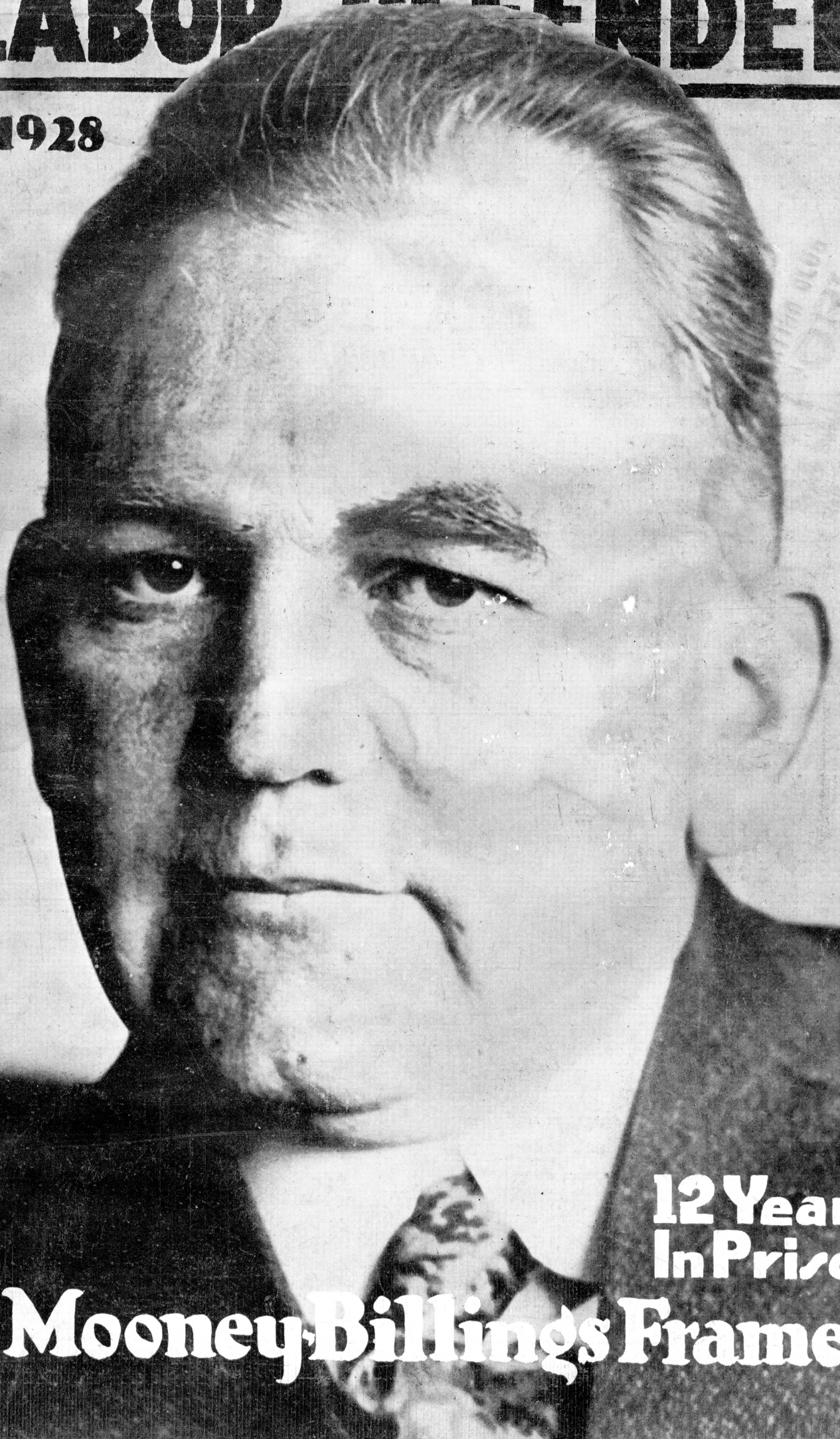


LABOR DEFENDER

July 1928

10¢



12 Years
In Prison

The Mooney-Billings Frame Up

LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES

SANQUENTIN PRISON

FOLSOM PRISON



TOM MOONEY

12 years IN PRISON on a FRAME-UP (July 1916)



WARREN K. BILLINGS

"THIS IS ANOTHER WAY OF 'HITCH-HIKING' WE HITCH UP OUR BELTS ANOTHER NOTCH AND KEEP ON HIKING ON THE 'PICKET LINE.'"



THE GIRLS ARE HELPING TO WIN THE TEXTILE STRIKE AT NEW BEDFORD

NOW LET US HELP THE GIRLS

TEXTILE STRIKE
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.



DELIVER ME FROM GIRL STRIKERS - THEY FIGHT LIKE HELL!



THE MINER'S STRIKE CONTINUES

JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE CAMPAIGN

HEY! HEY! WE'RE ON OUR WAY!



YOU'RE A MAN AFTER MY OWN HEART, SAM!

I'M JUST CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY BY THROWING A FEW BELIEVERS IN INDEPENDENCE (IN JAIL!)

FREE BELA KUN FROM AUSTRIAN PRISON

MUSSOLINI OF FASCIST ITALY



JULY 4TH 1928
A NATION OF FREE MEN??

HAY BALES

The Story of the Mooney-Billings Frame Up



by Walt Carmon

Israel Weinberg

Warren Billings

Rena Mooney

Tom Mooney

Edward Nolan

IN the spring of 1916, a bitter struggle was raging in San Francisco between the bosses, organized in the Chamber of Commerce and the workers in the trade unions. Strikes were the order of the day. A state of open warfare existed. There was violence, shooting, clubbing and murder. In the midst of this class war, Tom Mooney, a fearless, incorruptible organizer, was attempting to weld the street car men into a union. For years previously, the bosses had attempted to "get" Tom Mooney. They couldn't buy him. And here he was again in the center of the class war.

The Chamber of Commerce raised a fund of a million dollars to crush the workers. With the press, the police and the local government in their hands, they saw in the rising war hysteria an opportunity to smash the unions and beat down wages and conditions of labor. The United Railroads, where Mooney was attempting to organize the men on the job, had hired Martin Swanson, who before had attempted to frame Tom Mooney. Swanson had offered Weinberg, a jitney driver, \$5,000 to swear he had driven Mooney out to the hills 10 miles south of San Francisco where on June 11, transmission towers of the United Railroads had been dynamited and for which both Mooney and Billings had nearly been framed. It was Swanson who also had offered Billings \$5,000 and a good job for "evidence" that Mooney had done the job.

To whip up patriotic hysteria, the Chamber of Commerce organized a preparedness parade for July 22. Every union man was given notice he must march in it or lose his job. The feeling between the bosses and the workers was now at white heat. The parade began at 1:30 and at 2:06 a terrific explosion on Stuart Street near Market, killed 6 people and wounded 44.

Here was the opportunity. "Get Tom Mooney" was the word passed along. It was in the press. It was openly talked of in the street. Meanwhile the strike that Mooney was attempting to organize among the street car men had failed. Tom and Rena Mooney, after trying days of organization work, left for a vacation in the country, two days after the explosion. On learning from the papers that they were "wanted" they immediately communicated with the police, advising their activities "were an open book", and were arrested on the train returning to San Francisco.

Police Captain Matheson declared later he had no evidence against them at the time of arrest. Yet for eight days Mooney was not allowed to see friends or secure legal aid. Three of their friends, Warren K. Billings, Israel Weinberg, a jitney driver, and Edward Nolan, labor leader, had already been arrested. On August 1, all of them jointly, with Rena Mooney, were indicted for the murder of each of the victims of the bomb explosion, eight of whom had already died.

In September, Billings was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. In January, following, Mooney was placed on trial for murder. Between these two trials, the defense obtained court order permitting them access to the negatives of photographs, held by the district attorney, which he did not present at the trial of Billings, showing Tom and Rena Mooney on the roof of the Eiler building, a mile and a quarter away from the scene of the explosion, with the parade in progress below. A clock in the picture showed the exact time the explosion occurred, with the Mooneys on the roof in full view.

Despite these now famous photographs, Mooney was convicted on February 9, on the evidence of people of the underworld,

under the direction of the notorious labor hater, district attorney Fickert. Of the leading witnesses, Frank Oxman, was tried for perjury and saved from prison by official whitewash. Another, MacDonald, confessed five years later.

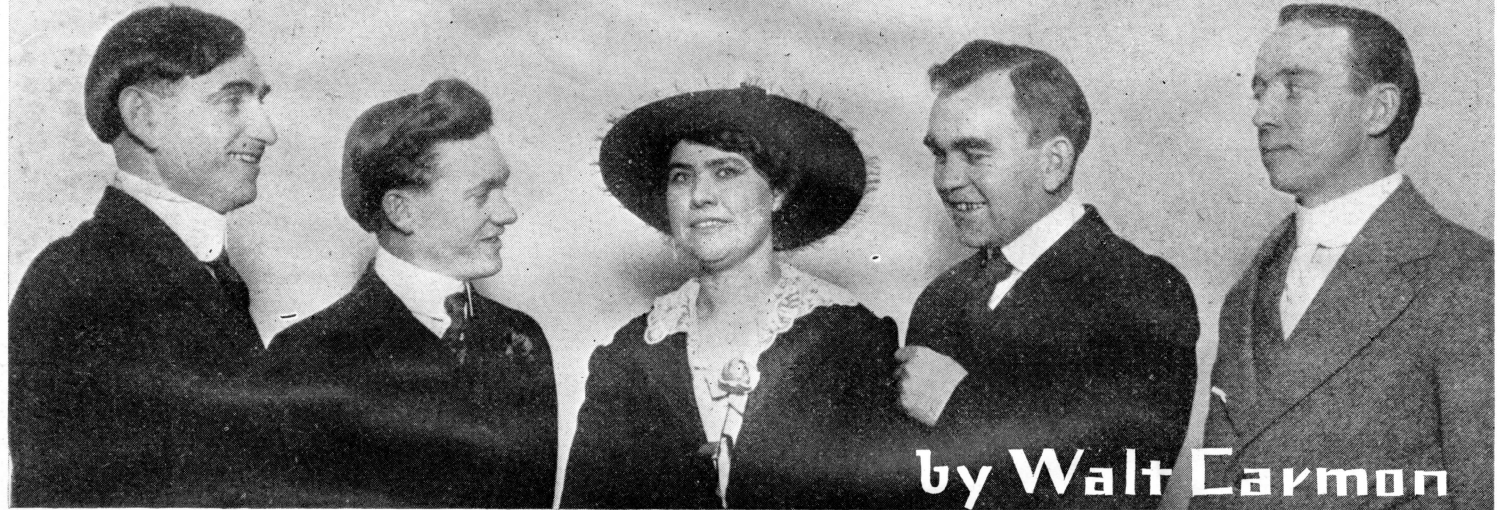
Judge Griffin sentenced Mooney to hang in May, 1917.

After the Russian revolution in the spring of 1917, a demonstration in Petrograd, before the American Embassy, for the release of Tom Mooney, centered world attention on the case. All world labor followed in protest. On presentation of new evidence an exposure published by Densmore, a special investigator who with government agents had planted a dictaphone in the district attorney's office, and threats of a general strike, the sentence was postponed to August 23, then to December 13 and was finally commuted to life imprisonment.

Rena Mooney was acquitted on July 26. On October 27 Israel Weinberg was acquitted. Indictments against Edward Nolan were dismissed 2 years, 6 months and 2 days after arrest for "lack of evidence"! Yet Nolan, charged with making the bomb, (at the very time he was attending a convention of Machinists in Baltimore) spent 9 months of this time in jail and was out on bail the balance of that time.

Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings have now spent 12 years in prison. The best years of their lives. And for the rest of their days they are doomed to rot behind prison walls. Only labor can free them. They realize that now. They call to each and every red-blooded worker in the country: ". . . convinced that a broader appeal will have to be made—to be centered upon the great mass of workers, organized and unorganized, as well as that great body of liberal minded people thruout the entire nation."

The Story of the Mooney-Billings Frame Up



Israel Weinberg

Warren Billings

Rena Mooney

Tom Mooney

Edward Nolan

New Bedford

WITH a spray of lilac in each picket's button-hole and the longest picket lines since the strike began, New Bedford strikers answered the bosses' move to open the mills, and the mills did not open. Portuguese workers remembered that flowers have always been the symbol of victory for their armies, so lilacs picked in the country yesterday were handed out today when the pickets first came on the line.

At least 2,000 strikers at the south end and 3,000 or more at the north end picketed or watched at the gates of the Hathaway, Page, Nonquit and other mills. As the long line of pickets, marching two by two, moved up and down past the big red brick buildings, police watched silently and crowds of other strikers across the street stood unmoving for an hour and a half. Green picket cards of the Textile Mills Committees entitling the holder to food at the relief stations, were punched by members of the New Bedford committee. Children in the line got their cards punched before hurrying on to school.

Lines of pickets from different mills at the south end marched on to a great meeting on Sauliner's lot, singing to the tune of John Brown's Body:

The men all stick together and the boys are fighting fine,

The women and the girls are all right on the picket line,

No scabs, no threats can stop us when we all march out on line,

In One Big Textile Union.

The young song and cheer leader, Elizabeth Donnelly, is out on the picket line again. She is tireless in mobilizing the singing brigades of children, grown ups and young workers. Antonio Adao, speaking in Portuguese, keeps the strikers laughing and applauding. He is a former I. W. W. man and led 5,000 Portuguese strikers once before.

William T. Murdoch, whose sentence to 90 days for "disturbing the peace" is appealed to a higher court, goes back and forth with Fred Beal from north to south end speaking at the hall and then at Sauliner's lot. Ann Craton of the Workers International Relief visits relief stations and holds the fort at headquarters.

But the lines for relief grow stronger as the strike enters its third month. As Textile Council funds run low, the citizens relief committee cuts relief by 20 per cent and the Loom Fixers discontinue relief payments at all, many come over to the T. M. C. relief stations.

Portuguese strikers who are also fishermen, stand ready to go out for fish if only money can be sent for schooners. To hire two schooners for a trip takes \$14. The last trip brought in 8,000 pounds of fish, all distributed in two days.

David Jones, young Welsh fellow worker, was arrested recently and fined \$35 in court. He has been driving out into the country for milk, given by farmers for strikers' children. To take his place while he was in jail, three other strikers volunteered to drive out for milk.

This relief work for foreign born unorganized workers does not duplicate anything done by other relief agencies. If workers all over the country could watch those lines of strikers file into relief stations they would soon see that empty shelves were refilled with groceries and provisions.



William Murdock, one of the textile strike leaders



William Murdock, one of the textile strike leaders

Fights for Union

By Grace Hutchins



Before the Shay Mill. "Woman's place" today is not only in the home but also on the picket line

BOSTON — At a well attended Conference called by the I. L. D. in Boston, enthusiastic reception was given to the New Bedford strike leaders Antonio S. Adao, President of the newly organized New Bedford Textile Workers Union, J. C. De Mello vice president, Eulalia G. Mendes Secretary, Fred E. Beal and others who came to address the Conference. All speakers praised the good work of the I. L. D. in conducting the defense of the strikers and they promised to continue the militant fight in New Bedford for a complete victory against the mill owners.

The report of Robert Zelms—I. L. D. District Organizer, who is in charge of the defense work in New Bedford and New England District — clearly pointed out the methods of the mill owners, attempting to crush the militancy of the strikers by police terror, wholesale arrests and stiff sentences.



Since May 10th when the first arrests were made on the picket line, up to this date 22 strikers have been arrested in New Bedford and tried in the District Court under the most flimsy and ridiculous charges. The most usual charge is "singing on the picket line" and "making faces" at the police and company officials. The 22 militant workers—including a number of elderly women—were sentenced by Judge Milliken to the total of 510 days in jail and \$365.00 fines. All cases have been appealed by the I. L. D. Attorney to Superior Court and the defendants are out on bonds amounting to \$7900.00 so far, the bail being from \$300 to \$900 in each case.

LEFT: Robert Zelms, New England organizer for International Labor Defense, who is speaking to meetings of strikers and is taking care of arrangements for defense and release of those arrested.

A Letter from Greece to American Workers

Dear Comrades,

The Greek Labor Defense (G. L. D.) is very glad to address this letter to you and also to send you a copy of its "Bulletin", hoping to receive your "Labor Defender" too.

The G. L. D. as a representatives of the thousands of workers fighting eagerly in our land for their deliverance from capitalist yoke, is making an appeal to you and all foreign brother-organisations to come to its help and aid it to its struggle against the white terror in Greece. About two thousand workers are by this time sent to exile in different islands by the government

while a hundred of them are buried in the terrible rooms of the "Syngros" prisons and are all starving and suffering intolerable tortures by the government organs. Their health conditions is miserable and that of their families not a bit better. The only crime of the poor workers is that they have been enough courageous instead of bending their heads to fight for their interests and liberty.

Every day dozens of working people are driven violently to the police and are there beaten to blood, because they claim an increase to the wages.

Please publish in your press and cry it

out as strong as you can, denounce to all the working class of America, that their comrades in Greece are passing under intolerable conditions. Any help sent to the G. L. D. will be gladly welcomed and unless you raise a protest, a vigorous protest against terror in Greece, unless you help us, the situation will become worse.

Every month we shall be sending you regularly our bulletin and please do same for us.

In view of the fact that, the government will not leave any letters or papers reach us, please address your sending to:

George Androulidakis

Fights for Union

By Grace Hutchins



Before the Shay Mill. "Woman's place" today is not only in the home but also on the picket line



Striking Miner Framed in West Virginia

By Barbara Rand

FRANK BROBB, striking miner of Triadelphia, West Virginia, is doomed to a 10-20 year term in the penitentiary if the coal operators and their agents can manage it.

Brobb, his head and body covered with wounds inflicted by the police, is in the Ohio County jail, with his bail fixed at \$10,000. He is charged with dynamiting three houses occupied by scabs who were imported to work at the Triadelphia mine where Brobb was employed prior to the walk-out.

Arrested on a lonely road near Triadelphia late on the night of May 15, as he returned from a visit to friends, Brobb was beaten into insensibility by State Trooper E. W. Mazingo. The officers testified that the miner confessed that eight sticks of dynamite found near the scene of the explosion were his.

Brobb was on the picket line daily and incurred the enmity of the scab coal barons. According to information from reliable sources gathered by a representative of the National Miners Relief Committee, Brobb was drugged and taken to the place where the dynamite was exploded by agents of the coal operators.

Brobb was beaten so severely by the state troopers that he is still unable to descend the flight of steps leading from his cell without assistance and can only move about the jail by supporting himself against the wall.

That Brobb's arrest is a frame-up is apparent. A week prior to the explosion for which the striking miner was arrested a blast shook a house belonging to the Paisley Coal Company. This is the same company that owns the Kinlock mine in Parnassus, Pa., where some twenty miners were killed in a coal dust explosion a few months ago.

"Keep away from those strikers, kid" a constable warned Brobb. "It makes it bad with an explosion like that. There might be another one and one of those state troopers might arrest you some night, plant some dynamite on you and it won't help you to be innocent either."

For two weeks following his arrest Brobb was not permitted any visitors. Persons asking permission to see him were shunted by the sheriff to the district attorney who in turn directed them back to the sheriff. The International Labor Defense has engaged an attorney to defend Brobb whose trial begins on June 19 at Wheeling.

Trooper Mazingo, who arrested Brobb has a reputation for cruelty which he earned as a mine guard in Zeigler, Illinois, where thirteen progressive miners were railroaded to pri-

son during the strike of 1922. He was a member of the notorious Baldwin-Felts gunmen who spread death terror among the miners during the strike in Mingo county, West Virginia in 1920-21.

"They arrested me because I was on the picket line" Brobb declared, "but as soon as I get out I am going right back again. I am only sorry the miners did not start the fight against the company years ago.



George Voyzey whom Lewis counted out when he ran for International President of the Miners Union in 1924. He is now leading the fight for the miners in Southern Illinois.

They might be able to frame me but they cannot stop the fight."

A VISIT TO HENRY CORBISHLY

Henry Corbishly and his comrades who are incarcerated in a Southern Illinois penitentiary for fighting the battles of the rank and file of the miners against the operators and the reactionary union officialdom are anxiously watching the course of the strike and the struggle inside the union ranks between the progressive forces and the henchmen of the coal barons.

Gerry Allard who visited Corbishly recently writes to the I. L. D. as follows: "Corbishly showed much interest in the miners' struggle. He spoke at length on the great fight they were making and may many constructive suggestions. He chafed over his confinement because he was unable to join his progressive friends on the outside. But he hoped that the jail gates would soon open for him and for his comrades.

"The first question Corbishly asked me was about his wife and children whom he had not seen for a long time. He heard from them to the effect that their funds were exhausted and that they were in dire circumstances. This weighed heavily on his spirits. He was assured that everything possible was being done to take care of his dependents. This cheered him up."

Petitions are being circulated in the Zeigler district demanding the release of Corbishly and his comrades. The petitions are being signed by business men as well as workers.

TWO CANADIAN FINNISH WORKERS JAILED AT LOCKPORT

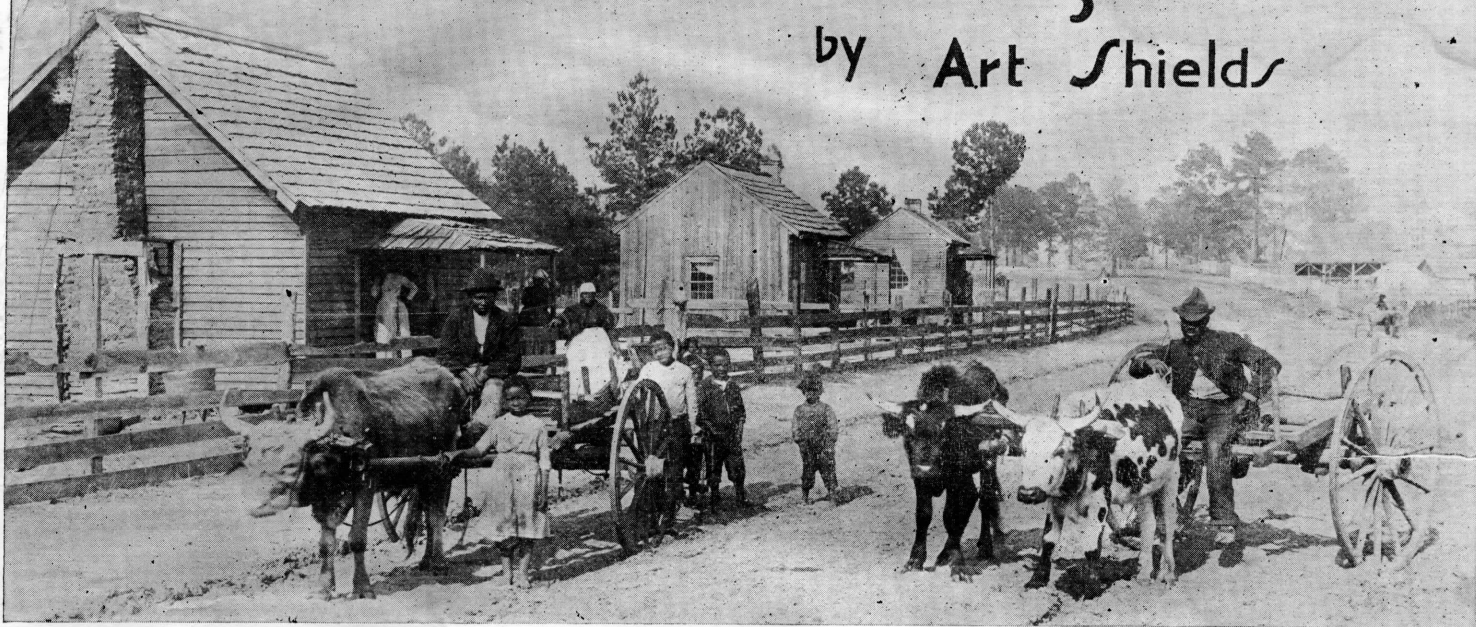
Two young Finnish workers for many years residents of Canada, and speaking the English language like natives, one having received all his education in Canada, were detained at Lockport and put into the jail of that place because the Canadian Immigration Authorities refused them entry into Canada. Receiving word from the International Labor Defense of the U. S. concerning the plight of Vaara and Popjansalo, the National Office got busy, as deportation to Finland stared these two boys in the face. Mr. J. L. Cohen acting as legal representative of the Canadian Labor Defense League had to make a journey to Lockport and then to Ottawa before the Immigration Authorities could be satisfied as to the right of Vaara and Popjansalo to enter Canada. After a period of two weeks' detention both boys are home as a result of the efforts of Labor Defense.



George Voyzey whom Lewis counted out when he ran for International President of the Miners Union in 1924. He is now leading the fight for the miners in Southern Illinois.

Hard Times in Old Virginia

by Art Shields



TRAVELLING thru the red clay foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains, from Charlottesville to Danville, 150 miles, the visitor finds the general complaint that times are harder than any that this region has seen in years. Low tobacco prices for the farmers, and unemployment and part time in the factories, are the causes.

In Danville, near the North Carolina border, a cotton mill city of more than 30,000 if its industrial suburbs are included, the local charity agency, the Community Welfare Association, admits that only a fraction of the local distress is being relieved.

"The mill workers had nothing saved up: they were living from hand to mouth before the depression," a charity worker told the Federated Press. "Now with so many laid off, and the rest on 4 days a week, there is much hunger. If the mill shuts down for 2 or 3 months this summer, as we fear, I don't know what the people will do."

The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, which employs 6,200 workers in better times and dominates the town, is assuming no responsibility for the suffering of its people. It passes the buck, for administering relief, to the local charity agency supported by the Community Chest, to which the workers as well as wealthy citizens contribute.

A byproduct of the drop in employment is the slump in the earnings of the local streetcar company, which gets most of its fares by hauling the workers from home to mill and return. In an effort to

get business from a different class of customers the cars now carry this slogan in big letters: "Park Your Car At Home and Ride The Streetcars".

In Lynchburg, 65 miles to the north, times are nearly as bad for the employees of the shoe and garment factories, and the tobacco farmers who sell to the local warehouse owners.

Of all the farmers in the United States, these Virginia tobacco growers, who raise what is known as the "dark-fired" variety, are almost the worst-off. The bright leaf growers to the south, who produce for the cigarette plants, have their prices fixed by the Trust, it is true, but at least their pro-

duct is in demand. But the "dark-fired" weed is a back number, not wanted much any more, though farmers continue to grow it, not knowing what else to do.

This "dark-fired" tobacco, so named for its color and curing, was formerly exported in quantity to Italy, where it went into the strong cheap cigars of that country. Now that the Italians are raising much of their own smoke material they buy less here. Little of this leaf is used at home.

"During the war prices were high and folks rode in automobiles," said an old Negro tenant farmer. "But now prices are so low it ain't hardly worth growing". "This whole country", said another farmer, "is overridden with debt, both white and colored." The Negro tenants live in squalor in one or two-room log cabins, often with dirt floors. Many of the Negro farmers have given up the struggle on the soil and have gone into the northern industrial centers. There are more white than black growers. The white men, subject to the same economic laws, are little if any better off.



The bosses do not believe in "breaking up the family". They profit from the work of all—father, mother and children.

A NOTE FROM MOSCOW

"The last meeting at which Haywood spoke before his death was the Moscow mass meeting of MOPR (International Red Aid) on the anniversary of the Paris Commune in March. He spoke of the terror in the United States and of the work being accomplished by the International Labor Defense.

J. Louis Engdahl

Moscow, U. S. R. R.

1776 - - INDEPENDENCE DAY - - 1928

JULY 4TH is Independence Day. And now more than one hundred and fifty years since the Declaration of Independence it is more necessary than ever to raise the standard of independence on the American continent. The difference is that today the demand for independence is a demand of the rest of the American continent against the United States government. In 1776 the American colonies fought for independence from the British Empire. In 1928 an American Empire menaces the independence of all Latin America, and millions of people across the seas while American workers suffer increased exploitation.

Make it Independence Day for the subject peoples of the American Empire! To commemorate Independence Day is to struggle against imperialism!

The Republic which once fought against domination has become the most powerful imperialist country in the world. The rapid development of Big Business during and after the panis of 1873 has led with sure steps to the concentration of economic and political power in Wall Street, where a financial oligarchy dominates the life of the country, crushing out working class resistance to the open-shop schemes of the bosses in this country and subjecting all nations to the profit-hunger of the financiers.

American soldiers participated in a war in 1898, quite a different kind of war than that of the struggle for American independence. In 1898, paralleling the concentration of power in Wall Street and the development of big industrial and banking combines, there occurred the Spanish-American war. This was an imperialist war in which American imperialism, fighting ostensibly to free Cuba actually took over effective control of that island, and at the same time made outright American colonies out of Porto Rico, Guam and the Phillipine islands.

Between 1898 and 1928 United States troops have intervened in the affairs of everyone of the Central American countries except Guatemala as well as in Mexico, Haiti and Santo Domingo.

In China, American troops and warships today form part of the general imperialist aggression against China and represent a phase of the struggle of rival imperialists for exploitation of China.

The last world war was an imperialist

By Manuel Gomez

war. The next world war is already on the horizon, clearly visualized in the imperialist maneuvers of the so-called great powers. And the United States government, the agent of Wall Street, is a primary



A symbol, not of liberty, but of oppression and terror.

factor in this steadily advancing war danger.

The American workers have no interest in the imperialist adventures of Wall Street and Washington. On the contrary, their interests are bound up with those of the peoples menaced by American imperialism. Wall Street's enemies are our friends.

July 4th is an excellent day on which to drive home the necessity of the independence struggle, without which there can be no economic independence for the American workers.



It is a hollow mockery that the American ruling class which on "Independence Day" pretends to honor the memory of the minute men of 1776, today is engaged in villifying and in crushing out the independence struggle led by the forces of General Augusto C. Sandino in Nicaragua.

The mockery is all the more complete because it comes accompanied by declarations on the part of Secretary of State Kellogg concerning his proposals "to outlaw war", proposals which do not, however, prevent the building up of a larger and larger war-making machine in the U. S.

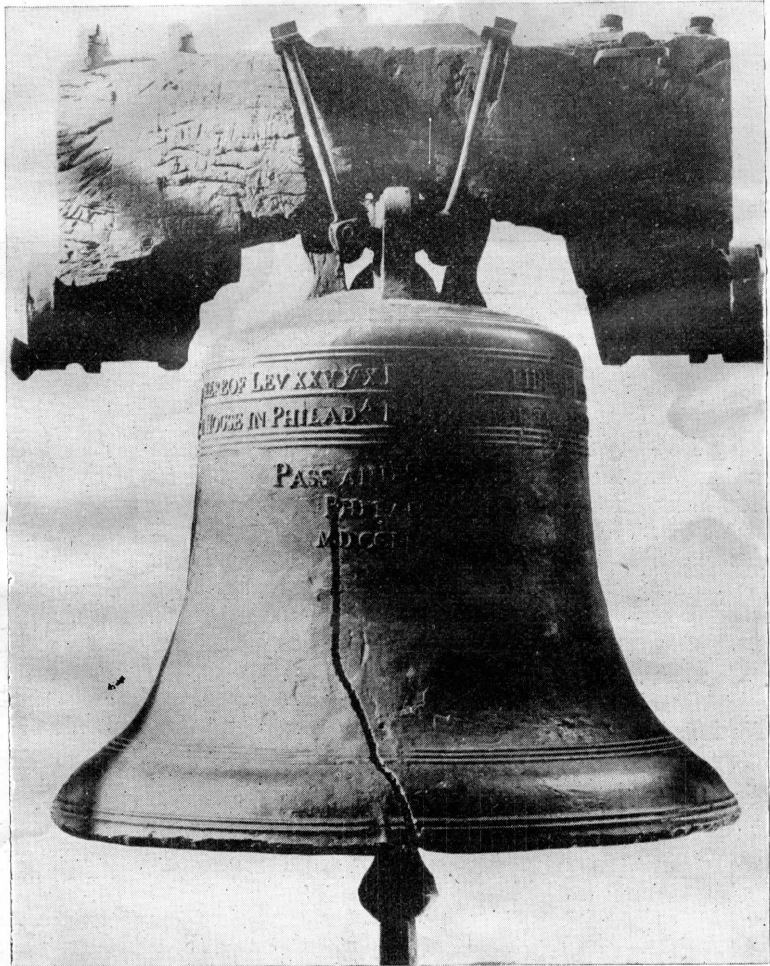
The tradition of Independence Day is a tradition of struggle. Let us carry forward the tradition. How about an Independence Day for Porto Rico and the Phillipines? How about an Independence Day for all those people which United States intervention now dominates or threatens? How about an Independence Day for American working masses?

A NEW SECTION OF THE RED AID FORMED

The International Labor Defence Committee which was formed in Australia recently in connection with the campaign to prevent Australian participation in the attack upon China has decided to remain in existence and constitute itself the Australian Section of the International Red Aid. The Committee has issued an appeal to all trades councils and Labor Party branches to retain their vigilance committees as branches of the Australian Red Aid or to form such branches where they do not as yet exist. The appeal is published in the Australian "Workers' Weekly" on the 6th of April. The International Red Aid welcomes its Australian Section into the ranks of the world-wide struggle against Fascism, White Terror and bourgeois Class-Justice!

U. S. JAPANESE FOR MOONEY

"The Japanese Worker in America" published in San Francisco has just published the article on Tom Mooney by James P. Cannon. Its editor, Comrade S. Kenmatsu has visited Mooney in prison and seen Tom's mother. Enthusiastic support for the liberation campaign is pledged.



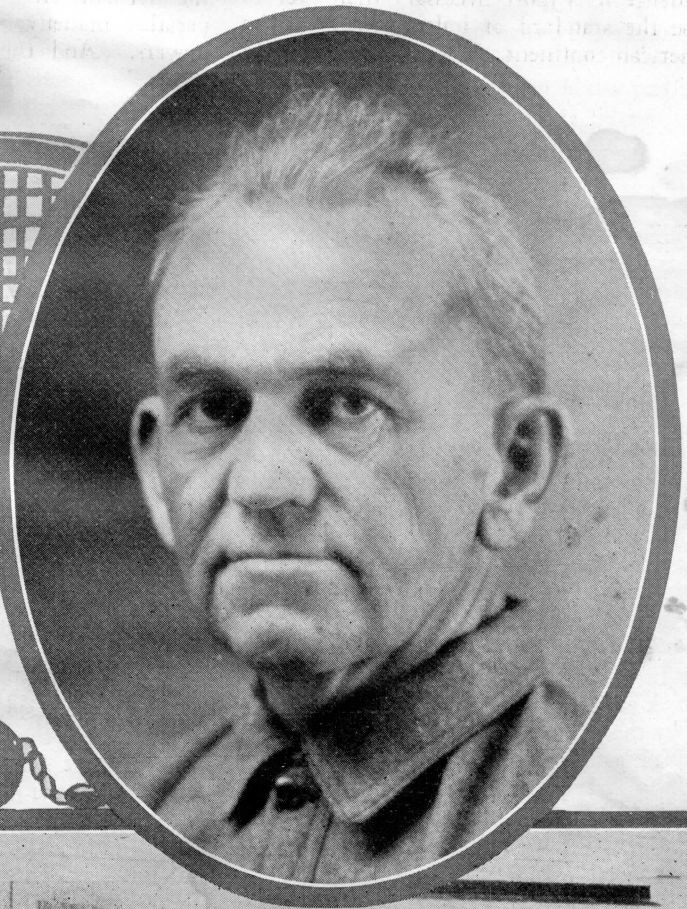
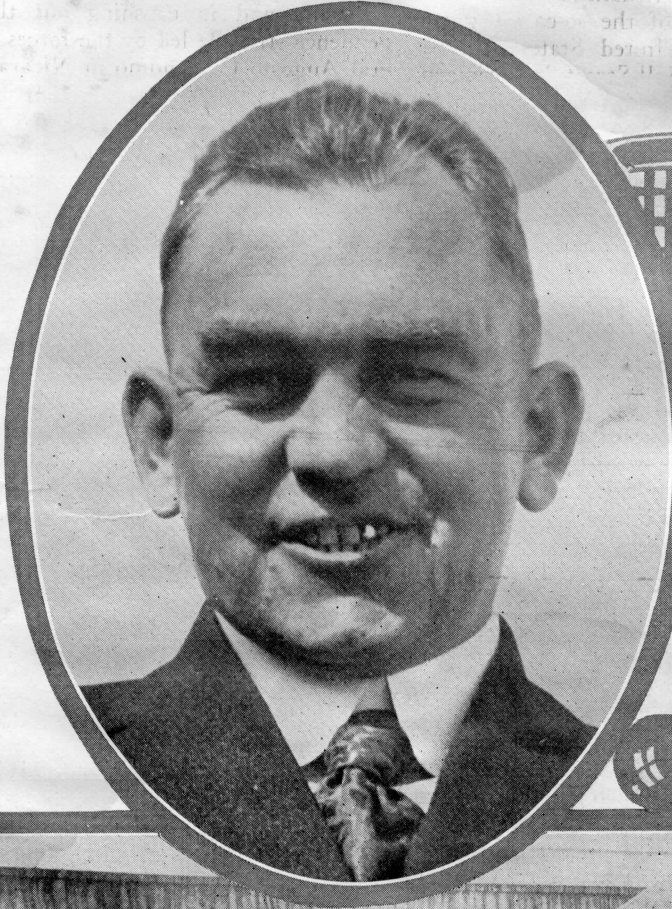
A symbol, not of liberty, but of oppression and terror.

“TOM MOONEY SITS BEHIND A GRATING”

*Tom Mooney sits behind a grating,
Beside a corridor. (He's waiting.)
Long since he picked or peeled or bit away
The last white callous from his palms, they say.*

From the Poem
“TOM MOONEY”
By William Ellery
Leonard

*The crick is gone from out his back;
And all the grease and grime
Gone from each finger-nail and every knuckle crack.
(And that took time.)*



LEFT: Tom Mooney at the time of his arrest in 1916 and RIGHT: in 1928 after twelve years of torturing imprisonment. BELOW: A scene in the San Quentin prison yard where Mooney and other class war prisoners are held.

Twelve Years' Martyrdom of Mooney and Billings

By Max Shachtman

TWELVE YEARS have already passed since July 27th, 1916 when two workers were jailed in San Francisco to become the the targets for the fierce offensive and vengefulness of the open shop jingoes of California and the symbols of the American frame-up and to make the names of Mooney and Billings a standard around which millions of workers in every corner of the world grouped themselves for battle.

Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were sent to life imprisonment—and almost to the gallows—in a period of bitter class struggle in California. The open-shop forces, the vanguard of that greater national movement which launched its heavy attack upon the workers right after the war, were opening up their big guns upon the labor movement of the coast. With brutally delivered blows they had inflicted a number of defeats upon the workers. Mooney, Billings and their group of friends and colleagues were among the most active fighters against the Chamber of Commerce. Directly before his arrest, Mooney, himself a member of the Molder's Union, had been given the task of organizing the street carmen and a strike had been called. These activities, combined with the fact that they had refused to tie the labor movement as a tail to the war preparations kite of the merchants and manufacturers, made Mooney and Billings and their co-workers the object of the special hatred of the open shoppers.

On July 22nd the "preparedness parade" of the jingoes took place, its participants cut down to a few thousands by the proper boycott that the militant labor men organized against it. While the parade was moving down the streets, an explosive was set off in a side street at six minutes past two o'clock; ten persons were killed or fatally wounded.



Israel Weinberg, jitney driver, under the third degree at police headquarters. He was finally released.

With not the slightest bit of evidence, but with the powerful urge to "get" Mooney and Billings, the frame-up machine opened its attack in the newspapers with an accusation against Mooney and connected the explosion with the street car strike of the previous week. A few days later Tom Mooney, his wife Rena, Warren Billings, Edward Nolan of the Machinists' Union, and Israel Weinberg, of the Carpenters Union and a leader of the Jitney Bus Drivers' Union, were arrested and jailed. And as a fitting preparation for the trial the police virtually ran out of the city a number of eye-witnesses to the explosion and terrorized a number of others.

The prosecution's witnesses in the first trial, that of Billings, served to characterize the whole legal case:

One was a prostitute, formerly charged with murder and tried, who confessed after the Billings conviction that she had perjured herself in giving testimony for the prosecution in the expectation of sharing in the blood money that was offered as a reward for conviction.

Her mother, who also confessed to perjury later, and who had been promised a pardon for her husband who was then in prison for a forgery. The paramour of the prostitute's mother who gave false testimony after being threatened by the police with prosecution for adultery.

A man who had been convicted as a thief and later released by the police to lie against Billings.

The degenerate John McDonald who later swore that his testimony was concocted for him by the police, that it was twice changed by the orders of the street car company detectives, and that his identification of Mooney and Billings was entirely baseless.

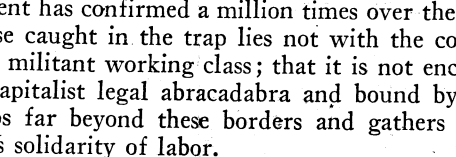
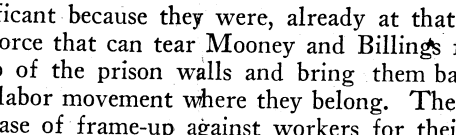
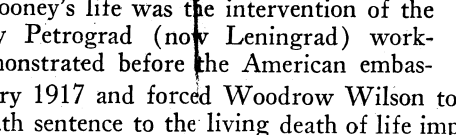
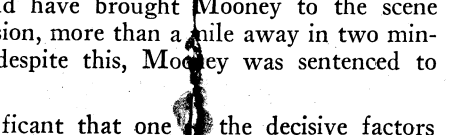
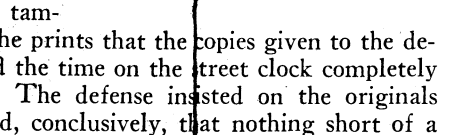


McDonald who confessed in 1921, that his testimony in the case was false.

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Much has happened since then. A new spirit dominates the labor movement of Europe and Asia; in the Soviet Union it rules a sixth of the earth. In the United States it is the elements in the labor movement that are imbued with this spirit of militant struggle who can most ably and effectively carry on the fight for Mooney and Billings to a victorious conclusion. The workers are learning with bitterness not to place reliance on the courts, the cynical and brutal class justice of which was demonstrated with greatest horror when Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered.

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"Our hope", he said, "is a new protest movement. Every possible legal and technical move has been made to prove our innocence and our right to unconditional pardon but without success. I have been fortified all through these years in prison by my faith in the movement which I serve in this outpost of the class struggle and by the consciousness that, even though confined here, I am an instrument of the workers' cause and a symbol of their struggle. I have not forgotten the protest of the Russian workers, which saved us from the gallows, and I have not lost my confidence that the workers of America, and the world, will again make their mighty voices heard in our behalf."

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BELOW: Chas. Organ, who refused a bribe to frame-up Mooney.

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BELOW: Mollie Edeau and Sadie Edeau, self-confessed perjurers for the frame-up ring.

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Twelve Years' Martyrdom of Mooney and Billings

By Max Shachtman

TWELVE YEARS have already passed since July 27th, 1916 when two workers were jailed in San Francisco to become the the targets for the fierce offensive and vengefulness of the open shop jingoes of California and the symbols of the American frame-up and to make the names of Mooney and Billings a standard around which millions of workers in every corner of the world grouped themselves for battle.

Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were sent to life imprisonment—and almost to the gallows—in a period of bitter class struggle in California. The open-shop forces, the vanguard of that greater national movement which launched its heavy attack upon the workers right after the war, were opening up their big guns upon the labor movement of the coast. With brutally delivered blows they had inflicted a number of defeats upon the workers. Mooney, Billings and their group of friends and colleagues were among the most active fighters against the Chamber of Commerce. Directly before his arrest, Mooney, himself a member of the Molder's Union, had been given the task of organizing the street carmen and a strike had been called. These activities, combined with the fact that they had refused to tie the labor movement as a tail to the war preparations kite of the merchants and manufacturers, made Mooney and Billings and their co-workers the object of the special hatred of the open shoppers.

On July 22nd the "preparedness parade" of the jingoes took place, its participants cut down to a few thousands by the proper boycott that the militant labor men organized against it. While the parade was moving down the streets, an explosive was set off in a side street at six minutes past two o'clock; ten persons were killed or fatally wounded.

With not the slightest bit of evidence, but with the powerful urge to "get" Mooney and Billings, the frame-up machine opened its attack in the newspapers with an accusation against Mooney and connected the explosion with the street car strike of the previous week. A few days later Tom Mooney, his wife Rena, Warren Billings, Edward Nolan of the Machinists' Union, and Israel Weinberg, of the Carpenters Union and a leader of the Jitney Bus Drivers' Union, were arrested and jailed. And as a fitting preparation for the trial the police virtually ran out of the city a number of eye-witnesses to the explosion and terrorized a number of others.

The prosecution's witnesses in the first trial, that of Billings, served to characterize the whole legal case:

One was a prostitute, formerly charged with murder and tried, who confessed after the Billings conviction that she had perjured herself in giving testimony for the prosecution in the expectation of sharing in the blood money that was offered as a reward for conviction.

Her mother, who also confessed to perjury later, and who had been promised a pardon for her husband who was then in prison for a forgery. The paramour of the prostitute's mother who gave false testimony after being threatened by the police with prosecution for adultery.

A man who had been convicted as a thief and later released by the police to lie against Billings.

The degenerate John McDonald who later swore that his testimony was concocted for him by the police, that it was twice changed by the orders of the street car company detectives, and that his identification of Mooney and Billings was entirely baseless.

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It is significant that one of the decisive factors in saving Mooney's life was the intervention of the revolutionary Petrograd (now Leningrad) workers who demonstrated before the American embassy in February 1917 and forced Woodrow Wilson to step in and commute the death sentence to the living death of life imprisonment.

It is significant because they were, already at that time, the symbol of the only force that can tear Mooney and Billings from the mortally stifling grasp of the prison walls and bring them back into the front ranks of the labor movement where they belong. The history of practically every case of frame-up against workers for their activities in the labor movement has confirmed a million times over the fact that the only hope for those caught in the trap lies not with the courts but with the masses of the militant working class; that it is not enclosed by the thick volumes of capitalist legal abracadabra and bound by its red tape, but that it sweeps far beyond these borders and gathers its strength from the breachless solidarity of labor.

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Israel Weinberg, jitney driver, under the third degree at police headquarters. He was finally released.

The Fight for Eight Men *By Carl Brannin*

Photo by the author

IN the public park in Centralia, Washington there stands a bronze soldier on a pedestal with these words inscribed in the granite:

*"To the Memory of
Ben Casagrande, Warren O. Grimm,
Ernest Dale Hubbard, Arthur McEl-
fresh.*

*Slain on the streets of Centralia,
Washington, Armistice Day, Nov. 11
1919 while on peaceful parade wearing
the uniform of the country they loyally
and faithfully served.*

The Sentinel

*It was their destiny, rather it was
their duty. The highest of us is but
a sentry at his post."*

The brutal reminder of the ghastly deed of the lumber barons of Lewis County was erected by American Legion subscriptions and blessed by the late President Harding in 1923 shortly before his death, in an orgy of patriotic blah. Though dedicated as a testimonial to the valor of ex-service men it bears no mention of that other ex-soldier and I.W.W. Wesley Everest, who died at his post of duty—brutally mutilated and lynched by a mob of Legionnaires and citizens of this town.

The four Legionaries were killed at the behest of the Lumber Trust in its efforts to crush militant labor. Everest was killed in defending labor's right to organize and eight fellow-workers have been crucified behind bars of steel for eight and a half years for the same crime.

When this monument was erected there were few who dared protest against the glorification of this bloody outrage. Today there are many who would nullify the blatant lie it proclaims by an act of belated justice to the living victims.

Within the past few weeks more than 2000 citizens of Centralia have signed a

petition circulated by the Centralia Publicity Committee addressed to Roland H. Hartley, Governor of the State, asking the pardon of the eight I.W.W.s now serving from 25 to 40 years in the State Penitentiary at Walla Walla. This out of 3000 registered voters, two thirds of whom have been seen.

People, who a few years ago would not

breathe the thought that perhaps the loggers were sent to the "Pen" unjustly, are not only signing the petition but are willing to testify as eye witnesses that it was not until the hall was attacked that the I.W.W. fired upon the Legionaries who had broken in the door. Thirty affidavits to this effect have been secured. Three of these from personal friends of Warren Grimm.

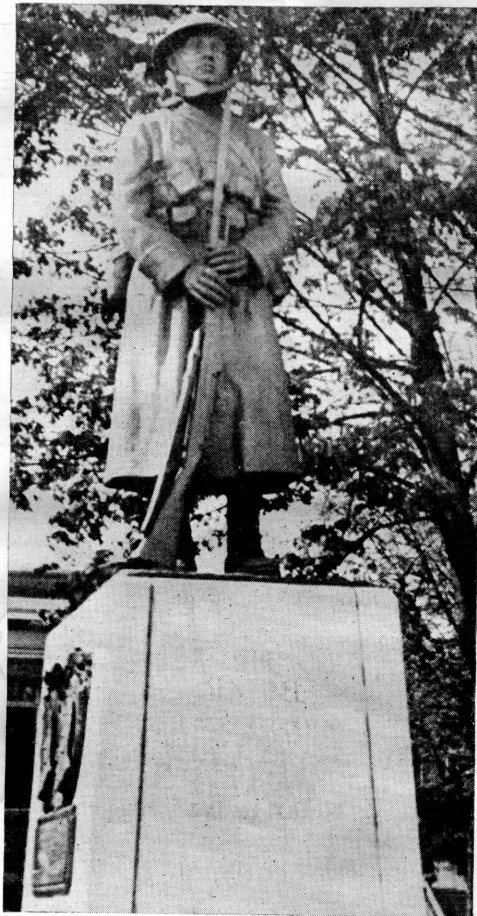
This movement to free the Centralia Defendants is not new. It is simply being given a new impetus. For years the State has been flooded with the true story by the I.W.W., the C. A. C. and other groups.

More than two years ago the Centralia Publicity Committee and the International Labor Defense jointly presented a formal plea for pardon to the Governor and the Pardon Board. The former body, with the irrepressible Elmer Smith, has worked constantly securing affidavits and evidence. Seven of the jury have appealed to the Governor for clemency stating that they were intimidated in rendering their verdict. The special Legion prosecutor W. H. Abel has also asked the Governor to release the men.

Now the time is opportune for another intensive drive. On May 4th the Seattle Central Labor Council adopted a resolution for pardon addressed to Governor Hartley. The Tacoma council has done the same. Local unions throughout the State are following suit. Sympathizers and liberals are writing letters. The matter will be presented to the Board in June by as large and as influential a delegation as possible.

In all this work the I.L.D. has had an important part. It will be the major issue of the Washington branches until these men are released. This drive will not only open the prison doors but will be the means of building labor solidarity.

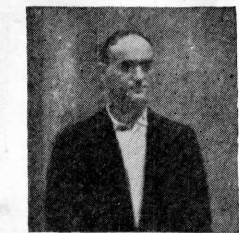
The I.L.D. is creating such sentiment.



Statue erected to the 4 legionaries who were killed in the raid on the I.W.W. Headquarters in Centralia.

A Letter from a Centralia Prisoner

Comrades, one and all: As well as acknowledging receipt of the checks for prison relief which always comes handy for the many little articles not furnished by the state, we wish to extend our thanks and appreciation to the



O. C. Bland

members of the I. L. D. for their efforts in the campaign to free the Centralia victims.

James P., you came at the right time, a time when we need the aid of your organization most and we are not forgetting it. We have been crossed and double-crossed so much that we have become a little discouraged tho our spirits have always been brightened by the courage and indomitable fighting persistency of one who has constantly fought our fight thru the eight and one-half years of our imprisonment.

Tho he has been greatly hampered all those years by lack of cooperation he has never ceased his efforts for our release and we must revere and respect that man above all else in the world. We are speaking of Elmer Stuart Smith.

Last week we received a letter from him in which he said he was receiving splendid cooperation from the I. L. D. which also has a Centralia committee in Seattle. You may wager your last penny that it did our hearts good to know this. We welcome the I. L. D. to our aid because from observation we have found that this organization is broad enough to leave out all pettiness and large enough to accomplish its aims.

We expect great things to come from such

organization and in fact we are now a bit optimistic of gaining our freedom because of its fight in our behalf. These eight and one-half years haven't been short ones to us, looked away for a crime which was committed against us. Already we have seen the fine work done by the Seattle local of the I. L. D.. Thru this action and others we are promised that our case will be reviewed by the board of parole which will meet next month. But we don't put much faith in such as yet for we have been viewed and reviewed by them before. So we ask your united strength on this humanitarian issue to release the victims who are guilty only of organizing to better conditions of the working class. We are yours for a United Front.

O. C. Bland

Bert Bland



James McInerney



Wesley Everest



The Haywood funeral cortege. In the honor escort are (1) Wm. F. Dunne, (2) George Hardy, former secretary I.W.W., (3) J. Louis Engdahl and (4) Bohumir Smeral, of the Czecho-Slovak Communist Party.

Recollections of Bill Haywood

By Thomas J. O'Flaherty

IN 1912 the mill slaves of Lawrence Massachusetts, were in revolt. Workers representing every nationality in Europe had deserted the textile factories. The whole town was a strike zone. Under the leadership of William Wood, the millions of the wool and cotton barons were used to crush the attempt of the exploited workers to secure a better standard of living. City and state officials, priests and professors, were lined up with the money moguls against the men, women and children who operated the looms in that great textile centre.

As usual in American labor struggles the frame-up came into play early in the strike. Several sticks of dynamite were found near the home of a strikebreaker. They were planted by a school board director, who worked so clumsily that the city detectives were obliged to detect him. He "broke down and confessed" and—well, he was fined \$500 which, rumor had it, was paid out of the petty cash account of William Wood.

The mill barons were bound to get victims. Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, strike leaders, were arrested and charged with murder. The big

fight to save the lives of two men was on. The workers thruout the nation were aroused. Massachusetts became the cockpit of one of the most bitterly-contested battles between capital and labor ever staged in the United States. Into this tense struggle stalked the electrical figure of "Big" Bill Haywood.

Scores of thousands of workers were milling around on Boston Common. It was Sunday. There was expectancy in the air. A small army of policemen were stationed

at strategic positions. "Bill" Haywood was coming to address the multitude. From what direction he would appear the police did not know. Neither did the crowds that were gathered to hear him. What manner of man was this whose appearance in the capital of reactionary New England produced scare headlines in the capitalist press and sent a shiver of dread down the spine of the codfish aristocracy?

Suddenly a section of the vast gathering appeared to be thrown into a convulsion. A powerfully built man was hoisted on to a wagon and a great silence settled on the throng. Bill Haywood had evaded the police cordon that was intended to prevent him from speaking. He was now surrounded by an unbroken workingclass wall. He would have his say.

Haywood lashed words out of himself like a sea exploding its wrath against a rock. His giant frame shook with proletarian anger against the capitalist conspirators who would execute the leaders of the down-trodden slaves of the mill owners. He held that great crowd for an hour hanging on the sound of his voice and on the sledgehammer ges-

Continued on Page 159



William. F. Dunne, T. J. O'Flaherty, William D. Haywood, J. P. Cannon

Under the Iron Heel of Mussolini

By Nicola Napoli

THE anger of the fascisti against militant workers was given vent in the recent trial of the thirty seven Communist leaders and workers in Rome. The three hundred years of imprisonment distributed to twenty seven of the accused was an expression of the fascist anger against the Italian Communist Party which has not abandoned its political activity. In reality it was a trial against the present activity of the Communist Party. Having failed to discover the new leaders of the Party, the fascisti wanted to strike the former leaders and members of the Central Executive Committee. The sentences given to Gramsci, Bibolotti, Scoccimarro, Terracini and other former leaders reveal the tremendous fear that the fascisti have of the revolutionary movement.

Gramsci and Terracini, the beloved leaders of the Italian proletariat, each received the maximum of twenty seven years of imprisonment. Heavy sentences were also given to Flecchia for having collected funds for the British miners (there was no law in Italy prohibiting such collection) and to Fabbri accused of being the organizer of an Italian Trade Union delegation to Soviet Russia. The charge of being members of the Communist Party, being proved groundless as the Party was still legal at the time of the arrest of the defendants, was conveniently changed into the charge of their being "members of a so-called revolutionary army" and therefore guilty of "high treason to the State".

The chronicles of fascismo are rich with violences and brutality, with arson and murder, with torture and imprisonment. An almost perfect juristical machine together with an elaborate system of torture has been established by fascismo. This machinery has filled the hearts of the Italian workers with anguish, horror and indignation.

The establishment of a Special Tribunal, the issuing of exceptional laws did not satisfy the strong sadistic desires of fascismo. It needed faithful men, notorious "squadrists", inveterate criminals and hatred-stricken renegades to apply those laws, to refill the legal blanks left open or not contemplated by them. Fascismo found these men. The prisons of Perouse and of Genoa has seen them in action, have rung with the cries of many victims and have known the sacrifice of Gastone Sozzi, of Carlo Riva and Ruota. Indeed the new judges of fascist Italy have perfected their monstrous and lugubrious business.

Again, in the Rome trial we find them at work. Here Mussolini and Fascismo wanted to try the Communist Party by making public its activities during 1925 and 1926. But it succeeded only in exalting the Communists in the minds of the workers. Fascismo wanted to suppress the Communist Party and succeeded only in strengthening it. Fascismo wanted to suppress the leaders of the working class and

dom of 6,000 political victims, the abolishment of the Special Tribunal and of the exceptional laws, the return to the ordinary magistrature and the admission of foreign lawyers and journalists to the coming trials. The I. R. A. campaign is not intended merely as an ordinary agitational campaign, but as a campaign to mobilize the workers all over the world to fight fascismo, as a world menace, to fight the penetration of fascismo in their countries to support the Italian brothers in their battle and request the right of asylum for all political and antifascist exiles in foreign countries.

Arnaldo Mussolini, brother of the fascist dictator, on May 27th, in an article in the "Popolo d'Italia", stated openly that in reply to the campaign of the international public opinion against the horrors of the fascist prisons and the execution of some political prisoners, the fascist regime considers these victims as hostages liable to be sacrificed to the fascist vendetta at any occasion. This threat confirms our accusations against fascismo. It indicates, at the same time, the necessity to continue the agitation until our demands are fulfilled. We see no other way.

We therefore, call upon the American workers to join in this protest and take active part in the antifascist campaign which is being conducted in America by the International Labor Defense. It is only through the unity of all workers and all antifascisti that our fight against the Mussolini regime can be successful.



Italian Communists jailed and tortured by Mussolini under his black shirt regime which is attempting to wipe out all legitimate labor organizations.

succeeded only in encouraging other workers to take their places.

The Rome trial may be, and it is in fact, the beginning of a new fascist wave of reaction as it will be followed by the trial against several innocent workers accused of having participated in the Milan attempt, and later by the trial against fifty "rebellious deportees" victims of fascist provocators, nonetheless Mussolini will not succeed in exterminating the opposition.

The Rome trial is a condemnation of fascismo, as it throws more light on the Italian situation upon which the universal attention is centered.

The world-wide campaign against fascismo that is now being conducted by the International Red Aid is of unusual significance. It aims to compel the Mussolini regime to allow the suffering Italian people such partial revindications as the free-

THE FIRST FASCIST SCHOOL STARTS

Promoted by Mario O. Ratto, Italian Consul, the first Fascist military training school for small boys—the Balilla has been inaugurated in St. Leo's gymnasium, in Baltimore. A dozen boys have been put through ordinary physical workout drill for an hour, and have been told that they are preparing themselves to help defend the United States in some time of future need. Generoso Pavese, a former fencing teacher, and Joseph Manfre, a former lieutenant in the Italian army, are in charge. They plan a blue-and-white uniform for the boys, and they express pride in Christopher Columbus and Benito Mussolini.



Italian Communists jailed and tortured by Mussolini under his black shirt regime which is attempting to wipe out all legitimate labor organizations.



In the streets of Vienna during the July uprising

A Year After the Vienna Events *By Stephen Kennedy*

ON a hot July day of last year the workers of Vienna buried eighty-two of their fighting comrades that were slaughtered by the police in the "cultural center" of Europe on July 15. Thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of fists condensed into one mighty clutch around the eighty-two coffins. And on the streets, the famous boulevards and squares and in the cemetery a mad and incessant rush and whirl of police, gendarmes, and soldiers. And machine guns and riot guns and armored cars in every hidden and unhidden corner of the once famed capital of the Hapsburgs.

And all this on account of a judge and seven jurists... The answer to the riddle is this:

It came to pass that on the night of the 14th of July in the year of our lord 1927, a Viennese jury following the very explicit instructions of an "impartial judge" acquitted by a vote of 7 to 5 a fascist murderer, who took a fancy to shoot down workers peacefully demonstrating on the streets of Shattendorf, a suburb of Vienna.

It also came to pass that previous to this event, in the City of Wine, Woman and Walse, "impartial" judges instructing "impartial" juries had always convicted and sentenced to heavy years of imprisonment workers charged with various "crimes" committed in the course of the many and frequent clashes between workers and the Austrian agents of Fascisms.

The shameful news aroused the workers of Vienna into action.

Down went the hammers in the factories

of Vienna. Down went the hammers in the factories of entire Austria. The shops became empty: the streets became full. The workers of Vienna roused on the streets to protest against reactionary judges and reactionary juries, who made it their rule to prosecute, convict and jail workers on the slightest pretext on the one hand, and let go of fascist criminals on the other.

The clerical head of the Austrian Government, Father Seipel, the apostle of brotherly love, peace and understanding, the disciple of that son of a god who is reported to have said: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you", this jesuit guard of the Austrian section of international capitalist reaction threw off his priestly disguise, and gave a truly christian answer to the protesting masses of Vienna. It was an answer of steel, it was an answer of bayonets, it was an answer of rattling machine guns. The cossacks of the pious reverend trampled over the bodies young and old, helpless women and children, frantic mothers, and crying babies. A red day for Vienna, this July 15th was... Red... from the streams of blood running on the streets... of the blood of the eighty two who were murdered... of the 3000 who were crippled and wounded... of the 6000 who were taken "gefagener" — prisoners.

And a few days later, Ignace Seipel, the servant of Christ has with his very own hands fixed the medals of honor on the chests of his police—brigands, who had especially distinguished themselves in the massacre, the shedding of innocent proletarian blood.

Hardly a year has passed since. Hardly had the blood dried on the murderers of Reverend Seipel, when this grandchild of Spanish Inquisition focussed again on Vienna the attention of the world. This time with the arrest of one of the foremost leaders of the international proletariat, a brave fighter in the Russian revolution and the very soul of the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919 Comrade Bela Kun. Judging from past experiences there can be no doubt as to the fate of Kun at the hands of this henchman of Horthy, the chick of the fascist murderers of Hungary. He already gave evidence of his willingness to lend a hand to the attempt of railroading Comrade Kun to the gallows. He had given permission to the Hungarian political police "investigating" in Vienna to gather information about Kun and his fellow-prisoners from "documents" in possession of Austrian authorities something unparalleled in diplomatic history, something that no agent of capitalist "justice" even dared to attempt.

It was the prompt action of the working masses of all countries that stopped Horthy and his fascist gang when they were all set to get the rope around the necks of Matthias Rakosi, Zoltan Szanto and others.

It will be, and it must be again the international proletariat that will tear Bela Kun out of the grasp of Seipel and Horthy.

Remember the victims of the July days in Vienna! Remember the hundreds of labor's martyrs done to death by Horthy hangmen! Remember the thousands of victims of the class struggle in prisons! Remember! and Protest!

The Fight in the Anthracite

SAM BONITA, the militant miners' leader of Pittston, Pa., is now in the Eastern Penitentiary serving a six to twelve year sentence, as a result of a frame-up by the Coal Operators, and the Lewis-Cappellini machine of the union.

Together with Tom Lillis, Alex Campbell and Peter Reilly, who were fatally shot and Sam Grecio who was seriously wounded by the hired gunmen of these reactionary forces, Sam stood his ground and shot in self-defense when he killed Frank Agati, a contractor, bully and personal body-guard to Cappellini.

The liberation of Bonita would have signaled a victory for the militant rank and filers who are battling against the reactionary forces within and without the union. The Defense committee and the International Labor Defense left no stone unturned in their efforts to return Bonita to the ranks of the fighting miners of Local 1703, but every move made by the defense was blocked by a combination of "defense" lawyers, politicians, and the local Brennanites who posed as Bonita's friends, in whom Sam had placed his confidence.

By Sidney Bloomfield

After sentence was imposed by presiding judge Brigadier General McClean who owns stock in the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the case could have been appealed. With the mass sentiment throughout the Anthracite coal region on Bonita's side, the pressure of the masses, if organized for defense would surely have resulted in the unconditional release of Bonita.

The Brennan forces while posing as friends of Bonita, went about spreading defeatist propaganda amongst the coal miners while at the same time promising Sam that they would get him out thru an arrangement with the local and state politicians. Sam was guillible enough to believe this.

Judge McClean, the coal operators' tool insisted that Mendola and Moleski arrested the same time as Bonita, be brought to trial tho, the district attorney hesitated to go ahead with the trial because of the weakness of his case. Mendola was convicted of manslaughter, the jury recommending

"mercy". The savage sentence imposed on Bonita is a warning to the workers what kind of "mercy" they may expect from the militarist McClean. Adam Moleski is scheduled to receive the same treatment meted out to his fellow workers.

At the recent rump convention which was captured by the Brennan-McGarry-Harris forces, those double-crossers refused to adopt a resolution submitted by the Save-The-Union forces, demanding a campaign for the unconditional release of Bonita, Moleski and Mendola. Instead they heaped praise on the lawyers who are opposed to any mass agitation for the freedom of the three innocent miners.

The betrayal of Bonita and his comrades should be a lesson to every worker. It is not the smile and the honeyed words of those who pose as friends but the deeds of fellow workers in the struggle that counts. Judged by the deeds, the International Labor Defense has made an enduring impression upon the militant anthracite miners as being truly "The Shield of Labor".

The Eyes of the Labor Movement

SOME of the striking photographs in the last three issues of the Labor Defender have been received from workers. "Labor Camera Men" have taken the photographs themselves. They have acted as the eyes of the Labor movement, searching out events

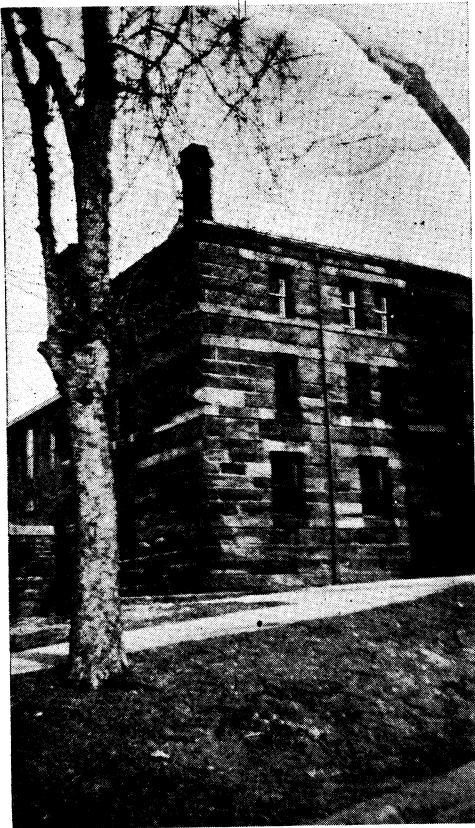
of interest to workers with their cameras and sending the photos to the Labor Defender for publication.

During the summer especially, the workers with cameras can do the labor movement a real service. Search out events of interest to other workers: strikes, demonstrations, social affairs of workers, factories, workers engaged in labor—and go there with your camera. If you have any such photos on hand, by all means send them in.

Let the rest of the workers see their class in action, where they work, how they work and how they live. Become the eyes of the Labor movement. All good photos will be used. Care will be taken in reproduction and we will return any or all photos on request.

In this issue, a photo by Carl Brannin, director of the Seattle Labor College, illustrates his own article on the Centralia Case.

The photo below was one of a group sent in by Carl Guillod of Canton, Ohio and shows the St. Clairsville, Ohio, prison where 50 miners' wives and daughters were arrested for picketing.



—Photo by Carl Guillod.
St. Clairsville, Ohio, prison where fifty miners' wives and daughters were confined for picketing.

THE SENTENCES IN THE HROMADA CASE

SENTENCES aggregating two hundred nine years were imposed on thirty seven members of the White Russian Workers-Peasants Party at the end of a trial which opened in Vilna last February. Fifty six of 490 members of the organization were placed on trial. Of those 19 were acquitted.

Of the 56 tried, four are deputies, and the remainder workers, peasants and intellectuals. The deputies were given twelve years each, two of the accused eight years each, eight, six years, nine five years, ten four, and four, three years each, with hard labor.

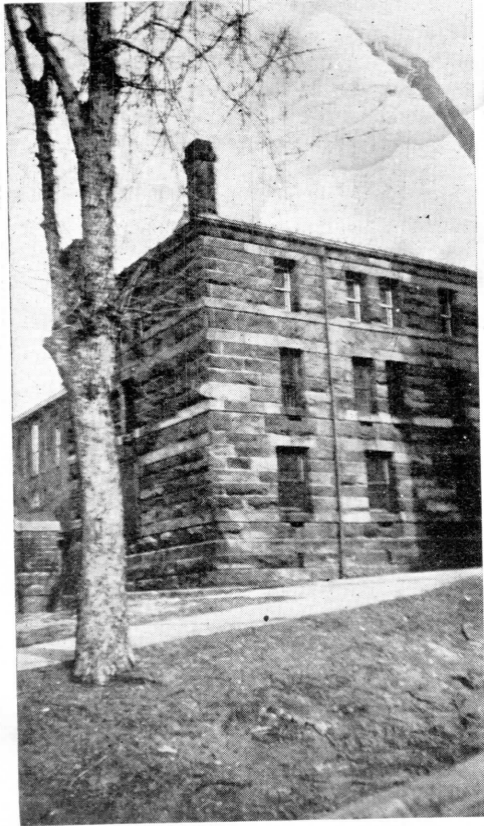
In his war on the revolutionary peasants' organizations Pilsudski has the backing of the Socialist Party which carries on a furious press campaign against the suppressed organizations.

The International Labor Defense calls on the American workers to protest against the savage sentences imposed on the victims of the Pilsudski reign of terror. Telegrams of protest should be sent to the Polish minister in Washington.

The First Anniversary of Sacco-Vanzetti

NEXT month is August—the month of the first anniversary of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Memorial meetings and demonstrations will be held in all countries of the world. The International Labor Defense will be the heart of this movement in the United States. The next issue of the Labor Defender will mark the occasion with features of this monstrous in-

stance of class hatred. Observe the first anniversary of the murder of our two comrades Sacco and Vanzetti, bring other workers to the memorial meetings, distribute literature on the case. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti was a murder of two members of the working class—of our class—by the Capitalist State. Sacco and Vanzetti died in the class struggle. Remember—"We Will Never Forget!"



—Photo by Carl Guillod.
St. Clairsville, Ohio, prison where fifty miners' wives
and daughters were confined for picketing.



Voices FROM Prison

IGNATZ SIMICH

Menard P. O., Ill.

J. P. Cannon,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend and Comrades:

Have received the relief checks for the month of Jan., Feb. and March. I wish to thank all the friends and Comrades who are still on the job. It cheers one up to still know there are some left on the outside who will still have that old militant spirit left. We in prison here in Illinois, are finding out who are helping to keep the labor men in prison.

I wish to state that I am receiving the Labor Defender every month. I wish to have the I.L.D. send me some books, if it is not asking too much. They will be highly appreciated. The days are long behind prison bars and anything you could send, would be helpful.

If there is anything you have learned about our case recently, please let us know. I again wish to thank the I.L.D. for endless work they are doing for the labor-men behind the bars,

Sincerely yours,

IGNATZ SIMICH,
Reg. No. 8167.

AN IMPRISONED MINER

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Dear Comrades:

I received your welcome letter a few days ago and I was very glad to hear that there are some people with hearts like gold. Now, dear Comrades, I am innocent but still they hold me away from my poor wife and babies. They make me suffer for crimes I know nothing about. So now, I am thanking you comrades for the great help you are sending my wife and for the help you are sending me. They found a True Bill against me. God, I hope some man with a heart, would look in to this case, and show them that they are wrong.

Hoping to be with you soon, I remain with best wishes, also hoping to hear from you soon,

Fraternally yours,

ADAM MILLOSKY.

CORNELISON

International Labor Defense,
New York City.

Dear Comrades:

Your letter of March 27th with check of \$5.00, was received by me. I wish to thank all the dear Comrades who still remember their Comrades after they are in prison. There has been a great number of

P.S. Would like to see Owen and ~~him~~ "The Frenchman"--Tom at their earliest convenience.

California State Prison,

San Quentin, Cal.

3-27-28.

Mr. James P. Cannon, Secretary

International Labor Defense,

Care Edgar Owen, 1212 Market Street,

San Francisco, California.

My Dear Cannon:

After my talk with

Fremont Older and your self today with respect to the Governors present attitude regarding my petition for pardon, I am convinced that a broader appeal will have to be made--that the present policy that I have been following for the past five years will not bring Justice to Billings and Mooney--That our appeal will largely have to be centered upon the great mass of workers, organized and unorganized, as well, that great body of liberal minded people throughout the entire ~~United States~~ nation.

Anything you can do, in this direction to help us secure some ~~small~~ small measure of justice after twelve years of imprisonment, I will, and I am more than certain that My co-sufferer Billings will also appreciate any efforts put forth by your organization to bring about the desired results.

I enjoyed your visit very much and hope that you will pay a return call upon your return from Los Angeles--some day other than Saturday or Sunday, preferably, as there is not such a crowd in the reception room.

With all good wishes for the success of your trip and the International Labor Defense in whose behalf you are making it, I remain, as ever, Fraternally and Sincerely yours.



Tom Mooney's letter to the International Labor Defense

Comrades come all the way from Los Angeles to call us fellows out on a talk.

The I.L.D. is increasing its membership wonderfully out here on the Coast, according to the information, we manage to get.

Here is hoping their numbers increase by tens of thousands. With all best wishes to all friends and Comrades,

JOHN J. CORNELISON,
San Quentin, Cal., Box No. 87287

BUILDING THE I.L.D.

NEW BRANCHES

Long Branch, New Jersey, Italian Workers' Club, 20 members
 Bill Haywood Branch, New York City, 30 members.
 Holloway Cove, W. Va., South Slavic branch.
 Minersville, Pa., English Branch, 10 members.
 Triadelphia, W. Va., English Branch, 10 members.
 Lebanon, Pa., English Branch.
 Philadelphia, Pa., Hungarian Branch, 7 members; German Carpenters' Branch, 18 members.
 New Bedford, Mass., English Branch.
 Los Angeles, Calif., Italian Branch, 35 members.
 Union City, N. J., 15 members.
 Cleveland, Ohio, Polish Branch, 12 members.

CONFERENCES

A number of successful conferences of International Labor Defense organizations were held in the past weeks. Among them were:

1. Conference of I.L.D. locals, fraternal and labor organizations, held in Philadelphia May 20th; 40 delegates from 26 organizations; took up ways and means of developing numerous I.L.D. campaigns and building organization.
2. Conference Boston district, held in Boston on June 6th, to take up textile strike situation and defense campaign for arrested textile workers.
3. Polish conference of branches in and around Detroit territory, including Toledo, Grand Rapids, Flint.
4. District conference of Polish I.L.D. groups in Chicago. Polish conference dealt largely with I.L.D. campaigns and



Sam Bloomberg, secretary of the Duluth, Minn. Local of the I.L.D. thru the efforts of this local a successful meeting was arranged to greet Jas. P. Cannon on his tour, a new territory is opened for defense work and many new subs have been secured for the Labor Defender.

Campaign Against Polish Fascism.

5. Polish conference against Polish Fascism held in Los Angeles at time of visit of David Bogen on his tour.

Local Cleveland and other cities in Ohio territory are carrying on campaign primarily for defense of arrested miners of Ohio. Membership drive also being conducted.

ACTIVITIES OF LOCALS

New York local has handled many cases in recent months, arising out of strikes, leaflet distribution, anti-war activities, etc. Issues local bulletin regularly.

Another local organization now publish-

ing a local bulletin is Oakland, Calif., C. A. Tobey, Secretary. Numerous cities are increasing their I.L.D. activities in every respect. Noticeably, St. Paul, Minn., Denver, Colo., where a Young Workers League member, Mildred Gaino, was arrested for distributing leaflets, Martin's Ferry, Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, Bethlehem, Pa., Seattle organization, Charlotte Todas, Secretary, is especially alive in the campaign to release the Centralia I.W.W. prisoners as are also the other Northwest cities, such as Everett, Tacoma, Portland and Spokane.

Locals Detroit, Chicago, Boston continue to maintain and increase their various activities.

The campaigns on which the I.L.D. is now concentrating are:

1. Miners' defense drive.
2. Mooney and Billings.
3. Centralia.
4. Anti-Fascisti campaign.
5. Dues Payment and Membership Drive.

WHEN ARRESTED

Due to many requests, we print the following simple suggestions to our friends and comrades to observe when they are arrested. In the future we will bring other points, based on the experiences of our comrades who are hindered by the police in their activities in the labor movement:

1. When arrested, give your name and address when asked.
2. You are not obligated to answer questions asked by police or detectives. Merely state you will speak thru your attorney.
3. Call your local office of the I.L.D. at once to notify them of your arrest.
4. Do not argue with the police.
5. Remember the I.L.D. will do all possible to assist you.

PICNICS FOR DEFENSE

Enjoy yourself at any of these picnics that may happen to be in your City:

San Francisco Picnic, July 4, at East Shore Picnic Grounds. New York, Outing Saturday, July 21, at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx. Co-operative Center Picnic, July 1, Los Angeles, Calif. Detroit Finnish I.L.D. picnic, Moon Lake, Sunday, July 1. Detroit International I.L.D. picnic, Rochester Park, Sunday, August 5.

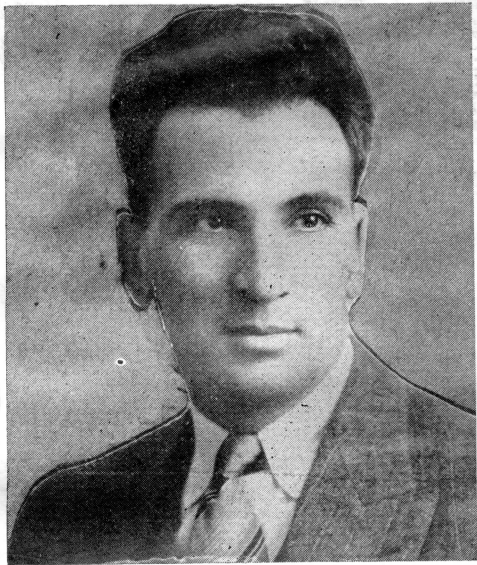
TSIANG RELEASED!

As we go to press we are informed from California that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has abandoned its appeal in the Tsiang case and that the proceedings are thereby terminated. The government attempted to deport Tsiang who was active in the Chinese radical movement on the coast and in college. His case was defended by the Tsiang Defense Committee, aided by I.L.D. and A.C.L.U.

The Labor Defender on the Pacific Coast

Due to the general increase in activity on the Pacific Coast, the Labor Defender circulation has grown rapidly. The conferences recently held, the tour of coast cities by the National Secretary Jas. P. Cannon and a general reviving interest in the Mooney-Billings and Centralia cases, is sure to be even more productive in the near future. The figures on circulation for the last 3 months speak for themselves:

		Subs	Bundles			Subs	Bundles
Seattle Wash.	April	4	75	Astoria	April	2	15
	May	6	375	Ore	May	44	15
	June	54	375		June	48	15
Tacoma Wash	April	0	40	Portland Ore.	April	9	50
	May	8	40		May	20	50
	June	22	60		June	61	75
Oakland Calif.	April	8	260	San Francisco Calif.	April	140	220
	May	76	1660		May	147	320
	June	94	710		June	160	220
Los Angeles Calif.	April	42	200	Increases in other cities will be published in following issues. Watch th; circulation grow!			
	May	249	200				
	June	243	225				



Sam Bloomberg, secretary of the Duluth, Minn. Local of the I.L.D. thru the efforts of this local a successful meeting was arranged to greet Jas. P. Cannon on his tour, a new territory is opened for defense work and many new subs have been secured for the Labor Defender.

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 Otto Olson, Kalispell, Mont.
 A. Badourina, Raymond, Wash.

RECEIPTS FOR MARCH 1928

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 20625 Henry Pollack, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
 20626 Walter M. Nelson, Detroit, Mich. 12.75
 20627 The Siegel Family, Ontario, Calif. 1.00
 20628 Workingmen's Sick Ben. & Ed. Fed.... 2.00
 20629 Anonymous, New York City 2.00
 20630 Anonymous, New Canaan, Conn. 5.00

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

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

I. L. D. BRANCHES

Local Arden.
 Local Newberry.
 Local Chicago: Hungarian branch, Northwest Jewish branch. Lettish branch. South Slavic branch. Northwest Mother's League. Douglas Park Jewish branch. erman Branche. Freiheit Youth Club.
 Lithuanian Section, Chicago.
 Local Boston: Lettish branch. Russian branch. Tom Mooney branch. Lithuanian branch. No.

20631 New York Local, S.V. Br., Yorkville Hung. German Br. 43, Wishefsky family 20.00
 20632 John Wentela, Cromwell, Minn. 1.00
 20633 R. Kirkpatrick, Pawtucket, R. I. 2.00
 20634 Geo. M. Frink, Camden, N. J. 1.00
 20635 Christ Kurilanoff, Toledo, O. 1.00
 20636 Utica Br., I.L.D., Utica, N. Y. 2.00
 20637 J. Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn. 7.00

Ladies Prog. Society branch. Scandinavian Women's branch. Bulgarian branch. Finnish branch. Local Detroit: Hungarian branch.
 Local New York: German Yorkville branch. Richmond German branch. Sacco Vanzetti branch. Local New York (family).
 Local Philadelphia Strawberry Mansion branch. North Western branch. Scandinavian branch. Russian branch. Cornice and Roofer Workers Union.
 Local Seattle: English branch. Finnish branch. Women's Educational League.
 Local Oakland (prisoner and family). Claude Merritt Branch.
 Local Paterson
 Local Los Angeles, Lithuanian branch 51.
 Women's Circle Club, Baltimore, Md.

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 20653 Wm. Pickens, New York City 1.00
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 20656 Geo. Hilton, Oskosh, Wis. 5.00
 20657 Anna Nathan Meyer, New York City... 1.00
 20658 Robt. H. Johnson, West Haven, Conn. 1.00
 20659 Mike Paparelli, New York City 2.00
 20660 Joe Mikusa, So. Slov Br. 28, Caton, O. 2.00
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 20684 James Kontry, Chicago, Ill. 1.00

Recollections of Bill Haywood

Continued from page 157

tures of his right hand. When he finished a volume of applause that seemed to shake the heavens went up from the thousands of workers who saw in him the symbol of the cause they came to support.

Then he was gone as suddenly as he came.

Fourteen years passed—history-making years, on which Bill Haywood left his mark and which left a mark on Bill Haywood. The world war that toppled emperors from their thrones, blasted the old, corrupted international socialist movement, destroyed millions of lives, saw the establishment of a Workers Republic and the rise to dominance in the imperialist world of the United States, found Bill Haywood active in the revolutionary struggle, the uncompromising foe of the robber system and of the labor lackeys, who made peace with it. "Big" Bill felt the weight of the heavy hand of American imperialism.

A group of delegates from foreign countries were in Bill's room the night I left Moscow. Bill was lonely. Jim Cannon and Bill Dunne were frequent visitors in his room while attending the sessions of the Communist International. They had left for the United States a few days previously. Bill knew both very well since the early fighting days of the I. W. W. He missed them and seemed to feel that he would never see them again.

Bill followed the developments in the labor movement in the United States closely. He spoke admiringly of the rank and file of the I. W. W. of the spirit of self-sacrifice they manifested, their healthy hatred of the employing classes and their devotion to the cause. But he uttered scorching words of contempt for the reactionary I. W. W. leaders such as John Gahan who vied with the capitalist spokesmen in slandering the Soviet Union.

I still can visualize "Big" Bill Haywood as he bid me goodbye, standing in his room in the Lux Hotel, asking me to give his

regards to close friends in America and urging them to continue the fight to final victory.

In Bill Haywood's death, the American labor movement has lost a rare and dramatic personality. He symbolized a whole epoch of struggle that ended when the war succeeded in completing the debauchery of the reactionary leaders of the American trade union movement. Hated by the capitalists and their labor lieutenants with unsurpassed bitterness, Bill earned the undying love of the class conscious workers. Thru his life of service in their behalf he built for himself a niche in the memory of the working class and his name will be honored by proletarian generations yet unborn when trade union traitors who are now welcome guests at the capitalist banqueting boards will be shrouded in oblivion.

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