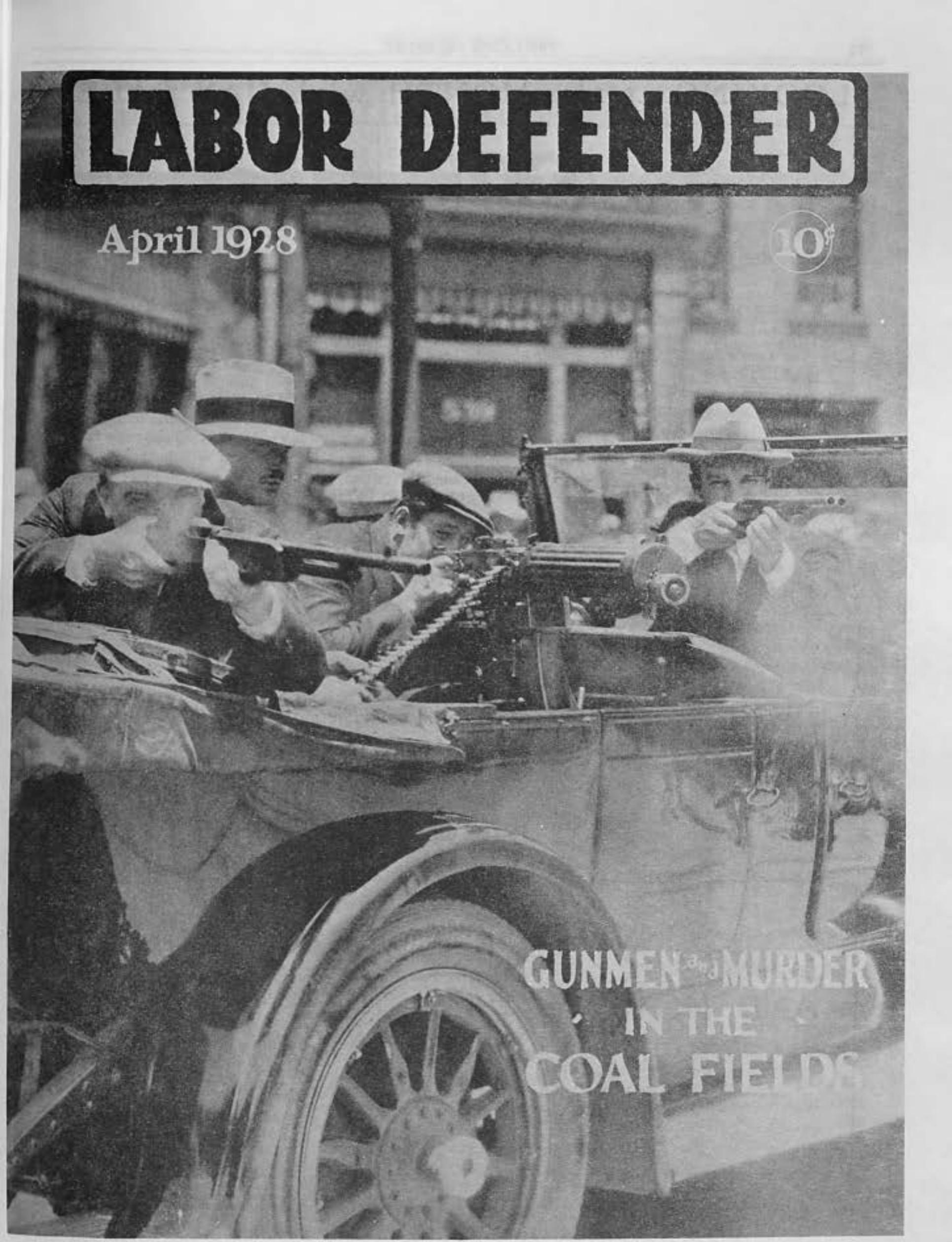


# LABOR DEFENDER

April 1928

10¢



GUNMEN MURDER  
IN THE  
COAL FIELDS

## LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES



# Behind the Anthracite Murderers

BEHIND the murder of three progressive miners in Pittston, Pennsylvania, and the frame-up against three others, lies an evil cancer that is sapping the strength and fighting spirit of the anthracite miners' union. No one can properly understand what it is all about without knowing something about the infamous contractor system.

Among the types of contract is one where an individual miner takes control over a whole seam of coal, even a whole mine. He hires as many men as he wants and pays them as much as he wants and uses them the way he wants. They cannot file grievances to the local union because the company has nothing to do with these contractors' employees. The union has an agreement with the coal operators but not with the contractor who is always a union member. These

By Stanley Dziengielewski  
*Chairman of the "Save the Union Committee" of Districts One, Seven and Nine*

men may appeal to the contractor only, and that doesn't do them any good. Such a contractor may employ a hundred men, as for example Frank Fedatti, in Grasse Island Colliery at Olyphant, who employs 150 men.

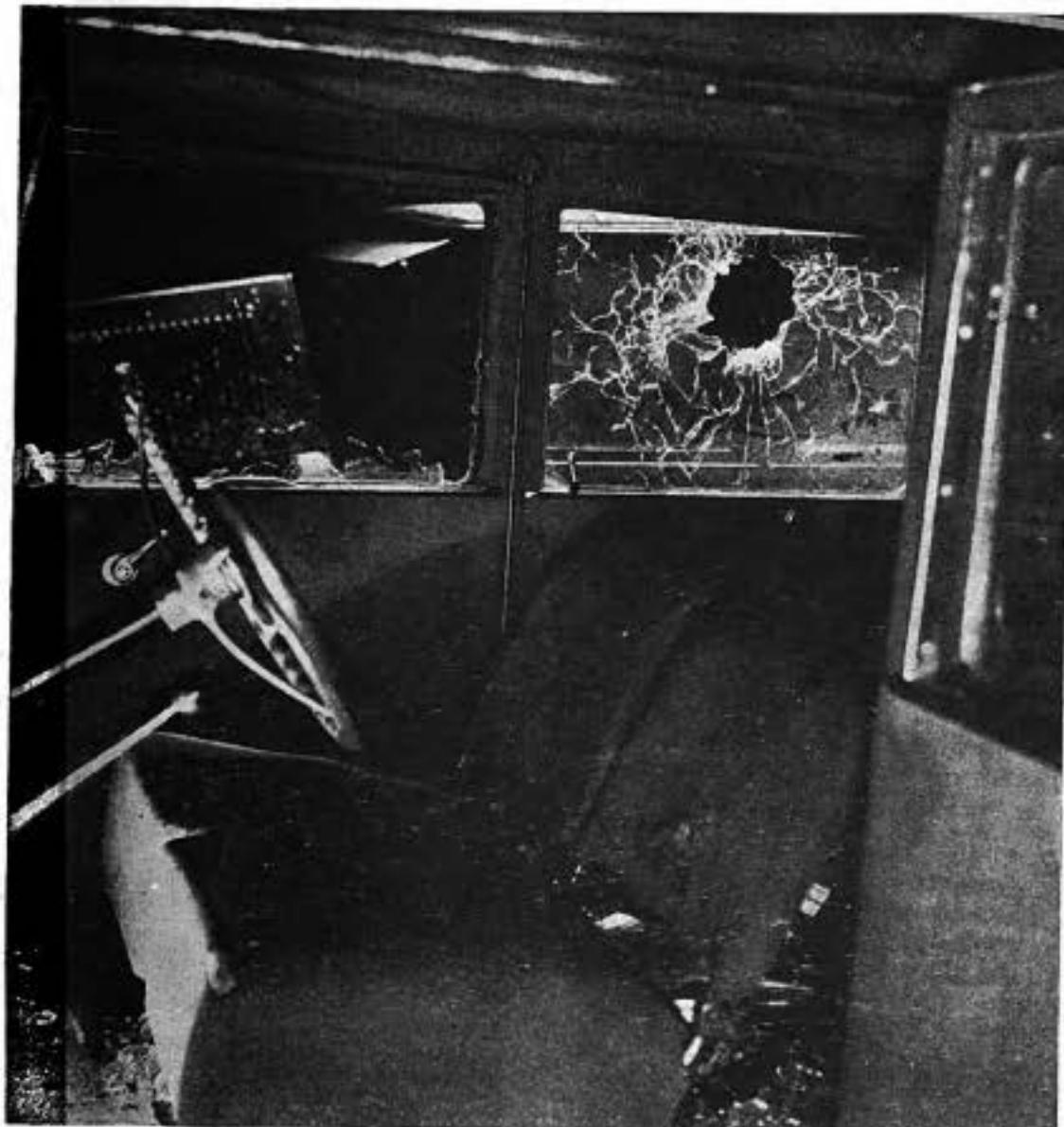
Another type of contract is the mechanical loader. One man, usually picked from among the officials, or a grievance committee man, gets a contract on a seam of coal or a portion of it. He hires about eight men for each mechanical leader, pays them so much per day and sees to it that they make their day's wages and in addition to that about \$1,000 in two weeks for himself. The laborers are absolute slaves of the contractor,

having no chance to file a grievance within the local union on the same ground as in the former type of a contract. They are not employees of a coal company; they are employees of the contractor who has no agreement with the union but with the coal company; and while he is a member of the union he is the one that claims its protection! And in many cases he is protected by the union officials, as was the case in Pittston.

ALEX CAMPBELL

In 1920 or thereabouts, an individual by the name of Rinaldo Cappellini, not even a member of the miners' union then, fought radically against the special contract system. For his activity against this evil, he was called Anarchist, Communist, Socialist and he was proud of it. For his activity, he was rewarded by the miners with the presidency of District One, United Mine Workers of America. Since he became president, there are more contractors than there ever were before in the anthracite field. And when the miners now seek to fight the contractor system, they are told that these are the established conditions, and therefore it is law.

There has not been any improvement, rather a worsening of conditions. In the Grasse Island Colliery at Olyphant, which is under the jurisdiction of Local Union 1672, there are 18 contractors. Seventeen of them operate the mechanical loaders and one has a contract over a whole seam of coal. He controls 150 men. All contractors put together at this colliery alone control over 300 men. When an important question is to come before the local meeting these contractors are notified by the bosses to appear with their men at the meeting in order to put over



AUTOMOBILE IN WHICH ALEX CAMPBELL, AND PETE REILLY, UNION MILITANTS WERE MURDERED BY REACTIONARY GUNMEN.





SAM BONITA, NOW FRAMED UP ON A MURDER CHARGE.

whatever the boss wants put across. The men working for the contractors must do what the latter tells them to if they want to keep on working. He is their boss. That is why in many instances one contractor is president of the local, another is secretary, and so on down the line.

This vicious system has not only intensified the unemployment evil in the district, but has brought a spirit of demoralization and disintegration into the miners' union. Those who have dared to fight against it consistently and courageously have been met with the most furious opposition on the part of the reactionary officialdom and the coal operators, an opposition which has recently taken the form of organized murder.

The victory of the progressives in Local 1703, Pittston, was the signal for the opening of the murderous attacks which began with the murder



ADAM MOLESKI, ANOTHER DEFENDANT.

of Thomas Lillis, followed by the almost fatal shooting of "Big Sam" Grecio, and the brutal and cowardly murder of Alex Campbell, president of the Local and Pete Reilly, its secretary. All of them were persistent and unflinching opponents of the contractors system pledged to eliminate it from the industry. They were killed in the course of their duty.

They are not the only victims.

Three other miners, Sam Bonita, Adam Moleski and Steve Mendola, are today imprisoned under the charge of murder of Frank Agati, personal bodyguard of Cappellini, well-known bully, union organizer, and one who was known to be a contractor himself. The facts of this frame-up case are very clear and simple. These three workers visited Agati in the offices of the union to take up the question of the closing of the No. 6 Colliery in Pittston. In the course of the discussion, Agati struck Bonita; guns were drawn and Agati fell mortally wounded. Bonita was the one attacked, and he fired in self-defense, and probably after Agati had fired at him, for one of the six bullets found in the walls came from Agati's gun. Neither Mendola nor Moleski even fired a gun, but they too are being held on the murder charge.

The unholy alliance of reactionary bureaucrats, contractors, politicians, and coal operators are not satisfied



STEVE MENDOLA, THE THIRD DEFENDANT, AND HIS YOUNG WIFE.

with the murder of Lillis, Reilly and Campbell. They now seek to murder legally, with the aid of their kept courts, three other militants. The Bonita - Moleski - Mendola Defense Committee with Powers Hapgood as chairman Stanely Dziengielewski, secretary and George Papcun assistant secretary, at Wilkes Barre, Pa., has already been formed for this purpose. The need for their defense is desperate and it demands the swift support of every worker in the country. The International Labor Defense and the Save the Union Committee have already pledged unstinting support. They have set an example that should be followed in every part of the country before it is too late to save three more innocent victims of the frame-up system from being railroaded to their death for their loyalty to their class!



THOMAS LILLIS



PETE REILLY

# A New Attack on a Labor Paper

ANY day now the trial against the editors and management of the *Daily Worker*, the official central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, who are out on bail under indictment on a federal charge, may take place. It is the second attempt in recent months to involve this militant labor paper in such difficulties as will force it to suspend. The first trial, on state charges which were very obviously manufactured so as to find some legal excuse for proceeding against the paper, resulted in the imprisonment of William F. Dunne, one of the editors, who is now out on bail pending an appeal to a higher court. In the meantime, the federal government has joined actively in the movement to suppress the paper by bringing charges against Dunne, Alexander Bittelman, another of the editors, and Bert Miller, former business manager. The prosecution hopes to secure a conviction which will mean a long jail sentence for the defendants and a prohibitive fine for the paper, or else the withdrawal of its second



WILLIAM F. DUNNE, ONE OF THE DAILY WORKER EDITORS

class mailing privileges. The lack of these privileges, particularly for a national paper, is an almost insurmountable difficulty.

In the immediate background of the prosecution are such organizations as the Keymen of America, American Patriotic Societies and similar pro-panama groups who go into

epileptic fits at the sign of the slightest progressive movement especially among the workers in this country. They are determined to crush the *Daily Worker* because it has fought militantly in every battle of the workers of this country, because it has stood for progress in the labor movement, and has been the center of the expression of the rebel workers in the United States. Its championing of the coal miners in their present strike has only added salt to the wounds of the reactionaries and they are out to "get" the paper. In this they are, characteristically enough, being aided by the machinery of the capitalist state.

The attack on this Communist daily is only a prelude to similar attacks on labor papers of all shades of opinion, and it is the duty of every worker, especially those in the defense movement who have received unflagging aid from this paper, to come to the immediate and generous support of the *Daily Worker*. The attack against it is an attack against us all.

## Burlesonism on the March Against Sandino

IT is a long time since the spirit of Albert Burleson, the southern Bourbon who was postmaster general during the sweet and democratic reign of Woodrow Wilson, has manifested itself in the labor movement. Think back a few years and you will recall the autocratic and reactionary regime of Burleson: labor papers were suppressed outright; others were refused second class mailing privileges, and died as a result; still others were subjected to the meanest kind of petty interference, sabotage, and violence—all because the exalted lord of the postal services was determined that so long as the United States was fighting a war "for democracy" there would be as little of it as possible in the country itself.

Those who thought that Burlesonism is dead will undoubtedly be interested to know that nothing of the

kind is true. It needed but the "little" war that Wall Street is carrying on against the Nicaraguan people to bring the body to life again. When All-America Anti-Imperialist League issued a small sticker stamp, to be



MANUEL GOMEZ, SECRETARY OF THE ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

put on all letters sent out by friends of the Nicaraguan struggle for liberation, a stamp which showed the iron heel of American intervention descending on Nicaragua, the post-office department immediately informed Manuel Gomez the secretary of the League, that all letters containing the stamp would be considered unmailable by the post office which would act accordingly.

The League investigated the so-called statute under which the ruling was made, and discovered that not even the capitalist law prevented them from issuing and applying their stamp. So they went ahead. The post-office seemed to weaken, but apparently felt that it must conduct its share of the war against Sandino on its own front, and maintained its position. The League has now engaged Arthur Garfield Hays to fight the case out in courts; but it is nevertheless continuing to use the stamp!





# The Terror Against the Left

SINCE 1919 the world has witnessed one instance after another of ferocious terrorism carried through by landlords and capitalists for the purpose of protecting their property holdings and guaranteeing the continuance of their unearned income. In 1926 and 1927 China was added to the list.

Chinese workers and peasants have been in the grip of a relentless white terror since the early months of 1927. Perhaps 20,000 were executed within 12 months. Most of these executions took place south of Pekin in the territory under the control of the Nationalists.

In January, 1924 the Nationalist Party of China (Kuomintang) held a convention in which party policies were very completely threshed out. In the course of these discussions Dr. Sun Yat Sen succeeded in carrying

three propositions.

1. Co-operation with the Soviet Union.
2. Admission of Communist Party members to the Kuomintang.
3. A drive for the organization of the masses of peasants and workers.

All three propositions were based on the principle of the class struggle. All three presupposed a left wing point of view in the Kuomintang.

Right wing elements in attendance at the convention fought these propositions vigorously. Later they withdrew from active work in the Kuomintang and became the Western Hills group of conservative opposition in the Nationalist movement. They held this position early in 1927 when they secured possession of the Party machinery and wreaked a terrible vengeance upon their opponents.

The Kuomintang in 1924 and 1925 was still concentrating its attack on the imperialists. Students and wage earners, peasants and business elements all participated in this move-

ment, which was launched in 1919 with the Japanese boycott, and which reached its height in 1925 with the Shanghai massacre and the resulting boycott of British goods.

During 1924-5, however, a change took place in the character of the movement. The strikes launched by the workers were no longer directed primarily against the imperialists. Chinese business houses came in for their share of the attack. Indeed in 1925 and 1926 the majority of the strikes were directed not against imperialists, but against Chinese exploiters.

This situation was aggravated in 1926 by the rapid rise of the peasant movement and the extreme militancy which the peasantry displayed. Lands were confiscated; landlords were tried by peasant courts all through Kwantung and Hunan and parts of Shansi. The peasant movement arose with phenomenal rapidity.

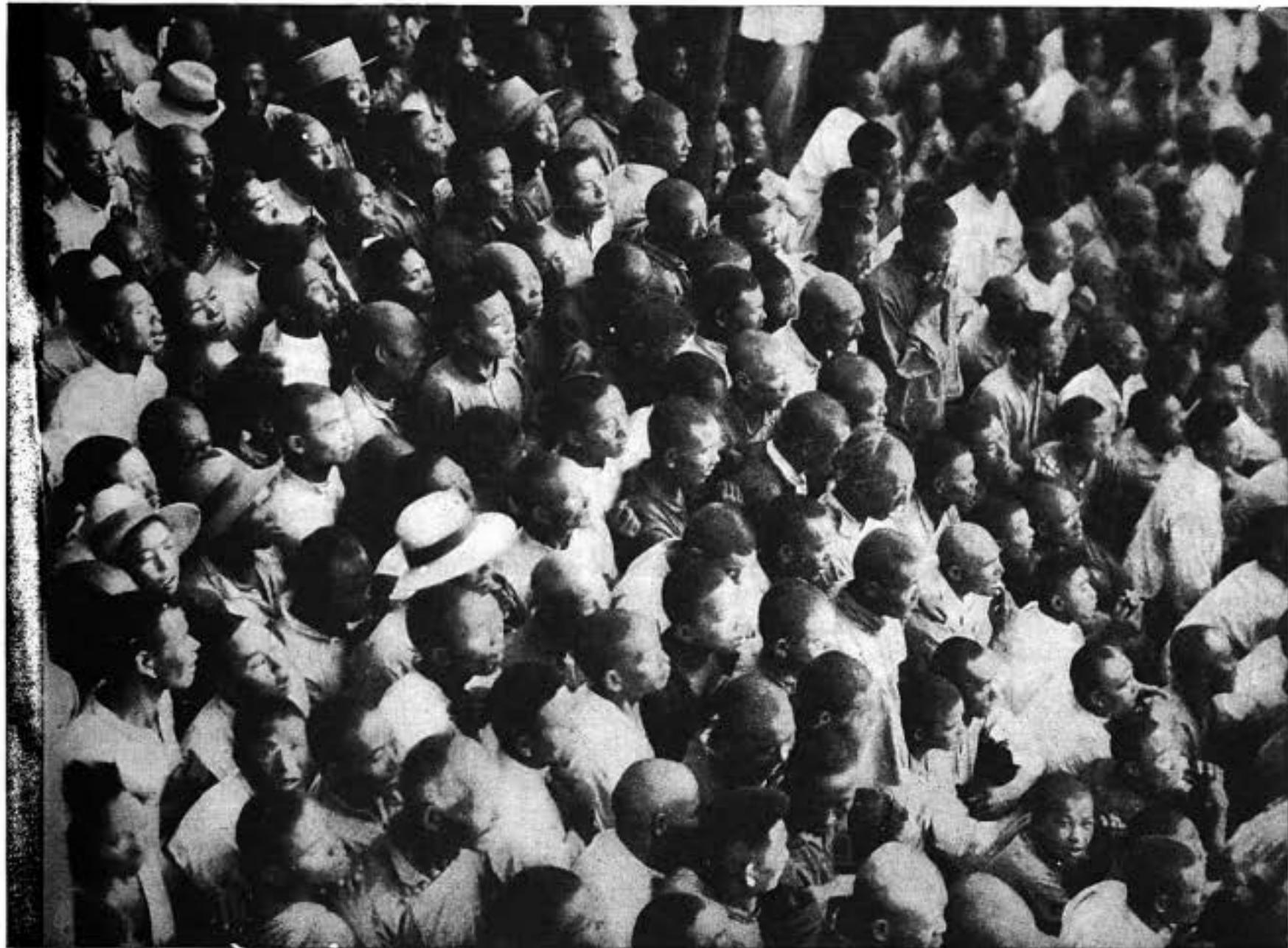
Land is the most vulnerable spot



REVOLTING HORRORS LIKE THIS ARE INFILCTED ON CHINESE REVOLUTIONARIES EVERY DAY IN THE STREETS

# in the Chinese Revolution

By Scott Nearing



AN ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE OF CHINESE WORKERS LISTENING TO A REVOLUTIONARY ORATOR.

in the economic body of China. Even business men put their surplus earnings into land because in recent years that has been the most stable source of unearned income. Consequently the attack of the peasants on the land was an attack not only upon the gentry, but upon these very considerable business elements which had invested their surplus in landholdings.

Coupled with the drive of the wage workers against their Chinese exploiters, this attack on Chinese landlords proved to the Chinese business interests that for the time being at least one thing was supremely needful,—the crushing of the militant worker and peasant movement.

In February and March 1927, there were sporadic attacks directed by the conservative elements in the Nation-

alist movement against their more militant worker and peasant allies. The red attack was launched the first week in April, 1927. Militants were executed by scores and hundreds. Late dispatches from Canton indicate that during the last 30 days the numbers executed there have eclipsed anything previously known in this period of Chinese White Terror. But even allowing for newspaper exaggerations it may be conservatively estimated that between February 1927 and March 1928 more than 20,000 workers and peasants were executed by the conservative elements that have now secured complete possession of the Kuomintang.

Two years ago the Kuomintang was the organ of a Nationalist movement that included workers, peasants, stu-

dents, business and professional men. Today the Kuomintang is an organ of a group of the Chinese bourgeoisie. Militant labor is completely excluded from its direction.

This attack by the right wing element in the Chinese Nationalist Movement against the militant left does not end the Chinese Revolution. It is merely a counter-revolutionary episode. For the moment the Chamber of Commerce allied with some of the more influential landed elements has won its point and crushed the organization of the militant workers and peasants. Militancy is not stamped out, however. It is merely driven under ground and will continue to show itself, as it did recently in Kwantung province, whenever the opportunity for organized revolt presents itself.



ANTHONY MINERICH as dead as

King Tutankamen, and the thousands of coal miners now striking to maintain the standards of living wrung from the coal barons after many

# Pennsylvania Labor Under

**I**N this kingdom of steel and coal ruled by the Mellon money dynasty the constitution of the United States and particularly that part of it which declares that the right of free speech free press and free assemblage shall be inalienable is

years of struggle are at the mercy of state troopers, deputy sheriffs and coal and iron policemen with no rights that the rulers of the state are bound to observe.

From Pittston in the east to Pittsburgh in the western part of the state the rule of the gun has superseded the rule of law. It is true that at best this capitalist-manufactured law gives little legal protection to the working class but whatever shelter it afforded them in time of industrial peace from the unhindered exercise of brute force employed by the capitalist class, they are now treated like outlaws, arrested, tortured, jailed and convicted at the whim of any local satrap of the masters of Pennsylvania.

With the bituminous coal strike in its twelfth month and almost half a million miners and their dependents, holding the line for unionism despite

hunger and other privations, the operators have turned loose their suppressive forces in an effort to crush every opposition to their tyrannical rule and to smash the miners union.

The policy of submission urged on the workers by John L. Lewis and his reactionary machine in the miners union since the beginning of the strike PAT. H. TOOHEY has resulted in the operators being able to import thousands of strike-breakers into the scab mines. The coal barons felt that they had the back bone of the union broken when a new wave of militancy, organized and led by the "Save The Union Committee" under the leadership of such men as John Brophy, Pat Toohey, Anthony P. Minerich, Vincent Kamennovich and scores of others not so well known but equally courageous and progressive, brought the operators face to face with the fact that tho the old leadership of the miners union had hauled down the flag of battle, the rank and file were able and determined to fight on to victory. This is the cause of the reign of lawlessness and persecution of the workers recently inaugurated by the government of the state of Pennsylvania under the leadership of the coal operators.



COAL AND IRON POLICE ARRESTING JOHN BROPHY, PROGRESSIVE MINERS' LEADER

One of the first attempts to stem the rising tide of militancy on the part of the miners was made in the early part of February when Anthony P. Minerich, chairman of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee, was arrested in McDonald, Pa., while addressing a mass meeting of striking miners and charged with inciting to riot. The case was thrown out of court, the state troopers admitting that the "incitement" consisted of Minerich speaking in a loud voice. Minerich was arrested because he was an active strike-leader always

# the Iron Heel

out among the miners urging them to stand together, to picket the mines regardless of the strike-breaking injunctions. This was his crime.

Rebecca Grecht of New York, a member of the millinery workers union, the young in years, a veteran in the class struggle, was arrested in Burgettstown on March 6 and held

**REBECCA GRECHT** on a charge of sedition. The first charge placed against her was one of disorderly conduct, to be followed by "inciting to riot" and later on sedition.

John Brophy, chairman of the "Save the Union" Committee of the United Mine Workers of America and Pat Toohey, editor of the "Coal Digger" official organ of the Committee were arrested and Toohey beaten by State troopers while addressing a joint meeting of two local unions at Renton on March 6. The arrests were made when Toohey in his speech attacked the policy of sending ma-

rines to shoot down the people of Nicaragua in the interests of American imperialists. State trooper N. J. Onke, an ex-marine, assaulted the speaker, because he declared that he did not approve of Toohey's views on the disgraceful invasion of Nicaragua.

But Pennsylvania is not the only state where the constitution works one way, for the operators. In the coal mining regions of Ohio, the militant miners and their equally militant women folk are thrown into jail for exercising the right of picketing. In Ohio, Anthony P. Minerich, was arrested and convicted of a violation of a federal injunction against picketing and is now out on a bond of \$2,000 pending an appeal of his case to a higher court. Several miners from around Steubenville have been convicted and jailed. Three women from Yorkville were arrested and jailed for leading a demonstration against a scab mine.

Against this reign of persecution unleashed in the strike regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the workers must defend themselves to the limit of their ability. In the International Labor Defense they have a weapon which is always ready to aid to the

by Thomas J.  
O'Flaherty

limit of its financial resources. In this critical hour of the coal strike the I. L. D. will be called on to exhaust its ability to the utmost to help the miners defeat the efforts of the strike-breaking judges to keep them in jail and thus rob the masses of their leaders.

It is up to the members of the I. L. D. and all readers of the **VINCENT KEMENOVICH** Labor Defender to support the striking miners in this struggle and help take the iron heel of the coal barons off the neck of labor in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

They have fought with courage and militancy, against the combined forces of the coal operators, and their gunmen, the government and its machinery, and their officials and their betrayals. They are making a fight for the whole working class.



A BRUTAL POLICE ATTACK ON A WORKERS' MEETING

By Philip Reisman



A NEGRO LYNCHED: A MONUMENT TO AMERICAN CAPITALIST "DEMOCRACY"

## Behind the Evil

LIKE most of the other evils that afflict the American Negro, and that are ordinarily spoken of as "race issues", lynching is primarily a class question, with economic causes back of it. In other words, it is the poorest working class, the economically oppressed class, that will get lynched. The cry of "rape!" and the sex motive generally is skilfully used to justify this most terrible means of economic oppression. In forty years there have been more than 4,000 lynchings. Of this total number of victims, the mobs that did the lynching did not accuse more than 17% of any attempt at or connection with "rape," — and a mob is the biggest liar on earth next to a commercial newspaper. If we, therefore, divided the mob's percentage in half, we would do no violence to the truth. Not because Negroes are any better than white people, but because of their disadvantage as a group, they naturally do much less interracial rape than do white men.

Like all the rest of the "race question," the lynching

evil is primarily and essentially economic. But the economic reactions of the dominant oppressor have been transferred to a color psychosis,— so that today many people, most people, sincerely think they have a pure color-antipathy, where, in its origin, it was the antipathy for an under-class. How has this transference of feeling taken place?

The newer psychological experiments made it clear. In Moscow I strolled one day into a scientific academy and saw them experimenting with a dog. They had inserted a drain pipe into the salivary glands of the canine in such a way that when the dog's mouth "watered", the saliva, instead of flowing into his mouth, flowed out thru the tube. When the dog was hungry, they would bring food where he could smell or see it, and immediately the saliva would drip thru this tube. But every time they presented him with the sight or smell of food, they would also at the same moment flash an electric light in his face. Now, an electric light has no original relation whatever to the sense of taste, and does not excite a flow of saliva. But after the electric light had been used several times over to accompany the sight and smell of food, THEN the experimenter had only to flash the light in the dog's face and the saliva would flow as freely as it ever flowed for the stimulation of food. This unrelated, this irrelevant, stimulus after accompanying the causal stimulus thru a period of time, became itself the stimulating cause of the flow of saliva,—altho electric light has no fundamental relation whatever to the action of the salivary glands.

For 250 years the Negroes, with their black faces, had been driven slaves; and for sixty years since that time, they have been a hindered, segregated and robbed under-class. The "flash" of their black faces, which had no original connection with the motive to oppress, has now become the sole necessary stimulus to excite antipathy, contempt,—and to justify robbery. The black faces have so long played the accompaniment to being oppressed, that the color itself has

# of the Lynching of Negroes

By *William Pickens*

come to be the signal for the oppression. This is the origin of the thoroughly illogical American "color-psychosis". If the American slaves had been of the same color as their oppressors, then (like Europe) we would have developed a keen "class-psychosis" instead of the reaction to color.—It is somewhat easier to escape from an economically under class, than to escape from a race,—easier to get out of poverty than to get out of one's skin. And if there be any "race" question at all, it is just this modicum more of difficulty which an oppressed color meets,—more than an oppressed class.

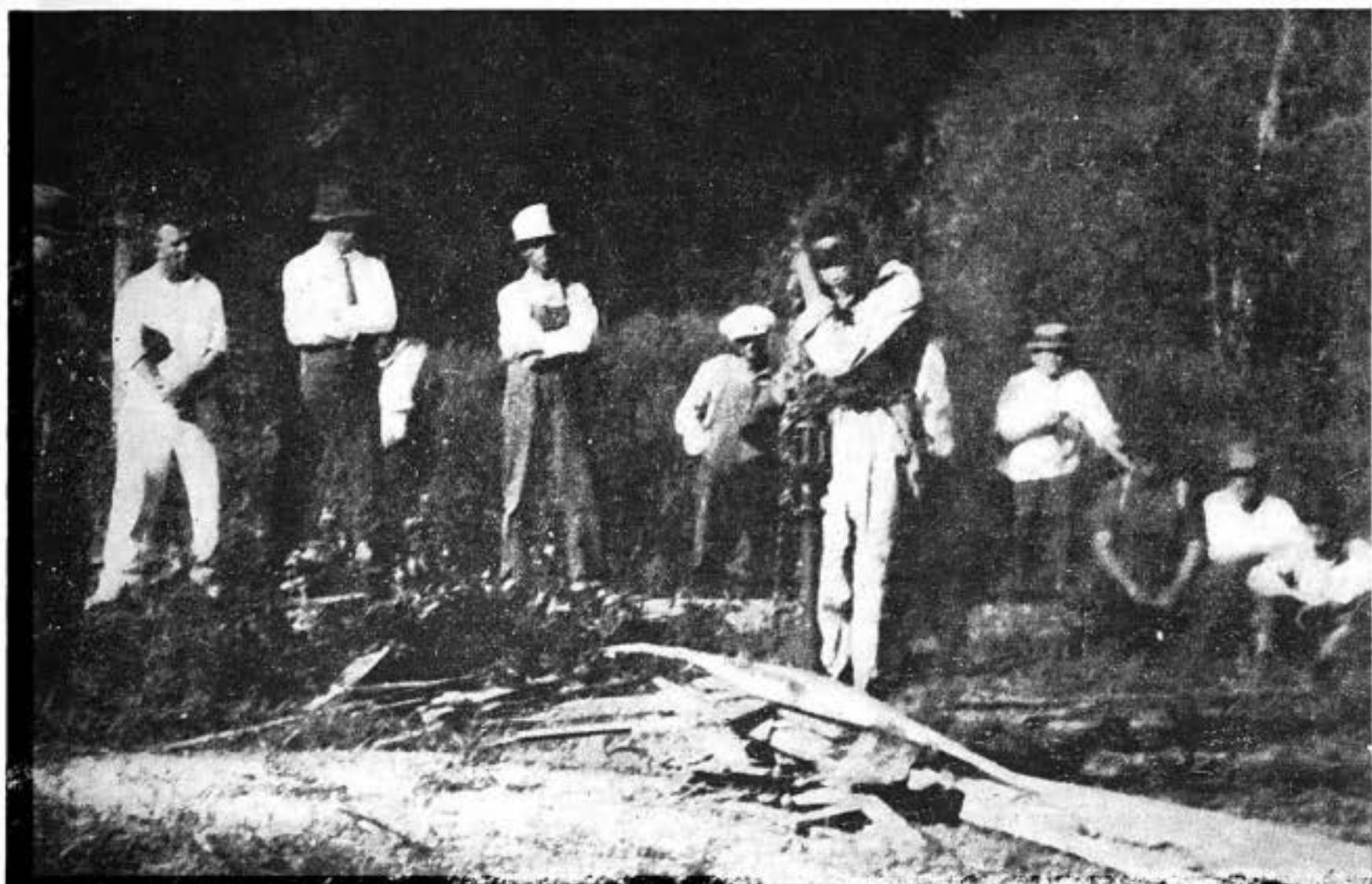
Lynching is one way of keeping an original working-class "in its place"—where it will work humbly, accept cheapest wages, and keep its mouth shut. Color and all mythology about "race" lends the oppressor just this little bit of extra advantage in his robbery of colored people. He even uses the Negro mass as one of the means of keeping back the white mass

of working people: the helpless Negro is used as a wage-cutter and a strike-breaker. And the color-psychosis has been so well-developed that even the oppressed whites can often be enlisted to help oppress the Negro,—who in turn becomes the instrument for further oppression of white labor.

Of the 4,000 lynchings, in almost every instance, some economic cause stands in the background, even when the foreground is occupied by sex scare or the crime bogey: The papers will say—"A Negro was lynched for murdering a white man," but will not explain that the "white man" in question was really a slave-driver, who was attempting to whip or maim the Negro for demanding more pay and for refusing to work; or maybe the "murder" occurred when the Negro was attempting to defend his home or to conduct his business in a place from which his white rivals were seeking to oust him. The papers only mention the "murder". They begin

in the middle,—at the closing scene of the drama. All the economic preambles and prologues are entirely ignored. Most of the "race riots", when investigated, turn out to have nothing to do with race as such, but to be efforts to beat the colored working masses back into the "place" from which they are naturally seeking to emerge. And strangely enough, the white workers have often been used as the instruments for humbling the black workers; the newspapers and other evil geniuses of our systems of exploitation have spurred them on to defend something that has never existed—"race integrity." The white worker used to keep down the black worker—and the black worker used to keep down the white worker's wage.

The only logic of the whole matter is: That white and black workers should defend each other—in both life and wages—in personal rights and in economic status.



# ONE FOR ALL and ALL FOR ONE

**N**OWHERE does history record such a welter of terror directed against a class than that suffered by the workers and peasants of all countries since the last imperialist world war. The great movement of the toilers, strengthened in its determination by the collapse of the economic and political structures of capitalism in Europe and inspired by the victorious uprising of the Russian masses, assumed such powerful proportions that in many of the countries of Europe it actually rose in arms in an attempt to take over power in its own hands for the liberation of humanity. This phenomenal growth of the revolutionary and labor movement was met with a most brutal and violent terrorism by the ruling class, mass murder, executions, imprisonment and persecutions of all kinds, creating a condition that has continued to this day.

In Hungary, after the overthrow of the Soviet regime, more than 15,000 workers were murdered, more than 70,000 were imprisoned and 40,000 were forced to flee the country. In Finland, upwards of a hundred thousands fighters were put to death by General Mannerheim. Twenty-thousand workers were killed in Germany after the uprisings. In Bulgaria, some 25,000 workers and peasants died at the hands of the terrorists. Italy, Rumania, Poland, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Portugal and other countries added their quota to the horrible carnival of death. In the years from 1925 to 1927 alone the victims of the white terror included 86,591 were killed, 92,810 were wounded, and more than 300,000 arrested. In those three years, out of more than 10,000 trials, 67,785 class war fighters were sentenced to prison or death. Even these awful figures do not give an adequate picture of the horrors of white terror, for they do not include the families, the wives and children, who were driven by the persecutions to a life of misery.

Out of the crying need of these fighters arose working class organizations in numerous lands whose aim



Above: A CONGRESS OF THE NORWEGIAN RED AID  
Right: THE SECOND CONVENTION OF THE CHINESE SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED AID



Above: A DEMONSTRATION OF THE BELGIAN RED AID, Right: ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATES AT THE 2ND CONGRESS OF THE I. R. A.

was to mobilize all efforts for the defense of these victims of imperialism gone wild and mad. But these isolated efforts received their crowning unity of strength and purpose only upon the initiative of the Society of Old Bolsheviks and the Association of Former Political Prisoners, organizations in the Soviet Union whose members had all felt the *nagaika* of czar-

ism, suffered in its prisons and its Siberian exiles. Their efforts were successful, and from July 14 to July 16,

ONE!

## Five Years Of International Red Aid

By Max Shachtman



Above: A MONSTER MEETING IN LONDON'S TRAFALGAR SQUARE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CLASS WAR PRISONERS AID OF ENGLAND



Above: A RED AID CORNER IN A WORKERS' CLUB IN THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS



1924, in Moscow, the first international gathering of the International Red Aid was held.

The Red Aid, the movement for labor defense, has developed with a swiftness commensurate only with the needs of the struggle. In 1927 it had sections in 44 countries, with a membership of 4,200,000 individual members and an affiliated collective membership of 4,640,000. No case of the most obscure and humble worker, caught in the grip of the capital-

ist assassins, has been neglected by the movement of solidarity embodied in the I. R. A. It has furnished hundreds of thousands of dollars for legal aid to arrested workers who are faced by the whole ponderous, vengeful machinery of class justice. Additional sums of money have been spent in affording material aid to the class war prisoners everywhere. Dependents of murdered or imprisoned or exiled workers have been maintained to a great extent by the Red Aid organizations in the respective countries. Children of the victims of terror have been maintained in rest homes, in many instances, while others have received varying means of succor, and above all, the Red Aid has placed its elaborate and efficient machinery at the disposal of every arrested worker for the spreading of information on the case, developing agitation in every country, and even bringing hundreds of thousands of workers into the streets in protest demonstrations in such cases as that of Lanzutsky, Rakosi, Stepanov, the Austrian July revolutionaries, the Chinese revolutionists, and—what is even closer to the hearts of the American workers—Sacco and Vanzetti.

The International Red Aid, like the International Labor Defense in this country, is composed of workers of all opinions and affiliations, and defends all workers on the same basis. It has existed only four years and has demonstrated that it fills a great need in the labor movement. It is in the vanguard of every struggle. It fights side by side in every battle of the toiling masses, and is constantly prepared to participate in the greater struggles of the immediate future. These new struggles will demand greater self-sacrifice, more vitality, the forging of stronger bonds of solidarity. Those millions of workers and farmers who have not yet joined in the movement of labor defense must be drawn into it. United against the common enemy of all the toilers of the world we will raise the inspiring slogan of the International Red Aid: *One for all and all for one!*



DEPUTY TARASCKIEWICZ



DEPUTY MIOTLA



DEPUTY WOŁOSZYN



DEPUTY MICHAILOWSKI



DEPUTY HOŁOWIAK OF THE INDEPENDENT PEASANT PARTY  
WACZ. OF THE peasants' and workers' organizations on the Eastern boundary of Poland so that in case of war against the Soviet Union, for which the bloody fascist regime is preparing, as a tool of English and American imperialism, the eastern front of Poland will be in hand before war is begun.

American financiers have played an important role in Poland. It was Wall Street that a few months ago gave a loan to Pilsudski of \$70,000,000 and with it an advisor, a Mr.

# Trying to Assassinate a Whole

**I**N February, in the city of Vilna, occupied by the forces of the Polish militarists, a monstrous "trial" opened. The fascist Pilsudski government has brought before its "justice" 56 peasants workers and intellectuals and four deputies, members of the White-Russian Workers-Peasants Party, "Hromada", as the first batch of the 490 members of the Hromada arrested a year ago.

It is really a trial of the whole White Russian population in Poland, and there is at least one peasant or worker on trial from every village or town occupied in Western White Russia by Poland.

The trial is of importance not only to the Polish workers but to the international proletariat, the American workers included. This trial against the White Russian is part of the war preparations; it is an attempt to crush the liberation movement of the national minorities in Poland, to crush the peasants' and workers' organizations on the

Eastern boundary of Poland so that in case of war against the Soviet Union, for which the bloody fascist regime is preparing, as a tool of English and American imperialism, the eastern front of Poland will be in hand before war is begun.

American financiers have played an important role in Poland. It was Wall Street that a few months ago gave a loan to Pilsudski of \$70,000,000 and with it an advisor, a Mr.

Dowey from Chicago who is at present much more than a mere advisor. American dollars obtained from the sweat and blood of American workers are helping the Pilsudski regime and his terror against the workers and peasants of all nationalities in Poland. Just a few months ago 123 Ukrainian workers and peasants were sentenced in Lutsk to 1200 years in jail.

The Hromada was a legal party, born in the days of the struggle for land by the peasants. It was born with the slogans: "We want land, bread, work and our rights." When it was organized in April 1925 it had a few thousand members, but in March 1927 it had 98,000 members organized into 1720 branches. It actually has the support of at least 85 percent of the 2,500,000 White Russian population in Poland.

This tremendous growth of organization and its influence and unity with the Polish and Ukrainian workers in Poland brought the landlords particularly into a panic of fear. They demanded that the Hromada be crushed mercilessly. Conditions in Western White Russia under the Polish regime were well described by Jerszy Sobolewski, a Hromada deputy in the

Polish Sejm, in a speech delivered January 27, 1927:

Gentlemen:—

As a representative of the White Russian people, I accuse from this tribune the Polish Government of having for many months prepared the destruction of the powerful organization of the toiling White Russian people which is the White Russian Workers' and Peasants' Hromada.

I accuse the Government and its leader Mr. Pilsudski of having signed a treaty in Nliswierz with the Polish landlords who for centuries have oppressed the White Russian people. In this treaty, it is said, that the liberative movement of the masses of Western White Russia must be suppressed and the treaty guarantees the landlords the right of exploiting and oppressing the White Russian peasants.

The White Russian people is a peaceful people, a people which has striven since the World War for peace and for the possibility of healing, if even superficially, its wounds.

The treaty of Riga has torn White Russia in two pieces, the Western part came under the rule of Poland. We, the population of White Russia, believed that Poland, which during 125 years had suffered under the yoke of its conquerors, would understand the needs of our people.

Now, my Gentlemen, you understand what the landless peasants and those short of land feel; they longed for ages to get this land, the land which is soaked with sweat and blood. That is what the peasants feel when the land to which he has full right is taken away by strangers. By



MEMBERS OF "HROMADA" ARRESTED BY PILSUDSKI'S POLICE

# People in Poland

such methods the Polish government creates national hatred between Poland and White Russians, and just as in former times the Czar-Government used to create colonies for the cossacks, Poland now creates military colonies. But the greatest injury was caused by giving over the land-fund, which was created for the White Russian peasants, in the hands of the colonists. In order to get credit from the agricultural Bank the Native White Russian peasant must produce a certificate issued by the Union of colonists. Gentlemen, you are sure to understand that this is a greater insult to the national feelings and a provocation than the erection of monuments for Muravieff and Catherine by the Czarist Government in the towns dear to the Polish people.

Why do such conditions prevail in Polish White Russia when across the border there is a free White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic?

In May 1926, the fascist Marshal Pilsudski, through a *coup d'Etat* came to power, proclaiming a "moral recovery" and creating the illusion that the national minorities would also have some rights. Pilsudski appointed leaders of the Polish Socialist Party to important positions in dealing with the national minorities and under this cloak he prepared his blows. In March 1927, the Pilsudski government de-

clared the Hromada and the Independent Peasant Party, the organization of the Polish peasants in ethnographical Poland, illegal. More than 1000 peasants, workers and intellectuals were arrested. Both organizations were driven underground. After a year of jailing innocent workers and peasants Pilsudski brought them to

The Opening of the Hromada Trial in Vilna *By Boleslaw K. Gebert*

ants were charged with "treason to the state".

Liquidation of the Hromada by Pilsudski receives the support not only from the land lords but from the Polish Socialist Party which joins in the attack by publishing denunciatory articles in its press and thereby justifying the actions of Pilsudski.

When the trial opened, six revolution-

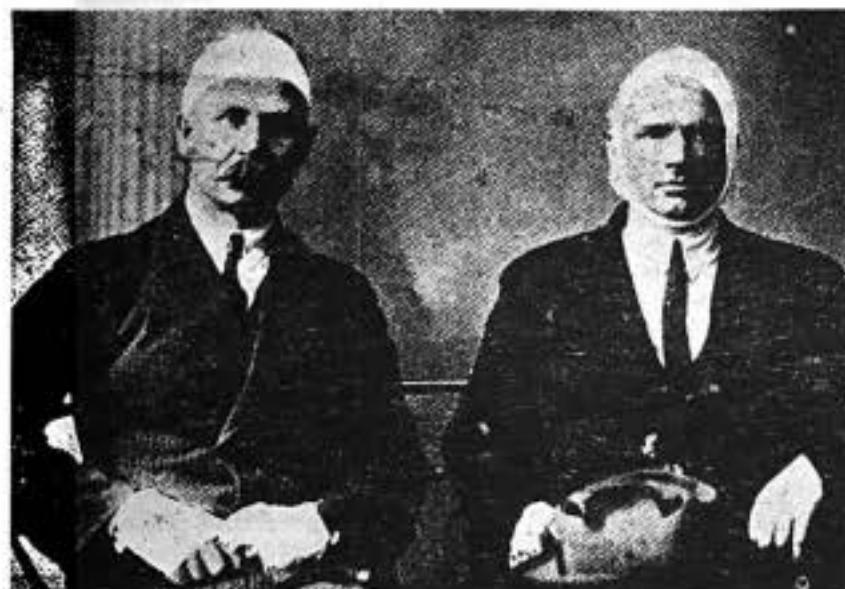
ary workers and peasants parties issued a manifesto calling on the workers to protest against this trial and demanding that it be annulled. The European workers are joining in this fight, and they must be followed by the Americans. American bankers have loaned money to Pilsudski. The American workers must show their solidarity with the persecuted workers and peasants, persecuted and murdered with the connivance of Wall Street.

Workers of America, join in protest! Send your resolutions to the Polish minister in Washington. Demonstrate! Send telegrams of your solidarity with the persecuted White Russian population by addressing the leader of the defendants, Bronislaw Taraszkiewicz Tond Okregswy, Vilno, Poland.



NOTED FRENCHMEN IN WARSAW TO INVESTIGATE TERROR CONDITIONS

trial for violating old czarist laws which still obtain in Pilsudski's Poland. Pilsudski brought to trial 421 witnesses, agent-provocateurs and prepared to railroad the leaders of the White Russian masses to prisons and even to the gallows. The defend-



DEPUTIES MIOTLA AND WOYOSZYN AFTER A POLICE ATTACK



A HROMADA VICTIM OF PILSUDSKI'S TERROR

# The Tour Against the Frame-up System

THE meetings thus far held in the national tour of James P. Cannon, the national secretary of International Labor Defense, against the frame-up system, have already showed by their success and enthusiasm that the militant workers of the



JAMES P. CANNON cisco, including such centers as Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Los Angeles and the cities surrounding them; meetings still to be held at the time this is written include the entire northwestern territory, from which comrade Cannon will swing back to the east through Chicago.

There has been shown a deep interest in the history of the frame-up system, particularly since the atrocious legal assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti. In his speeches, Cannon has traced the development of this infamous institution from the days of the Molly Maguires, the courageous fighters in the ranks of the miners decades ago, the hanging of the Haymarket martyrs, the near-lynching and the life imprisonment of Mooney and Billings, the victims of the frame-up system during the war, the Centralia I. W. W. case, the historic fight for life and freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the most recent case of Greco and Carillo. But not only the history of the frame-up system has been presented during the tour; also a program of struggle against it.

The fight against the frame-up system can be conducted only by an organized resistance of the working class, and the International Labor Defense has been in the foreground of this struggle. Its vigorous and militant fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, the movement centering around it in the Greco-Carillo case, its work in dozens of other cases and its deeds in behalf of those workers already imprisoned and their dependents, has blazed a new path of struggle for American labor. It intends to continue this same road until the workers of this country no longer stand in constant danger of being seized in the cogs of the frame-up machine, to fight against all capitalist persecution and class justice, and for the release of all class war prisoners.

While comrade Cannon is on the west

coast, he will visit in prison such well-known fighters as Tom Mooney, Warren Billings, Matt Schmidt, and the Centralia I. W. W. Out of these conferences will undoubtedly come plans for a renewed

fight for their release. It is in a victorious campaign for the liberation of these old prisoners of American capitalism that the fight against the frame-up system will receive its strongest impetus.

## "BLEEDING CHINA"

### *An Illustrated Lecture Tour Against Terror in China by Max Shachtman*

MOST appropriate at this time, when the wild terror against the revolutionary Chinese workers and peasants is on the increase, is the tour that is being organized by the International Labor Defense with Max Shachtman, editor of the "Labor Defender." The meetings will be an illustrated lecture at which the latest pictures of the events in China will be shown on the screen for the first time in the United States. The meetings are being arranged throughout the country, according to a tentative schedule beginning in New York City, and then proceeding through Philadelphia to the anthracite and bituminous regions of Pennsylvania, through Cleveland and other Ohio cities, Michigan, Indiana, Chicago, Wisconsin, southern Illinois, St. Louis, southern Ohio, upper New York state, New England and the industrial centers of New Jersey where the tour will be brought to an end.

Preparations are already under way in

the organization of the meetings, and thousands of printed matter have been published to advertise them, including a large striking multicolored poster. The pictures that will be shown during the lecture include numerous scenes of the latest events in China which show graphically the elements in the struggle that has aroused the 400,000,000 inhabitants of that country. The development of the revolutionary movement in China from the days of the primitive agricultural economics of the country, the penetration of the imperialists and their domination of China, the rise of the Kuomintang and the revolution led by it, up to the time of the development of the workers and peasants uprisings in Canton, Hankow, Swatow and other cities, will be shown on the screen with pictures taken in China.

All workers are urged to attend the illustrated lectures at the meetings arranged in their cities, and see the most recent events in China placed before their eyes.

## *A Chinese Student in Danger!*

BECAUSE Judge Frank Kerrigan of the Northern California Federal District granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of H. T. Tsiang, Chinese student editor this has by no means closed the attack on the young man. It is true that the Court ordered his discharge from custody, but the government appealed the case immediately and the threat of deportation continues to hang over him. And deportation means almost certain execution.

Tsiang was arrested in the summer of 1927 by the immigration authorities, charged with radical activities and the loss of his student status, and being a non-quota immigrant the immigration authorities sought to have him deported. He was surrendered in January and brought into Judge Kerrigan's court on a writ of habeas corpus. In the hearing the government dropped the "red" charged and relied on its claim of Tsiang's loss of student status.

Judge Kerrigan ruled that the undisputed record showed a consistent effort to maintain student status and ordered Tsiang's discharge from custody. On orders from Washington the government appealed and a hard fought court battle looms.

A Joint Defense Committee has been created of International Labor Defense, Civil Liberties Union of Northern California and the Chinese Student Club of Stanford University.

### Cleveland's Bazaar

A successful two-day bazaar has just been concluded under the auspices of the Cleveland local of International Labor Defense. It ran on Saturday, March 24 to Sunday March 25, and included an address by the noted heretic Bishop William Montgomery Brown on "Hands off Nicaragua and China"; a program of singing, recitations, folk dancing and other features, a supper, and the sale of a large number of articles contributed by friends of labor defense. Comrade Carl Hacker is the secretary of the local.

### Philadelphia Bazaar

The third annual bazaar of the Philadelphia local of International Labor Defense will take place on April 12, 13 and 14, 1928, at New Traymore Hall, Franklin and Columbia Avenue, and include concerts, dancing and refreshments. All friends are urged to attend.

# BUILDING THE I.L.D.

INCLUDED among the achievements and activities of the International Labor Defense between the period of February and March is the following:

Comrade James P. Cannon, National Secretary of International Labor Defense, commenced his nation wide tour on the American Frame-Up System, combined with a subscription drive for the Labor Defender, opening in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Flint and Toledo, on his way to the Pacific coast and return. This section of the tour will cover forty-seven cities, and in addition will include a number of proletarian banquets and special conferences, such as the state-wide California conference of International Labor Defense.

The Labor Defender circulation for the March issue jumped to 16,500. A net gain of 2,500 over the February issue, and an increase of 5,500 since January 1st.

Eighty thousand copies of the English leaflet, "What Is International Labor Defense—Why You Should Join" and ten thousand copies of the same leaflet in Italian have already been disposed of. A second edition of both is being printed.

The New York Local, comrade Rose Baron, Secretary, held a five day bazaar and entertainment at the New Star Casino, with a total attendance estimated at close to 20 thousand people.

Detroit International Labor Defense, Wm. Reynolds, Secretary, staged a proletarian banquet to greet James P. Cannon, on the evening preceding the large mass meeting, at the Danceland Auditorium, where comrade Cannon spoke. As a result hundreds of new subscribers to the Labor Defender were added, and a roll of new members in the Detroit Local of International Labor Defense.

The Chicago Local, George Maurer, Secretary, staged a protest demonstration before the Greek consulate against the persecution and imprisonment of revolutionary workers and comrades in Greece. The Greek comrades were very active in the organization of this protest demonstration. In addition, a new Greek branch has been organized in Pullman, Illinois. Local Chicago also issued a regular monthly bulletin. One of the Chicago branches is named after Louis Tikas, one of the martyrs of the Ludlow, Colorado, massacre.

A regular monthly bulletin is issued by local Cleveland.

On Sunday, March 11th a district conference of the Polish branches of International Labor Defense of New York and New Jersey was held at Passaic, New Jersey. Comrade B. K. Gebert reviewed the situation and aims of the International Labor Defense. Special report on the Hromada campaign was given.

At the Lithuanian National Anti-Fascist conference held in New York on Saturday, March 3rd, a resolution endorsing the International Labor Defense was passed.



ANNA PORTER, SECRETARY OF SAN JOSE, CALIF., I. L. D. AND ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE WORKERS IN THE ORGANIZATION

Bazaars, picnics, general affairs and entertainments are now being organized by the following International Labor Defense locals: Philadelphia, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Detroit, Boston and other cities. Branches and locals should send in such information at the earliest moment to the national office.

The International Labor Defense is giving its full support to the struggle against the attempted frame-up of Adam Moleski, Sam Bonita and Mendola, three members of the United Mine Workers held in the Wilkes Barre County Jail on a trumped-up murder charge. International Labor Defense has contributed thus far \$330.00 to the Committee and has given assistance in developing the defense work. In addition, these prisoners and their families have been placed on the regular monthly contribution list of the International Labor Defense.

In connection with the activities of International Labor Defense in the anthracite region and the Bonita defense movement, the National Office has just issued an 8 page folder explaining the back-

ground of the frame-ups, shootings and murders of the progressives in Pittston, and the Anthracite coal region. It is an eight page folder, excellently stitched. The price is \$8.00 per thousand, cash with order only. The pamphlet sells for one cent.

The International Labor Defense is also throwing its energies behind a protest movement for the Hromada organization, which the reactionary Fascist, Pilsudski government of Poland, is trying to destroy. The Hromada is the workers and peasant organization of the Polish White Russia.

INTERNATIONAL Labor Defense, in the past few weeks, as an evidence of the growing intensity of the class struggle, finds itself faced with a number of new cases requiring the utmost energy, support, organizational and financial, from the membership and its sympathizers. Among the new cases are those of Tony Minerich, Rebecca Grecht in the Pennsylvania-Ohio coal-mining region, in addition to our support of the Bonita case in the Anthracite, the Tsiang Chinese student deportation case in San Francisco, the Sarnich deportation case in Mobile, Alabama, the Cheswick, Pa., cases and many others.

The national secretary of the Italian section of the International Labor Defense, Nicola Napoli, has organized a tour in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, covering about fifteen cities between March 25th and April 26th. This tour is expected to be very productive in building the International Labor Defense among the Italian workers.

Paris Commune celebration meetings as well as the celebration of the fifth anniversary of International Red Aid, were held by locals and branches throughout the United States from coast to coast.

The following new branches have been reported in the past month to the National Office as recently organized and charters issued: An English Branch in Rock Island, Illinois, three new Italian Branches, one in Stamford, Conn., and two in Pennsylvania; affiliation of the Scandinavian Club in Boston, Mass., a Polish Branch in Toledo, Ohio; a Polish Branch in Hartford, Conn., Lithuanian Branch in Milwaukee, Wis., a Finnish Branch in Marshfield, Oregon. Locals should notify the national office immediately upon the formation of new branches. Undoubtedly many branches neglect to report these facts with the result that the national office does not have the necessary record, as well as contact.

# For the Men Behind Prison Bars



PENDING on their comrades on the outside, forty two innocent workers wait behind prison bars. Tom Mooney, victim of a vicious frame-up, has already spent 13 years in prison.

Jim Tully, noted novelist, who has seen him recently, writes: "Those years have eaten at the mind of Mooney, stooping his shoulders. They have carved hollow places beneath his eyes."

Billings, Neil, Merritt, Merrick, Barnett, Corbishley and others—all are spending years behind prison walls. The best years of their lives. Parted from their families and friends in the Labor movement, they wait for cheer and comfort from their comrades on the outside.

The International Labor Defense helps to maintain their families. It sends each labor prisoner a monthly check for small comforts like tobacco, candy, shaving cream. But we want to do more.

The prisoners want books. Hundreds of books. We want you to help us. We can turn weary long days of loneliness into more cheerful and more useful ones for the labor prisoners. While with us in the labor movement, these men were so busy fighting, organizing, they had but little time to read. Now they want books. Books for pleasure and books to make them better fighters for Labor when they are with us again.

They all have joyfully responded to our suggestion that they choose the books they want. From San Quentin, Folsom, Leavenworth, Walla Walla and other prisons, our courageous comrades tell us the books they want. Tom Mooney, choosing a long list of them says: "I know it will be difficult to send all the books I want". But it won't be difficult if we all get together on this. We will send him all he wants and all that every Labor prisoner in the

An appeal to the readers of the Labor Defender

by

*Elyria Gurley Hyon*

*Nat'l Chairman Int'l Labor Defense*

*J. P. Cannon*

*Nat'l Secretary Int'l Labor Defense*

country asks for. We will not overlook a single one of them. But we want you to help us.

Prison regulations make difficulties. Books can be sent only by an established publisher. For the sake of economy and to avoid duplications, we have arranged with a number of publishers to send their books chosen by our comrades and fellow-workers in jail.

Your generous support to the work of the I. L. D. in behalf of Labor prisoners will be brought to their attention. We want them to know the workers who have not forgotten. Make your donation today.

**TOM MOONEY, San Quentin Prison:**

I am returning a list of books that I would like to have, if possible for you to make 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. My best to you and to the organization.

**CLAUDE MERRITT, Local 735, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, San Quentin Cal., Prison:**—So I look forward with keen anticipation to the books "Prussian Poetry," "The Craft of Literature", "Bars and Shadows", by Chaplin and "Chains"

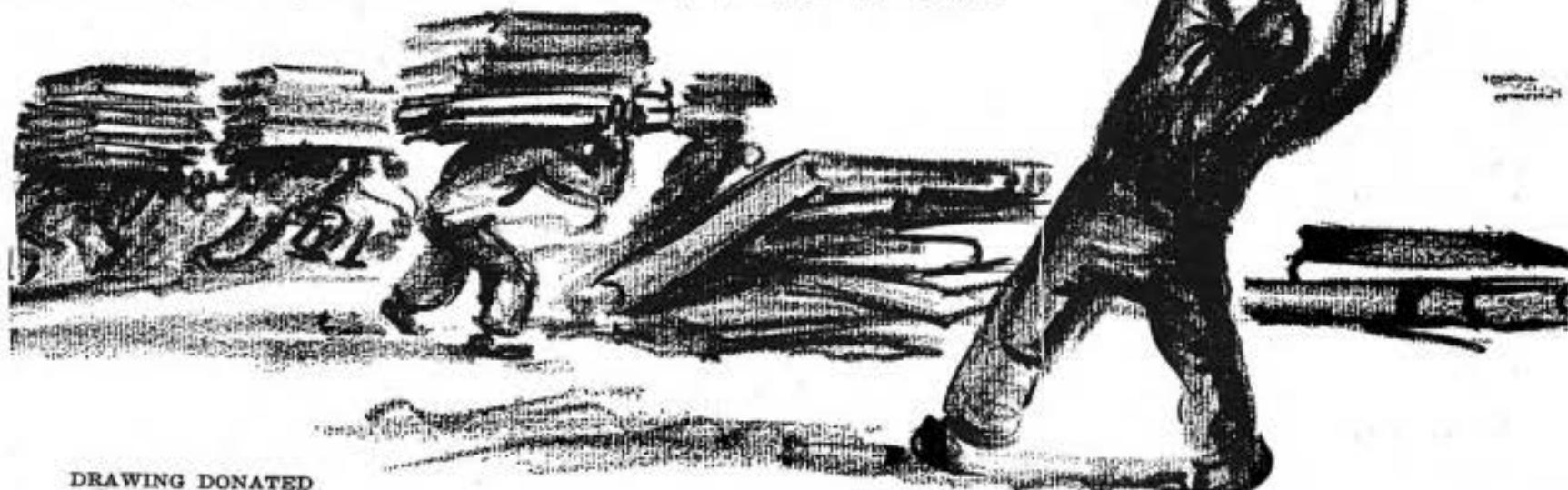
by Henri Barbusse.... I had better look on further; my desires are too great.

It strengthens one's determination for the better things of life, knowing that the workers do not forget those who have made a struggle and are paying for their protest against conditions.

**JOE NEIL, I. W. W., Lansing, Kansas, Prison:**—Would rather have books than all the gold in the world.

**LEO ELLIS, I. W. W., San Quentin, Cal., Prison:**—The following list of books I have not read, but would like to: "Chains", "Oil" by Upton Sinclair, "Elmer Gantry", by Sinclair Lewis and others on the additional list.

I wish to commend the I. L. D. for their work among class war prisoners, and I hope you receive proper support.





# Voices from Prison

## Billings

Represa, Cal.

J. P. Cannon,

Dear friend Cannon:

Your letter of the third instant at hand. No copy of the Defender has yet reached me nor has any copy of the Daily Worker reached me in many months. I presume that both have been barred by order of the warden or the board of directors.

In regard to the matter of books and your offer to supply me with same if so desired, it has just come to my attention that a book by Ben Hecht, "One Thousand and one Afternoons in Chicago," or perhaps it is "1001 Nights in Chicago" contains some interesting passages that I would like to see.

In regards to matters pertaining to your proposed trip and visit to me, be sure to get special permission to see me before you come here. Permission can most likely be obtained from the members of the Board of Prison Directors since you wish to see me on business matters pertaining to the case.

Other matters pertaining to the case can best wait until you visit me.

WARREN K. BILLINGS.

## A Centralia Prisoner

Walla Walla, Wash.

International Labor Defense,

New York, N. Y.

Fellow Worker:

Received your letter of Dec. 31, 1927, and I wish to state that I am receiving the Labor Defender every month and as yet it has not been delayed or has failed to reach my address. This has been my first opportunity to answer your letter as I have a rather large correspondence list. I want to thank you many times for offering me as well as the rest of the class war prisoners, books. Not so much for the books you offer, but the interest and spirit you have shown toward us.

I am writing down below the names of books I wish you would send me:

Conditioned Reflexes, Twenty years of Experiments in Behaviorism, by Prof. Ivan P. Pavlov.

Foundations of Christianity, by Karl Kautsky.

Tyranny of Time, by Chas. Nordmann. Illustrated History of the Russian Revolution, 1917-1927.

Marxian Economic Hand Book and Glossary, by W. H. Emmett.

I will surely appreciate reading these



books, as there are very few books here dealing with economics and social science. Thanking you again for your offer and spirit you are manifesting towards the class war prisoners. I remain

Yours for solidarity,  
LOREN ROBERTS

## Merritt

San Quentin, Cal.

Mr. Jas. P. Cannon,  
New York, N. Y.

Greetings:

Your letter of Jan. 27, with a check for \$5.00 was received by me sometime ago. Numerous reasons could be given for my delay in acknowledging the kindness of the I. L. D., but they would not alter the delay.

I have exhausted every appreciative term which I can think of, for the monthly checks, yet I must, in some way, express my gratitude for the worker's remembrance of those who are behind prison walls.

The contribution has increased its usefulness; certain items have improved our commissary list: items which are sorely needed by the prisoners. Shaving is being made a pleasure by simple toilet preparations essential to that operation.

There seems to be considerable interest among the members of the Oakland branch, which the fellows here are glad to see. Numerous workers have recently visited the labor prisoners, and I have received letters from several who have our interest at

heart. That sort of action is the greatest bolster to cheer which the prisoners have. The I. L. D. is not so bad!

With the very best of wishes to everyone in the I. L. D. movement, I am

Yours onward

CLAUDE MERRITT

## Cornelisen

San Quentin, Cal.

International Labor Defense,  
Dear friend and comrade:

Enclosed please find signed receipt for prisoners' relief check of five dollars for the month of Jan. I wish to thank all the friends and comrades who are still on the job, it cheers one up to still know that there are still some left on the outside who still have that old militant spirit left. We in prison out here in California are finding out who are helping to keep the labor men in prison. We find that our leaders are our keepers supporters in elections. We find that our leaders think more of playing politics than they do of organizing and showing their militant spirit.

I joined only one organization in my life and that was the boilermakers. That was not so long ago, considering that a life is short of history. J. B. McNamara has told me that he has become a member of the I. L. D. and has asked me what I thought of it. What I am thinking about it is that there are very few organizations a man in prison can join, but if the I. L. D. can secure members such as J. B. then I will frankly admit that I am very glad and willing to also become a member of your organization, so I am going to suggest to comrade Cannon that he hold out the next five dollars of the relief and sign me as a member of the I. L. D.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN CORNELISEN.

## Joe Niel

Lansing, Kans.

J. P. Cannon,  
Dear Comrade:

Having written you a letter dated Jan. 8th, therein returned book catalogue stating exactly the kind of books I wanted. Would rather have such books than all the gold in the world. Have not yet received the Labor Defender, why I do not know, it is hard to find out while here.

Everything O. K. on this end, hoping you the same and with all my good wishes, I am

JOE NEIL

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DECEMBER 1927  
Continued from last issue

18798 L. Mirz, New York City.....	1.00
18799 Emil Hellin, Newark, N. J.....	6.00
18800 John Walin, West Rockport, Maine	2.00
18801 F. Boglietti, West New York, N. J.....	2.00
18802 Anton Hoffman, Slovak Workers Soc. N. 25, Dunellen, N. J.....	2.90
18803 Chas H. Carron, Edgefield Park, N. J.....	2.00
18804 J. Morayin, Moose Lake, Minn.....	.40
18805 L. E. Berkley, Warren, Ohio.....	1.50
18806 F. W. Gron, Kettle River, Minn.....	1.20
18807 Wm. Maata, Kettle River, Minn.....	.60
18808 H. Alraksinen, ast Lake, Minn.....	2.50
18809 P. Spanish, Republic, Pa.....	2.00
18810 Fred Lichtenheld, S. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2.00
18811 Bertha R. Strunsky, New York City.....	5.00
18812 Mrs. Hanna Lehman, Detroit, Mich.....	3.00
18813 Marie Valenator, Chicago, Ill.....	3.00
18814 Peter Frisina, Detroit, Mich.....	4.50
18815 Lauri Kauppinen, Websters Corners, B. C. Canada.....	2.00
18816 A. Wozneschik, Chicopee, Falls, Mass.....	1.00
18817 Amos W. Loucks, St. Johnsville, N. Y.....	2.00
18818 J. Seilman, St. Paul, Minn.....	3.00
18819 M. Klein, Allentown, Pa.....	1.00
18820 L. Seilman, Rochester, N. Y.....	2.00
18821 A. Borman, Work. Sick & D. B. F. Br. N. 188, Cleveland, Ohio.....	3.00
18822 M. Peterson, Calistoga, Calif.....	2.00
18823 G. B. Sexton, Medford, Oregon.....	3.00
18824 Louis Zetka, Roscoe, Pa.....	2.00
18825 P. Kraus, Workers of Utica Cutlery Co., Utica, N. Y.....	1.00
18826 A. H. Rudin, Bronx, N. Y.....	1.00
18827 J. Katchmar, Watervliet, N. Y.....	6.00
18828 V. Kiroff, Lorain, Ohio.....	3.00
18829 Paul Diorigian, Chelsea, Mass.....	2.00
18830 Steve Jenesco, Block Lick, Pa.....	2.00
18831 M. Tomka, Perth Amboy, N. J.....	6.00
18832 George Jancsik, Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.00
18833 Elck Erdas, New York City.....	2.00
18834 A. Kovacs, Work. S. Ben. & Ed. Fed. Br. N. 32, Harvey, Ill.....	1.00
18835 Mrs. Mary Ranta, Statesan, Wisc.....	1.00
18836 J. Wjoovir, Work. Sick B. Ed. Fed. Br. N. 56, Passaic, N. J.....	2.00
18837 Helen Harney, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
18838 Julius Green, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2.50
18839 Emery Bires, Work. Sick Ben. F. Br. N. 53, Ethel, W. Va.....	4.20
18840 A. Petercaik, Elizabeth, N. J.....	3.00
18841 Rosella Krol, Bronx, N. Y.....	2.00
18842 G. Torzini, Jersey City, N. J.....	5.00
18843 John Sally, Kent, Ohio.....	6.00
18844 L. Callegaro, Drumheller, Alta, Can.....	2.00
18845 Rudolph Dukey, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.00
18846 S. Savindemi, Ontonagon, Mich.....	3.00
18847 G. House, Akron, Ohio.....	2.00
18848 W. Dostal, Akron, Ohio.....	2.00
18849 Rosa Schubert, Akron, Ohio.....	2.00
18850 Paul Nyiri, Lorain, Ohio.....	7.50
18851 Kari Malmstrom, So. Bend, Ind.....	2.00
18852 A. Bruncz, Garfield, N. J.....	3.50
18853 John Somppi, Carbon Alta, Canada.....	2.00
18854 Geo. Pellach, So. Auburn, R. I.....	2.00
18855 Closson & Emilie W. Gilbert, Randolph Center, Vermont.....	20.00
18856 Jeter Janka, Indiana Harbor, Ind.....	12.75
18857 Andy Kish, Moon Run, Pa.....	6.00
18858 J. Galomberg, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2.00
18859 John Schliouminger, Garfield, N. J.....	3.00
18860 Dominick Korytar, Chicago, Ill.....	2.00
18861 Leo Sutor, Chicago, Ill.....	2.00
18862 Benjamin Simo, East Chicago, Ind.....	6.00
18863 Odon Halush, Cleveland, Ohio.....	1.00
18864 Mike Biro, Cleveland, Ohio.....	6.00
18865 Anna Malen, Chicago, Ill.....	2.00
18866 Fr. Pitron, Omaha, Nebr.....	6.00
18867 Jafet Hokkanen, Herman, Mich.....	12.0
18868 Albert Bodee, Chicago, Ill.....	2.0
18869 Felix Kujanpaa, Phelps, Wisc.....	2.10
18870 John S. Reed, Rochester, Minn.....	2.00
18871 Mrs. Frank Patala, Slovak Workers Soc. N. 54, W. Frankfort, Ill.....	5.00
18872 John Klimchuk, Buffalo, N. Y.....	2.00
18874 J. Berchek, St. Louis, Mo.....	1.50
1. to 5 Victor Maki, Millford, N. H.....	3.00
18876 Mrs. Paavo Manninen, Sudbury, Ont. Canada.....	6.00
18877 J. Kapyla, Baltimore, Md.....	2.00
18878 H. Plotkin, Chicago, Ill.....	2.00
18879 Christ Kurlianoff, Toledo, Ohio.....	2.00
18880 R. Sheflef, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.....	1.50
18881 Stewart Kerr, Bronxville, N. Y.....	5.00
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The following have pledged themselves to help the International Labor Defense to regularly send \$5 monthly to class-war prisoners and \$20 to dependents.

Remember the class-war prisoners and their dependents!

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19101	Alex Filso, Shishkinny, Pa.	3.00	19207	L. Woroshiloff, Golden, Col.	3.00	19309	Paul Krauch, Astoria, L. I. N. Y.	6.00
19102	A. Vuori, Port Arthur, Ont. Can.	6.00	19208	John Flander, Virginia, Minn.	3.00	19310	Toni Hansen, New York City	3.00
19103	Rudolph Pusch, W. S. & D. B. Fund N. 272 Chicago, Ill.	3.00	19209	R. Kukkala, Webster Corners, B. C. Canada.	6.00	19311	T. Tasanen, Finnish Work. Assn. Portland, Oregon.	2.00
19104	Jos Rody, Wanwatoa, Wisc.	6.00	19210	Lauri Niemi, Porcupine, Ont. Can.	1.00	19312	S. Samuelson & H. Kotila, Hood River, Oregon.	2.00

19329	Irving N. Reff, Plainfield, N. J.	2.00	19435	N. Dumitru, Detroit, Mich.	3.50	19535	H. C. Reynolds, Palo Alto Calif.	5.00
19330	John Goldman, Minneapolis, Minn.	4.00	19436	T. Reichenbach, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	19536	John Peterson, Comptche, Calif.	3.00
19331	E. Nikander, Toronto, Ont. Canada	3.10	19437	John Biel, Chicago, Ill.	2.30	19537	Steve Vaytr, Bridgeport, Conn.	1.50
19332	Rose Weinberg, Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00	19438	Bernhard Ruisanen, Mass., Mich.	2.00	19538	Onni Luoma, San Francisco, Calif.	1.00
19333	Lina Halme, Ilwaco, Wash.	6.00	19439	E. Harko, Detroit, Mich.	3.00	19539	C. H. Falke, Buffalo, N. Y.	6.00
19334	Wendla Wiltola, Ilwaco, Wash.	3.00	19440	John Mazzarino, Detroit, Mich.	3.00	19540	S. Matsui, Berkeley, Calif.	5.00
19335	Hannah Timonen, Ilwaco, Wash.	3.00	19441	W. E. Elbe, I. L. D. Br. Sedro	4.50	19541	Jean Stovel & Mary Sanders, Seattle, Wash.	5.00
19336	Workers Cub, Chisholm, Minn.	1.20		Woolley, Wash.	3.00	19542	Matt Jalonen, Nagaunee, Mich.	3.00
19337	Heimi Jacobson & Adam Takkinen, Chisholm, Minn.	1.30	19442	John Riehl, Franklin Park, Ill.	3.00	19543	Henry Berger, Local Paterson, N. J.	23.00
19338	H. Bernstein, Sec. W. Circle Br. 622, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.60	19443	J. Laden, Duluth, Minn.	3.00	19544	Victor Bjorkquist, Robey, Mann.	0.50
19339	M. Abrams, Milwaukee, Wisc.	2.00	19445	Alfred Widgren, Port Arthur, Ont. Canada	1.50	19545	Gust Wilson, Blawabik, Minn.	0.50
19340	Martti Torback, Ont. Canada	6.00	19446	Mollie Klorstein, Los Angeles, Calif.	3.00	19546	N. Nieminen, Cochrane, Ont. Can.	3.00
19341	John J. Cicci, Martins Ferry, Ohio	6.50		Mrs. Helmi Matson, Suate Sta. Marie, Mich.	3.00	19547	K. Lehtonen, Port Arthur, Ont. Canada	2.20
19342	J. Usitalo, Pelkie, Mich.	0.50	19447	Gust Jarvis, Seattle, Wash.	3.00	19548	Emil Tulonen, Mahtowa, Minn.	1.00
19343	R. Danielson, Waukegan, Ill.	2.00	19448	T. Parvalainen, Aura, Mich.	3.00	19549	Oscar Moki, Dunbar, Minn.	1.50
19344	Oscar Huttunen, Duluth, Minn.	1.10	19449	Matti Wuotila, Gilbert, Minn.	3.00	19550	Mrs. B. Lind, Vancouver, B. C. Can.	3.00
19345	Jack Neva, Squaw Lake, Minn.	3.00	19450	M. S. McDowell, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00	19551	Jacob Wentela, Vancouver, B. C. Canada	3.00
19346	James Heikkila, Cromwell, Minn.	1.00	19451	Theo. Levecs, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	19552	H. Kangas, Superior, Wisc.	0.25
19347	Chas. Kuoppala, B. C. Canada.	3.00	19452	Joel Mannikka, Tower, Minn.	3.00	19553	S. Hilkowitz, San Diego, Calif.	3.00
19348	A. Bogge, Lund, B. C. Canada.	1.00	19453	M. Kubilius, Providence, R. I.	3.00	19554	Mrs. B. Kretchmer, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
19349	Isaac Uusitalo, Nisula, Mich.	3.00	19454	A. Auer, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	19555	F. Reichenbach, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
19350	H. Zekian, So. Milwaukee, Wisc.	3.00	19455	Victor Luomo, Somerset, Colo.	6.00	19556	Edward Jakela, Brantwood, Wisc.	1.50
19351	A. Stanton, Detroit, Mich.	3.00	19456	Ida Rosenthal, Los Angeles, Calif.	3.00	19557	Peter Yrjola, Monterey, Calif.	3.50
19352	George Kocher, Garfield, N. J.	2.00	19457	Mrs. H. V. Salo, Larder Lake, Ont. Canada	3.00	19558	Henry Kuusisto, Milwaukee, Mich.	1.20
19353	Thos. Anugst, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	19458	E. Grundin, Maywood, Ill.	2.00	19559	V. Stangnastia, Lithuanian Work Literary Soc. Hartford, Conn.	3.00
19354	Mrs. Alfred Kallroos Dunbar, Minn.	2.00	19459	M. Moslanska, Roxbury, Mass.	2.00	19560	W. Mailard, Trutleford, Sask. Can.	4.00
19355	Steve Baczuk, Milk River, Alta. Can.	3.50	19460	W. O. Brien, Phoenix, Arizona.	3.00	19561	M. Trepac, Slov. Rob. Spol No. 76, Strykern, Ohio	4.00
19356	Hima Lehtisir, Chisholm, Minn.	1.50	19461	Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Frank, N. Y. C.	10.00	19562	B. Romero, Redwood City, Cal.	2.20
19357	F. Bukovac, Croatian Ben Educ. Society Sloga, Monessen, Pa.	3.00	19462	D. Miller, W. C. Br. 291, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00	19563	Mrs. Hilda Laaksa, Hoquian, Wash.	0.50
19358	John Miskanen, Dunbar, Minn.	3.00	19463	H. Nelson, Pittsburgh, Kansas	3.00	19564	B. Kaarto, Sointula, B. C. Canada	5.70
19359	John Bonardi, West New York, N. J.	6.00	19464	S. Steinberg, W. C. Br. 324, Bronx N. Y.	3.00	19565	John Szabo, E. Toledo, Ohio	2.71
19360	G. Savini, Chester, Pa.	2.00	19465	Matti Lammi, Sudbury, Ont. Can.	3.00	19566	F. Cobar, Millis, Mass.	1.00
19361	A. Salera, San Francisco, Calif.	3.00	19466	Mrs. M. Ballint, Harvey, Ill.	2.00	19567	Keyak Family, San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
19362	M. Civella, Berkeley, Calif.	1.00	19467	L. Milteeff, Local, I. L. D., Portland, Oregon	7.70	19568	Steve Tovok, Los Angeles, Calif.	2.00
19363	L. Masuca, Baltimore, Md.	3.00	19468	Boris Tuase, San Francisco, Calif.	3.00	19569	Mrs. M. Belgin, Man. Canada	3.00
19364	Enrico Iscaro, West Chester, Pa.	3.00	19469	H. Barcan, Woodside, L. I. N. Y.	1.00	19570	J. Stenroos, Port Arthur, Ont. Can.	1.50
19365	John Nagy, Forda, N. J.	1.50	19470	Chas. Mattson, Robertson, Wyo.	3.00	19571	Matti Koski, Iron Junction, Minn.	1.20
19366	Clara W. Mayer, New York City.	20.00	19471	I. Shapiro, Chattanooga, Tenn.	1.50	19572	E. Lahtunmaki, Duluth, Minn.	2.00
19367	Alfred Tyffe, Oakland, Calif.	1.00	19472	John Moki, Little Swan, Minn.	3.00	19573	Mrs. Dora Welton, San Francisco.	2.00
19368	Mrs. A. Fetzer, Melrose Park, Ill.	1.00	19473	Stephen Love, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	19574	Laine & Peltt, Duluth, Minn.	3.00
19369	H. Grosch & P. Kazakevicius, Chicago, Ill.	5.00	19474	Mr. & Mrs. Kuliffoy, Los Angeles, Calif.	3.00	19575	T. M. Culina, Luzerne, Pa.	12.00
19370	Arthur Menendian, Lynn, Mass.	3.00	19475	Mrs. Gua, Eskala, Port Moody, B. C. Canada	3.00	19576	Mrs. M. O'Sullivan, Kansas City Kan.	3.00
19371	J. Zartarian, Lynn, Mass.	1.00	19476	Jacob Peltola, Pelkie, Mich.	1.30	19577	M. Sakoff & I. Sachar, Tucson, Ariz.	3.00
19372	A. Black, Chicago, Ill.	3.00	19477	Verna Hanninen, Mohawk, Mich.	2.91	19578	John Sellin, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
19373	B. Grenader, Chicago, Ill.	3.00	19478	J. Kangas, Virginia, Minn.	1.30	19579	Titta Rosa, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
19374	Arthur Morean, John Carine, Bellingham, Wash.	1.00	19479	C. Joyce, N. Y. C.	2.91	19580	B. Vollnsey, St. Paul, Minn.	10.00
19375	H. Green Ossining, N. Y.	2.00	19480	Otto Paunonen, Winlock, Wash.	1.30	19581	M. Gershgor, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
19376	C. Pasquini, Port Chester, N. Y.	3.00	19481	F. Cornwall, Montclair, N. J.	1.10	19582	P. Jacobs, Malden, Mass.	2.00
19377	H. S. Frishman, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00	19482	V. Suronen, Detroit, Mich.	20.00	19583	Guta Sheinin, Calgary, Alta, Canada	3.00
19378	Annette Korotay, E. Pittsburg, Pa.	3.00	19483	S. Eskin, Ottawa, Ont. Canada	2.60	19584	V. Vespasian, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
19379	Thure Lindgren, Rockford, Ill.	3.00	19484	Arman, Ballan, Sanger, Calif.	5.00	19585	Ghevont Abagian, Roxbury, Mass.	1.00
19380	G. Klein, Arcadia, Calif.	1.00	19485	Frank Nahlik, Glendale, L. I. N. Y.	1.00	19586	Louis Barali, Philadelphia, Pa.	12.00
19381	J. Nevala, Nipigon, Ont. Canada.	3.00	19486	Leonard Pinaa, Crystal Falls, Mich.	1.40	19587	Oscar Resman, Vineland, N. J.	5.00
19382	Nick Zirgano, Wheeling, W. Va.	3.00	19487	Leonard New York City.	1.00	19588	A. Mosovsky, Slov. Rob. Spol. Od. No. 55, Chicago, Ill.	6.00
19383	Leon Zukin, Detroit, Mich.	2.00	19488	John Martin, New York City.	3.00	19589	W. Z. Caspar, Malden, Mass.	2.40
19384	Ed. Mainelli, Union City, N. J.	2.00	19489	Walter S. Mitchell, San Diego, Cal.	1.00	19590	Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Paris, France.	100.00
19385	Joseph Teodosio, Wilmington, Del.	2.00	19490	A. Pennala, Frederick, So. Dak.	3.00	19591	Morris Becker, Monrovia, Calif.	3.00
19386	Saari & Timonen, Ft. William, Ont. Canada.	3.00	19491	V. Meller, Ft. William, Ont. Canada	1.00	19592	A. Martinetti, Kimberley, B. C. Can.	3.00
19387	Frank Ruoho, Nipigon, Ont. Can.	1.00	19492	Tom Junttilainen, Ironwood, Mich.	2.00	19593	Isaac Rantio, Belt, Montana.	3.00
19388	J. R. Swanton, Washington, D. C.	1.00	19493	John Nylander, Aura, Mich.	1.50	19594	Harris Kettering, Rivasid, Calif.	3.00
19389	J. F. Lampi, Rock, Mich.	3.00	19494	E. Bollman, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	19595	S. Laitala, Rouyn, P. Q. Casada.	0.50
19390	W. Haukanen, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	19495	Alfred Nevala, Ironwood, Mich.	1.00	19596	Ptr Skrtic, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.50
19391	Kalle Murto, Rouyn, P. Q. Canada.	4.50	19496	A. Demikie, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	19597	P. Jocionis, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
19392	W. J. Sheretski, Ionia, Mich.	6.00	19497	Oscar Earnest, Sebeka, Minn.	2.50	19598	L. Chakla, Elmwood Park, Ill.	3.00
19393	I. Goldstick, Springfield, Mass.	3.00	19498	Emil Kevimaki, Nashwauk, Minn.	3.40	19599	Lazio Papp, Youngstown, Ohio.	3.00
19394	M. Palo, Flint, Mich.	0.60	19499	A. Hoapamaki, Negaunee, Mich.	3.00	19600	P. Mialand, Tompkinsville, S. I. N. Y.	3.00
19395	Victor Dukti, Wawina, Minn.	3.00	19500	Mrs. S. Tilvis, Kaministila, Ont. Canada	3.00	19601	John Backman, Virginia, Minn.	2.50
19396	Rose Reicher, Cleveland, Ohio.	3.00	19501	H. Grunsten, Toronto, Ont. Canada	1.60	19602	B. Rubenstein, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
19397	Richard Oge, Chicago, Ill.	3.00	19502	Romeo Martelli, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00	19603	B. Zervan, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
19398	John Pietila, Cobo, Wyo.	6.00	19503	Oscar Combach, New York.	3.00	19604	B. Zervan, Slov. Rob. Spol. Od. 12 Detroit, Mich.	5.00
19399	Henna Lonn, Detroit, Mich.	3.00	19504	J. Goldfinger, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	19605	F. Wedics, Cleveland, Ohio.	1.00
19400	K. Juntunen, South Range, Mich.	1.00	19505	J. Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio.	0.50	19606	M. Rago, Detroit, Mich.	2.00
19401	W. S. Jalolian, Los Angeles, Calif.	3.00	19506	Frank Warga, Cleveland, Ohio.	5.00	19607	Chicago Hungarian Casino, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
19402	Nels Moikka, Bowie, Colo.	3.00	19507	G. Mirka, Work Sick. Ben. & Ed. Fed. Br. 121, Denver, Colo.	10.00	19608	A. Wehner, Atlanta, Ga.	3.00
19403	Matt Borin, Cloquet, Minn.	3.00	19508	John Kulskar, Passaic, N. J.	3.10	19609	Louis Demo, Gary, Ind.	1.00
19404	Erick Ruona, Telluride, Colo.	6.00	19509	Louis Ero, Chicago, Ill.	0.40	19610	Jos. Toth, Chattanooga, Tenn.	3.00
19405	Sam Heino, Van Hook, No. Dak.	3.00	19510	John Jiricka, Alexander, No. Dak.	1.00	19611	Jos. Buesko, Chicago, Ill.	0.50
19406	C. Draugella, Work Lith. Literary Soc. Br. 113, Throop, Pa.	3.00	19511	A. Martino, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2.50	19612	Henry Wlita, Waukash, Minn.	3.00
19407	Thos. Hokala, Red Lodge, Mont.	3.00	19512	P. Itzkin, W. C. Br. 554, Bronx, N.Y.	2.00	19613	Aug. Awakesinen, Nashwauk, Minn.	0.40
19408	John Duke, Roldindale, Mass.	3.00	19513	Mrs. Leon A. Harris, Dallas, Texas	25.00	19614	Henry Berges, Local Paterson, N. J.	32.00
19409	Hugo Siren C. N. R. Ont. Can.	3.00	19514	Czaco Tanos, Canonsburg, Pa.	1.00	19615	J. Wepsala, Vancouver, B. C. Can.	3.00
19410	William Inker, Detroit, Mich.	3.00	19515	Nagy swan Ward, W. Va.	3.00	19616	Harry Lax, St. Paul, Minn.	3.00
19411	Darwin Alonso, Vacaville, Calif.	3.00	19516	F. Truhwirth,	3.00	19617	A. L. D. L. D. Br. 39, J. Valukonis, Chester, Pa.	2.40
19412	Gust Svenson, S. Paul Minn.	3.00	19517	F. Ordoz, Sask., Canada	4.00	19618	Mrs. A. Nilsen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00

away, Local St. Paul, Minn.	3.00	19736 J. Shusterman, Duluth, Minn.	2.00	19838 F. Malmi, Nashwauk, Minn.	1.00
19637 Aux. to W. Circle, Local St. Paul, Minn.	5.00	19737 John Fekete, Dnvr, Col.	3.00	19839 Mabel B. Gauer, Bay View Women's Branch, Milwaukee, Wisc.	3.00
19638 O. L. Johnson & Mr. Conrath, Local, St. Paul, Minn.	1.80	19738 R. Zimis, Len-1miG.. M61.., mactaoneon	3.00	19840 Jerome Manzardo, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
19639 Frank Schag, Local St. Paul, Minn.	2.00	19739 R. Zelmis, Local Boston, Mass.	1.90	19841 Helen Mayers, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
19640 George Hadju, Local St. Paul, Minn.	2.00	19740 Matti Taillia, Cloquet, Minn.	3.00	19842 F. Jaki, Chicago, Ill.	0.50
19641 A. Friend, Local St. Paul, Minn.	1.00	19741 William Saari, Marenisco, Mich.	3.00	19843 Stephen Bernstein, College Point, L. I. N. Y.	1.00
19642 L. Brodsky, Local St. Paul, Minn.	1.00	19742 Gus. Danbeneck, Caspar, Calif.	3.00	19844 Toveri Club, Gilbert, Minn.	1.60
19643 Hathaway Children, Local St. Paul, Minn.	1.00	19743 John Kvas, Orient, Ill.	1.00	19845 Leon Berner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.00
19644 M. Rosanen, Detroit, Mich.	2.00	19744 Mrs. Peter Kaasie, Ontonagon, Mich	1.00	19846 P. M. Pastuszak, Jamaica Pl. Mass.	3.40
19645 Mike Megerdichian, Union City N.J.	3.00	19745 Emil Wirtanen, Mullan, Idaho.	3.00	19847 B. Berenbaum, Denver, Colo. I. L. D. Local.	13.95
19646 Fred Jaeger, Union City, N. J.	2.00	19746 R. Kelkkas, Kirkland Lake, Ont. Canada	3.00	19848 Nestor Harma, Minneapolis, Minn.	0.80
19647 N. Penesich, Milwaukee, Wisc.	3.00	19747 Jacob Niemisto, Phelps, Wisc.	1.00	19849 W. Martiss, Sointula, B. C. Canada	1.00
19648 Sam Oja, Rudyard, Mich.	1.50	19748 O. Pilz, Chicago, Ill.	3.00	19850 John Cleci, Local Martins Ferry, O.	5.50
19649 Ch. Matrenst, Maywood, Ill.	3.00	19749 John Pukema, Maple, Wisc.	2.00	19851 G. Meyrdichian, Detroit, Mich.	1.70
19650 M. Krasic, So. Slavic Section, I. L. D. Chicago, Ill.	15.00	19750 L. P. Brown, Cortland, Ohio.	12.00	19852 M. Geller, Winnipeg, Man. Canada	1.00
19651 C. Boettus, Sointula, B. C. Canada.	3.00	19751 Emil Jarvela, Milwaukee, Wisc.	3.00	19853 B. Salovcikos, Workers Lithuanian Literature Soc. New Britain, Conn.	25.00
19652 G. Walsonen, Elmwood Park, Ill.	3.00	19752 K. W. Mattson, Duluth, Minn.	3.00	19854 Peter Fireman, Trenton, N. J.	20.00
19653 David Laiti, Sointula, B. C. Canada	0.50	19753 Regina Krongrade, Chicago, Ill.	4.00	19855 Newberry Workers Club, Newberry, Mich.	5.00
19654 Fritz Hannig, Chicago, Ill.	1.00	19754 Moses Pohonen, Man. Canada.	6.00	19856 Estella Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.	1.00
19655 Fritz Heinke, Riverdale, Ill.	6.00	19755 J. Adaska, Chicago, Ill.	3.00	19857 M. Puke, I. L. D. Lithuanian Br. Los Angeles, Calif.	5.00
19656 N. Saari, Toronto, Canada	3.00	19756 Aug. Lukrofa, New York City.	3.00	19858 Sam Jovan, Chicago, Ill.	4.00
19657 George A. Grama, Chicago, Ill.	3.00	19757 Stanley Noakowski, Polish Br. I. L. D. Hegewish, Ill., Chicago, Ill.	25.00	19859 Kearle Lahtinen, Cook, Minn.	3.00
19658 Rose Elovitz, Boston, Mass.	3.00	19758 Mrs. Gertrude, V. D. Maix, Palo Alto, Calif.	10.00	19860 S. Trenton, W. Circle Br. 483, St. Joseph, Mo.	2.00
19659 S. Stamas, Detroit, Mich.	1.00	19759 E. Chukius, Milwaukee, Wisc.	3.00	19861 Mattia Sorba, Greenwich, Conn.	2.00
19660 Philip Orong, Bronx, N. Y.	5.00	19760 A. Alper, Los Angeles, Calif.	3.00	19862 William Scholz, W. S. B. Fund No. 162, West New York, N. J.	3.00
19661 G. B. Davoll, Wilson, Pa.	1.00	19761 Konsta Joki, Keeewatin, Minn.	3.00	19863 Vaino Tervo, Superior, Arizona.	5.00
19662 Mrs. M. Cohen, Los Angeles, Calif.	2.00	19762 Teppo Salmine, Telluride, Colo.	1.00	19864 R. Conete, Redwood City, Calif.	3.00
19663 Lena Buza, Pittsburgh Hazelwood, Pa.	1.00	19763 Olli Ikonen, Milwaukee, Wisc.	2.60	19865 William Rosenblatt, Rochester, N.Y.	3.00
19664 George Vaczi, Chicago, Ill.	3.00	19764 Frank Kallio, Two Harbors, Minn.	2.00	19866 K. Yakinin, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
19665 Benczik Gyorgy, Easton, Pa.	1.00	19765 Mrs. S. A. Los Angeles, Calif.	3.00	19867 Ysa Osterlund, Ont. Canada.	4.90
19666 Joe Torjanyi, New Brunswick, N. J.	2.00	19766 M. Beatus & Dora Zaks, Los Angeles, Calif.	3.00	19868 Bessie Glassman, Albany, N. Y.	3.00
19667 Paul Simon, Boston, Mass.	2.00	19767 Arnold Siegert, Forest Park, Ill.	3.30	19869 W. Circle Br. N. 652, Lorain, Ohio	3.00
19668 Oscar Oikarinen, Detroit, Mich.	2.20	19768 Henry Kangas, Tenakee, Alaska.	3.00	19870 Jozsef Csapo, Clifton, N. J.	1.00
19669 M. Dosholan, L. Matolan, V. Astorian, Detroit, Mich.	3.00	19769 B. H. Dodge, Cooks Union Local 44 San Francisco, Calif.	3.00	19871 Morris Feierstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
19670 Chas. Mesta, Iron, Minn.	0.10	19770 M. Kippola, Cordova, Alaska.	5.00	19872 A. Bodio, San Francisco, Calif.	.00
19671 H. Zusbran, St. Paul, Minn.	3.00	19771 Joseph Fediuk, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00	19873 Andy Bell, Hancock, Mich.	3.00
19672 M. Herneshuhta, Kaminitikwia, Ont. Canada	1.00	19772 Joseph Kocacs, Baltimore, Md.	3.00	19874 Alex Rudaitis, Inglewood, Calif.	3.00
19673 Andrew Loke, Angora, Minn.	3.00	19773 John Saba, Marion, Ill.	1.20	19875 C. K. Marmor, New York City.	1.00
19674 S. Koganow, Winnipeg, Man. Con.	3.00	19774 Henry Johnson, Bessemer, Mich.	3.00	19876 Fred Hieber, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
19675 H. Morry, Winnipeg, Man. Canada	3.00	19775 Axel Fredrickson, Ferndale, Mich.	5.00	19877 John Rozehnal, Villa Park, Ill.	3.00
19676 A. Kogan, Bronx, N. Y.	3.00	19776 Mrs. M. S. Svenson, Medina, Wash.	5.00	19878 Heikki Huima, Virginia, Minn.	2.00
19677 O. Forssell, Kapuskasing, Onto Can.	3.00	19777 Mike Paparelli, New York City.	5.00	19879 John Paavo, Pontiac, Mich.	2.00
19678 H. Droider, Johnson, Creek, Wisc.	0.50	19778 Harriet W. Gilligan, Santura, Porto Rico	5.00	19880 B. Kaario, Sointula, B. C. Canada	3.80
19679 Peter Zitola, Buffalo, N. Y.	3.00	19779 Gust. Liina, Ishpeming, Mich.	3.00	19881 Max Siebert, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
19680 H. Wuori, Kanagamia, P. Canada	4.00	19780 N. Piro, Ishpeming, Mich.	0.60	19882 Larry Ciger, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
19681 A. Sokol, Revere, Mass.	3.00	19781 A. Wess, Ishpeming, Mich.	0.40	19883 Alex Draznik, Jr., Gary, Ind.	1.60
19682 F. de Armino, N. Y. C.	2.00	19782 O. Alto, Ishpeming, Mich.	1.70	19884 Mrs. Walter Richter, ClearLake, Wisc.	1.00
19683 E. Moki, W. Frankfort, Ill.	0.20	19783 M. Solnick, Bronx, N. Y. NNNNN	2.00	19885 George Egley, Groveton, Pa.	3.00
19684 Andrew Roline, Angoro, Minn.	3.10	19784 M. Krosic, So. Slavic, Section, Chicago, Ill.	200.00	19886 John Bal, Wallingford, Conn.	1.00
19685 M. M. Moki, W. C. House Wives, Marie, Mich.	13.00	19785 A. Morrison, Chicago, Ill.	2.00	19887 Steve Topcerz, Cleveland, Ohio.	3.00
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