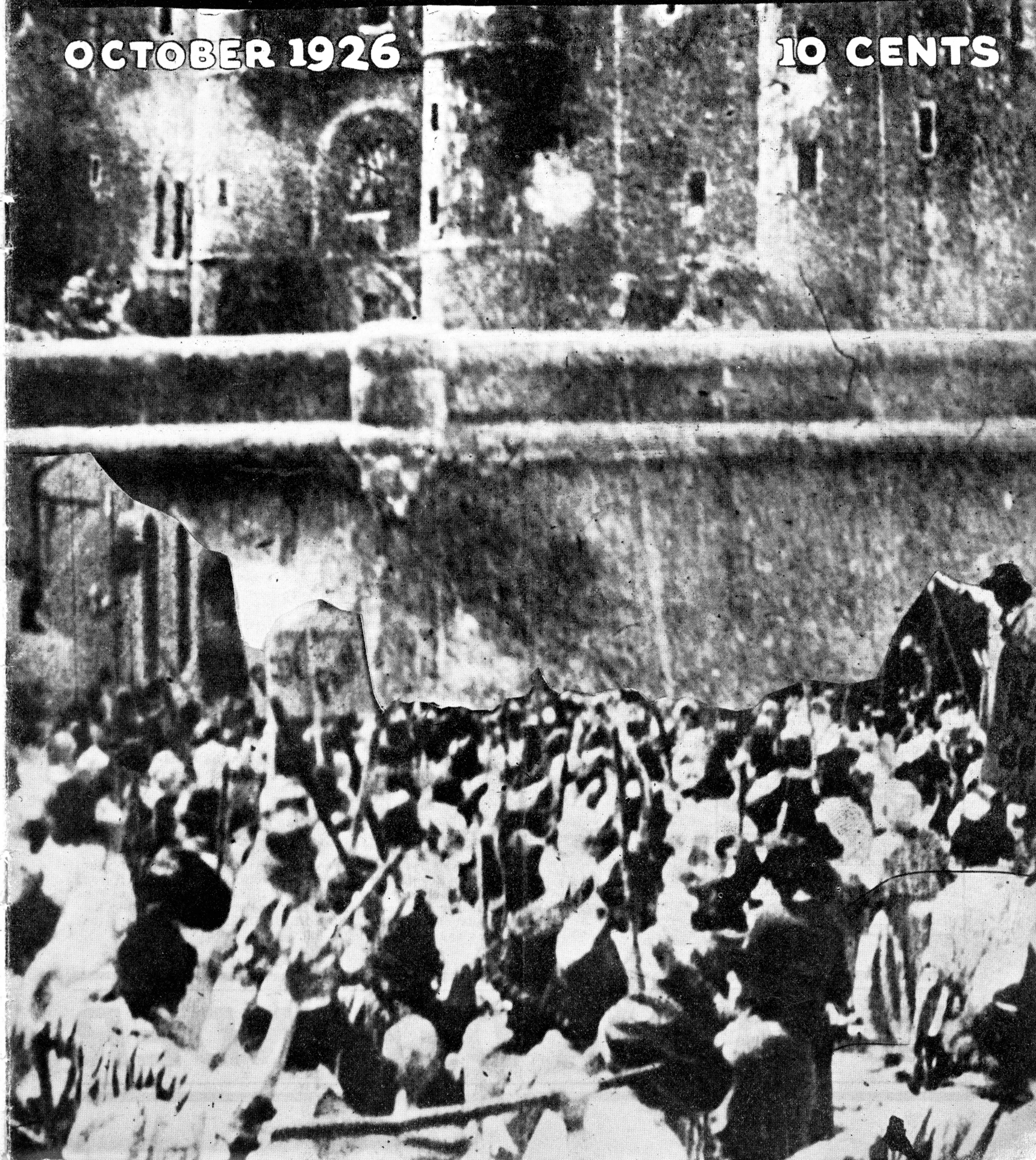


LABOR DEFENDER

OCTOBER 1926

10 CENTS



T^HE LABOR DEFENDER

THE LABOR DEFENDER is not yet a year old and it has already found a great and generous response from the workers of America who have seen in it an expression of the great movement that is growing for the idea of unified labor defense.



Our magazine is not the forum or the organ of a section of the labor movement of the country. It is the collective voice of representatives of all the sections and groups in the labor movement who have united their forces in the work of defending those labor fighters in prison or threatened with imprisonment.

THE LABOR DEFENDER gives expression to the campaigns conducted to free those workers who have been imprisoned for devotion to the labor movement, and to prevent the imprisonment of those who have been seized in the struggle between workers and the ruling class.

More than that, it is a living and moving record of the class struggle in this country and abroad, told by capable writers who are known to all workers. It is, in addition, a pictorial record of this struggle which cannot be found in any labor journal in the land.

Not only does it record the swiftly moving course of labor struggles but it has dedicated itself to bringing with renewed force the story of those militant records of American workers which have been allowed to die in the memory of labor.

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Our forthcoming issues will more than maintain the standard which we have already set ourselves. If you are not already a subscriber you will want to begin immediately. The cost of one dollar for a year's subscription is surely reasonable for we do not spare expense in putting out our magazine.

If you are already a subscriber there are dozens of your friends and fellow workers who will appreciate it if you will subscribe to THE LABOR DEFENDER for them. You can build the movement for labor defense by building the circulation of THE LABOR DEFENDER. Simply fill out the blank and enclose a dollar bill.

T^HE LABOR DEFENDER

The Second Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense

SECRETARIES OF I. L. D. FROM COAST TO COAST

By James P. Cannon



Robert Zelms, Boston; Rose Baron, New York; John Lyman, Philadelphia; Caroline Scollen, Pittsburgh; Carl Hacker, Cleveland; Cyril Lambkin, Detroit; Antonina Sokolicz, Polish Section; George Maurer, Chicago; A. M. Algeo, Galveston, Texas; Dee Harrison, Kansas City; James Ayres, Denver; Jean Stovel, Seattle; Manya Reiss, Los Angeles.

IN many respects the conference we have just held was different from the one we held a year ago, at which we founded International Labor Defense. Last year at the conference there were only a few cities represented outside of Chicago. One delegate from here and there; one from Pittsburgh, and a few from the outlying districts of Illinois. This year there were 248 delegates from 38 cities in all parts of the country—and this speaks volumes for the extent to which the organization has taken root.

Last year the keynote of the conference was to call again to mind the many fellow workers and fighters in the class struggle who had been behind prison walls for many years. We took upon ourselves to make their names better known thruout the labor movement and to dedicate ourselves and our activities and efforts to their liberation. We carried out that pledge to the best of our ability during the year that intervened. And the second conference formulated plans for a big organization drive to strengthen the work for the fight to release all the labor prisoners.

June 28th, last year, represented a turning point in the labor defense movement in America. We met and took stock of the general situation,

analyzed the experience of the past and laid out a new path to follow. We made a program for the guidance of our work. The second conference was able to record substantial progress during the past year in the task of unifying on a non-partisan basis the forces for labor defense. We built an organization not on the personal basis of defense for this or that individual or group, but on the class basis of extending aid and defense to all workers who were in need of it.

The conference had to record the defense of scores of cases in one year. There were the miners of Zeigler, Illinois, whose defense we are still conducting; the cases of the Pittsburgh Communists held under the Anti-Sedition Act of the state; the three Portuguese anarchist workers in Fall River, Massachusetts; the striking taxi drivers of Boston; the I. W. W. deportees in New York; the Passaic textile workers; the campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti in which the I. L. D. really reached its full stride. Anarchists, Socialists, Communists, I. W. W., members of the A. F. of L. and workers without affiliation have found the hand of I. L. D. ready and able to aid them at all times.

relief was quickly begun and has been maintained ever since; and a long step was taken in the equally important work of systematizing the relief to the dependents of class war prisoners. The valuable publication of the Labor Defender which was enthusiastically received by all active workers, and the maintenance in its pages of the non-partisan spirit of the organization, was the fulfillment of another decision of the first conference.

The Second Conference recorded the growth of the organization from little more than an idea last year to a functioning, active body of some 20,000 individual members and a collective, affiliated membership of 75,000 workers. With 156 branches throughout the country, I. L. D. had developed in one year to be able to play an effective and sometimes a decisive role in the class struggle in connection with labor defense.

It was an open secret that at the first conference the organization had to contend with a certain skepticism, a feeling that I. L. D. did not have a place in the labor movement, or else that it would not be able to fill that place. Those who heard the reports of the delegates at the Second Conference know that this skepticism was overcome by the deeds and acts of the I. L. D., which spoke louder and with more effectiveness than any declarations. A new faith had been generated in many sections of the labor movement and the increased popularity of International Labor Defense was an indication of this. The entry of the organization into the struggle of labor with the inten-

I. L. D. LANGAUGE SECTION WORKERS



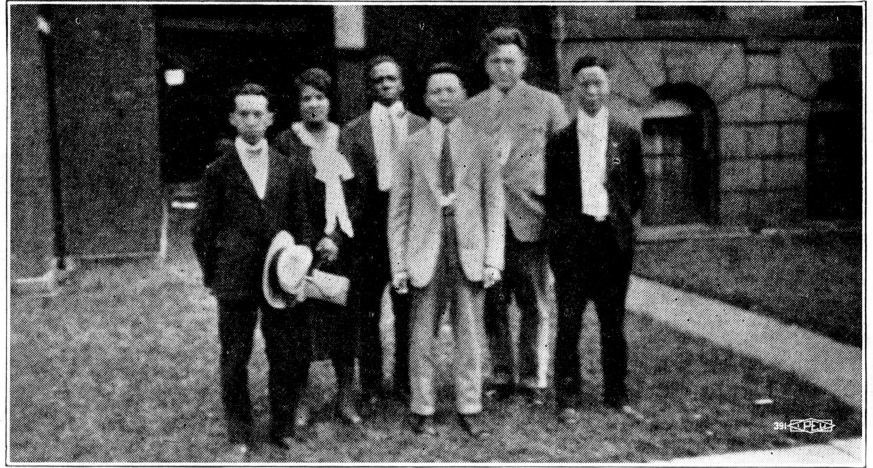
Martin Krassic, Jugo-Slav; Elis Sulkanen, Finnish; Flour, Russian; Luigi Candela, Italian; B. K. Gebert, Polish; A. Gasiunas, Lithuanian; Joseph Kowalski, Polish; Matilda Kalousek, Checho-Slovak.

The important work of systematic prison

tion of giving fraternal aid to those workers captured by the capitalist class, to give it without pursuing any sectional advantage, had built the I. L. D. into an arm of the labor movement.

The line of the first year of work was proved correct by the deeds and by the results. For the first time in years there were gathered into one organization workers of all political and economic affiliations and opinions held together by the unifying chain of non-partisan united defense of class war fighters whose freedom was endangered.

The main line of the second conference was a reaffirmation of the decisions of the first conference, with special emphasis on the necessity for organization. The small group which had founded International Labor Defense last year was now a large conference of delegates who had come to review their experiences of months of work and formulate concrete tasks for the future. The spirit and the enthusiasm of the conference was an inspiration for the more intensive work which I. L. D. will conduct in the next year. Animated with this spirit and enthusiasm, the conference adopted as its main slogan that of "Organization!" The whole activity of the conference was organized around this watchword. Especially during the second day of the conference, which was devoted entirely to organizational problems, the delegates discussed to the smallest detail the practical, everyday tasks of their work. Every phase of labor defense activity, from the problem of branch accounts, the organization of united front conferences, to the distribution of literature and the organization of campaigns, was thoroughly gone into and elaborated upon in the discussion.



A group of Negro and Chinese delegates at the Conference.

The problem of organization is a very significant one for labor defense as a school for the class struggle. We must not get the idea that we are merely "defense workers" collecting money for lawyers. That is only a part of what we are doing. We are organizing workers on issues which are directly related to the class struggle. The workers who take part in the work of the I. L. D. are drawn, step by step, into the main stream of the class struggle. The workers participating begin to learn the A. B. C. of the labor struggle.

There are big struggles ahead for us. The conference considered especially the question of the approaching sessions of the supreme court. In the October term of the supreme court, the criminal syndicalist laws of three states are coming up for review on the appeal of Ruthenberg in Michigan, Anita Whitney in California, and Fiske, the I. W. W., in the state of Kansas. In the event of an unfavorable decision, the I. L. D. should be in a position to see to

it that there is no such thing as Ruthenberg, Anita Whitney and Fiske just quietly saying "Good bye" and going to the penitentiary, and then sitting there year after year, being forgotten by the labor movement. The I. L. D. must be prepared to make this occasion, if it comes, the starting point of a real campaign of agitation which will reach the proportions of the old Mooney case and the Haywood case. This task can be accomplished only with the aid of a real organization.

The conference had material progress to record in the maintenance of the international obligations of the I. L. D. which were pledged at the first conference. The campaign we conducted for Rakosi in Hungary, for the Polish and Lithuanian workers were amply compensated for by the generous help given us by the workers in Europe and Latin-America through the co-operation of the International Red Aid in our campaign here for Sacco and Vanzetti. In this reciprocal work the principle of internationalism was taught by deeds which are profound and lasting.

The second annual conference of International Labor Defense will be remembered as the beginning of a real knitting together of defense forces into a mighty organization. The coming year of its activity must be devoted to the forging of an invincible shield of the working class. The spirit and enthusiasm of the members of I. L. D. which has built the organization in the past year will translate into living reality the slogan of "Organization!" raised at the second conference. Fifty thousand individual members and a quarter of a million collective membership was the goal set by the conference and the spirit of devotion and sacrifice of the I. L. D. will in the coming year give body and form to this aim.



Left to right: N. Semashko, Charles Cline, Tom Doyle, John Edenstrom, Ralph Chaplin, Fred Mann and Charles Gray, members of the I. W. W. who were delegates. Doyle was a visitor at the sessions.

MURDER!

Save Sacco and Vanzetti

By George Lansbury, M. P.



George Lansbury

THE United States government is on its trial for murder. The indictment is that in order to conceal the secret murder by its police of an Italian worker, Andrea Salsedo, it is now judicially murdering two other Italian workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

First of all, the facts. In the spring of 1920 war passion and panic that had been worked up to even a higher pitch in America than elsewhere, and had not there worked itself off in war exhaustion, was diverted by the German collapse and the Russian revolution from the "Boche" to the "Bolshie." And the cruel hounding of pacifists or pro-Germans became an even more cruel harrying of Reds and Russians. But as Red Russians were found to be rare, justice was ready to be satisfied with any for-eigner at all suspected of "radical" opinions. All of which is nothing new or peculiar; for a century ago, after the Napoleonic wars, we had in England the same persecutions; even the same perversion of legal proceedings. Though in fighting the workers today our authorities have at least learned how better to preserve appearances.

In May, 1920, then the United States Attorney-General, Mitchell Palmer, was conducting a grand offensive of "Red Drives," raids, and wholesale arrests, with the help of the casual informers, frame-ups, agents provocateur, etc. And when we find Mr. Palmer, a Quaker, appointed by President Wilson, conducting such a campaign, small wonder that the American police, never distinguished for peaceful persuasion or international sentiment, treated every foreign-born worker suspected of radical views as a suitable subject for the "third degree."

In consequence, one of their victims, Salsedo, a labor leader, was found one day dead on the pavement under the window of the room in the private prison of the New York secret police. Every effort was made to hush up the scandal by deportation and terrorism. But one fellow prisoner, Elia, before being sent out of the country, succeeded in getting out an affidavit that Salsedo and he

had been tortured and threatened with death, to make them confess to charges of conspiracy. The torments to which he was subjected were such that, it is believed, he voluntarily leaped from this fourteenth story window to certain death. Scandal was such that even the most patriotic pressmen and 100 per cent politicians could not afford to ignore it. It became clear that public opinion was shocked.

But a vigorous counter-attack might still save the situation if the police could convince opinion that the Italians involved were a gang of criminals.

Accordingly, Sacco and Vanzetti, two socialist immigrants, were selected as suitable subjects. For they were leaders in the movement for the defense of Salsedo, and their conviction on a capital charge would discredit their cause, disgust the neutral public, and deter their own partisans. The charge was ready to hand. For a series of "pay roll robberies," with violence, by a gang of motor bandits in Massachusetts had incensed public opinion, already irritated with police inefficiency against the swelling tide of real crime. The difficulty was that these robberies were clearly by professional criminals, whereas Vanzetti had nothing against him, but that he had been driven from job after job for being an agitator, while Sacco was a family man, a frugal liver and a skilled, trusted employee, who had saved money.

Nevertheless, both were accused of one of the worst of these crimes in which a paymaster and his guard had been shot dead at South Braintree, and \$15,000 robbed from them by a motor gang. Vanzetti was also accused of another robbery at Bridgewater, and this trial was hurried on and a conviction secured—the judge observing in summing up

that "although he may not have actually committed the crime attributed to him, he is nevertheless morally culpable, as being the enemy of our existing institutions."

Having thus secured a "previous conviction" it seemed safe to proceed with the capital charge. Let it be said at once that the only facts proved against them were that when arrested they were armed and made confused and contradictory statements which, in view of the police terror against all Reds, is not surprising. But every other evidence connecting them with the murder—and it was insignificant and unsubstantial enough to start with—was overwhelmed at the trial by contrary and more reliable testimony.

The original suggestion that a friend of Vanzetti's owned a car like the one used by the murderers was never even presented at the trial. The attempt to fit the bullets used to their revolvers failed. The police witnesses swore that Vanzetti was (a) driving the car; (b) beside the driver; (c) in the back seat; (d) that he arrived by train the day of the murder; (e) that he came by train the night before; no real identification was attempted; no money traced to the prisoners; while among the alibis sworn was one by an official of the Italian consulate. There was, in fact, no case at all. It is indeed amazing and alarming that by mere appeals

zetti



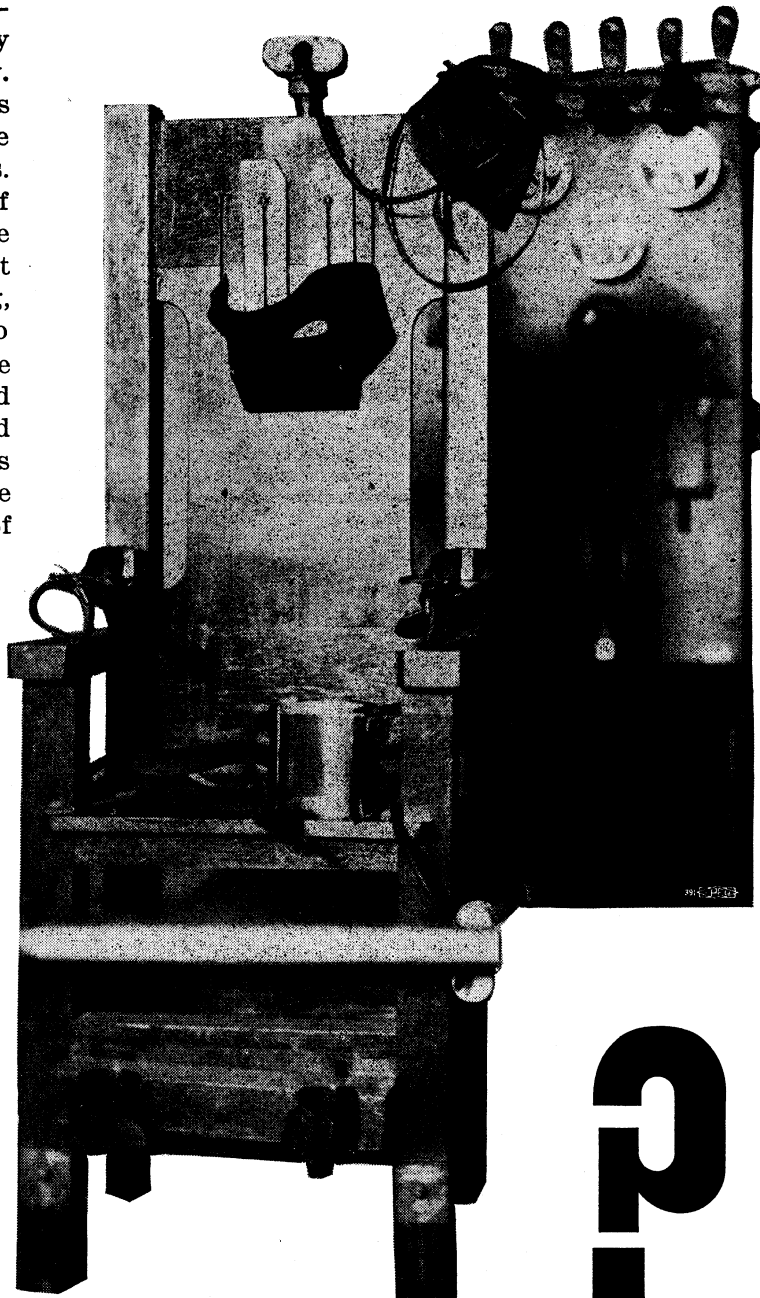
George Lansbury

to passion and panic a conviction was secured from any New England judge and jury. But perhaps two quotations will give a better idea of the character of the proceedings.

Thus, an examination of the record shows that one Ripley who had gone about before the trial saying, "Damn them, they ought to hang, anyway," was made foreman of the jury, and had "evidence," i. e., revolvers and cartridges privately put in his possession to influence the jury in their discussion out of court.

Again, the judge, in his summing up, referred to the prisoners as being "conscious of guilt as murderers, slackers and radicals." And after an appeal to passion, panic, and prejudice, racial, social and religious, he concluded: "The verdicts do not rest in my judgment on the testimony of eyewitnesses; for the defendants called more witnesses than the Commonwealth to testify that neither defendant was in the bandit car. The evidence that convicted was circumstantial, and known in law as 'consciousness of guilt.'"

Under which ruling everyone who in times of political persecution shows fear and confusion on being arrested pleads guilty thereby to any charge which author-



ity may thereafter trump up against him.

And America claims to be the true ark of the ancient Common Law of

England. Well, perhaps it is. The good old law as administered in the Bloody Assize.

But we have not done yet. During the five years that these two workers have been kept in expectation of execution the truth has been leaking out.

The three principal police witnesses have admitted that they lied, and a certain convicted murderer and professional criminal, Celestino Madeiros, has confessed under oath to the crime and cleared the accused of complicity.

And still American "justice" holds these men under daily menace of electrocution—which, indeed, may have been executed before these lines are read.

Now there is nothing but a few treaties to prevent Americans making it a capital offense in their country to be of foreign race and radical views. But the present methods of judicial murder in "God's country" are really rather out of date. It is a far more merciful and practical way of getting rid of people whose opinions

are not yours to shoot them out of hand for "attempts to escape," than to torture them for years with solemn threats and then electrocute them for "consciousness of guilt as slackers and radicals."

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From Mrs. Merrick.

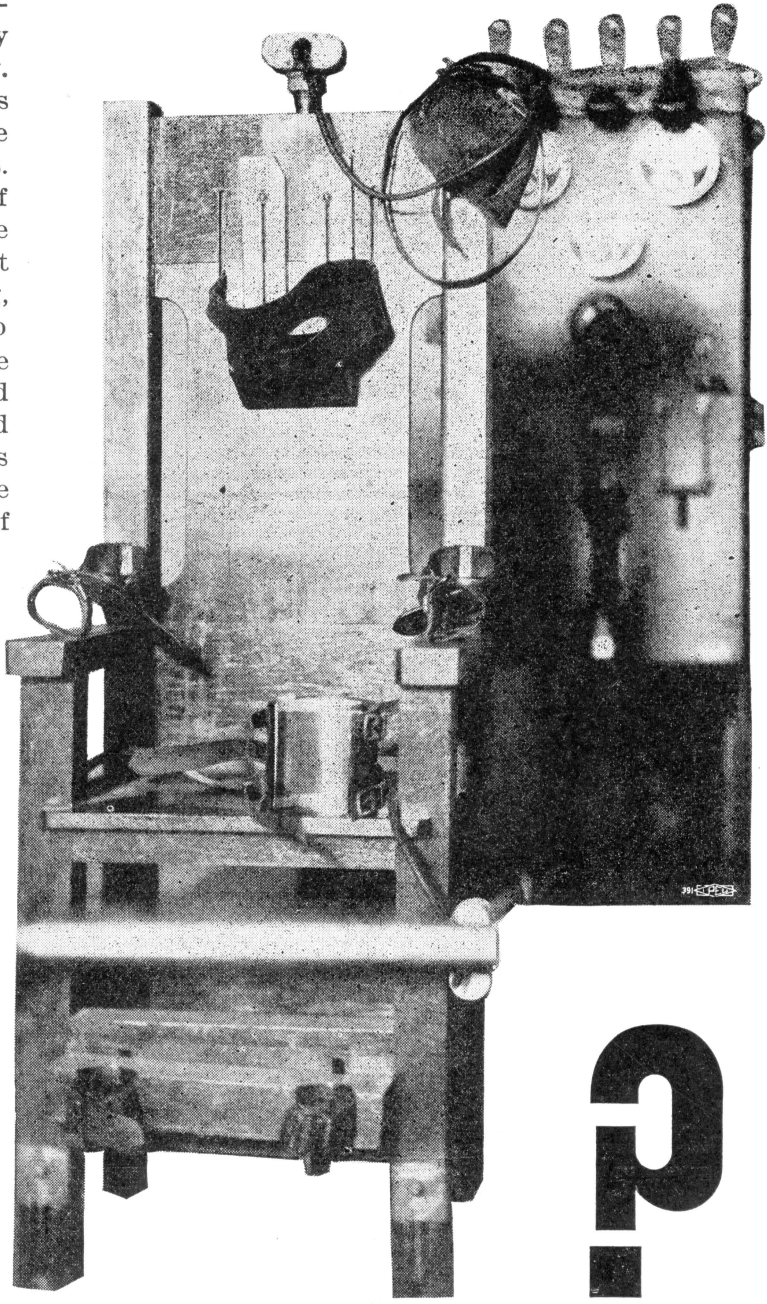
Mr. J. P. Cannon,
Dear Comrade:

I saw my husband today in Charleston prison and he showed me your last letter and asked me to write to you immediately and tell you how pleased he was that he will be placed on your list for cigarettes, etc., money and the twenty dollars a month which he expects that you are going to send to me. I am very sure it will ease my situation greatly.

It's a relief to know that I am not absolutely alone during the time of his imprisonment and wish to express my appreciation of your wonderful work.

Mrs. John E. (Martha) Merrick.

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The Spirit of the I. L. D. in Conference

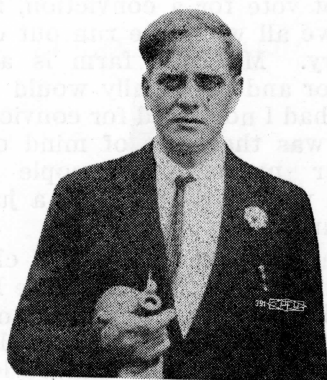
By Fred Mann

TWO hundred and forty-eight delegates from thirty-five cities in America made up the personnel of the second annual conference of I. L. D.

It is indeed something unusual to see such a gathering of workers. Trade unionists, anarchists, I. W. W., Communists and some having no union connection, representing some friendly club or society, left all their isms, philosophies and arguments at home and for once met on a common ground.

They concerned themselves with the concern of all workers when they are in the clutches of capitalist persecution. In clear and unmistakable language the delegates have proved that they are for a defense organization that does not discriminate against particular labor connections. They held, as the previous convention did, that any worker fighting the cause of labor deserves the entire support of the working class in that fight. This spirit could be best emphasized by remarks of some of the delegates.

"It is not only the leaders and well-known fighters that are being defended by the I. L. D., but the obscure unknown worker, most likely belonging to some organization too reactionary, or no organization, that



Ralph Chaplin.

now feels secure that his case will be taken care of just as promptly and efficiently as that of a well-known fighter," remarked Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Comrade Katie White, representing the American Negro Labor Congress, stated with reference to this, "We, as workers, should be so closely allied that one's troubles should be the concern of all."

Canton, Ohio, sent two delegates, one of them being totally blind. Comrade Stiller, although blind, has a farther vision than most workers, and indeed, this should be a lesson to the rest of us. Speaking on the future of the I. L. D., he said, "The fu-



Albert Weisbord

ture should be constant activity. Do things and then celebrate the victory."

Charles Cline, after spending thirteen years in one of the rottenest prisons in America, addressed the conference with such optimism, warmth and enthusiasm that made every one rise to his feet cheering him for his unbroken spirit and his ever-sincere devotion to the class struggle and to those like himself that are now in the bastilles of American imperialism. "The I. L. D. is exactly the organization that is needed to cope with conditions as they are today," remarked fellow-worker Cline. In discussing prison life he



Fred Mann.

appealed to the delegates to take a greater interest in prisoners on the inside. "Do you know what it means to receive a letter while you are doing time? More than I can tell you. A cheery note only reinforces the fellow worker's spirit and makes him feel that you are on the job."

All through the convention the keynote speech of Comrade Cannon was reflected. "In a crusader-like spirit we must build the I. L. D. Sacco and Vanzetti, the Centralia and California I. W. W. boys and all others must receive support. A real campaign to reach the proportions of the Mooney or Haywood cases, and greater if necessary in order to get favorable results on these cases." That was indeed the high spot in Comrade Cannon's speech.

Rose Baron of New York City reported that the "city of New York is just beginning to show what it can do. In the last Sacco-Vanzetti conference a good majority of the A. F. of L. Unions sent delegates, as well as the I. W. W., and other independent labor groups."

Comrade Weisbord presented a resolution "that the I. L. D. assume the function of a rear guard organization during strikes," as one of the speakers referred to the proposal. That resolution carried unanimously.

All the way, from beginning to end, unity and understanding prevailed and each delegate left the convention with the motto that the membership must be doubled, greater activity must be stimulated and that the I. L. D. will grow to the bounds that it will be able to look after every defense need of the working class.

Comrade Weisbord stated: "Let us make every defensive move an offensive against the bosses. The I. L. D. grows. It will become a powerful instrument of offense against the master class instead of only an instrument of defense on the part of the working class."

The Release of Rangel, Cline and Their Comrades

By Charles Cline



UT has been many a day since it has fallen to my lot to greet and be greeted as I have been since my liberation from a Texas prison.

During the hectic days of revolution in 1913 when men's minds ran along a more class-conscious line than now, a small party of men with revolutionary ideas met in El Paso and discussed the probability of helping the revolution in Mexico. A time was agreed upon and where to congregate, this being in Dimmit Co., Texas. At an opportune time the party was to go to the Mexican border.

Early one morning before this time came, a party of Texas officers (a sheriff and two deputies and one spy, Ortiz, who the state contends was killed and we were so charged) came upon our rendezvous. Without a word, sheriff Tom Gardner opened fire on Sylvester Lomas and murdered him in cold blood. Upon seeing this, I began returning the fire in self-protection for I was in direct line of fire of the murderers. No one of this group had ever had a charge put against him or was there anyone sought by the sheriff's department on a charge. The cold blooded murder, of course, angered the group and in the melee which followed ex-sheriff Buck and spy Ortiz were captured, but sheriff Gardner and city marshal White escaped.

They returned to Carrizo Springs and proceeded to gather together all of the blood thirsty element along the border, calling it a posse. Outside the town they decided to divide their forces, part under the command of Gardner and the other part under Jess Campbell.

After Lomas was murdered by Gardner and White, the group proceeded towards the border. During a halt in the march, shade was sought under the bushes of the desert country through which we were traveling. While resting there the part of the "posse" headed by Campbell (who was Buck's brother-in-law) came across our trail. Instead of being the blood thirsty individuals they usually were with unarmed persons, they became a rather scared band who were merely seeking Buck.

LEFT TO RIGHT: L. L. Vasquez, Pedro Perales, Abraham Cisneros, Jesus Gonzales, Jose Rangel and Charles Cline. In the background are I. N. Saunders, of the I. B. E. W. and Clemente N. Idar, Texas A. F. of L. organizer, who worked for the release of the Texas prisoners.

After a discussion with Campbell he made the statement, and signed it then, that neither the sheriff nor any of the party had anything to do with us. He said if we had violated a law it was not a Texas law, and that all he could say was it could only be a case for the federal government to act on. The agreement was made to release Buck to them then and there, providing a safe passage for our group to the border was granted, an agreement which was not kept by the murderous action of Gardner in another encounter close to the border, where the United States Cavalry, taking charge, removed us all to Dimmit County.

In the 27-mile travel to Carrizo Springs, Dimmit County, it became dark and those blood-thirsty possemen halted the wagons, but the U. S. Cavalry, under Lieutenants McClain and Allen in command of two detachments, claimed first right of arrest. We proceeded to the county seat where the group had to walk across hangmen's nooses already prepared by those in the county there, right in front of the jail door. The command of Allen and McClain was again obeyed. The grand jury proceeded to indict, with Eugene Buck, a member and also the state's "star" witness. A severance was refused by District Attorney John Valls who (or one of his family) has been in that office for over 20 years, as

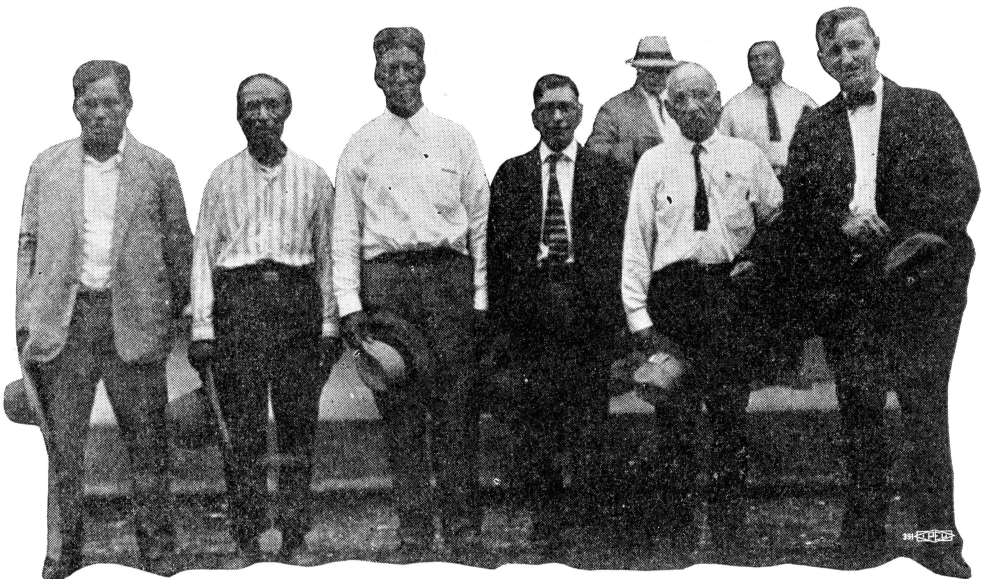
well as by Judge Mullaly, both of whom claim 100 per cent convictions, regardless of evidence. Then he was forced to change the venue first from one county to another in his circuit, then finally had to grant a change of venue out of his district to San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. Being further removed from the border, conditions here were somewhat better for a man who was on trial for his life.

One incident will bear this statement out, in the trial of Lino Gonzales in Frio County, with Valls prosecuting, the entire trial jury came to the jail and asked me "what I thought of the verdict" (it being 6 years in prison at hard labor) and he was told, "It was outrageous, there was no evidence to convict."

"Well, what more could I do, if I did not vote for a conviction, sometime we all would be run out of the country. My little farm is almost paid for and my family would suffer harm had I not voted for conviction." Such was the state of mind of the greater number of people from whom were to be selected a jury to try our cases.

After the cases were on a change of venue to Bexar County, the Buck-eye Film Co. was organized to take moving pictures of the trouble encountered, and as the future looked brighter financially to Buck, he changed his attitude towards us and

Rangel, Cline Comrades



LEFT TO RIGHT: L. L. Vasquez, Pedro Perales, Abraham Cisneros, Jesus Gonzales, Jose Rangel and Charles Cline. In the background are I. N. Saunders, of the I. B. E. W. and Clemente N. Idar, Texas A. F. of L. organizer, who worked for the release of the Texas prisoners.

JUAN RINCON



Killed in action September 13, 1913.

became very bitter. The picture, finally finished and named the "Border Bandits," was shown all over with the exception of where we were tried, because an injunction had been secured forbidding their showing. This embittered Buck and others for they were bent on getting juries that would give the death penalty. Without the pictures, this could not be accomplished. All officialdom south of San Antonio connected in a persecuting way with this case, was alleged to have made a small fortune out of these films. All of us were convicted, receiving very long sentences, from 25 years to life.

Whenever an attempt or even mention was made about a pardon, Buck and his associates would make a hurried trip to Austin protesting our release. As he was always a very lazy individual and could hardly get a very small loan from a bank, so it was alleged, he could not be considered having enough money to make at least 10 or 12 trips to Austin from Carrizo Springs. To this end he was very consistent, protesting up to the last minute, our pardon. His rottenly gained proceeds will always be a curse to him and the day will come when he will regret he, or any of the rest, made a dime through the persecution of men who were bent on a program, revolutionary to him but also a very hu-

EUGENIO ALZALDE.



Assassinated in prison September 2, 1915

mane and idealistic one to us; one not within the scope of his reasoning but a very logical one to us, the only real view a class conscious person could have.

My many years hopes and wishes were granted not because of any love, but because of the united stand the working class had taken. Long live those whose ideas run counter to the orthodox! It was through my faith in the working class that the ultimate outcome was so gloriously received by my class in a full pardon, after 13 years.

The main object before the workers is the concentrated effort to free all class war prisoners. It makes no difference what organization you belong to, when you become active so

After 13 Years!

"While there might be some criticism of this defendant and his companions for having formed a revolutionary movement to overthrow Mexico, yet in all frankness it must be said and admitted that they did nothing and were doing nothing more than what the immortal Travis, Bowie, Crockett and their brave companions were doing at the time they captured and massacred at the Alamo. If overthrowing the Mexican government was not a crime then, then Charles Cline and his companions had committed no crime. The record clearly shows that there never was any designed plan to kill anybody and the killing of the deputy sheriff was merely an incident to a war period in a war area in our state. In any event Charles Cline and his companions have suffered long enough and have rendered good service to the State. Therefore, believing in the forgiveness of sin and in the atonement for crime I have decided to issue the said Charles Cline and his associates a full pardon.

*"(Signed) Miriam A. Ferguson,
"Governor of Texas.*

*"(Signed) Emma G. Meharg,
"Secretary of State."*

The State
(SEAL)
of Texas

LEONARD L. VASQUEZ.



Who received a 25-year sentence.

as to hurt or loosen the purse strings of the capitalist class, you will be their next victim, whether your affiliations are A. F. of L., I. W. W., S. L. P., S. P., or any other working class man or woman. You do not have to belong to any of the above named organizations, merely make an effective stand and you will be the next victim. All the persecutions of the capitalist system can be brought to an immediate close by the concrete efforts of the workers, regardless of organization or affiliations, through a united stand with your class in the International Labor Defense. Get your shoulder to the wheel before you become the next victim. Bear in mind always that because you are not the victim today, you may be tomorrow.

United action — united action counted in the Rangel-Cline case. It will count in the Mooney-Billings case, the Centralia cases, and the California cases. Do your part today, not tomorrow. The spirit and action count. Get busy now—tomorrow may be too late!

LUCIO ORTIZ



Assassinated in prison, August 12, 1916

The Conference

SOME MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE



C. E. Ruthenberg.



Rose Karsner.



George Maurer.



Harrison George.



A number of the delegates to the Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense, September 5-6, 1926 in Chicago. In the foreground can be seen James P. Cannon, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Fred Mann, Charles Cline and Albert Weisbord.



Henry Corbishly.

Upton Sinclair.

William Z. Foster.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Charles Cline.

James P. Cannon.

Charles Gray.

ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

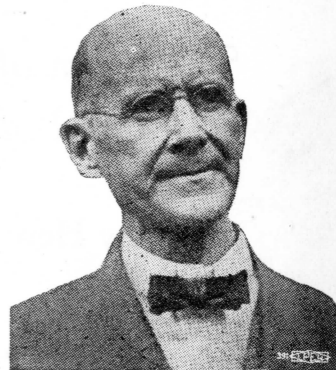
RE-ELECTED SECRETARY.



A part of the hall in Ashland Auditorium while the conference was in session. James P. Cannon is giving the report of the Executive Committee, with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the chair.

In Pictures

SOME MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE



Eugene V. Debs.



Scott Nearing.



John T. Taylor.



Bishop Wm. M. Brown.

Poland, too, Calls for Aid

The Reign of Terror in the Land of Pilsudski

By Henri Barbusse

A FEW days ago I announced at a meeting in Paris, at the Salle Wagram, attended by thousands of Frenchmen and Poles, the founding of a league for the protection of the victims of the White Terror in Poland.

Such a committee already exists for the Balkan countries not only in Paris, but also in London, Geneva and Vienna. We may expect that additional committees will be built in various other European centers.

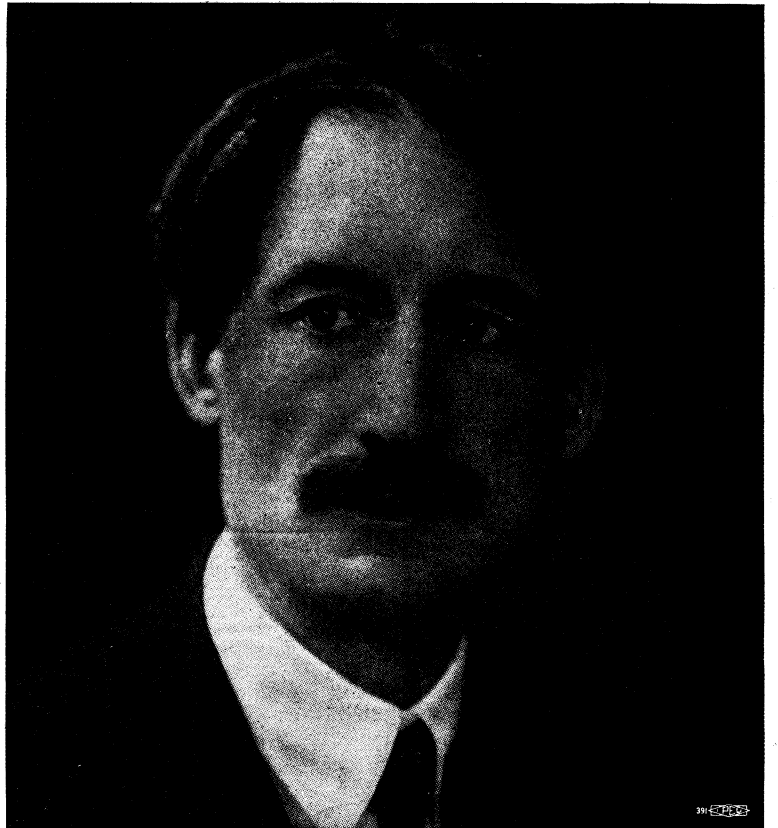
What is happening in Poland forces us at this time to organize something which may perhaps be designated as an association of consciences and a public expression against downright crimes. Poland, which before the war presented a picture of a most miserable and tragically suppressed people, which since the partitions of 1792 and 1795 has suffered under the heel of the czar and the German and Austrian kaisers, has since the war become a free nation.

Despite that, this nation has become perhaps more enslaved than in the days of the Romanovs, Hohenzollerns and Habsburgs. Those acquainted with the internal situation

cry out against it in alarm and horror.

The peasants, the workers, the religious and national minorities in Poland who are not willing to scrape before the present rulers are suppressed, crushed and exterminated.

It has become the country of political persecution. From April, 1925, until February, 1926, 11,000 persons have been arrested; these arrests have been the basis for 281 different trials. Just before May first, 3,000 persons were arrested and simultaneously 32,000 prisoners suffered and rotted in the political prisons—this is no exaggeration—and the official figures issued reached the number of only 1,476. This misleading figure is, however, a scandalous forgery, because among the political prisoners are not numbered those who have been imprisoned for alleged high treason. The official figures mention only 40 prisoners



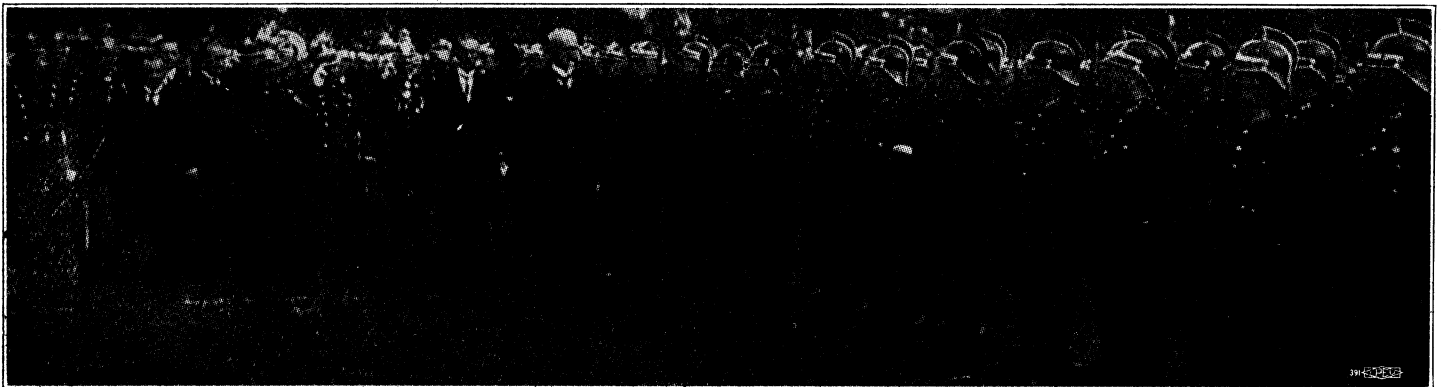
Henri Barbusse

whereas there is a total of 341. And an additional fact is that there are more than 5,000 imprisoned communists.

Imprisonment without preferring of charges is so frequent that the Member of Parliament Sommerstein, was compelled to admit in the Sejm that 75 per cent of the prisoners had been at least two years in prison without charges preferred.

Terrible tortures have been committed in the prisons in order to obtain confessions from the prisoners about conspiracies or alleged crimes, to discredit the left parties and thereby transform the workers' strivings for freedom into a series of punishable crimes.

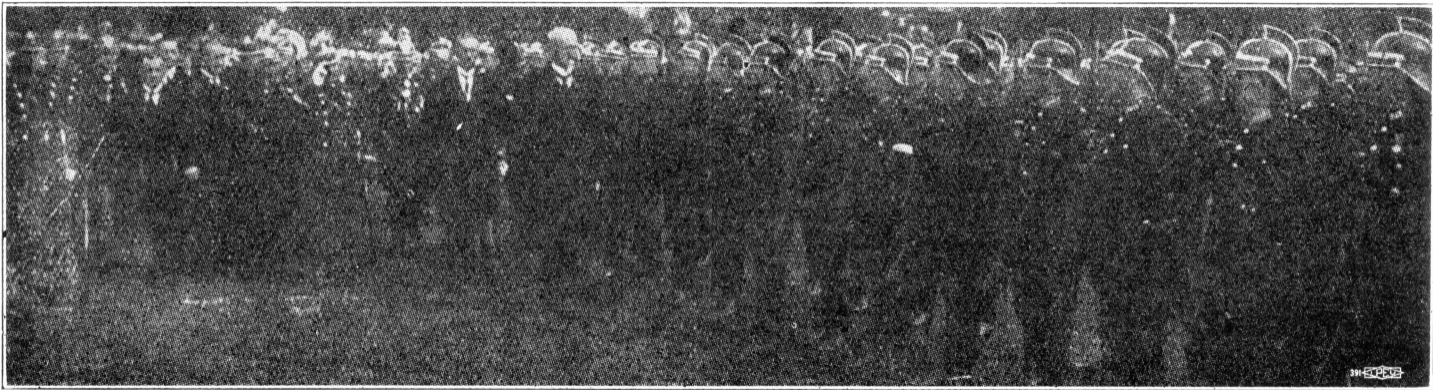
The Polish prisons are virtual dun-



Pilsudski reviewing the uniformed butchers of the Polish toilers.



Henri Barbusse



Pilsudski reviewing the uniformed butchers of the Polish toilers.



killed. Despite this, strikes flourish; more than 400,000 were out on strike of whom only from four to eight per cent receive support approximating forty per cent of their wages.

The trial of Kowel was a lesson to us about these trials which are thus set afoot so as to permit the estab-

lishment of alleged conspiracies by the police, in regards to which we are in possession of documents of frightful and decisive importance, namely, confessions

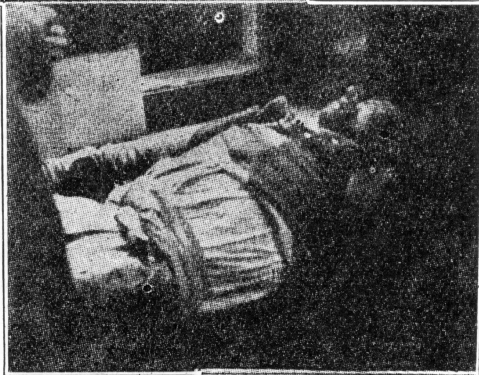
made to the deputy, Cogula, by an agent of the political police, Jancewitch. This rascal for years arranged for the discovery of stories of attempted murders and so helped to imprison thousands of innocent victims for money and because "he did not feel like working."

One more figure will give an insight into the strength of military and police organization. Out of a total budget of 1,982 million zloty, 837, that is, almost half, is intended for the maintenance of the army and the police. In short, we see there all the murderous expressions of fascism, of anti-semitism, of the slaughter instruments of the police being developed and spurred on by the government which turns or breaks its laws according to its needs.

Besides this must be added that the coup d'etat, which put at the head of the republic President Moscicki, behind whom stands Marshal Pilsudski as absolute ruler—a coup d'etat which cost 2,000 dead and wounded—brought about no appreciable change in the suppression of the people and does not appear to be bringing any more than the government of Liaptchev and the government of Avarescu brought about in

Bulgaria and Roumania.

Public opinion must be aroused and its will made known for a universal solidarity is once more demanded. This duty will be pledged by the group that we are founding, which will spread the truth and bring proofs, despite the lying official pronouncement.

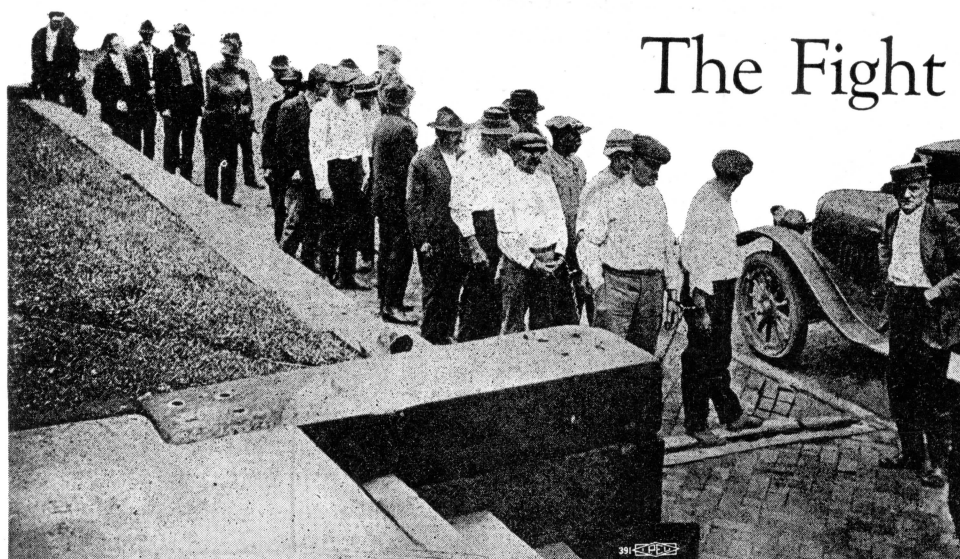


geons and graves. The report of Thugutt, who conducted an investigation which culminated as a result of a spirited demand by western Europe in 1924, came up for discussion in the Sejm and tore the veil from the truth, and revealed the most barbaric methods of unbelievable gruesomeness. While, according to the rules, the prisoners are entitled to a room of 20 cubic meters, in many prisons the unfortunates have been crowded together to an extent of having only from 1.8 to 2 cubic meters of space for each of them. The lack of sanitation in the cells, the dampness which causes water to gather on the walls, is so great that in one prison called the Holy Cross, one-third of the prisoners die every year.

Those who enter these prison cells are condemned to the most inhuman brutality concerning which I need give only two examples: membership in a revolutionary party, six years; reading a prohibited revolutionary journal or leaflet, eight years. The preliminary arrest, prior to charges being made, are not counted, which is a violation of right and justice. In a country where the right of organization, which is the right even of people of occupied countries, freedom of the press and religion exist, every organization is being dissolved if it cannot give conclusive proof of subservience to the authorities. New organizations are permitted only under the same conditions. Papers, which show an independent tendency, or opposition, are being suppressed. On all sides, and before the very eyes of the authorities, the Jews are strangled and thousands of Ukrainian, Lettish and White Rus-

sian schools are closed.

Police fire upon labor demonstrations (the first of May massacre), upon strikers, upon unarmed, peaceful strikers, without the slightest provocation. Since the beginning of the year 1926, sixty-five volleys were fired into meetings and parades of unemployed, 1,100 persons were arrested, 250 wounded and 15



A Group of the Arrested Miners, Manacled and Heavily Guarded.



CLIFTONVILLE is a little non-union coal town on the steep slope of a hill in the panhandle region of West Virginia near the Pennsylvania border. It looks like hundreds of other soft coal towns, with rows of ragged company houses, a company store, and a long steel tippie on the hillside.

The town is very quiet now. The Richland Coal Co. mine shut down this summer and the company tenements look more ragged than ever, with window panes missing here and there.

No one would think, to look at it, that this drab, idle town was the scene of the bloodiest episode of the great 1922 strike. Yet four years ago flying lead swept the hillside for hours and the old wooden tippie that used to stand there went up in flames. Seven miners were killed in that battle and twelve company guards and the Brook County sheriff. Hundreds of union men were arrested and 43 went to Moundsville penitentiary. Six still remain there.

The battle began with the murder in cold blood of a gray-haired union picket. He was shot dead in the early dawn of July 17, 1922, when he asked a group of strikebreakers to quit scabbing. The old man with eight hundred other marchers had come from over the Pennsylvania line that morning.

To understand the spirit of 1922 it is necessary to put oneself back in that stirring year. The great coal walkout of four years ago was the finest mass movement the American workingclass has undertaken, with the exception of the steel strike of 1919. It began with a half million union miners and as the strike rolled over the landscape it sucked out non-unionism like a gigantic vacuum

The Fight for Union of the Cliftonville Miners

By Art Shields.

and buddies of the Avella miners. They took part in union picnics and demonstrations together.

More bad news followed. The company began evicting its old employes and importing strikebreakers. The evicted families were given tent homes by the union a half mile away but the company followed them up and harrassed them. Gunmen insulted the women and shoved the men off the public highway that workers had helped to build. Shots whistled by the ears of several strikers. The company hoped to break the strikers' spirit and drive them back to the job, for the imported strikebreakers were too few and too untrained to get out much coal.

cleaner. All Somerset County to the East in Pennsylvania came out and the coke fields further west and the non-union camps of Westmoreland and Green Counties. For the first time in history the Pennsylvania coal miners presented an almost solid front of revolt. And the miners of the rest of the nation were cheered.

All out: the problem was to keep the ranks unbroken.

One morning the news reached the miners of Avella, Pa., along the Pittsburgh & West Virginia R. R. that the Richland Coal Co. over the border was scabbing. The Richland mine—though in another state—was on the same branch railroad line and its workers were neighbors

Anger and alarm shot through the 13 local unions about Avella. Anger that friends and brothers were being hounded; alarm that what one operator was getting away with on the Pittsburgh & West Virginia line might be tried out by others in the same field across the state border.



A "Scarecrow" Effigy in Cliftonville Meant for Scabs.



The trial courthouse.

The night of July 16 the march began. The program was to ask the strikebreakers to stop work and the guards to desist from their persecutions, but some of the marchers armed themselves for emergency defense purposes. They covered the ten miles to Cliftonville before dawn and posted themselves in the darkness on the ridge above the scab town.

As the sky began to gray the dim outlines of tipple and houses appeared below. A scout reported guards were hidden in several long low shacks alongside the tipple.

Next a file of a half a dozen scabs appeared on the way up the hill to the tipple. To the more cautious miners it looked as though the scabs had been sent out as a decoy to bring the strikers out from cover. And so it turned out later.

A bunch of pickets started recklessly forth to appeal to the scabs.

Their comrades begged them to come back, fearing a death trap. But the pickets went on, the old gray-haired miner in the lead. He met the scabs and spoke to them.

A volley from the shacks was the answer. The old man spun around and fell dead. The other pickets ran back. Their comrades above began firing and the battle was on.

Fierce fighting lasted several hours. The gunmen were driven with losses from the shacks and from house to house in the town. The fight raged on when reinforcements came from Wellsburg, the county seat, attacking the miners from the rear side of the hill.

Sheriff H. H. Duval led a sortie and was killed. Many conflicting stories have been told of how he met his death but the pro-employer Ga-

zette Times of Pittsburgh admits:

"Sheriff Duval was killed by a bullet fired from a miner's rifle when he attempted to rally his forces for an attack against the miners."

Eventually the miners retired. There would be no scabbing in Cliftonville for some time. But the forces of government had not retired and group arrests began the next day. And group convictions followed, for the Avella miners, tried in West Virginia, did not have the opportunities that the Herrin men had to get a break with the juries.

But the men were not sent up on murder charges. The facts of the killing of the picket that started the battle were too glaring. An attempt to pin a murder charge against John Kaminsky, one of the men now in Moundsville, failed. The district attorney fell back on the old vague charge of "conspiracy."

Prisoner statistics run as follows:

Two hundred and ten men were held in Wellsburg for a month and then released.

Thirty miners got three years in Moundsville—out now.

Seven men got four to seven years—out now.

Six were given eight to ten years—still there.

These large figures show that the Cliftonville case was the biggest, in point of numbers sent to the penitentiary, of any workingclass case since the war persecutions.

The six men still in the shirt and broom convict shops in Moundsville are:

John Kaminsky, single—10-year term;

Joseph Tracz, wife and five children—8 years.

Teddy Arunsky, wife and four children—10 years;

Pete Radocowich, wife and one child—10 years;

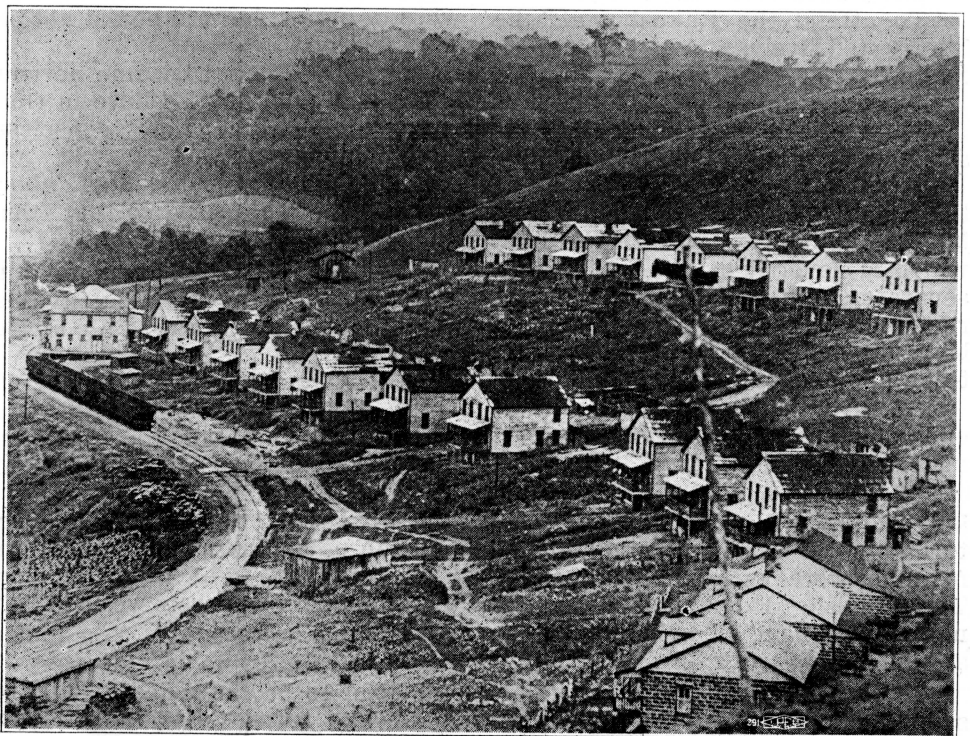
Charles Cialia, wife and six children—10 years;

Frank Bodo, one child—10 years.

The legal defense of the Cliftonville men was conducted by District No. 5, U. M. W. of A. The relief is in the hands of the local unions about Avella who have a Cliftonville Relief Committee, Fred Siders, chairman. Siders, whose address is Avella, Pa., is president of the Duquesne local union. The committee furnishes each woman with ten dollars a month for herself and six dollars for each child. So a mother with five children gets forty dollars a month. Additional relief formerly came from the district union office before union finances tightened. The committee gives each prisoner directly a few dollars a month for personal expenses, whatever it can afford and all the prisoners are on the list of the International Labor Defense for the regular allowance of five dollars a month.

The loyalty of the Avella men shows all the brighter in view of the fact that only four local unions there are from working mines. And the same class conscious men hold picnics for Sacco and Vanzetti and other class war prisoners.

The Cliftonville men need more aid from the rest of the workingclass



The scene of the battle in Cliftonville.

and the rest of the working class needs them—on the outside. The United Mine Workers' Union is today more desperately pressed than in 1922. It has lost half its membership in the bituminous fields. Pennsylvania and the panhandle are especially under fire and the union may be wiped out in those fields at

the expiration of the 1924 agreement unless it can win by a herculean effort. Preparation for that coming battle is probably the biggest immediate issue before the American workingclass. It calls for tremendous energy and class loyalty from every part of the movement, in and out of the miners' union. And as a

part of the preparation for this fight the remaining Cliftonville men must be freed—not only to get them back into the labor army but to show the world that the workingclass looks out for its own and rescues its people from the hands of the enemy.

NOTE: As we go to press we are informed that all the prisoners except Joseph Tracz have been released.



Zoltan Weinberger

I HAD no time to offer my card; I was already admitted into the room.

I was confronted with a man with grey hair, steel blue eyes, a rough military appearance: the assistant of Nadossy, the forger, Mr. Hetenyi, former social democrat and editor of the social democratic *Nepszava*.

"Sir, I have come to . . ."

"To attend the Rakosi trial," he interrupted lively. "And you are already here for two days, I know."

"Oh, your police works well!"

"Very well indeed, sir," he emphasized while looking at me carefully.

In the meantime I had examined the room. The office of Mr. Hetenyi has no windows. A double door, which is covered by heavy curtains, separates it from the neighboring room. If one would torture somebody here, one could not hear anything about it outside. . . .

And my eyes involuntarily searched for torture instruments in the corners of the room

"Sir, the accused have complained in public that they had to suffer tortures in your prisons, by which confessions were extorted from them. The English, French and German newspapers have all written with the appearance of truth"

Mr. Hetenyi had during this short speech of mine raised his hands and eyes to the sky and in this rather difficult attitude he called for the

A Visit to the Budapest Chief of Police

By Fernand Meunier

Lord and all his saints. "But, sir, how can any one say such a thing! I am . . . if you only knew! I am a Christian and a good man. I swear to you that these are lies!" and his excitement over this "shameful slander" was painful to observe.

"Would you believe," he continued, "that I have already received the visit of Mr. Arthur Rosenberg and of an editor of the *Manchester Guardian* who said the same things to me? And the unheard of thing is, Mr. Rosenberg refused to accept my word of honor; he said he did not believe in God."

Here Mr. Hetenyi became nervous again and said, "Not believe in God! How terrible and how senseless! God! The creator, the . . .!" And Mr. Hetenyi began to speak about the origin of the world so that I had difficulty in interrupting him.

"Well, sir, if you do not accept my Christian word of honor, you must take that of a hunter. A hunter never lies!"

"Also a hunter of men?"

Mr. Hetenyi did not smile and I noticed him caressing for a moment a rifle which was constantly at his side.

"Sir," I said, "not only the accused and the newspapers spoke about the bad treatment. The report of your own medical specialists verified it."

"Oh, that is nothing. You understand, sir, individuals accused did not want to be examined by me, refused to come here. Then they were . . . how shall I put it?—taken here rather vividly and some



Mathias Rakosi

fingerprints have remained on their wrists."

"Excellent, Mr. Hetenyi, this is indeed a very plausible explanation. I will not insist further on this question. You have a great talent for saying things without smiling, Mr. Hetenyi . . ."

However, the chief of police maintained strictly his friendly attitude and added naively that there was too much evidence against the accused so that one did not need to extort confessions from them by means of torture.

"How is it possible then, Mr. Hetenyi, that one of your agents was arrested in Russia while attempting to induce Rakosi's brother to compromise his brother?"

Naturally, Mr. Hetenyi had never in the world heard about such an agent.

Mr. Hetenyi naturally remained dumb in connection with the provocation methods of the political police in Hungary. On the tortures he had made a semi-confession. Let us now see how this noble soul, this good Christian and former social democrat will behave when we speak about the legality of labor parties.

"The third law of 1921, sir, prohibited the organization of the Communist Party."

"My dear sir, the Communist Party is not mentioned with its own name. Your legislators have not



An I. L. D. demonstration in Chicago during the first Rakosi trial.

dared to do that, but I am satisfied to hear from you what we have always thought, namely, that this apparently general law is only made for Communists. All states of Europe, even those where a revolution has taken place, all, except yours and Bulgaria, have granted organizational freedom to the Communists. You know very well the theses of the fifth congress of the Communist International. You know very well that Rakosi has not come to Hungary in order to rouse a movement, as he was wrongly accused, but in order to organize the workers into a legal political party. It is thus you, who, by forcing the workers to form illegal organizations, arouse the revolt and violent movements against despotism."

Here Mr. Hetenyi could no longer keep silent and the reasons for the suppression of the workers suddenly appeared in all their ugly light. It is fear, great fear, stupid, dirty and cruel fear which drives the bourgeoisie. It is the thirst for revenge against all those who in the year 1919 had taken for some weeks the public power and who had promised the land to the landless Hungarian peasants.

Mr. Hetenyi said with a piercing voice: "We will annihilate them, the rabble!" And with a reddened face he remembered the "cursed times" and was almost suffocated with fury.

"They have thrown me into prison, yes, sir, me. They have kept me as a hostage and I . . ." He stopped, choked by the word he intended to say—and I completed the sentence:

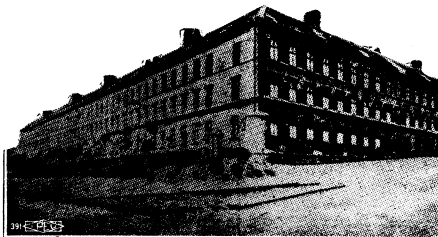
". . . and I revenge myself now, don't I?"

But Mr. Hetenyi had calmed himself, he denied this thirst for revenge which had been revealed for a moment by the movements of his arms, by his clenched fist, by the fury of his indignant words, by the red

which his heated blood had made appear on his temples and his forehead.

Too late! I know now the true reason for the Rakosi trial: It is the same which led to the building of hundreds of gallows in Budapest and of thousands in the whole of Hungary in the years 1920 and 1921.

"Good bye, Mr. Hetenyi. Do you know the words of Talleyrand? 'This is not only a crime, it is a mistake!'"



A Hungarian Political Prison.

Greetings

Warren K. Billings.

Represa, Cal.

Second Annual Conference, International Labor Defense, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Comrades:

The organization a year ago of America's first representative Labor Defense body fulfilled a need that many of us have felt for some time and when I read in The DAILY WORKER of the resolutions that had been passed at that conference, I knew that the organization that a few of us had visualized had at last been launched. The year's work and the results achieved have more than convinced me that International Labor Defense is the organization that labor has always needed and now that we have the organization, it is only necessary to continue to live up to the resolutions to which we are already dedicated and to perfect our organization to its utmost utility.

To do this it is necessary that we should have the entire and solid support of the organized labor and liberal movements and it is my belief that it is toward this end

that we should constantly strive during the coming year. Every labor union and organized body of the proletariat should be kept informed of the work of International Labor Defense and should be invited to participate in the work and to be duly represented in the organization and every liberal thinker, of no matter what philosophy, should be invited to become an individual member and an active worker in the cause.

Those of us who are unfortunately in prison and thus restrained from active participation in the work appreciate the efforts of International Labor Defense more than I can tell you in these few lines.

Fraternally yours,

Warren K. Billings.

From B. Johansen

San Quentin, Calif.
June 3rd, 1926.

J. P. Cannon,
Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Worker:

Just a few lines to inform you that I received your check of \$3.00, which was contributed by the Bulgarian Progressive Club of Gary, Indiana, as a special birthday gift to the class war prisoners.

As it is impossible for me to thank each individual donor, I wish you would forward my thanks and appreciation for same.

In closing, I might state, that I appreciate the value of your organization, not only to the worker who is behind the bars of the master's bastille, but to the working class as a whole.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours for Industrial Freedom,

B. Johansen, No. 38,364.

CORRECTION

The caption over the center picture on the page of photographs in our last issue was incorrect. Instead of "James Giambattista" it should have been "Philip di Giambattista."

The Contributors

JAMES P. CANNON is national secretary of I. L. D.

CHARLES CLINE was recently released from a Texas prison where he served 13 years for participation in a Mexican revolutionary expedition.

HENRI BARBUSSE, the internationally famous writer and revolutionary, has just written a series of sensational exposes of the White Terror in southern Europe.

GEORGE LANSBURY, editor of Lansbury's Labor Weekly, is a Member of the British Parliament and of the executive committee of the British International Class War Prisoners' Aid.

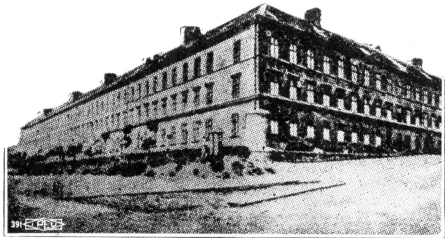
FERNAND MEUNIER is the Budapest correspondent of the Paris daily L'Humanite.

FRED MANN, a member of the I. W. W., is also a member of the executive committee of I. L. D. and was formerly connected with the North West Defense Committee of the I. W. W.

ART SHIELDS is the director of the New York Bureau of the Federated Press.



An I. L. D. demonstration in Chicago during the first Rakosi trial.



A Hungarian Political Prison.



Voices from Prison

Abraham Cisneros.

Huntsville, Texas.

International Labor Defense
Chicago

Gentlemen:

Just received notification this morning that our pardons have been signed. I think that they were signed last Thursday.

It seems almost too good to be true.

My new address is Abraham Cisneros, 214 West Angelina street, San Gabriel, California.

Will drop you a card while enroute.

Hastily,

Abraham Cisneros.

J. B. McNamara.

San Quentin Prison,

My dear Cannon:

I have received a check for Five Dollars which is the "10th Monthly Prisoner's Relief." I feel very grateful for same and if I never receive any more I shall always keep it in mind, for it is far more than the respectable leaders of the trade union movement have done in more than fourteen years. With a very few exceptions what a slimy bunch they are. I often wonder if they cannot see where their policy, or program, or whatever they call it, is leading them, or, are they too stupid to see it?

It is an awful thing to find fault and criticize but when all the organized forces of society have, and stand ready to use force against all the workers, and Green, mixing with those forces, condemn the general strike, one is justified in finding fault and criticising. The workers must respond to a new leadership or all the sacrifices made by the workers in the past forty years are lost.

Wishing the International Labor Defense success in all its undertakings, I am, detained—

J. B. McNamara.

P. S.—Note Number—25314.

Matt Schmidt.

San Quentin, July 12th, '26.

Mr. Jas. Cannon,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friend:

Your letter with the \$5.00 check came safely. Again I can only say thank you. Your group is very considerate.

I see in "Foundry," "American Machinist," and "Iron Age" each have articles, technical, lauding Russia and telling of their efficient executives. Of course those articles were not written for convicts to read but for Big Biz. It will be interesting to watch the propaganda in the press. It should start in about 30 days. Just watch the show. We must recognize Russia, will be the theme.

Great world, Jim, if you don't laugh yourself to death.

Sincerely,

W. A. Schmidt.

A Centralia Prisoner.

International Labor Defense

Dear Friends and Fellow Workers:

I received your most kind and ever welcome letter of July 24th, 1926, and since reading your letter and pamphlet I am more than enthused with the good work that you are carrying on in behalf of the remaining class war prisoners.

I received the \$5.00 prison relief for June and many thanks to you for same. You asked me to please let you know my birthdate—my birth date is the 25th day of August. I am enclosing to you with this letter a photo of my wife and our two youngest daughters and you can stamp the photo and print this letter in the Labor Defender. And the readers of the Labor Defender can decide for themselves as to whether the little class war orphans are entitled to relief or an education or not.

Will you please mail the Labor Defender to Bessie Lamb, 1311 Kulien Ave., Centralia, Washington, and place her name on the mailing list of the Labor Defender.

You asked me if I could make some curios during my spare time and send them to you and let you sell same for me, such as horse-hair bags, belts, beaded necklaces, etc. Well, I will sure get busy and do my best on said proposition and I will sure make you a shipment just as soon as I can prepare some material into articles ready for sale.

Friends and fellow workers! I am sending my best regards and best wishes to the Second Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense. We, the Centralia defendants, have served almost seven years behind the prison bars and we would more than appreciate your kindness if you would only come to our rescue with your forces in full, and help us boys, and our committee to gain our immediate release. The name and address of our committee is: Centralia Publicity Committee, 835 North Tower Ave., Centralia, Wash.

We also more than appreciate the good work that you are going over the top with, and hope that you will continue gaining more strength each and every day. More power to the International Labor Defense.

Our case is growing old and what we need now is the co-operation of powerful up-to-date organizations such as the International Labor Defense and the Civil Liberties Union. We know that we would soon be at home with our loved ones and enjoying our liberty once more if you would get busy and get in touch with the Centralia Publicity Committee, 835 North Tower Ave., Centralia, Wash., and work in harmony with said committee on our case. All labor, progressive and liberal organizations

should come to our rescue immediately and stay with our case until we are released.

I will mail five gold bead watch fobs next week to the I. L. D. They are made of the very best material with the initials I. L. D. worked into each fob with pretty beads. You sell them for \$2.50 each and keep 50 cents each for your trouble and send me two dollars each. All over two dollars each you are welcome to, sell them for all you can get out of them, or raffle them off anyway to suit yourself. I am also sending you one nice necklace made of gold beads, very small beads with a blue bird picture on fob, and I am also sending you one necklace made out of very small silver beads with the initials I. L. D. in red beads on the fob. You can sell the necklaces for \$3.50 each. Send me \$3.00 each and keep fifty cents each for your trouble, or dispose of them for all you can get and you are welcome to keep all over \$3.00 each.

With the best wishes I am as ever yours for industrial freedom,

John Lamb.

P. S. Tell the fellow workers to write me some letters. I do not receive many letters any more.

Vanzetti.

June 4, 1926.

Dear Cannon:

Received yesterday your money order of \$3. Maybe there was a note, but I only received the money order. Anyhow, tho it is 2 days that I miss The DAILY WORKER, I know your solidarity. Here, capitalistic press, state police and magistrature are imbestializing against us, lying, falsifying clamoring for a more prompt sentence and execution. I needed to be doomed to understand the rotten cowardice, ferocity, and meaningless of a world a hundred times doomed.

Please give to all friends and comrades and workers solidal with us, our brotherly regards and augural greetings.

Fraternally yours,

Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

For more complete future works—which others will do after us, that we can well say with Bakunin: "Also my life is a fragment."

Thomas O'Mara.

San Quentin, Calif.

J. P. Cannon, Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Worker:

I received your letter and also a check for \$3.00 from the Bulgarian Progressive Club, and I appreciate it very much.

I also thank the I. L. D. and all others who have worked so hard in our behalf.

Yours for a better world,

Thomas O'Mara, Box 38293.

Eugene Barnett.

P. O. Box No. 520, Walla Walla, Wash.
James P. Cannon, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Comrade:

Your letter of May 24th came a few days ago. We can only write once a week in this institution. Each cell block has its own writing day. The cell blocks are called "wings" and are designated by numbers, one wing writes on Monday, two wing on Tuesday, etc. I fell in Two Wing, so this is my first opportunity to write since your letter came.

Attached to this letter you will find the receipt for the \$5.00 jail relief you enclosed in your letter. I thank you and the good comrades in the struggle whose class consciousness and solidarity makes this relief possible. I was compelled to have some dental work done on two of my teeth this past month to avoid losing them. That cost me ten dollars, so you see a fellow can't get along very well without money even in the penitentiary. I sold a couple of belts and some post cards that I made during May, so I have a few dollars to the good now. I will finish another horse hair bag this week and I have it sold to a man in here.

Well, I must close for this time. With best wishes, I remain,
Yours respectfully,

Eugene Barnett.

An I. W. W. Prisoner.

San Quentin, Cal.

J. P. Cannon:
Fellow Worker:

Your letter of Aug. 24th enclosing check for \$3.00 received Saturday.

Please accept, and extend to the group at Gary, my sincere gratitude. Believe me, these signs of an awakening of the spirit of solidarity are doubly appreciated by those of us who are behind the bars.

Our number confined in this "can" is rapidly diminishing, four left yesterday—the 29th and seven are billed to leave in Sept.

My own term expires Oct. 29th along with two more. By the first of the year there will be only about fifteen C. S. prisoners in San Quentin.

All are in fairly good health and, seemingly, anxious to get into action again. I think the I. L. D. will have a good bunch of boosters soon. With thanks again to the workers at Gary and the I. L. D., I remain.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Roy House.

No. 38535.

From Hawaii.

No. 1901 Hanf Lane, Haiti Street,
Honolulu, T. H.

Mr. James P. Cannon,
Chicago, Illinois.
Gentlemen:

My husband, Pablo Manlapit, a prisoner in Oaku Penitentiary, Honolulu, T. H., received your letter of July 24, 1926. He answered it, but his correspondence was not permitted by the prison authorities to go to its destination for some unexplained reason, and on his behalf I hereby make this reply.

In response to your suggestion, it gives us great pleasure to send our hearty greetings, and best wishes, for the success of the (Second Annual Conference of the I. L. D., to be held in Chicago, on September 5.

We feel certain that this great conference of representative men, gathered together from all parts of the country for such a noble purpose, is bound to have far reaching results, that will mean increased interest in the work of the organization and what it stands for.

The delegates to this convention will, we believe, carry back to their home organizations the message that will inspire members everywhere to greater efforts, so that the International Labor Defense may become an even greater power in the future in its battle for freedom and justice for the laboring man.

From far Hawaii our thoughts will be with you when you are meeting. To know

that he is suffering in a just cause makes it less hard to bear and it is a great comfort to have been remembered and assisted as he has been by the organization of which we are proud.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Pablo Manlapit.

P. S.—Your desired information about his birth date is: He was born on January 17, 1891, in the town of Lip, Bataugas, P. I. He is married, has four children and each child is under the age of 14.

From Danny Fallon.

Union Fair Grounds, Maine.

Mr. James P. Cannon,
Chicago, Illinois.
Dear Comrade:

You really must excuse me for my delay in writing you, but, due to the facts that I have been very busy, I feel sure you will overlook same.

I was greatly surprised to learn from you that Peter J. Dirks had signed an order for his deportation, and it certainly was news to me, for I was under the impression that we had some legal point to fight on for his retention in this country, and I want to thank you for what you and comrades of I. L. D. have done for him.

Sometime in the near future I will be in a position to prove to you my appreciation for your many kind acts.

I was very pleased to see my article in the Defender, and later on I will have many to submit to you, which I know will make interesting reading for all comrades.

From the above heading you will note that I am still with the Road Gang, and getting along very nicely, and my time is getting shorter every day, and it is very probable that I may call on you in the early part of next year.

With kindest regards to all comrades and best wishes to yourself,

I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Danny Fallon.

Cash Receipts, August, 1926.

13649 Robert Weinberger, Ceredo, W. Va.	1.00
13650 W. L. Wright, Great Falls, Mont.	3.50
13651 W. Chepyha, Boston, Mass., from picnic of Russian, Polish, Ukrainian Br. I. L. D., Ukrainian Women's Society and Russian Educ. Soc. of Chelsea	57.60
13652 Alex Ferguson, Vancouver, B. C.	1.05
13653 V. P. Philippov, Gary, Ind., for Bulgarian Progressive Club, Birthday gifts for prisoners	30.00
13654 James Szepeszy, Local Perth Amboy, N. J.	12.00
13655 Geo. Peneff, Pontiac, Mich.	1.00
13656 Jean Stovel, Local Seattle, Wash.	30.00
13657 L. Pasa, Niles, Ohio	6.00
13658 Albert Gerling, Madrid, Iowa	1.50
13659 Chas. Kamalainen, Iron River, Wis.	5.00
13660 Carolyn Scollen, Local Pittsburgh, Pa.	600.00
13661 Frank Blackstone, Reno, Nev.	1.75
13662 Hugo Garber, Chicago, Ill.	.75
13663 Lithuanian Section, I. L. D., Chicago, Ill.	100.00
13664 Lithuanian Section, I. L. D., Chicago, Ill.	25.80
13665 G. Maurer, Local Chicago	60.00
13666 Wallace Metcalf, Local Youngstown, Ohio	22.00
13667 South Slavic Branch, Chicago	5.00
13668 Tom Ray, Local McDonald, Pa.	5.00
13669 Sacco-Vanzetti Br. I. L. D., Los Angeles	50.00
13670 Otto Otten, Kenilworth, Ill.	1.00
13671 Fred Davey, Local Toledo, O.	10.00
13672 M. T. Rice, Fulton, Sonoma Co., Cal.	1.00
13673 Julius Bolyog, Nixon, N. J.	5.00
13674 Care Hacker, Local, Cleveland	43.25
13675 F. Siegmund, Calif.	5.00

13676 Philip D. E. Giambattista, Local Avella, Pa.	11.40
13677 Jas. A. Ayers, Local Denver, Colo.	13.00
13678 Jas. A. Ayers, Local Denver, Colo.	5.00
13679 Anna Porter, San Jose, Calif.	4.20
13680 Carl Hacker, Local Cleveland, O.	41.35
13681 John Sumpolec, Local Endicott, N. Y.	24.00
13682 Void	
15683 From Bail Fund to repay loan	145.50
13684 Dee Harrison, Local Kansas City, Kans.	.70
13685 A. M. Algeo, Washington, D. C.	.30
13686 Walter Ogar, Local East St. Louis, Ill.	6.30
13687 G. Maurer, Local Chicago, Ill.	1.00
13688 South Slavic Br., I. L. D., Chicago	5.00
13689 A. M. Holden, Union City, Pa.	2.75
13690 R. Zelms, Local Boston, Mass.	26.00
13691 R. Zelms, Boston, Mass.	2.00
13692 B. Borisoff, Gary, Ind.	2.00
13693 D. A. Agalos, Saltese, Mont.	4.85
13694 W. H. Edwards, Saltese, Mont.	5.00
13695 A. M. Algeo, Washington, D. C.	.30
13696 Tom Caplehorn Drumheller, Alberta, Can.	1.75
13697 Jake O. Salo, Rochester, Wash.	1.00
13698 Chas. Cassell, Kalamazoo, Mich.	1.00
13699 Joe Hornjak, Local Niagara Falls, N. Y.	15.85
13700 Hungarian Br., I. L. D., New York	5.00
13701 B. Borisoff, Gary, Ind.	4.00
13702 B. Borisoff, Gary, Ind.	6.30
13704 Anna Hammer, Roslindale, Mass.	1.00
13705 Estelle Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.	5.00
13706 Jacob A. Lindquist, Local Bothell, Wash.	1.60
13707 H. P. Edward, Chico, Cal.	1.00
13708 Pauline Schulman, Marlborough, N. Y.	1.00

13709 Wm. Shewchuk, Hamtramck, Mich.	5.75
13710 John G. Zittel, Local Saginaw, Mich.	9.11
13711 Cyril Lambkin, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
13712 Carl Hacker, Local Cleveland, O.	12.50
13713 V. Uhloran, Ukrainian Section, I. L. D., New York, N. Y.	5.00
13714 Aug. Fauvergue, Girard, Kans.	2.00
13715 Gust Svenson, St. Paul, Minn.	1.40
13716 George Rupert, Elko, Nev.	2.00
13717 M. Manchur, Winnipeg, Man., Can.	1.00
13718 John Mugigan, Durango, Col.	1.00
13719 Adolph Warsh, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
13720 S. Melus, Passaic, N. J.	5.00
13721 Mr. Jerry Hadrane, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
13722 Void	
13723 R. Zelms, Secy. New England Division I. L. D., Boston, Mass.	235.00
13724 Sam Darcy, Y. W. L., Chicago, Ill.	3.00
13725 Julius Deter, Louisville, Ky.	10.00
13726 S. Essman, Rochester, N. Y.	7.00
13727 S. Zollinger, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
13728 M. Antich, St. Louis, Mo.	2.10
13729 Ernest Hill, New Castle, Pa.	2.00
13730 Dr. H. B. Steller, Chelsea, Mass.	1.00
13731 R. Zelms, Secy. New England Div.	26.00
13732 C. W. McDade, Moorehead, Monona Co., Iowa	5.00
13733 Henry Hellbaum, Chugwater, Wyo.	1.00
13734 Carmine Giampietri, Local Akron, O.	9.20
13735 Meyer Cosen, Omaha, Neb.	5.25
13736 J. Meadows, News Stand, New York	.70
13737 John Anderson, Akron, Ohio	5.00
13738 Workers Club, Newberry, Mich.	5.00
13739 Daniel Ungar, Bergenfield, N. J.	1.00
13740 Mrs. E. E. Uehling, Milwaukee, Wis.	2.00
13741 German Yorkville Br., I. L. D. New, York, N. Y.	5.00
13742 Peter Krumsovich, Chisholm, Minn.	3.50
13743 Harry Lawrence, Fort Worth, Texas	6.00

