


# LABOR DEFENDER

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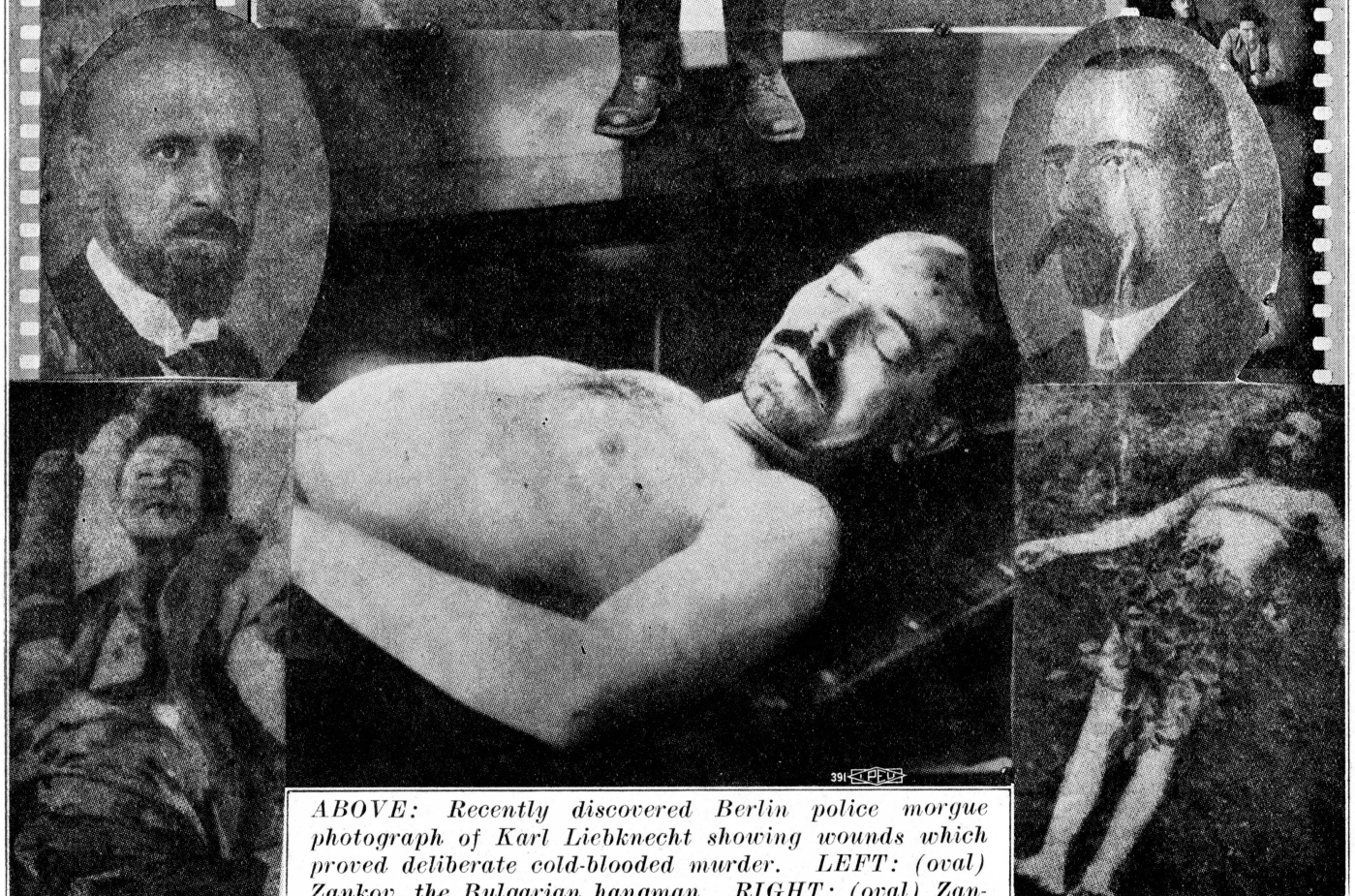
**'PEACE' IN  
PASSAIC**

# THE MONTH IN PICTURES

*RIGHT and LEFT (strips): Scenes from a moving picture "Labor Defenders" prepared by the International Labor Defense. The Chicago Board of Review refused to release it because it contained "class propaganda." BELOW (center): John Buksa, who will be released this month from Ohio county jail, where he served a term on charges against the West Virginia anti-sedition law. He is a Bellaire, Ohio, miner.*

*B E L O W : Morton Green, arrested in Elizabeth, N. J., for distributing leaflets. Defended in court by I. L. D. and released.*

*BELOW: Abraham Zurav, arrested with Green in Elizabeth on the same charge. He was also released.*



*ABOVE: Recently discovered Berlin police morgue photograph of Karl Liebknecht showing wounds which proved deliberate cold-blooded murder. LEFT: (oval) Zankov, the Bulgarian hangman. RIGHT: (oval) Zankov's bloody successor, Liaptchev. RIGHT and LEFT: Victims of Bulgarian class murder.*

# The Call of California

**V**ICTORY is sometimes more expensive than defeat. Such is the successful termination of the second Ford trial likely to be if it is assumed that the acquittal of Ford at Marysville a few weeks ago marks any real recession of the anti-labor program of California.

It does not. The verdict for Ford was not so much a triumph for decency as a triumph of disgust. The private life of one of his principal prosecutors had become a community scandal. The judicial conduct of the case added to this sentimental reaction against the prosecution and on behalf of the prisoner. Ford had already served a term of twelve years in prison for an offense of which he was plainly not guilty. Even so his acquittal on the second attempt to railroad him to the penitentiary excited little interest and no enthusiasm outside of the circles of radical and progressive propaganda. There was no popular jubilation over it, and comparatively few of the people are aware of it in any sensible fashion even now. He might have been convicted with equal popular unconcern.

The momentary concern for Charlotte Anita Whitney when the jail doors were swinging open for her a few weeks ago subsided promptly upon receipt of the tidings that the U. S. Supreme Court would consider her case again. It is next to impossible to stir a ripple of interest in "polite circles" on her behalf as long as there is the slightest chance of a polite way in which her incarceration can be avoided without undertaking to do justice also to the class-war prisoners of California who are already behind the bars. California is at her usual devotions, the worship of climatic-comfort, old-age-retirement, real-estate exploitation, oil-speculation and profit-making, and other forms of get-rich-quick-profitteering, from fruit farming to the latest psychological fad-hunting, and is generally speaking too complacent to care a damn what becomes of the agitators who haven't the sense to settle down to taking their share of the swill, and then sleeping it off in some orgy of self-indulgent wallowing in the mire.

These are the plain facts very plainly told. They are not given here in any mood of discouragement, for the situation is no worse than it has been, and may be a little better. Neither is there any lack of appreciation on my part of all that has been done and is being done to create another and a better public senti-

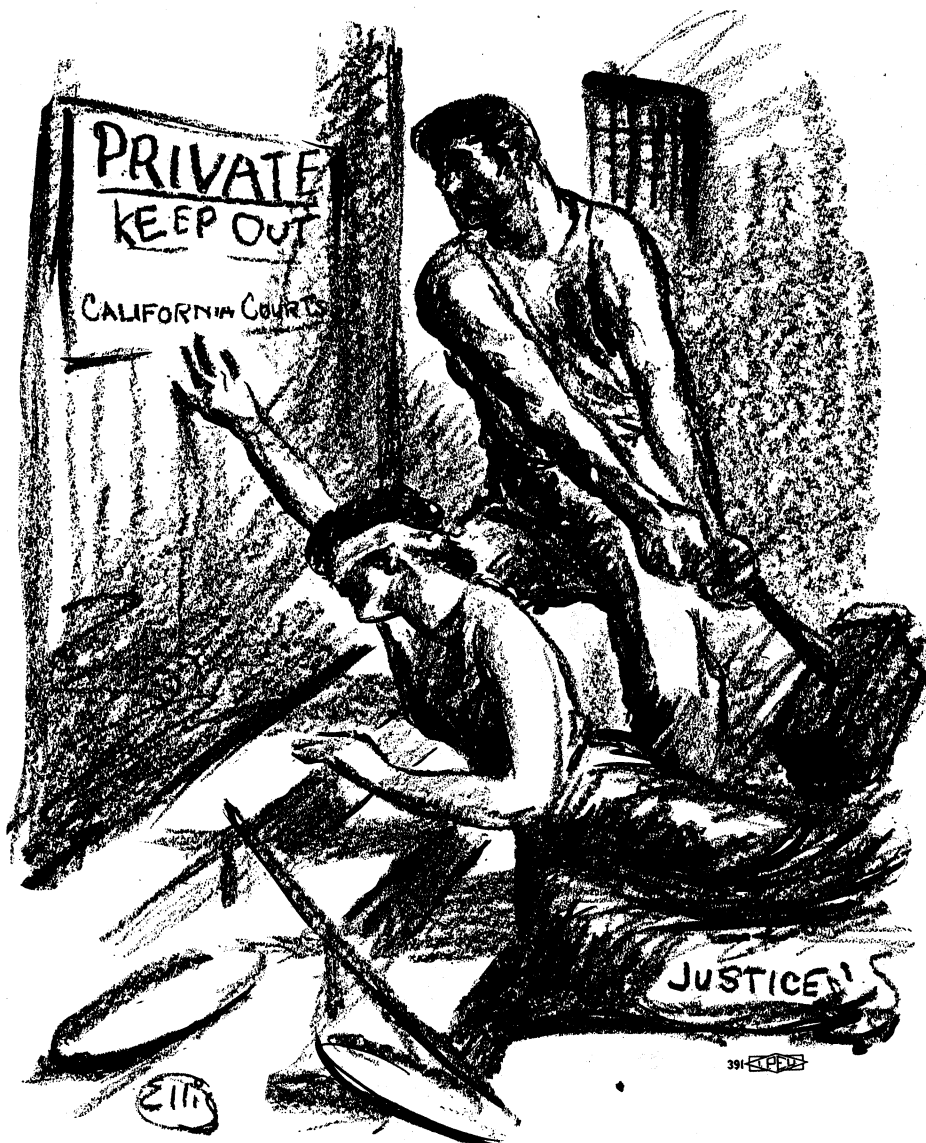
By Robert Whitaker.

ment in California. There was a lot of splendid work done on Ford's behalf, not only by our friends throughout the East, but by the General Defense Comm., the American Civil Liberties' Union, and the International Labor Defense as represented here, and by other organizations and individuals too numerous to mention. Without such activity and co-operation in defense of Ford's freedom there could have been no such successful culmination of the case, nor would the disgust to which I have referred above have sufficed to defeat the formidable conspiracy to either hang Ford this time or send him up for life.

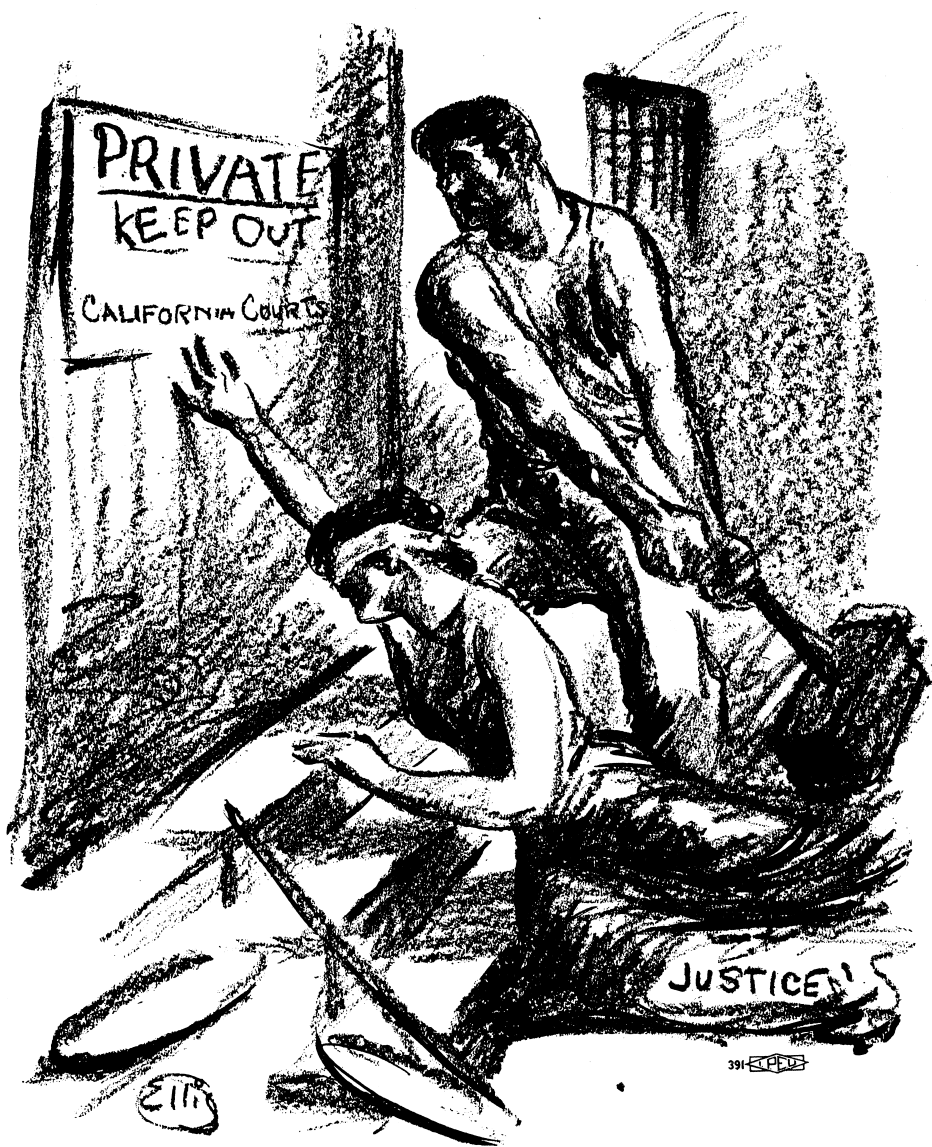
The agitation on behalf of Miss Whitney has not been lost effort. Whatever causes operated to get her the singular advantage of a rehearing before the United States Supreme

Court there is no denying the fact that our courts, even to the highest of them, live with their ears to the ground, and are sensitive in a rare degree to the first rumblings of revolutionary sentiment against judicial subservience to the powers that prey. *Whenever labor really gets busy on its own behalf and there is anything like an actual united front of working folks in their own defense the courts will listen to their pleas for justice with an attention that will astonish the world.*

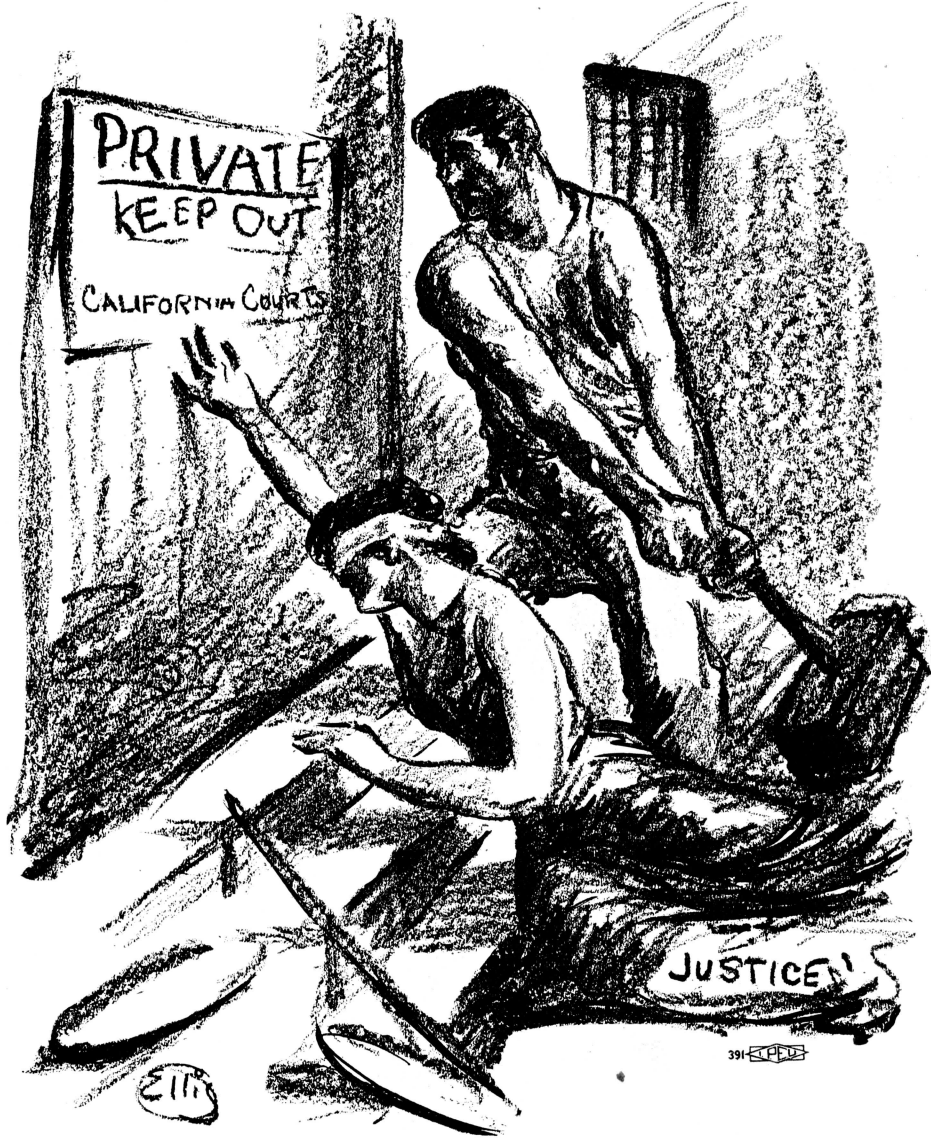
But it is a dangerous delusion that as yet we have any such united front in California, or any serious break in the battle-front of legal coercion which Big Business has built up here to cow and demoralize the working class. At the present time there is no great activity in the way of political persecution for the reason that no special industrial crisis is on. Unemployment is rampant here, and



One of the first cartoons of Fred Ellis.



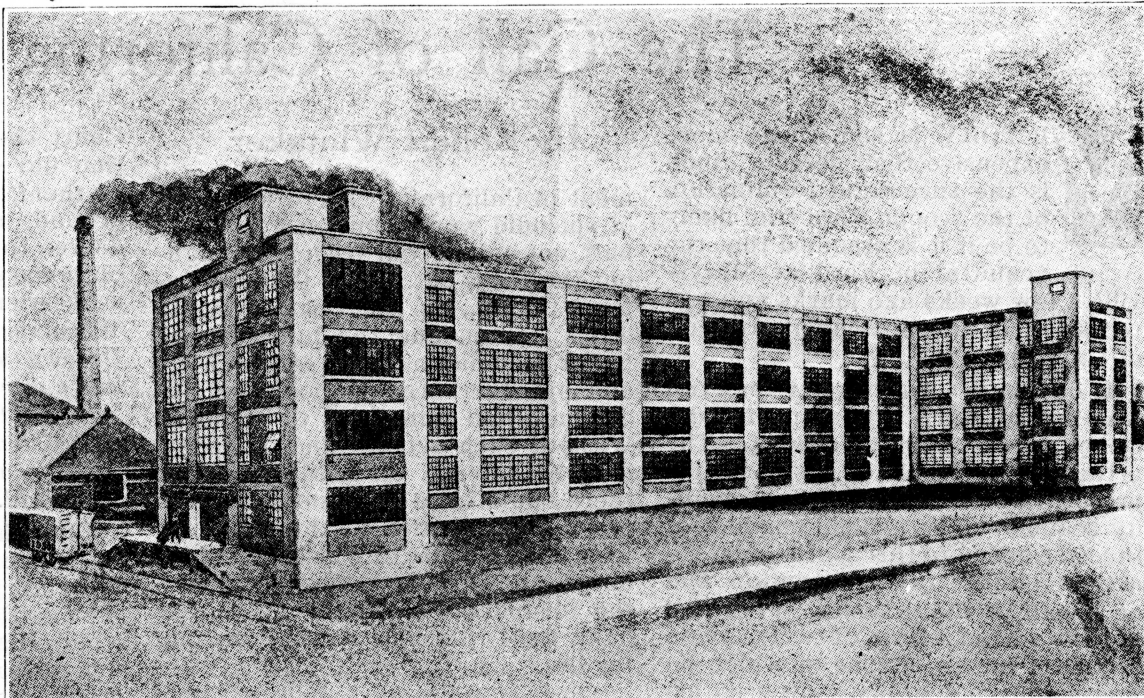
*One of the first cartoons of Fred Ellis.*



One of the first cartoons of Fred Ellis.

those who are fortunate enough to have jobs even of the poorest kind are so conscious of the hungry horde looking on and ready to rush into their places at the first opportunity that industrial revolt is at a low ebb even where there is more than abundant cause for it. And while the slaves are acquiescent the masters do not mind mouthing a few nothings themselves thru their spokesmen in office, or in press and pulpit, seeming to savor of civil liberties and public rights. But their talk is small in volume and smaller yet in significance so far as any actual freedom for the workers is dependent upon it.

Recently I spoke before one of the most liberal of the liberal groups here, a body of "modernist" ministers and their disappointment that I did not confine myself to an academic discussion of "the rights and limitations of free speech," but insisted upon treating the matter as one that had to do with the liberties of men already behind the bars for their defense of labor, and of such instances of pending prosecution as the case of Anita Whitney was emphatic and out-spoken. They did not want "propaganda." What they wanted was comfortable, after-dinner intellectualism, such as would awaken no discomfort over their own cowardly courses in the past, or their obvious enslavement to the present domination of Big Business in the churches



*San Quentin Prison's Main Cell House.*

which they serve, and by which they have their living and their prestige. And even so this group was more willing to give a hearing to the issue, in this sublimated and attenuated form, than are most of the respectable groups in this town.

Yet undoubtedly the time is here for pressing the fight. The Ford victory was, with every discount, a real victory, and it has had considerable effect upon the minds of the working people who have not too carefully inquired into the innermost facts about it. The success of those who for years have kept Anita Whitney out of prison despite the technical truckling of the courts of appeal has further disillusioned the people as to both the sanctity of the courts themselves and the invincibility of Big Business. Moreover the rise and rapid progress of the I. L. D. has indicated a program of practical organization such as has never been in view before, and such as promises more for the security of those who want to fight the battles of labor against the hitherto too-successful, brow-beating tactics of the big exploiters who have taken advantage of the want of labor unity in defense work, than any effort yet made to secure the workers in their civil liberties. Good work, brave work, self-sacrificing work there has been.

Too much cannot be said in appreciation of all the honest effort of such organizations as have come to the persecuted workers' relief. But either such organizations have labored under the handicap of being representative of only one section of labor, and that the very section under attack, or they have been limited by their appeal in the main to the middle class mind with its continual panic lest it incur the enmity of the employing upper class or fall into the abyss of the lower class itself.

California is just now a field of the utmost interest and appeal to all who are truly concerned for labor's right to win labor's freedom on a free field and in a fair fight. It is a field peculiarly open to the new and larger tactic of organization represented in the International Labor Defense. The middle class here are peculiarly dependent, acquiescent, and impotent. Organized labor as a whole is conservative, but by no means hopeless in respect to this most practical movement toward a common front by labor itself in defense of labor. The hour is big with possibilities of the utmost consequence to the defense of labor the world over if we can get the united front into actual operation in California. If we win, the worth of our victory to a peaceful settlement the wide world over of the industrial struggle will be of immeasurable importance. *If we lose we shall not lose altogether, the gains will still be far beyond the cost of the effort. And it is ours to see to it that we do not lose. California needs, and must have a real campaign now for International Labor Defense, labor's own program of labor's own united front on labor's own behalf.*



*Is Death the only way out?*

# "Sedition" in Pennsylvania

By Robert W. Dunn

*This article is of particular importance in view of the conference held in Pittsburgh this Easter at which some forty organizations, including the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, united their strength in an Anti-Sedition Law Conference which demanded the repeal of the vicious anti-labor Flynn Anti-Sedition Act under which numerous workers have been arrested and tried for labor activity. The conference, which elected a permanent executive committee to continue its work, endorsed the work of the International Labor Defense.*

AMONG the thirty-nine sweeping state sedition laws passed by the patriots during the post-war hysteria was the *Flynn Act of Pennsylvania*, known as the Pennsylvania Sedition Act. This act declares that the word sedition shall mean:

"To incite or encourage any person or persons to commit any overt act with a view to bringing the government of this state or of the United States into hatred or contempt."

It mentions other vague acts "the intent of which" are to cast reflection upon the sacred constitution, the "foundling" fathers and the Christian ethics of the U. S. Steel Corporation. All of these are to be determined by some local justice of the peace or county constable or D. of J. stool. The penalty is to be meted out by corporation-controlled courts.

Under this law workers have been arrested, manhandled, tortured, confined in jails and often released without any definite charge against them. Any steel mill foreman who learned thru the "welfare department" spy system of the plant that some worker was talking union could not only fire the agitator out off hand but request the local police to jug him for a violation of the elastic provisions of this highly convenient piece of tsarist legislation.

As in other state the law has been used exclusively in industrial districts and in connection with an official drive

indirectly result from his spoken or written words. The act makes it possible to imprison a worker for 20 years for what some other person—a D. of J. "red expert" for example—thinks may be the probable consequences of

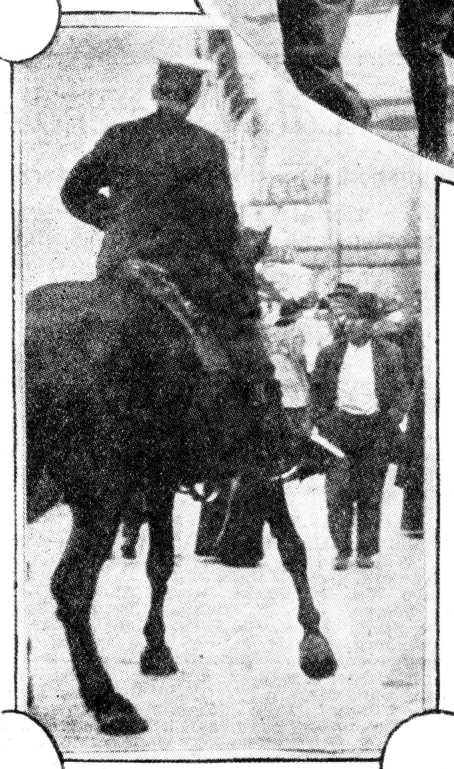


*Such scenes are daily occurrences in a Pennsylvania strike.*

on some working class group whose social theories conflict with those of Elbert Gary. It is, however, unfortunately, the fact that the district office-holders of the United Mine Workers of America had something very definite to do with a certain bit of raiding and arresting of Pittsburgh workers in the spring of 1923. The act was thus in this instance used to get the opposition organized in the Progressive Mine Workers Committee.

This law not only punishes a worker for holding unconventional views about the capitalist chaos. It goes farther and punishes him for what may

the worker's thots!  
When this sedition bill was introduced into the coal and steel controlled legislature of that state it appeared so repressive and vicious that even Governor Pinchot, at that time a private citizen, appeared in person in opposition to the measure and declared that democracy is supposed under the American constitution to meet "discontent" with justice—"this bill meets it with force." Labor also protested at the time. Thomas Kennedy, then president of District 7 and now secretary-treasurer of the U. M. W. of A., headed a delegation of 1,000 miners and Jim Maurer, president of the State Federation of Labor, put up the fight of his life against the bill assisted by 40 progressive Philadelphia citizens. In spite of this rather formidable opposition the Garys, the Atterburys and the Grundys had their way because they had the votes in their pockets. The bill passed. Penalty—up to 20 years; fine of from \$100 to \$10,000. The act remains on the statute books today. And the workers who have violated it have not been let off with fines!



Under this act dozens of workers have been taken into custody and put behind bars—one for carrying in his pocket a copy of the Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels; another for reading the legally published election platforms and principles of the Communist Party. Still others for equally heavy heresies against the Golden Calf of Capital. *And in not one instance was any overt act of any kind charged against the worker.* All the government agents alleged was that the worker had been advocating something "tending to advocate," or paying dues in a party that advocated, or tended to advocate, some doctrine. The days of the Inquisition were revived in Pennsylvania.

The February number of *The Labor Defender* described the farcical trial of certain workers in Pittsburgh who had done nothing but advocate. The one to be tried first and convicted had committed only one unspeakable crime. He had permitted the postman to deliver *The Liberator* to his home three years ago! It may be recalled how this worker, Ed Horacek, was treated at the time he was arrested for this act of sedition. Police entered his house thru a window. They brot no warrant. They carried away books, magazines, an empty leather hand bag, graphic plates, drawings for street car patent on which Horacek had spent many years. None of this property was returned. This hardened reader of *The Liberator*, it may be noted, was released at the time on \$15,000 bond.

Besides the Pittsburgh workers arrested in the raids of April, 1923, others have been ruthlessly dealt with under this law. Josph Martinowich, for example, was given a three to five year sentence for having a Communist pamphlet in his possession and for having a few copies of this pamphlet. Israel Blankenstein was sent up for a two to four year term for the same offense in December, 1922. Blankenstein, it may be remembered, was sitting at his home when two policemen, operating on behalf of the D. of J., rapped at the door telling him they wanted to search his rooms. They proceeded to search without a warrant and found some more or less out-of-date books on socialism, all of which can be secured at first rate public libraries. On the basis of these books Blankenstein was arrested and held in the county jail. Bail was set at \$5,000. It was secured by his friends. Then it was raised to \$10,000. This was also put by a defense committee. It was immediately raised to \$15,000 which his friends were unable to raise.

Prominent in this case, as in that of Horacek, was the infamous Lennon



**ROBERT W. DUNN,**  
*Just arrested in the Passaic, N. J.,  
Textile Strike.*

of the Pittsburgh Bureau of the D. of J. He contended at the trial that mere membership in the Communist Party was sufficient to constitute a violation of the law. The judge himself admitted that Blankenstein had committed no overt act or influenced any one in any way. But under the law it is not necessary. A mere radical that which some one else regards as tending to incite disrespect of the constitution authroities is all that is required to secure conviction. Blankenstein went up for two years.

Chas. Spinak, a member of the Union of Russian Workers, was a sort of anarchist-syndicalist. He served a three to five year sentence for a violation of the law. Under duress he pleaded "guilty" of distributing radical literature. That was enuf. Then there was Steve Zonoff, also a member of the Union of Russian Workers. He duplicated Spinak's offense and received the same sentence.

Another was Tony Kovacovich who challenged the steel powers at Farrell and was convicted under the act in May, 1924. His case is now pending appeal to the state Superior Court. And Andy Kovacovich was brot to trial and convicted under the same law in June, 1924. He, too, is appealing. Both of them had done nothing but advocate certain political and economic doctrines. Late in 1925 Andy was picked up again by the corporation police for distributing alleged radical literature. He was held in jail several days and fined \$25. Just to remind him that he should abstain from using his brain during the period of his appeal to a higher court!

The latest application of the law comes in the arrest of George Papcun, Workers Party speaker at a Lenin Memorial meeting at Republic. He was charged with a violation of the statute and released on bail. The federal D. of J. agent as usual figured in the arrest and the filing of the charges.

It is clear from the examples just mentioned that the Sedition Law in the steel state is not a dead letter. Thru their local and federal agents the capitalist class is simply putting the law to the very use for which it was intended—to liquidate any movement to educate workers to a consciousness of their position under Mr. Gary's Golden Rule.

There is also no doubt that the law can be used against any and all sections of the labor movement that show any signs of life in Pennsylvania. Let the "regular" A. F. of L. unions and leaders try to organize steel workers in Braddock, Donora, Duquense, Clairton, Homestead and they find, as they found in 1919, that Jesus Christ himself was not welcome under their auspices.

#### MAYOR JOINS I. L. D.

At a meeting in Auburn, Illinois, at which Henry Corbishley spoke on the Zeigler frame-up, the mayor of the town not only acted as chairman but joined the International Labor Defense, together with two score others. A good spirit obtained and a good collection was made. A number of miners' locals here are reported to be voting an assesment of the membership for the support of the Zeigler defense. The prospect is very good, also, for a workers' singing society of some 200 members joining the I. L. D. in block.

## The Labor Defender

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*ROBERT W. DUNN,  
Just arrested in the Passaic, N. J.,  
Textile Strike.*

# IN OTHER LANDS

## THE MATTEOTTI TRIAL.

Fascist management of the Chieti affair was carried thru excellently. The sessions of the Matteotti trial were presided over by the notorious fascist Danza, who has already gained merit in a number of other important political trials. The interests of the fascist state were represented by the fascist public prosecutor, whose black shirt was only badly covered by his toga. The defense lay in the hands of Farinacci, the general secretary of the fascist party, who is the most powerful man in Italy apart from Mussolini and Federzoni. The chairman, the public prosecutor and the defense were thus unitedly fighting for one aim and it is no wonder that the jury arrived at the cynical judgment according to which the accused Dumini, Volpi and Coveromo were formally sentenced to five years of imprisonment each, but actually will be released within a short time on account of the amnesty that has taken place and the imprisonment on reward being reckoned on their sentences.

The speech of "accusation" of the public prosecutor was grotesque. This prosecutor considered it his main task to prove that the murderers had no previous intention of murder against the member of parliament, Matteotti, but that they had directed themselves only against their political opponent, Matteotti. Under these circumstances there could be no question of intentional murder. Thus—if one murders members of parliament in Mussolini's land, one is guilty of intentional murder; but if one "does away" with political opponents—who happen to be members of parliament—in a fascist manner, then this is not intentional murder in the eyes of fascist justice.

## THE MURDER OF 637 IN HUNGARY.

The Socialist journalist, Ladislaus Fenyés, was recently sentenced to four months imprisonment and ten million kronas in fines in a trial which the examining magistrate of the Somogyi murderer, Litomericzky, had started on account of "public insult." Fenyés accused Litomericzky, a Horthy mercenary, of having concealed the murder and preparing the release of the murderers. Despite all attempts of the court, to keep him silent, Fenyés succeeded in presenting proofs of his accusations. In his trial Fenyés made the following very significant statements:

"Even before the murder of Somogyi very frequently people were taken away by uniformed persons (Horthy soldiers—Editor) and then found dead. Therefore the investigations with regard to the murder of Somogyi should naturally have been directed towards finding out whether the murderers were officers. Whoever failed to do this thus supported the murderers. The examining magistrate did not try to find out whether this was a common murder or a political murder. It was a common murder



for political reasons! The police found out the persons of two of the murders and transferred the material to the military authorities so that also the other murders might be found. However, the military authorities did not only find any further murderers, but released those that had been already found. I state to the prosecutor that I have in my possession 137 reports on 637 murders which have happened in the period from August 2, 1919, to the middle of the year 1920. In all these cases, the murderers have not been punished."

Here the chairman of the court interrupted the accused with the shocked question: "Where do you take the right to make such a statement?"

"From witnesses who were also taken away by soldiers, but managed to escape murder."

The chairman demanded concrete proofs and Fenyés gave them:

"For instance, in the Wood of Shiofok of 43 persons 40 were killed, three managed to escape and provided the materials."

With this sentence, Fenyés began to report on the murders that were committed under the personal leadership of Horthy. Therefore the session was quickly interrupted and the sentence against the journalist quickly passed.

## "CRIMES" IN ROUMANIA.

The accused, G. Gruenberg, a 15 year old student girl, admitted that she had addressed a letter to the Young Workers' League asking for admission. The military prosecutor asked the accused how she as an intellectual could be in connection with the tailoress T. Schreigmann. The accused replied that she did not know that the acquaintance of an intellectual with a worker was a political crime.

The former editor of the "Facla," N. Doreanu, who is accused of the serious crime of having married a Jewess, despite the fact that he himself is a Roumanian, demanded from the military prosecutor the exact formulation of the accusation. Thereupon the following discussion took place:

Prosecutor: You are against the state.

Accused: I have not fought against the

state but against the Roumanian oligarchy.

Prosecutor: The oligarchy is the state.

Comrade Elena Filipovici is accused of working for a long time in the labor movement. She courageously stands for her past. "The most serious accusation against me is that I am an old member of the labor movement. I am proud of this accusation despite my 22 years! Yes, I have worked in the labor movement from that moment on when I awakened to class consciousness. A further point of the accusation against me is that I was many times arrested. This is an accusation against the courts and against the secret police, because I have not been sentenced a single time."

Characteristic for the reliability of the police reports and of the methods of the accusation is the fact that among the material there is a report of a meeting in which the accused Doreanu allegedly spoke. It is revealed in the trial that at that time Doreanu was already arrested.

The question of a member of the court to the accused Tuckermann as to why he had signed the letter of greetings to Henri Barbusse who was a bitter enemy of the Roumanian government, shows very well the spirit of the trial.

Tuckermann replied verbally: "Barbusse is a pioneer of humanity and is an enemy only of the bloody Roumanian oligarchy, not, however, of the Roumanian people. To this Henri Barbusse I have signed a letter of greetings."

## CLASS JUSTICE IN GERMANY.

In January, 1926, the following sentences were passed by German class courts against revolutionary workers:

One hundred and forty two workers were tried. Forty one of them made to be acquitted and in five cases the trials were adjourned. Ninety-six of the accused were sentenced to a total number of fourteen years and eleven months of hard labor, fifty one years and eight months of prison, and 2180 marks in fines.

The sentences were passed for high treason, preparation and assistance in high treason, breach of peace, revolt, crime against the explosive laws, insult and injury, murder and manslaughter, offense against the prohibition of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League in Bavaria, anti-militarist propaganda in the occupied territory, mutiny and other charges.

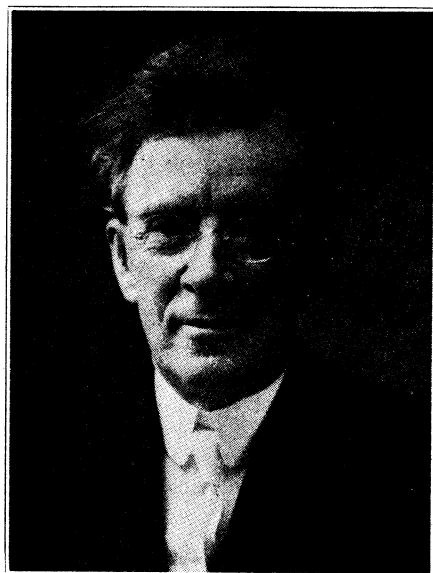
## UNION CONDEMNS REPRESSIVE LAWS.

Brother E. H. Van Poppel, secretary of the Cigarmakers' Union No. 97, of Boston, informs us that the organization has gone on record opposing all anti-free speech laws and other repressive legislation on the statute books of Massachusetts. The resolution, circulated by the New England district of the International Labor Defense, is an echo of the Bimba trial in particular.





# Towards the Second Conference of I. L. D.



Robert Whitaker

As the International Labor Defense approaches its second national conference, which will be held either in New York City or in Chicago towards the middle of this year, it can look back upon its months of activity with the satisfaction that it has carried out faithfully the plan of work conceived for it at its first conference.

At the head of the International Labor Defense are men of all shades of political opinion. On its national executive committee will be found leading trade unionists, Communists, Socialists, liberals and radicals, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and men and women who are members of no political or trade union organization. The I. L. D. has reflected this composition by taking up cases of workers, not because they belonged to this or the other organization, but because their arrest was caused by their activities on behalf of the working class.

The famous Haverhill, Mass., frame-up, in which John Merrick was framed on a dynamiting charge, was taken up immediately by the I. L. D. and its aid offered and accepted. In the Farrell, Penna., cases of half a dozen Slavic workers, the International Labor De-

has resulted in his acquittal on what was shown to be a fixed-up charge—as is the case in most labor trials.

The case of John Buksa, who is about to be released from jail in Wheeling, also had its defense taken up by the I. L. D. Here was a pure case of no overt act having been committed. Buksa was arrested under the infamous "Red Flag" law of West Virginia for distributing the program of the Workers Party on a street car.

The I. L. D. was also in charge of such nationally and internationally well-known labor cases as the Pittsburgh trials in which ten workers are involved under the usual anti-labor "Sedition Law;" in the trials of the Michigan Communists, an appeal in which is at this moment before the Supreme Court; in the frame-up at Zeigler, Illinois, where twenty miners face terms in prison, and one of them the gallows; in the case of Benjamin Gitlow who is now released; in the cases of the American soldiers Paul Crouch and Walter M. Trumbull; in the Bim-



J. P. Cannon, I. L. D. Sec'y.

ment. In the big textile workers' strike in Passaic, the I. L. D. had been busy defending the strikers who fill a daily quota in the capitalist courts of New Jersey. In Chicago, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union accepted its offer for legal defense. In Boston, the taxi-drivers' union was given aid by the I. L. D. The furriers who are on strike in New York were given similar aid. And the I. L. D. stands ready to do the same in every

other labor struggle which has victims of capitalist class justice to show.

Nor have the small but very important needs of the class war prisoners behind the bars been neglected. To every class war prisoner in the country—irrespective of his political affiliations—has been sent regularly a check for five dollars every month, an aid which brings to the imprisoned worker some of the comforts,—chocolate, tobacco, fruits—that he is not granted ordinarily. To the destitute families of some of the men in prison have been sent varying sums to aid them overcome in a small way the difficulties and sometimes miseries which have been

States. And we are happy to remember that partly due to our agitation, the proposed death sentences against these two brave revolutionaries were not carried out by the bestial Horthy government. In the instance of the fierce murders and bestiality of the Bulgarian hangmen, the I. L. D. demonstrated the protests of thousands of American workers, and took the initiative in exposing as a fraud the "amnesty" of the present Bulgarian premier, Liaptchev, who is a worthy successor of the hangman Zankov.

The I. L. D. has succeeded in a large measure in accomplishing its aim: the rallying of the masses of American workers to the support of labor defense, to support of those brave workers who are the victims of the hateful class justice of capitalism. It has succeeded to a great extent in breaking down the prejudices of the various groups which previously carried on isolated and conflicting work, and uniting them into a big non-partisan movement.

But the growth of the movement for united labor defense cannot make us forget the dozens of working class prisoners who are still behind the bars. Altho the I.L.D. has grown greatly in



David Rhys Williams

We cannot forget that while Richard Ford is free, Herman Suhr is still imprisoned. Trumbull speaks to enthusiastic audiences from coast to coast for labor defense—and for his comrade, Paul Crouch, who is still in Alcatraz. The cases of the Michigan and Pittsburgh Communists are still pending. Twenty militant miners are at the tender mercies of operator-controlled courts in Southern Illinois. Dozens of

LEFT: Scott Nearing. BELOW: New York I.L.D. Rakosi demonstration. RIGHT: Walter Trumbull.



fense assumed charge right away and is defending these workers yet; two of them are taking appeals and the case of the other four are pending.

In the Ford and Suhr case, the I. L. D. offered its aid to the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W. The case of "Blackie" Ford, as is known to our readers

ba "blasphemy" trial which aroused such a tremendous interest thruout the country; and in numerous other cases of a smaller nature, cases of those quiet rank and file heroes of the working class movement whose names are all too soon forgotten.

In many places, the I. L. D. has become a right arm of the labor move-

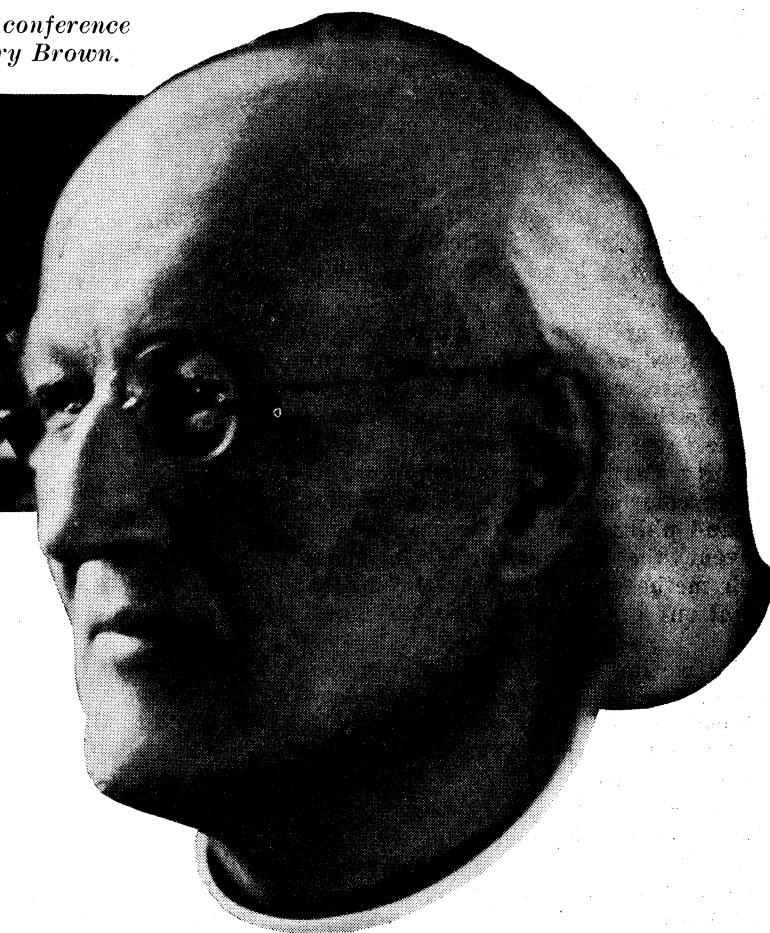
BELOW: George Maurer, speaking at the first conference of I.L.D. RIGHT: Bishop William Montgomery Brown.



brot about by the fact that the provider of the family has been torn from it.

The activities of the International Labor Defense have not been confined within American shores. The horrible persecutions of workers which have been going on for the past years especially in Europe have aroused a sharp sentiment among the workers everywhere. The cases of Mathias Rakosi and Zoltan Weinberger were aided by the demonstrations which the I. L. D. arranged in the big cities of the United

individual membership and in the organizations affiliated to it, there is still a mountain of work to be done — with more constantly coming. Two cases for labor defense now crop where one existed before.



# Towards the Second Conference of I. L. D.



Robert Whitaker

As the International Labor Defense approaches its second national conference, which will be held either in New York City or in Chicago towards the middle of this year, it can look back upon its months of activity with the satisfaction that it has carried out faithfully the plan of work conceived for it at its first conference.

At the head of the International Labor Defense are men of all shades of political opinion. On its national executive committee will be found leading trade unionists, Communists, Socialists, liberals and radicals, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, and men and women who are members of no political or trade union organization. The I. L. D. has reflected this composition by taking up cases of workers, not because they belonged to this or the other organization, but because their arrest was caused by their activities on behalf of the working class.

The famous Haverhill, Mass., frame-up, in which John Merrick was framed on a dynamiting charge, was taken up immediately by the I. L. D. and its aid offered and accepted. In the Farrell, Penna., cases of half a dozen Slavic workers, the International Labor De-

has resulted in his acquittal on what was shown to be a fixed-up charge—as is the case in most labor trials.

The case of John Buksa, who is about to be released from jail in Wheeling, also had its defense taken up by the I. L. D. Here was a pure case of no overt act having been committed. Buksa was arrested under the infamous "Red Flag" law of West Virginia for distributing the program of the Workers Party on a street car.

The I. L. D. was also in charge of such nationally and internationally well-known labor cases as the Pittsburgh trials in which ten workers are involved under the usual anti-labor "Sedition Law;" in the trials of the Michigan Communists, an appeal in which is at this moment before the Supreme Court; in the frame-up at Zeigler, Illinois, where twenty miners face terms in prison, and one of them the gallows; in the case of Benjamin Gitlow who is now released; in the cases of the American soldiers Paul Crouch and Walter M. Trumbull; in the Bim-



J. P. Cannon, I. L. D. Sec'y.

ment. In the big textile workers' strike in Passaic, the I. L. D. had been busy defending the strikers who fill a daily quota in the capitalist courts of New Jersey. In Chicago, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union accepted its offer for legal defense. In Boston, the taxi-drivers' union was given aid by the I. L. D. The furriers who are on strike in New York were given similar aid. And the I. L. D. stands ready to do the same in every

other labor struggle which has victims of capitalist class justice to show.

Nor have the small but very important needs of the class war prisoners behind the bars been neglected. To every class war prisoner in the country—irrespective of his political affiliations—has been sent regularly a check for five dollars every month, an aid which brings to the imprisoned worker some of the comforts,—chocolate, tobacco, fruits—that he is not granted ordinarily. To the destitute families of some of the men in prison have been sent varying sums to aid them overcome in a small way the difficulties and sometimes miseries which have been

States. And we are happy to remember that partly due to our agitation, the proposed death sentences against these two brave revolutionaries were not carried out by the bestial Horthy government. In the instance of the fierce murders and bestiality of the Bulgarian hangmen, the I. L. D. demonstrated the protests of thousands of American workers, and took the initiative in exposing as a fraud the "amnesty" of the present Bulgarian premier, Liapchev, who is a worthy successor of the hangman Zankov.

The I. L. D. has succeeded in a large measure in accomplishing its aim: the rallying of the masses of American workers to the support of labor defense, to support of those brave workers who are the victims of the hateful class justice of capitalism. It has succeeded to a great extent in breaking down the prejudices of the various groups which previously carried on isolated and conflicting work, and uniting them into a big non-partisan movement.

But the growth of the movement for united labor defense cannot make us forget the dozens of working class prisoners who are still behind the bars. Altho the I.L.D. has grown greatly in



David Rhys Williams

We cannot forget that while Richard Ford is free, Herman Suhr is still imprisoned. Trumbull speaks to enthusiastic audiences from coast to coast for labor defense—and for his comrade, Paul Crouch, who is still in Alcatraz. The cases of the Michigan and Pittsburgh Communists are still pending. Twenty militant miners are at the tender mercies of operator-controlled courts in Southern Illinois. Dozens of

LEFT: Scott Nearing. BELOW: New York I.L.D. Rakosi demonstration. RIGHT: Walter Trumbull.



fense assumed charge right away and is defending these workers yet; two of them are taking appeals and the case of the other four are pending.

In the Ford and Suhr case, the I. L. D. offered its aid to the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W. The case of "Blackie" Ford, as is known to our readers

ba "blasphemy" trial which aroused such a tremendous interest thruout the country; and in numerous other cases of a smaller nature, cases of those quiet rank and file heroes of the working class movement whose names are all too soon forgotten.

In many places, the I. L. D. has become a right arm of the labor move-

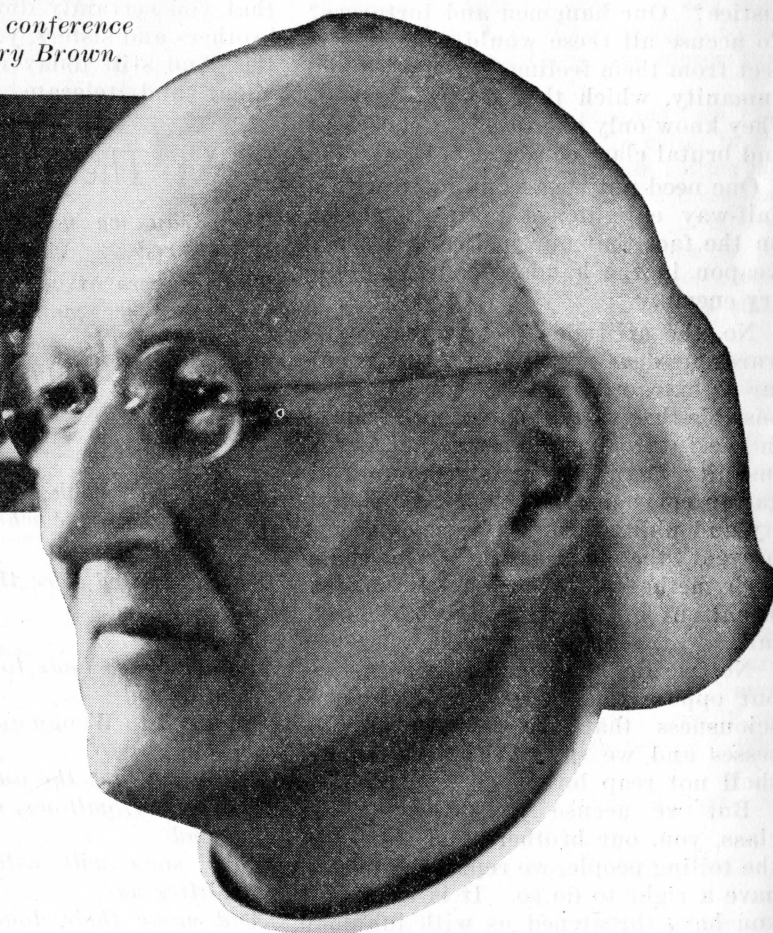
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individual membership and in the organizations affiliated to it, there is still a mountain of work to be done — with more constantly coming. Two cases for labor defense now crop where one existed before.





An I. L. D. Bazaar in New York.

"wobblies," members of the I. W. W. are in jail in jails from Maine to California, most of them for membership in a labor organization. Sacco and Vanzetti still have the shadow of the gallows constantly before them. Mattie Schmidt is still in prison and so are dozens of others. Every strike brings new victims to swell the rolls of labor prisoners.

The movement for united labor de-

fense must be strengthened, pushed, increased! The International Labor Defense must have its branches and thousands of members in every city in the land!

The second national conference of the I. L. D. will meet with the knowledge of gains and victories for labor defense in the year gone by, and the necessity of meeting the big problems of the future. The start made by the

International Labor Defense has justified ten times over the movement which resulted in its formation. Let that start develop into a mighty movement of power which will represent hundreds of thousands of working class voices and arms, ready to defend their brothers and tear them from the clutches of the kind of "justice" which the boss too frequently visits upon working class fighters.

## WE ACCUSE! - - By a Class War Prisoner

WHOM do we accuse? Our class enemies? Capitalist society? Class justice? Our hangmen and torturers? To accuse all these would mean to expect from them feelings for justice and humanity, which they do not possess. They know only one thing: A conscious and brutal class consciousness.

One need not speak any more with a half-way enlightened political person on the fact that our justice is a sharp weapon in the hands of our reactionary enemy.

No, the attitude of class justice towards us does not appear to us peculiar or extraordinary. It can easily be possible that we will experience from it in the future just the same actions of insanity that, for instance, our Bulgarian comrades experience. Christianity and philanthropic phrases will not prevent the bourgeoisie from using such methods—for in the intensified situations of class struggle all masks fall.

No, we do not accuse class justice, but oppose to it the same class consciousness that the bourgeoisie possesses and we say: Who sows hatred shall not reap love!

But we accuse you, the working class, you, our brothers and sisters of the toiling people, we reproach you and have a right to do so. It is true: Not you have threatened us with inhuman sentences, not you have thrown us into prisons and driven us into emigration,

not you torture us day and night, weeks and months, years and year. No, that you certainly did not do. But brothers and sisters, you have tolerated it! And still today many of you are silent and tolerate that those who

### The Heretics

*They say we are revolters—that we stirred*

*The workers of all nations to rebel—  
And that we would not compromise  
with Hell,*

*But damned it with our every deed and  
word.*

*They feared us as we faced them unde-  
terred,*

*And gave us each a coffin of a cell  
In this steel cave where living corpses  
dwell—*

*Hate-throttled here that we might not  
be heard.*

*We are those fools too stubborn-willed  
to bend*

*Our neck to Wrong and parley and dis-  
cuss.*

*Today we face the awful test of fire—  
The prison, gallows, cross—but in the  
end*

*Your sons will call their children  
after us*

*And name their dogs from men you  
now admire!*

—RALPH CHAPLIN.

wanted your best, who fought for you, are imprisoned and tortured.

None of us hopes for his liberation thru class justice. If we are to regain our freedom—which is for workers in a capitalist state only a very limited freedom—this can be achieved only if you, working class people, take up the fight for it.

If today a raving, revenge justice of the bourgeoisie can still pass the most brutal sentences against workers, then it is your fault, working class! Why do you allow it?

Are you really powerless towards all this? Are you not able to prevent it? O, you are able to do it, if you will only become conscious of your invincible power!

But while you do not act as a united class and fight for us, workers, we raise our call:

*We accuse you!*

(Continued from p. 78)

12545 Frank Swedish, Kent, Ohio.....	1.00
12546 Mrs. A. Krotofil, Norwalk, Ohio.....	5.00
12547 Housewives Union No. 1, Palo Alto, Cal. ....	1.00
12548 Robert Zelms, Local Boston, Mass.	44.25
12549 L. Lyman, Fin. Secy., Local Phila- delphia, Pa. ....	133.00
12550 M. Suskalo, Local Bellaire, Ohio.....	8.00
12551 Steve Shumar, Local Library, Pa....	5.00
12552 A. Justig, Trenton, N. J. ....	3.00
12553 Greek Roumanian Branch, Detroit, Mich. ....	5.00
12554 Gus Pappus, Detroit, Mich. ....	3.00
12555 Marko Sumrak, Local Valler, Ill.....	4.00
12556 Gale Book Shop, Washington, D. C.	1.40
12557 C. F. Jones, West Chester, Pa.....	1.50
12558 Al Lanto, Local Superior, Wis.....	2.75
12559 Al Lanto, Local Superior, Wis.....	15.13

\$5,915.35



*An I. L. D. Bazaar in New York.*





# Voices FROM Prison

Maine State Prison,  
Thomaston, Maine.

Dear Comrades:

Just a few lines to say that we received your monthly check and we send you our hearty thanks for same. We are well and doing fine, and we hope our letter finds you and all comrades are the same.

Comrades Clausen and Rundquist are out and at sea. We read where Comrade Rundquist published a letter in your book thanking you for the real interest in the laboring class.

Comrade Dirks goes out in June and Comrade Fallon will be free this winter in December. The monthly check sure has helped us over the rough spots since we came to prison, as the Seamen's Union told us they could not even send us a Seamen's Journal.

We followed up the labor trouble in New Jersey and it was pretty rotten on the law's part, such as beating women and girls with night sticks. But it will help the workers to learn that they must stick together. Comrade Dirks is to be deported on the grounds of moral turpitude, I guess if one even complains when the boss has his heel on your neck it's moral turpitude, but the workers in general are learning every day. We sure enjoy reading the Labor Defender, as it gives the true meaning, and buried facts of the labor men. We are in prison because we did not want to slave for a penny a day, like the well-known certain man paid the workingman in his vineyard.

Well, dear comrades, we don't want to make our letter too long or too radical, but if I live that long, why I'll be out to see my comrades and speak with them. I could fill the Defender with my years in prison, I was even denied a parole sentence when I was in court, as I (Fallon) am serving a seven year sentence with good time off, and I had to plead guilty in order to stop my comrades from receiving a life sentence. Well, dear comrades, we will close wishing you all the success in the world and may the I. L. D. grow larger every minute, with our best wishes and regards to all I. L. D. comrades.

Danny Fallon,  
Peter John Dirks,  
Thomas Hartly.

San Quentin Prison, San Quentin, Cal.  
My Dear Cannon:

On February 27 I received a check for five dollars from International Labor Defense. Kindly convey to the officers, committee and rank and file my appreciation, not for the five as much as the spirit in which it is sent. I always figure that I

have nothing coming. I done my bit as a soldier on the industrial field and have no regrets. When we learn to give and take things will move faster.

I receive letters from a few who are interested in the movement and all are full of gloom. Which is a very good sign. The A. F. of L. and its leaders have gone over bag and baggage to all the foes of humanity and ceases to function. They have turned hijackers; they hijack members and work from weak organizations and give the members and work to stronger organizations. They call their shock troops criminals and malign and expell their militants. A new movement is in the making but they have not the sense to see it. The czar didn't either.

J. B. McNamara.



Matthew A. Schmidt.

San Quentin Prison, San Quentin, Cal.  
Friend Jim:—

Thank you and the committee for the check for five dollars. I use the money to buy books and magazines. That is my only dissipation here. As you may know we lead the simple life here. Old Wagner did not know how simple life really could be when he wrote his book.

Please thank our friends for their fine gifts. As the Hindoos say, "May you attain merit thereby."

M. A. Schmidt.

Senior State Farm, Dewalt, Texas.  
Dear Comrade:

I have received your two checks, one for February and the other on March 23, both

of which have arrived without letters, the checks being the only thing I have received.

I hope to answer you from time to time. The reason why I did not write was because I was ill since Christmas, and because they must have torn up letters to me, sent by you and other persons. The only ones from whom I have heard are you and Ribera. No one from New York seems to have enough time to write me.

Jesus Gonzales.

Walla Walla, Wash.

The Eugene Barnett Branch of the I. L. D.  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friends:

Your letter of Feb. 16 with P. O. M. O. for \$5.00 as a birthday present reached me okay and I thank you very much. I had already read of how you had honored me by naming your branch after me. I am very glad that you consider me worthy of such an honor.

I have seen a copy of "The Labor Defender." It is a dandy and fills a long felt need. I hope the rank and file of labor will have sense enough to get behind it with all the energy they are capable of and make both it and the I. L. D. the power for good they are sure to be if given the support that they deserve.

It is nearly work time now and I am writing in a hurry. I work as a cutter in the tailor shop. Using an Eastman cutting machine. I cut as high as two and three hundred garments in one cutting. It is over four years since I began working in the tailor shop and I haven't received a cent of pay yet, so I should have quite a stake coming.

My wife and son live in Clarkston, Wash. You can address my wife, Mrs. Eugene Barnett, R2, 12th St., Clarkston, Wash. My mother, Mrs. Sallie Barnett, lives at 1603 11th Ave., Lewiston, Ida. She will be here next Monday when the parole board meets to put my case before them. This will be the second time. I have been trying for several months to get a parole or pardon. But you know a class conscious worker never gets as much consideration as crooks do. Innocent persons always find it hardest to get out of these places. Well, I must close and write to my wife. I will ask her to forward this letter to you. With best wishes I remain,

Eugene Barnett.

State Farm, Hobby, Texas.

Dear Friends:

I am dropping you all these few lines to thank you for the monthly check of Five Dollars (\$5.00) of January, which is on my



*Matthew A. Schmidt.*

account. And am proudly glad to know that the International Labor Defense is growing in members and power. I wish you all a bright memory and wisdom to make the working class understand their rights. Hoping you all a good future, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Pedro Perales.

Hays, N. C.

Dear Comrade:

Your letter with check of \$20 received today. Many thanks.

Our son, Paul, has not only given his freedom, but says he would give his life if necessary for the cause of the workers. We hope the time will soon come when all

the labor workers will have freedom. My physical condition is no worse.

Very respectfully,

I. M. Crouch.

*Join the Prison Relief Work of the I. L. D.*

## Financial Report of the International Labor Defense

### INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENSE Six Months, Ending December 30, 1925.

#### INCOME

Contributions .....	\$16,945.00
Literature, Dues Stamps, Buttons.....	5,022.85
Interest Received .....	556.30
Miscellaneous .....	264.70

Total Income . . . . . \$22,788.85

#### EXPENSES

##### Collection of Funds—Publicity and Organization Work

<b>Publicity Expense:</b>	
“ Wages .....	\$2,778.50
“ Printing, etc. ....	1,026.71
“ Advertising .....	706.06
“ Miscellaneous .....	249.30
<b>Organization Expense .....</b>	<b>2,038.12</b>
Collection Lists and Circulars.....	1,329.18
Literature .....	734.34
Telegraph and Cable.....	185.80
	9,048.01

##### Administrative Expense

Office Wages .....	1,683.25
Postage .....	892.93
Rent, Light, Telephone, etc.....	1,201.76
Stationery and Supplies.....	633.12
Telegraph and Cable.....	15.96
Miscellaneous Expense .....	228.77
	4,655.79

##### Defense and Prisoner Relief

Prisoner and Defendant Relief.....	2,561.46
Crouch and Trumbull.....	600.00
Michigan Case (Ruthenberg).....	533.61
Miscellaneous .....	2,901.06
Pittsburgh Cases .....	528.25
Zeigler .....	1,218.92
Telegraph and Cable.....	420.26
	8,763.56

Total Expense . . . . . \$22,467.36

##### Labor Defender (See Exhibit H)

Income—January, 1926, Issue.....	598.43
Expense—January, 1926, Issue.....	1,032.75
Loss .....	434.32
Deficit for Period.....	\$22,901.68

\$ 112.83

NOTE: Expenditure for collection of funds, publicity and organization work amount to 39.7 per cent of receipts. There were 107 locals organized by December 31, 1925, and 150 by March 15, 1926. The effect of this progress in organizing locals will be apparent within the next few months. Administrative Expense amounted to 20.43 per cent of the total receipts. Defense and Prison Relief amounted to 38.5 per cent of total receipts.

### BALANCE SHEET December 30, 1925. GENERAL FUND ASSETS

#### Current Assets

Cash in Bank.....	\$ 196.42
Petty Cash .....	50.00
Accounts Receivable—Branches—Net .....	2,882.16
	\$ 3,128.58
Furniture and Equipment.....	359.75
Deposit—Telephone .....	50.00

Total Assets		\$ 3,538.33
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts Payable .....	\$ 2,105.76	
Interest Payable .....	1,062.41	
Loan Payable .....	1,000.00	
Unearned Subscriptions—Labor Defender.....		\$ 4,168.17
		173.17
Total Liabilities		\$ 4,341.34
Deficit .....		803.01
		\$ 3,538.33

**BALANCE SHEET**

December 30, 1925.

**BAIL FUND**

<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash .....	\$ 66.98	
Securities Deposited as Bail (with Treasurer, Berrien County, Mich.).....	92,500.00	
Cash Bail .....	100.00	
Loans Secured by Bail Securities (from Individuals).....	12,510.00	
Securities at Bank.....	1,000.00	
Premium and Discount.....	124.91	
Total Assets		\$106,301.89
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Cash Loans for Bail (Individuals).....	\$18,242.45	
Cash Loans for Bail—Secured by Assignment of Bail Securities—(American Fund for Public Service, \$22,000; Balance, Amalgamated Bank).....	22,856.00	
Securities Loaned for Bail.....	65,200.00	
Total Liabilities		\$106,298.45
SURPLUS—Bail Fund .....		3.44
		\$106,301.89

**CERTIFICATE.**

We have examined the accounts of the International Labor Defense for the six months ended December 31, 1925. The above financial statements are of the National Office only and do not include receipts and disbursements of affiliated local branches. Locals are responsible to their own contributors for acknowledgement and disposition of funds collected. In our opinion, the above statements are true and correct statements of the transactions for the period and of the financial condition of the International Labor Defense on December 31, 1925.

**THE LABOR BUREAU, INC.,**  
(Signed) O. Zimring, Director,  
Chicago Office.  
(Signed) D. D. Contarsy,  
Certified Public Accountant.  
APRIL 6, 1926.

**CASH RECEIPTS.**  
February, 1926.

12316 W. S. Milson, South Slavic Br. Chicago, Ill. ....	2.50	12351 Robert Zelms, D. O., Roxbury, Mass. ....	20.00	12391 J. K. Chaplik, Local Berkeley, Calif. ....	45.20
12317 Frank Blackstone, Reno, Nevada.....	1.00	12352 Alex Wilmer, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.00	12392 David Coutts, Local Omaha, Neb. ....	5.00
12318 Albert Gerling, Madrid, Iowa.....	2.00	12353 Joseph Andretic, Poland, Ohio.....	5.00	12393 L. L. A. No. 159 By S. Masubo, Colinsville, Ill. ....	5.00
12319 S. Lipnichan, McKees Rocks, Pa.....	5.50	12354 Mike Gnjatovich, Strabane, Pa.....	17.50	12394 Wm. Schroeder, Local Frankfort Heights, Ill. ....	2.31
12320 Chas. Pazman, Verona, Pa.....	1.40	12355 John S. Reed, Rochester, Minn.....	4.00	12395 Dee Harrison, Local Kansas City, Kans. ....	1.75
12321 Wm. Reynolds, Detroit, Mich.....	1.00	12356 John Vutch, McKeesport, Pa.....	6.00	12396 S. Spanovich and Joe Sutich, Aliquippa, Pa. ....	69.45
12322 Emil Luoma, Detroit, Mich.....	1.00	12357 M. Suskalo, Shadyside, Ohio.....	1.00	12397 Veronica Koyacs, Local Perth Amboy, N. J. ....	2.70
12323 R. E. Rooney, Local, Duluth, Minn. ....	3.50	12358 Marko Sumrak, Local Valier, Ill.....	6.75	12398 Tony Kontos, Centerville, Md.....	.50
12324 Housewives Union No. 1, Palo Alto, Cal. ....	1.00	12359 Rose Baron, Local New York, N. Y. ....	1.00	12399 Bill Dellis, Webster, Mass.....	.50
12325 Franjo Fudjah, Sharon, Pa.....	4.50	12360 Rose Baron, Local, New York, N. Y. ....	35.00	12400 Anna Hammer, Rosalindale, Mass. ....	1.00
12326 M. Reiss, Local Los Angeles, Cal. ....	150.00	12361 Jack Turkovich, Juneau, Alaska.....	7.00	12401 Al Lanto, Local Superior, Wis.....	4.00
12327 Pete Olerich, New Kensington, Pa.....	8.00	12362 N. Kjar, from Clock, and Watch Makers' Union, Chicago, Ill.....	5.00	12402 P. Galit, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1.00
12328 J. Dulinskas, Philadelphia, Pa.....	5.00	12363 R. E. Rooney, Local Duluth, Minn. ....	3.00	12403 Osis Beny, New York, N. Y.....	10.75
12329 J. Stasinkaitis, Philadelphia, Pa.....	2.50	12364 John Lyman, Treas., Local Philadelphia, Pa.....	2.00	12404 Peter Pasalich, Kenosha, Wis.....	3.50
12330 Jos. Gopsh, (collected by J. Chipinskas, Ansonia, Conn.) Shelton, Conn. ....	27.00	12365 Robert Zelms, Local Boston, Mass. ....	8.75	12405 John A. Poska, Crivitz, Wis.....	7.75
12331 Shipinsky, care A. Epstein, Stamford, Conn. ....	1.50	12366 John Sumpoller, Local Endicott, N. Y. ....	25.80	12406 George Winsberg, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
12332 Steve Palch, Triadelphia, W. Va.....	1.50	12367 E. Wernly, Detroit, Mich.....	2.00	12407 Minnie Newcombe, Local Arden, Del. ....	4.00
12333 Peter Petck, New York, N. Y.....	1.00	12368 Alfred Altberg, Gross, Kans.....	2.20	12408 G. Maurer, Local Chicago, Ill.....	15.00
12334 Margaret Yeager, Local Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	36.00	12369 John Bartolovich, Mt. Morris, Pa.....	7.63	12409 G. Maurer, Local Chicago, Ill.....	4.00
12335 Margaret Yeager, Local Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	14.00	12370 Victor Severinski, Claridge, Pa.....	9.25	12410 Redeeposited Check .....	17.50
12336 P. R. Matkowski, Mason City, Ia.....	1.00	12371 David Rhys Williams, Chicago, Ill. ....	1.00	12411 A. W. Barton, Harlan, Iowa.....	1.00
12337 M. Roykovich, Marenisco, Mich.....	1.00	12372 Jack Lettish, Royal Oak, Mich.....	1.00	12412 Workmen's Sick Benevolent and Educational Society, New York City.....	47.82
12338 Roke Kolak, Crucible, Pa.....	1.00	12373 A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich.....	5.00	12413 Frank Suaajenen, W. Concord, N. H. ....	10.50
12339 J. P. Keisen, Local East Chicago, Ill. ....	1.50	12374 Mike Nivak, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00	12414 Frank Suaajenen, W. Concord, N. H. ....	1.85
12340 M. Teslin, Benwood, W. Va., care M. Siennick, Elm Grove, W. Va.....	5.75	12375 Joseph Novak, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00	12415 Virginia Arnott, Palo Alto, Calif.....	2.00
12341 Frank Kancian, Detroit, Mich.....	1.00	12376 C. Kiesel, San Francisco, Cal.....	1.20	12416 Joseph Trgovcic, Wilsonville, Ill.....	8.25
12342 S. Victor, Detroit, Mich.....	1.00	12377 S. R. Pearlman, Washington, D. C. ....	.60	12417 Workmen's Sick and Benefit Federation, East Pittsburgh, Pa.....	25.00
12343 Walter Burezycky, Detroit, Mich.....	1.00	12378 John Heino, Local Lanesville, Mass. ....	4.00	12418 Jack Lettish, Royal Oak, Mich.....	14.00
12344 Jacob Zelen, Post Wilkinsburg, Pa. ....	1.00	12379 D. A. Agalos, Local Saltese, Mont. ....	4.20	12419 Barbara Milem, Racine, Wis.....	3.50
12345 Masules, Collinsville, Ill.....	5.08	12380 P. Belsky, Local Seattle, Wash.....	5.05	12420 I. L. D. Local, Tonay Sirola, Yorkville, Ohio .....	47.25
12346 Lanas Passi, Local Gilbert, Minn.....	5.95	12381 Estella Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.....	5.00	12421 Bulgarian Branch, I. L. D., Chicago, Ill. ....	2.00
12347 G. Maurer, Local Chicago, Ill.....	130.00	12382 "Rabotnicheska Prosveta," Granite City, Ill. ....	1.00	12422 S. S. Osasto, Mass, Mich. ....	4.45
12348 Matija Raspor, Cleveland, Ohio.....	15.00	12383 Chas. Rezek, Shinnston, W. Va.....	1.00	12423 M. Hanoitis, Dorothy, W. Va. ....	.50
12349 R. Hallert, Local Albany, N. Y.....	1.25	12384 John W. Trepp, Drake, N. D.....	1.00	12424 John Lyman, Local Philadelphia, Pa. ....	100.00
12350 Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind. ....	5.00	12385 J. Bailey, collected by Jacob Criscus, Rochester, N. Y. ....	23.25	12425 Fr. Podmele, Buffalo, N. Y. ....	1.00
		12386 Redeeposited Check .....	14.30		
		12387 W. Sobotka, Salem, Ohio.....	8.00		
		12388 Anonymous, New York City (Loan) .....	600.00		
		12389 Martin Stokis, West Frankfort, Ill. ....	9.00		
		12390 Tom Ray, Local McDonald, Pa.....	5.45		





# BUILDING THE I.L.D.



By ROSE KARSNER.

The Second Annual Conference of International Labor Defense is to be the biggest achievement in the history of labor defense work in this country. Delegates will be apportioned on the broadest possible basis giving each functioning branch an opportunity to be represented.

The first year of the I. L. D. has been spent in laying the foundation for a broad, non-partisan mass organization. The next year will be spent in building on this foundation. The delegates who come to the Second Annual Conference will discuss the kind of a structure we want to erect and the manner of setting it up.



A Real Sub-Getter—John Bucha.

It is intended to have as many workers' organizations represented at this conference as possible. Prominent men and women in the labor movement who have been giving assistance to the International Labor Defense and helped us conduct important campaigns during the first year will also be invited, as will released class war prisoners.

Get ready to send your delegates. Hold regular branch meetings. Discuss the work of the I. L. D. in the light of what has been accomplished thus far and what still has to be done.

Discuss the various cases I. L. D. has been conducting. The number of cases of class war prisoners who are being neglected by the labor movement, ways and means of organizing campaigns for these working class fighters. Methods of raising the necessary funds for the defense of the class war prisoners and for the relief of their dependents. Plans for bringing a little sunshine to the class war prisoners thru an or-

ganized correspondence with them and by showing them our solidarity.

All these questions should be topics of discussion at branch meetings preparatory to the sending of your delegate to the Second Annual Conference.

One of the members should open the discussion and the rest of the members should take it up and express themselves. If we are to build the broad mass movement for the defense of class war prisoners we are aiming to build, each branch should express itself at the next conference. Your delegate can represent your branch if you start to discuss the problems confronting us and arrive at branch opinions on the various questions.

During the months of March and April a number of successful mass meetings were held. The Paris Commune was successfully celebrated in 38 cities. Most of the places had interesting programs in addition to a good local speaker or someone sent by the National Office.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown spoke for I. L. D. in nine cities during March and April. Each meeting was more successful than the one previous.

Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Buffalo, Toledo and West Frankfort are the cities which have had Brown meetings. Demands for dates with Bishop Brown keep pouring in. In the future there will be one condition made by Bishop Brown before he agrees to speak. That is, that the local comrades guarantee to clear a minimum of \$250 for I. L. D. The Bishop contributed his services and pays his own expenses but insists that his meetings must be financially successful for labor defense.

Walter Trumbull, released from Alcatraz Prison in February, has been on tour for I. L. D. covering the country from San Francisco to New York City. He has spoken thus far in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, South Bend, Yorkville, Mansfield, Canton, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Jamestown, Buffalo, Erie, Rochester, Boston, Brockton, New York. He started on his return trip to the West in May. Locals wishing a date must rush their requests.

Trumbull meetings were a great surprise to the membership, as he was not known as a speaker, but proved to be a very good one because of the simplicity of his address.

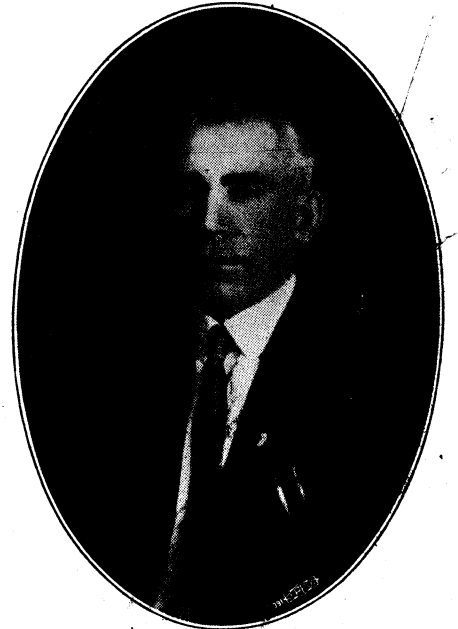
Carl Guillod, of Canton local, writes: "Some literature was sold, 17 subs were received. Scott Wilkins introduced Trumbull. Just about this time 40 young men and two city officers entered the hall. Some of them wore the army uniform. Trumbull spoke,

slowly, effectively, diplomatically and held the attention of everybody for an hour.

"Our I. L. D. is much better for having met Trumbull. We are enthusiastic over I. L. D. work. More power to the I. L. D. and let us all get back of the Labor Defender and boost its circulation well above the million mark."

Stanley J. Clark, Henry Corbishley, J. E. Snyder, Ella Reeves Bloor, and Anton Bimba have also held I. L. D. mass meetings and helped organize new branches.

A monster picnic is being organized in Southern Illinois for May 1 and 2. The plan is to have 200 to 300 automobiles from



An I. L. D. Booster—Andy Young.

the entire Franklin County parade thru that section, carrying labor defense slogans. William Schroeder is in charge of the work.

Robert Zelms, secretary of the New England district I. L. D., writes that they are preparing for a Grand International Picnic for May 30th. Local New York has already rented its hall for next winter's bazaar.

Local Los Angeles has organized a Japanese branch of I. L. D. and Detroit a Spanish branch. The Polish section and Lithuanian section of I. L. D. are beginning to function along the lines followed by the South Slavic section.

The Lithuanian section sent to the National Office a report for work conducted during the months of December, January, and February which shows a total collected of \$1,043.69 of which \$835.34 was for class-war prisoners in Lithuania. A check accompanied the report.

More language sections must be developed.



*A Real Sub-Getter—John Bucha.*



*An I. L. D. Booster—Andy Young.*



# **Convicted!!**

## **at ZEIGLER**

*Henry Corbishly  
Frank Corbishly  
Stanley Paurez  
Ignatz Simich  
Martin Simich  
Mike Karadich  
Eddie Maliski  
Steve Meanovich*

**To Serve 1 to 14  
Years in Prison.**

In the  
**Biggest Labor Frame-up since the  
Mooney-Billings Case**

**WILL YOU LOOK ON IDLY**  
or  
**WILL YOU HELP DEFEND THESE WORKERS?**

Eight Innocent Coal Mine Workers are Threatened with Prison terms  
For Committing the Crime of Fighting for Better Conditions of Life

**WILL YOU STAND BY THEM?**

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY!

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE**

23 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.