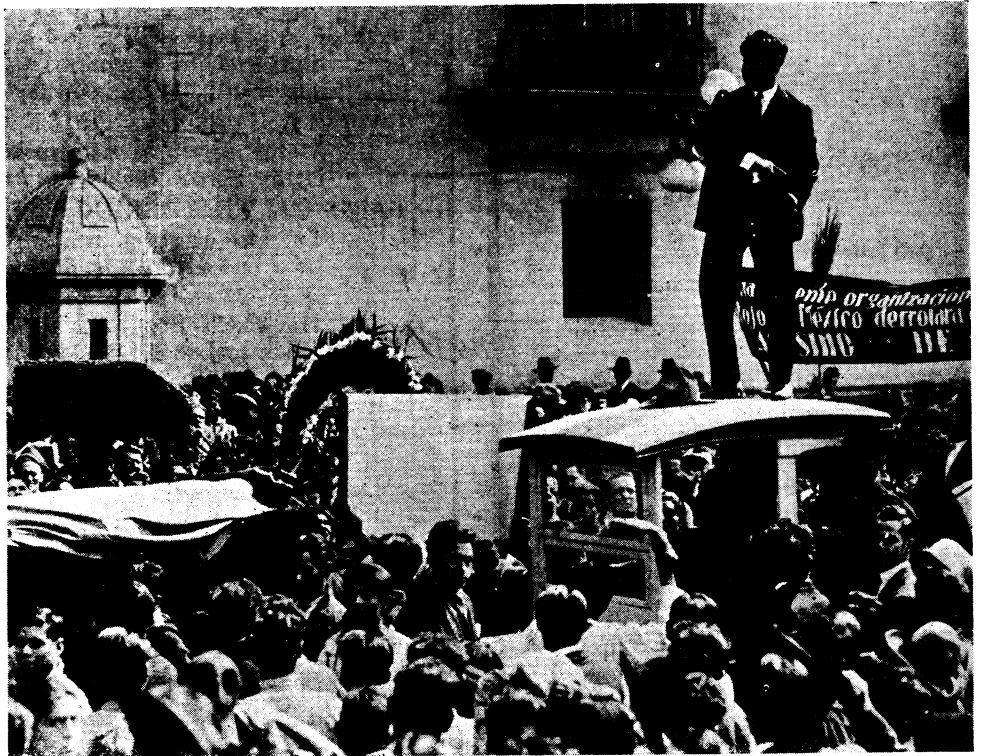
ALEX CHESSMAN

"Let Tomorrow Come", by A. J. Barr, ex-oil workers who spent 4 years of his life in prison, is a story of American jail life. Barr's episodes of jailhouses, country prisons and penitentiaries portrays the experiences which striking hosiery workers, railway shopmen, and other workers active in the labor movement have to go through as a result of their activities. He vividly tells of the stone pile gang, where prisoners make "little ones out of big ones", of hangings, of the strike of the prisoners when they were given sodden food as a Christmas treat. This book is highly recommended to workers, as they can clearly see the inside of American justice to the working-class.

Arva Vaara, Editor of Vapaus, a Finnish labor paper published in Sudbury, Ontario, was convicted of sedition. The verdict was brought by the jury after 3 hours deliberation. He was found guilty and sentence imposed by the judge of six months in jail and a fine of \$1,000. Failure to pay the fine means an additional 2 years in jail.

Vaara wrote an article contrasting attention paid to the sick king and the utter neglect of the unemployed in England, who live in misery.

In Toronto, Canada, many workers have been arrested in a free speech fight. Eight were sentenced to 30 days in jail and are serving their sentence.



PROTESTS AGAINST THE MURDER OF JULIO MELLA IN MEXICO CITY BY MACHADO AGENTS CONTINUES. THIS PHOTO SHOWS THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS DEMONSTRATING AT MELLA'S FUNERAL. FIVE MEMBERS OF THE I. L. D. WERE RECENTLY ARRESTED IN SAN FRANCISCO AT A MELLA MEMORIAL MEETING WHICH WAS BROKEN UP BY POLICE.

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21946 Rody Stavsheff, Toledo, Ohio.	1.00	22064 Mike Kusenic, Colfax, Cal.	4.00	22182 J. Jensen, Odenol, Denmark	5.00
21947 Chas. E. Moreau, Bloomfield, N. J.	2.50	22065 R. Di Larlo, Bronx, N. Y.	7.10	22183 Mark L. Cassins, Lowell, Mass.	2.00
21948 J. M. Canning, Nashua, N. H.	1.00	22066 J. G. Howe, Bronx, N. Y.	.25	22184 Alex Bloom, North Rumford, Maine.	5.00
21949 B. Donegian, Lawrence, Mass.	2.00	22067 Joe Silney, Monroe, Mich.	5.60	22185 Geo. Peterson, E. Weymouth, Mass.	5.00
21950 Anita L. Lebeson, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	22068 L. S. Anderson, Mukilteo, Wash.	5.60	22186 J. J. Haggerty, New York, N. Y.	1.00
21951 M. D. Feinberg, Denver, Col.	2.00	22069 Void		22187 Frank Nagy, Cleveland, Ohio.	2.00
21952 Heikki Laurell, Pequaming, Mich.	3.10	22070 Mrs. Emma Schraff, Babylon, L. I. N. Y.	5.00	22188 Dr. S. M. Avetreit, New York, N. Y.	1.00
21953 F. M. Hadsell, Winchester, Va.	1.00	22071 Rose Dower, New York, N. Y.	3.00	22189 John Hagerly, New Rochelle, N. Y.	2.00
21954 Hilda Balter, Bronx, N. Y.	3.00	22072 No Acknowledgement	1.00	22190 Kalle Matson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
21955 Frances Witherspoon, Brogeton, N. J.	3.00	22073 Morris Wolfe, New York, N. Y.	10.00	22191 F. Skillinga, Portland, Meaine.	1.00
21956 Grace L. Todd, Broyeton, N. J.	3.00	22074 J. M. Spence, Hollywood, Cal.	5.00	22192 Wilhelm Madsen, Pasadena, Cal.	1.00
				22193 B. Binifsky, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00

Workers-Support the International Labor Defense

I. L. D. Is Our Shield of Defense in the Class Struggle!

March 6, 1929.

Comrades:

This is to let you know I received check sent to me and many thanks to all. My husband is home with me again. Many thanks to the International Labor Defense for the help they gave me and my family in our need.

Best wishes and luck,

Mrs. Isabell Meanovich
(wife of class war prisoner)

Zeigler, Ill.

Feb. 23, 1929

Dear Comrades:

Your letter of the 18th reached me yesterday noon with the enclosed relief check. I wish to thank you most sincerely for it. By reading your letter I understand the situation you are in at the present time. Do not worry thinking I'm being neglected by you. I still have hopes to be out with the workers and join in with them in all their struggles.

Fraternally,

Frank Godlasky

Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

FOR four years I. L. D. has sent regularly, every month \$5 to every class war prisoner. Every month \$20 has gone to families of these workers, fighters in the class struggle.

WORKERS on strike have been sustained and encouraged by the knowledge that I.L.D. stands always ready to defend and protect them if arrested; to care for their families if jailed. Workers in demonstrations know that I.L.D. is always on the job to come to their support in case of attack.

ILD'S funds are low. The defense of 662 New Bedford strikers; defense of deportation cases all over the country; defense of miners on strike; defense of needle trades workers on strike; defense of workers arrested in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign—the work of defense in all these cases has been a drain on the funds of I.L.D.

BECAUSE of the urgent need to defend cases now in the courts, monthly payments to prisoners and dependents have been delayed during the last three months.

SHALL THE CAPITALIST AND REFORMIST PRESS CONTINUE TO GLOAT OVER THE DIFFICULTIES OF I.L.D.? SHALL THE EMPLOYERS, THE COURTS AND POLICE BE GIVEN A FREE HAND TO ARREST, IMPRISON, TERRORIZE WORKERS? SHALL THE WORKERS BE LEFT WITH NO ORGANIZED, SOLID, FIRM, FRONT OF DEFENSE?

WORKERS: RALLY AROUND THE I.L.D.!

BUILD AND STRENGTHEN THE WORKERS' SHIELD!

CLASS WAR VICTIMS

FAMILIES OF CLASS WAR PRISONERS

CASES NOW BEFORE COURT

\$ 5.00 WILL AID A CLASS WAR PRISONER FOR ONE MONTH

\$20.00 WILL AID A CLASS WAR PRISONER'S FAMILY FOR ONE MONTH

} **NEED YOUR HELP**

ACT NOW

SEND MONEY TODAY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
Room 402, 80 East 11th St., New York City

Comrades:

Recognizing the urgent need of International Labor Defense, I enclose \$..... I pledge to raise \$..... I pledge to send \$..... monthly.

Yours for defense of class war victims

Name

Address

City & State