



LABOR DEFENDER

JULY
1927

10¢

*Hands
Off China!*

RELEASE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

Appeals, Protests, and Meetings for the Two Victims of Massachusetts Reaction

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

All-China Labor Federation, 2,500,000 members.

Laundry Drivers' Union of Seattle.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of Rochester, 4,000 members.

Sign Writers' Union of Seattle.

Carpenters' Union, Local 131, of Seattle Worcester, Mass., Central Labor Union.

Belfast, Ireland, Central, Independent Labor Party.

Missouri State Federation of Labor.

Maryland State Federation of Labor.

General Confederation of Labor (Unitarian) of France.

General Confederation of Labor of France, Confederation of Railway and Transport Workers of Mexico.

Workers' Union of Ireland.

The Brotherhood of Pullman Porters.

National Federation of Trade Unions of Sweden.

Philadelphia Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Granite Cutters' International Union.

Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

United Mine Workers of America.

Journeyman Marblers' Union of America.

Argentine Association of Machinists.

Shoeworkers' Protective Union.

Italian Chamber of Labor in New York.

Central Federated Union of Providence,

R. I.

Typographical Union of Worcester, Mass. Schenectady Trades Assembly.

New York State Federation of Labor.

Salem Central Labor Union.

Canadian Labor Congress.

Upholsterers' Union of America.

Ukrainian Workers of America.

Freie Arbeiter Union of Germany.

Unabhängige Sozial-demokratische Partei of Germany.

Union anarchistischer Vereine Berlins und Umgebung.

Sozialistischer Bund of Germany.

Communist Party of Germany.

Verband der Schiffs- und Bootsbauer of Germany.

Sozialistische Proletaria—Jugend of Germany.

Young Communist League of Germany.

Switchmen's Union, Local 206, of St. Paul, Minn.

United Mine Workers, Local 213, Scranton, Penna.

Boilermakers' Lodge, 626, Chicago, Ill.

Brewery Workers' Union, Local 9, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Central Labor Council of Santa Clara, California.

District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, San Jose, Calif.

International Brotherhood Teamsters, Chauffeurs, etc., San Jose.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers. Local 309, San Jose.

Laundry Workers' Union, Local 33, San Jose.

Butchers' Union, Local 506, San Jose.

Material Handlers' Union, Local 115, San Jose.

Barbers' Union, San Jose.

Building Trades Council of Can Matee, Calif.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of Redwood, Calif.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, Local 568, of Palo Alto, Calif.

Typographical Union, No. 6, New York City.

Allied Printing Trades Council of Great Falls, Mont.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. of A., 58,000 members.

Argentine Railway Workers' Federation. Scranton, Penna., Central Labor Council.

Scandinavian Workers' Education Society.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, INDIVIDUALS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

De Brouckere of the Socialist International.

Chicago Methodist Preachers, in meeting of 150 ministers, representing 30,000, with unanimous resolution for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Mass meeting of 400 workers in Los Angeles at Cooperative Center.

13,398 petition signatures sent through International Labor Defense.

Appeal signed by Canon F. Lewis Donaldson of Westminster Abbey, the Rev. Conrad Noel for the Catholic Crusade, Rev. Paul Stacey for the League of the Kingdom of God and Fred Hughes for the Society of Socialist Christians (England).

Telegram of protest to Governor Fuller by 22 Members of Parliament (in addition to the 34 who already signed such a telegram), including Noel Buxton, Josiah Wedgwood, Thomas Cape, J. H. Hudson, Oswald Moseley Mardy Jones, and F. B. Varley.

Message to U. S. Congress sent by Member of Deputies at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference of Alameda County, Calif., representing 22 labor unions and other organizations.

Muriel, Countess de la Warr.

Frances, Countess of Warwick.

Maud Boyden of England.

Meeting of citizens of Newton Abbey, England.

Petition of 300 students of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Western Progressive Farmers of Plentywood, Mont.

Duluth, Minn., Sacco-Vanzetti conference, 45 delegates representing 2,000 workers.

Croatian Gymnastic Association of St. Louis.

Moorefield Storey Thomas W. Proctor, Robert W. Nason, Homer Albers, Melvin M. Johnson, Julian Codman and Alexander Lincoln, of Massachusetts Bar.

Die Proletarische Revolution, Berlin periodical.

Leonard D. Abbott, in the American Monthly.

Der Freie Arbeiter, Berlin periodical.

Brand, official organ Ungsocialistisk Forbundet of Sweden.

Erkenntnis und Befreiung, Vienna periodical.

Paris Soir, daily journal, conducting campaign for petition signatures, having already collected 40,000. Similar campaign in Belgium.

San Jose Sacco-Vanzetti Conference, representing some 6,000 workers.

Workmen's Circle, No. 166, of Milwaukee. Anarchist demonstration in Amsterdam.

Independent Order of Good Templars of Rockford, Ill.

Meeting of 2,000 workers in Los Angeles, Music, Art and Symphony Halls.

Meeting of 150 miners in Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Polish Dramatic Club "Pochodnia" of Detroit.

Contributions to the Pledge Fund

Contributors to the Pledge Fund

The following have pledged themselves to send \$5 monthly to class-war prisoners and \$20 to dependents.

Remember the class-war prisoners and their dependents!

INDIVIDUALS:

Estella Tarkoff, Boulder, Col.
Mrs. A. Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio.
Joseph Wilson, Long Beach, Wash.
Albert Gerling, Madrid, Iowa.
The Siegel Family, Ontario, Calif.
Sophie Katz, Sanatorium, Colo.
Jens Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn.
Rae Berenbaum, Denver, Colo.
R. Bokolos, Ziegler, Ill.
Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Alex Drajnik, Jr., Gary, Ind.
Louis A. Barnett, Newark, N. J.
A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich.
Anna Hammer, Roslindale, Mass.
Mike Paparelli, New York City.
I. E. Ferguson, Chicago.
C. Bodden, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. Winkler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert Sorteberg, Hudson, Wis.

I. L. D. BRANCHES:

Local Arden. Local Denver.
Local Perth Amboy. Local Passaic.
Local Canton. Local Avella.
Local Newberry, Mich.
Local Chicago: Barnett Branch, Billings Branch, Bulgarian Branch, Hungarian Branch, Cicero International Branch, Irving Park English Branch, Italian Branch, Northwest Jewish Branch, Karl Marx Branch, Lettish Branch, South Slavic Branch, Ukrainian Branch, Northwest Mothers' League.
Local Boston: Malden Branch, Roxbury Lettish Branch, Boston Lettish Branch, Roxbury Jewish Branch.
Local Detroit: Anti-Fascist Branch, Greek Branch, Hungarian Branch, Tom Mooney Branch, Lithuanian Branch, No. Ladies' Prog. Society Branch, Painters' Branch, South Slavic Branch, Scandinavian Branch, Women's Branch.
I. L. D., Women's Educational Circle, Bulgarian and Finnish branches.
East Side Polish Branch.
Local New York: Brownsville English Branch, German Yorkville Branch, Lithuanian Brooklyn Branch, Richmond German Branch.
Local Cleveland: Slovak Branch, West Side Branch, Ukrainian Branch.
Local Philadelphia: Kensington Branch, Lithuanian Branch.
Local Seattle: English Branch, Estonian and Finnish Branch, Women's Educational League.

Death, Commutation, or Freedom?

THE great movement of solidarity in the campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti for the working class, which has developed to such splendid proportions, may be confronted with a new danger by the time these words appear in the Labor Defender. It is the same danger that sapped the strength, resoluteness and militancy of the movement to rescue Tom Mooney and Warren Billings from the hangman's noose. It arises out

By James P. Cannon.

of its victory by putting them in prison for life. The change of the death sentence to one of life imprisonment was the clever evasion of the consequences of the powerful and swiftly growing movement to vindicate Mooney and Billings. But although they were saved from the death of the sprung trap, they were condemned to the living death of life

subterfuge. It is not a fantastic possibility that is projected here, but a probability that may rapidly develop into a fact.

Already the rumor is being cautiously spread that the governor of Massachusetts, in whose hands the final decision on Sacco and Vanzetti is placed, may commute the sentence of death to one of life imprisonment. It is being spread so that the enemies of Sacco and Van-

JUDGE WEBSTER THAYER, WHO PRESIDED OVER THE SACCO - VANZETTI TRIAL, CONDEMNED FOR HIS PREJUDICE.



CELESTINO MADEIROS, WHO CONFESSED THAT SACCO AND VANZETTI DID NOT COMMIT THE SOUTH BRAIN-TREE CRIME.



A MASS MEETING IN SEATTLE UNDER AUSPICES OF THE UNITED FRONT COMMITTEE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI. EMIL HERMAN, SOCIALIST PARTY, SPEAKING.

of the diabolical cunning and fear of the vultures of capitalism who see their prey staunchly defended and seek to hold it with new snares.

This is known to us from the history of the past. We remember the movement for Mooney and Billings; how it enlisted the support of the entire labor movement in this country and in others, of prominent men and women, writers and thinkers; how the cry for a general strike to free the two frame up victims found an echo among hundreds of thousands of workers. We know that with a whole world convinced of their innocence, the executioners were forced to forego murdering Mooney and Billings, and instead cheated the movement for the two labor fighters

imprisonment and the movement for their release was virtually destroyed.

The workers who had rallied to Mooney and Billings were soothed by the sinister argument that imprisonment for life was, in any event, better than execution. They were told that we would have to be satisfied for the while with one victory, and that the final release of the two fighters would be won later. But after ten years there remain only a few who still keep alive the memory of these buried men and who are pledged to continue the work for their freedom.

The great movement for Sacco and Vanzetti, which now embraces millions of workers, must not allow itself to be dissolved by a similar

zetti may feel out the reaction to this prospect among the defenders of the two Italian rebels. They want to know if this splendid movement of solidarity, which has time and again struck heavy blows at the Massachusetts reaction, will allow itself to be dissolved with the bait of a commutation. They want to know if, since some retreat must be made, they can wreak their revenge upon these rebels, who have not feared to defy them, by burying them alive and at the same time liquidate the movement which must free them!

We declare that these "kind" gentlemen who are so ready to grant a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, and those who are so ready to greet such a commutation,

are not the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti. For these fighters, who have so bravely withstood the tortures and nightmares of seven years constantly being confronted with the frightful prospect of death in the electric chair, who have been borne up only by their own bravery and the knowledge of the support and solidarity of the millions of the world, a sentence of life imprisonment is in many respects worse than death, for it is at best a living death, a death by the spirit-crushing torture of cold walls and bars.

We repeat the warning to the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti which Bartolomeo Vanzetti addressed to his friends almost a year ago, in the pages of the Labor Defender, when the decision on the case had been

postponed and illusions on its outcome were being created:

"We see evil, not good, in this delay. Look out, friends and comrades, let no unfounded optimism lure you in a restful slumbering of confidence that could be awakened only by a shameful and deadly, new and final vanquishment."

The millions of workers in every part of the world who have not ceased to fight for the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti, which has become the cause of the whole working class, must not be deluded by talk of commutation of sentence. The workers who have thus far by their power and solidarity prevented the execution of the two rebels must continue their great fight with more consciousness and determination. The workers who have snatched Sacco

and Vanzetti from the chair of death must snatch them from the cell of death by slow torture. No unfounded joy must dull the sharp edge of the movement. It must continue to fight forward with its million-armed power until this great issue is settled with a great victory.

The hearts of the Massachusetts executioners have not softened with kindness, and their desire to murder our comrades has not changed. On the contrary, they seek for new methods of torment. The working class must reply:

Not the chair of death, but life for Sacco and Vanzetti!

Not the imprisonment of death, but freedom to Sacco and Vanzetti!

The Supreme Court Decision in the Whitney Case

THE court of last resort in the United States, in two opinions, in effect, ratified thirty-five separate state criminal syndicalist laws.

On May 16, the Supreme Court of the United States specifically upheld the validity of the criminal syndicalist laws in California and Kansas. The main question involved was the constitutionality of the acts.

Charlotte Anita Whitney and William Burns, convicted under the California criminal syndicalist law, were condemned to serve their sentences. Harold L. Fiske's case in Kansas was remanded for a new trial on a technicality differing by a hair from the Whitney case.

The question of the stool pigeon evidence; the matter of illegal raids; the prejudicing of juries, and the whole legal hocus-pocus that usually surrounds a criminal syndicalism case did not receive the attention of the learned and grizzled jurist in Washington.

It was the effort, said the court, of the defense to have the Supreme Court "review the weight of the evidence." This could not be done in the Whitney case.

The direct question of the constitutionality of the criminal syndicalism law came up in both cases, and especially in the California matters. It was held that the vagueness of the laws and their uncertainty, their am-

By Harry V. Gannes.

biguity and duplicity were not repugnant to the rights of a citizen under the constitution.

Neither, according to the nine old wise men, does the criminal syndicalist law violate the provision of free speech in the bill of rights. "We cannot hold," says the opinion, "that, as here applied, the act is an unreasonable or arbitrary exercise of the police power of the state, unwarrantedly infringing any right of free speech, assembly or association, or that those are protected from punishment by the due process clause who abuse such rights by joining and furthering an organization thus

menacing the peace and welfare of the state."

Perhaps the most striking feature of the case was the concurring opinion of Justice Brandeis and Holmes. Usually these two eccentric members of the court could be counted upon to revert to Jeffersonian democratic ideas in interpreting the bill of rights; but evidently the entire body now implicitly follows the de-

(Continued on page 111)



CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY BEHIND BARS.

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The Fight Is Still On in Passaic!

THE conviction and imprisonment of a number of the Passaic textile workers who fought in the strike shows that the battle of Passaic is by no means finished. The textile barons, with their conveniently controlled courts and indictments, are venomously continuing to send every militant worker who "annoyed" them by demanding decent working conditions to prison. Thousands of dollars have already been spent by the union and its friends throughout the country in fines extorted by the courts, and for

legal defense. Many of the strikers have already served terms in jail for maintaining their ranks on the picket line. Eight of the strikers are now in state's prison in New Jersey, one of them for from five to twenty years at hard labor, five for three years each, and two for a year each. Their crime? Loyalty to the cause of the miserably exploited textile workers.

Every effort is being made by the textile bosses to beat down every remnant of militancy, and with the greatest cruelty and persecution, to impress the workers with the dangerous con-

sequences of opposing these modern feudal barons, to break their spirit, to strangle the heroically fought for union organization, to intimidate the courageous workers into docility.

Money is urgently needed, to defend the pending cases and to appeal against the scandalous convictions. Just as the fight was heroic, so should the response to the appeal of the arrested workers be generous. Send funds to International Labor Defense, 23 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Illinois.



TWO OF THE THREE CHILDREN OF PAUL OZNAK, SERVING THREE YEARS IN STATE'S PRISON, PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE THE COURT HATES STRIKERS.

TOM REGAN, UNION DELEGATE AND FORMER FORSTMANN AND HUFFMANN WORKER WHO DEFEATED ATTEMPTS OF THE PROSECUTOR AND SHERIFF OF BERGEN COUNTY TO SEND HIM UP FOR FIVE YEARS FOR ALLEGED POSSESSION OF FIRECRACKER "BOMBS." A JURY ACQUITTED HIM IN MARCH.



MRS. ADOLF WISNEFSKI WHOSE HUSBAND IS IN STATE'S PRISON. SHE IS LEFT WITH FIVE CHILDREN TO SUPPORT. THE OLDEST BOY, EIGHT, WAS STILL AT SCHOOL WHEN THE PICTURE WAS TAKEN.



MRS. JOSEPH BELLENE AND HER TWO CHILDREN. THE FATHER IS SERVING THREE YEARS IN PRISON, FOR THE CRIME OF BEING AN ACTIVE STRIKER AND UNION MEMBER.

THE WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN OF PAUL KOVAC WHO WAITED IN JAIL FOR FIVE MONTHS FOR HIS TRIAL AND IS NOW SERVING ONE TO FIVE YEARS IN STATE'S PRISON.



THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1919.

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Price 3 c

DUNNE TO WORKHOUSE; DAILY WORKER FINED

BUILD 1700 MORE

Must Raise the \$500,000

OF ATTACKS BY SALARIED PROSECUTION

The Prosecution of THE DAILY WORKER

THE Daily Worker is an English Communist daily journal published in New York. It has never made any secret about its political and economic views. They are displayed regularly and openly in its columns. And if it were merely an academic journal, published and edited by professors, for a discussion of social theories, there would not be much of a story to write. However, it is a militant labor paper which participates actively in all the struggles of the workers in this country; and as such it has nobly succeeded in getting under the skins of that peculiar tribe of super-patriots that came to full bloom in the period during and after the world war. We do not speak of those who disagree with its policies, but of the elements in and out of the labor movement who have come to hate and fear it and who are burning anxious to do anything in their power to destroy this fighting paper which, like most labor organs, has put up a stiff battle for existence.

To have the desire is one thing; to find the occasion is another. But for those who are sufficiently anxious, one occasion is as good as another. Which accounts for the recent court procedure against the editor, the manager and the publishers of the Daily Worker.

The wish, as we said, was already there; the occasion was the printing of a poem, "America" by a young writer named David Gordon. The hawks pounced. The paper and its directors, as well as the author were dragged into the courtroom on the charge of having published indecent, lewd and salacious matter.

To be sure, it is not a question of pointing out that the enlightened city of New York, dominated by the high priests of the virginal Tammany Hall, suffers with resignation the virtual pornography which is peddled daily and weekly in the form of tabloid sheets

By Elmer Beach.

and "art" magazines; or the, in polite circles, unmentionable existence of houses of prostitution which are not disturbed; or the dozen and one other things guaranteed to undermine the tenderly nursed morals of the metropolis. No! For as the trial took place,



WILLIAM F. DUNNE

it was quite clear that irrespective of the question of the content of the poem, the prosecution had been initiated at the instigation of various "patriotic" societies and was directed against the political opinions expressed by the Daily Worker. And just as the prosecuting attorney and judge at the Sacco-Vanzetti trial forgot completely the issue of the death and robbery, and called upon the jurors to do their duty by the fatherland and sustain the glory of the flag and of our boys who went over there, so was the poem forgotten, and with data furnished by the "patriotic" societies whose representatives were daily present, the prosecution hinged around the social and political heresy of the paper and its directors.

Whatever one may say about these

patriotic harpies and their very convenient courts, they are not altogether stupid. They have a certain low cunning. They realize that it is not quite the thing to enter the plant of the paper, burn its stock, smash its machinery, and arrest its editorial and business staff for imprisonment or exile to forgotten islands. This quaint trait of Mussolini is not yet the adopted method in the U. S. But the paper can be harrassed sufficiently to drive it out of existence.

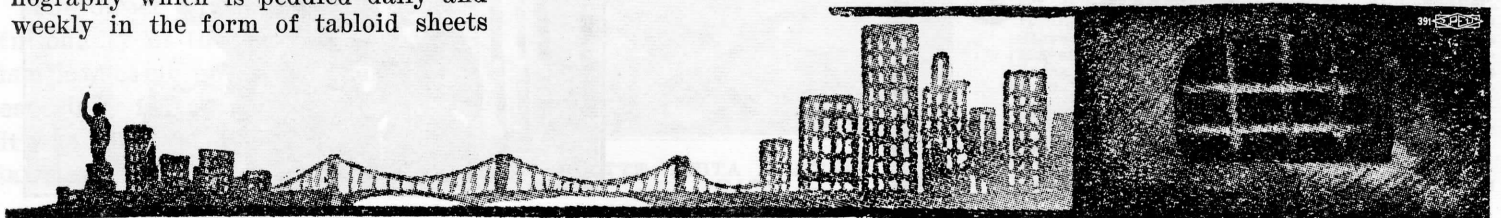
So the business manager, Bert Miller, is given a few days in jail, and magnanimously released by the court. The editor, William F. Dunne, a well-known figure in the American labor movement, is sent up for thirty days. The publishers are fined the neat sum of \$500. The poet is put out of the way for three years.

Today it is a poem. Tomorrow an advertisement. The next day an editorial. Whatever the cause, the aim is clear; to destroy this working class journal which has always been in the forefront of every struggle for labor's interests.

Again: Today it is the Communist paper. Tomorrow a Socialist journal. The next day the organ of this or that trade union. The day after, the publication of any group or individual whose opinions don't happen to coincide with those of the ruling class.

The decision of the court—which gave the maximum sentences under the law and sorrowfully expressed its regret at being unable to exceed that—is being appealed. The precedent set by the court will be contested to the end.

The first step, the release of Dunne on bail, has already been won. The defense will continue to try to get the sweetly unbiased decisions of the court swiftly reversed.



CHICAGO DEMANDS: HANDS OFF CHINA!



1. ARNE SWABECK SPEAKING AT CHICAGO HANDS - OFF - CHINA MEETING. 2. A BANNER AT THE MEETING. 3. PARADING DOWN MICHIGAN BOULEVARD.

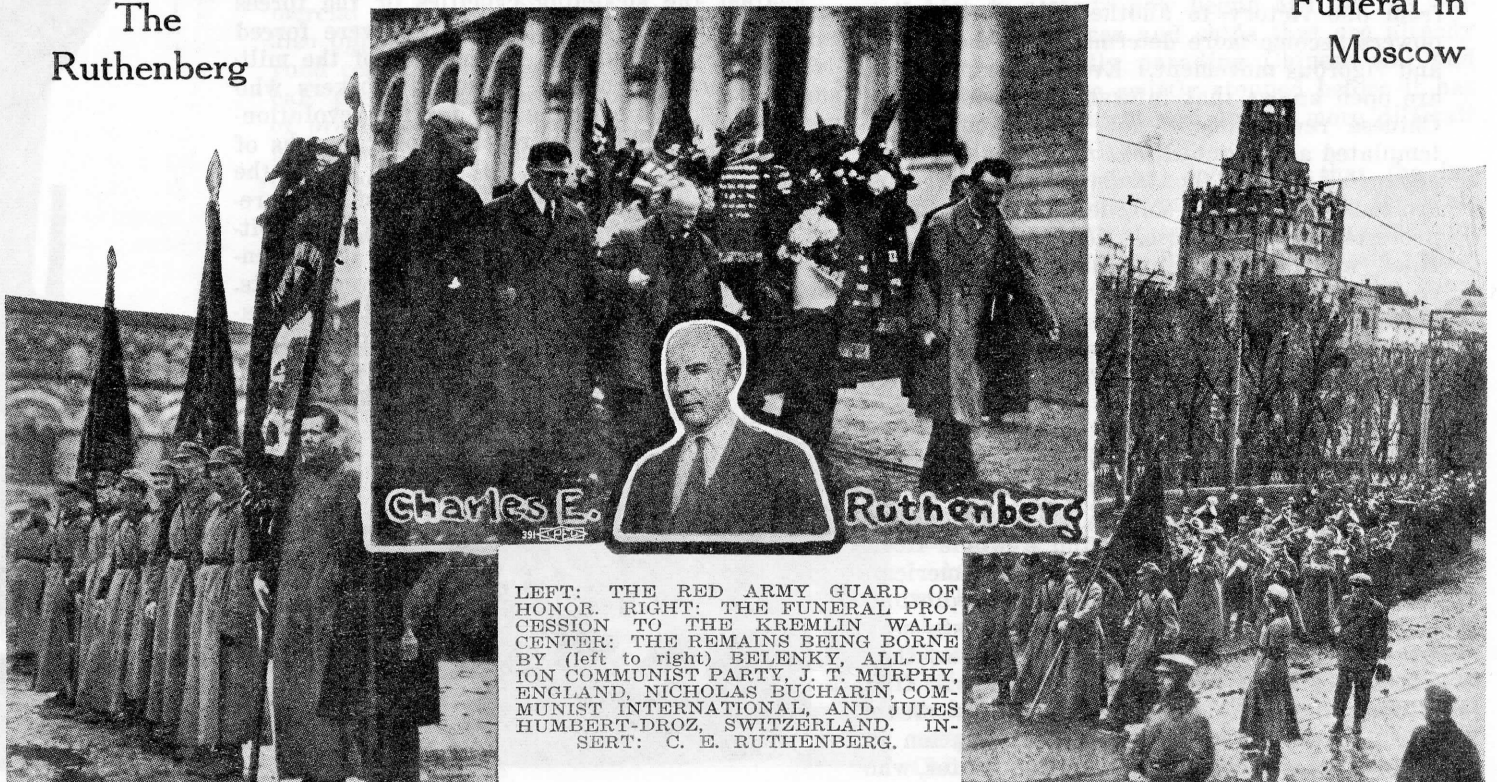
7. GEORGE MAURER, OF THE I. L. D. SPEAKING. 8. THRU THE STREETS OF CHICAGO. 9. FRED BIEDENKAPP OF I. W. A. SPEAKING.

4. JACK JOHNSTONE SPEAKING. 5. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MEETING. 6. PARADING IN FRONT OF THE BRITISH CONSULATE ON MICHIGAN BOULEVARD.

10. MANUEL GOMEZ SPEAKING BEFORE THE CONSULATE BUILDING. 11. MARCHING TOWARDS THE CONSULATE. 12. ANOTHER OF THE BANNERS. 13. A VIEW OF THE LINE OF MARCH.

The Ruthenberg

Funeral in Moscow



LEFT: THE RED ARMY GUARD OF HONOR. RIGHT: THE FUNERAL PROCESSION TO THE KREMLIN WALL. CENTER: THE REMAINS BEING BORNE BY (left to right) BELENKY, ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY, J. T. MURPHY, ENGLAND, NICHOLAS BUCHARIN, COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, AND JULES HUMBERT-DROZ, SWITZERLAND. INSERT: C. E. RUTHENBERG.

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM SHALL NOT THROTTLE THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

THE desertion of the national Chinese revolutionary movement by Chiang Kai Shek created high hopes in the hearts of the imperialist powers of the world. The capitalist press was openly jubilant and the scribes confidently predicted that the revolution in China was virtually at an end and that one might soon expect the fall of the rebel center, Hankow.

To the chagrin of all the interventionist forces, nothing of the kind happened. Not only did it quickly transpire that Chiang Kai Shek did not represent the national revolutionary movement, and had not been able to deal it a death blow, but also that the really revolutionary forces in China were being greatly strengthened. With a surprising virility, the Hankow forces overcame the treachery of Chiang, and mobilizing a powerful and determined army of workers and peasants proceeded to march on Peking, the heart of the Chinese counter-revolution.

With the army marching northward to Peking against Chang Tso-Lin from Hankow, and the western army heading in the same direction under the leadership of the Kuo Min Tang general, Feng Yu-Hsiang, it became constantly clearer that the Chinese people still support in even greater numbers the revolutionary nationalists. Just as during the successful and sensational northward march from Canton to Hankow, the Chinese people in the cities and villages occupied by the victorious nationalists come out to greet them with joy and the realization of liberation. The revolution marches forward victoriously over the bodies of its betrayers and enemies.

But as the revolutionary forces advance from one victory to another, the imperialist powers become more determined to the young and vigorous movement. Everyone whose eyes are open knows that intervention against the Chinese revolution is not only openly contemplated and planned, *but that it has already begun!* Literally thousands of foreign troops are today on Chinese soil, despite the vigorous protests of the Chinese. Chinese waters are filled with war ships of foreign powers, directed by arrogant and provocative martinets.

Among these imperialist powers, the United States is found well represented. Between six and seven thousand American troops are already stationed in China. Dozens of cruisers and other battleships of this country steam up and down Chinese waterways. Everything is being done to find the slightest excuse to intervene en masse, by sending thousands of additional troops, and a whole fleet, massing all the powerful, modern American war machine against the Chinese revolution.

We know that when the imperialists seek excuses for wars of rapine and plunder, they can easily manufacture them. They will find it even more than ordinarily easy to create them in the present complicated situation in China. The workers of the United States, who have nothing to gain in a war against the Chinese people, and whose sympathies are with

them in their struggle for liberation from the decades-long yoke of imperialist oppression, must not allow themselves to be dragged into the imperialist shambles for the greater glory and profit of Wall Street and its friends. Our interests lie rather in the support of the Chinese revolutionary movement, for it is fighting for a cause which is our own, the cause of victory of the people against the imperialist master class.

The Chinese people need the aid of the workers of the world, and especially of the American workers, who, by the very reason that they are less organized than the workers of other countries, can be more easily mobilized for imperialism and confused and befuddled by the hypocritical appeals of the American financiers and business men. The Chinese workers and peasants have suffered greatly at the hands of the foreign exploiters and their instruments. And now that they are on the road to victory over the degradation and oppression that has been their lot for years, the imperialists are intensifying their attacks upon them.

The campaign of hysterical whipping up of sentiment, the lies of the capitalist press about the "terrible deeds of the Chinese" cannot hide the horrors of imperialism intervention. The same pious bandit powers, who are smugly horrified by the executions of some monarchist bombers and spies in the Soviet Union, close their eyes conveniently to the nightmare of terrors that the Chinese are suffering now at the hands of the counter-revolutionaries who are aided and abetted by the imperialists. We know that not a single word was said by the imperialist powers in protest against the sickening cruelties of the forces of Sun Chuan Fang before they were forced to evacuate Shanghai in the face of the militant uprisings of the Shanghai workers who virtually took over the city for the revolutionary forces. We have received photographs of incidents in Shanghai, taken just before the evacuation, which shows scenes of such revolting barbarism that one can only sneer bitterly at the protestations of honorable intentions of the imperialist interventionists. Summary executions of Kuo Min Tang agitators and trade union workers took place in almost every other street. The pavements were covered with decapitated heads and bleeding, tortured bodies.

By Max Shachtman.

From one end of the city to the other, rills of blood marked the trail of the departure of the Chinese Gallifets. In a number of places, women and young girls were nailed to posts, their breasts cut off by the executioner's sword, the bodies mutilated in the most frightful manner. The savagery of the retreating reactionaries is simply indescribable. Suffice it to say that some of the best blood of the young Chinese working class movement was violently shed.

But not one word of protest from the imperialist powers. Not a single insulting note, such as is sent regularly to Hankow. Not a single move to threaten the counter-revolutionaries with armed intervention to prevent the horrors of the white terror. No enraged editorials in the capitalist press.

Nor did anything of the kind result from the continuation of these horrors in other parts of China under the control of the reactionary forces. Not a word about the persecutions and executions by Chang Tso Lin, or by the

renegade Chiang Kai Shek. There is no action against them because these are the instruments of the imperialists, because they carry on no real people's struggle to rid the land of its oppressors.

The offensive against the Chinese people has already been begun by the United States. In a veiled and cleverly hypocritical form it has been going on for a long time. The United States, having developed its imperialist appetite at a much later period than its older prototypes, was obliged to carry on its aggressions in China under the guise of an apparently innocent program, with its policy of the "open door" which is in such sharp contrast to its policies in Latin-America, it has hoped to gain a strong foothold in China, side by side with its predecessors, and then, by its superior economic and financial power, to oust the others or else put them in such a position in China that the United States would be the dominant and decisive exploiter of the masses in China and their natural resources.

The United States has therefore relied to an appreciable extent in the recent period upon the struggles going on between the revolutionaries and the feudal bandit lords, who, in most cases, are merely the paid agents of some other imperialist power, America has not emphasized to such a sharp point as the others its opposition to the nationalist movement. For its success, within definite limits, would militate against England and Japan to the interests of the U. S.

It was for this reason that the desertion of Chiang Kai Shek, who was the expression of those interests in China—the young commercial and capitalist class—and who was also opposed to the revolution proceeding beyond certain limits, was hailed by the American press as another "Roosevelt." Hymns of praise were sung for him, especially when he showed with what vigor and decision he could suppress the growing strength of the working class, the trade union movement, and the peasantry. For the development of the Chinese revolution was tending more and more in the direction of dominance by these latter forces over the destinies and program of the movement. They were pushing the revolution forward beyond the limits at which America and the Chinese capitalist class would like

to see it stop. They were advancing more prominently the demands of the working class and the peasants.

In the elements represented by Chiang, the United States seeks a base of operations against the other imperialist powers, as well as against the Chinese people. Already the United States has advanced to the foreground in the bombing of Nanking, where defenceless men, women and children were fired at from American and British war ships. The United States was a signatory to the five-power note. The United States continues to ship more marines to China every day, accompanied with tanks, airplanes, cannon, and the rest of the equipment which makes up a modern war.

The danger of war is imminent. One need not be an alarmist to say this. The last war is still too fresh in everyone's memory to forget that when the world was on the eve of it, it was almost everywhere declared that such a situation was unthinkable and impossible. All signs point to a large, concerted attack against China, and the probable consequences of this for the entire world may change our entire epoch and the face of the world.

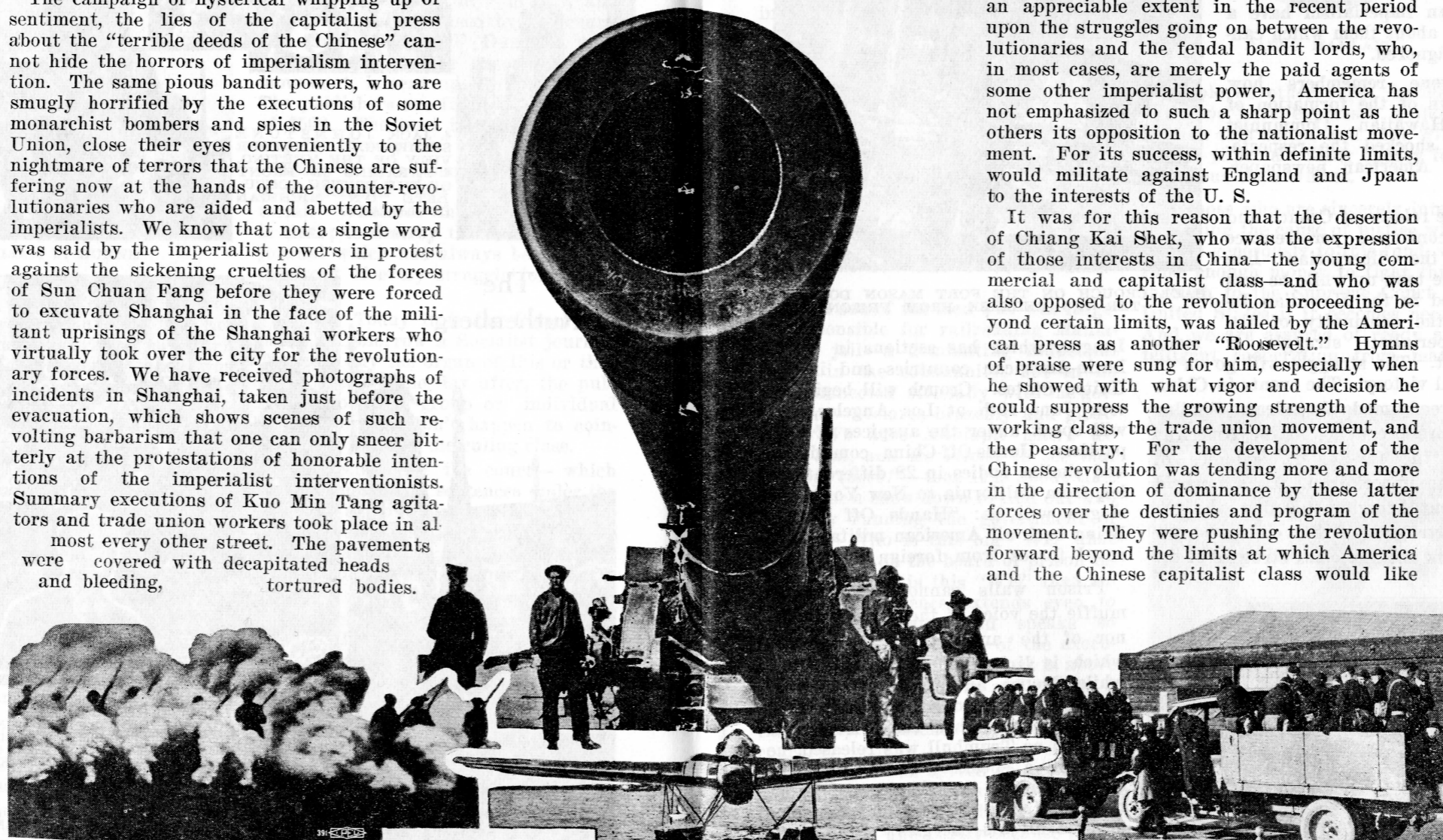
The United States' imperialist policy is not pacifist. Under one guise or another it is sharply aggressive. This will be more clearly demonstrated in China as the situation develops.

The American workers must prevent intervention by the United States in China. The American workers, who have a common cause with the courageous Chinese people, must end the support of the American imperialists to the butchers of the Chinese trade union movement and the peasants' movement. The war which is already now begun against the Chinese, the marines and ships that are already there, arrogantly parading Chinese soil and waters, must be swiftly stopped before it has gone so far that it will be far more difficult to halt.

The workers must remember that the imperialists need no official excuses for war. We recall the war which Wilson carried on by intervention against Soviet Russia, without even the consent of Congress. We know that war is now being carried on against China, without consent of the American people or of Congress. And if anyone doubts that it is war that is being carried on against the Chinese, let him imagine the landing of British troops in New York and British cruisers steaming up the Hudson River or Lake Michigan with the fake excuse of "protecting lives and property of British subjects."

Action must be taken quickly. Every worker must join in the universal demand for the withdrawal of all American forces from China. Every worker must condemn the executioners of the Chinese working class and their imperialist masters. Every worker must rally to the support of the forward marching Chinese people.

The imperialists must not be allowed to strangle the Chinese revolution!



THE IMPERIALISTS ARE READY TO DROWN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION IN ITS OWN BLOOD. LEFT: A POISON GAS ATTACK. CENTER ABOVE: BIG AMERICAN GUN—ALWAYS READY TO ATTACK. CENTER BELOW: SEAPLANE THAT CAN DROP BOMBS ON DEFENSELESS CHINESE CITIES. RIGHT: AMERICAN MARINES ENTERING SHANGHAI TO DEFEND THE FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL INTERESTS OF THE U. S.

A Soldier of the Class Struggle

By Manuel Gomez.

THE gates of Alcatraz prison in California opened on June 1st to the release of another class war prisoner.

This was a rare event, for the newly released convict was a unique one. His name was Paul Crouch. He was an American soldier born and bred in this country. The facts leading up to his long imprisonment of nearly three years point to a whole deep-going movement which indicates that forces are at work even among these uniformed representatives of the capitalist police power which will mean death to the very interests which armed and entrained them.

Not only was Crouch a soldier but he was a soldier assigned to colonial duty, to serve as a guardian of imperialist overlordship in a far-off island colony across the seas. His rebellion against a job which he found repulsive to him, has therefore a double significance for us, *in that it is connected inseparably with the struggle of the oppressed peoples which American, (like British, French, and Japanese) soldiers are sent to suppress.*

Crouch instinctively realized that the soldier who is true to imperialism cannot be true to the interests of the masses of his own people, and that there is a common cause linking together the struggles of the working masses in the United States, and the colonial peoples oppressed by imperialism. He is a soldier who had not lost touch with the American working class. He sought to find the form of struggle which would best further this common cause, and he discovered it in the Hawaiian Communist League, which he organized together with Walter Trumbull and other soldiers stationed with him at Honolulu, Hawaii. As soon as the Hawaiian Communist League was organized, it planned a campaign of propaganda in the ranks of the American soldiers, as well as among the Hawaiian people (including the so-called indigenous Hawaiians, the Filipino workers of the Hawaiian sugar fields, the Japanese laborers, etc.) Meantime, the League applied for admission to the Communist International.

The life of the Hawaiian Communist League was a short one. Stoolpigeons in the army soon carried word of what was going on to ever-watchful officers, and almost automatically Crouch, Trumbull and their buddies were put under arrest. Court-martial followed as a matter of course.

It was a natural outcome, and one which Crouch had been prepared for. If there is anything which American capitalism cannot afford to tolerate,

it is the development of libertarian tendencies in the ranks of the soldiers who are being sent with increasing regularity to carry American imperialist domination to the four corners of the earth. When such libertarian tendencies take concrete shape and begin to fuse with the struggles of the peoples among whom the soldiers are stationed, the signal of impending doom for imperialism is unmistakable.

These are panicky days for the imperialists of all nations. The British empire is falling into decay and the Chinese Revolution leads a many-millioned yellow, white, black and brown upheaval which goes by the name of the "awakening of the east." At such a time, indications of counter currents in American imperialism have a finality about them which cannot be ignored.

Everyone remembers how the news of the formation of the Hawaiian Communist League shocked the respectables of American newspaperdom.

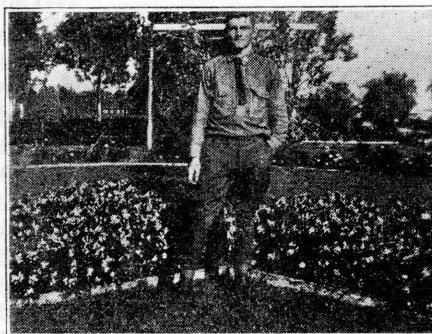
In the release of Crouch and in his continued perseverance along the libertarian line which he took up while he was stationed in the Hawaiian Islands, the continuity of the anti-imperialist struggle is manifest. The struggle will go on to the final victory. The events in China have already made that clear. Similar events are preparing in the Americas and in the far-Eastern colonies of American imperialism. It is a world movement bringing together the national struggle of the oppressed nationalists and the class struggle of the

workers in the home countries of imperialism.

An international organization expressing this fusion has come into existence during the last few years, and it is that organization which is cooperating with Paul Crouch in the nation-wide speaking tour which he will take up on June 19th. I refer to the All-America Anti-Imperialist



PAUL CROUCH ON THE FORT MASON DOCK AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON



RODERICK NADEAU, ARRESTED IN HAWAII WITH CROUCH AND TRUMBULL.

made League, which has sections in eleven Latin-American countries and in the United States. Crouch will begin his tour June 19th at Los Angeles, and will speak under the auspices of non-partisan Hands-Off-China committees and similar bodies in 28 different cities, from California to New York. His slogan will be: "Hands Off China! Bring back all American military and naval forces from foreign territory!"

Prison walls cannot permanently muffle the voice of the class struggle, nor of the anti-imperialist struggle which is linked up with it. Even while Crouch and Trumbull were in prison, they continued to address their fellow workers thru the prison bars. As soon as Trumbull was released, he went on a speaking tour across the country under the auspices of International Labor Defense, and has since devoted all his energies to the cause for which they were sent to jail. Crouch is now setting out upon the same widening path.

Free Pablo Manlapit!

Honolulu, Hawaii.

By George L. Wright.

THE local legislature failed to take any definite action in the case of Pablo Manlapit, who is still being held a prisoner in the penitentiary although his minimum sentence expired four months ago. The only outcome of the investigation held by the house committee was to point out that the condition imposed on Manlapit's parole by the prison board was illegal, and that there is no precedent in the history of Hawaii to justify the refusal of the board to parole a man who has served his sentence and whose conduct has been above reproach.

The movement for publicity has already reached considerable proportions in the United States, and the demand for complete information on the case includes requests for additional data on the strike, the Hanapepe massacre, the frame-up against Manlapit and other strike leaders, the alleged perjured testimony of stoolpigeons, and the startling revelations contained in Manlapit's motion for a new trial and his subsequent appeal to the governor for a full pardon.

It has been decided that an appeal will be made to the local courts here as the first move in a campaign to secure the parole to which Manlapit is entitled. So far the prison authorities have been able to get away with anything they chose, simply because they have never been "called." It is the intention of Manlapit's friends to go to the bat now and force a "show-down."

When one of the men who was largely responsible for railroading Manlapit to jail—a dominating industrial figure in the community, but in no way connected officially with the government—declares brazenly and gloating,—"We have Manlapit where we want him, and we intend to see that he stays there!"—then it is about time to call for a show-down to find out who is really running the government of Hawaii. Who is this big "WE" that uses its club on the board of prison inspectors. Who is this "WE" that imagines its influence extends even to Washington Place, and speaks so boldly as the spokesman of the executive? Who is this "WE" that is above the laws of the territory and refuses a parole to a prisoner who has served the punitive sentence imposed by the court?

This paper has agreed to act in behalf of Manlapit, partly because it is firmly convinced that he is innocent of any crime, and partly because it believes that the honor of the territory is being smirched by a little group of

public officials acting from motives of petty spitefulness and the desire for personal revenge. It believes that the denial of a parole to Manlapit is not only unjustifiable and indefensible, but directly contrary to the best interests of the industry upon which Hawaii depends for its prosperity.



PABLO MANLAPIT

People of other races besides the Filipinos have expressed a desire to help in this cause, and they will find in this paper a willing agency for carrying out their wishes.

If those who are sincerely interested in serving the cause of justice will contribute generously to this fund, we can raise enough money to fight this case through to the Supreme Court of the United States if it becomes necessary. And we are assured of ready and intelligent cooperation from many or-

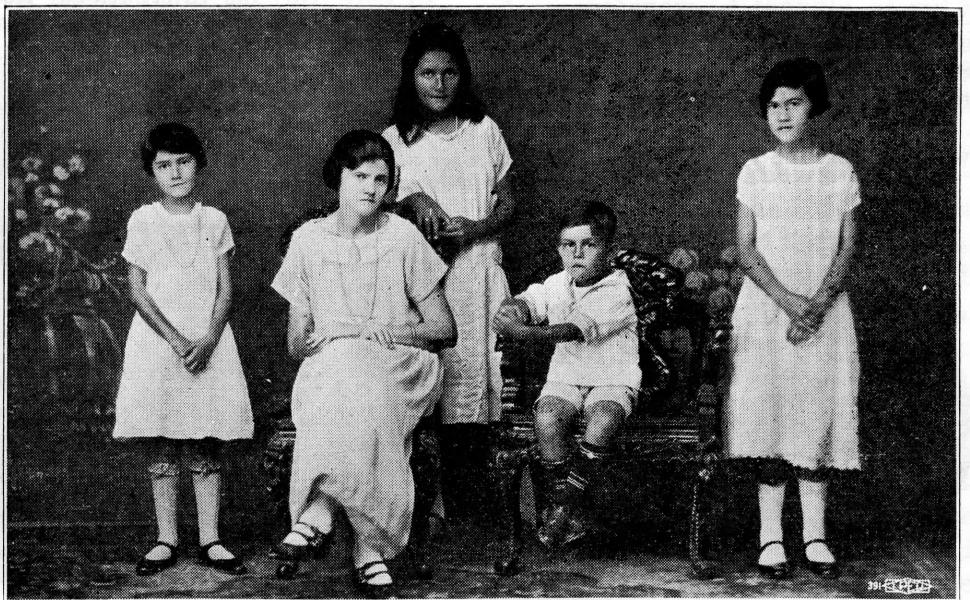
ganizations and agencies on the mainland.

As long as Pablo Manlapit stays in Oahu prison, the entire territory of Hawaii is under a cloud. As long as justice is denied to a man merely because he dared to oppose certain of the "big interests" here, and refused to crawl on his knees to them, so long will people all over the world be able to point the finger of scorn at us, even as they do today in the case of Massachusetts, which has been guilty of a similar offense in the case of the two Italian radicals railroaded by as rank a frameup as ever disgraced any community in America.

So let all who love justice and believe in giving a man a square deal get together behind this movement to free *Pablo Manlapit*.

Under the circumstances we feel that Pablo Manlapit is at least entitled to as much consideration as the murderers, burglars, gangsters and ravishers of women who have been paroled without question on the recommendation of the prison board or through the intercession of certain prominent people who guaranteed their good behavior!

If, after his release, Manlapit finds it difficult to get on his feet again or wishes to go to the mainland or the Philippines, we think he is entitled to permission from the prison board. But he should be allowed plenty of time to arrange his affairs and establish connections that will make it possible for him to rehabilitate himself. This is vastly different from being kicked out of the territory like a dog!



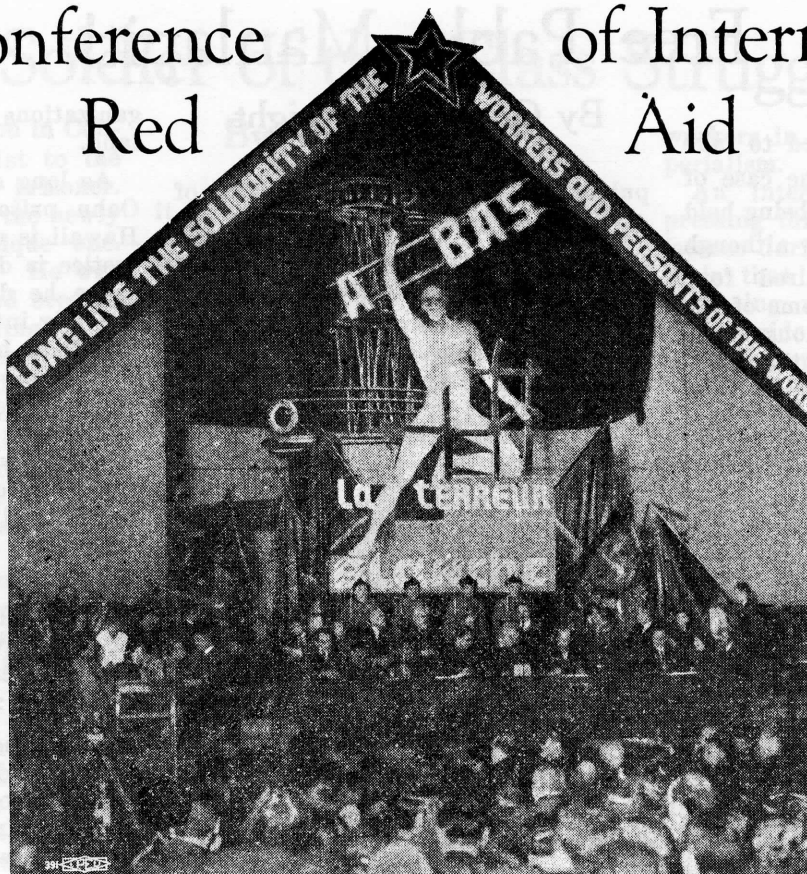
THE WIFE AND CHILDREN OF PABLO MANLAPIT.

The Conference of International Red Aid

THE movement for non-partisan, unified working class defense is not only not confined to any one country, but is connected up in a strong ring of solidarity which embraces the entire world. Wherever the class struggle rages, and the capitalist class takes its victims from among the workers and farmers, the movement for labor defense grows up out of the struggle and into an arm for the masses. This movement has already earned its place in the general labor movement, and thruout the world it is joined up into the International Red Aid.

On March 24, the second international conference of the I. R. A. opened in Moscow, with more than six score delegates from forty-two countries who represented more than ten million members, six millions being individual members. All of those that were delegates were active labor defense workers, and many of them had served terms in the prisons of the capitalists, been exiled, persecuted and tormented. The composition of the delegates proved the internationalism of the struggle and the world wide nature of the movement for labor defense, for they came from the countries of Europe, of Northern Africa, of Central and South America, of North America and the countries of Asia.

From the point of view of the white terror, the year of 1926 had been



THE PRESIDUM OF THE I. R. A. CONGRESS AT ITS OPENING.

a bitter one for the toilers of the world. Despite all the saccharine talk of the bourgeoisie on the peace, good will and harmony that had been established, the past year alone had yielded up a frightful list of victims. Some 9,688 were murdered by the hangmen of the white terror; 21,343 were wounded or maimed and more than 138,000 were arrested. In the 3,560 trials held, more than 18,000 workers, peasants and students were sentenced to a total of 193,829 years of imprisonment, in which 113 were for life imprisonment, and 385 sentenced to death.

In that year, the International Red Aid, and its sections, spent some three-quarters of a million dollars for support of political prisoners, and their dependants, and more than one hundred thousand dollars for legal defense. Thousands of fatherless chil-

dren were kept in children's homes maintained by the I. R. A. Many of the most remarkable labor campaigns in years were organized and conducted by the Red Aid thruout the world for workers in danger of imprisonment or execution: for Lanzutsky, Rakosi, Stepanoff, Sacco and Vanzetti, and many others.

The success of the international movement for labor defense, embracing millions of workers of all political and economic views, has brought the organized opposition and persecution of the organization by the reactionary elements everywhere. Not only do the agents of the capitalists, the governmental authorities persecute the sections of the I. R. A., (in some countries it has even been driven underground), but the reactionary elements in the labor movement have also joined in the attack. Never noted for their own work in behalf of class war prisoners, at times having connived by their deliberate silence with the agents of the white terror, they have in many countries sabotaged the work of labor defense and worked with their followers to fight the rapidly growing movement.

The conference was a living answer to the lies and attacks of the enemies of the movement. The reports of the executive committee and of the various sections demonstrated a dozen times over the importance of the movement,



LEFT: THE FRENCH, BELGIAN AND NORTH AFRICAN DELEGATION. CENTER: BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATES. RIGHT: THE GERMAN DELEGATION.

its honest and sincere working class character, and a splendid record of aid to the labor movement of the world. The many and variegated problems which confront such a movement in its every day work were carefully considered, and the delegates, bringing with them the valuable practical experiences in their own countries, aided in working out the resolutions and line of policy for the organization.

The question of the proper forms and methods of organization and work were discussed and directions—the concentrated experience of years of activity—were outlined for winning new hundreds of thousands of workers to the cause of labor defense. The organization of legal defense was considered, and in this question, the American movement has much to learn from the experiences of the movement in other lands. In France, for example, attached to the Red Aid is an auxiliary composed of jurists upon whom the organization can call at any time to organize and conduct the legal defense on a class basis of a labor prisoner.

The situation in China was especially considered. Hundreds of workers have been brutally executed and imprisoned. The labor defense movement there has become a real factor



THE DELEGATE FROM UZBEKISTAN EMBRACES THE CHINESE DELEGATE UPON PRESENTING HIM WITH A BANNER.

in aiding the Chinese people from unloading the foreign exploiters from their long suffering backs. The increasing pressure on the Chinese revolutionary movement, the intervention of the imperialists, and the attacks on the labor and student movements, places an important duty before the workers elsewhere: to defend the Chinese revolution and to protest against the open aid being given the enemies

of the Chinese people by the foreign exploiters.

To write to the I. R. A. without mentioning the Russian section, the M. O. P. R., would be to leave things half said. The splendid movement of solidarity in the Soviet Union, which encompasses close to 4,000,000 members, has never been found wanting in any moment of need of the workers of the world. It has generously contributed to the movement, with moral aid, with its ever-ready voice of protest and support, with its capable leaders and its funds. The workers of the Soviet Union, with their bitter and ineradicable experiences under the knout of czarism know the meaning of persecution and translate this knowledge into a boundless support to the present great movement of the workers for labor defense.

The workers in their struggles for freedom are constantly forging new weapons, and the labor defense movement is one of the most powerful of these. Embodied in the International Red Aid it has been of incalculable value to the working class. Its growth and power will be a continually greater service to the cause of the final victory of the people.

A REBEL WORKER'S LIFE AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY By Eugene Barnett

(Continued from last issue)

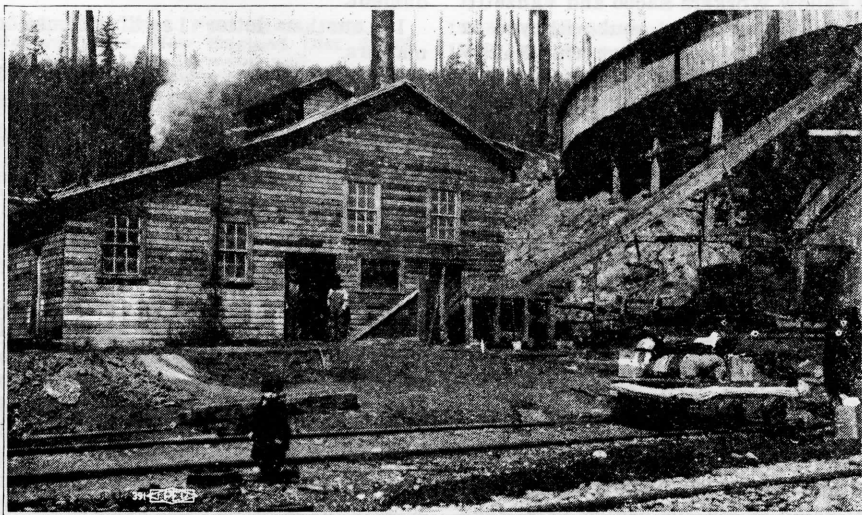
IN the coulees and ravines the snow was piled in deep white drifts. It was hard going and before I had covered half the distance home, night had come and although the whiteness of the snow made it light, it was impossible to tell when I got to a drift, or how big it was. For

everything looked white, and the drifts were packed hard by the wind. When I was about one mile from home, and on a very steep part of the mountain, I felt the snow tremble, then drop about a foot. It seemed to start near me and to settle towards the top of the mountain.

I knew I was on a drift, so I tried to get off; but had only taken a few steps when I heard it break loose on the mountain above, and down the hill I went, for I was in a snow slide.

The drift broke up in big chunks and I had trouble to keep on top of the snow. I thought of my wife in the little room on the mountain side, waiting for me to come home, and wondered what she would think if I never did come home and if she would ever know my fate—know that broken and crushed, unrecognizable mass of flesh and bones, with the magpies chattering round it.

In the canyon far below was the last earthly remnant of the man who had loved her so for I thought my time had come. For few men are ever found who go down in a slide on the Salmon River Brakes. For many places on them are inaccessible, unless you go to them in this way and then you never come back. Sometimes a body is carried out of



THE COAL MINE WHERE EUGENE BARNETT WORKED. HIS SON IS IN THE FOREGROUND.

one of these gulches by the torrents of the snow water that rush down in the spring, when the snow melts and is carried miles away by the raging waters of the Salmon River; they can seldom be identified. But as a drowning man will grab at a straw so it was with me. Some bush hit me in the face and I grabbed it, and hung on. The snow was going fast and roaring like a waterfall. It pounded and pulled at me till my arms ached. Then it was gone and I was left hanging to a bunch of sumac bushes about 500 feet down the mountain below the trail.

I pulled myself up and got above the bushes; the danger was past and now I felt weak. I sat down above the clump of bushes, but a big boulder than had been loosened by the slide came crashing down in its track, passing me about 30 feet away. This aroused me to action and I began trying to get away from the track the slide had made. I had to crawl and hang on with both hands; but as it was only about 15 feet to the edge of it I soon got to the snow again, past where the edge



EUGENE BARNETT'S SON

of the drift had been. I worked my way up a rocky ridge to the trail again and went home. I crossed two more drifts without an accident and reached home at 9 o'clock.

It had taken me five hours to go

six miles. My wife was expecting me home on account of the snow and was sitting up waiting for me. When I told her about the snow slide, she cried and I joined in the chorus. It always did make my eyes leak to see a woman cry. I put in the rest of that winter at home or hunting cyotes, on the brakes.

The man who owned the land where the snow slide occurred had more than a hundred head of horses on this same land. He did not feed them, made them rustle their living on this side hill winter and summer. That winter sixty-five head were counted by me, dead, in the gulches where they had rolled after starving to death or getting on some extra bad place in their desperation for a bite of grass. I saw mares with fall colts at their sides eating sumac bushes and sticks two inches in diameter. A few days later the colts were orphans, for the old mare will die first usually. I had tried many times to buy one of these horses or a team. But the owner would not sell me one for he was a stockman and he did not want to sell me these. He had lots of cattle and he wanted the range. He had control of 1,600 acres and owned a fine level wheat farm on the plains; but he wanted more.

(To Be Continued)

Voices from Prison

John Lamb.

Walla Walla, Wash.

Dear Friends and Fellow Workers:

I just received the \$5.00 check for prison relief and the receipt to return for acknowledgement of same, so please find receipt signed and enclosed with this letter. Everything is about the same as ever with us boys and we are living in high hopes of being released from prison in the very near future. As soon as we are released I will write you a nice long letter and notify you of same. I will always keep in touch with the I. L. D. as they have always been such true friends to the class war prisoners and their dependents. I will enjoy reading the Labor Defender as it is always full of good articles and carries messages from all of the class war prisoners who care to write letters to be published. The Labor Defender is always full of good articles as its writers write the very best of material for the enlightenment of the working class.

Many thanks to the I. L. D. for the interest that they have taken in behalf of the Centralia defendants and their dependents, and more power to the I. L. D. If it wasn't

for the \$20.00 per month that the I. L. D. sent my wife and two little girls each month, I do not know how they would manage to survive. Fellow workers, you are carrying on a gallant struggle for the immediate release of Fellow Workers Sacco and Vanzetti and we are all heart and soul with you in the struggle. We never forget. Our Fellow Workers Sacco and Vanzetti have suffered too long and should have been exonerated and released years ago. With the best wishes to all, I am as ever your for a better world.

John Lamb.

A Released Prisoner.

Berkeley, Calif.

International Labor Defense,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

Please accept my sincere thanks for the relief check for May which came a few days before my release.

These monthly checks have been of great material value to me, for behind bars when one has no source of income, even a few dollars means much. Yet, the greatest value

is the knowledge that political prisoners are not forgotten by their comrades on the outside.

Again, I wish to thank you for the generous aid given my parents during my imprisonment.

In another letter I will discuss other matters.

With everlasting gratitude to the I. L. D. and the workers who have made it possible, I remain,

Paul Crouch.

McInerney.

Rose Karsner,
Comrade:

We fellow workers of this prison certainly admire the fight that the I. L. D. and all the other committees and organizations are putting up for Sacco and Vanzetti. The industrial masters will do anything and everything in this world to silence the militant workers who have the physical courage to fight for his class. Sacco and Vanzetti belong to the militant class and our slave driving masters are out to get them. So you fellow workers, comrades and friends, must

keep your eyes opened from now on to prevent those rape hounds of justice (the master class) from putting their murderous tactics into effect. It is up to every worker and all true lovers of a square deal to come to the forefront right now for tomorrow may be too late. Remember that Sacco and Vanzetti belong to the working class and we must claim them for our own. We must not think of standing idly by and merely appealing to the president, governor, judge and other henchmen who are armed with Wall Street justice while our murderous masters whisk our fellow workers into the death chambers. We must "act" and act damn fast that the fiendish hand and mind of the predatory class may be stayed from slaughtering these two innocent working men. By no means must we tarry in this mission. The time is ripe right now to liquidate all isms and show a united front towards our bandit masters by embracing the "General Strike" which is set for June 15th like a mother would hug her fond and loving child.

Yours for action,
J. McInerney.

A Deportee's Wife.

Beckley, W. Va.

International Labor Defense,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am writing you to see if you will kindly lend me \$50 as I must raise \$90 within the next 10 days. If you will loan it to me for four months I will be glad to return it with interest.

I had a letter from my husband a few days ago; he was in good health and still trying to come home. He has already got his passport some time ago. Please excuse me for my imposing on you, but I don't know any other way to save my little home. My two oldest children will help me this summer to pay the money back. Thank you very kindly.

Mrs. Tony Stafford.

We applied to our readers to make special contributions for Mrs. Stafford, whose husband was deported to Italy in July, 1925, after serving several years in Moundsville Prison for his participation in the 1920 coal miners' strike. Mrs. Stafford was not even given an opportunity to see her husband, upon his release, before he was rushed off. She is working hard and trying to raise her little family by "stint and save". Send contributions to 23 S. Lincoln Street.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE WHITNEY CASE.

(Continued from page 100.)

sires of capital in its endeavors to crush out any labor organization that threatens its existence.

Every frivolous and vague expression in the laws under consideration by the Supreme Court was sustained as good law. Nowhere in bourgeois jurisprudence is there any more sweeping or blanket law than the criminal syndicalist law which was given sanction by the highest court in the land.

In the Burns case Justice Brandies dissented from the majority opinion; but he did not go into the question of the constitutionality of the act in this case, thereby agreeing with the interpretation of the majority of the judges.

The importance of these decisions can be realized only when it is remembered that practically every one of the thirty-five criminal syndicalist laws are in essentials, alike.

To appeal on the question of unconstitutionality hereafter would be fruitless. Fortified with the idea that the criminal syndicalist laws are held proper and constitutional by the Supreme Court the state authorities will not hesitate to use them whenever they wish to intimidate workers or suppress their organizations.

The United States Chamber of Commerce could not expect better service from the United States Su-

preme Court in this matter than if its own secretary were entrusted with the job of writing an opinion on the criminal syndicalist laws. Every labor baiter in the United States, every spy organization, anti-union group and professional patriot can take pride in the work of the United States Supreme Court in its attack on the workers, both in its long line of historical decisions, and in the present cases.

The United States Supreme Court has never been known to reverse itself in a labor matter. No hope can be expected from that direction. Only the united opposition of all workers, awakened to the realization of the danger to them of the existence of criminal syndicalist laws, can defeat the efforts of the ruling class to jail those who raise their voices against capitalism.

The criminal syndicalist laws, originating in the hysterical of war have now run the gamut of capitalist legality. They were enacted by legislatures in the midst of the war psychology. Hundreds of workers have been arrested on almost any pretext under them. These laws have been sustained by a half dozen state supreme courts; and they receive their final sanction in the eyes of the ruling class in the decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR MAY, 1927.			
15034	Robert Zelms, New England Dist.	\$20.00	
15035	Svenson Finnish Farmers' and Workers' Club, Astoria, Oregon	2.50	
15036	John Dayle, Wilmerding, Pa.	25.00	
15037	Estella Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.	5.00	
15038	A. A. Marisoff, Chester, Pa., Lith. Workers' Society (Sacco-Vanzetti Defense)	7.95	
15039	Rose Baron, New York Local	15.00	
15040	A. M. Algeo, Galveston, Texas Local	3.33	
15041	George Maurer, Local Chicago, Ill.	15.00	
15042	John Anttila, Aura, Mich.	1.00	
15043	J. M. A. Spence, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	
15044	M. Kalousek, Czecho-Slovak Sec. Chicago, Ill.	35.00	
15045	R. J. H., Wichita, Kansas	5.00	
15046	D. Rifkin, Local Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00	
15047	Chas. W. Pilgrim, San Francisco, California	5.00	
15048	George Maurer, Local Chicago, Ill.	25.00	
15049	Sophie Levine, Ladies' Workingmen's Auxillary, St. Louis, Mo.	17.50	
15050	Helen N. Yeskevich, I. L. D. Lithuanian Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00	
15051	Aaro Jaaskelainen, Astoria, Oregon	5.00	
15052	Nashauk Finnish Workers' Club, Nashauk, Minn.	17.50	
15053	Otto Pannonen, Winlock Finnish Workers' Club, Winlock, Wash.	2.00	
15054	Anton Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio	5.00	
15055	Nathan Bell, Workers' Circle, Br. No. 614, Houston, Texas	22.10	
15056	George Maurer, Local Chicago, Ill.	10.00	
15057	Jens Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00	
15058	J. Rhodes, I. W. W. Portland, Oregon, Sacco-Vanzetti Defense	10.90	
15059	Rose Baron, Local New York, N. Y.	160.00	
15060	Oscar Wilson, Finnish Workers' Club, New York, N. Y.	12.50	
15061	Evert Van Ee, Local Seattle, Wash.	9.00	
15062	Ira Siebrasse, Fort Benton, Mont.	1.00	
15063	Cora Meyers, Local Milwaukee, Wis.	7.70	
15064	Stanislaw Klobka, Baltimore, Md.	5.00	
15065	Sophie Katz, Las Vegas, N. Mex.	5.00	
15066	Einar Ring, Newberry Workers' Club, Newberry, Mich.	5.00	
15067	Albert Meryzio, Oakland, Cal.	5.00	
15068	H. C. Harriger, Huntington Park, California	5.00	
15069	Wallis W. Lefaux, Vancouver, B. C., Canada, Sacco-Vanzetti Defense	9.50	
15070	John Lyman, Loc. Philadelphia, Pa.	25.00	
15071	Alex Draznik, Gary, Ind.	1.00	
15072	S. Melus, Polish Branch, Passaic, New Jersey	5.00	
15073	Albert Sortenberg, Hudson, Wis.	1.00	
15074	Robert Zelms, New England District	10.00	
15075	Helen N. Yeskevich, Lithuanian Br., Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00	
15076	Phil. DeGiambattista, Local Avella, Pennsylvania	5.00	
15077	Rose Baron, Local New York, N. Y.	190.00	
15078	A. Badurina, Raymond, Wash.	1.00	
15079	The Siegal Family, Ontario, Cal.	1.00	
15080	Anna Hammar, Roslindale, Mass.	1.00	
15081	L. Mitseff, Local Portland, Oregon, Sacco-Vanzetti Defense	9.25	
15082	M. Krasic, S. Slavic Sec., Chicago, Illinois	50.00	
15083	Rose Baron, Local New York, N. Y.	15.00	
15084	Cyril Lambkin, Local Detroit, Mich.	65.00	
15085	T. F. Tiekief, Group of Fellow Workers, Sacco-Vanzetti Defense, Minareto, Cal.	18.10	
15086	S. B. Hetrick, Elwood, Ind.	2.00	
15087	T. Pocheff, Bulgarian Educational Club, Toledo, Ohio	20.00	
15088	P. V. Zalpis, Lithuanian Section, Chicago, Ill.	60.00	
15089	H. F. Sahlender, San Francisco, California	18.20	
15090	Robert Zelms, New England Dist.	100.00	
15091	John Sekeres, 3rd Br. Workers' Sick and Ben. Fed., New Brunseich, N. J., Sacco-Vanzetti Defense	10.00	
15092	Wallace Metcalf, Local Youngstown, Ohio, Sacco-Vanzetti Defense	48.00	
15093	Phil Di Giambattista, Local Avella, Pennsylvania	5.00	
15094	M. S. Alduton, Housewives' Union No. 1, Palo Alto, Cal.	1.00	
15095	V. Fudauskas, Local Scranton, Pa.	40.00	
15096	Rose Baron, Local New York, N. Y.	5.00	
Total		\$1,215.13	
Note: Checks totaling \$112.80 forwarded to Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee at Boston.			

THE FIGHT IS NOT OVER IN

P A S S A I C

Eight of the striking militants are already imprisoned.

Their families are left without anyone to support them.

Many more are under indictments and are awaiting trial.

The textile barons will try to send to the penitentiary every worker who was active in the fight for the union.

The persecutions are an effort to intimidate the textile workers from carrying on any future fights.

The fight of the Passaic textile workers was the fight of labor thruout the country. It is still going on!

Workers must not allow the courts to send its best fighters to prison without fighting back to keep them out of it.

Passaic's workers know how to fight and will continue to fight; but workers everywhere must come to their aid now.

Almost 1,000 cases were defended and must still be defended.

The workers in and out of prison, their dependents, need aid.

Money given NOW for the fight is aid that is doubly valuable.

Make Your Remittance Immediately!

**GIVE
AID
NOW!**

International Labor Defense
23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

I donate \$..... for the defense of the Passaic fighters.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE.....