

LABOR DEFENDER

JUNE 1927 10 CENTS

SACCO *and* VANZETTI



**MUST
NOT
DIE!**

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THE DEMAND OF THE WORLD'S MILLIONS

The following is a list compiled by the International Labor Defense of the larger labor organizations, trade unions, political parties, professional men (scientists, teachers, lawyers, ministers, writers, journalists, etc.), newspapers (conservative, radical, labor, liberal), petition protests, schools, churches, strike actions, street demonstrations, etc.; farmer organizations, mass meetings, that have taken action against the proposed murder by electrocution in the week of July 10th of the two workers, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. This represents the protest and indignation of tens of millions of workers, farmers, and other men and women throughout the world. This list is by no means complete since reports to date indicate that over 110,000 appeals in the form of letters, resolutions, etc., over 200 cables, representing more than 60,000,000 workers all over the world, have demanded life and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

This graphically indicates the mass protest on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

There are of course thousands of organizations that we will not be able to classify, and we are listing herewith the more important ones thus far reporting. I. L. D. requests additional reports of protest and actions to be sent in for record.

Central Labor Bodies, District Councils, Other Labor Bodies in America.

American Federation of Labor, representing 3,500,000 workers, has gone on record at three successive conventions on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Chicago Federation of Labor, representing 300,000 workers.

Boston Central Labor Council.

Amalgamated Food Workers.

Minneapolis Central Labor Council.

Kansas City Central Labor Council.

Over 110,000 Appeals, 200 Cables, and over 60,000,000 People to Date Protest on Behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti

Seattle Central Labor Council, 20,000 members.

Cincinnati Central Trades and Labor Council, Silver Bow Trades & Labor Council, Butte, Montana.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, representing 100,000 workers.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

I. W. W.

Furriers' Union International.

Italian Chamber of Labor, New York, representing 75,000 Italian workers.

San Francisco Central Labor Council.

Everett, Wash., Central Labor Council.

Tampa, Florida, Central Labor Council.

St. Louis Central Labor Council.

Lake County, Indiana, Central Labor Council.

District Textile Council, together with six locals United Textile Workers in Passaic vicinity.

Cap and Millinery Workers' Union of New York.

Alameda, Calif., Central Labor Council.

Building Trades of State of California at State Convention, March, 1927.

Milwaukee Federated Trade Council.

Carlinville, Ill., Trades & Labor Assembly.

Detroit Federation of Labor.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Central Labor Councils.

Great Falls, Mont., Central Labor Council.

Sub-district No. 4, Illinois Mine Workers.

Sons of Italy (approximately 200,000).

Progress Builders of America and the Western Progressive Farmers, organizations representing 300,000 workers and farmers.

Political Parties and Organizations in America,

Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Socialist Party of America.

Farmer-Labor Association, Hennepin County, Minneapolis, Minn.

Swedish-Social Democratic Labor Party.

Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

Young People's Socialist League, New York.

Socialist Labor Party of America.

Protests from International Labor and Political Organizations, Etc.

Communist International.

Labor and Socialist International, representing 7,000,000 workers, signed by Louis DeBrouckere, President, Committee for Political Prisoners of Labor and Socialist International.

Panama General Syndicate of Labor.

Argentine Confederation of Labor.

Rote Hilfe, Germany, representing 500,000 workers.

5,000 Unemployed workers of Sweden.

Central Labor Body of Union of Socialist Soviet Republic, representing 9,000,000 organized workers.

Gloucester, England, Trade Unions.

Employees Canadian National Railways, O. B. U., Ft. Rouge, Canada.

20 members Black League, Japan, protest to American Embassy at Tokyo.

Independent Labor Party of England.

South African Trade Union Congress.

Belgian Federation of Labor, 600,000 members.

Federation of Labor, Holland.

Big Unions in Cuba.

Young Communist International.

Communist Party and Young Communist League of Great Britain.

Non-Partisan and Miscellaneous Organizations.

Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Conference, New York, representing 500,000 organized workers.

International Labor Defense, America, 100,000 affiliated and individual members.

Republican Party of Italy, New York.

Civic Club, New York (civic and social workers).

Italian Republicans of Anthracite Region of Pennsylvania.

Sacco-Vanzetti Conference, Rochester, N. Y.

Sacco-Vanzetti Conference, Chicago, Ill.

Italian Federation of Clubs, Salem, Mass.

Many Lodges, Sons of Italy.

Detroit Sacco-Vanzetti Provisional Emergency Committee.

Los Angeles Sacco-Vanzetti Conference.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sacco-Vanzetti Committee.

Prominent Individuals: Publicists, Scientists, Teachers, Lawyers, Clergymen, Authors, Politicians, Labor Leaders, Etc.

Members of the British Parliament: Wheatley, Wilkinson, Lansbury, Buchanan, Hugh Dalton, Griffiths, Maxton, Wallhead, Campbell, Thorne, Stephen, Greenfell, Hayes, Stanford, Gibson, Hirst, Smith, Hall, Broad, Bromley, Beckett, Saklatvala, Purcell, Kenworthy, Compton, Adamson, Williams, Salter, Welch, Barr, Montague, Barker, Lindley, Lodge (these are trade union, Labor Party, Liberal Party, Conservative Party and other widely known leaders in England).

Professor Albert Einstein.

Upton Sinclair.

President Harry Fishwick, Illinois Mine Workers.

Kate Crane Gratz.

Theodore Debs.

Victor Berger.

Bishop Charles H. Brent, of Western New York, A. E. F. Chaplain, William Nye Doty, "A Mayflower descendant"

President John Van Vaerenwyck, of Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Group of 25 Unitarian Ministers of Boston.

Group of 52 teachers, Mt. Holyoke College, Boston.

43 Teachers, Wisconsin State Normal College.

331 Students, Mt. Holyoke College.

Sidney Hillman and Joseph Schlossberg, President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union of America.

Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York.

26 French Writers, including Romain Rolland, Maurice Donnay of French Academy, Maurice Rostand, Victor Marguerite, Henri Barbusse, Leon Frapie, Pierre Benoit, J. H. Rosny.

Caillaux, former Premier of France.

Leon Jouhaux, Secretary of French Federation of Labor.

Professor Ellen Hayes, Wellesley College.

Charles W. Wood.

Mm. Dorain, President of International



After the sentence to death.

(Continued on page 95)

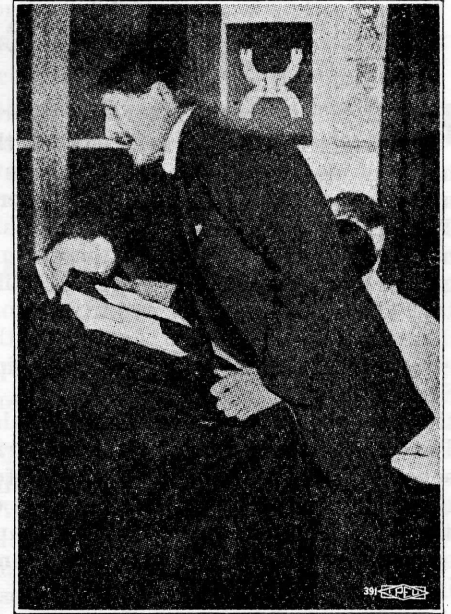
Luigi Barbusse.

An Appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti

An article written especially for "The Labor Defender" by the internationally famous author following a cabled request by the editor.

A GREAT cry of anguish arises from the entire world for Sacco and Vanzetti who had for so long been subjected to the frightful torture of those condemned to death, of those whose life hangs but by a single thread. I speak not in my own name, but (I can say boldly) in the name of the heart and conscience of all those throughout the world who follow the incidents of the great social tragedies. In the eyes of this universal conscience, the conviction of these two men is unjustified. It rests on too insufficient evidence not to constitute an outrage and a crime. It appears strikingly certain that it is dictated by a sense of political reprisal, an offensive by a constituted power and state force against the apostles and defenders of the cause of the workers. The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti can be considered hereafter only

as a tremendous challenge to the entire public opinion. It will engender everlasting hatred on the part of the working masses and be condemned by all loyal, wise and enlightened spirits whom it will transform into enemies of a system of domination which employs such methods. This historic case is given its particular gravity by the clearness with which it reveals the idea of repression and of war on the all powerful judges, which have nothing to do with justice. At various times the Americans are aroused by acts of dictatorship and imperialism of which the great nations of Europe are guilty. By going to extremes in the present case, which is so evidently a case of class vengeance, the United States will aggravate to incalculable proportions the social and political hatreds and antagonisms.



Barbusse on the platform.

It will play the role of a provocateur which can easily be contrasted with the theories of liberalism and peace which its statesmen and leaders make use of. This bloody deed, waved in the face of all the proclamations and assurances of America, will give them the lie, and will silence them forever. There are then all the moral and humanitarian as well as tactical reasons why the supreme American power should spare these two victims. We still have confidence that it will.



An imposing demonstration in New York for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Save the Victims of Horthy!

By Martin Abern

PROTEST of world labor and liberal opinion has temporarily stayed the hand of death against Zoltan Szanto and thirty other Hungarian workers. The Hungarian Horthy Dictatorship has transferred the cases of these Hungarian workers from the Special Military Court, which either acquits or condemns accused men to death, to the civil courts. The "crime" with which Szanto and the others are charged, is the attempt to organize a Communist Party, of having established Party schools, prepared a demonstration for the anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, and of having planned to establish a printing shop to issue leaflets.

The incriminated are partly members of the Communist Party and partly of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party, the Vagi party, which can be compared to the former Independent Social-Democratic party, but by no means a Communist Party.

Zoltan Szanto, the brother of Bela Szanto, one of the People's Commissars for War under the Soviet Government of Hungary, was arrested several months ago on charges of "conspiracy to overthrow the Horthy regime" growing out of his active propaganda among the masses. Stephan Vagi and his supporters independently carried on agitation on behalf of the exploited Hungarian masses. The bloody terror of the Bethlen-Horthy rule drives the Social-Democratic workers to the Left. The hostility and contempt of the Bethlen government toward the workers and their attempts to better their conditions of life is at the root of the opposition and persecution of revolutionary and radical workingmen as Szanto, Vagi, Rakosi.

The political aims of the Horthy regime can be summarized as follows:

1. Restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy.
2. Smashing of the workers' movement.
3. Preparation for war.

Agitation for the return of "The King" continues openly. Elections are carried on with unheard of terror and in this fashion an Upperhouse (Magnatenhaus) was created which is overwhelmingly monarchistic. Politically, Horthyism and monarchy occupy the same ground.

The Bethlen government aims also to destroy every form of workers' organization and for *unconditional submission by the workers to the terrible economic exploitation*. Additional laws are being prepared relative to the

"freedom of work", the trade unions, the right to strike, (which is to be abolished), etc. Trade Unions are not to participate in politics. Scabs will be kept in strike areas. Trade Unions are to be so emasculated that they become mere organs of the government. Such are the aims and the initial steps have been taken toward their summation—aims and purposes which parallel the Mussolini rule in Italy.

Reactionary Hungary's foreign policy has been that of intimate adhesion to the English-Italian imperialistic block. Economically, only lately, the construction of the Electricity Central Works has been given over to the Tal-



Zoltan Szanto.

bot group under colonial conditions of labor. Hungary is being permitted gradually to increase its armed forces, already in excess of the Peace Treaty, England allowing this. There is hope for the restoration of the confiscated goods and estates of the Transylvanian landlords by the Roumanians, in which Bethlen is directly interested. The Bethlen-Horthy policy hopes also toward a new agreement and revision of the Trianon peace with Italy. The English-Italian-Hungarian concord would help toward that end. In all this are to be found the dangers of war in the Bethlen policy.

Because the Hungarian Communists, the Socialist Labor Party members propose resistance to this reactionary program and call upon the workers to organize, the wrath of the White Terror is to be brought down upon them. Arrests, persecutions, brutalities and imprisonments against Szanto, Vagi, Rakosi and the other militant Hungarian workers abound. The attempt to railroad these workers to death thru a special military court has thus far failed and their cases will be reviewed in the civil courts, equally unfavorable,

but upon which international labor must must bring pressure for the freedom of the persecuted revolutionaries.

In the United States, protest has also been effective. On April 14, International Labor Defense sent the following message to the Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, D. C.:

Hungarian Ambassador,
Hungarian Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For your information we wish to advise you that the following cablegram was sent to Premier Bethlen, Budapest, and was signed by the following prominent Americans:

Chicago, Ill., April 14, 1927.

Count Bethlen, Premier Budapest.

Cablegram. Deferred rates.

Press reports Szanto and thirty other Hungarian workers now before criminal court for disagreeing your government stop. We ask you intervene for full impartial trial and leniency.

Clarence Darrow, Upton Sinclair, Professor Robt. Morss Lovett, Carl Haessler, Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown, William Mahoney, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Edw. C. Wentworth, Robert Dunn, Alice Stone Blackwell, Scott Nearing, David Starr Jordan, Victor L. Berger, member of congress; Theodore Debs, Henry Wadsworth L. Dana, David Rhys Williams, Ralph Chaplin, Colonel Chas. Erskine Wood, Carlo Tresca, Sarah Bard Fields, Dun-

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can McDonald, Forest Bailey, Ellen Hayes.

Among other cables sent were those from organizations in New York, Chicago, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Detroit, Mich., and others.

American Labor, together with work-

ers everywhere, must continue to protest on behalf of the persecuted Hungarian worker and to expose the farcical trials accorded radical workers.

The Rakosi-Vagi trial of 1926 was a sample of the methods of terror of the

Horthy domination and the trial of Szanto and his 30 "accomplices" is but a continuation of the attempts of reactionary Hungary to destroy the labor movement. This must be resisted on an international scale.

Jack Rubenstein and 'Whitey' Adamchesky

By Hollace Ransdell

THERE were two young men who used to meet many times during the months of the Passaic Textile Strike, on opposite sides of the battle-line. The coal-black head of one was seen continually at the head of picket lines in front of the gates of the various mills. The yellow-white hair of the other was known as a danger signal to thousands of strikers.

"Whitey" Adamchesky probably had the distinction of having arrested more strikers during the struggle than any other cop. And Jack Rubenstein was certainly arrested oftener. Next to Albert Weisbord and possibly Sheriff Nimmo, these two, the tall, slim Rubenstein and the short, stocky Stephen Adamchesky tearing around madly on his motorcycle arresting strikers, were perhaps the best known characters of the strike.

And so it was that two bits of news which by a strange coincidence came almost at the same time created more excited comment among the former strikers than any other news since the strike was settled. Jack Rubenstein and "Whitey" Adamchesky who had met so often on the battle line were destined to meet again long after the

jail, presided over by the famous little Sheriff Nimmo, held these two renowned strike figures. The strike may be over but the drama still goes on. Adamchesky is reported by the police to have made a confession of his crime. Another ironic touch appreciated by



Jack Rubenstein.

those who are familiar with the third degree confessions which Adamchesky used to help torture out of strikers. This confession was obtained in the same police court about which the

The exit of one of the three, however, was quick. Adamchesky was released on bail within a day or two. But Rubenstein is still in, and Sheriff Nimmo still struts supreme.

What is this charge for which Jack Rubenstein received six months in the county jail and was fined \$500? The case started more than a year ago, on March, 1926, when Jack Rubenstein led a picket line of 800 strikers to the National Silk Dyeing plant in East Paterson, and was sentenced later to 90 days on the personal charge of Sheriff Nimmo. March 19 he was released on bail pending the appeal of this case, but was rearrested immediately afterward on a charge of assault and battery made by one of the jail keepers, Hubert LeFevre. The keeper claimed that Rubenstein assaulted him when he tried to stop an argument between Rubenstein and another prisoner. After this alleged assault, Rubenstein was kept in solitary confinement until called to court.

What really happened, as Rubenstein, himself, tells it was this: During certain hours of the day the doors of the cells are left open. Rubenstein was taking a nap on the cot in his cell with the door open, when he was awakened by an awful rumpus in the cell next to his, occupied by two prisoners not strikers. Rubenstein got up and walked to the door of this cell where two men were quarreling. Just then the keeper ran up the stairs and with no explanation began cursing and striking Rubenstein who raised his arms to protect his face and head from the blows. In some such way as this, arise most of the charges against strikers of "assaulting the police."

On March 22, 1926, Rubenstein was released again on \$3,500 bail pending the trial. In May he had a trial by jury. It was at the height of the strike when prejudice against strikers was intense. The jury apparently felt that to be good citizens they should bring in a verdict of guilty. However, the evidence of the prosecution was flimsy and Rubenstein's account sounded convincing so they tried to compromise.

Joseph Feder, the attorney, who handled the case for the defense tells how the jury returned and asked the judge if they could not bring in a ver-

(Continued on page 95.)



A clash in Passaic. "Whitey" is the cop in the center with back turned.

strike was over—in jail. And on the same side of the bars this time.

On April 28, 1927, Rubenstein was sentenced to six months in the county jail and fined \$500, on a strike charge which originated more than a year ago. A day or two later "Whitey" was arrested, charged with robbing a garage.

For a brief time the Bergen County

strikers tell such gloomy stories.

With the jail as the setting then, these three interesting characters enter the scene—the dark, gentle young Jewish idealist, the white-lashed, brutal, twisted-minded police officer and the scrawny, noisy despotic little Sheriff whose hatred of strikers has become almost a madness.

A Good Strike is a Crime

The Imprisonment of the I. F. U. and I. L. G. W. U. Members in N. Y.

By Michael

ALMOST three score workers, members of the International Furworkers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York, are now lying in jail, some of them awaiting trial, and some already sentenced to prison terms ranging from six months to three years. The fake charges that are brought against them in court mean nothing, compared to their real "crime", which is never mentioned in the legal indictment. It is the "crime" of having conducted a good strike, of having infused the members of their organization with a new spirit of unbreakable solidarity, courage, and sacrifice in the struggle to improve the conditions of the workers and prevent the economic degradation which is constantly planned for them by the bosses and their allies.

Both of the unions, led by their respective Joint Boards have gone through months of a hard-fought strike. Aligned against them were the courts, the newspapers, the police, the black elements in the labor movement itself, and a vicious gang of underworld gentry—thugs, gunmen and gangsters who were never molested by the police.

The strikes were splendid examples of fighting spirit. The picket lines never flagged in their enthusiasm or decreased in numbers. Not a single one of the struck shops could avoid the vigilance of the strikers. The solidarity of the strikers was a constant source of inspiration to other sections of the labor movement, and one of their chief slogans: The Forty-Hour Week! spread swiftly to other unions.

The bosses, infuriated, desperate, biting their nails with anger, began to organize their black forces. Everywhere gangsters appeared on the scene, attempting to break up the picket lines, to intimidate the strikers, to provoke them to the point where the police might have some semblance of an excuse to call the Black Maria to haul the strikers off to the jail. The strikers held firm. Courageously determined, they mobilized their forces more broadly and firmly and offered resistance to the thugs and gunmen. Not a few of these underworld cutthroats, the strikers can proudly record, were incapacitated for a sufficient period of time to

keep them from slugging and knifing the striking workers.

The reactionary elements of the labor movement were mobilized. Labor officials, to their eternal shame, were

ed trials in American labor annals. In the case of the ladies' garment workers, many of the defendants—responsible, well-known and honored workers—were arbitrarily sent to the penitentiary on all kinds of fake charges, for the courts that serve their masters so well did not have the courage to charge



Three of the fur worker defendants.

enlisted. A campaign of provocation, betrayal, open desertion to the enemy, informing—hardly paralleled in the history of the American labor movement—was launched against the strikers. The unusual scene, for the United States, of leading labor officials appearing in a capitalist court to testify and lead in the prosecution against members of labor unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, was enacted a number of times. Only the bitter anger of the workers equalled the high glee of the bosses. In the case of the furworkers alone, in which Ben Gold, their leader, was the chief defendant, nine were convicted after one of the most arrantly class-prejudic-

them with and convict them of the crime of having fought a good fight, of having conducted a strike which could not be broken by "ordinary, legal" methods, which could not be corrupted by bribery, which could not be intimidated by official and gangster violence.

The "crime" of the imprisoned, and those awaiting trial is that of having fought well. The issue involved is the right to strike, the right to picket, the right of workers to fight for better conditions and against conditions of work and life which mean the return of the sweatshop and its horrors.

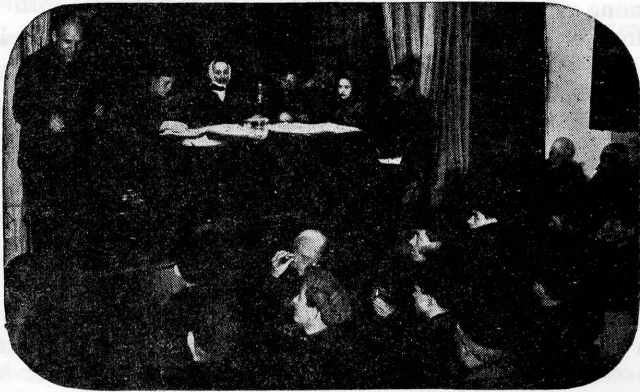
The cases involve not only the unions which they affect directly, but the entire labor movement. Workers everywhere must be aware of this. These workers have always been in the foreground of the entire American labor movement. No struggle of the workers has been ignored by them; on the contrary they have unstintingly given support to all of them. Their record of service to the American workers is one of which they can justly be proud. In many respects they have led the movement for the progress of the entire working class of this country.

All workers must rally to their defense. All workers must condemn the miserable role of informers and provocateurs played by the reactionary officialdom. All workers must join with the imprisoned New York fighters to defend the right to strike. Release the prisoners! If a good strike is a crime, let us have more of them!



Ben Gold, fur workers' leader.

LABOR DEFENSE IN PICTURES



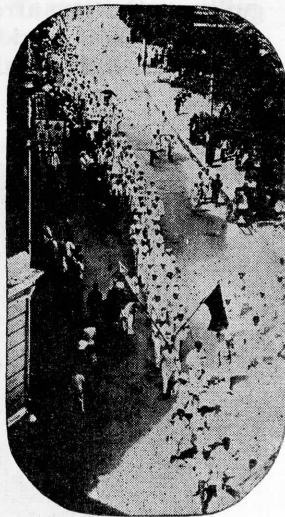
A report on defense and relief work being given in a factory of the Soviet Union.



A freethinker's delegation at the Red Aid in Moscow. Klara Zetkin in the center.



A demonstration organized by the French labor defense for political prisoners



A student demonstration in Canton, China.



A decorated auto in the campaign of the Vienna labor defense for political refugees



A demonstration being held in Hyde Park, London, the favorite meeting place of radical and labor organizations in that city for many years. Thousands of workers participated.

The demonstration was organized by the International Class War Prisoners, Aid, which, incidentally, has given signal service in rallying labor opinion in Britain for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Burn on the Electric Chair

A speech held at the Sacco-Vanzetti Mass Meeting in Chicago on May 13, 1927

By James P. Cannon

THE Sacco-Vanzetti case has been a part of American labor history in the making. It is seven years now since Sacco and Vanzetti have been in the shadow of the electric chair. I do not believe that history knows of a similar case to this. I do not believe that we could find anywhere a case of such prolonged torture as the holding of the sentence of death over the heads of men for seven years and at the end of that time we can come together for a meeting and not know yet whether that sentence is to be executed or not.

The cause of Sacco and Vanzetti demands of us, of the entire labor movement, militant, unhesitating and unified support. We may have different opinions on many problems, but there is one thing that we have become sure of in these seven years in which we have said our word for Sacco and Vanzetti. We have become absolutely convinced that the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, the case of these two Italian workers in Massachusetts is not the case of two hold-up men or bandits. We have become convinced that it is the working class against the capitalists. We have become convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti are not only innocent of this specific crime with which they are charged, but that they are innocent of any crime except that of being victims of exploitation by the capitalists of the masses.

Their case is a universal one indeed, and it has gone so far that we do not need to discuss it from a legal standpoint; but for those who are interested it has been set forth by Mr. Holly and we can say for others, that recently a book was published by Professor Felix Frankfurter in which he comes to the conclusion that there is no case against Sacco and Vanzetti.

But the case of Sacco and Vanzetti has a far bigger significance than any legal procedure. Sacco and Vanzetti began in this case as two employes, obscure fighters of the working class, but they have grown in these years until their personalities have made their impression not only in Massachusetts, not only in the United States, but all over Europe and America.

Sacco and Vanzetti have grown as the great symbols of the whole labor movement. They stand for the upward struggle against oppression and exploitation, for fearless defiance of the enemies of labor with which the best representatives of the working class are instinct.

Everyone today knows why the bourbons of Massachusetts arrested, imprisoned and tried Sacco and Vanzetti. Had they not been scrupulously loyal to the cause of the working class they would not now be faced with the grim march to the death chair. Had they remained silent while their brothers and comrades around them suffered persecution and oppression, had they not made the ideal of the liberation of the working class their own ideal, there would not today be a Sacco-Vanzetti case. Had they, in court, begged for mercy and renounced their cause and their

past, they would have been freed to achieve obloquy.

But they did none of this. Despite the hundreds of interminable nights and days of imprisonment, with the ghastly thought of execution constantly in their minds, they have remained as simply true to the workers' cause as they were before this infamous frame-up was conceived in the minds of the Massachusetts reaction. Yes, their persecution has even steered their convictions and history has already bound them inseparably with the history of the American labor movement.

After seven years they come to court for sentence, and I wish that every worker in America could read the speech that Vanzetti made there. After seven years of torture and seven years of fighting by friends and comrades with the death sentence, this man stood up in court not as one guilty, not as one afraid, but turned to the judge on the bench and said to him:

"You are the one that is afraid. You are the one that is shrinking with fear, because you are

the one that is guilty of attempt to murder."

Vanzetti called his witnesses there, and not merely legal witnesses. He marshalled before Judge Thayer's attention the thousands who have decided to hold mass meetings such as ours, and men of our period like Anatole France, Maxim Gorki, Bernard Shaw, Henri Barbusse, Albert Einstein. He pointed to the many millions who have protested against the death-hunt of two labor fighters.

He turned to Eugene Victor Debs and other men in America. Let us not forget that we should measure guilt and innocence not by formal evidence in court alone, but by higher values than that. Let us not forget that the last thing that Eugene Debs wrote publicly was an appeal to the workers of America for Sacco and Vanzetti, an appeal whose stirring language aroused with renewed vigor the protest of hundreds of thousands in this country, and brought again the million-voiced demand for life and freedom to

these two valiant fighters, and condemnation of their persecutors.

It is hard to speak with restraint. I, like Comrade Chaplin, also had the honor of speaking with Vanzetti. Everyone that has seen and spoken with him comes away with the feeling that he has stood in the presence of one of the greatest spirits of the time.

It is hard to speak with restraint when one is pressed by the thought that the vengeful executioners of Massachusetts are consummating their hideous plan to press the switch that will forever remove from our ranks the persons of these two men who we feel are so much a part of labor and its cause. Our impassioned determination to mobilize all of our strength and power to rescue Sacco and Vanzetti from their blood-lusty jailors must be communicated throughout the land if we are to save them from the fate that has been prepared for them.

While I believe with the statements of Fitzpatrick that our meeting should disassociate itself from irresponsible people, let us not forget the year 1916 when Joe Hill was killed in Utah. We must remember that when the wave of working class protest began to rise in protection of Joe Hill, gangs of detectives began to frame-up fake letters. After the heart of Joe Hill had been pierced by the bullets of the death squad, it was exposed that frame-up letters had been used. This must be a lesson for us and for those who are the friends of Sacco and Vanzetti.

There is no need to threaten the governor or anyone else because the protection of Sacco and Vanzetti is far stronger than any personal act. The protection of Sacco and Vanzetti is the job of the working class of the world, which is knocking on the door, not with the hands of irresponsible individuals, but with the titanic fist of the workers of the wide world because they believe in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. We say to you, our friends and our chairman, before they turn on the switch, that the real aim is not to burn Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair but to burn the labor movement in America.

If the workers of America and the workers of the world are determined enough and encouraged enough, we can yet save Sacco and Vanzetti. And it is in that spirit that we meet here tonight. We do not meet here to resign ourselves to their fate. We meet as another stage in the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti. We believe that the workers assembled here will go back to their organizations and their jobs and raise again the battle cry for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Let us demand not only the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. Let us demand also the impeachment of the monstrous judge who tried and sentenced them. Let us consider ways and means of making our protest more effective. From this great movement, from the words of Sacco and Vanzetti, let us draw inspiration.

We have hope, and we have faith in the workers of America, and in the workers of the rest of the world who have so often and readily responded to the calls for solidarity and aid for Sacco and Vanzetti. Every worker in the land must be made to realize the monstrosity and significance to the whole labor movement of this crime. Every worker must stand shoulder to shoulder with his brothers to build a solid wall of defense for the victims of the Massachusetts bourbons who are bent on their bestial revenge. Only the great and inspiring solidarity of the whole working class will succeed in snatching Sacco and Vanzetti from the chair of death.



Enormous throng of 20,000 workers in Union Square, New York, adopting a resolution for life and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. Robert Dunn is speaking.

A Lawyer Looks at Sacco and Vanzetti

A Review of Felix Frankfurter's New Book

by Thurber Lewis

"EVERY reasonable probability points away from Sacco and Vanzetti; every reasonable probability points towards the Morelli gang". This is the conclusion of one of the foremost authorities on Anglo-American jurisprudence reviewing the famous case in reference to the startling Madeiros confession introduced by the defense. This evidence, now fairly well known, involves revelations made by an actual participant in the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been sentenced to their death on July 10th.

To those who for seven years have been working and fighting for the release of the two Italian workers, this new evidence was not necessary. It was not long after that hour of three o'clock in the afternoon on April 15th, 1920, when the two paymasters were shot down in South Braintree, Massachusetts, that Federal Detectives turned the two radical workers over to the police as the perpetrators of the crime; but it required even less time for the workers of Boston, themselves the victims of the same Palmer Red Hysteria that netted Sacco and Vanzetti, to proclaim that their Italian comrades were the victims of a frame-up.

Thru the long months of the original trial and the longer months of the subsequent appeals—no doubt crept in. The evidence was not necessary for the fellow workers of Sacco and Vanzetti who could very easily understand—knew and felt—the frame-up. But the evidence was there too. Overwhelming and convincing. Then six years later came the confession of Madeiros. To those who have been aware of the class-nature of the persecution, the ultra-biased judge, the manufactured hysteria thrown about the entire legal process, the more than convincing evidence of the first trial—Madeiros may just as well have gone to his doom with sealed lips. But to those whose faith in capitalist courts has not been shaken by an understanding of the class nature of these institutions—the Madeiros confession and the subsequent new evidence built upon it has had its effect. It was this fact that made the case respectable, that brought out as new champions of Sacco and Vanzetti some of the most prominent members of the bar.

Felix Frankfurter, of Harvard Law School, is responsible for the quotation cited at the beginning. It appears in a book called "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti". It is a purely legal work. The class nature of the persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti is not part of the professor's thesis. He approaches his subject from the viewpoint of a lawyer thoroughly familiar with the

secure it and inasmuch as the United States District Court for Massachusetts had checked abuses in deportation proceedings the department had become chary of resorting to deportation without adequate legal basis. The arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti furnished the agents of the Department of Justice their opportunity. Altho the opinion of the agents working on the case was that the South Braintree job was the work of professionals and that Sacco and Vanzetti, altho anarchists and agitators, were not highway robbers and had nothing to do with the South Braintree crime, (M. R. 146) yet they collaborated with the District Attorney in the prosecution of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder. 'For it was the opinion of department agents here that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of these two men' (M. R. 146).'

The lines quoted by Frankfurter and followed by the parenthetical references are from the affidavits of the two former agents of the department. There is definite proof that intimate collaboration existed between the Department of Justice and the District Attorney's office in the prosecution of the two victims. This means that there is extensive correspondence in the files of the Department regarding this collaboration. An appeal was made to Attorney-General Sargent for this correspondence to be made available for inspection. It was flatly refused!

* * *

"GENTLEMEN of the Jury, do your duty. Do it like men. Stand together you men of Norfolk", was the way the prosecuting attorney summed up in the trial.

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts called upon you to render a most important service. Altho you knew that such service would be arduous, painful and tiresome, yet you, like the true soldier, responded to that call in the spirit of supreme American loyalty. There is no better word in the English language than loyalty".

So began Judge Thayer's charge to the jury after the prosecution had time and again under the protecting wing of the court gone far afield to impress



complexities of the law and on more than speaking terms with the particular law involved—Massachusetts law.

It is probable that after seven years very few persons still remember the basis of this now historical frame-up.

* * *

THE original cause of Sacco and Vanzetti's sentence to death was the Department of Justice whose head at that time was A. Mitchell Palmer, the "Red-Baiter". Let Frankfurter tell the story on the basis of affidavits in the hands of the defense from Department of Justice agents themselves part of the frame-up:

"The names of Sacco and Vanzetti were on the files of the Department of Justice as 'radicals to be watched'; the department was eager for their deportation but had not evidence enough to

the jury with the fact that Sacco and Vanzetti had gone to Mexico during the war, were "slackers" and "disloyal".

Speaking as a lawyer, Frankfurter comments on this, "Judge Thayer now invited them (the jury) to breathe 'a purer atmosphere of unyielding impartiality and absolute fairness.' Unfortunately the passion and prejudice systematically instilled during the course of a trial cannot be exercised by the general, placid language of a charge after the mischief is done. Every experienced lawyer knows it is idle to ask jurors to dismiss from their memory what has been deposited in their feelings."

Frankfurter's able analysis of the judge's lengthy and tricky charge to the jury reveals Thayer as every inch the biased jurist that he has been accused of being from thousands of platforms.

* * *

"I HEREBY confess to being in the South Braintree shoe company crime and Sacco and Vanzetti were not in said crime".

CELESTINO MADEIROS

This message was sent to Sacco by a fellow prisoner in the Dedham jail. It was the basis for the last appeal to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The defense showed that the confessor was a member of a band of notorious bandits called the Morelli gang. Court records revealed that members of this gang were charged with stealing consignments of shoes from the Slater and Morrill shoe factory at South Braintree, the plant at which the murder was committed for which Sacco and Vanzetti have been sentenced. The defense has shown that at the time of the murder the Morelli gang was desperately in need of funds for bail and lawyers in trials they were facing. Expert testimony and photographs proved that Sacco (Vanzetti was not even accused of firing a shot) could not have fired the fatal bullets from the gun he had in his possession at the time of the shooting. But the defense has demonstrated that Morelli, the gang leader and Mancini, a confederate, possessed guns at the time that might very well have fired the fatal shot.

What became of the "swag" of over \$15,000? The prosecution never so much as attempted to prove that Sacco and Vanzetti had the money (they were riding in a street car when they were arrested and supposed to have \$15,000 on them). At the same time the defense has shown that the confessor, Madeiros had \$2,800 on his person right after the crime. This would have constituted his "split" of the \$15,000 considering that six men were known to have participated in the robbery and



Carlo Tresca addressing an enthusiastic Sacco-Vanzetti meeting in N. Y.

murder. Also the Morelli gang can account for the total six participants. While in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti the state never presumed to show who, if any, the confederates of the two convicted men were.

Witnesses for the state testified that the murderers were heard to speak in "clear and unmistakable English". This would have been impossible for either Sacco and Vanzetti who often had to resort to an interpreter during their trial. And yet practically every member of the Morelli gang was born in this country and would have spoken in such a way.

These are just a few of the clinching circumstances reviewed by Professor

Frankfurter in a simple and effective way. They are the bare legal facts of the case. They form the basis for the widespread and unalterable conviction that Sacco and Vanzetti are as innocent of the crime for which they have been sentenced as the prejudiced trial judge whose delight it was to pronounce the death verdict.

Workers whose interest in the case is founded on more than the mere fact that it is a miscarriage of justice will, nevertheless, find Prof. Frankfurter's book an arsenal of facts that can be martialled in support of the seven year old contention that Sacco and Vanzetti are more the victims of class justice than they are of misjustice.

The Supreme Court Upholds the California C. S. Law

As "The Labor Defender" goes to press, the report comes from Washington that the United States supreme court has upheld the vicious California "Criminal Syndicalism" Law, which, in the decision handed down, involves immediately Charlotte Anita Whitney, who becomes liable to a sentence of from one to fourteen years and William Burns, an organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World who is subject to the same sentence.

At the same time, the supreme court decided that Harold Fiske, an I. W. W., convicted under a similar law in Kansas, had been sentenced unjustly since the I. W. W. preamble, used as evidence against Fiske, is not an illegal document and does not propose a change in the social structure by unlawful methods, in the opinion of the court.

The viciously reactionary decision on

the California law, which has been used to imprison arbitrarily scores of the best labor fighters in that state, is all the more significant in that it is handed down unanimously and some ten years after the United States' entrance into the world war, that is after the time when these "legal excesses" were excused by many kindly souls on the basis of the "unavoidable 'red' hysteria" and the "emergency" that existed.

The precedent set in this decision will react sharply against the labor movement. It gives final legalization to this brutal capitalist class weapon against active workers.

The next issue of "The Labor Defender" will carry a longer article on the significance of the decision and a record of the three cases involved in the unanimous opinion just handed down.

A REBEL WORKER'S LIFE AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By Eugene Barnett

(Continued from previous issue.)

AS he and another, Stockman, were having trouble over a piece of government land, which neither of them had any claim to, and both were trying to pasture, he volunteered to locate me on this land, as a homestead, thinking eventually he would get it. I filed on it. I packed a plow down the mountain to it, on a pack horse. I plowed up a small piece for a garden. It was so steep I had to plow one way and drag the plow back empty, turning the dirt down the hill all the time.

Then I went to town and got two spools of wire and took them there on horseback. You couldn't get it there with a wagon or sled. Too steep. When I took the first roll off the horse, I laid it down, and turned to take the other one. I heard a noise behind me. When I looked around I saw the spool of wire I had laid down rolling down the mountain. I took the other one off and took a rope and tied it to a rock. Then I went after the other spool. When I built my fence I planted a garden. I then went to a sawmill about six miles away to work. I got \$1.25 a day, off-bearing behind the log saw.

I would go down to the homestead on Sundays and hoe my garden. I was happy, for I was going to have a home. So I thought, but one day when I went down after a week's absence, I found the fence cut in several places and the garden trampled to the ground by the range cattle. I felt blue, but I fixed it up and went back to work. I worked out lumber to build a cabin. That fall I packed the lumber down on a horse and built myself a cabin.

Next spring I plowed a bigger piece and put in some grain for hay. I worked at the saw mill till grain harvest started on the prairie. I had cut my hay with a scythe about a month before this, for it is done earlier there than on the prairie. So I put the hay in my cabin to keep the stock from getting to it and went to the harvest. I got a job driving a bundle wagon. The first day I went out to the machine, I was boozy. In fact I was so drunk I had trouble to keep my seat at the table.

The girl who is now my wife was cooking. I was ashamed of myself in her presence, although it was the first time I had ever seen her. I have learned since I married her, that she



Barnett's wife and son.

did not even notice that I was drinking that day. When I got back to the machine, a good friend of mine offered me a drink of good whiskey. I said, "No, I'll never touch it again. I'm going to marry that cook." And I have never touched liquor since.

I worked there six days and the man who owned the team I was working came and took it. That put me out of a job. I then got a job on another machine and worked twelve days, when it started to rain. We had to lay off. During the layoff, a horse fell with me and I broke my collar bone. So I worked no more that fall.

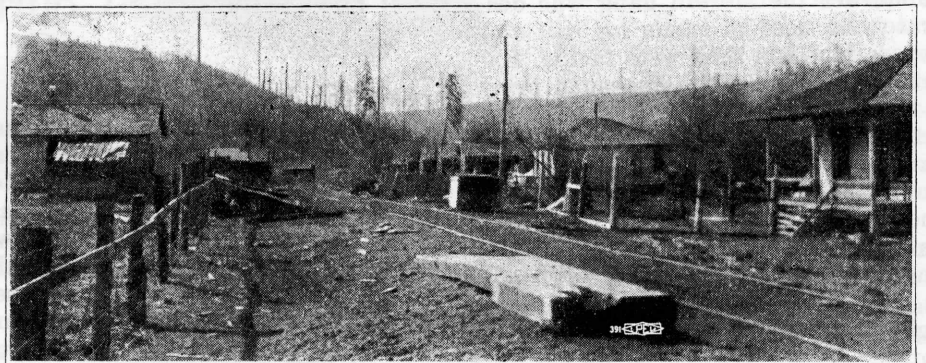
That winter, after my collar bone healed, I hewed house logs for a fellow and got an old cow for my work. She freshened in the spring. She gave so much milk that the calf could not take it all, and as I had to work out, I

plow for me, but they said it was too steep and wouldn't come. So all I got was what I could plow with my saddle pony.

The same spring I went to see my wife for the first time since I left the machine the year before. She remembered me, and I went with her steady after that, going to see her about once every two weeks. It was about 35 miles over mountain trails. We became engaged. I started a new house 14 by 20 feet, with a kitchen built on one side 10 by 12 feet. I had to work the lumber out at the mill, and then haul it to the top of the mountain, and after that pack it two miles on horse back.

Once while I was away, some one cut my fence again, opened my cabin door, and turned some of my lumber loose down the mountain. When I came home, the cabin was full of yearlings and more standing outside bawling because they could not get in. My clothes were chewed full of holes and so were my blankets, pots and pans. My groceries were wasted. I got the calves out and cleaned things up, then took my horse and went down to bring my lumber back. But some of it was split and broken till it was worthless. So I had to buy more.

When harvest time came, I had the walls up for all the house and most of the lumber down. I left it and went



Kopiah, Wash., the kind of places workers live in.

could not be home to milk her, so I had to sell her.

I worked at the saw mill again. That spring I had more ground plowed than before, but not as much as I wanted. I had no team and no one would sell me one; for they wanted to starve me out so that the land would stay open to run cattle on—it is a fine summer range. I tried to hire some people to

out to work. My wife was going to work for an outfit, so I got a job with the same crew. I got in 25 days at \$2.75 a day. After the harvest, my wife and I were married. We spent all we had for a housekeeping outfit. While my wife's brother took the stuff around the wagon road, my wife and I hit the trail horseback. A five-hour ride, over dangerous trails. I finished

the kitchen the next day, except the door, and we slept in the new house the second night with a blanket hung for a door. The next two days were spent getting the stuff from the wagon two miles away, to the house. The range stove and a trunk were the worst. They made the horse top-heavy. We finally got everything down.

I fixed up the house a little more; then I had to go away to work again, for we had to eat. I got a job on the country road about 12 miles away. Thus my wife was all alone all week. I was home on Sundays. About Christmas a big snow came and we had to

quit work. We knocked off at four o'clock in the afternoon. It was 12 miles home if I followed the road, or 6 miles if I went the high trail around the Salmon river brakes.

The brakes are steep, rocky, and there are broken hills on either side of the river. They are usually about two miles from the river to the top. In some places they are straight up and down for several hundred feet. In some places on the high trail, your horse will have to lean out to pass a rock on the upper side. You can look down into the boiling, roaring waters of the Salmon river 500 or 1000 feet under you.

This trail crosses my homestead, and as I was afoot anyway, I went. I decided on the trail. We had been working in a place called the Salt Pit. In earlier days the range cattle had been salted there. It was a big cove in the shelter of a hill.

Working in this sheltered place, I had not realized how the wind was blowing and the snow drifting out on the brakes. Where the wind had an unbroken sweep, the snow was all blown away. The wind was so strong I had difficulty to keep my feet on the trail.

(To be continued.)

Voices FROM Prison

From San Quentin

San Quentin, Calif.

Dear Friend:

I want to thank you for your check for \$5.00 which came some time ago. I should have answered sooner.

Please thank the committee for me. Best wishes to all of you.

Sincerely,

M. A. Schmidt, Reg. No. 30704.

From Joe Neil

Lansing, Kansas, State Prison.

Rose Karsner, Chicago.

Dear Comrade:

Am thanking organized proletariat with deepest sincerity for the Labor Defender and am assuring you of my sincere appreciation for it. It is highly tasting to the human mind that understands the class struggle, to read such solid concrete facts as are published in the Defender. Yet, when I read about the death of our Comrade Ruthenberg, it was then I felt the mental brunt for a while.

Dear comrades and friends, my body is separated from you, but with you are my ideas steadfastly, pure and true.

I am sorry that one of our greatest rebels passed away, but cheer up brothers and sisters, his spirit is alive everywhere.

The proletarian march for liberation is on its way, and some day the system of society will work O. K.

Hope this reaches you in the best of health and spirits and with all my good wishes, I am,

Yours for international industrial
democracy,
Joe Neil.

From J. B. McNamara

San Quentin Prison.

I. L. D., Chicago.

Greetings:

In January I had the pleasure of shaking hands with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn while

she was visiting with Tom Mooney. It was indeed a genuine pleasure to shake hands with her. Mother Bloor and a young gentleman were with her. The young gentleman visited with Matt Schmidt, and Mother Bloor and I had a very pleasant visit. We discussed the industrial situation here and elsewhere and had nice things to say about the red birds and bad things to say about the yellow hammers; of the two, I like the red birds the best.

In February Mother Bloor and Mrs. Norris of Santa Barbara, a member of the I. L. D., visited Matt and me. Mrs. Norris talked with Matt and Mother Bloor and I had another interesting visit. We went as far as Moscow and landed in Passaic, N. J. I have had two letters from Mother Bloor and three from Mrs. Norris since their visit here. I must say their letters are as interesting as their visits.

I received two checks for five dollars each for February and March, and take this means of thanking the officers and members of the I. L. D. for same. It shows a fine spirit and is appreciated by all the boys here.

I read of the loss of Charles E. Ruthenberg and while I never met the man, I admired him for the courage of his convictions. He was on his way to prison and that brought him close to me. I don't like to ape the Christians with their weeping and wailing about their lost ones. So having C. E. Ruthenberg in mind as I close this letter to all members of the I. L. D., will say, Bye, Bye, Red Bird.

Fraternally yours,

J. B. McNamara, No. 25314.

From Walla Walla Prison

P. O. Box 520 Walla Walla, Wash.

I. L. D., Chicago.

Dear Comrades:

Your letter of March 14th with February relief check enclosed reached me last Saturday. I thank you. I am always glad to hear from any of you, whether you send any money or not. You know money is not

everything. Money could never buy for a workingman such friends as the members of the I. L. D. are to all workers who are fighting for the right.

I read Comrade Paul Crouch's letter in the current issue of the Labor Defender and I thank him for the greetings he sent to me. Many of my relatives live in Wilkes Co. where he was born. Vance Woody who owns the store and runs the P. O. at Vanoy, N. C., married my mother's sister. Floyd Miller, near West Jefferson, is one of mother's brothers. The Sheets, Bares and Blacks are all related to us on my mother's side. So Comrade Crouch probably knows some of them and has seen them since I have, thirty years ago. They are ignorant, religious and superstitious, as Comrade Crouch said, but they are not afraid to fight for what they think is right. Once they see the light they will sacrifice themselves for it just as Comrade Crouch is doing. My best regards to him.

Under separate cover I am sending you a horsehair watch chain which I finished up last Sunday. It is made to wear on a belt. You can probably dispose of it for a couple of dollars at one of your bazaars. I am sending it as a donation and am sorry I can't send more.

It was with deep regret that I read of the death of Comrade Ruthenberg as I regarded him as the outstanding socialist leader of the last decade. When I say Socialist, I mean the Red Socialist, as exemplified by The Workers (Communist) Party of America, or The Communist Party of Russia.

Well, I must close. Receipt for check is enclosed herewith. Best wishes to all.

Yours respectfully,

Eugene Barnett.

From John Lamb

Walla Walla, Wash.

J. P. Cannon,

Dear Friend and Fellow Worker:

I received your two most kind and ever welcome letters of Dec. 21st., 1926, and they

were both perfectly satisfactory. Fellow Worker James McInerney and I each wrote a letter to the I. L. D. Seattle Branch and thanked them, and our friends and fellow workers who worked in harmony with the I. L. D. and the Union Record for the \$25.00 that we each received for Christmas.

We were both more than pleased with the successful drive made by the I. L. D. for the Centralia Defendants, and Dependents' Christmas fund, and the way in which it was distributed. We could both plainly see the cooperation and solidarity shown by our Friends and Fellow Workers in regards to helping the I. L. D. put the Christmas fund drive over the top. My wife received her \$50.00 for Christmas O. K. and many thanks to you all for same. The \$50.00 sure came in handy for my wife and kiddies as they are having a severe winter around Centralia, as well as the rest of the coast country.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
John Lamb.

Billings to His Branch

, Represa, Calif.

Mrs. Alma Polkoff,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friend:

Your letter of Nov. 20th reached me in due time but at this season of the year I am always exceptionally busy making these little calendars to send to my many friends and correspondents and it takes all of my spare time to get out anywhere near enough of them to go around. The enclosed card is only a poor sample of my work but because I have to make so many in a short time I am unable to make them all as carefully as I would like to.

I am glad to hear of the success of your branch of the I. L. D. and assure you that I am much interested in your efforts. Perhaps at another time, when I am less busy, I may write a little something that you can read before your assembled meeting that will be of interest to all and perhaps assist in the work. In recent months I have been much occupied with other matters and have had little time for thought or writing of that nature.

I'm pleased to inform you that I never thought that the members of Warren K. Billings branch were "hard-faced, serious folks, etc." but rather on the contrary, I pictured them as mostly young people who smile a great deal and take life more or less as it comes without fear or favor. Seeing as the branch is named for me I quite naturally endowed it with something of the philosophy and psychology of myself and if I discovered that the members were serious, sad-faced folks, I think I'd be seriously disappointed.

While on the subject of appearances, etc.. it just occurred to me that Warren K. Billings branch might like to have a picture of its name sake and on looking into the matter I found that I have one copy of some photos I had made here in July, 1925, so I am also enclosing it. Sorry that I have not one of the nicely mounted ones instead of this proof but even so — perhaps the branch or its secretary will arrange to have this one mounted well enough to serve the purpose. It is not a bad picture of me even though it was taken by a Japanese prison photographer who was serving a life sentence here.

Trusting that you will write again when opportunity affords and assuring you that I will always reply as soon as circumstances will permit, I am,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Warren K. Billings.

Seattle I. W. W.

Seattle, Wash.

J. P. Cannon, Chicago.

Fellow Worker:

Enclosed you will find a receipt for the \$25.00 check you sent to Dan Curtin.

Yours for Industrial Freedom
Harry J. Clark,
Seattle Joint Branch Secy., I. W. W.

Tom Harty.

Thomaston, Me.

James P. Cannon,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:

I am very grateful for your letter of March 14th with enclosed check for \$5.

Noting what you say about delay, "The old saying, 'Better late than never'" is quite appropriate.

The I. L. D. has sustained a great loss in the death of C. E. Ruthenberg, as he has time and again proven his loyalty to the cause.

With tenderest regards to all comrades, I remain

Fraternally yours,
Tom Harty.

List of Class War Prisoners.

Write to them!

California Penitentiary, Alcatraz, Calif.: Paul Crouch.

Folsom Prison, Represa, Calif.: Warren K. Billings, John Hiza.

Lansing (Kansas) Prison, P. O. Box No. 2: Joe Niel.

Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison: John E. Merrick, Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Norfolk County Jail, Dedham, Mass.: Nicola Sacco.

Oahu Penitentiary, Oahu, T. H., P. O. Box 3289: Pablo Manlapit.

Ohio State Prison, London, Ohio: Dominic Venturato.

Passaic County Jail, Paterson, N. J.: Joseph Belene, Alex Kostamaha, Paul Oznik, William Sikora, Paul Kovac, Tony Pochno, Nicholas Schillaci, Joseph Toth, Adolph Wisnefski.

Calif. Penitentiary, San Quentin, Calif.: Jack Beaver, No. 40628; John Bruns, No. 40054; Wm. Bryan, No. 39344; John J. Cornelison, No. 37287; J. B. McNamara, No. 25314; Claude Merritt, No. 37336; Tom Mooney, No. 31921; A. Nicholson, No. 39348; M. A. Schmidt, 25314; R. V. Taylor, No. 39350.

State Prison, Sioux Falls, So. Dak., Box 911: Frank Godalsky.

Thomaston, Maine, Prison, Box A: Tom Harty.

Walla Walla, Wash., Prison, Box 520: Eugene Barnett, No. 9414; Ray Becker, No. 9413; Bert Bland, No. 9411; O. C. Bland, No. 9409; John Lamb, No. 9412; James McInerney, No. 9410; Loren Roberts, No. 9100; Britt Smith, No. 9431.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR APRIL, 1927.

14962 S. Nowakowski, Polish Section, Chicago, Ill.	\$123.48	14984 Harvey Watts, Local Minneapolis, Minnesota	1.50	15009 A. Badurina, Raymond, Wash.....	4.00
14963 M. Krasic, So.-Slavic Section, Chicago, Ill.	150.00	14985 Oscar Wilson, New York, N. Y.....	10.00	15010 Sophie Katz, Las Vegas, N. Mexico	5.00
14964 Lucy E. Parsons, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00	14986 Carl Hacker, Local Cleveland, Ohio..	25.00	15011 Ira Siebrasse, Big Sandy, Mont.....	1.00
14965 Hugh Odney, Vancouver, B. C., Can.	3.00	14987 Alex Draznik, Gary, Ind.....	1.00	15012 The Siegel Family, Ontario, Cal.....	1.00
14966 Workers' Sick Ben. & Educ. Fed., New York, N. Y.....	93.81	14988 Jens Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn.....	5.00	15013 Evert Van Bee, Loc. Seattle, Wash.	5.90
14967 Rose Baron, Local New York.....	5.00	14989 Void		15014 Mrs. Walter Richter, Clear Lake, Wisconsin	1.00
14968 Claus Thowaldson, Clark Island, Me.	5.00	14990 Anna Hammer, Roslindale, Mass.....	1.00	15015 Anton Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio.....	5.00
14969 A. Hobson, Local Tacoma, Wash.....	23.75	14991 Estella Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.....	5.00	15016 C. Alward Tobey, Loc. Oakland, Cal.	5.00
14970 C. Alward Tobey, Local Oakland, California	75.00	14992 D. C. Holder, Muskegon, Mich.....	1.00	15017 Phil DeGiambattista, Local Avella, Pennsylvania	5.00
14971 G. E. McMahan, Local Spokane, Washington	56.45	14993 Anton Christensen, Chicago, Ill.....	2.00	15018 Veronica Kovacs, Local Perth Amboy, N. J.....	18.42
14972 Cyril Lambkin, Local Detroit, Mich.	200.00	14994 Paul Leib, Edgemoore, L. I., N. Y.....	5.00	15019 A. P. Szezepanski, New Britain, Connecticut	5.00
14973 L. Mitseff, Local Portland, Oregon.....	127.00	14995 Russian Ukrainian Workers' Club, Portland, Oregon	6.40	15020 Cyril Lambkin, Local Detroit, Mich.	60.00
14974 J. Nagy, Fords, N. J.....	1.00	14996 E. Sulkanen, Finnish Section, Chicago, Ill.	53.97	15021 B. Lifeski, Seattle, Wash.....	2.00
14975 Wallis W. Lefeaux, Vancouver, B. C., Canada	20.00	14997 E. Sulkanen, Finnish Section, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	15022 M. S. Alduton, Housewives Union, Palo Alto, Cal.....	1.00
14976 William Montgomery Brown, Gallon, Ohio	3.50	14998 John Mattson, Local Warren, Ohio	32.30	15023 A. Speck, Chicago, Ill., from a group of four	10.00
14977 John Lyman, Local Philadelphia, Pa.	18.00	14999 Rose Baron, Loc. New York, N. Y.	1643.50	15024 M. Newcombe, Arden, Del.....	10.00
14978 George Maurer, Local Chicago, Ill.....	20.00	15000 P. V. Zalpis, Lithuanian Section, Chicago, Ill.	120.00	15025 Hugo Sandstrom, Owens, Wis.....	2.00
14979 Jewish Branch I. L. D., Los Angeles, Calif.	20.00	15001 G. Melus, Polish Er., Passaic, N. J....	5.00	15026 M. Kalousek, Czecho-Slovak Section, Chicago, Ill.....	15.00
14980 Roger Lewis, New York, N. Y.....	1.00	15002 Sara Vilds, New York, N. Y.....	3.00	15027 Geo. Maurer, Local Chicago, Ill.....	15.00
14981 Phil DeGiambattista, Local Avella, Pennsylvania	4.80	15003 Helen N. Yeskevich, Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2.00	15028 Juanita Finnish Br., Kirkland, Washington	2.08
14982 Celia & Tanya Lifshitz, New York, New York	3.50	15004 M. Kalousek, Czecho-Slovak Section, Chicago, Ill.	11.00	15029 Waino Korhonan, Berkeley, Cal.....	1.00
14983 Louis A. Barnett, Newark, N. J.....	2.00	15005 Mary Trask, New York, N. Y.....	5.00	15030 Albert Sortenburg, Hudson, Wis.....	1.00
		15006 A. McPhee, Chicago, Ill.....	4.00	15031 W. J. Conarty, Calumet, Ill.....	1.00
		15007 Otto Heino, Erie Workers' Society, Erie, Pa.	39.05	15032 John Auert, Ukiah, Cal.....	5.00
		15008 Einar Ring, Newberry Workers' Club, Newberry, Mich.....	5.00	15033 M. Krasic, So.-Slavic Section, Chicago, Ill.	50.00
				Total	\$3,177.41

THE DEMAND OF THE WORLD'S MILLIONS

(Continued from page 82)

League for the Rights of Man.

Norman Thomas.

Morris Hillquit.

John Haynes Holmes.

Clarence Darrow.

Professor Felix Frankfurter, Harvard.

James Maurer, President Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

Bishop William Lawrence, Local Episcopal Diocese, Boston, and four prominent Bostonians: Roland W. Boyden, ex-president Boston Chamber of Commerce; Herman M. Burr, banker; Charles P. Curtis, Jr., son of police commissioner; F. W. Taussig, Harvard Professor of Economics.

Professor W. E. Hockings, Harvard Philosophy Department.

Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts, demanded investigation Department of Justice connection and Attorney Jos. Walsh.

Bishop Slattery, Boston.

Rev. Rhys Williams, Chicago.

President Neilsen, Smith College, on behalf of teachers.

Herr Sneevliet, Secretary of Dutch Labor, Amsterdam, Holland.

Winifred Nicholas Conovan, Prof. Dept. of Biblical Interpretation of Newton Theological Institute.

Chandler Association of Linden, N. J.

John Fitch and 62 New York Liberals.

26 nationally known liberals, including: Richard C. Cabot, Boston; Margaret Deland, novelist; A. Lincoln Filene, business man; John Hays, Hammond; Morton Prince, Harvard psychologist; Mrs. William Z. Ripley.

Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard.

Professor Richardson, Law Department, Dartmouth University.

Edward Holton James, Harvard Liberal.

Rev. E. Tallmidge Root, Secretary Massachusetts Federation of Churches.

John P. Whitman, Associate Secretary of Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

New England Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Calvert Magruder, Harvard Law Department.

Rev. Wm. E. Gordon, Church of Messiah, Back Bay, Mass.

Brotherhood Temple, Pittsfield, Mass.

Faculties and students of all aristocratic New England and New York Women's Colleges, including: Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Barnard, Mt. Holyoke.

(Hundreds of others too numerous to list here.)

Strikes and Demonstrations.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, trade unions held two days' strike.

I. C. W. P. A. of Great Britain—Mass demonstration in Trafalgar Square, London, protests being sent from all over England to American Embassy.

Open Air Demonstration, 20,000 workers, New York City on April 16th, auspices Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Conference.

Proposal through Italian Chamber of Labor, New York, and Novo Mundo to organize worldwide strike. Second Conference held April 28th, inviting New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and labor organizations from other cities.

Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Conference, New York, held conference April 22 to discuss strike plans and the calling of National Conference of Labor.

Mass Meetings of Protest.

Open Forum, Los Angeles, mass meeting protest.

Tacoma, Wash., mass meeting broken up by police.

Zeigler, Ill., mass meeting, April 23.

Cleveland, April 23rd, mass meeting.

Portland, Oregon, mass meeting, April 17th.

Minneapolis, Minn., mass meeting on April 24th.

Sacco-Vanzetti Conference mass meeting on May 8th.

Hands Off China mass meeting, April 17th, Minneapolis protested Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Mass Protest Meeting, 2,000 workers, held in Paris, France.

Mass meeting, Newark, N. J., May 6th.

Passaic mass meeting, April 20th.

Boston, Faneuil Hall, meeting scheduled auspices Mass. State Federation of Labor. Also, meetings to be held throughout state of Mass.

Mass meeting Chicago, Ashland Auditorium, May 13th, speakers, Fitzpatrick, Johannsen, Cannon, Lapp, Rev. Williams, Morrison, Editor Christian Century, Attorney Wm. H. Holly.

Cleveland, all International Labor Defense branches arranging Sacco and Vanzetti meetings.

Chicago membership meeting I. L. D. to mobilize membership, April 21st.

Duluth, Minn., arranging mass meeting.

San Jose, Calif., mass meeting.

Los Angeles, mass meeting for all prisoners (I. L. D.—I. W. W. Defense Committee) on April 24th.

Detroit mass meetings, May 6th and 7th, A. F. of L. sponsors.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 7th.

Miscellaneous Actions: Radio, Petitions, Sermons, Etc.

Petition of Wellesley College students.

Roland D. Sawyer, member Massachusetts legislature, introduced resolution demanding special commission of inquiry on Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee circulating nation-wide petition, demanding investigation.

International Labor Defense issued special leaflets, stickers, buttons, posters on Sacco and Vanzetti, arranging or backing protest meetings, formation of Sacco and Vanzetti Conferences, etc.

Petitions throughout the country, from prominent individuals and en masse.

Chicago Federation of Labor to broadcast Sacco and Vanzetti case over radio.

Sermon, Chicago Third Unitarian Church, April 24th, by Rev. David Rhys Williams.

Resolutions and Protests from Local Trade Unions, Shops and Factories, Fraternal Organizations, Etc.

12 Cigar factories, Tampa.

Employes of shop, S. Floresheimer, New York City.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Assn. of Perth Amboy, N. J.

I. L. G. W., Local No. 100, Chicago.

Painters' Local No. 275, Chicago.

Independent Workmen's Circle, Lenin Branch, Chicago.

Architectural, Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union, New York City, 1800 members.

Finnish Workers' Club, Minneapolis.

Freie Gemeinde Club, Milwaukee.

Scandinavian Workers' Club, Minneapolis.

United Mine Workers, Local No. 840, Madrid, Iowa.

Local Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Minneapolis.

Local Union No. 781, Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators, Milwaukee.

Italian-American Citizens, Local No. 85, A. C. W. of A., New York, 1500 members.

Local Union No. 1623, Lodi, N. J., United Textile Workers.

Local Union No. 1603, United Textile Workers.

Local Union, Carpenters, Philadelphia.

Local Union No. 3703, Dowell, Ill., United Mine Workers.

Local Union No. 280, United Mine Workers, Eagle, Pa.

Cleveland Local American Negro Labor Congress.

Machinists, No. 337, Chicago, Ill.

Italian Workers' Service Club, Akron, Ohio.

Lodzer Sick & Benevolent Association of Paterson, N. J.

New York Local, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

Two Locals, Granite Cutters' Union, Vermont.

Cincinnati, Joint Board, A. C. W. of A.

Cloth Hat and Capmakers of New York.

Molders' Local, Everett, Wash.

Workers' School, Springfield, Mass.

Liberal Club, Chicago University.

Housewives' Union No. 1, Santa Clara, Cal.

Evangelical Brotherhood Federation, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fraternal organizations, Avella, Pa., and vicinity.

Special meeting on Sacco and Vanzetti, Local No. 144, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Chicago.

Valier, Ill., Local No. 513, United Mine Workers.

Carpenters' Local No. 599, Hammond, Ind.

Local No. 524, Horwick, Pa., United Mine Workers.

Local Nos. 1355 and 2881, Avella, Pa., United Mine Workers.

Local No. 1794, Cedar Grove, Pa.

Seattle Local I. L. D.

Boilermakers' Union of Seattle.

Building Laborers of Seattle.

Painters' Union of Seattle.

Workmen's Circle of Seattle.

Cooks' Union of Seattle.

Federal Local Union of Seattle.

Bakers' Union of Seattle.

Prominent Newspapers, Magazines of all Political Opinions Protesting Action, Demanding Inquiry, Etc., in America and other Countries.

Chicago Daily News.

Vorwaerts, Berlin, Germany.

Yale Law Journal.

Boston Herald.

New Republic.

The Nation.

Daily Herald, London, England.

New York Times.

Springfield Republican.

New York World.

New York Herald-Tribune.

New York City Graphic.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Winnipeg Tribune.

Tampa Daily La Truducion.

* * *

This list is not quite complete, and we therefore urge our readers to call our attention to any omissions that may have been made, and also to any news names that can be added to the list. The difficulty entailed in drawing up such a list may have resulted in an error here and there and we request our readers to call our attention to any of them so that the correction may be promptly made.

Jack Rubenstein and Whitey Adamchesky

(Continued from page 85)

dict of guilty of simple assault, instead of assault and battery, which carries a more severe sentence with it. According to Mr. Feder, the judge replied to the jury that the indictment read assault and battery, and if they could find him guilty of simple assault, why couldn't they go back and find him guilty of assault and battery? This the jury, being timid and obedient, did.

The judge remanded Rubenstein for sentence after the verdict was brought in as requested, and bail was continued until sentence. This was the sentence of six months and \$500 fine which was given on April 28, 1927, more than a year after the case started.

Money is the only thing that is holding up the appeal of Rubenstein's case. The attorney says that the conduct of the judge in sending the jury back was certainly prejudicial and basis enough for an appeal. Besides this there are a number of other good grounds on which an appeal might be made. The Rubenstein case is clearly another frame-up and should be appealed, not only for the sake of Rubenstein, but also to discourage the courts from trying to jail some of the numerous other strikers whose cases are still pending.

Prisoners' Birthday Dates

Write to them!

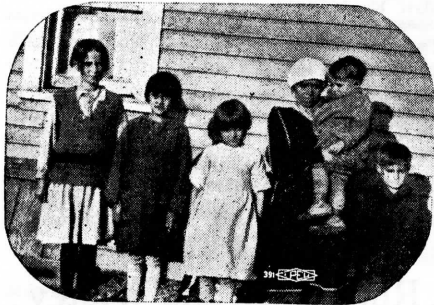
June 11. Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Charlestown State Prison, Mass.

June 16. John Bruns, San Quentin, Penitentiary, California.

June 17. Thomas Harty, Prison, Box A, Thomaston, Maine.

DEFEND PASSAIC!

Eight Strikers Are Now In Prison!



Wife and children of William Sikora, East Paterson, N. J. Sikora is serving three years in Drawen, the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton for his activities in the Passaic strike.

The Prisoners

Adolf Wisnefski, five to twenty years at hard labor. Joseph Bellene, three years. Paul Oznak, three years. Tony Pochno, three years.

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, Zeigler, Ill.
Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Alex Drajnik, Jr., Gary, Ind.
Louis A. Barnett, Newark, N. J.
A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich.
Anna Hammer, Rosindale, 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.
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, Esthonian and Finnish Branch, Women's Educational League.



Three children of Paul Oznak; the youngest is three years old. Oznak is serving three years in the New Jersey State Prison—a victim of the Passaic textile baron's vengeance against the strike.

The Prisoners

William Sikora, three years. Paul Kovac, one to five years at hard labor. Alex Kostomaha, three years. Nicholas Schillaci, one year.

Sign Today!

These framed up victims of New Jersey "justice", who fought out the bitter Passaic strike, have thirty-one persons dependent upon them—wives and children. The men must be released—their families must be maintained. International Labor Defense is sending \$5.00 monthly to each of these men. Their dependents should get \$20.00 monthly. Boston has already pledged to take care of one of the families.

DO YOUR SHARE! ACT IMMEDIATELY!

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

23 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Enclosed please find \$ _____ to help the families of imprisoned Passaic strikers. I wish to contribute monthly \$ _____ toward the Pledge Fund. Please send me the name and address of one of the Passaic defendants or their dependents with whom I may correspond.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE.....