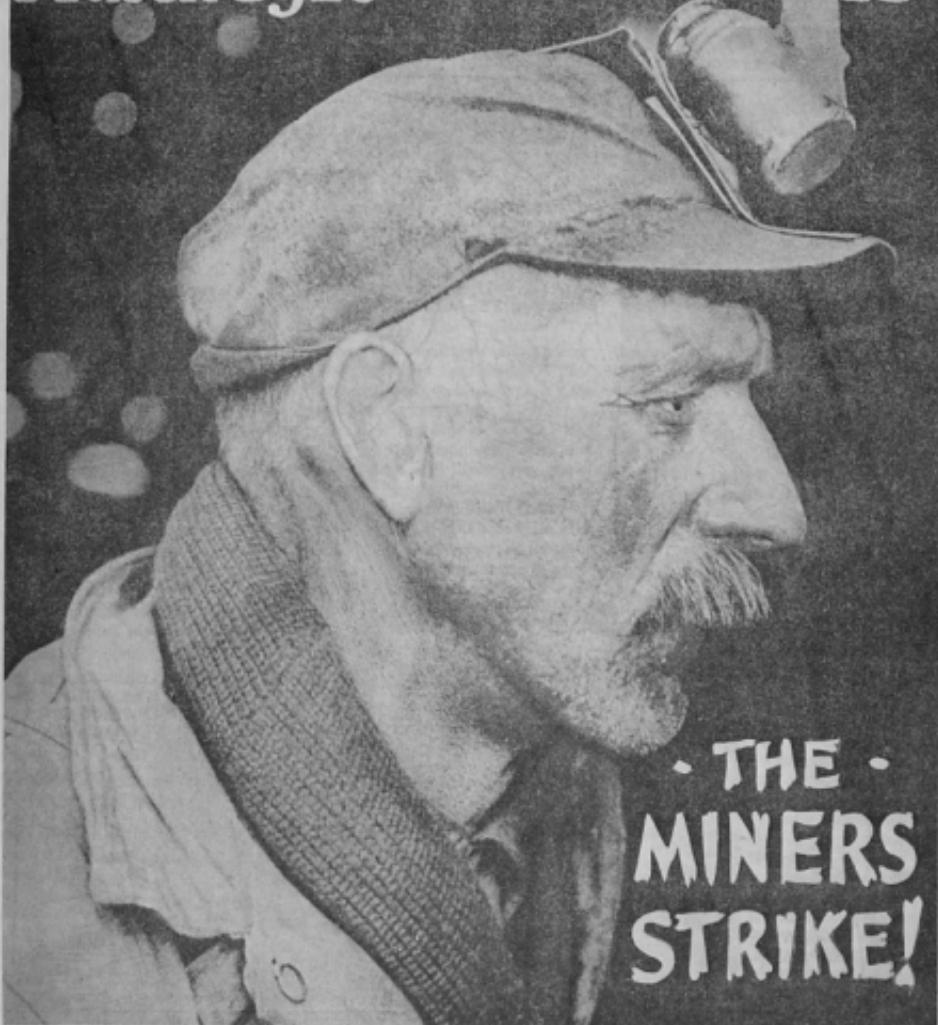


LABOR DEFENDER

March 1928

10¢



- THE -
MINERS
STRIKE!

LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES



The Commune Still Lives

"WHAT is the Commune, that sphinx so tantalizing to the bourgeois mind?" What is there in



DR. TONY MOELIN, MURDERED BY THE VERRAILLERS
this "first, though still pale, dawn of the proletarian republic" that today provokes the mandarins of the reformists, in harmony with capitalist historians, to call it a defeat; that inspired Marx, Engels, Lenin and the revolutionary workers to extol it as the coming of age of the proletarian revolution?

The Commune of 1871 stands out in all the pages of history as the first distinctly proletarian, class-conscious workers' revolution. The revolution of 1793, even with its farsighted *éragés* who called for economic as well as political equality, was a bourgeois, anti-feudal upheaval. Since 1830 the industrial and railroad-building era had grown tremendously in France. Three years before the founding of



trade unions had united into a federation. The French proletarian in its political and economic groupings proved capable of transforming the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 into an armed revolution.

The Commune of 1871 is synonymously called the Paris Commune. We must not forget that communes were established in the industrial centers of Marseilles, Toulouse, Narbonne, St. Etienne, Creusot and Lyons.

The French workers seized power. They abolished parliament. They instituted the dictatorship of the proletariat. They began the "expropriation of the expropriators." The critics of the Commune "could not understand," says Lissagaray, one of the participants, "that the Commune was a barricade, and not an administration." The ruling class at the time and our own moneyed masters could not forgive the effectiveness of the Commune because, as Lavrov writes, "the emancipated working-class proletariat demanded revolution-

1871-1928

By Harry Gannes

tionary, that is, dictatorial measures against the enemies of the new order."



JULES PERRE, THE CHEEF OF POLICE

The Commune was drowned in a sea of blood after 72 days of "storming Heaven," as Marx puts it. The ruling class were ready to hand France over to their national competitors, the Germans were ready to level Paris to the ground, and to go so far as risk a labor shortage by annihilating the proletariat.

"Take no prisoners," was the savage command of the squatly, pot-bellied Thiers, the little bourgeois leader, apostle of law and order, "give our brave soldiers of liberty that vengeance in the heat and rage of battle that in calm judgment they will not want to exact on the morrow." The toll of the Commune for all time erases the limits to which the propertied class will resort when capitalism trembles at the noise of its



A BARRICADE OF THE COMMUNARDS AT NEUILLY



AN ENCOUNTER BETWEEN COMMUNARDS AND VERSAILLESE AT THE PLACE PIGALLE

grave-diggers. Bloody week, following the end of the Commune, was celebrated as a carnival by revived capitalism over the 30,000 dead workers, victims of its revenge. The jails engulfed 45,000, of whom 13,000 were sentenced; 270, (the leading elements) to punctuate the decline of the Commune with their death. Thousands were exiled.

The Commune settled for all time three of the most important questions of the theory and dynamics of revolution.

1. The working-class cannot seize the capitalist, ready-made machinery of state for its own ends.

2. The dictatorship of the proletariat is a necessary preliminary for the establishment of the new society.

3. A conscious, resolute, political party of the workers must be formed whose aim is the overthrow of capitalism, and which prepares for the seizure of power.

"There is no such thing as an economic situation which ensures a victory of the proletariat," says Varga (The Decline of Capitalism, p. 11) without long-continued, enduring fights calling for numerous sacrifices. And there is no such thing as a situation that offers no way out for the bourgeoisie."

Marx, the mature revolutionist, the author of "Capital," whom the reformist tribe liked to describe as having forgotten his fiery follies" of the "Communist Manifesto," proclaimed the Commune as the harbinger of the world revolution. "The Civil War in

ends, . . . but to shatter it . . . and it is this that is the preliminary condition of any real peoples' revolution."

It was this lesson that Lenin mastered and developed in "The State and Revolution." It was this lesson that the Russian revolution amplified, and that is now the sinew of the revolutionary movement. It is this lesson that makes the Commune not a defeat but a first step in the world revolution and a living menace to imperialism.

On the last Sunday in May of every year since the close of the Commune, the proletariat of Paris march to Pere La Chaise cemetery, the final battle ground of the Communards. Every year this line of marching proletarians grows larger. It is this growing mass of determined workers that will make the victory of labor inevitable.



TAROSLAW DOMBROWSKI,
COMMUNE LEADER

France," Marx's brilliant analysis of the Commune, showed that he had learned and that it was necessary to make an addition to the Manifesto. "The working-class cannot simply seize the available ready machinery of the state, and set it going for its own

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Strangling Labor In Greece

By A. Zevgas

HERE is a coalition government in Greece today. All the capitalist parties are united inside and outside of the parliament against the workers and peasants of Greece who are resisting the heavy taxation. A few days ago the peasants of the island Crete marched to the city of Mouses and burned up all the archives of the city hall, and especially the archives of the inspection committee. The peasants demanded the cancellation of their debts from taxes which they are unable to pay. The leaders of the movement were arrested and jailed.

The center of the white terror in the Balkans is not any more Bulgaria, but Greece. The coalition government is imitating the Tsankoff regime, and repeating to a greater extent and on a national scale, the barbarous persecutions of the former dictator Pangalos.

One hundred leaders of the trade unions and the Communist Party of Greece are rotting in jails. Among them is the well-known writer, the editor in chief of the daily paper the *Risopastis*, the central organ of the Communist Party, comrade Petros.

There are 159 leaders exiled in the desert islands, in Anafi, Folagandros, Andros, Serifos, etc. The Government is determined to starve them to death. No shelter, food or money, which is sent to them by the Red Aid of Greece is allowed to them. The government does not pay them a cent.

In the island Serifos, Geo, Koulios was stoned and killed and five others wounded seriously.

In Macedonia the terror reached its height. Any woman who is suspected of being a militant fighter is arrested and exiled to the desert islands. There the cossacks are raiding the trade union halls and destroying their offices. The tobacco workers, the most militant section of the working class of Greece, are viciously persecuted. Thousands are blacklisted and their families are starving. The Greek government is helping the American tobacco companies. The tobacco workers' federation (under the con-

trol of the communists) is carrying on a campaign against the export of the raw tobacco. There are thousands upon thousands of unemployed tobacco workers.

The Red Aid is almost illegal. Panait Istrati, the author well known all over Europe, after his visit to the Soviet Union, visited Greece, spoke at mass meetings and denounced the



PANAIT ISTRATI — — — By Fred Ellis
white terror. A warrant was issued against him.

The European League for the Protection of the Victims of the White Terror, which is composed of well-known writers and intellectuals of Europe, protested against the terroristic activities of the Greek government and its attitude towards Panait Istrati. They protested, saying:

"The Greek government, failing to the level of the Lascopoff government of Bulgaria and Brasilius of Roumania persecutes the Red Aid of Greece as a subversive organization."

"Today the most vicious, the most wild terrorism is not raging in Lascopoff's Bulgaria, nor in the Italy of Mussolini. The most barbarous and wild terrorism reigns in Greece."

The "Geti Goule" of Salomica (a very old prison from the time of the Sultan) is full of class war prisoners.

The Red Aid of Greece is appealing to all intellectuals, progressive elements, to the workers of America as a whole to raise their voice against

the realization of the plans of the imperialist government of England which is dominating the Greek government. The most elementary rights of speech, free assemblage, are wiped out. The trade unions are facing danger of being wiped out. Help!

129 DEAD EVERY DAY!

The International Red Aid has culled reports from capitalist journals of 30 countries and compiled statistics which show that the terror of the bourgeoisie against the working masses throughout the world continues on a horrifying scale: For the months of October and December 1927, there were killed 7,694 workers and peasants, and 310 were, by court action, sentenced to death. Some 20,000 were arrested. In every case, the crime of the martyrs was their unswerving devotion to the cause of liberation.

THE LITHUANIAN FASCISTS AT WORK

On the anniversary of the death of Lenin, workers in a number of Lithuanian cities gathered to honor the memory of the dead leader. In Lithuania the fascists have made such meetings a crime, with the result that the police of M. Waldemars have arrested numerous workers in Kovno and other cities and are bringing them to trial.

PRESS FREEDOM IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

The central organ of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, "Rude Pravo" has been suppressed for a week because of an article against the war danger and an exposure of the smuggling of arms at St. Gotthard. "Freedom of the press" in "democratic" Czechoslovakia is a torch that continues to burn with unflagging brilliance. . .

IN THE PRISONS OF POINCARE

In the month of December the prisons of France contained the following political prisoners: in civil prisons, under political control, 18; in civil prisons, under criminal control, 51; military prisons, active soldiers, 16; military prisons, sailors, 14; military prisons, reservists, 13; in colonial prisons, 5; interned in colonies, 15; deported from colonies, 1; exiled, 7; a total of 162 victims of Poincare justice last December. Among the "criminal" prisoners are Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrators, participants in the anti-Morocco-War meetings, etc.

Augusto Sandino Answers a

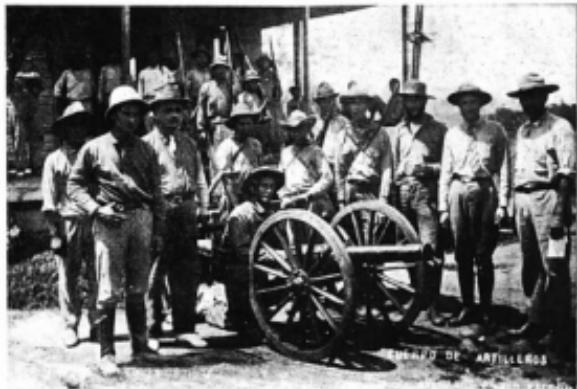
THE third document of the Moncada-Latimer brand which was handed to me by Gadea was a written proclamation translated into Spanish and signed in a primary schoolboy handwriting by a corporal William Lindsay of the United States Marine Corps at Matagalpa, in which this worthy, representing the United States Government and that of Nicaragua, ordered the neighbors of Matiguas and the surrounding country to surrender their arms unless they

wanted to be imprisoned and treated like outlaws! No wonder that General Sandino, referring to a similar insolent intimidation published by Captain G. D. Hatfield in the form of a circular letter, in which he declared Sandino and his followers to be highwaymen, answered Hatfield in another circular letter which stirred the people of Nicaragua to the bones. It read:

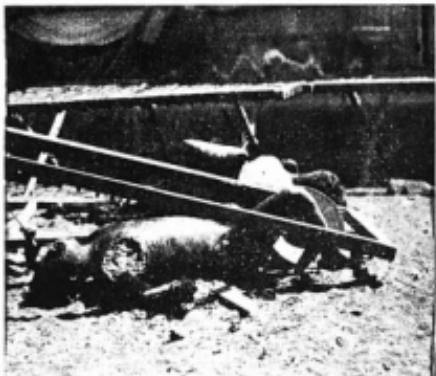
"Who are you, anyway? How dare you threaten with death, and other-

wise, the legitimate sons of my country? Do you think that you are in the heart of Africa? Don't believe that I am afraid of you! If you are any kind of a man come out and fight it out with me single-handed on neutral ground, whenever you want. I will be waiting for you. I am sure you would not dare to repeat those insults while facing me as man to man!" And Sandino followed this up with action. Seeing that Hatfield did not show up to answer his challenge, Sandino went to look for him at Ocotal. But finding that even then Hatfield refused to come out to fight with him single-handed, Sandino attacked him, hoping to come face to face with him during the battle. And he would have remained there until he met his man if he had been possessed of the necessary incendiary machine gun ammunition to down the bombing planes. . .

Among the superior officers of the constitutionalist army the only one who called Moncada's bluff during the War Council at Bosco was General Augusto Sandino who, on hearing Moncada express the necessity of surrendering their arms, asked his men in front of Moncada and the rest of the assembled officers if they wanted to surrender, whereupon they all shouted indignantly: "Never!" If



SANDINO SOLDIERS IN NICARAGUA WITH A PIECE OF MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY



TWO OF THE HUNDREDS OF NICARAGUANS WHO WERE MURDERED AND BURNED TO DEATH BY U. S. PLANE BOMBS AT OCOTAL



Wall Street Puppet

Sandino had not used some diplomacy at that time in order to slip back unmolested with his troops to his native mountains in the Jinotega district, Moncada would surely have had him disarmed forcibly. After his cynical and hypocritical *consumetur est* performance, which was well staged but did not succeed because Sandino, Salgado and some other leaders managed to sound the alarm in time, Moncada has been trying to obtain the official support of the United States Government during the recent elections. No matter what the price in manhood and honor, Moncada will pay it! During his public speeches, manifestoes, etc., he has divested himself like a prostitute of every vestige of shame or of self-respect. . .

At that time I was also informed as to the way in which the Dollar Diplomats had managed to have Matagalpa declared a neutral zone. Fearing that Beltran-Sandoval would occupy it after the battle of El Chompipe, the American Vice-Consul in their locality, Mr. De Savigny, Sr., was found one morning in front of his house almost beaten to death. Immediately his son, Mr. De Savigny, Jr., boiling over with rage had rushed to the local barracks and demanded to be confronted with the officer of the day, who had made the rounds that night—but somehow or other that officer had disappeared. Everybody in Matagalpa understood at once that Dr. Savigny, Sr. had been the victim of the try-it-on-the-dog, *for-reasons-d'état* system—but there were no proofs and, as Mr. De Savigny apparently did not remember (?) and so



GEN. DR. NOGALES

By General
Rafael de Nogales

forth, the matter was hushed up. However, as soon as the news was flashed to Managua and thence to Washington, the State Department immediately declared that, whereas the American Vice-Con-

sul at Matagalpa had been attacked, that city must be declared at once a neutral zone and occupied immediately by United States Marines. The Dollar Diplomats are certainly no good but you must give them credit for one thing: you will never catch them napping!

The article and photographs on these pages are reprinted from "The Loss of Nicaragua" by Rafael de Nogales through the courtesy of the publishers, Robert M. McBride and Company.



A REVOLUTIONARY NICARAGUAN MACHINE GUN DETACHMENT



MEMBERS OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY PICKETING IN WASHINGTON AGAINST WAR ON NICARAGUA



A YOUNG CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY

To the Aid

EVERYONE knows what a horrible terror rages in China. But not everybody knows that girls with bobbed hair are killed there; they are killed because the fact of bobbed hair is sufficient for them to be suspected of Communism. Everyone who is against the Kuomintang and the counter-revolutionary generals is at random shot down and cold-bloodedly murdered; revolutionary workers and peasants who are fighting for the liberation of the country are murdered without any trial. Indeed, countless is the number of victims of white terror in China, especially since the coup d'état of Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang Kai-shek is the first shooter of the revolutionary workers of Shanghai, he gave the signal for the betrayal of the Chinese revolution. His example was followed by the rest of the counter-revolutionary generals and leaders of the Kuomintang like Wang Chin Wei. Then they commenced to shoot down even indiscriminately the revolutionary workers and peasants. They want to show the change of their attitude in adhering completely to the foreign imperialism instead of friendship with the Soviet Union. They totally surrendered themselves to the imperialist powers of the Japanese, British and Americans. Every hour and every day thousands of workers and peasants are shot down as communists. The counter-revolutionary generals, their armies and the czarist white guards carry out the most horrible system of terror in torturing the Chinese people in a most sanguinary way.

The Russian white guards in China are hangmen paid by foreign imperialism; together with the rest of the czarist white guards that are in the other capitalist countries. They form a complete united front against the revolutionary movement and especially against the Soviet Union, its power and influence. They are perpetrating cold-blooded crimes against innocent victims, Chinese revolutionaries, and murder them in a most cruel way. The imperialist powers are supporting this most inhuman and barbarous

of China's Terror Victims

An Appeal by
Sen Katajama



TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE WORKERS IN A REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATION

crime committed by the white guards of czarism.

The raids, persecutions and murders perpetrated upon the Soviet Union representatives in China are open provocations against the Soviet Union incited by the British diplomats and carried out by the Chinese reactionaries. The break with the Soviet by Chiang Kai-shek is nothing but an open declaration of war against the Soviet Union, backed by British imperialism. But in vain! Neither will the Chinese revolution be suppressed, nor the Soviet Union be provoked.

Workers and peasants of the whole world: you must increase your help towards the great number of victims of white terror. Innocent children, weak women and old-aged suf-

fer extremely in poverty, misery and starvation. They are cold in winter without clothes and hunger without food.

The help and support of those unfortunate victims of terror in China means the very support and help to

the revolutionary movement of the Chinese people against their foreign oppressors. We must help them to fight down white terror and crush the counter-revolutionary generals and the czarist white guards in China. It is the greatest duty of the workers and peasants of all countries to help their brothers in other countries who struggle for their liberation.

Workers and peasants: you have been helping and supporting the Chinese workers and peasants so greatly and now it is the most critical moment for the Chinese toiling people, and now they require your help and unbounded sympathy more than ever. Only help and unbounded sympathy will be able to support the heroic fighters.



A REBEL WOMAN IN CHINA BEING BROUGHT TO EXECUTION BY ORDERERS OF THE BLOODYTHIRST REACTIONARY GENERALS

The Halter Around the Negro's Neck

AN infuriated, drunken mob, with a murder lust in its heart, rushes into a jail, or a home, and seizes a Negro, and howling with savage glee marches him through the streets of a town to its outskirts and there hangs him from the limb of a tree or burns him at a stake. And while the body goes through its last contorted twitches from the end of the halter, or has its horrible cries choked by gasoline-fed smoke, the mob gets its sadistic satisfaction that "justice" has been rendered and that the fear of death will hang more heavily over the next victim of lynch law.

In one case after another it has been proved subsequently that the innocent victim of the rope and torch had nothing whatsoever to do with the crime—when there actually is one—that aroused the mad murderousness of the mob. But this has not prevented the continuation of this criminal scandal. Hundreds of Negroes have been lynched in the last few years alone. And, if one is to depend upon the pious promises of presidents, governors and judges, which never materialize, there is no prospect for the Negro that lynchings will have an end.

The sensationalism, the dramatic impressiveness and the wild terror of a lynching is intended to create an atmosphere of servile passivity on the part of the Negro to the severe exploitation and discrimination to which he is subject, particularly in

By R. A. S.

the south. The white bourbon know that if the Negroes gain confidence and reliance in their strength and become conscious of the peculiar role in American capitalist society they will form an invincible aid to the movement for the emancipation of the working people. If the Negroes are not filled with dreadful terror of

lynch law, they will not stand by silently while they are deprived of every vestige of their so-called "constitutional" rights, while they are subjected to every humiliation and insult, while they are massed in herds of factory fodder or robbed of the products of their toil on tiny patch of land. And the reactionary ruling class knows this.

It is particularly significant that every period of sharpening crisis and class relationships is accompanied by a more brutally hostile attitude by the white ruling class and its public institutions toward the Negro. The kept "scientists" revive the fantasy of "Nordic supremacy." The newspaper wretches seize every opportunity to malign the Negro in wild headlines and false stories. Nothing is left undone to heighten the prejudices between the Negro and the white toiler. Lynchings occur with greater frequency than ever. A critical situation, wage cuts, unemployment, agrarian crisis—conditions which affect the Negro even more intensely than the white worker—must not be allowed to take its normal course of development which would unite in one power the white workers and farmers and 12,000,000 Negro toilers. The menace of lynch law is the Damoclean sword with which the bourgeoisie hopes to keep the Negro in permanent terror and silence.

The Lynching of Negroes

| | | | |
|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 1885— | 78 | 1896— | 80 |
| 1886— | 71 | 1897— | 122 |
| 1887— | 80 | 1898— | 102 |
| 1888— | 95 | 1899— | 84 |
| 1889— | 95 | 1900— | 107 |
| 1890— | 90 | 1901— | 107 |
| 1891— | 121 | 1902— | 86 |
| 1892— | 155 | 1903— | 86 |
| 1893— | 154 | 1904— | 82 |
| 1894— | 134 | 1905— | 61 |
| 1895— | 112 | 1906— | 64 |



A DRAWING BY FRED EELLS

In the United States

| | | | |
|-------|----|-------|-------|
| 1908— | 93 | 1919— | 76 |
| 1907— | 60 | 1918— | 60 |
| 1909— | 7 | 1920— | 53 |
| 1910— | 65 | 1921— | 59 |
| 1911— | 68 | 1922— | 51 |
| 1912— | 60 | 1923— | 29 |
| 1913— | 51 | 1924— | 16 |
| 1914— | 49 | 1925— | 17 |
| 1915— | 54 | 1926— | 23 |
| 1916— | 50 | 1927— | 21 |
| 1917— | 36 | Total | 3,256 |

The figures up to and including 1926 are from the current issue of *The World Almanac*. The figure for 1927 is furnished by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The "Almanac" figures are very conservatively estimated.

In the Shadow of the Cossacks

By T. J. O'Flaherty



THE COAL BARONS' POLICE ARMED WITH AUTOMATIC RIFLES AGAINST THE MINERS

R e p u b l i c and Democratic parties, their only protection being what is left of the trade unions, bruised by the attacks of the capitalists and devitalized by the treachery of reactionary labor leaders.

As the crisis in the miners strike approaches its climax, with a fake senate investigation looming—unwelcome to the operators nevertheless—the coal companies are putting fresh energy behind the attempt to crush the workers' resistance in the eleventh month of the struggle.

Roaming bands of human vermin combed from the alleys of slumdom are shooting up schoolhouses and barracks under the orders of the coal operators and with the connivance of

the coal operators' governor in the executive mansion at Harrisburg. The union miners are always guilty until they are proven innocent, in the eyes of the state governor and the injunction judiciary. "Civil liberties" is a myth in Pennsylvania. The constitutions of state and nation mean nothing here. The jails yawn before all those who actively engage in the struggle on the side of the striking coal diggers and their destitute families.

With their savings long since vanished, with hunger skulking at their barrack doors, depending to a great degree on the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee for food and clothing, the militant union coal diggers are looking to the International Labor Defense for protection against the illegal assaults of the state troopers, "yellow dogs" and hired non-commissioned gunmen. Only a powerful mass defense organization, able to rouse the working class of the country and of the world in behalf of the persecuted workers and in a position to engage the best legal talent for their defense in the capitalist courts stands be- (Cont. on p. 62)

As these lines are being written within a stone's throw of Andrew Mellon's bank in Pittsburgh, editions of the afternoon papers are on the street with the news that a small army of state troopers has concentrated in the mining town of California, armed to the teeth and supplied with extra rations of food and ammunition for the expected struggle with the union miners who are picketing the scab pit of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, dominated by Andrew Mellon, secretary of the United States treasury.

All signs indicate a new reign of terror against the striking miners of this cossack-ruled state, who are cowering under the policy of inaction laid down for them by reactionary union leaders and are now beginning to realize that mass picketing is one of the most effective weapons at their command to prevent the operators from manning their scab pits with imported strike-breakers.

Thousands of coal and iron police, or "yellow dogs" as they are called by the miners, and state troopers shoot, club and arrest the miners of this state with practical impunity. Pennsylvania is ruled by coal and



A GROUP OF PENNSYLVANIA'S INFAMOUS STATE COSSACKS

FIGHTING ON IN THE

The



Left: A SCENE OF ONE OF THE COAL MINES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE DISTRICT.

Over: A GROUP OF SPECTATORS WATCH THE TIME AT MINERS' WIVES, WHO DEPEND ON LABOR CLOTHES TO FIGHT FOR DECENT LIFE AND WORK.



Above: DESTITUTE FATHERS AND HIS FAMILY LIVING IN CHILLY BARRACKS.



Left: VINCENT KEMENOVICH, ONE OF THE ACTIVE STRIKE AND RELIEF WORKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.



Above: THE COAL OPERATORS MAKE SURE BY LAW THAT THE MINERS' FAMILIES CANNOT RETURN TO THE HOME FROM WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN EVICTED.



MINERS' STRIKE

contrast

Two men, both miners, are having a lovely time at a beach in Florida. Their wives must remain in solidarity with them in the present conditions of life.

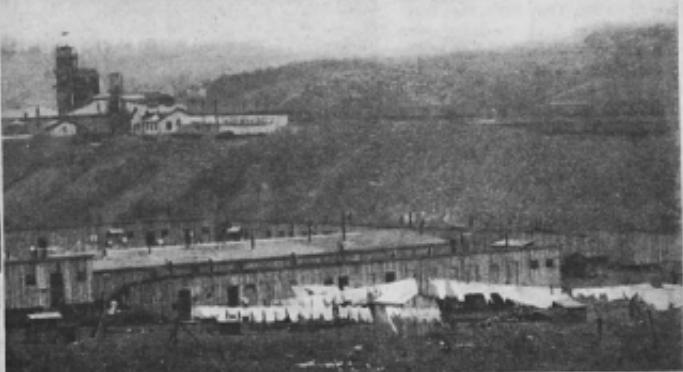
Right: MINERS' FAMILIES EVICTED FROM ITS HOME BY THE COAL OPERATORS IN PENNSYLVANIA.



Above: TONY MURRAY, OUTSTANDING LEADER OF THE MILITANT STRIKING MINERS OF PENN.



Left: FEEDING KIDS OF THE STRIKING MINERS.



Above: WITH COAL HEAPS FOR SCENERY AND WINTER WINDS FOR COMPANY, THE MINERS AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE STILL FIGHTING, WHILE THEY LIVE IN THE BARRACKS THEY BUILT WHEN THE OPERATORS AND THEIR COURTS THREW THEM OUT OF THEIR HOMES.



A STRIKER'S WIFE HELPING TO BUILD A BARRACK HOME

(Cont. from p. 59) tween those shock troops of the labor movement and the unshackled vengeance of the coal barons. How little regard those industrial lords have for the constitutional "rights" of the workers can be adequately proven by the raid on a Cheswick picnic, on August 22, 1927 where between one and two thousand miners with their women and children gathered to protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Here in the heart of the Allegheny Valley, the miners had been on strike since April 1st. They knew that their brothers Sacco and Vanzetti, who were murdered a few hours after the time set for the meeting were victims of the blood lust of the Massachusetts ruling class. According to law the miners had a perfect right to hold a meeting. Furthermore it was held in a private park.

But no sooner had the chairman mounted the platform to call the meeting to order than state troopers on horse, foot, and in machines stormed the peaceful picnic grounds and began throwing tear-gas bombs into the crowds. Women and children went down in the stampede, some trampled under the hoofs of the horses others sinking under the blows of cossack clubs.

Drunk with power and some, it is

said, with moonshine, confident that they had the state behind them, the troopers galloped thru the streets of Cheswick, striking at anybody who crossed their path. Men, women and children looked alike to them.

Here is an eyewitness describing what she saw:

"Now, just a couple of minutes after

that happened seven state troopers rode to my front porch. As they approached I got up off my chair and was about to ask what the trouble was when one of them spoke up and said, 'Why don't you move?' I said 'Why should I move?' Then he struck me across the hips with his club."

The lady thus outraged is over 60 years old and the mother of 15 children.

Another woman about to become a mother was knocked unconscious by a blow from a trooper's club and is still an invalid as a result of the experience. Space does not permit a complete account of this and other outrages on the workers of Western Pennsylvania which will soon be published in pamphlet form by the International Labor Defense.

What might amaze a reader who lives in a civilized country, should there be any, outside of the Soviet Union, is the fact that the perpetrators of the brutal raid went free whereas twenty-five of the victims were arrested and several of them are still out on bail awaiting trial.

With the Cheswick raid fresh in their memory and the struggle between the operators and themselves growing in intensity and bitterness the striking miners and their dependents are looking more and more to the International Labor Defense for legal aid.



STRIKERS CHILDREN GATHERING COAL BITS FOR THEIR BARRACKS

The Men in Jail Want Books

THEME hangs heavy on the hands of the men behind prison bars. Books are the answer. Books to read for pleasure—books to study to make them better fighters for labor when they are with us again. Tom Mooney, Billings, Joe Neil, Claude Merritt, Corbinley and other labor prisoners write us letters asking for books. Not one book but many books. In fact, loads of books, Tom Mooney writes: "I realize it will be difficult for you to furnish all the books I want. But I want to make up for lost time in my reading."

It will be difficult for us alone—but not for all of us. Not if we get together. With a little help we can see to it that Tom Mooney—and every labor prisoner from Maine to California—gets every book he wants. We have established a special Prisoners Book Fund for this purpose. All remittances for the book fund will be used for this purpose only.

The reason for the fund are the prison regulations. Prisoners can receive books only from established publishers. For this reason—and economy—we have made arrangements with various publishing houses, at special rates, to send all books requested by prisoners from their catalogues.

We want your help. When sending remittance for this purpose be sure to tell us it is for the Prisoners Book Fund. Just say "Send the boys a book—or two—or you can afford. We three . . ." whatever will arrange for the shipment and we will also send your greetings to the prisoners with the books. We want them to know their comrades on the outside who do not forget them.

In future issues we will print other requests for books and also the answers of the prisoners on their receipt. Tom Mooney is certainly going to make up for lost time in reading. Look at the list of books he is anxious to get:

Life & Death of Sacco and Vanzetti—Lyons; Social Forces in American History—Simons; Voices of Revolt (six titles); Karl Marx & F. Engels—Blaasenov; Literature And Revolution—Trotsky; Ten Days That Shock The World—Reed; Russia Today; Oil Im-



FOUR OF THE ZIEGLER PRISONERS. Above: HENRY CORNISHLEY AND MALESKI. Below: HIMCH AND STEVE MEANOVICH.

perialism-Fischer; Foundations of Christianity-Kautsky; Education In Soviet Russia-Nearring; Chains by Barbusse and twenty-two other titles.

Joe Neil class war prisoner at Lansing, Kansas writes that the warden will permit him to receive books. Claude E. Merritt drops a line and a list of books from the Quarantine Hospital to be sent to these with great anticipation, he tells us. "We will not kill him!" Leo Billie writes from the same hospital: "I am grateful to the I.L.D. for their thoughtfulfulness of the class war prisoners. I appreciate very much the spirit of solidarity shown by the I.L.D. in their work for the I.L.D. have shown us." They are all pleased beyond words at the idea of receiving the books they thought they never would see again.

We are sure to address all remittances to The Prisoners Book Fund—L. I. D.—Room 422—39 East 11th St., New York, N. Y.

Hoboken Blues

"Hoboken Blues", a play of police brutality and lynching as features of the life of the Negro worker in the South and the Harlem section of New York, written by Michael Gold, is being presented at the New Playwrights Theatre in New York.

"Hoboken Blues" has followed presentations of "The Belt", "The Centuries" and "The International". It will continue at the New Playwrights Theatre until March 17. A serious presentation of the life of the Negro worker, "Hoboken Blues" is however a gay whimsical play as a whole, de-

spite its accurate features of the police brutality and lynching which are dramatically portrayed. The Labor Defender will hold a benefit night of the play on March 16. Be there!

Tour of James P. Cannon

The meetings thus far arranged in the tour of James P. Cannon are as follows:

Pittsburgh, February 23.
Cleveland, March 1.
Detroit, March 2, 3, 4.
Toledo, March 5.
South Bend, March 6.
Gary, March 7.
Waukegan, March 8.
Milwaukee, March 9.
Kansas City, Mo., March 11.
Oklahoma City, 18.
Denver and vicinity, March 18, 19, 20.
Salt Lake City, March 22.
San Francisco and vicinity, March 24, 25, 26.
Portland, March 27.
Los Angeles and vicinity, March 28, 29 and April 1.
Albuquerque, April 2.
Portland, April 3.
Tacoma, April 5.
Everett, April 10.
Seattle, April 11, 12, 13, 14.
Spokane, April 15.
Benton, April 16.
Great Falls, April 17.
Billings, April 18.
Minneapolis and St. Paul, April 22, 23.
Rochester, Minn., April 24.
Duluth, April 25.
Superior, April 26.
Chicago, April 28. (Illinois-Wisconsin-Minnesota-Indiana).
I. L. D. conference on April 29.

The next issue of the Labor Defender will contain a special article on the fifth anniversary of the International Red Aid.



PAUL O'NANAK, ONE OF THE PASSAIC PRISONERS

The Fight Against the Frame-up System

IT is timely and appropriate that the national tour of James P. Cannon against the frame-up system should follow on the heels of two important events in the history of the American labor movement, the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti and the trial of the two anti-fascist workers, Greco and Carillo. The years of burning struggle in which millions of workers participated and the tragic culmination of the case of the Massachusetts martyrs served to impress wide sections of the working class with the ferocity and menace of the frame-up system; to make them realize keenly the fact that it was an established institution of the master class for the strangling of the labor movement. The swift and decisive weeks of the Greco-Carillo case strengthened the belief of the working class that the frame-up machine can be smashed by the invincible power of labor's solidarity; that the monster was not all-powerful since it could be defeated with weapons forged by the workers.

Depending upon this newly-gained confidence of American labor the International Labor Defense is beginning a determined and organized campaign throughout the country to organize the forces of labor against the frame-up system. The tour of the secretary of the I.L.D., James P. Cannon, will be devoted to this purpose.

The enthusiasm with which the announcement of the tour has been greeted is indicative of the response that such a campaign will find in the labor movement. Meetings are being arranged in every important city in the country, from Boston to Seattle and from San Francisco to Wash-

The Opening of the National Tour of James P. Cannon

ton. Tens of thousands of workers will hear the story of the frame-up system which hung the martyrs of



JAMES P. CANNON

Chicago's Haymarket, which keeps Tom Mooney, Warren Billings, the Centralia I. W. W. and dozens of others in the horror-holes of American prisons, which constantly threatens the membership and legal existence of the Communist Party, which burned Sacco and Vanzetti in the chair of death, which tried to send Greco and Carillo to a similar fate, which reaches out every day for new victims to add to its black list. Absorbing pages of American labor history will be opened up again when the story is told of the "Molly Maguires," of the attempt to railroad Big Bill Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone to death; the story of the historic trial of the five-score I.W.W. in

Chicago; the story of the persecutions during the war and the red raids that followed it; of the strikes in Minnesota's Iron Range and the textile towns of New England.

Comrade Cannon is very well equipped to cover the subject. His contact and participation in the revolutionary movement for years, dates from his affiliation to the Socialist Party in 1908, and includes his activities in the I.W.W. during the days of Vincent St. John and Bill Haywood. His work and leadership in sensational strikes like the Akron rubber strike in 1913, the Peoria strike in which he was indicted by the grand jury for "conspiracy" and "inciting to riot," and the Iron Range strike at Duluth (together with Frank Little and Leo Laukki) has given him an excellent first-hand knowledge of how the frame-up system works in the struggles of labor. Cannon was active in the defense work for Matt Schmidt and Dave Caplan, Ford and Suhr, for Mooney and Billings, for Ettor and Giovannitti, for Charley Cline, and many others of the old warriors of the labor movement. He was the first American Communist to be arrested for strike activity in 1919, in the Pittsburgh, Kansas, coal strike area. His leadership of the I.L.D., of which he has been secretary since its inception, has put him in one of the best positions to observe and study the machinations of the frame-up system in dozens of labor cases.

The mass meetings throughout the country, together with the conferences of I.L.D. sections which are being held in connection with the tour, will serve as a powerful stimulant to the movement for driving a fatal spike into the poisonous heart of the frame-up machine so that it will finally be forced to keep its hands off labor's fighters and release those loyal and devoted workers whom it still keeps confined in its penitentiaries.

THE HAPPY ISLES

An easterly wind has touched my narrow bed
And stirred to life the shadows in my cell.
Are these the bars and walls I know so well?
Or are I lost on some far sea instead...?
Taut in the gloom my straining sails are spread;
Foam-crested waves about me surge and sweep;
Bitter and salt the wild, keen ocean smell;
The gale is screaming; darkness lies ahead.

A Prison Poem

Leap from the whirling center of the sea.
O, friendly Tempest! Dash my face with spray!
O, faster! faster! wind-shaded waters carry me
On through the madness of these doubtful miles.
Night lies behind and winter, but the day
Glowes with the promise of the Happy Isles.

—RALPH CHAPLIN

BUILDING THE I. L. D.

THE following reports of activities in the International Labor Defense throughout the country, show a steady and swift growth of International Labor Defense organizationally and in influence.

During the period of the Colorado strike nearly 1500 members, chiefly striking coal miners, have joined

Colorado Strike Area the ranks of International Labor Defense, reports comrade Geo.

Saul, secretary of the I.L.D. in Denver, Ft. Lupton and Frederick, Colorado, are among the points recently organized. Thousands of Labor Defenders were distributed throughout the strike area, particularly the Colorado strike number.

Other branches organized, as reported in recent weeks are Puckey Creek, Van Voortia, Pa., Kansas City, Mo., a Mexican Branch, and a large influx of Negro workers, an English branch in Troy, New York, 12 new members in Spokane, Wash., an Italian and English branch in Jersey City, N. J., Hungarian branch in Trenton, N. J., Hungarian branch in East Clarksburg, W. Va., Hungarian branch in Stamford, Conn.

In recent months National Language Sections of the Hungarians, Italians, Greek, have been organized

National Language Sections a resultant increase in activity and in organization. Inactive branches have been revived and are functioning, particularly in San Francisco.

Among the established sections, the South Slav Section, under the secretaryship of Martin Krasich, is doing exceptionally well organizationally, in general campaigns of the I.L.D., particularly in the Woodlawn cases and in the Christmas drive.

The newly organized Italian section, numbers approximately 1500 members with twenty five branches in twenty cities throughout the country.

The Hungarian section numbers over 2000 members in twenty five cities.

San Francisco, Fort Bragg, Detroit, Chicago and Boston, have recently held International Labor Defense Bazaar. New York City is holding its Bazaar in the month of March. Cities are preparing celebrations for Paris Commune Day.

The Labor Defender circulation is growing swiftly. During the past four months there has been an increase each month of 1000 copies. 14000

Labor Defender copies of the February issue were printed and every copy was sold. In the past few months, therefore, the Labor Defender circulation has grown

from 9000 to 14000. The March issue will very likely exceed this number. The Colorado mine region and the Pennsylvania-Ohio strike areas have been particularly well covered.

Detroit I.L.D. of which Wm. Reynolds is secretary, leads in getting subscriptions. Detroit has sent in over 150 subs in the last two months. Four hundred subscriptions came in during the month of January, and during the past four months, over



ALEX LEIKOFF, SECRETARY OF THE BOKAME, WASH., I. L. D.

one thousand subscriptions have been secured. Other locals doing very well with the Labor Defender are: Denver, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Boston, Chicago, Seattle, Wash., Oakland, Calif., and Los Angeles, Flint, Mich. There has been a decided impetus in the Labor Defender generally throughout the United States and Canada by numerous locals, which can not be mentioned at this time for lack of space. Many new orders as well as increases in orders have been secured.

New Leaflet Issued

The National Office has just printed a new four page leaflet outlining and explaining what the I.L.D. is and why every worker should join it. They can be supplied to the locals at the rate of \$2.00 per thousand.

Comrade Wm. Reynolds of Detroit, suggests the possibilities of holding an annual Christmas Prisoner's Ball. In his letter he says, among other things, the following:

"I am very much impressed, however, with the possibilities of an annual Christmas Prisoner's Ball. We constructed a perfect replica of a prison cell made of 2x2" and 6x8" round wood and painted black. Above this we had the American flag mounted with the inscription beneath: 'SO THIS IS AMERICA!' We had all the functionaries dressed in prison garb which with the jail constituted the main features of the Ball. This feature seemed to have impressed the people as being very novel. With the many added features that could be cheaply constructed, a real atmosphere could be created. I think we should give this further consideration and issue a bulletin next year on the proper handling of such an affair."

Comrade Tobey, Oakland, Cal., Secretary, suggests holding House-Warming Meetings for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of class war prisoners and their dependents. This is to be considered purely a special activity and not as a substitute for the general campaigns of the International Labor Defense.

Many I.L.D. locals are issuing good local bulletins of varying size. Among these are New York City, Rose Baron, Local Secretary, St. Paul, Minn., Fior-Bulletins once Hathaway, Secretary, Boston, Mass., Robt. Zelma, Secretary. Samples of these are being sent to many cities, who are advised, that if possible, their locals should also get out local bulletins.

Birthdays Of The Class War Prisoners

The following are the birthdays of the class war prisoners who were born in March:

March 2, Britt Smith, Walla Walla, Washington, Box 520.

March 14, Ray Becker, Walla Walla, Washington, Box 520.

March 16, O. C. Bland, Walla Walla, Washington, Box 520.

Remember the class fighters who are behind the bars for their loyalty to the toiling masses!

LOS ANGELES PARTY

The Los Angeles I. L. D. invites all workers to attend its Leap Year Party, which will include a brilliant mock wedding, the Royal Negro Jazz Orchestra, singing, dancing, etc. Come in masses to aid labor defense. It will take place on Saturday, March 10th, at 8 p. m. in the W. O. W. Hall 1040 S. Grand Avenue.

A REBEL WORKER'S LIFE

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY
OF A CLASS WAR PRISONER
By EUGENE BARNETT

Continued from last issue.

When I got home I turned my horse loose, thinking I would get some one in camp to take me back to town in a car, for I felt that I should go back and try to help the boys in jail or keep them from being lynched if I could. I asked my wife to get my rifle and I went to a neighbor to see if he would take me to town but he was in town and all the cars in camp were gone.

I went back to the house and my wife begged me not to go back to town. It was too dark to catch my horse again, but I wanted to walk and go. But she begged me not to go. There is no boss in our home and I try to please my wife as often as I would have her please me, so I stayed home. But I did not sleep. I knew they had my name in the books that they had taken from the hall and they might follow me. I could not forget the things I had seen in town. I loaded up my rifle and placed it by my bed. It is well for the mob, as well as for myself, that they did not come that night.

Next morning a miner went to town with a car. I wanted to go with him, but he didn't want me to, and my wife didn't want me to go, either. So I stayed home.

About two thirty, I saw a mob of uniformed men coming. I was in the yard feeding my dogs and I went into the house and got my rifle. I told my wife they were coming and she said, "Go up on the hill."

So I went out at the back door, and keeping the house between me and the mob I went to the woods.

I kept in the brush till I got to a ravine that led to the top of a logged-off hill. I followed up this ravine till I topped out on top of the hill. Then I sat down to see what happened at camp. There were about 25 or 30 men in the mob. They were running from one house to the other, through the camp. They surrounded the house we lived in, and went in and searched it. Then they went out and unchained one of my dogs, thinking he would follow me, but he didn't. But three-fourths of the mob followed him. Then five of them came up the hill I was on. I saw them start up and I had plenty of chance to go into the heavy timber less than fifty yards away, but I could see no reason why I should do so for I was not afraid of five men and I had done no wrong.

I had no reason to wish to get away; I had only left because in the first place because I was afraid of so many men and didn't want to have trouble with them. The fellows came up the hill I was on, found my tracks and followed them a short ways and then lost them. I sat and watched them hunt for me until I saw they would never find me, and as I felt sure they

would keep looking for me every day, and I didn't want to leave, I decided to go to town with them. So I stood up and halloo'd to them. When I did one of them pulled a big .45 and covered me. He was so slow and awkward that I laughed at him.

He said for me to come over, but I asked him if there was an officer in the bunch. Then Preston McDonald said he was a deputy sheriff. I told him to come over and get me. They started over and two young hounds that followed me from home raised up from behind the log where I had made them lie down. When they raised up, the fellows just got sight of their backs over the top of the log and one fellow yelled, "Look out, there is another fellow behind the log." One fellow covered the top of the log with his gun, and the others made a wild rush to get behind stumps. I told the fellow with the gun not to shoot my dogs, and I called the pups up on the log and told the fellows to come on over.

Preston McDonald, who boasted on the stand that he hunted Wobblies for two weeks and that he was a deputy in five counties, was the last guy to come over and he was scared white. He showed me a little deputy game warden's badge as authority to arrest me, but I had already let the other fellows take my gun and cartridge belt for they had promised to take me safely to Chehalis, the county seat.

They asked me why I was up on the hill. I had my dogs with me and could have claimed to be hunting, but I chose to tell the truth. So I said, "I saw you fellows coming and came up here to hide." I admitted that I was an I. W. W. and that I was in town the day before. I also told them that I was in the Roderick Hotel Lobby at the time of the shooting with Mr. and Mrs. McAllister, and that three of the soldiers had come in and seen me there and if there was any man about them they would say so. I saw my wife when we were coming in and I gave her all the money I had—two or three dollars—and told her it might be a month before I got home again.

McDonald told me he was a member of the U. M. W. of A. and said he hoped I could prove where I was at the time of the shooting. But at the time of the trial he came up on the stand and lied to try to break or discredit my alibi. But I don't think anyone believed him.

When they got me to Chehalis I was taken into a room at the sheriff's office and asked a lot of questions by the same man I had seen taking the papers from the two men at the raid the day before. But I told him where I was at the time of

the raid and told him that Mr. and Mrs. McAllister would tell him so. I told him about the uniformed men who saw me there for I thought that since he took part in the raid to the extent of carrying away literature that he knew was unlawfully taken from the hall he must be on the inside enough to be able to find out who the men were that came to the hotel.

I knew how he had refused to prosecute the men who had kidnapped fellow worker Lassiter, the blind news paper agent at Centralia. But I didn't think that he would deliberately railroad a man for a crime that he knew positively had not been committed by him. He called my statement a cock and bull story and said Mrs. McAllister was an I. W. W. and asked me if I saw her when she was waving a red flag at the parade.

I told him that was not true and anyone that said she did, lied. I suppose at that time that was their excuse for having her in jail, for she was then behind the bars, and the real reason for her being there was that she told the truth about what had happened.

McDonald admitted to the prosecutor that I had the drop on them when I called to them on the hill, but the prosecutor said the reason I didn't shoot them was that I had lost my nerve.

When we were coming in from the mines McDonald had told me that my red card which was paid ahead to the first of the year was paid up for longer than I would live if I didn't tell the truth. Of course, I knew what he meant, so I told as little as I could for I thought I knew too much for my own good if they knew how much I did know. Then McDonald tried to question me some more and tried to work on my feelings by telling me of my wife and baby, out at camp all alone. I knew what he was doing it for, but I couldn't keep the tears out of my eyes, for I knew too well how much my wife was suffering. But I wouldn't tell them anything more.

And now that you have heard my story I think you will agree with me that there is nothing criminal about me or my past, and I defy anyone to try to prove there is. But I am still in prison for I am a member of a union that is trying to better the conditions under which the workers have to labor, trying to get more of the good things of life for the class that produces all the good things of life, the working class.

I belong to that class, and it is because I am conscious of the struggle between my class and the class that has stolen all the natural resources of the earth and the product of our toil that I am in prison.

THE END



Voices from Prison

Tom Mooney

California State Prison
San Quentin, Cal.

Mr. James P. Cannon, Secretary
International Labor Defense
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

Your letter of Dec. 31st with the enclosed list of books by the International Publishers was received by me in due time and I am returning it to you marked—the crosses indicate the books that I would like to have if that be possible for you to make the arrangements—you can select those to come first, that you feel one can benefit the most by.

I realize it will be difficult for you to furnish all of these, but I would like to get some of them to make up for lost time in reading—have done very little book reading for the past several years, because I was too deeply into my own case for other matters.

My best to you and the Organization,
I am

Fraternally yours,
TOM MOONEY.

Corbischley

Menzard P. O., Ill.

J. P. Cannon,
New York, N. Y.
Dear Comrades:

Will try to express my appreciation to the I.L.D. for their whole-hearted support of myself, family and the other victims of the class war in Southern Illinois. I have not been able to talk to Simich since we received the Christmas checks but suppose he got his the same as Meamont and myself. Words will fall short of conveying what these checks mean to us behind the bars, not only what they will buy but the spirit behind them. We are getting along fine in every way. However I will not regret to leave here at the earliest possible date. I wish also to express my thanks to the Lithuanian Branch of Los Angeles for their Pledge of \$5.00 per month and also my regrets for not being able to meet any or all of them while in Los Angeles last Aug. I received the Labor Defender for Feb., but would like copies of Dec. and Jan., if possible. It made me feel fine to read of the acquittal of Greco & Carillo, let me know what happened to John Michalangelo of St. Louis if you know. The Fascisti were going to deport him the last I heard he was doing some great work in St. Louis for a while. Keep the Ball rolling maybe we will

be able to get back in the game again before the battle is over.

Will close with best wishes.

HENRY CORBISHLEY, No. 8168

An I. W. W. Prisoner

Lansing, Kansas.

J. P. Cannon

Dear Comrade.

Your two letters of recent date are at hand, and am assuring you of my sincere appreciation and profoundness to have rebels write to me. All other communications which I receive from persons not "linked up" in our rank are absolutely silenced.

I have not yet received the Labor Defender and am still completely lost as to what has become of them after they were sent. It is possible the magazines were sent to Lansing, Mich., the shipper is apt to make a mistake between the two Lansings, as there is a prison in each city.

I have asked Mr. Mackey, the warden if I could have such books as the workers are offering to send me, and this is what he said and how he said it: You may have these books. So I am herein returning the catalog and in it you can determine exactly the kind of books I want, by the marking of the letter (X).

I was detained at the Ellis Island for a few days with forty eight comrades in June, nineteen twenty, thence deported to free-for-all Fiume for my participation in the labor movement; the same year I came back, but not as a deportee. I shall tell you about this later, as I do not care to write at a great length while here.

Hope this finds you in the best of health and spirits and with all good wishes, I am, yours for the class.

JOE NEIL.

Wm. Burns

Leavenworth, Kansas.

J. P. Cannon
Secretary, I. L. D.

Your letter from Dec. 20 is hand and very glad to hear from you; you wished to know the details of my case, and I am only too glad to give them to you. In 1923 I was working in the woods in the Yosemite Park, California, and the same time organizer for the I.W.W. in April 23—I was arrested by the U. S. Rangers, and the criminal Syndicalism Charge put against me, and brought to the San Francisco jail. There I was till November, when I was put on trial before a U. S. Judge and sentenced to 15 months to Leavenworth. I landed here Dec 23-24 got out on bonds May 9-25. My case went

before the U. S. Supreme Court. And the Supreme Court upheld the criminal Syndicalism law in California, so I had to surrender on the 20 of last month to finish my time.

Your very truly
WM. BURNS - 22356
Box 7

Frank Corish

International Labor Defense

Dear Sirs and Comrades:

I am in receipt of your letters of Dec. 31st which I read with much interest, and also appreciate the attitude you are showing the fellow prisoners as per your notes in letter.

Yes, I am interested very much in the literature published by the fraternity and I also appreciate the Labor Defense Magazine, which I have been receiving regularly here.

Rather than cause my beloved brothers a lot of unnecessary inconveniences, I would rather just pass up the suggestion of the books you requested to me select. I can't read very good, but I am a pupil in the night school here and when I learn to read much better than now I will appreciate much to have as many books as possible, published by my brothers and I sincerely thank you for your wonderful suggestion and kindness to me.

Hopeing that you will do all you can to help me and hoping to hear from you when you find out what the prospects for securing parole are, I will close for now.

With brotherly love

FRANK CORISH
Moundsville, W. Va.

Detroit's Welcome to Cannon

Detroit labor will turn out in fine style to welcome James P. Cannon when he arrives there to speak on his national tour against the frame-up system. Saturday, March 3, a proletarian banquet by the Tom Mooney branch of the I. L. D. will be given with an honest-to-gravy dinner, to greet the speaker. A varied program will feature stories of the struggle told from a life of revolutionary activity by James P. Cannon. The banquet will be spread at the Croation Hall, 1329 E. Kirby Ave., at 8 p. m. at the modest admission of 50 cents. Sunday, March 4, at 2:30 p. m. a huge mass meeting is planned at the Danceland Auditorium, Woodland near Forest. Detroit is now one of the outstanding cities in the country in labor defense work. These two red letter days promise to break an even greater activity for the Auto City.

CHRISTMAS FUND CONTRIBUTORS WILL FIND THEIR NAMES BY REFERRING BELOW TO THEIR RECEIPT NUMBER.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DECEMBER 1927
Continued from last issue

| | | |
|-------|---|-------|
| 17668 | Walter Madarou, Society of Frotu Romani, Niles, Ohio..... | 3.00 |
| 17669 | Frank Tuomi, Nek York City..... | 1.00 |
| 17670 | Isaac Hokola, Butte, Mont..... | 3.00 |
| 17671 | Steve Galambas, Essex, Mo..... | 3.00 |
| 17672 | G. Dreuth, San Francisco, Calif..... | 3.00 |
| 17673 | John Luoma, Fibre, Mich..... | 3.00 |
| 17674 | Mr. & Mrs. A. Lahti, Fibre, Mich..... | 6.00 |
| 17675 | John Wirtanen, Detroit, Mich..... | 3.00 |
| 17676 | T. Chernin, Lynn, Mass..... | 3.00 |
| 17677 | Lauri Nieminen, Flint, Mich..... | 3.00 |
| 17678 | E. Kunkkanen, Charleston, W. Va..... | 3.00 |
| 17679 | Gladwin Bouton, Tenafly, N. J..... | .25 |
| 17680 | Mrs. G. Burnham, Phila., Pa..... | 25.00 |
| 17681 | John Uhliback, Ont. Canada..... | 6.00 |
| 17682 | C. Litz, Landusky, Ohio..... | 1.00 |
| 17683 | Chas. Blome, St. Louis, Mo..... | 2.00 |
| 17684 | David Turku, Duluth, Minn..... | 1.00 |
| 17685 | O. Rasen, Iberville, P. Q. Canada..... | 3.00 |
| 17686 | Anna Laine, Ont. Canada..... | 3.00 |
| 17687 | H. Jarvela, Jackpine, Ont. Canada..... | 3.00 |
| 17688 | Ralph D. Munding, Toledo, Ohio..... | 2.00 |
| 17689 | Henry Lawell, Pequannock, Mich..... | 3.00 |
| 17690 | Labor Lyceum Assn., St. Louis, Mo..... | 1.10 |
| 17691 | John Goss, Cheltonham, Pa..... | 3.00 |
| 17692 | Werner Ruusunen, Kettle River, Minn..... | .20 |
| 17693 | Jacob Perko, Jr., Tripoli, Wisc..... | 2.00 |
| 17694 | John E. Laine, White Pine, Mich..... | 3.00 |
| 17695 | William G. French, Glendale, Calif..... | 10.00 |
| 17696 | John Benesch, New York City..... | 3.00 |
| 17697 | D. Belson, D.M.D., Dorchester, Mass..... | 1.00 |
| 17698 | B. Nadelman, Cincinnati, Ohio..... | 3.00 |
| 17699 | M. Broverman, Chelsea, Mass..... | 3.00 |
| 17700 | Victor Pellenen, Amase, Mich..... | 3.00 |
| 17701 | Joseph Vintel, Schenectady, N. Y..... | 3.00 |
| 17702 | Ed. R. Mattson, Nat. Cop. & Millinery Work Loc. 10, St. Paul, Minn..... | 3.00 |
| 17703 | Martin Schenk, Seattle, Wash..... | 3.00 |
| 17704 | Ida Kasnens, Chisholm, Minn..... | 2.20 |
| 17705 | W. N. Giegisch, Bainville, Mont..... | 1.00 |
| 17706 | D. Charnicki, Highland Park, Mich..... | 3.00 |
| 17707 | W. H. Miller, Erie, Pa..... | 1.00 |
| 17708 | M. H. Maki, Hancock, Mich..... | 3.00 |
| 17709 | Mrs. Sofia Euges, Cleveland, Ohio..... | 3.00 |
| 17710 | M. Rankin, Stamford, Conn..... | 3.00 |
| 17711 | Andy Nowikof, Hegewisch, Ill..... | 3.00 |
| 17712 | A. Martinen, Kimberley, B. C. Can..... | 3.00 |
| 17713 | John Federley, T.L.D. Finnish Br., Minneapolis, Minn..... | 10.00 |
| 17714 | Matt Kamppinen, Roberts, Mont..... | 3.00 |
| 17715 | Kalle Ollila, Greenwood, Wisc..... | 1.00 |
| 17716 | A. Stockel, Lawrence, Mass..... | 3.00 |
| 17717 | Elsie Sarin, Spring Grove, Ill..... | 3.00 |
| 17718 | Mrs. Emil Lehto, Crosby, Minn..... | 3.00 |
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Remember the class-war prisoners and their dependents!

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| 18286 Ed. Wilkstrom, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 3.00 | 18298 Anna Porter, Local San Jose, Calif. | 20.00 | 18508 H. Riviere, Chicago, Ill. | 3.00 |
| 18287 K. Mazenkiene, Cliffside N. J. | 3.00 | 18299 C. Berger, Loc. Buffalo, Finnish Branch, Buffalo, N. Y. | 12.55 | 18509 Robert Tosche, Clifton, N. J. | 3.00 |
| 18288 Mrs. F. Sherman, Chicago, Ill. | 3.00 | 18300 R. Freid, New York City. | 2.00 | 18510 Joseph Boros, Zeigler, Ill. | 3.50 |
| 18289 D. Zeldman, Havana, Cuba. | 3.00 | 18301 L. Siminaw, Los Angeles, Calif. | 2.00 | 18511 Waino Lehto, Detroit, Mich. | 3.00 |
| 18290 Leo Goldstein, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | 18302 William Vesta, Rock, Mich. | 1.00 | 18512 Pacific Devel Society, Astoria, Ore. | 3.50 |
| 18291 Daisy B. King, New York City. | 3.00 | 18303 John Suhonen, Finlayson, Minn. | 3.00 | 18513 Domingos Marros, Fall River Mass. | 6.00 |
| 18292 S. T. Yhdysta Inwood, L. I. N. Y. | 19.00 | 18304 Gust Hannus, Enhmelaw, Wash. | 3.00 | 18514 H. Hoffman, White Plains, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| 18293 A. Schnebelen, Sr. Phila, Pa. | 3.00 | 18305 Gust Gronroos, Kettle River, Minn. | 1.00 | 18515 P. Antonuk, Roslindale, Mass. | 3.00 |
| 18294 Jack Kella, Wyandotte, Mich. | 3.00 | 18306 Tony Medak, Raymond, Wash. | 3.00 | 18516 David Gilman, Malden, Mass. | 3.00 |
| 18295 R. Offut, Sec. Canonsburg, Pa. | 2.25 | 18307 Andrew Bandrina, Raymond, Wash. | 3.00 | 18517 Rochel Pilson, Los Angeles, Calif. | 2.00 |
| 18296 K. Ahlborn, Port Arthur, Ont. Can. | 1.50 | 18308 Edna A. Jontyla, New York City. | 2.00 | 18518 P. Jackson, Ellensburg, Wash. | 3.00 |
| 18297 Alan Mackie, Bronx, N. Y. | 3.50 | 18309 N. Eeppanen Arnold, Mirh. | 2.00 | 18519 John Makinen, Timiskaming, Station, P. Q. Canada. | 3.00 |
| 18298 Anton Nagy, Bethlehem, Pa. | 3.00 | 18310 Alex Sabo, Passaic, N. J. | 2.00 | 18520 Charles Samek, Vancouver, B. C. Canada | 3.00 |
| 18299 Ike Murray, Cleveland, Ohio. | 3.00 | 18311 Frank Sassa, Banff, Alta. Canada. | 1.00 | 18521 Kaspar Hyvonen, Aurora, Minn. | 3.00 |
| 18300 Isaac Abramson, Laurium, Mich. | 3.00 | 18312 Carl Druhagell, St. Marie, Idaho. | 3.50 | 18522 Anton Laituri, Ely, Minn. | 3.00 |
| 18301 John O. Wainio, Kettle River, Minn. | 1.00 | 18313 M. Abrahamina, Los Angeles, Calif. | 3.00 | 18523 Arnold Zekit, Detroit, Mich. | 1.00 |
| 18302 G. Trombitas, Alliance, Ohio. | 3.00 | 18314 H. Gordis, Yonkers, N. Y. | 1.00 | 18524 Emil A. Harrison, Johns Wood Mich | 1.80 |
| 18303 John Mannisto, Goodland, Minn. | 3.00 | 18315 Rose Baron, Local New York City. | 1.00 | 18525 Peter Rissanen, Port Arthur, Ont. Canada | 3.00 |
| 18304 K. Czapko, Bethlehem, Pa. | 20.00 | 18316 H. Rygel, Chicago, Ill. | 3.00 | 18526 K. Pontiainen, Rosegrov, Ont. Can. | 2.10 |
| 18305 Ester Markizon, Wilmington, Del. | 14.30 | 18317 Dr. A. De Convsky, Chicago, Ill. | 3.00 | 18527 Steve Esecov, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 5.00 |
| 18306 Anton Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio. | 5.00 | 18318 Frank Daniel, Great Neck L. I. N. Y. | 3.00 | 18528 Stephen Brodas, Trenton Magyar Fed. Trenton, N. J. | 5.00 |
| 18307 V. Chanak, Wells, Nevada. | 1.00 | 18319 H. G. Pulci, Fallon, Nevada. | 2.00 | 18529 W. Saari, Aura, Mich. | 1.00 |
| 18308 Jos. Haczka, Flushing, N. Y. | 6.00 | 18320 C. Carlson, Santa Cruz, Calif. | 2.00 | 18530 Anni Lahti, Levack Mine, Ont. Can. | 3.00 |
| 18309 Jos. Tisitel, Akron, Ohio. | 6.00 | 18321 Andrew Mikkola, Moose Lake, Minn. | 2.90 | 18531 Sam Haapala, Chassell, Mich. | 3.00 |
| 18310 Ellen A. Kennon, New York City. | 5.00 | 18322 M. Abrahamina | | | |

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|-------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 18545 | Joseph Pinter | Cleveland, Ohio. | 2.00 | Trenton, N. J. | 5.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18546 | John Pinter | New York City | 2.00 | L. V. Vining, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18547 | John Pinter | Paterson, N. J. | 2.00 | John Goran, Garfield, N. J. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18548 | John K. Kerley | Philadelphia, Pa. | 2.00 | John Hersey, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18549 | Joseph S. Schenckendy, N. Y. | 2.00 | George Geddes, Newark, N. J. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 | |
| 18550 | John J. Sweeny | San Fran., Calif. | 2.00 | George Geddes, Newark, N. J. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18551 | Tino Polko | Waukegan, Ill. | 2.00 | John Lovang & Edward Minick, | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18552 | Canada | | | Bridgewater, Conn. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18553 | Miss M. Hocka | San Francisco, Cal. | 2.00 | Leavenworth, Mo. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18554 | Mike Sestryk | St. Albans, Ont., Canada | 2.00 | Karen Thomas, Honesdale, Pa. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18555 | Mike Sestryk | Chico, Calif. | 2.00 | John Heskyak, Brownsville Pa. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18556 | Mary P. Fliehr | Brent, N. Y. V. N. N. | 2.00 | Matha & Lillian Wilkinson, Angola, | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18557 | John Waisman | Makinen, Minn. | 2.00 | John Hill, Bala, Mich. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18558 | John Waisman | Minneapolis, Minn. | 2.00 | John Hill, Bala, Mich. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18559 | Harold E. Beyer | Portage, Mich. | 2.00 | Mrs. E. Liskinen, Gwin, Mich. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18560 | H. Louis | Vancouver, B. C. Can. | 2.00 | H. Erdila, Horn, Que., Canada. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18561 | W. Michael | Boston, Mass. | 2.00 | A. L. Leggett & P. Lindstrom, | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18562 | Taylor Smith | San Francisco, Calif. | 2.00 | L. P. C. Gandy, Toledo, Ohio. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18563 | Otoe Nishikane | St. Albans, Ont., Canada | 2.00 | L. A. Miechinski, Wilmington, Del. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18564 | Nikolaus Moyer | Cleveland, Ohio. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18565 | Heidi W. Walker | Wynnewood, Okla. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18566 | Mr. M. Sestryk | Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18567 | Mr. E. Krippeit | Alaska, Ont., Canada | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18568 | Steve Sestryk | Ont., Canada | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18569 | Steve Pecherski | Orient, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18570 | John Kain | Orient, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18571 | John Sente | Panama, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18572 | John Sente | Panama, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18573 | Inner Parton | Brewster, Wisc. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18574 | M. Reil | Beyer, Minn. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18575 | John C. Clegg | Chicago, Mich. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18576 | Albert N. Wassega | Revere, Mass. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18577 | A. Mariva | Revere, Mass. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18578 | A. Wirtzman | Oil Belt, Wisc. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18579 | John G. Gandy | Private, Detroit, Mich. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18580 | Tyron Martin | Private, Detroit, Mich. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18581 | Dr. E. Suster | San Francisco, Calif. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18582 | Hugo Sandstrom | & Isaac Johnson, | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18583 | Isaac Johnson | | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18584 | Guy St. John | Winnipeg, Man. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18585 | Hilma Palas | Eureka, Calif. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18586 | Max Cohen | Winnipeg, Man., Can. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18587 | Mr. & Mrs. Bartsch | Hollywood, Calif. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18588 | John Kain | Winnipeg, Man. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18589 | A. Tagg | Pl. William, Ont., Canada | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18590 | A. Zitta | Pl. William, Conn. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18591 | John Gandy | Hudson, N. Y. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18592 | Esther Sestryk | Lowell, Mass. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18593 | Leslie Kogan | Baltimore, Md. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18594 | Mrs. Carl Becker | Columbus, Ohio. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18595 | A. Jakarber | St. Louis, Mo. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18596 | H. W. Beyer | Waukegan, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18597 | Mike Varga | New York City. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18598 | Morris Brown | New York City. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18599 | A. R. Angell | Minneapolis, Minn. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18600 | John H. Gandy | Private, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18601 | John H. Gandy | Private, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18602 | John H. Gandy | Private, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18603 | John H. Gandy | Private, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18604 | John H. Gandy | Private, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18605 | John H. Gandy | Private, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18606 | John H. Gandy | Private, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18607 | John H. Gandy | Private, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
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| 18609 | John H. Gandy | Private, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18610 | John H. Gandy | Private, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18611 | Anton Leckander | Beech, Sault, Can. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18612 | R. F. Mattson | Beech, Sault, Can. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18613 | W. F. Mattson | Beech, Sault, Can. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18614 | Mike H. Hennickson | Private, Beech, Sault, Can. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18615 | J. Mants | Louisville, Ky. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18616 | H. W. L. Ladd | Bronxville, N. Y. M. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18617 | H. W. Ladd | Bronxville, N. Y. M. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18618 | Rene Amstutz | Forty Anthony, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18619 | R. C. Clegg | Private, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18620 | R. C. Clegg | Private, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18621 | R. C. Clegg | Private, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18622 | R. C. Clegg | Private, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18623 | R. C. Clegg | Private, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18624 | R. C. Clegg | Private, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18625 | R. C. Clegg | Private, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18626 | R. C. Clegg | Private, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18627 | A. Nishikane | Timmins, Ont., Can. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18628 | Jack Hack | Nashawauk, Minn. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18629 | S. R. Noland | Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18630 | John H. Gandy | Private, Chicago, Ill. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18631 | Anton Leckander | Beech, Sault, Can. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18632 | R. F. Mattson | Beech, Sault, Can. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18633 | Mike H. Hennickson | Private, Beech, Sault, Can. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18634 | J. Mants | Louisville, Ky. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18635 | James R. Morris | Perryvania, N. Y. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18636 | Bill Demets | Asbury Park, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18637 | Pando Alcock | Toledo, Ohio. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18638 | P. J. H. B. Schmidt | Private, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18639 | Nic. R. Quackenbush | Cleveland, Ohio. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18640 | Jes. Tol. | Gorfield, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18641 | E. P. Mattson | Beech, S. Ont., Can. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18642 | H. J. L. Ayres | C. P. C. Canada | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18643 | Anthony H. Ladd | Private, N. Y. M. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18644 | James H. Bandy | New York City. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18645 | Adam Glimmer | Roslyn, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18646 | Alex George | Schroon Lake, N. Y. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18647 | Frank P. Frazee | Private, N. J. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18648 | Joseph Poffito | Arlington, R. I. | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18649 | John Lovang | Edward Minick, | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18650 | John Lovang | Edward Minick, | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
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| 18680 | John Lovang | Edward Minick, | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
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| 18685 | John Lovang | Edward Minick, | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | Springfield, Ill. | 20.00 |
| 18686 | John Lovang | Edward Minick, | 2.00 | Winfred H. Cooley, New York City. | 2.00 | | |

THIRD ANNUAL BAZAAR

In New York

March 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 1928.

at

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on

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