





UNIFORMS SALUTING THE PASSING PARADE OF THE MOSCOW WORKERS ON NOVEMBER 7th. Above: RED ARMY ARTIL-LERY IN THE LENINGRAD PARADE. Left: RED SOL-DIERS MASSED IN THE RED SQUARE OF MOSCOW DURING THE DEMON-STRATIONS.

Greco and Carillo on Trial

By James P. Cannon

THE prosecution in the case of Calogero Greco and Donato Carillo has rested as this is being written, and it is already apparent to anyone with half an eye that the two Italian workers are completely innocent of the charge, and that they are themselves the victims of a conspiracy of the reactionary elements in Italy and the United States who claim their blood because they dare to oppose the rule of Fascism.

As a matter of fact the prosecution has suffered such a collapse that an immediate dismissal of the case was freely predicted. The refusal of Judge Cohn to order a direct verdict of acquittal after the prosecution closed its case is the first shock to those people who were hoping for a "fair trial" and a warning against such childish illusions.

The trial has not been a long one, but it has been a very characteristic one. Those who are even slightly acquainted with the quirks and moves of the frame-up system recognize its infamous hands in every incident at the trial. The old and vicious system of false "identifications," bribery, perjured witnesses, prejudiced judge and attorneys, which imprisoned Tom Mooney and Warren Billings and kill-



LINA CARILLO AND HER SON, MICHAEL ed Sacco and Vanzetti, is being repeated in the case of the present defendants.

All of the witnesses of the prosecution, through whom District Attorney McGeehan hoped to carry out his threat to "have the defendants in the death house at Sing Sing before Christmas," proved to be made of shoddy stuff. One of them, Luigi Alfano, a witness for the state, showed in his testimony how the whole affair was staged. He refused to identify Greco on the witness stand. He had been taken in automobiles to Brooklyn, (where Greco lived,) accompanied not only by detectives but



CALOGERO GRECO

also by Rocco, the organizer and secretary of the Bronx branch of the Fascist League of North America. He had been shown photographs of numerous anti-Fascists, which the police seem to have in abundance. Every effort was made to have Alfano identify the two Italian workers as the men who killed the two fascists last Memorial Day but it resulted only in a pitiful debacle.

Another miserable failure for the prosecution was the testimony of Alexander Rocco himself, who, with his fellow-blackshirts is intensely interested in seeing the legal execution of Greco and Carillo. Immediately after the death of Carisi and Amoroso, the two fascists, he testified that

DONATO CARILLO AND HIS SON

the man who did the stabbing was "almost six feet in height. He was slim, wore a gray suit, a dark brown soft hat. The fellow that done the shooting was about five feet ten inches high, had a long face. And the left part of his face was yellow."

Unfortunately for the fascists and the prosecution, this description does not at all fit either Greco or Carillo. Greco is rather short, five feet five and a half inches, and Carillo is half an inch taller.

How much of the killing could possibly have been seen by the prosecution witnesses may easily be gathered from the testimony of a policeman who had come to the "L" station at



CARILLO IN THE UNIFORM OF THE ITALIAN ARMY OF THE the sound of the shooting. He admitted that the names he had in his notebook of men at the scene who might be used as witnesses were given to him only some time after the event occurred; Patrolman Gleason admitted that the names of the four men were not of eye-witnesses, but merely of persons who had arrived after the killings. As for Rocco, the prosecution's star witness, Gleason said he had not seen Rocco at the scene until thirty minutes after he himself had arrived there!

The trial has already brought out the manner in which they were "identified." Sacco and Vanzetti were also "identified" in the same manner

The outcome of the trial, as this is written, is not certain. It is clear though that the keenest vigilance must be maintained. The bitter ex-



SALVY, CARILLO'S SON

periences of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, during which many workers allowed themselves to develop the most dangerous illusions about the possibility of obtaining any measure of justice from the corrupt courts and institutions of capitalism, are all too recent for us to forget. There is not the slightest doubt that if the International Labor Defense, and a few other labor organizations had not taken up the case of the two antifascist workers, begun an agitation, published literature and brought the significance of the case to thousands



CLARENCE DARROW, DEFENSE ATTORNEY

of workers, that if adequate legal defense had not immediately been provided, Greco and Carillo would now be well on their way to the chair of death.

Regardless of how the case stands at this moment, we must emphasize as we always have: Mobilize the solidarity and strength of the working class for Greco and Carillo. Have no faith in the courts of vengeful capitalism. Remember that in the same court of Judge Albert Cohn and under the direction of the same district attorney McGeehan Mario Gileti, another anti-fascist worker, was condemned only about a week before the Greco-Carillo trial opened. Have



GREGO IN THE UNIFORM ON THE ITALIA ARMY.

no illusions about the "justice" that workers can get from the tools of Mussolini and Morgan. Remember Sacco and Vanzetti.

Only a clear understanding of these things can arm the workers with those weapons that alone can free Greco and Carillo and crush the leprous hands of Italian Fascism and American reaction that has reached out to kill two of our brothers.

THE LABOR DEFENDER

Jan. 1928

Vol. III. No. 1

Published Monthly by the International Labor Defense 80 East 11th St., Room 402, New York City MAX SHACHTMAN, Editor. GEORGE MAURER, Bus. Mgr. Subscription—\$1.00 a Year.

Entered as second class matter November 5, 1927, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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On Guard Against Fascism!

THE trial of Greco and Carillo again brings to a sharp focus the activities of the Italian fascists in the United States. The terrible nightmare of horror that the Italian working class and peasantry has suffered since the beginning of fascist rule in Italy is already well known to workers everywhere.

Since November 28th 1922, when the fascist "march on Rome" began. the Italian workers and peasants have experienced five years of the most outrageous and incredible tortures. What was once a powerful flourishing 1 a b or movement has been driven underground. The splendid co-operatives have been destroy-The radical ed. peasants' movement has been terrorized.

The fascisti waded to power through a sea of the people's blood. Halls, meeting places, theatres, build-



AFTER A FASCIST RAID

By Max Shachtman

ings, and homes of workers were wrecked and burned. Literally thousands of workers were brutally murdered, and neither age nor sex afforded them any respect or better treatment. Thousands, tens of thous-

ing conditions which Italian labor had won through struggle he quickly liquidated, cutting wages and lengthening the working day, eliminating holidays and intensifying the speedup system.

Now the blood-dripping hands of fascism are extended to the United



A NEW YORK PROTEST MEETING FOR GRECO AND CARILLO

ands were sent to the semi-mediaeval dungeons. At one time, as late as the year 1925, after a so-called "amnesty", there were close to 11,000 workers in prison who were known of; and many more who had disappeared where no one but the agents of Mussolini could find them. Hundreds of others were sent to a bleak existence in the banishment of prisons on the forbidding islands of the Mediterranean. Not only workers and peasants, but even those elements of the petty-bourgeoisie who dared however weakly to oppose Mussolini were crushed with bestial ferocity.

Mussolini had from the beginning proclaimed a "social peace" of the classes. He "achieved" it by ruthlessly suppressing all labor unions or driving them underground, forcing workers to join the farcical fascist unions, forbidding the publication of the labor press, prohibiting labor meetings, strikes, or any other form of genuine labor activities. The workStates. They are attempting to strangle Greco and Carillo for their opposition to Mussolini's blood rule. These two workers are not their first victims. Already now there is a list of fascist murders in the United States.

There is Giovanni Foddai who was killed in front of his home in Elizabeth, N. J., May, 1926, by a fascist who shot him down. There is David Zambasi.

another anti-fascist who was killed during a discussion by a fascist in Steubenville, Ohio, on August 30. 1926. There is Giuseppe di Maio, an



WRECKED BY THE FASCISTI

anti-fascist, who was murdered by an agent of Mussolini here; the fascist was later cleared by the kind jury.

Lack of space alone prevents the completion of this long list.

The fascisti, in the United States as in Italy, are an avowed enemy of the labor movement. They proceed with guns, pombs, stilleto, and their lately acquired American weapon, the frameup. Their loaded cane, the manga*nello*, is the symbol of the club with which they hope to cut down the labor movement. Today it is Italian rebels in this country whom they succeed in deporting to Italy with the help of the U.S. De-

partment of labor; whom they murder in the streets; whom they beat, and frame-up in courts. Tomorrow, as the kernel of a larger movement, they can do the same to the entire labor movement of the country.

The bitter lesson of Italy must be learned by every worker. Vigilant and militant opposition now to the curse of fascism is a price the labor movement must swiftly and energetically pay for its future growth, well-being and final victory.

The militant labor movement of Italy, which lives, even though secretly, despite all the bloody persecutions of fascism, has learned this lesson out of its bitter experiences, the lesson that had been constantly pointed out by the revolutionary elements. The American workers must profit from these experiences. They

act as the brutal and open hangman of the capitalist class the minute the latter feels its domination shaking. Only an ever-open eye and ever-



FASCISTI ATTACKING WORKERS ON THE STREETS OF ROME must not be lulled by the illusion that fascism is something native to Italy alone. The murderous regimes in Spain, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Lithuania and other countries is a proof that fascism is called upon to

are already receiving powerful support. Their finances are assured by those interests they protect. They go about confident of immunity in their hoodlumery and murder expeditions. Their sinister activities reach out in all directions and the blackest reactionary elements of the country furnish them with their

ready arms can

safeguard the growing labor

movement from the implacable en-

emy of fascism.

Its Italian adherents in America

staunchest support. The police, the courts, the officialdom of capitalism, ever vigilant to swoop down upon a working class organization or movement, ready to frame-up its leaders and send them to prison or death,

> wink a cunning eve at the assassins' activities of the fascists in this country. Thev know their friends and their enemies; and the fascists are their brothers under the skin.

Let the labor movement know its friends and enemies equally well, and be on guard against the growing menace of fascism in the United States. The Greco-Carillo case is a solemn reminder of the danger that is now pressing forward.



PREPARING NEW GRAVES

A Drawing by Fred Ellis in The Daily Worker



FASCISTI ATTACKING WORKERS ON THE STREETS OF ROME

The Miners' Fight for Union

By Anthony Minerich

T HE coal operators in their fight to smash the United Mine Workers of America are using every institution at their command. They have an army of coal and iron police, who are commanded by the State and paid by the coal operators. They have sheriffs and deputy sheriffs. The inpolice to the company barracks and there beaten on their ribs, stomachs, faces and heads with highpow-



HELPING TO BUILD SHACKS AFTER EVICTION him to a

famous state police force is used. The militia is used to murder unarmed pickets. The schools are used to try and break the morale of the strikers. The courts are used to hand down union-breaking injunctions. And organizations like the American Red Cross are used to try and break the strike of the fighting coal miners.

Into the little towns of Western Pennsylvania about 3000 professional gunmen have been shipped as coal and iron police. They have made a record of clubbing and arresting union miners and their families. Two miners at Mollenham were going from their homes to the post office. They were taken by five coal and iron him to a hospital.

At Coverdale, four children, the oldest of them ten years old, were a r r e s t ed by coal and iron police and charged with inciting to riot.

In Harmarville a picket by the name of George Bingula was shot in the foot by one of the coal and



MINERS' WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVICTED BY COAL OPERATORS

Then they were taken to a company squire, charged with disordery conduct and held on \$1,500 bail. One of the men lost all his teeth and had a big hole in his head.

At Castle Shannon, five young workers named John Benik, Peter Kukholla, Christ Gilla, Lawrence Reiter and Samuel Mallenoski were taken to the company barracks and fourteen coal and iron police beat them with rifles and clubs and later took them to jail. Samuel Mallenoski was so badly beaten, one eye was practically put out, that even the police in Pittsburgh refused to put him into jail and sent iron police who later ran away to do the same kind of work in another mining town, or probably heard of the window-cleaners' strike in New York and wanted to come back to his old stamping ground.

Not only the coal and iron police but also the infamous state troopers, or Cossacks, have been clubbing, riding horses over, and throwing tear gas bombs at men, women and children. In the first part of April when the miners came out on strike, a meeting was broken up by state troopers at Carnegie, near Pittsburgh. Tear gas bombs, clubs and horses were used. Many miners and their families were injured by the troopers.

On July 19, at Renton, near Pittsburg, men, women, and children were again clubbed and choked with tear



MINERS BUILDING SHACKS IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING STRIKE

gas bombs when the troopers charged a group of miners and their families who were watching a truck load of scabs come into town. The troopers even went into homes and clubbed women and children.

The miners' union asked for an impartial investigation into the activities of the state police and Governor F isher, who was an attorney for the coal operators, sent Captain Mack of the state troopers to make this "impartial" investigation. No comment is

needed on how impartial he was to the coal operators.

Not only armed power but also the schools are used to try and break the morale of the strikers, as was proved in North Bessemer when a teacher in the Davidson school told the children to tell their fathers to go to work; that she would rather be a strike-

breaker than a bootlegger. If what she says is true, it seems she doesn't kno: the reputation of Andy Mellon, and how the people of Pittsburgh would like to have the key to his cellar.

Then, organizations like the American Red Cross are drawn into the union smashing campaign, as we see in the case of the Iowa state chapter of the Red Cross. It gave some food to striking miners in Appanorse and Monroe counties in Afterward. Iowa. an appeal was made



A SCENE IN THE PENNSYLVA NIA MINE STRIKE DISTRICT

to the National Red Cross. They sent a representative to Iowa to stop the local Red Cross from helping miners' children and even refused to let the local Red Cross distribute food or clothing sent in by outside agencies.

Hundreds of injunctions have been issued by the courts against the United Mine Workers. In one case



A BUSY DAY IN THE SHACKS WHERE EVICTED MINERS LIVE

t wenty-seven injunctions were served at one time.

Judge Schoonmaker handed down an injunction in Pittsburgh that "regulates" picketing, prevents the union from fighting evictions and prevents surety companies. from putting up bonds for the miners. Later a judge in West Virginia outlaws the miners' union. But Judge J. N. Lanhan wants to prove to Governor Fisher and the other coal operators that he is a better servant of theirs than the other judg-

es, so he hands down an injunction. Now, if the other judges were bad, and they were one cannot find a word in the dictionary to describe this injunction. He forbids the union miners from going into the Magyar Presbyterian Church and singing. He forbids all picketing. He makes it unlawful to put up any signs to let

people know there is a strike going on. A union miner is not allowed to speak to anyone, and in ord e r t o h a v e the pleasure to hear of children starving to death he forbids relief to be given to the striking miners and their families.

The United Mine Workers of America are in a big fight. All w or k ers must rally to the defense of the miners' union and help to build it, to put it once more in the vanguard of the fighting unions of this country.

Who is Behind Count Thaon de Revel?

POWERFUL interests are massed vel. De Revel is employed directly behind the prosecution of the two Italian workers Greco and Carillo. The case, which the district attorney would like to make appear purely one of the routine prosecution of two men charged with murder, has in fact all the characteristics of great political importance. For behind district attorney McGeehan, who is pledged to have "the defendants in the deathhouse at Sing Sing before Christmas" stands the Fascist League of North America, two of whose guerillas the defendants are charged with killing. At the head of the Fascist League stands its organizer Count Ignazio Thaon de Revel. Behind de Revel stands the master butcher of Italy, Mussolini and his employer, the master of international finance, J. Pierpont Morgan!

Count de Revel is one of those "noble" adventurers whose fortunes were damaged in the world war. Like many of his titled and worthless class he was among those who are known in Italy as "Conte senza contea," a count without a county. The fascist coup in 1922 brought much of this tripe to the surface. De Revel's uncle who had been an admiral in the Italian navy was made a minister in Mussolini's first cabinet. The importunate nephew came to the United States, boasting to everyone that he was here as an emissary of the Italian dictator. He soon found himself at the head of the blackshirt organization of terrorists in this country.

The fascist victory in Italy, which has brought the Italian proletariat such frightful massacres and misery, was gleefully approved by the monied masters of the world, who were thereby rid for a time of the Bolshevik "menace" in that land. Foremost among them was the House of Morgan.

In less than five years he has floated loans for Mussolini amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Naturally, Morgan opposes any movement that hinders the "stability" of the Mussolini regime.

So it is not surprising to find that at the beck and call of Morgan stands none other than Count Thaon de Reby the stocks and bonds house of Munds Winslow and company, at their uptown office, 1 East 42nd St. Munds Winslow has handled many of the loans floated for Italy by the House of Morgan. De Revel is their Italian expert, and he has worked together with the Morgan firm on the sale of many Italian issues.

Morgan is a part of the fascist net that is being cast over this country. As president of the pro-fascist Italy America Society is Thomas Lamont, of the House of Morgan

When the news reached Italy of the death of the two fascists in the Bronx one of the Mussolini puppets rose in the Chamber of Deputies and swore vengeance. Greco and Carillo have been chosen by the fascist hounds in Italy and the United States as the innocent victims. The innocence of the two men who are on trial as this is written has already been adequately demonstrated. The purposes of their arrest and indictment are guite clear. The judges and attorneys are merely the willing tools of Mussolini's murderous aims. Behind the whole dirty frame-up business stands the sinister figure of the "noble" adventurer, the black emissary of Mussolini, the office boy of Morgan, Count De Revel.



COUNT THAON DE REVEL (wearing derby) SURROUNDED BY HIS BLACKSHIRT BAND

"OLD GLORY"

T HE marching column of mine pickets came over the rise like a giant centipede clothed in gray, shoddy ill-fitting clothes. They were about a thousand strong. At the head of the tramping picket-line a new flag flapped limply in the morning damp. The scrunching of heavy, hob-nailed boots sounded dismal, but here and there along the line came bursts of song from groups of strikers. They were singing *Solidarity*.

The young striker who carried the flag marched briskly along flexing the muscles of his legs vigorously with each step. At his side a companion trudged sleepy and uncomfortable in the early morning cold mist.

The standard-bearer spoke: "Yeah, this is a good idea, takin' the flag along. This'll show 'em we aint a bunch of furriners. What d'ya say?"

His companion grunted and spat derisively but said nothing.

"What d'ya say," the standardbearer demanded, raising his voice. "Flag... hell."

"Say, what's the big idea, d'ya..." "Aw, hell."

The conversation about the flag died away and the young strikers took up a marching song which was being shouted behind them:



It is we who plowed the prairies; built the cities where they trade;

Dug the mines and built the workshops; endless miles of railroad laid;

Now we stand, outcast and starving, 'mid the wonders we have made; But the Union makes us strong.

As the column neared the foot of the ridge where the gate of the mine property was situated the singing died down and the *crunch-crunch* of the heavy boots of the marching pickets became the only sound which

broke the morning stillness. Near the mine-gate a few figures were standing bunched together and behind the gate loomed an overhanging slag-heap.

A figure near the gate disentangled itself and came running toward the marchers. The murky running figure waved its arms as though motioning them to stop. The column slowed down. The strike leader gave a signal to halt and the running figure gradually revealed itself to be a sergeant of the state troopers. He approached the leader. They stepped aside to talk.

"Cap'n says if ye come on mine property you'll get shot up. Yuh know the order about picketin'."

"Say, lissen sarg, yuh know there's a post-office and school-house on that there mine and ef we wanna go on public property—why we can, see?"

"Well, don't do it ef ye know what's good fer your skins."

The trooper turned away and started down the road as the strike leader faced the pickets.

"Hey, fellow-workers, they say we aint allowed to picket this morning, whaddya say?" he shouted.

A chorus of shouts: "No, come on, let's go. Aint this a free country. T'hell with the bosses. Forward. march!"

The column advanced to within a hundred feet of the mine-gate. The captain of the troopers cupped his hands and shouted to the marchers,

"Hey, keep t'hell off this goddam mine." The column wavered for a second and came on.

At the foot of the gate a machine gun section lay flat on their bellies, Number One looking through his

PHANTOMS

Ghost of a mountain And ghost of a moon; Night birds sink droopingly Over the dune.

Clouds drift hazily Stars blurring through; Darkness came close to me— Darkness and you.

By Charles Yale Harrison

sights. He saw the grey-looking columns stretched horizontally across his front sight-piece. His finger itched on the trigger. The loaded belt coiled away from the breech-lock like a sand-colored snake.

The captain shouted something to the gunner and his gun roared and



quivered as a stream of lead poured into the ranks of the halted column. He ground his teeth with fury and fear.

The captain howled into his ear. "Get that bastard with the flag... get 'im..."

The flag-carrier dropped to his knees and then slithered forward on his face. His companion's voice rose to an hysterical scream, "He-e-ey, there's women here—he-e-e-y..." He who had carried the flag doubled up and tried to ease the burning pain in his stomach; he felt warm, sticky blood trickling down his leg. Near him a girl dressed in miner's clothes lay on her back and whimpered.

The column broke and ran. Near the mine-gate a score of bodies in wet, ill-fitting clothes jerked about on the ground.

After the burst of the machine-gun fire the valley sounded strangely quiet. Number One on the gun turned his dull eyes on the sergeant and said: "Hey, sarg, when d'we eat?"

By Ralph Chaplin

Mist on the water And mist in the sky; Netted with silver The waves ripple by.

Ghost of a solitude Lit with dead stars. You have your memories I have my bars!

The Massacre at the Columbine

HE mystery of the Columbine TMassacre lies here: while the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company always had been of the old hard-boiled school of coal operators, just about the time the strike started Miss Josephine Roche, a member of the Juvenile Court staff under Judge Ben Lindsey, inherited dominant (though not a majority) interest in the company. She called Merle Vincent, a progressive attorney, to represent her interests. They immediately discharged Walter Belk, notorious since Ludlow days, as head gunman at the Columbine and announced they would not dig coal under guard. They "accepted the resig-

> n a tions" of George Peart a s G e n eral M a nager and of J.G

By Frank Palmer

Northcutt, the leader in the fighting at Ludlow, as General Counsel. Then they ordered that Ted Peart, son of the former General Manager and Superintendent at the Columbine, leave the gates open and allow the strikers to hold their meetings in the Columbine.

The I. W. W. leaders were insistent there should be no trouble. They searched the picket lines every morning for guns and knives.

In short, nothing could happen. Yet six were killed and a score seriously wounded. Why?

The News has printed the statement that the Rockefeller Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is desirous of getting control of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. The C. F. & I. is the hard-boiled, labor-hating, strikebreaking and dominant influence in the Colorado Coal Industry, but it has

> no mines in the northern field, where the Columbine lies. In the past it has

always done the killing that broke strikes.

Knowing the situation, Mr. Welborn would have gone straight to George Peart who naturally resented the new regime and who belonged to the old C. F. & I. school of laborsmashing tactics. George Peart would have gone to his son, Ted, and the company end of the frame-up would have been taken care of. Ted would have seen to it that the gate was locked and the picketers infuriated into action that could be used as an excuse to set off the explosion.

Mr. Welborn or Mr. Peart could (Continued on page 14).

Left: GEORGE J. SAUL, SECRETARY DENVER I. L. D. SPEAKING FOR THE COLORADO MINERS. Center: MEETING IN DENVER CHURCH VOTING TO SUPPORT THE COLORADO STRIKE. Right: FRANK PALMER ADDRESSING DEMONSTRATION TO SUPPORT THE STRIKE.





ONE OF THE PICKETS SHOT IN THE COLUMBINE MASSACRE. HIS ARM WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

SCENE IN FRONT OF THE BROADWAY OFFICE OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IN N. Y. CITY WHERE COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION OF PROTEST AGAINST THE COLUMBINE MASSACRE WAS HELD.

TROOPS GATHERED FOR ROLL CALL PREPARING FOR THEIR ANTI-LABOR STRIKE DUTY.

(Continued from page 11.)

then have gone to "Pat" Hamrock and reached Louis Scherf, the chief of the state police, who was for years a captain in the Rangers under Hamrock and learned his strike-breaking from him, and also Sam Lee, second in command, who is even worse than Scherf. In the state government, are Adjutant General Newlon of the National Guard, who has wanted trouble to prove the militia ought to be called: Tom Annear, Chairman of the Industrial Commission, who was frantically eager to get the men back in the mines at any cost. Hamrock could have used all of them, some directly and some indirectly.

And, of course, Mr. Welborn knows the under-cover men in the ranks of the strikers and could have used them.

But is there any evidence that there was such a frame-up?

While the testimony is not all in, there is already plenty of evidence of a frame-up.

Despite the orders of Mr. Vincent that the gate be left open and the strikers allowed to hold their meetings on the road in the mine—whether it is a county road or private is yet to be determined—on the morning of the massacre Ted Peart had chained and padlocked the gate shut! And Peart was on hand to take part in the proceedings. Four days later he "resigned!"

Despite orders the machine guns were left at the Columbine and the strikers insist they were used. Certain it is they were set up before, during or immediately after the killings.

It is definitely established that Louis Scherf reports to "Pat" Hamrock at the State House as often as he reports to the Governor and sometimes, apparently in emergencies, before he sees the Governor.

About midnight before the massacre, Scherf saw the Governor and assured him nothing could happen at the Columbine the next morning, "You can go to sleep in the assurance that everything will be all right." An hour later, Scherf sent to Denver for the steel helmets of his troopers! One wonders if he did that, whether he would fail to set up the machine guns he had not removed from the camp.

What happened at the camp be-

tween midnight and the attack has not been established, in other words, it is not known just who attended the drinking parties.

Mr. Vincent had asked that Sam Lee be removed because of his attitude toward the strikers and had been told that Lee was a Deputy Sheriff. In fact he had been a state trooper all the time and was the one who organ! Everyone was prepared for the massacre but the strikers.

It is entirely possible that there were some stool-pigeons in the picket line that morning although nothing has ben found to justify that supposition. It is known that the industrial commission has stool-pigeons among the miners, as has the Militia. Preumably the State Police use them, too



MEN GATHERED AROUND SCENE AT COLUMBINE MINE WHERE MASSACRE OF PICKETS OCCURRED.

called for the machine gun during the fight.

It "just happened," according to the newspapers, that Tom Annear and Colonel Newlon were at the Columbine that morning to see what happened. Annear went immediately to the Governor with glowing praise of Scherf and his men, saying "Scherf ought to have a gold medal." For the moment it seemed that Annear's industrial commission had been saved.

The Saturday before the Monday of the massacre, the strikers had gone to the Columbine, been met by the sheriff and after some joking back and forth, had followed the sheriff back to town for coffee and dough-There was no evidence of nuts. trouble to come. Yet Scherf had left the South where there seemed some probability of trouble to go to the Columbine that Monday. Annear and Newlon were there. And they had a newspaper reporter there from the Denver Post, the coal operator

Privately the leading figures mentioned in this story admit the disloyalty and say there was a frame-up. Publicly they keep a poker face. But the strikers hope an investigation will get all the facts, clear back to Rockefeler. The State Police fear the same thing and plan to have themselves tried for murder before the facts come out so they can be freed and never tried again.

The Joint Defense Bazaar

A nine-day fair, running from December 23 to New Year's Eve, when a grand costume ball will be held, is being given by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee of the Cloakmakers and Furriers at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and 46th Street, New York City, for the benefit of the imprisoned and indicted cloakmakers and furriers who have been conducting their militant and courageous fight for a long time. A quarter of a million dollars worth of merchandise of all sorts will be on sale during the fair. The grand ball will give prizes for best costumes, and a radio set will be given to some lucky winner.

Some of the Families of Class-War Fighters



MRS. JOHN LAMB, WIFE OF ANOTHER OF THE CENTRALIA I. W. W.'S, WITH HER TWO DAUGHTERS.







RENA MOONEY AND HER SONS



MRS. EUGENE BARNETT, WIFE OF THE CENTRALIA PRISONER NOW CONFINED IN WALLA WALLA, WASH., PENITEN-TIARY, TOGETHER WITH HER SON CLIFFORD.

3elow: THE TWIN SONS OF ADOLPH WISNIEWSKI, PASSAIC TEXTILE WORK-ER NOW IN FRISON.



A LITHOGRAPH BY THE FAMOUS GERMAN ARTIST, KATHE KOLLWITZ.



MILLIE, THE 7 YEAR OLD SISTER OF OLGA POCHNO.



THE CHILDREN OF THE PASSAIC PRISONER SIKORA. Left to Right: MARY, PETER, HELEN, ANNA, ANDREW.



OLGA POCHNO, DAUGHTER OF A PASSAIC PRISONER.

Woodlawn and Zeigler Tell a Story

A N impression has gained currency in certain sections of the labor movement that the persecutions of workers in the United States is on the wane and that it is not so necessary as it once was to give our attention to the cause of labor defense.

The conviction of eight workers in the last few weeks involving two important cases that have been bitterly contested, is alone a disproof of this viewpoint. The cases are those of the Woodlawn workers and the Zeigler miners.

In Woodlawn, the court has just decided that Tom Zima Milan Resetar and Pete Muselin must serve five years in the penitentiary, and Steve Bradich two and a half years. Woodlawn is a company town of the Jones & Laughlin steel corporation. The men were arrested in a raid upon their homes by police and troopers led by the company agents. All of them were charged with violation of the notorious Flynn Anti-Sedition Act of Pennsylvania on the basis of "seditious literature" found in their possession.

Eight men were originally arrested, and the case was thrown out of court before it even reached the grand jury because of defective papers. They were re-arrested, however, on the same day, but Judge Reedy quashed the case on the basis of insufficient evidence to even war-



FRANK FARRINGTON



THE MINERS' HALL IN ZEIGLER WHERE THE FIGHT OCCURRED

rant a trial. The four men finally convicted were again arrested and this time the court proved more congenial.

In the Zeigler case, Henry Corbishley, Steven Meanovich, Martin Simich and Eddie Maleski are preparing to serve their terms in prison, and by the time this issue appears they will probably be behind bars and walls. The trial was the result of an innerunion fight of the United Mine Workers in which Corbishley in particular, as the leader of the progressive forces in his district, was the special target of the reactionaries. The infam ous Frank Farrington, who was district president of Illinois at the time and was later exposed as a paid fink in the union for the Peabody Coal Company, was one of the most active prosecutors of the Zeigler defendants.

The trial was another of those bitter farces that indicted workers must accept as the processes of American capitalist justice. The one hundred percent American farmer jurors did their duty by the flag and found all of them guilty. The supreme Court of Illinois reversed the decision in the cases of all but the four mentioned above. It is clear the four were chosen to go to prison because they were the most active spirits in the progressive labor movement of southern Illinois.

Trial The Szanto-Vagi

IN the stately rooms of the Hungarian Court of Justice of Budapest, amid feudal surroundings, to which only the fascist persecution and with it the fraternally cooperating Court and the defiant statements of the accused lent an air of "modernity," were herded together the 65 workers, peasants and white-collar slaves, when the Court pronounced sentence upon 36 of them, amounting to nearly one hundred years, if added up.

The proceedings in the trial bore the characteristic features of all fascist mass-trials. In all, 68 workers,



STEPHEN VAGI

peasants, and clerks were indicted and charged with attempting "to overthrow the State and the existing social-order." Three of the defendants were "missing." One of them was killed by the police, the other one was "smuggled" out of the country by the police, after he signed a statement, (which by the way he withdrew on his arrival in Berlin) in which he indicted his fellow-workers. The accused were leaders and members of either the Communist or the Socialist Labor Party of Hungary.

proceedings of the The trial brought out some illuminating facts about the ways of legalised white terror regimes. In the court-room the accused became the accusers. Szàntò was the first to be called to the witness chair. In his opening remarks he stated that"the so-called protocol of the police was signed by me under the

By Arthur Smith

pressure of threats of having my comrades further tortured, and mishandled by the police. I saw my comrades exhausted by torture lying in pools of blood. I was led into a room from where I could hear their brainsmiting shrieks of pain and anguish. And then Mr. Schweinitzer, the chief of police, pointing to the protocol, prepared by them, said: 'You can stop it. It's up to you.' "

Szàntò and Vàgi, the outstanding leaders of the Hungarian workers, as well as all those accused with them, made it a point to prove that they are being tried for the reason that they had the interest of the workers and peasants at heart and dared to fight for those interests.

Szàntò declared frankly: "I came back from Russia purposely to organize the Communist Party of Hungary, in order to give an expression to the desires of the suppressed and miserably exploited Hungarian workers and peasants, and to utilise this organization for giving them a lead in their daily struggles for the betterment of their lot."

Vàgì stated, "It is the interest of the ruling feudal and bourgeois class of Hungary, in this trial, to compromise the only legal class-party of the workers and peasants in order to suppress it, and thus prepare the way for an alignment of Hungary to the anti-soviet block of England. You claim that we had Communists in our ranks and that we knew them. What of it? They are fighting for the in terest of the workers, honestly, consciously, giving themselves up for the cause of the oppressed, and that is no more then we ourselves were doing. The Socialist Labor Party broke away from the social democrats, just for the reason that they were not willing to care for the interest of the exploited; on the contrary they sold them out repeatedly and are now preparing to deliver them into the hands of your class-government as chattel-slaves for your bloody antisoviet war."

And then again Szàntò pointed to

the two aims to be achieved by the trial: "You wish to scare the wavering elements of your class, with the "bolshevik" bugaboo, into an alliance with England against Soviet Russia, the fatherland of all workers of the world. Yet more, you have got to break the backbone of the organized class movement of the workers and peasants, that surely offer resistance to your plans for war. This however vou will not achieve. You may jail and murder as many of us as you like, yet I assure you, right here in this room facing the sentence of your



BELA SZANTO

class, that there is a Communist Party and no matter what you do, this party is going to continue organizing the workers and peasants for resistance against your war plans, and is going to fight your order of society till the ultimate victory of all exploited has been achieved."

Comrade Szàntò received a sentence of 8 and a half years while Vàgi received 4 years. The terms of the others range from 1 to 3 years. As the sentences were pronounced-this was on the 9th of November, 1927the defendants rose and each of them. raising his voice to a cry declared his loyalty to the cause of the exploited, in defiance of the ruling class. Every one of them received several days of solitary confinement for this and against some, including Szàntò, new indictments have been drawn up for "inciting to riot"—in the Court room!

A REBEL WORKER'S LIFE THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CLASS WAR PRISONER By EUGENE BARNETT

(Continued from last issue).

asked the fellow coming out to tell the I one with the gun to be careful; that there was a lady back there. I'm quite sure now that this man was Bill Scales. He did not tell the man with the gun, so I told him myself. All this time the stranger in the hotel w'th us had stood between me and the window, and had not said a word. Now he walked out at the front door and I thought I had better get out too. I had my red card in my pocket and I was afraid I might be searched. So I put on my mackinaw coat and asked Mr. Mc-Allister to put my dress coat with the card in the pocket back of his desk or counter, where he kept the register; I told him I had better get out while I could.

I walked out on to the sidewalk. A soldier in uniform was standing there, and a tady was holding him by the arm. He tooked like a man, so I spoke to him saying, "I believe it is safer out here than in there, with them guns going in."

He made no answer and I walked down to Second Street a few yards south of the hall. I crossed it and walked west, on the south side of Second to the alley, and stood there in the crowd and watched the mob bring the fellows out of the alley, back of the hall. Then I walked back to the southwest corner of Second and Tower and stood there watching the mob carry the benches and so forth out of the hall, and pile it on a fire in the street. I saw two men bring a box of literature from the hall, and a fellow on the southeast corner of Second and Tower met them in the street and took the box of papers.

Then I started uptown to get my horse. On the way I walked a short way with a man named Hand. He mentioned the shooting. But I had heard he didn't like the Wobblies so I wouldn't talk much. All I said was, "Oh, it's awful."

A little farther up I met Charlie Roy, a coal miner. He asked what was going



EUGENE BARNETT AND HIS SON ON THE FARM

on and I said, "Oh, the soldiers raided the hall and the Wobblies shot some of them," Then a little farther uptown, I started to take a cross street to go down Pearl Street where my horse was at the City park. But when I got to the corner, I saw a mob around a man at a telephone pole. I thought they were going to tie him to the pole to beat him up and I wished for a gun. Up to this time I had thought there must be some men among the soldiers who would be man enough to see that nothing like that occurred. But I saw then that I had been mistaken.

There were two men in town whom I had had trouble with because of their boasting of having scabbed on the I. W. W. during the 1917 strike. I knew if they saw me they would have the mob on me so I went back to Tower Avenue and continued south to Main Street. I met one more man



Left: EUGENE BARNETT. Center: GEORGE VANDERVEER, THE CENTRALIA DEFENDANTS' ATTORNEY. Right: JAMES MCINERNEY, A CENTRALIA DEFENDANT.

I knew, Alex Sigardson, a miner. When I got to Main Street I thought of my land papers and remembered that they were in my dress coat pocket, with my card.

I stopped at White and Gabels Store, had them look up the Parcel Post zone to Cottonwood, Idaho, and fix up the package I had in my mackinaw pocket. It was a pound box of candy, filled with geranium plants and addressed to my wife's mother. After I got it weighed and stamped up I took it to the Postoffice and put it in the package drop. Then I went around the corner to my horse.

As I crossed the street an automobile with armed men came past and a young fellow on the sidewalk called to them. They stopped and he ran to get in. One fellow inside said, "We are going to clean up the Wobblies. Have you got a gun?"

He said, "You bet I have."

(To Be Continued.)

A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT

Over a hundred dollars was realized for the striking miners in a unique entertainment given by the Oakland branch of International Labor Defense last month. It was patterned after a radio broadcasting. Station ILD, with C.A.T. at the "mike" announced a "Dutch auction" of lunch baskets prepared by women comrades that went over big. Other features were of the same order. Other locals, copy!



Carillo

Bronx County Court International Labor Defense

New York City.

1

1

Dear Comrade Cannon:

I have received your letter with checks. Thanks to all the comrades and anti-fascist friends who take care of our case. I am very glad for the solidarity of the I.L.D.

Our innocence will be proven on trial now starting. I am confident on our defense and counsel we have.

Best salute to all comrades and friends. Your comrade,

DONATO CARILLO.

Anthony Pochno

Mr. James Cannon, Secy.

Int. Labor Defense,

New York City.

I am writing this letter to let you know that I have received every month your organization's check of five dollars each.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you and your fellow members of the I.L.D. for the money.

I hope we' may soon be free so that I may personally thank you and them for their kind and very considerate help in this trouble.

I remain,

Yours fraternally,

ANTHONY POCHNO.

John Lamb

International Labor Defense New York City

Dear Friends and Fellow Workers:

I received your welcome letter of the 26th ult. and the \$5. prison relief check. Please find receipt signed and enclosed for same, and many thanks for same.

We are hoping that the Third Annual Conference will be a great success and a real boon to labor's cause, we are hoping to receive a letter from you immediately after said conference is over stating all the good work accomplished. Everything is about the same as usual with us boys, as we have no late news of any importance.

With best wishes to all I remain as ever yours for Industrial Freedom,

JOHN LAMB

Sikora

Mr. Jas. Cannon New York City. Dear Sir:

Just these few lines to acknowledge the receipt of your organization's monthly check of five dollars.

I thank you for same and I hope you are all trying hard to get us out. I know my children do need me to support them. Again I thank you for the money you send me every month. Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM SIKORA.

The Christmas Fund

The campaign conducted by International Labor Defense for a Christmas Fund for class war prisoners and their dependents has brought a good response from all sections of the country. Those who so generously contributed did not do it in the spirit of that sickening charity with which the capitalist class seeks to soothe the bitter feelings of the workers who have been exploited to the point of exhaustion and poverty by the rule of capitalism. The money for the Christmas Fund was contributed in the spirit of class solidarity between the workers on the outside and those on the inside of capitalism's penitentiaries.

The money collected will be used for such men and women as can be found in these pages: the men in prison some of whom write in this number in our section "Voices from Prison," and their dependents, wives and children some of whom are shown in photographs in this issue. The men in prison are receiving \$25 each as a Christmas gift, their families receive \$50 each, and their children get \$5 each.

The response to the drive will also help the I. L. D. to continue its fight for the release of the men in prison, and the defense of those on trial for their activities in the labor movement.

The I. L. D. wishes to thank again those workers in all parts of the country—contributions also came from other countries —for their response to the appeal which enabled it to help make the Christmas of the class war fighters more comfortable and to strengthen them with the knowledge of the growing movement on the outside that incessantly fights for their release.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

M EMBERS and friends of International Labor Defense, and of the labor and radical movement in general, will be pleased to learn that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

is recovering from the severe illness which had kept her confined in Portland, Oregon, for the last few months. She is now back in New York City.

Comrade Flynn, who is national chairman of the I.L.D., had been making a very successful coast-to-coast tour for the organization when she was taken ill in the West. Since her illness she had been under the care of Dr. Marie Equi of Portland.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn is known and loved throughout the radical movement in this country. Her name is prominently identified with a score of labor's most brilliant and bitterly-fought battles. Her voice and mind have always served the movement with fidelity, courage and ability. Recently she was one of the leading fighters in the Passaic textile strike at the end of which she entered actively into the work of the I.L.D. Herself a pioneer in the labor defense movement she presided over the second annual conference of the I.L.D. in Chicago last year and was elected national chairman by acclaim. The third annual conference re-elected her.

The gratifying recuperation of Elizabeth Flynn is an assurance that she will soon be found in the active swing of the movement for labor's freedom from which she is inseparable. S.



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR NOVEMBER, 1927

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Contributors to the Pledge Fund

The pledge Fund contributors throughout the country are helping to send money each month to the prisoners and their fam-ilies. Some of the families are shown in this issue on page 15.

The following have pledged themselves to help the International Labor Defense to reg-ularly send \$5 monthly to class-war prisoners and \$20 to dependants. Remember the class-war prisoners and their dependants!

INDIVIDUALS

INDIVIDUALS Estelle Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo. Mrs. A. Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio. Joseph Wilson, Long Beach, Wash. The Siegel Family, Ontario, Calif. Sophie Katz, Chicago, Ill. Jens Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn. Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati, Ohio. Alex Drajnick, Jr., Gray, Ind. Louis A. Barnett, Newark, N. J. A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich. Anne Hammer, Roslindale, Mass. Mike Paparelli, New York City. I. E. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill. C. Bodden, Philadelphia, Pa. Albert Sorteberg, Hudson, Wisc. Mary Trask, London, England. John Antilla, Aura, Mich. Otto Olson, alispell, Mont. A. Badou.ina, Kaymond, Wash.

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Local Cleveland: Ukrainian branch. Local Cleveland.

Local Philadelphia: Kensington branch. Lithuanian branch. Strawberry Mansion branch. Anti-Fascist League. Local Seattle: English branch. Esthonian branch. Finnish branch. Women's Educa-

branch. Finnish branch. Women's Educa-tional League. Local Oakland (prisoner and family). Anita

Whitney branch of Oakland. Local Newark: English branch.

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