



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SACCO/VANZETTI CASE

PART 11 OF 14

FILE NUMBER : 61-126

SUBJECT Sacco/Vanzetti

FILE NUMBER 61-126

SECTION NUMBER 9

SERIALS 789-795

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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61-126

August 8, 1927.

RECORDED

AUG 12 1927

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES.

61-126-789	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
AUG 12 1927 P. M.	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILES	FILE

On Sunday, August 7th, I called at the apartment of Acting Attorney General G. R. Farnum, at Wardman Park Hotel, calling his attention to the statement of the Sacco - Vanzetti Defense Committee which appeared in the New York Times for Sunday August 7th, and in which certain statements were made charging the Department of Justice with the suppression of evidence of Sacco's and Vanzetti's innocence. I reviewed to Acting Attorney General Farnum the case as known to the Department of Justice. I informed him that in the summer of 1926 request was made by Mr. W. G. Thompson, then attorney for Sacco and Vanzetti, for all the files of the Department of Justice upon the Sacco - Vanzetti case. The Agent in Charge of the Boston office was at that time instructed to communicate with Mr. Thompson and to request of him a more detailed specification of what he desired to ascertain as being in the files of the Department of Justice. I informed Mr. Farnum that Mr. Thompson had in most profane and violent language refused to furnish this information. Immediately thereafter the matter was called to the attention of the then United States Attorney at Boston, Mr. Williams, and the Department was advised by the United States Attorney; Mr. Dowd, of the Boston office of the Bureau, and Special Agent W. J. West, of the Boston office, who, during the investigation of radical matters in New England, was in charge of such matters, that there was nothing in the files of the Bureau of Investigation that in any way pertained to the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Furthermore, that the files had been gone over at Washington by Mr. Cullen, one of the Supervisors of the Bureau; Mr. Nathan, the Assistant Director; and myself and that the same conclusion was reached, namely, that there was nothing in the files of the Bureau of Investigation that in any way reflected upon the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti in the crime for which they had been tried in Massachusetts.

All of the correspondence between the Boston office and the Bureau of Investigation covering the summaries of the files made at Boston, was called to the attention of Attorney General Sargent. Subsequently, Mr. West came to Washington with all files and papers in this matter and the same were laid before Assistant Attorney General Luhring, in charge of the Criminal Division, and the same con-

clusion was reached; that there was nothing reflecting upon the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

I stated to Mr. Farnum that I would appreciate, in view of the statement made by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, which appeared in the New York Times for Sunday, August 7th, if he would review the memoranda briefs compiled by Mr. Cullen covering a summary of the files of the Bureau of Investigation at Washington, as well as that of the files of the Bureau of Investigation at Boston. The latter summary, to all practical extent and purpose, is covered in the first summary. Mr. Farnum stated that he would be very glad to do so and I left with him copies of both of the briefs which are attached hereto.

On Monday, August 8th, Mr. Farnum stated that he had personally reviewed these briefs; that he found nothing contained therein that in any way would have been of assistance to the Defense Counsel in proving the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti; and that he felt that the Department had if anything leaned backwards in its attitude in connection with certain matters growing out of this case; namely, the activities of certain members of the Sacco - Vanzetti Defense Committee who were avowed anarchists and whose activities very clearly fell within the purview of the Deportation provision in the Immigration law.

Mr. Farnum stated that he felt that the attitude of the Department in refusing access to its files had been entirely proper, as there was nothing contained therein that would be of assistance to either Sacco or Vanzetti in the trial of the case in Massachusetts.

Encl.

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

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SUPPLY OF FILES OF BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Relative to

NICOLA FERDINANDO SACCO

and

RESCOLTO VANNINI

Class. & Ext. No. SP-8BTJ/ma
Reason-FBI, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 7/7/92
7/7/92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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SUMMARY OF FILES RELATING TO

NICOLA SACCO
and
BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI.

I. INITIAL REPORTS FOR INITIAL ATTENTION OF THE BUREAU.

The name of Nicola Sacco appears upon a list which is presumed to be the mailing list of the Italian anarchistic publication "Cronaca Sovversiva", which appears to have been found about October, 1919.

The next mention we find of either of these men is in 61-4645. There appears a mailing list supposed to be of the subscribers to the radical paper "La Jacquerie", which was found on February 14, 1920 at Patterson, New Jersey, and which contains the name of Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Sous Lane, Plymouth.

On May 14, 1920, G. E. Kelleher, Division Superintendent, Boston, Mass., in a letter to the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation, 20-713, advised the Bureau that, in connection with many reports referring to the Italian paper, "Cronaca Sovversiva" and those prominently identified with it, it was thought advisable to inform the Bureau of the following incident which might have some bearing on the bomb explosions of June 2, 1919. It is thereupon stated in this letter that on December 4, 1919, at Bridgewater, Mass., some Italians attempted a daring holdup and on April 15, 1920, at South Braintree, Mass., a robbery and murder was committed and Bert. Vanzetti "is now being held without bail in connection with the holdup of April 15th, while one Mike Sacco is being held in connection with the attempted holdup of December 4". It is further stated in this letter that the Massachusetts State Police inquired at the Boston office as to whether any information was had concerning these two men. The only thing the Boston office knew of them was that their names appeared to be upon the list of subscribers to "Cronaca Sovversiva".

In 20-713, there appears a special report of [REDACTED] Newark, N. J., October 2, 1920, in which it is stated that Bartolomeo Vanzetti is on trial for highway robbery in Plymouth (or possibly Boston). Information has been received indicating that this man is a member of the Galibani Contingent and that the Secretary of his committee is one A. Felicani.

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John B. Hanrahan, Special Agent in Charge, Boston office, under date of October 11, 1920, 22-4558, advised the Bureau, in response to a request from it, that it appears that Vanzetti is not a citizen of the United States but it appears he took out first papers and never completed his naturalization. Mr. Hanrahan desired to be advised as to whether it was desirable to submit a brief on Vanzetti to the Department of Labor with a view to securing deportation warrant. This action appears to have been taken because of his conviction of crime and is outlined in the request of the Bureau of October 5, 1920, in 22-4558.

In reply to Mr. Hanrahan's letter of October 11th, as above mentioned, the Bureau advised him on October 19, 1920, 22,4358, that it should be ascertained whether or not Vanzetti would be within the purview of the Act of October 16, 1918, as well as that of May 5, 1917, by which provision is made for the deportation of an alien convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude before the completion of a five year period of residence in this country. On September 30, 1920, Agent [REDACTED] Boston office, made a report relative to Vanzetti, in which he furnishes information obtained from the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison relative to Vanzetti's history. b7c

II. ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO TRIAL

A. Cooperation with District Attorney.

It appears from an examination of the Bureau files that the only instance from which it might be inferred that cooperation was given the District Attorney in this case is referred to in a memorandum from the Boston office, 61-126-21. It seems that during the fall of 1920, at the request of the District Attorney, the Boston office wrote a letter to the New York office asking that it be ascertained whether any of the funds stolen at South Braintree found their way into the bank account of Carlo Tresca or the account of the Italian Workers' Defense League in the Bank of the United States. [REDACTED] b7d

[REDACTED] There is nothing else shown in the files of the Bureau indicating that the Boston office cooperated with the District Attorney in the investigation, preparation or trial of this case.

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B. Placing Informant in Dedham Jail.

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It should be noted here that shortly after the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti in May, 1920, a group of persons, including several well known radicals, organized the "Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee", with headquarters at 32 Battery Street, Boston, Mass. The guiding genius of this organization appears to have been one Aldino Felicani, who held the position of Treasurer. Felicani at this time was associated in the publication of the radical journal "La Notzia", with offices at 32 Battery Street, Boston, Mass. The Secretary of this Committee appears to have been Frank R. Lopez, alias Jose Marineros, a well known anarchist. The work of this Committee consisted of collecting funds to be used for the defense and of conducting and organizing systems of propaganda throughout the United States and various countries of the world. This Committee published a paper entitled "La Agitazione". In addition, it published various pamphlets, circulars, and letters which were widely distributed, mainly through radical channels. Space does not permit the inclusion herein of the various articles and writings contained in these many publications, but it may be said that the files of the Department will establish beyond a doubt that a great number of the publications of this Committee were of a highly inflammatory and anarchistic nature. It seems that there was no hesitation on the part of this Committee to advocate any sort of a demonstration which would arouse those of radical opinions to believe that Sacco and Vanzetti were being persecuted for their activities in behalf of labor and in the interests of the workmen. It can further be said that this Committee encouraged direct action in the hope of obtaining a release of these two men through the intimidation of public officials.

It will be remembered that on September 16, 1920, an explosion took place in Wall Street, New York City, in which some thirty people were killed and various persons injured. An exhaustive investigation was conducted by the Department of Justice and every possible lead indicating the perpetrators of this outrage was developed. In connection with this crime, and in view of the propaganda of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, it was thought that this crime was in retaliation for the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. It was, therefore, thought that some of Sacco's friends and associates who visited him in the Dedham jail might make some mention of this outrage or make some statement indicating the persons

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responsible therefor. It appears, therefore, that an informant was placed in the Dedham jail with Sacco for the purpose of endeavoring to learn whether any of Sacco's friends or associates knew anything of the Wall Street bomb explosion. There is nothing in the files of the Department directly showing this, except that Agent William West of the Boston office described this. There appears in 202600-418-13, a letter, dated January 17, 1921, from Agent in Charge J. B. Hanrahan, Boston office, to the Bureau. This is a letter transmitting a carbon copy of a letter dated January 14, 1921, from Mr. Hanrahan to George F. Lamb, Division Superintendent, New York City, in which Mr. Hanrahan sets forth a letter dated January 13, 1921, addressed to William J. West, Assistant Division Superintendent, Boston, Mass., and signed by William J. Callahan and Frederick H. Moore, Attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti. In their capacity of counsel for these two men, they state that they have been informed that at the instigation of Mr. West, or with his knowledge, one Domenick Carbonari was placed in the Dedham County jail on November 4, 1920 with instructions "to act in the capacity of stool pigeon on the above named Nicola Sacco; that he was held there in that capacity upwards of a week". Those counsel thereupon proceeded to inquire as to the identity of Carbonari, his employment, his reason for being in the Dedham jail; whether he was there at the instigation of Frederick G. Katzmann, District Attorney, or any of his assistants; whether he was placed there with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Katzmann. Mr. Callahan and Mr. Moore then say: "The real essence of the above questions can be boiled down to this issue: Who is Domenick Carbonari and who put him in the Dedham County jail?" It appears that this letter was delivered to Mr. Hanrahan by a representative of Mr. Callahan and Mr. Moore. A written answer was demanded and Mr. Hanrahan informed the representative of the above counsel that a written answer could not be given as he deemed the request improper.

This is all the information in the Department files relative to this incident.

III. COVERING TRIAL.

T. M. Reddy, Acting Division Superintendent, New York, in a letter, 202600-418-33, dated May 17, 1921, addressed to J. B. Hanrahan, Agent in Charge, Boston, stated that an Italian speaking Agent would be sent to Dedham, Mass., to be present during the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti. It was further stated that an under-cover employee would possibly be at Dedham as a member of a committee representing some Italian radical organization. It appears that Agent [redacted] reported to Mr.

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Harahan on May 30th for this assignment. This Agent attended court for the purpose of observing any radical activities or demonstrations. He was there without disclosing his identity to anyone. He reported June 2, 1921, 202600-418-35, that the trial of these defendants began May 31st; that there has been no demonstration around the Court House and no sympathizers of the defendants are seen there. He stated that it is not believed there will be any demonstration around the Court House. He made further investigation in the north and section of Boston but could learn nothing relative to a demonstration. ✓

Under date of June 3, 1921, Agent [redacted] reported in 202600-418-36, that no demonstration of any kind has occurred about the Court House nor have any suspicious strangers been seen about Dedham. "It is not believed any demonstration will be given until the case has been given to the jury and a verdict returned." Agent [redacted] reported June 12, 1921, 202600-418-38, that there have been no new developments in this case and that he has not seen any of the more prominent radicals. On June 6, 1921, Agent [redacted] again reported in 202600-418-39, that about midnight Thursday the jury to try the defendants was finally selected and the court adjourned until Monday, June 6, 1921, at which time the taking of testimony would be begun. On June 4, Agent [redacted] spent some time in the vicinity of the Dedham jail where Sacco and Vanzetti were incarcerated, with a view to mixing in with some of the people calling to see the defendants to obtain such radical information as might be possible. He stated that there was an existing rumor that on Monday, when the trial opened, various labor organizations, civil liberties unions and prominent radical elements will have representatives present. On June 5, 1921, Agent [redacted] spent some time in the Italian section of the city, attempting to learn whether a demonstration would be had in the event the defendants were found guilty, and this report is 202600-418-40. In report dated June 8, 1921, 202600-418-42, Agent [redacted] stated that the trial opened Monday morning, June 6, 1921, that none of the defendants' friends had put in an appearance about the Court House and that Frederick Moore, defense counsel, remarked that all radicals had been told to keep away from the Court House as they might hurt the chances of the defendants for a fair and unbiased trial. This Agent reported June 8, 1921, 202600-418-43, that an Italian trying to get into the Court House at Dedham appeared to have something concealed beneath his coat. An examination was made by a city police officer and this Italian was found to have a bundle of about fifty copies of "La Agitazione",

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anarchist organ of the Committee for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. It appears that this man intended distributing these papers around the town of Dedham. On June 10, 1921, Agent [REDACTED] reported in 202600-418-44, that he learned from a reliable source that the defense has a staff of private detectives about Dedham to aid in the defense of their case. In 202600-418-47, report of this Agent, dated June 11, 1921, he stated that he talked with Policani of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and learned that large sums of money were being collected in Italy for the defense fund. Policani expressed himself to the effect that the United States Government was responsible for the present plight of these men. Agent [REDACTED] further stated that upon leaving the Court House, he was followed by one of the detectives employed by the defense. In Agent [REDACTED] report for June 13, 1921, 202600-418-48, he stated that in his opinion there will be no radical demonstration as the prosecution has presented a poor case against the defendants and all of the witnesses thus far called, with the exception of one, have identified Sacco as being at the scene of the crime, but the testimony was badly shaken by the cross examination of counsel for the defense. He further stated that a State Police officer, the body-guard for Judge Thayer, informed him that while at luncheon with the Judge and while discussing the case, the Judge remarked that he thought the case would last into July and that the prosecution has a weak case and that he did not think Sacco and Vanzetti would be convicted on the evidence thus far presented. Agent [REDACTED] further stated that while coming in on a train from Dedham, Captain Porter of the State Police, who had been called as a pistol expert by the prosecution, remarked confidentially to Inspector Caragnano of the Boston Police and Agent [REDACTED] that he could not understand why he was called by the prosecution because any testimony that he would give would be of no assistance to the State.

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Under date of June 15, 1921, 202600-418-50, F. M. Reddy, Acting Division Superintendent, New York, advised the Bureau that Agent [REDACTED] who was covering the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, had been directed to return to New York City, inasmuch as there did not appear to be any further need for his services in Boston at this time. It appears that on this occasion, Agent [REDACTED] was present at Dedham for the purpose of shadowing anyone whom Agent [REDACTED] deemed it advisable to investigate.

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IV. ACTIVITIES AFTER TRIAL.

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A. Meetings and Demonstrations.

After the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti on July 14, 1921, the activities of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee did not cease but it appears that they were increased in the work of propoganda and in raising funds. Demonstrations were held in many parts of the United States and in various foreign countries. If these demonstrations can not be laid at the door of this Defense Committee, certainly they can be traced directly to the result of the propoganda distributed and sponsored by this organization. As will be shown hereinafter, the form of publicity used by this group elicited the aid of many radical organizations and in some instances the support of organizations that may not be classed as radical.

The Bureau received many reports relative to demonstrations in behalf of these two men. Some of these reports are General Intelligence reports on the radical situation, while others treat of only the particular meeting or demonstration covered. It should be noted here that these matters were reported because of the radical tendencies and inclinations of most of the people sponsoring this form of activity. Space does not permit of a detailed resume of all the statements contained in these many reports but it may be said that protest meetings and demonstrations took place from one end of the country to the other and in many European and South American places. The reports mentioned herein cover only matters that transpired at these gatherings. In this connection it may be said that some of these reports contain references to radical and inflammatory publications distributed by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee or under circumstances indicating cooperation on the part of this Committee with the distributor or publisher. In other instances, the report covers threats which from time to time have been made by those of anarchistic tendencies.

V. COVERING COURT PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO TRIAL.

Agent W. J. West, Boston, in a report on General Intelligence, dated November 7, 1921, 61-121-3, advised the Bureau that a hearing on a Sacco-Vanzetti motion for a new trial was held November 5, 1921.

In a report dated January 3, 1922, on General Intelligence, Agent West of Boston, 61-121-11, stated that on December 24, 1921, Judge Webster Thayer overruled a motion for a new trial in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Fred H. Moore, Counsel for the

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defense, asserted that he was prepared to advance new evidence found since the verdict was rendered upon which the Judge would again be asked to rule. Six Italian anarchists were present at the hearing.

In order that preparations could be made for the control of radical demonstrations and the observance of possible acts of violence, it appears from the report of ██████████ Boston, November 30, 1921, 61-126-396, that District Attorney Frederick G. Katzmann says that he would advise the Boston Bureau office as to the disposition of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and as to the disposition of the various motions filed therein.

A report of Agent ██████████ March 13, 1923, 61-126-659, shows that at the request of District Attorney Williams of Norfolk County, Agent attended a hearing in the Sacco-Vanzetti case for the purpose of observing any radical activities. Of about one hundred and sixty persons present at the hearing, one hundred and twenty were Italians. A quantity of Sacco-Vanzetti literature was found in the Court House.

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Agent ██████████ reported at Boston, October 10, 1923, in 61-126-671, that he attended a hearing on a motion for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti based on alleged new evidence. Affidavits were presented dealing with the testimony of fire-arms experts, and there were affidavits by two state witnesses to the effect that they gave untrue testimony at the trial. The State met these affidavits by contrary affidavits in which the witnesses stated the defense procured affidavits from them by duress and stating that their original testimony as given at the trial was true.

Again on November 16, 1923, Agent ██████████ reported at Boston in 61-126-672, that he attended a hearing on a motion for a new trial held on November 12, 1923, at which the only attending radicals of note appeared to be Aldino Felicani and Frank R. Lopez.

██████████ reported at Boston, September 30, 1924, in 61-126-678, that the Sacco-Vanzetti case was still pending in the Circuit Court of Norfolk County and that a report of the final disposition would be made. The case was closed at the Boston office.

Under date of January 28, 1927, J. A. Dowd, Agent in Charge of the Boston office, wrote a letter to the Bureau, 61-126-736, in which he inclosed press clippings relative to the argument of William G. Thompson, counsel for the defense, made on January 27, 1927, to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the appeal of these two

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men. This clipping is from the Boston Post of January 29, 1927, and it appears that in his argument Mr. Thompson charges the Federal Government with cooperating with the District Attorney in prosecuting these men and charges the Department of Justice with withholding evidence which would establish their innocence.

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Under date of [redacted] Mr. Dowd, Agent in Charge of the Boston office, in a [redacted] 61-126-748, advised the Bureau that the Massachusetts Supreme Court on this date overruled the exceptions of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In a letter dated April 6, 1927, Mr. Dowd of the Boston office, 61-126-753, forwarded clippings from the Boston Post of April 6, 1927, containing the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in the Sacco-Vanzetti appeal and the editorial comment thereon.

VI. INVESTIGATIVE ACTION RELATIVE TO DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

On November 19, 1921, a letter was received from Charles Bancroft, Agent in Charge of the Boston office, 61-301-3, advising the Bureau that the Immigration officials at Boston were taking up with Washington the matter of the deportation of Frank R. Lopez. He was arrested about three years ago and was released on bond. In view of the denunciation of the officials of the United States in Europe it was thought his deportation was desirable.

Under date of December 1, 1921, in 61-30166, it was indicated that the Bureau of Immigration believed Frank R. Lopez's presence in the United States necessary as a witness in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. As there was then pending a motion for a new trial, it was deemed inadvisable to take any action against Lopez until the Sacco-Vanzetti case was concluded.

In the report of W. J. West, Boston, December 6, 1921, being 61-301-7, relative to Frank R. Lopez, alias Jose Hero Marinero, it was said that this man is the Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and in charge of Spanish propaganda. In 1918, while a member of "Grupo Fraternidad", an anarchistic organization, he was arrested as an alien anarchist and proceedings for his deportation begun. He was released on a one-thousand-dollar bond and is still at large under this security. He is an associate of Aldino Felicani, and has taken part in speaking, writing and conducting agitation for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries. He devotes his entire time to the work of this committee.

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In 61-97-1, Agent ██████████ Boston, reported October 22, 1921, relative to Aldino Feliciani that he was Treasurer of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and Editor of the anarchistic sheet "La Agitazione", official organ of the Defense Committee.

At the same time John B. Marrahan, Agent in Charge of the Boston office, requested the Bureau to advise him whether it was deemed advisable to institute deportation proceedings against Feliciani at this time or to await the conclusion of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The thought was advanced that his arrest might be used to bolster false claims that the Department was interested in seeing Sacco and Vanzetti convicted.

In 61-97-3, a letter dated October 28, 1921, addressed to the Agent in Charge at Boston, it is further stated that the Bureau desired that a report be prepared for presentation to the Department of State for possible use in deportation proceedings against Feliciani and that a vigorous effort be made to bring about the deportation of any alien who violates the anarchist deportation statute of October 6, 1918, amended June 6, 1920.

Under date of January 12, 1921, a report was made by Agent W. J. West of Boston, 61-97, relative to the anarchistic activities of Aldino Feliciani. His history was summarized and he was shown to have been the Editor of or connected with the following anarchistic organs: "La Question Sociale", "La Notzia" and "La Agitazione". He has at various times been associated with the publishing of other radical and anarchistic papers. There is also in this report an exposition of the record of Feliciani heard on the question of his possible deportation. He admitted he was an anarchist and an adherent of Luigi Galléani. He is Treasurer of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and has taken an active part in the work of this organization. Under this guise he has marshaled the Italian anarchists of this country and he conveys anarchistic propaganda to them as well as agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti. He received the attention of the Boston office in connection with the Wall Street Bomb explosion investigation. There was also set forth translations of letters received by Feliciani from anarchists discussing reactionary and radical matters, such as "that the Workers may overthrow the present American system and follow the example of Russia". Translations of articles from "La Agitazione" are quoted which clearly indicate his anarchistic leanings.

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On May 8, 1922, Agent W. J. West, Boston, Mass., 61-1335-22, outlined information relative to Carlo Tresca, anarchist, who has been active in the agitation for Sacco and Vanzetti in New York City and who also appears to have been close to Andrea Salseda.

Under date of May 8, 1922, Agents in Charge E. J. Brogan of New York forwarded to the Bureau a report made by Agent [redacted] 61-1335-24, in which it is stated that Carlo Tresca admitted being a fugitive from Justice in Italy.

Agent [redacted] reported at New York, November 22, 1921, in 61-126-356, that Morris Gobelow, alias Eugene Lyons, former Columbia student, is in charge of American and English literature for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. Lyons is the pen name under which Gobelow writes. He has written for liberal publications and is said to write well, speak several languages and to be a voracious reader. He was in Rome last November and it was said that on the basis of his report two members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies spoke on the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

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Agent [redacted] reported at Boston, Mass., November 30, 1921, 61-126-391, that it was the opinion of local State officials at Norfolk County, Mass., that Aldino Felicani, Frank R. Lopez and Felice Grandani should be deported. It was the unanimous opinion of the officials that these men are the fountainhead of all radical propaganda which has been broadcast throughout the United States relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Agent [redacted] reported at Boston, Mass., November 10, 1921, in 61-126-292, relative to certain members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee: Aldino Felicani is a radical writer and publisher of radical journals; Frank R. Lopez, alias Jose Marinero, Spanish anarchist awaiting deportation, is in charge of all propaganda conducted in countries where Spanish or Portuguese is spoken. It is thought that the demonstrations against the American diplomatic authorities at Lisbon, Portugal; Montevideo, Uruguay; Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Lima, Peru, are the consequence of anarchistic propaganda conducted by Lopez's assistants in those countries. He is in correspondence with a number of people in various countries. Emilio Coda is a friend of Luigi Galleani and an anarchist. He is a friend of Vanzetti, was an agitator for the United Mine Workers and is used to obtain the assistance of members of this organization for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Arturo Calvani, who conducted a speaking tour in behalf of Sacco

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and Vanzetti, is a well known anarchist from Pittsburgh; Eugene Lyons is a radical writer and acts as press agent. Another member of the Committee, Alberto Bosco, is employed by "La Notizia" in which he writes articles and items in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. He also was a witness for these men at the trial.

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VI. INVESTIGATIVE ACTION WHICH MIGHT BE CONSTRUED AS DEALING WITH THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

In addition to the letter above mentioned relative to furnishing a transcript of the bank account of the Italian Workers' Defense League, the file reflects that certain other investigative action was conducted by this Bureau which might be construed as relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti prosecution by those interested in establishing the charge that the Department of Justice was active in this behalf. It should be borne in mind, however, that Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted in the State Court of Massachusetts on July 14, 1921. The action referred to in this section will be seen to have taken place subsequent to this date.

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A. [redacted]

In the report of [redacted] Boston, Mass., dated December 6, 1921, 61-126-434, it is stated that on information submitted by Agent [redacted] that [redacted] had certain information of value in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti Case. Agent went to [redacted] Boston, and interviewed [redacted] who stated that [redacted] had been brought back from Canada on a charge of stealing an automobile owned by Judge Webster Thayer of Dedham, Mass. Through [redacted] Agent had [redacted] questioned in regard to the possibility of his having driven the car containing the men whom his wife alleged, he had told her, had shot the paymaster and guard at South Braintree, Mass. He denied this, and stated that even though he had driven this car, it would have been foolish for him to tell his wife or anyone else. Agent, with [redacted] interviewed [redacted] at her home and she stated that her husband, [redacted] had stated to her that the police were way off on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and that he drove the car which contained the men whom he claimed had shot the paymaster and guard at South Braintree, Mass. Interviews made at [redacted] developed that [redacted] had made similar statements to [redacted] on Saturday morning, December 3rd, but [redacted] believes her to be unreliable and places little credence in her story. Upon questioning [redacted] very closely, she was unable to furnish any corroborative evidence in regard to her statements, but did state that her husband was capable of doing what he claimed to have done."

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It further appears from a report of Agent [redacted] Boston, December 14, 1921, being 61-126-476, that "continuing this matter from December 6, 1921, Agent talked with [redacted] who stated that he did not think that there was any further need of investigating into the statements of [redacted] as made in report of the 6th instant, because she was so unreliable". It should be noted in this instance that [redacted] had stolen a car in Massachusetts and transported it to Canada in violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, the Bureau Agents were duty bound to make a thorough investigation into this matter and, if any violation of any other law was discovered in the course of such inquiry, the fact that it was submitted to the proper authorities should not be a proper basis of criticism.

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(3) Atlanta Penitentiary Investigation.

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In the report of [redacted] New York, January 30, 1922, relative to one [redacted] 61-817-223, it is said that informant was told by [redacted] that he went to Atlanta, Ga. for Fred Moore, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, and had interviewed some witnesses there, that Moore wanted him to go out of town again to dig up some information for the defense but he had not decided so to do.

On June 26, 1922, a report was made by [redacted] Boston, Mass., being 61-126-620. It appears that the reporter talked to [redacted] who appears to have been active in the work of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee. During the course of this conversation [redacted] is reported to have said that the lawyers for the defense of these men are devoting all of their energy to the unearthing of the real perpetrators of this crime and already have a clue confined in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta who has partly admitted being connected with the crime. He also said that one hundred or more detectives are working on the crime and up to the present time one hundred thousand dollars have been spent by the defense. He is further reported to have said that if the Government carried out the death sentence of Sacco and Vanzetti "about half a score of legations go up". He further stated, "the innocent will suffer for the guilty ones".

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On July 13, 1922, Agent [redacted] reported from New York City in 61-126-621, that during April of 1922 while he was in Atlanta, Ga., on official business, in a conversation with Mr. J. E. Dyche, Warden of the Federal Penitentiary in that city, Mr. Dyche mentioned the fact that a Mr. Fred Moore, representing himself to be an attorney from Massachusetts had recently called at the penitentiary and interviewed two inmates by the names of Jacob (Jake) Laban and Paul Martini. Moore's purpose in calling there, according to Mr. Dyche, was in reference to a communication he had received from these inmates "that knew all about the South Braintree murders" for which Sacco and Vanzetti had been convicted, that these men were not guilty and that they were willing to make a complete confession. Accordingly, Moore came to Atlanta and interviewed these two prisoners in the Warden's office. Mr. Dyche paid little attention to the conversation which took place between the lawyer and these two inmates, though he was present during part of the interview. He noticed Moore making copious notes and at the end of the interview present a statement to the inmates for their signature. Mr. Dyche informed the prisoners that they did not have to sign any

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statement if they did not care to and it appears that no statement was signed. During the month of May, according to [redacted] report, occasion presented itself to have Luban and Martini brought to the office of the U. S. Attorney at Atlanta, together with many of the prisoners to be questioned on a matter of interest to the Department. [redacted] questioned Martini about the visit of Mr. Moore and [redacted] said, "Why you don't know anything about that case do you?" With a significant smile Martini answered, "Well, we can get ten thousand dollars for a statement." Martini stated to [redacted] that Moore told him he was willing to pay for their statements. [redacted] stated that both Luban and Martini are unreliable and there is no question in his mind that neither of them know anything about the South Braintree murders but are merely trying to "cash in" on the ten thousand dollars mentioned. Both of these men have served several terms in various penitentiaries and at present are serving twelve-year sentences for violation of the postal laws. Luban is especially noted as a perjurer in connection with the Rosenthal murder, also with the Sulzer impeachment in New York, having testified in both cases, as it was proved, falsely.

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From the report of Agent [redacted] Atlanta, Ga., dated October 2, 1922, being 61-120-628, it appears that, referring to the foregoing report of Agent [redacted] dated July 13, 1922, that [redacted] interviewed Jacob Luban and Paul Martini at the County Jail, Athens, Ga., both being present, but most of the talking, however, being done by Luban. According to [redacted] the following information was given to him: About April 18th to 20th, a young man, whose name was [redacted] came to the Atlanta Penitentiary where these men at the time were confined and told them that it was to the interest of the State Department to see that Sacco and Vanzetti were freed; that there was a certain big lawyer who, if they, Martini and Luban, would help them in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, would have them out of the penitentiary in the next six or seven weeks. All that [redacted] wished them to do was to talk with Fred Moore, a lawyer, who wanted to see them. It appears that the next day Moore had a private interview with them and stated that a man named [redacted] had told him that [redacted] had been forced by the Pinkerton Detective Agency to testify falsely against Luban and that he, Moore, had brought [redacted] to Atlanta and would have [redacted] confess to his false testimony against Luban if Luban would help them out in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Luban stated that he knew nothing of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and Moore asked him if he would like to have [redacted] admit to having sworn to a lie on Luban and if

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necessary to put it in writing; that [redacted] was bought over by Moore and stated that Pinkertons had said that they could send him up for twenty years if he did not testify against Luban. Inasmuch as Pinkertons paid him a big reward and for the upkeep of his family, [redacted] stated he testified falsely against Luban and informed Luban that "Here, Jake, is an opportunity for you and Martini to get out"; that the State Department wanted to get Sacco and Vanzetti out of jail because they were having a lot of trouble with the case with the Italian Government". When Luban stated he knew not how he could help them, [redacted] is quoted as having said, "That is what I want to explain to you. It is like this: Martini and Sacco look alike; so much so that you can't tell one from the other, and if Martini will make an affidavit to the facts that he was the one that attempted the holdup in Bridgewater, Mass. that Moore would file a motion for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti on the grounds of Martini's confession, which would turn Sacco and Vanzetti out of jail. Luban asked Moore and [redacted] what they would do with Martini after they confessed to the murders and Moore said, "The Attorney General of Massachusetts is so anxious to dispose of this matter in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti that he would not bother with Martini, and the State Department would be so delighted to dispose of the controversy with the Italian Government that they would give Martini consideration as well as Luban." Luban stated that he agreed to do what they wished him to do with the intention of informing Mr. Burns, Director of the Bureau at that time, as he knew Mr. Burns would be interested in the matter. He also stated that he had written Mr. Burns with reference to this incident. Luban said that [redacted] then called Moore over to where they were talking and said, "Mr. Moore, everything is all right; they agreed to do as we planned it out". Moore then said, "Well, boys, I understand you are regular fellows and can be trusted". Moore then explained exactly what he asked Martini to testify to; that Martini was to admit that he attempted the holdup at Bridgewater with [redacted] and [redacted] alias [redacted] both of whom are now in the Massachusetts State Prison. Moore stated that he had seen these two men and that they had agreed to testify as he had asked Martini to do if Martini would agree to do so. Martini told Moore that he had never been in Bridgewater in his life and knew nothing about the town and that Moore told him he would bring a map of Bridgewater the next day and show him everything, which he did. He explained to him exactly where, on the map, the holdup was staged; that it was one mile from the shoe

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factory and that the money taken in the holdup was the weekly pay-roll of this shoe factory. He then told Martini that the other two men were in the State Prison at Charleston, Mass., and would not testify unless Martini sent a note by Moore telling them that he, Martini, would testify as they had requested. Luban stated that Martini would not agree to do this, but that he finally got him to do it and wrote up a document in the form of a confession and that Luban and Warden Dyche witnessed it; that Moore came to the penitentiary the next day and advised them that he would have it arranged to have Martini and Luban brought to Massachusetts as soon as the new trial was granted; that he would have the other two men take the stand first, after which Martini would be called to the stand and would be asked concerning this holdup; that Martini would not have to admit on the stand that he had taken part in the holdup because he would see to it that Martini had a good lawyer who would stop Martini from answering questions on the ground of incriminating himself, and that Martini refusing to answer the questions would lead the court and jury to think he was guilty and did not commit himself. Moore wanted Luban to come along to testify that Martini left New York for Bridgewater the day before the holdup took place; that Moore then talked about the murder at South Braintree. He wanted Martini to say that he with two New York gun-men, who are now dead, committed the South Braintree murder; that Martini and Luban demurred to this and Moore finally said the confession at Bridgewater would be enough, because if they were turned loose on the highway robbery charge that the murder charge would probably fall also. Moore told Martini he would pay each of these men five thousand dollars when they reached Charleston, Mass., and would give them five thousand dollars more when Martini left the witness stand. He stated that while Attorney General Allen of Massachusetts knew all about this proposition but he would be glad to get the Sacco-Vanzetti case disposed of in this way. [redacted] told them that he would go to Europe when this was over so that he could not be prosecuted for perjury and that if Martini and Luban were not out of the penitentiary in six weeks he would shoot himself; that Moore told them that if they were not out of the penitentiary by July he would send [redacted] back to see them. Luban also stated that in January, 1922, one [redacted] of New York came to the penitentiary to see Luban, he being the representative of some organization, as near as Luban could recall, the Amalgamated Union of the World, and he stated his purpose in coming to see Martini was [redacted] Martini and see the closeness of the resemblance between Martini and Sacco.

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Under date of September 30, 1922, Jacob Luban wrote a letter to the then Director, Mr. Burns, 61-126-632, in which Luban told Mr. Burns of his conversation with Fred Moore, which stated that he did not intend to go through with the deal and only wanted to get all the information he could from Mr. Moore.

On November 28, 1922, 61-126-632, Director Burns forwarded a letter to Lawrence Letherman, then Agent in Charge, Boston, Mass., in which he recites the salient facts relative to the matters outlined by Jacob Luban to [REDACTED] b7c. After outlining this incident, Mr. Letherman was requested to communicate with the Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts and advise him of this matter.

Under date of December 12, 1922, 61-126-638, the Boston office acknowledged receipt of the foregoing letter and informed the Director that the Attorney General of Massachusetts had been given the information relative to the Luban-Martini incident and that he expressed the thought that he might visit Washington in the near future for a conference with the Director in reference to this matter. The information was also conveyed to the Assistant District Attorney of Norfolk County who was handling the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

On December 8, 1922, the Director by a letter, 61-126-637, addressed to Mr. Lewis J. Baley, Agent in Charge of the Atlanta Office, introduced Mr. Albert Hurwitz, Assistant Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts, who had been instructed to interview Luban and Martini for the purpose of obtaining any additional information in their possession relative to the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Mr. Baley was requested to have an Agent of his office facilitate Mr. Hurwitz's mission and to take up with the U. S. Attorney at Atlanta the matter of according to Mr. Hurwitz the privilege of interviewing Luban and Martini.

Under date of March 9, 1923, Lawrence Letherman, then Agent in Charge of the Boston office, wrote a letter to the Bureau, 61-126-657, in which he inclosed copies of affidavits taken by Mr. Albert Hurwitz, Assistant Attorney General of Massachusetts, from Luban and Martini on December 14, 1922, relative to their conversation with Fred Moore concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

VIII. THE DEMAND FOR BUREAU FILES.

On July 1, 1926, one Fred G. Weyand, formerly a Special Agent of the Department of Justice attached to the Boston office of the Bureau, made an affidavit for the use of William G. Thompson, Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti. Among other

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the other Agents in Boston, he believed, not only that these men had violated the Selective Service laws and regulations and evaded the draft, but that they were anarchists and ought to have been deported. He stated that by calling these men anarchists he did not mean that they were inclined to violence, nor does he understand all the different meanings that different people attached to the word "Anarchist". He appeared to mean, however, that they did not believe in organized government or in private property. He stated, however, that he is thoroughly convinced, and always has been, and he believes it has always been the opinion of such Boston Agents of the Department of Justice as had any knowledge on the subject, that these men had nothing at all to do with the South Braintree murders and that their conviction was the result of the cooperation between the Boston Agents of the Department of Justice and the District Attorney. It was the general opinion of the Boston Agents of the Department of Justice, having knowledge of the affair, that the South Braintree crime was committed by a gang of professional highwaymen.

On July 8, 1926, Lawrence Lotherman, at one time Agent in Charge of the Boston office of this Department, made an affidavit for the use of William G. Thompson, Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti in which he stated that he was in the Federal service for thirty-six years, first in the railway mail service for nine years, then as post office inspector for twenty-five years, then three years as local agent of the Department of Justice in Boston, in charge of the Bureau of Investigation. He stated he began the last named duties in September, 1921. Lotherman states that while he was a post office inspector, he cooperated to a considerable extent with the Agents of the Department of Justice in Boston in matters of joint concern, including the Sacco-Vanzetti case. He says he knows that Mr. West of the Boston office cooperated with Mr. Katzmann, the District Attorney, during the trial of the case and later with Mr. Williams. He further said that before, during and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, Mr. West had a number of so-called undercover men assigned to the case. He stated that he knows that by an arrangement with the Department of Justice one Carbone was placed in a cell next to the cell of Sacco for the purpose of obtaining whatever information he could obtain from Sacco, after winning his confidence. Nothing, however, was obtained in that way. Lotherman stated that the Department of Justice in Boston was anxious to get sufficient evidence against Sacco and Vanzetti to

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report them, but never succeeded in getting the kind and amount of evidence required for that purpose. It was the opinion of the Department of Justice Agents at Boston that a conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti for murder would be one way of disposing of them and that it was the general opinion of such Agents in Boston as had any actual knowledge of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, that, although they were anarchists and agitators, Sacco and Vanzetti were not highway robbers and had nothing to do with the South Braintree case. It is stated by Letherman in his affidavit that the letters and documents on file in the Boston office would throw a great deal of light upon the preparation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and trial and upon the real opinion of the Boston office of the Department of Justice as to the guilt or innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti of the particular crime with which they were charged.

Apparently, acting upon the information contained in Weyand's affidavit, and perhaps with the information set forth in Letherman's affidavit in mind, Mr. William G. Thompson of the Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, under date of July 3, 1926, wrote a letter to the Attorney General in which he inquired whether Mr. William J. West, Special Agent of the Department at Boston, might be permitted to talk with him concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case and to show him whatever documents and correspondence then on file in the Boston office dealing with the investigations made by the Department agents before, during and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, which occurred in June and July of 1921. Mr. Thompson further stated that on July 1st, he took an affidavit from Fred J. Woyand, former Special Agent. He stated that this affidavit tends to indicate a close cooperation between Department of Justice Agents and the State District Attorney in this prosecution and that there was considerable doubt in the minds of some Agents of the Department as to whether Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of murder. It is said that Weyand refers in his affidavit to correspondence and reports, the original and duplicates of which are still on file in the Boston office. Mr. Thompson stated it would be of great assistance to him in establishing what he believed to be the truth in this matter if he might have access to the Boston files. He then proceeded to state that a motion for a new trial has been filed, based upon the confession of one Celestino F. Medeiros, made in November, 1925, to the effect that he and his associates and not Sacco and Vanzetti are the men who committed those murders. Apparently one Weeks, an associate of Medeiros,

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made an affidavit stating that Medeiros several times told him about the South Braintree crime and implicated therein members of the so-called "Morelli Gang" of Providence. Mr. Thompson says that his study of the testimony and of the affidavits obtained by himself and associates has led him to believe that these two men, although being radicals and possible subjects for deportation under existing laws, had nothing to do with the South Braintree murders.

In this connection it may be well to advert to a letter from J. A. Dowd, addressed to the Director, while Mr. Dowd was at the Boston office, dated July 8, 1926, being 61-126-700. In this letter Mr. Dowd said that the letter of Mr. William G. Thompson, dated July 3, 1926, making a request for the Boston files, was submitted by him to the U. S. Attorney, Harold Williams, and the advisability of granting this request was discussed. Mr. Williams was of the opinion that after reading a report submitted to him by Agent West of the actions of the Boston office, that in the absence of a request for some specific report, it would not be advisable for Mr. Thompson to examine the great amount of reports in the Boston office because of the fact that they are confidential and could not furnish anything in the nature of new evidence. Mr. Dowd then proceeded to inform the Director that Agent West was approached by an associate of Mr. Thompson relative to this case and that former Agent in Charge John B. Hawken of the Boston office received a letter from Mr. Thompson stating that Weyand had made an affidavit and Mr. Thompson desired him to call upon him. Since then Mr. Thompson has wanted to know the address of Melcher, who was formerly in charge of the Boston office. Mr. Dowd comments upon the facts stated in Mr. Thompson's letters and the logical inferences therefrom and shows that the facts suggested by Mr. Thompson can not possibly be true.

On July 12, 1926, the Director forwarded a memorandum to the Attorney General, attaching to it the communication from Mr. Dowd, dated July 8th, for the consideration of the Attorney General in reference to Mr. Thompson's letter of July 3, 1926. This memorandum bears a notation in the handwriting of the Director as follows: "7-12-26. Upon instruction of Attorney General acts. Dowd and West were instructed to see Mr. Thompson. J.E.P."

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Under date of [REDACTED] was received from Mr. Dowd of the Boston office referring to the Sacco-Vanzetti matter. He stated therein that "attempting to carry out your instructions I telephoned Thompson's office to let him know that West and myself were prepared to confer with him concerning subject matter and to arrange appointment. He inquired if I had been instructed by the Attorney General to turn over to him the files of this office. I state I had no such instructions, but was prepared to call on him with West and discuss the matter. He immediately became angry stating he did not want to see me or West or talk with either unless prepared to turn over files. Stated he had granted sufficient time and would place matter before court. Stated did not want to talk with West unless prepared to tell truth and that he had affidavit showing number of Agents who had worked on case and number who covered trial and that our files were full of information and that we had placed spies in the jail. He interspersed his remarks with considerable profanity and angry words and asked if I thought I could railroad people to jail and kill them because they were anarchists. I inquired if he would specify what he wanted in files and he responded as best I can recall his quote: Specify nothing. I want every damn thing in your files and you better telephone Washington without delay. unquote."

Under date of July 13, 1936, the Director forwarded a memorandum to the Attorney General in which he advised him that in accordance with their understanding he called the Agent in Charge of the Boston office by long-distance telephone and instructed him immediately to communicate with Mr. Thompson and to confer with Mr. Thompson relative to the request for information in the Boston files. It was impressed upon Mr. Dowd that it was the desire of the Director and of the Attorney General that the matter be handled courteously and with full consideration for Mr. Thompson. Mr. Hoover then advised the Attorney General that Mr. Dowd had called him on long-distance telephone informing him that Mr. Thompson refused to talk with Mr. Dowd relative to this matter and was very abusive. Mr. Dowd was requested by the Director to wire the details of this matter.

Under date of July 17, 1936, Mr. Dowd, in a letter to the Bureau, 61-126-705, transmitted copies of aforesaid affidavits of Fred J. Weyand and Lawrence Petherman. In this regard Mr. Dowd comments upon these affidavits and shows they are entirely false.

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Under date of July 20, 1926, Mr. Dowd wrote a letter to the Bureau, 61-126-703, in which he advised that assistant District Attorney Hanney of Norfolk County, Mass., asked him if he would permit Mr. Thompson to come to the Boston office and submit such questions to Mr. West as he desired in Mr. Hanney's presence. Mr. Dowd suggested that Mr. Hanney take this matter up with the Director or the Attorney General and obtain permission for such action.

It may be interesting in this connection to note that according to a letter dated April 4, 1927, 61-126-702, from Mr. Dowd of the Boston office to the Director, the advice is given that Mr. William G. Thompson, Counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, talked with a former employee (identity undisclosed) and admitted having discovered that some of the statements in Letherman's affidavit were untrue. This former employee told Thompson that Letherman and Woyand were unreliable and had been discharged from the service. Mr. Thompson is quoted as having said that he was interested in knowing what transpired between the Director and the Attorney General relative to his access to the files of the Bureau. He expressed the opinion that Judge Harold P. Williams, formerly U. S. Attorney and District Attorney for Norfolk County, had some hand in "suppressing the papers". He stated that he hoped to have a congressional investigation of the matter and had interested Senators Walsh and Wheeler of Montana.

IX. FOREIGN ACTIVITIES.

The Bureau has been in receipt of numerous reports from various foreign countries relative to the propaganda and demonstrations in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The propaganda has taken different complexions, ranging from mild letters of protest to highly inflammatory writings and anarchistic publications, while the demonstrations have consisted in various acts from peaceful meetings to the bombing of the United States Embassy in Paris in October of 1921. At different consulates and embassies, threats have been received indicating violent action would be taken in the event of the execution of these convicted men.

In connection with the bombing of the residence of Ambassador Herrick in Paris in October, 1921, it is interesting to note that the State Department received a communication from Ambassador Herrick, dated October 12, 1921, relative to the French Communist agitation on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. A copy of this letter appears in Bureau file 61-126-special section, and it includes a

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copy of a translation of a resolution sponsored by the Communist group of the District of Paris, as passed at a meeting of the Secretaries of the Committees for Action. Among other things it is stated in this resolution: "The Committee for Action of the XXth, considering that only direct and clear revolutionary action can save the Italian liberators, Sacco and Vanzetti, from the death penalty, to which they have been condemned, decides, together with all the revolutionary groups of the Capital, to organize promptly a monster demonstration of Parisian working men in front of the American Embassy, in addition to the entire campaign of action which is necessary by means of tracts, placards and meetings. These demonstrations shall also take place in all ports where there are American legations or consulates in order to bring the American potentate and President Harding to capitulation."

It was shortly after this that the American embassy at Paris was bombed by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

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SACCO PROTEST MEET CALLED

Reluctant to Watch for Possible Bomb Vials During Sacco- Vanzetti Farera.

Farrera, bearing radical messages exhorting the public to gather Tuesday evening at the Public Square in a mass meeting in honor of Sacco and Vanzetti were present to Monday through in downtown Cleveland.

The circulars carried a printed message that "numerous speakers will address you on what to do for Sacco and Vanzetti."

Other excerpts from the message:

Police Guard Executioner

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—(By A. P.)—A special police guard has been posted about the home of Robert Elliott of Richmond Hill, Queens, the executioner who will throw the switch that will send Sacco and Vanzetti to their death in the electric chair at Boston.

With a high-powered rifle and a double-barreled shotgun at his side, Elliott rested at his home with his family on the eve of the execution, calmly reading newspapers and smoking his pipe.

Elliott is executioner for four

INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-8

Police Inspector George Matow announced that no attempt would be made by police to stop the scheduled meeting as long as those in attendance maintained order.

Meanwhile the federal building and the new union station were being guarded by city detectives Tuesday against possible attempts by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers to bomb the structures.

The guard will remain on duty and be increased if necessary, long as there is any local agitation over the famous murder case, Police Chief Cody declared Tuesday.

Marines on Guard

At the postoffice the detectives were being assisted in scrutinizing all persons entering the building the regular building custodian while United States marines, though not specifically ordered to be in the guard, were instructed to "keep the peace" and "keep the peace" authorities said.

SURVIVE! **SACCO and VANZETTI** **Are going to the Electric Chair**

Governor Fuller of Massachusetts and Judge Thayer
are sending two men to death

Fuller and Thayer are acting as TOOLS of the BANKERS
and MANUFACTURERS of Massachusetts

The BANKERS and MANUFACTURERS want the blood of these
because they fought for the WORKING CLASS

The WORKING CLASS must stand by Sacco and Vanzetti

If these two men die, no worker will be safe
in the United States

WE MUST SAVE SACCO and VANZETTI

Only one thing will save them—and that is a

Strike of the Workers

All over the world, the workers are protesting and demonstrating
against the shameful force they call "justice"

All over the world, the workers are stopping work to force
the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Workers of Cleveland! Show your Solidarity!
Stand by your Class! Lay down Tools!
Leave the Shops! Stay away from Work!

STRIKE!!

Wednesday, August 10

Bring out every worker in the Shops and Factories

Strike! Demonstrate! Protest!

For Sacco and Vanzetti

COME TO

Public Square, Wednesday, August 10

Meeting from 12 Noon to 11 P.M.

Endorsed by: International Labor Defense; Cleveland Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee; Workers Com-
munist Party; Young Workers Communist League and many Local Trade Unions; Fraternal
Societies and other organizations.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/00 BY

Thinks Maduros' Con-
Trial Properly Refused
by Judge Thayer
Praises Jury, Says New



TO SAVE GIRL
GIVES UP LIFE

Believes Vanzetti Was Guilty of Bridgewater Holdup, Also—Says Presidents
of Judge Thayer—Believes Vanzetti Was Guilty of Bridgewater Holdup, Also—Says Presidents
Lowell and Stratton and Judge Grant Agree With Him on Guilt of Condemned Men
Between Clemency to Prisoners—Says They Had a Fair Trial and Finds No Prejudice Shown on Part

GOVERNOR FINDS SAGGO AND VANZETTI "GUILTY"

THE BOSTON POST
EXTRA



Boston Sunday Post

EXTRA

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1927. SIX CENTS. SEVEN CENTS.

COMMITTEE TELLS REASONS FOR RULING SACCO-VANZETTI GUILTY

Committee Gives Out Text of Report on Jury Evidence of Revolvers Found on Two Men Considered Most Important— Accuses Theory That Fatal Bullet Came From Sacco Pistol— Discredits Alibis of Two Men— Raps Judge Thayer for Loose Talking, but Says He Was Fair at Trial as Far as They Can Find

DEATH TAKES LEONARD WOOD

General of Philippines Succumbs at Boston Hospital Following Operation for Tumor



IN TEARS OVER LOSS OF 'HOME'
Lady Dismayed by Ave

DATE: 11-17-1927
Finds Some Lying in Case— Discredits Maderos' Story as Incredible
Believes Jury Honest and Conscientious and Not Under Thumb of Judge

ONLY 15 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 16
SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE! LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

NEW YORK, N.Y. JULY 28, 1927

CHILANE AND U. S. TRADERS QUARREL

OVER NEW TINNIT

Chilane and U. S. traders are quarreling over the price of tin nitrate. The Chilean government has recently raised the price of this mineral, which is used in the manufacture of dynamite and other explosives. American traders, who have been buying tin nitrate from Chile for many years, are complaining that the new price is too high. They say that the Chilean government is trying to force them to pay more for a commodity that they have been buying for a long time at a lower price. The Chilean government, however, says that the price of tin nitrate has risen because of the increased demand for it in the United States. It says that the new price is fair and that it is necessary to raise it in order to meet the needs of the American market.

FRENCH CABINET HAS AMBASSADOR

The French cabinet has appointed a new ambassador to the United States. The new ambassador is a well-known French diplomat and has been in the United States for several years. He is expected to arrive in New York in the near future. The French government has been looking for a new ambassador for some time, and the appointment of this man is considered a significant move. He is expected to have a long and successful career in the French diplomatic service.

TO CLARET PLACE

Drawn by Fred Bell



Follow the Stars a Thousand

The cartoon shows a group of men in suits and hats walking towards a building. One man in the foreground is carrying a large bundle on his back. The scene is set in a city street with buildings in the background. The caption reads 'Follow the Stars a Thousand'. This is a reference to the fact that many people are following the example of Sacco and Vanzetti, who are being executed in August. The cartoon is a commentary on the public's reaction to their case and the political climate of the time.

TRACTION WORKERS MAY STRIKE YET!
COMPANY DENIES RIGHT TO UNION
Try to Get Explanation

ChicAGO, July 27.—(AP)—Traction workers with a strike of double duty characterized the question which will be asked by the company. The I. W. O. Brotherhood will "forget" the double duty of the company if they expect to get back to the streets. The company, however, says that it has no intention of striking. It says that it is willing to negotiate with the workers, but that it will not accept any demands that would limit its right to manage its own business. The workers, on the other hand, say that they have no choice but to strike if the company does not agree to their demands. They say that they are tired of working for a company that does not care about their welfare and that they want to see a union that will represent their interests.

DREYFUS TO COME HERE TO AID
IN FIGHT AGAINST SACCO AND VANZETTI

Planned-up: **DMT** **THE DAILY WORKER** From
 Long Hunger Strike

PARIS, July 27.—(AP)—Alfred Dreyfus, the victim of the Dreyfus case, is expected to arrive in New York in the near future. He is expected to give a speech in support of Sacco and Vanzetti, who are being executed in August. Dreyfus is a well-known French politician and has been in the United States for several years. He is expected to be a powerful voice in the fight against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. He says that he believes in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti and that he will do everything in his power to help them. He says that he is tired of seeing innocent people executed and that he wants to see justice done.

...and the ...
...for the ...

GARDEN, HEADST, AND WA...

A "THIRD HOUSE" OF GOVERNORS TO FIGHT CONGRESS

Almer Takes Over Funds

Browder in Tail of Chinese Revolution in Chicago Lecture

...of the ...
...the ...

...the ...
...the ...

Proposal of Maryland's Chief Minister

...the ...
...the ...

COMPANY UNIONS

...the ...
...the ...

TRIAL OF STOLEN RELIANCE LIVES FROM JEROME TRIANS TO

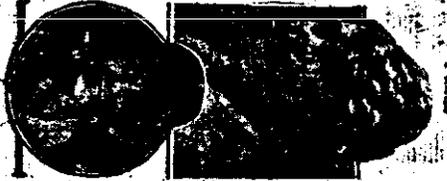
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A "THIRD HOUSE" OF GOVERNORS TO FIGHT CONGRESS

Proposal of Maryland's Chief Minister

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...the ...



Almer Takes Over Funds

...the ...
...the ...

GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE IS NEAR WIND-UP

...the ...
...the ...

A New Book

...the ...
...the ...

Passaic

PREVAILING STYLES
by the latest methods
HART KEATING TOBACCO

THE DAILY WORKER
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Save Sacco and Vanzetti!

WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

U. S. Labor the rest of March 2, 1979.

AUGUST 8, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 8 Cents

Sacco-Vanzetti Day Growing

STRIKE!

Sacco and Vanzetti

Throughout the country realizing that their lives depend on Sacco and Vanzetti, preparations for a strike tomorrow are moving rapidly ahead.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CALL

A nation-wide strike the Workers (Communist) Party calls for:

1. The labor organizations of America to set August 9, for strikes and for demonstrations in front of government buildings and in central places, where the might of the labor movement can save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

2. A challenge to the blood of these two innocent workers to an attack upon the American people.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE CALL

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee calls for:

1. A national strike on Tuesday, August 9, to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-100/BJF Meeting

PUSH PLANS TO "DOWN TOOLS!" TUESDAY IN SPITE OF BOMB SCARES, POLICE ATTACKS, OFFICIAL INACTION

Workers Rush Demands Upon the Heads of the American Federation of Labor

THE FIGHT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI.

- 1.—Sentiment for national strike on Tuesday to save Sacco and Vanzetti growing; Workers (Communist) Party, Socialist Party, Industrial Workers of the World, International Labor Defense and numerous other organizations urge strike.
- 2.—Strike voted by representatives of 186 organizations at Philadelphia meeting.
- 3.—Police in numerous cities attack demonstrations in effort to smash strike; break up monster meeting on Boston Commons, in Binghampton; raid Workers (Communist) Party headquarters in Los Angeles.
- 4.—Judge Thayer, agent of Massachusetts industrial autocracy, who sentenced the two workers to the chair will hear appeal for new trial today.
- 5.—International protest spreads; Paris police bar parade; declare Anti-American boycott in Mexico.
- 6.—Conference of various seamen's organizations Saturday evening votes 24-hour strike beginning Monday night.

Telegrams were last night pouring into the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., demanding that it take a leading part in the strike action, Tuesday, August 9 (tomorrow), to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

At the same time an increasing pressure was being brought to bear upon local and state officials of the A. F. of L. in all sec-

COUNCIL CALLS SACCO MEETING

Arranges Huge Protest Gathering for Plaza

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—By a two to one vote last night the Los Angeles Central Labor Council called for a mass demonstration of all workers in Los Angeles Tuesday, at 5 p. m., at the Plaza Square to protest Sacco-Vanzetti sentence.

The council also sent a wire of protest to Governor Fuller.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council has elected Candidate Wright of the carpenters' union as delegate to the state federation of labor convention on September 19. Wright was opposed by two reactionary candidates. Cigar-makers' Local 225 has also elected two progressive delegates to the same.

American Legion Votes to Panhandle Public

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—After a sharp fight on the convention floor, the State American Legion, in session here voted this afternoon to change the constitution governing the veterans mountain camp at Tupper Lake so as to permit public solicitation of funds for the camp.

THE DEMAND OF THE WORKERS... resolutions adopted by local unions...

Thus 186 organizations of workers, including many trade unions, represented by nearly 300 delegates meeting in Philadelphia, unanimously ordered telegrams sent to President William Grason, of the A. F. of L., and to James Murray, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. It also provided that a delegation take up with local labor officials the development of the strike movement.

A. F. OF L. OFFICIALDOM SILENT.

Up to a late hour last night no announcement had come from the A. F. of L. officialdom as to what action would be taken. Local officials, in different sections of the country, continued to use the capitalist press to declare they would oppose the strike. This, however, did not seem to discourage the rank and file of labor.

Instead of intimidating the workers, and holding back the strike movement, the efforts of the police to break up the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations, especially the one held Sunday, on Boston Commons, only strengthens it and gives it greater impetus. The workers also have refused to give one inch as a result of the numerous bomb scares and outrages in New York City and elsewhere.

186 Organizations In Philadelphia Unite To Strike On Tuesday 9th

(Special to The DAILY WORKER. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 7.—The strike wave here, demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, is rising. It is expected that Philadelphia will show an excellent response, Tuesday, to the call for a half-day

(Continued on Page Two)

Sacco, Vanzetti Strike Decided On For Tues. By Waterbury Workers

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.) WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 7.—All the workers of Waterbury will lay down their tools for two hours this Tuesday, August 9, in protest against Governor's decision to murder Sacco and Vanzetti it was de-

(Continued on Page Two)

Sacco's and Vanzetti's Bravest Champion

WITHOUT The DAILY WORKER, Sacco and Vanzetti are left practically helpless to the mercies of the capitalist press, to the mercies of those who have the highest praise for Governor Fuller's brutal decision to send these two innocent workingmen to the electric chair. While the capitalist press is seeking to poison the minds of the people with stories of bomb explosions, specially concocted for the occasion, The DAILY WORKER is carrying on a vigorous fight to free these men.

Should the attempt of the reactionaries to crush The DAILY WORKER succeed, because of the fact that not enough money was raised for the defense of the paper, it would be a stunning blow to the campaign for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Therefore we must renew our efforts to build the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND, and protect the paper from the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, the enemies of labor, who seek to destroy it.

L NOT DIE! ONLY 2 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10 LABOR MUST ACT!

Protest... railed the... they also... This said... the "red... thousand... for the... being stand... of the... and mass... for Tues... ment of Los... Vanzetti can... Party.

Wood on for Boston

for Leonard... the Phillip... the af... remove a... bered as the... king forces of... that were... states Steel... al strike of... ed at Gary... martial law... in the most... ent.

candidate for... or presi... but was... republican... such farces... the state... pre-nomina... ly hated was... bor that the... ublican con... in Elbert H... in the Black... refused to... defeat at... in November

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STORIES, PLAYS

REVELRY
by Samuel Hopkins Adams

Philadelphia Prepares

186 LABOR GROUPS UNITE FOR DRIVE IN QUAKER CITY

Call on A. F. of L. Heads to Join in Struggle

(Continued from Page One)

walkout in protest against the capitalist demand for the lives of our two comrades in Massachusetts.

The strike drive gained great impetus at the enthusiastic gathering of 500 delegates from 186 workers' organizations, many of them trade unions, at Machinists' Temple, addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and Albert Weisbord, leader of the recent Passaic textile strike.

Demand A. F. of L. Take Action.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding that the local, state and national organizations of the American Federation of Labor take immediate action in aid of the strike movement.

These demands were addressed to the heads of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, to James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The resolutions also asked for a complete United Front between all forces working for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. This was a plea directed especially to the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee organized by the local socialists.

Many Decide on Strike Action.

There was no discordant voice in the gathering. Even delegates from trade unions, usually classed as conservative, argued energetically for the city-wide strike on Tuesday and urged that every effort be made to draw in the unorganized workers as well. It was declared that special committees should be appointed to give special attention to the unorganized.

The delegate of Local No. 104, Barbers' Union stated that the 2,000 members of his organization were ready to strike. He told of the organization drive for his union, that had been carried on for the last three months, that had brought 1,800 new members into the union.

The Carpenters Will Strike.

Delegates from two locals of the

CONCERNING THE "BOMB"

If the subway blasts and other "rages" in various cities of the country with the Fuller decision in the Sacco case were planted by friends of Fuller and Italian workers now in the shadow of Charlestown penitentiary. At such times intelligent section of the working class and majority of the public is audible in denouncing decision of Fuller, it is to the men, of the culprits who engineered the supporters to try to alienate support from

In the first place the radicals use bombs in order to arouse the fury of the public. It is to give intelligent leadership to the masses that the executioner will not dare throw will hurl a bolt of concentrated fire into the tortured bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti.

All radicals connected with the defense have publicly repudiated such tactics of throwing. But one man endeavored publicly Communists with such measures. That man is P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades Union of New York City. This lackey of the enemy of labor who obtains at least part of his pay from the workers whom he betrays, does not charge the Communists with such idiotic

"I think the Communists are responsible for the subway blasts. I don't know whether a Communist is of course, but I do know that they have the mind of some poor ignorant foreigner. Their demands and their calls to action and their soap opera."

To be sure Ryan has mighty good reason to fear our calls to action because the burden as it affects Mr. Ryan and his associates is the membership of the trade unions to and force him and his kind to get out of draw all their pay from the enemies of the

If Ryan knows anything at all he knows that we not only do not approve we combat it as detrimental to the cause for which we struggle. Individual acts or a series of acts that gives the excuse to start an organized reign of terror movement. For almost eighty years of the Communist movement— we fought against the use of the "propaganda" we will always be found fighting again that he who resorts to such methods is unconsciously an enemy of the working class.

By attacking the Communists and their agents, we are not just as their refusal to endorse

WALTER CANTON
 No. 3 by Sinclair Lewis
 The famous author of *Mr. Babbit* has given a fine rendition of the happenings and aims of the American clergy.

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 No. 4 by Eugene O'Neill
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 Thoughtful Marxist readers will find in this book a guide to an understanding of the ideologists of the modern bourgeoisie. The book is written by the foremost Marxist theorist of the day.

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION
 No. 6 by Leon Trotsky
 A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

MARX AND ENGELS
 No. 7 by D. Riazanov
 A striking account of the lives and theories and practical achievements of the founders of scientific socialism, by the Director of the Marx-Engels Institute.

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Name

Address

City

State

This is the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee that held a demonstration and parade for Sacco and Vanzetti on July 2, that called out at least 20,000 workers. They were addressed at that time by James H. Maurer, president of the State Federation of Labor, and others speakers.

The Offensive Against Labor.
 Engdahl pointed out that the capitalist-planned murder of Sacco and Vanzetti was but a part of the whole employing class offensive against the working class in this country.

"If Sacco and Vanzetti are burned to death in the electric chair in Massachusetts, then the lives of other working class leaders are also endangered," said Engdahl. "If the employers are able to perpetrate this murder against the working class, then the vicious attack of capitalism against labor will grow."

Great enthusiasm greeted Engdahl's declaration that the workers must use their strike weapon in this crisis.

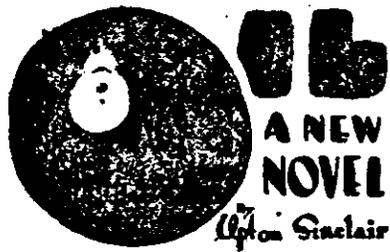
Weisbord pointed out that the interests of the workers in Philadelphia were directly involved in the struggle. He showed that if Sacco and Vanzetti can be murdered with impunity, then the open shop war of the employers will grow everywhere.

Library Workers to Get Increase In Pay Soon

Library workers in the service of the three great library systems of Greater New York have been successful in forcing Joseph V. McKee, of the Board of Estimate, to recommend that the librarian's pay be increased.

The recommendations include a uniform plan of service for the three library systems and increase in salary rates commensurate with the duties of the library workers.

It is expected that the Board of Estimate will act upon the recommendation at one of its next sittings.



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Provocateur's Bombs Start Police Action

(Continued from Page One)
 "Bombs" is how the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee characterizes the subway bombings. Rose Baron, secretary of the committee, says: "Bombs" are usually found to explode when there is a popular wave of protest against some particularly brutal act on the part of capitalism.

Despite Police Commissioner Warren's ban on parades and meetings for the next week, various labor groups are going ahead with plans for a part time strike for Sacco and Vanzetti and for mass demonstrations.

Ryan Asks New Trial.
 Joseph Ryan, president of New York Central Trades and Labor Council, has reiterated that he believes the two Italian workers should have a new trial. The central body has not announced participation in the city-wide strikes, which will bring out hundred of thousands of clothing workers, dock workers, barbers and other labor groups.

N. Y. World Appeals to Fuller.
 "The World respectfully petitions the Governor of Massachusetts to commute the the sentences of Sacco and Vanzetti to life imprisonment. We ask on the grounds of mercy."

So begins the lead editorial of the New York World, democratic and mildly liberal. The World states that there is "a very weighty body of instructed opinion which is not altogether convinced that the whole truth about the Braintree crime is yet known." If the sentences were commuted, the World points out, "there would still be a chance to undo the mistake," should Sacco and Vanzetti be found innocent.

Is Harvard Hangman's House?
 "From now on, I want to know," says Heywood Broun at the end of a column in the New York World protesting Gov. Fuller's decision against Sacco and Vanzetti, "will the institution of learning in Cambridge which once we called Harvard be known as Hangman's House?"

Broun says it didn't take much courage for Fuller to make his decision, judging by the messages of approval coming from business men. Broun takes up specific weaknesses of the governor's decision and shows the holes in it.

Reporter's View

Sacco Vanzetti

The DAILY Worker received today a long letter from Nicholas... the New staff... Press... and Vanzetti... states... facts... Fuller's... view will

Police in Boston

(Continued from Page One)
 of Sacco and Vanzetti, whom... fused to... If Sacco... at Lewis... were perjuro...

Police... his way... nounced the... tion of "perj... Arturo Giove... the meeting... Just before Herbert... moned Alfred... the socialist... that... would... ers not to... a "murderer."

It is the... of the Boston... the riot... The men... munition, ... machine guns... inch bayonets.

Back of the... entire police... any emergenc... Guard await... forces are the... expecting to...

Boston is... although all... surface. It... have been cu... as they awa... Although... have been tal

SACCO-VANZETTI

BISHOP BROWN HAILS DAILY WORKER AS FIGHTER FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Fuller, 1114, Avenue 44, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs, The DAILY WORKER, New York, N. Y.

NY Dear Constance: By this mail we are paying John Day Company's bill and enclosing herewith a check of \$20.00, the balance of the \$1,000.00 pledged by the circulating fund of The DAILY WORKER.

This pledge was to be paid at the rate of \$20.00 per month, but as the John Day Company had waited so long for their money and as The DAILY WORKER is in such pressing need of funds, we felt that we must make a special effort to pay the whole amount by both of you and fortunately we have succeeded.

One reason why we are particularly glad of our success is the hope that the money coming to you at this time may enable you to do a little something on behalf of dear Sacco and Vanzetti which otherwise might be impossible. We are mourning the action of the government but we nothing that we can do about it.

Perhaps the money will also be of some little assistance to the manager and editors of The DAILY WORKER in this time of their need. We with the powers that be in the state.

With every good wish from both for all, I am,
Very cordially yours,
W. H. BROWN.

CLASS FOES UPON JURY CONDEMNING SACCO, VANZETTI

Sacco Knew Fuller Was His Murderer

By ART SHIELDS

BOSTON, Aug. 7 (FP).—Nicola Sacco, the class conscious shoe worker, had no illusions about Alvan T. Fuller, the \$10,000,000 employer, who was deciding his fate. Nor did he fear him.

When the big, healthy, well-dressed man with a magnetic smile visited him in the death house, Sacco gazed through him. The conversation is here repeated for the first time, through the labor press:

Sacco: I did not send for you. I did not sign any paper. You will give me nothing.

Fuller: I understand you. I was a worker in a factory like you.

Sacco: Yes, maybe. But you made \$10,000,000 and your mind changed. Now you are a capitalist and I am an anarchist. You are bourgeois. I am a proletarian. You do not live in my world, so I expect nothing from you. Goodbye.

And the workingman, cutting the

Vanzetti's Prison Boss



FOR FOUR YEARS Michael Vanzetti had been working under Michael Abenati (above), superintendent of the Charlestown prison boiler shop. Vanzetti was so well paid, having been transferred to the death house.

Big Business Glad It Can Destroy Two Of Its Labor Foes

BOSTON, (FP).—While workers around the world are protesting the

WUHAN REACTS IN SAVAGE DRIVE ON LABOR UNIONS

Fong and Chiang Use Two Governments

HANKOW, August 7.—The Wuhan strike has ended, the Wuhan union having exhausted all its means of material support for the strikers. The Wuhan government is still taking drastic action against labor and as a means of crushing the union has proceeded to the reorganization of the All-Chinese Federation of Labor and the Hupoh Provincial Labor Union Council.

George Labor Headquarters.

As measures toward crushing all vestiges of labor organization except those spurious forms maintained by the counter-revolutionists the Wuhan government troops have occupied the premises of the General Council of Labor Unions and has arrested those heads of labor unions. It has also caused to be distributed printed bills against the council. During the past few days the Wuhan government has made new arrests among the Communists, accusing them of an attempt to launch a general strike as a protest against the shooting of striking rickshaws during a demonstration.

Martial Law Declared.

The strike has not yet taken place because the government, going over the success to another against the workers movement, has proclaimed martial law and has introduced drastic measures to keep people from gathering even in trees and houses in the streets.

Protect Foreign Property.

That the Wuhan government is playing the game of the imperialists is indicated by the instructions sent from the government to the commanders of the army stating that the struggle with foreigners to annihilate unequal agreements should be carried on in an exclusively pacifistic manner and it is the duty of the army to protect all undertakings belonging to foreigners.

This is particularly noticeable in the case of the Wuhan government which is supposed to be a

The story goes to the 1920 Plymouth trial, when he was represented by an attorney who was a stockholder in the George Co., against which Vanzetti had led a strike. Foreman Nichols of the grand jury was on the jury.

The story continues through the 1921 Dedham murder trial when the jury panel being exhausted, Judge Thayer told the sheriff to get more men. The sheriff, visiting a Massachusetts judge, got a jury of his peers, but not of the prisoners.

Class Fees

Judge Thayer, who ruled against Sacco and Vanzetti in the several trial motions of the next year, is a rich man, who considers Sacco and Vanzetti "anarchist bastards." The day of Fuller's decision Thayer was playing 18 holes of golf at the Grandquet Club in Maine.

Then came the advisory commission, drawn from their class for. Consider Abbot Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard. How Lowell, collector of a \$3,000,000 business college endowment, must have looked at Sacco, the workmen, who in broken English told the Dedham court that a poor man had no chance to go to Harvard.

Stratton Biased.

Stratton, president of Mass. Institute of Technology, supported by the wealthy industrialists, had expressed himself against the two anarchists before his appointment.

Ex-judge Robert Grant, a favorite dinner guest at Boston society tables, had frequently expressed his abhorrence of these two rads to admiring Back Bay audiences.

A jury of their peers! Bunk! Thumbs down judges, determined to "get those bastards good and proper," as Judge Thayer said on the Worcester golf course at the time of the trial.

Fall Demand for Coal May Shatter Lockout

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Illinois Mine Workers' Union announces the opening of a mine at Belleville under temporary extension of the Jacksonville agreement. It is owned by the Pullerton Coal Co. Repairs costing \$25,000 are being made on the Naason mine near Mt. Vernon. This mine has been idle since January, 1926. It employs 500 men.

...the public officials in this Commonwealth cannot be expected by those who desire to cast their vote by means of propaganda to be satisfied with their own false assertions.

Big Bill Owner

Kelly's employer is the chief cotton mill operator in New Bedford, where he put through four wage cuts in a two and a half year period after the war with the aid of the Bureau Detective Agency. Fuller, as a U. S. senator, did not move when appealed to by the Sacco-Vanzetti defense to open department of justice files showing the innocence of the two workers.

Franklin W. Hobbs, ex-president of the New England Associated Industries, an open-shop textile manufacturer himself, a leader in the great 1921 open-shop drive and an ardent worker for the repeal of the Massachusetts 48-hour law, writes: "I have read your decision with great satisfaction."

Please Be Glad.

Matt B. Jones, president of the New England Telephone Co., which crushed the telephone workers' union, writes: "The action of yourself and your committee has been wise and courageous."

C. H. Dwinell, president First National Bank of Boston, the biggest bank in all New England, writes: "The world at large is again assured that Massachusetts stands for law and order."

Among the scores of other letter writers praising the decision are the following:

- Several members of the big banking house of Harris, Forbes & Co., whose names are not made public.
- John F. Reed of the Boston Exchange.
- Andrew J. Howard, an attorney for the Boston Elevated Railway.
- Benjamin F. Moseley of F. F. Moseley & Co., bankers.
- J. L. E. Brown, Sheldon Fall Mill Bank treasurer.

From Gloucester, Mass., comes a letter of John Hays Hammond, a client foe of the United Mine Workers, and chairman of Harding's coal commission, applauding the "death verdict."

...the two great lost fugitives, Charles G. Kelley, representing the machine of Harley and the young man, Daniel Fogel, representing the machine of the...
 ...the two great lost fugitives, Charles G. Kelley, representing the machine of Harley and the young man, Daniel Fogel, representing the machine of the...
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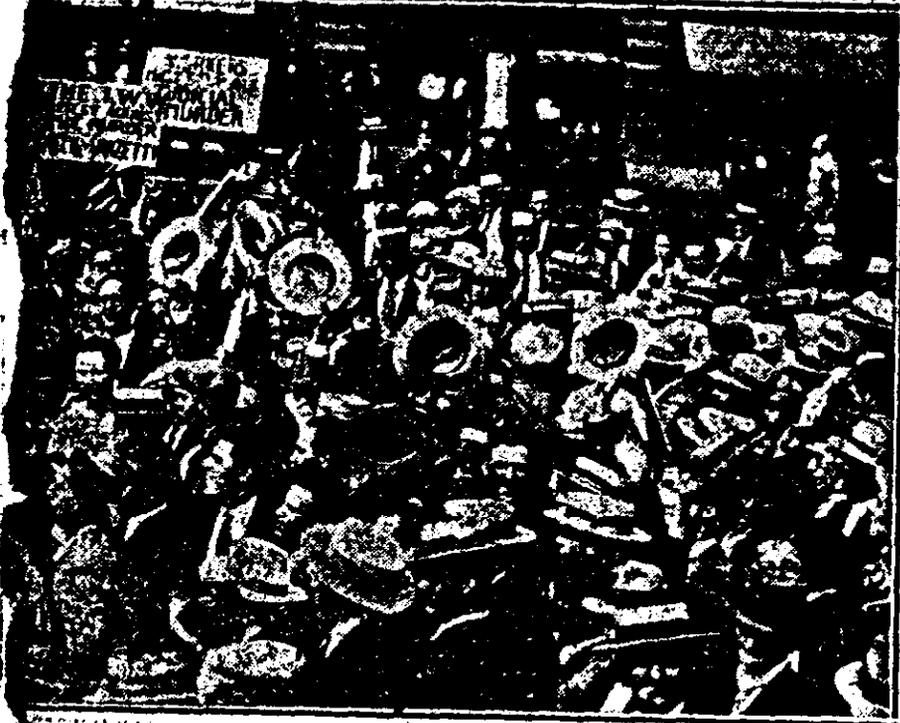
THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING

Many Unions Will Join Sacco-Vanzetti National Wide Strike Tomorrow

Among the organizations that have gone on record for a Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike here tomorrow are the following: The Workers (Communist) Party, the socialist party, various seaman's unions, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, the Sacco-Vanzetti Education Committee, the Joint Board of the Furriers union, the Joint Board of the Clerk and Dressmakers union, the Industrial Workers of the World, the Trade Union Educational League, the Bakery union, the Barber union, the United Hatters Trade, the Jewelry Workers union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union, the Butchers union, the Neckwear Hatters union, the Cap and Millinery Workers union, the Upholsterers union, International Pocketbook Makers union, Journeymen Tailors union, Carpenters union, Excavators union, Plasterers union, Red Carriers union, Painters and Decorators union, Amalgamated Food Workers union, Laundry Workers union, Metal Workers union, Shoe Workers union, Paper Box Makers union, Bricklayers union, Power Plant Workers union, Architectural Iron Workers union, United Textile Workers union, Machine Transport Workers union, Typographical union, Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, Young Workers League, National Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, Workers Health Bureau, United Workers Association, many workmen's circle branches and scores of others.

Tell Your Shopmates to Join the Strike August 8.

Testing Sacco-Vanzetti Ruling



all over the world. Los Angeles workers assemble in at 5 P. M.

MP IS LEFTS BELES

LOS ANGELES ANTI-IMPERIALIST WORK DEVELOPS WITH PARTICIPATION OF MEXICAN WORKERS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—It was not until six months ago that any persistent attempt was made to carry on anti-imperialist activity in Los Angeles. In starting such work it was easily seen that the element around which most of the activity must center was the large Mexican population.

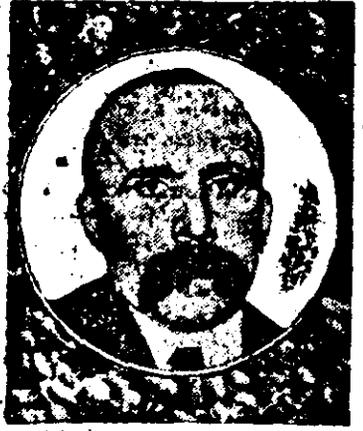
Los Angeles claims to be the second largest Mexican city on the American continent, the only larger being Mexico City itself, and within the city proper there are more than 250,000 while within a radius of 100 miles on the three sides that this radius can be extended there are to be found over one half million Mexican inhabitants. Among the most poorly paid workers of this state and discriminated against in every way possible, these workers who had fled the dictatorship existing in Mexico previously, and the heel of American imperialism there, find themselves under the bondage of this same imperialism here. It was not a hard task to teach the meaning of imperialism to these workers, the majority of them knew too well the meaning and the campaign carried on in the Mexican press. The late events in Mexico and the invasion of Nicar-

During the heat of the Nicaraguan dispute, meetings were held every Sunday at the Plaza where various speakers outlined the struggle going on in the nations to south against the efforts made to strangle their freedom, and pledge after pledge made that the workers of Los Angeles would aid to their utmost ability the fight of the weaker peoples against American tyranny. That among the Mexican and Latin-American races in Los Angeles there is forming one of the largest sections of the Anti-Imperialist League, is beyond question and in this particular form of the class-struggle, our Spanish-speaking comrades will by far lead the American workers.

Hands Off China

In April of this year the Hands off China Committee was formed and on May 8th, simultaneous with Chicago and other large cities, a Hands Off China Meeting was held with about 800 present and resolutions were passed against the policy of the American government in China and for the withdrawal of American troops and gun-boats from China. To carry on this work more effectively the Hands Off China Committee has now issued a call to all labor unions,

Strengthen the Arm which will **SAVE SACCO and VANZETTI**



Only the power of the masses can save the two victims of capitalist hatred.

Only the united strength of labor can rescue them from the electric chair.

The Daily Worker is the collective organizer of the

Imperialist United Front was organized. Response from the American elements was poor but six labor unions and a few fraternal organizations sending delegates, the Mexicans however came to the united front with great enthusiasm and a desire for active participation in the struggle against Imperialism. The organization found it cumbersome however to carry on its meetings in both languages and now the Mexican and other Spanish-speaking workers have set about to form the anti-Imperialist League of Los Angeles consisting of only Spanish-speaking elements.

Hands Off China Conference to be held August 12th 3 p. m. at Music Hall, 221 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California. The Call is signed by the Hands Off China Committee; Mrs. Min Tang of Los Angeles and the Anti-Imperialist League of Los Angeles.

The Japanese workers have from time to time participated in the anti-imperialist work and have formed their own organization for carrying on activity. The Negro workers also show more interest and are slowly coming into our ranks. In the future more effort must be made to draw these elements in and also the Philippine workers who are here in large numbers.

mass movement which is growing every hour to free Sacco and Vanzetti. The Daily Worker supplies the motive power which stirs the masses and drives them forward to the fight for the release of these two men.

The drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker is therefore a necessary and vital part of the campaign for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

As the day for the execution approaches, the need for a more intensive effort to increase the circle of readers of the only paper which tells the truth about the case, grows greater and greater.

The drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker is a drive for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.



NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Sixteen presidents of the building trades international unions are in session in Atlantic City presided over by Wm. J. McSorley of Washington, D. C. The delegates adopted a policy of fighting building employers who employ union men in state and non-union men in another state. Hereafter building contractors will have to operate under closed shop conditions everywhere unless the bosses wish their jobs tied up by strikes.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—For the second time in as many weeks charges of contempt against Fred Carlin the business agent of the Teamsters Local 478 were dismissed in Chancery Court in Jersey City. This time Vice Chancellor Bently presided. The bosses of the material supply companies are attempting to establish the open shop ever since the agreement expired in May. The teamsters are actively fighting the bosses to maintain union recognition. The bosses have employed the injunction and the courts to fight the workers but in vain.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—The official call for the convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor has been sent out to all the units affiliated. The convention will take place at Camden, N. J., on September 12, 13, 14, and will be the 49th annual congress. Problems of local and state importance will come for solution and all progressives are urged to prepare.

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Aug. 7.—Frederick A. Giles, English aviator, plans to hop off Monday in "Detroit's Goodwill Messenger" on the first leg of an air journey to Wellington, New Zealand, it was announced today. His journey will cover 11,151 miles. After competing in the San Francisco-Honolulu \$25,000 Dole prize flight, Giles expects to hop from Honolulu to Brisbane, Australia.

Anti-Imperialism Campaign Is Begun By Young Workers

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—After an enthusiastic meeting with Paul Crouch, the Young Workers League has decided to begin immediately an anti-militarist campaign in the district. Leaflets will be issued in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The Youth Day Celebration to be held September 11th will have as its main slogan, "Fight Against Militarism, and Imperialist War." And anti-militarist campaign will be organized in the local unions, in close collaboration with the Anti-Imperialist League and the Hands Off China Committee. The agitation against the R. O. T. C. will be taken up as soon as school opens next month.

On the industrial field, the Young Workers League Factory Group is issuing the "Stove Worker" factory bulletin, and this paper is evoking a sympathetic response on the part of the exploited young stove workers. Every member who is working in a shop or office is an active union member. We have comrades who are beginning to learn how to lead and participate in strikes, and to work in the unions for the best interests of the workers.

Active members of the League are starting a class in "Elements of Political Education" under the direction of Sid Bush of the Workers Party. At present a class is being conducted for functionaries by the District Organizer of the League. Open Forums are held every 2 weeks.

All Out August 9 for Sacco and Vanzetti.

is Big Meeting

Under the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense of Los Angeles... all yesterday... colorful one... the word... made in... by M... do Borch... short, the... taking was... left... The voice... that the... of these... be forth... Action... in the fol... vland; Av... Pa.; San... St. Louis;... Martins... ath; Om... dia; Buf... ese; Phil...

eco and

FARMERS

INCREASED PRODUCTION MEANS POVERTY FOR FARMS, AGRICULTURAL REPORTS SAY

Increased productivity is as characteristic of agriculture as of manufacture, Secretary, C. J. Brand of the National Fertilizer Association tells the North Carolina farmers. Brand's figures suggest that depressed farm prices, the trek of the farm population to the cities and industrial unemployment all result from the fact that producers are penalized for their productivity.

Increased utilization of power and fertilizer are cited by Brand as important causes of the expanding productivity of the farm population. In 1850 farmers used 1.4 horsepower per worker, in 1925 4.5 horsepower per worker, an increase of more than 200 per cent. Between 1880 and 1926 the consumption of fertilizer grew from 700,000 to 7,500,000 tons.

Brand points out that the land utilized per farm worker has increased from 20 crop-acres in 1880 to 33 crop-acres in 1926. Production of grain per man-acre has increased from 12,000 lbs. to 25,000 lbs. Since 1890 farmers have increased their yields of wheat 17 per cent, oats 14 per cent and potatoes 39 per cent. Corresponding gains are indicated in hogs and eggs.

"American farmers," says Brand, "produce more per man than do the farmers of any other country, a fact which many critics of so-called rural inefficiency overlook, but production per acre in some crops is not as high as in other countries because farmers are not using the optimum amount of plant food.

"Our average yield is only 18 bushels, but we use only 5 lbs. of plant food per acre on the average while Holland produces 41 bushels with 168 lbs. of plant food per acre and England 31 bushels with 19 lbs. of plant food. Nevertheless Ameri-

can farmers produce 2.8 tons of farm produce more per capita than the farmers of the United Kingdom, 2.5 more than German farmers, 3.2 more than French farmers and 6.5 more than Italian farmers."

Farm Labor Supply Shows Unemployment.

The larger supply of farm labor this year than last year is seen by the economists of the U. S. department of agriculture as a reflection of the lower volume of industrial employment. They report farm labor supply and demand in close balance, with farm labor plentiful in all parts of the country except the north and south Atlantic states.

Farm wages, according to the report, are down slightly compared with last year. The average wage per month with board this July was \$35.59 against \$36.10 in July 1926. Wages per month without board are \$49.54 against \$49.89; per day with board \$1.89 against \$1.91; and wages per day without board \$2.44 against \$2.48 a year ago. Farm wages are now 84 per cent above pre-war.

Agricultural Figures.

Reports to the department of agriculture from 18,475 farmers in all parts of the country show an average net return of \$1133 for 1926 compared with \$1297 for 15,330 farms in 1925; \$1205 for 15,103 in 1924; 1020 for 16,183 farms in 1923 and \$917 for 6094 farms in 1922.

The average size of the farms reporting for 1926 was 315 acres with an average investment of \$16,808. Average gross receipts were \$2448. Average cash expenses were \$1473, including \$386 for hired labor, \$242 for livestock bought, \$252 for food, \$73 for fertilizer, \$48 for seed, \$188 for taxes, \$130 for machinery tools and \$179 for miscellaneous items.

FARM PRICES STAGNANT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. (FP)—Despite the tom-tomming of the Coolidge press agents that farmers will have a good year, the department of agriculture shows prices in July at the June level and 6 points lower than last year, one of the worst in farming history. The price level is 130, based on a prewar average of 100, as compared with 145 for industrial prices.

2,000,000 FARMERS IN CO-OPS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. (FP)—Nearly 2,000,000 farmers belong to cooperative marketing and purchasing organizations, the department of agriculture announces in a survey of the decade 1915-25. This represents nearly a three-fold gain within 10 years, with a doubling in the number of organizations. Their business totalled \$2,400,000,000, nine-tenths of which represented sales. Seventy per cent of the business

Why Farmer John Goes to



Capitalism Develops Enemy Among the Thinking Students of the Nation

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

STUDENTS, like workers, are stretching hands to the seas in support of the growing fight lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. It was at its demonstration against the "justice" rendered in the decision of Governor

What's What in Washington

"STARVATION" HOOVER SEEMS TO BE HEIR TO MANTLE OF COOLIDGE; BIG CHIEFS DECIDE

By HARVEY O'CONNOR
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Overnight Herbert Hoover has become the biggest figure in Republican national politics. For Hoover is the touchstone whose actions within the next few weeks will tell whether Calvin Coolidge has been jerked out of the race for the 1928 presidential nomination.

If the secretary of commerce decides actively to enter the lists for the White House competition in 1928, then the country will know that the silent but powerful figures backstage in the Republican party have given Cal the hook and that Hoover is the heir apparent.

Serious Talk

Two weeks ago the secretary of commerce visited the president to report ostensibly on the Mississippi flood situation, but they are known to have gone over the 1928 political prospects very carefully. Immediately after the conference a report was given wide circulation that Coolidge would not be a candidate again and that Hoover would be given his official benediction as crown prince with full rights to ascend the throne on March 4, 1929. Hoover of course denied the reports "out of a sense of loyalty" to his chief.

Cal to Colorless.

But at that conference it may have been agreed on that Coolidge would announce his withdrawal from the 1928 race and hand over the tremendously powerful political machine of the administration to Hoover. If that was the decision, then it becomes certain that the financial and industrial kings who control the G. O. P. have either decided that Cal isn't strong enough to run over the third term tradition or that he can't be trusted with leadership of the government during the quadrennium 1929-33, which may be a most difficult and trying term, if certain Jeremiahs on Wall Street are to be believed.

These criers of woe see portentous clouds on the horizon, of tremendously over-expanded producing power (in reality, tremendously shrunken buying power of the masses); shaky foreign investments; and international and domestic complications.

"Super-Babbit"

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, trusted handy man for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the big Wall Street financiers, an able, energetic and highly intelligent politician, is the man who fills the bill.

To the liberals he is acceptable because he is an "answerer in politics."

a wise, capable leader who can wipe off the stains that eight years of Harding-Coolidgeism have left on the national government. To the church people he is the big Red Cross man who saved the poor, starving Belgians and Russians, and now the flood sufferers in the Mississippi valley. To the Chamber of Commerce of Zenith, U. S. A., he is the ideal Rotarian, the super-Babbit. To the conservatives he is the safe and sane yet courageous political leader who knows that government is the servant of profits. No other politician in America enjoys such wide popularity among the molders of public opinion; 90 per cent of the Washington correspondents are his strong personal admirers. He is assured of a "good press," a fundamental consideration.

It has been widely held opinion in Washington that Hoover would be president in 1932. But if the powers that be have Coolidge from the race, then Hoover is four years nearer the White House.

Letters From Our Readers

How The DAILY WORKER Makes Friends

In the morning before going to work I get the DAILY WORKER and I read it while digesting my breakfast. Several mornings I have noticed on the next table to me doing the same thing—a young blond fellow. Comrades must know each other and I walked over and asked, "Are you a comrade?"

"No not yet," he said, "but I will become one."

He is a recent emigrant from Germany and had no political affiliation. But his experience on the other side and the Marxism books that he reads, tells him that the Communist Party is the only party worth belonging to.

One morning he greeted me: "I gotten my membership card." We made a holiday that day. And since then we meet on party meetings and some of the duties that the party calls upon.

Now at our restaurants meets we discuss party affairs. And we have injected The DAILY WORKER into the Industrial Insurance agents, that step in for a bite in the same place, with such success that they read The DAILY WORKER occasionally and have cancelled their own industrial policies.

The energetic struggle of the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, on behalf of our condemned comrades, for new impetus at the gathering held Thursday at the New School for Social Research, over which the secretary of the committee, Celia Folsom, presided; the speakers including Arthur Garfield Hays, lawyer; Leonard D. Abbott, the editor and writer; Potesta, of the International Sacco-Vanzetti Council and the writer, representing the Emergency Sacco-Vanzetti Committee.

Tens of thousands of pieces of literature circulated already by this Students' Committee. Students were not content to confine their demonstration to the auditorium of the New School for Social Research, at 465-469 West 23rd Street, no matter how excellent an audience came. They provided for the speeches broadcasted over the radio.

This student effort will be bad news for those seeking the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Students' Committee was organized by those attending Columbia University that is headed by arch reactionary, Nicholas Murray Butler, political ally of John Hays Hammond, the millionaire, who has just addressed a letter to the Fuller of Massachusetts, lauding him for his part thru his decision, to the murder clique that is ready Wednesday to press the button to start the electric that will burn out the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The student demonstration Thursday night is bad news for Butler! Bad news for Hammond, news also for the intellectual prostitutes, President bot Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, and ident Samuel W. Stratton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who acted on Governor's "committee" that also declared Sacco and Vanzetti "guilty!" Bad news for all the Goose-step leaders all America's universities and colleges, who see straight-jacket the student mind of the land.

It was my privilege to point out to these students historic role that the students had played in other times. I told them of the sons and daughters of the workers.

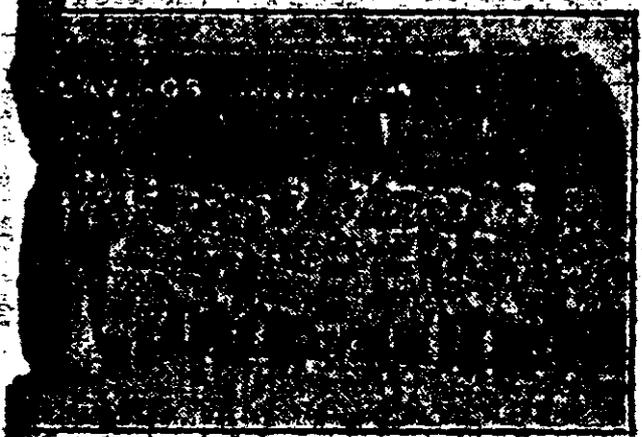
CROWD GETS NEW



Huge interest is displayed in Boston for Sacco-Vanzetti. Picture shows a crowd waiting for their execution.

RE TIES UP ALL PARIS

WORKERS DEMONSTRATE



Leading parade thru central London on July 26 for Sacco and Vanzetti. This parade was organized by the 'War Relievers' All.

HURST REFUSES TO STOP EXECUTION, DEMAND SACCO, VANZETTI LIBERATION

(Page One)
 Protest
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Soviet Union Workers, By Hundred Thousands, Denounce Fuller's Act

MOSCOU, Aug. 7.—During the last two days thousands of meetings have been held throught the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, in which the workers voice their extreme indignation and disgust at the cruelty and hypocrisy of American court and the American capitalist class. It is estimated that at least 100,000 workers have attended meetings held in all quarters of Moscow alone, while similar demonstrations took place in other towns, particularly the large industrial centers, such as Leningrad and Kharkoff. Speakers point out, and the crowds keenly understand, the duplicity of the American business man who holds up his hands in horror when the workers' government executes counter-revolutionaries actively engaged in assassination, arson and terrorististic destruction of life and goods, while at the same time American "justice" is "railroaded" to their death after a long martyrdom in prison, two innocent workers who are guilty only of protesting in legal ways against the exploitation of their class.

Bloodthirsty Bishop Is Called "Un-Christlike" By Sacco Committee Head

Miss Rose Bared, secretary of the Sacco Vanzetti Emergency Committee, wired to Episcopal Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts yesterday a bitter telegram.
 "Your exhortations to Governor Fuller on his death decree were unchristlike, but then Christ was never a Massachusetts bishop."
 The above telegram was sent to Bishop Lawrence following the cleric's message to Fuller in which he said, "You will, I am sure, allow me to express to you my admiration of the way in which you have done your duty in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. You have been wise, patient, dignified and courageous—worthy of the best traditions of the commonwealth."

asserts that Governor Fuller has brushed to one side nearly all the relevant evidence which has accumulated in seven years to prove that Sacco and Vanzetti are absolutely innocent of the South Braintree payroll murder in 1920.

Governor Fuller's decision "does little or nothing," declares the Sun, "to dispel the widely held belief that the execution of these two men would be, as Dr. Fabian Franklin has said, 'a stain upon the name of Massachusetts and a calamity in its effects throughout the world.'"
 "Two courses," the editorial states, "were naturally open to Governor Fuller in making public his refusal to intervene with the original verdict of Judge Webster Thayer. He might have stated his bare decision to that end, supported by mention of the separate conclusion of the Lawrence Committee. Or he might have answered point by point the weighty evidence which the defence has accumulated, particularly since the trial, to show that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the South Braintree crime. Instead, the governor answers a few of these points and ignores others, including many of the issues most embarrassing to the prosecution. Inevitably the result is to create suspicion that there are certain awkward questions which the Governor cannot—or at least does not wish to—attempt to explain away."
 Governor Fuller's statement was

50,000 RALLY AS POLICE FORBID ENTRY TO CITY

Second Big Strike Is Planned for Today

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Fifty thousand people took part in a demonstration at Bois de Vincennes on the outskirts of Paris this afternoon under the eyes of a thousand police, mounted republican guards and a regiment of infantry, to demand the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Ten thousand sympathizers paraded to the edge of the city with red flags and placards with Luigi Vanzetti, sister of the condemned man at the head.

As the parade began, police destroyed twenty-five posters erected "insulting" to the United States. No demonstration was permitted in Paris under governmental orders.

In Paris proper a ten minute strike which tied up auto-buses and tramways took place today.

Reinforcements around the American chancellery were increased by thirty mounted policemen. Republican guards did not permit anyone to come near without showing proper credentials.

The embassy and consulate were each guarded with twenty police. M. Chalippe, the prefect of police, directed the guards at the Bois de Vincennes demonstration in person.

A 24-hour strike has been declared for tomorrow. L'Humanité, communist newspaper, declared that all auto-buses and tramways will stop.

Paris Workers To Defy Ban
 PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Poincare government has forbidden all Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations.

Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers have announced their intention to demonstrate against the official murder of the two workers and to carry out their plans for a huge Paris strike scheduled for tomorrow.

A clash is expected between the police and Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers.

Mexican Boycott
 MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—A boycott against American goods has been declared by the Federation of Labor

Members of the Hungarian Workers Club of the Bronx passed a resolution condemning Governor Fuller's decision to murder Sacco and Vanzetti by calling for a general strike. The resolution says:

Although Governor Alvin T. Fuller of Mass. has been convinced during his investigation that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the crime they are charged with, and still he wants to send them to the electric chair, and

Whereas the working class needs its brave fighters who are willing to sacrifice even their lives for the liberation of the working class:

Be it Resolved that we, Hungarian speaking American workers of the Bronx, assembled at our meeting hall, 524 Jackson Ave., Bronx, N. Y., on August 5th, 1927, demand from Governor Fuller the immediate release of these two workers:

Be it further resolved, that we demand from President Green of the American Federation of Labor that he immediately issue a call for a general strike on behalf of these two workers:

Be it further resolved that one copy of this resolution be sent to Gov. Alvin T. Fuller of the State of Mass., one copy to President Green of the American Federation of Labor and one copy to the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

(Signed) Lester Balog,
Chairman of meeting.

T. U. E. L. Calls for Strike.

The Trade Union Educational League has issued the following appeal to all workers:

"To all workers! Sacco and Vanzetti will die August tenth if the working class allows Governor Fuller's decision to be carried out. This is a blow against the entire working class.

"It is now apparent to all that Fuller's investigation was designed merely to stop the protest movement sweeping the world.

"There is but one form of protest now that will be heard by the murderers: That is the protest strike.

"Let every worker in America be on record against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in the only way that counts, strike!

(Signed) William Z. Foster.

Baltimore Sun Plays Fuller.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7 (AP).—In a leading editorial, the Baltimore Sun

expressed its indignation at the Governor's decision to execute the two men. It said that the Governor was "making no attempt to see why he does not state that new evidence was not considered by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in refusing a new trial. The adverse decision of the Governor is ascribed to 'unmistakable' evidence is the result of hard and conscientious labor on his part, and has the implicit backing of the influential Lowell committee. But it does little or nothing to dispel the widely held belief that the execution of these men would be, as Dr. Fabian Vanzetti has said, 'a stain upon the name of Massachusetts and a calamity to its effects throughout the world.'"

"To let Sacco and Vanzetti die" declares an editorial appearing in all the Scripps-McRae newspapers. "It breeds hate and contempt for the institutions which Governor Fuller, by his decision, seeks to uphold. It is that which makes the Sacco-Vanzetti case, with its seven long years of grinding a tortuous way to a tortuous death, a grim and terrible tragedy."

The officers of the Workmen's Circle No. 50 have addressed the following appeal to their members: "You are requested to carry out the following decision made at our last meeting held Aug. 5, at 257 East Houston Street: Resolved that all members of this Branch be instructed to carry out all decisions that may be made by the working class movement in the effort to secure the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, whether it be a call for a strike or any other protest action or all action combined.

Those who fail to carry out this decision will be heavily fined by the branch.

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 7.—News of the death of Major General Leonard Wood was received here today. The official lackeys of American imperialism are voicing their regrets, but the representatives of the Filipinos are glad that he will not return to fight against them as the chief of the occupational forces.

large demonstrations are being held in the principal cities of the country. Hundreds of resolutions have been passed denouncing Governor Fuller as a murderer.

Austrian Protest.

VIENNA, Aug. 5.—Communist and socialist organizations throughout Austria are passing resolutions denouncing Governor Fuller's decision on the Sacco and Vanzetti case as a piece of class hate.

Sacco-Vanzetti Parade In Duluth; Nearing in Anti-Imperialist Talk

By E. FARMER.

DULUTH, Wis., Aug. 7.—Sunday, July 31, a big protest demonstration and parade to protest against the imprisonment and electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti was held here at the Court House square. Hundreds of men and women marched in the parade preceding the meeting with banners bearing slogans.

The meeting was addressed by S. Bloomberg, Sigmund M. Slonim and Representative of the Legislature of Minnesota J. Youngdahl.

Resolutions were adopted to send telegrams to Governor Fuller and to President Coolidge. Also a message of cheer was sent to Sacco and Vanzetti in behalf of the meeting.

Nearing Speaks. A crowd of over four hundred people came here to hear Scott Nearing speak on American imperialist tactics in Latin America.

The speaker gave an account of how American bankers have gradually got control not only of the natural resources of Latin American but also of their political and military power.

"America today," declared Nearing, "is playing the role of the English king in 1776. At that time the American people were fighting against English tyranny, today Nicaragua, Mexico and other Latin American countries are struggling against the tyranny and brutal force of American government."

Comrade Nearing concluded his speech with an appeal to stop this imperialist murder by overthrowing the system which is responsible for these evils. "If you want to have peace in this world," he concluded, "organize and break the organizations of Wall Street and its state."

THE DAILY WORKER

The French and Imperialist

Published Daily Except on Sundays and Public Holidays

First Street, New York, N. Y.

By mail (in New York only) By mail (outside of New York)
\$1.00 per year \$1.50 six months \$2.00 per year \$2.50 six months
\$1.50 three months \$2.00 three months

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THE DAILY WORKER, 32 First Street, New York, N. Y.

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Entered as second-class mail at the post office at New York, N. Y., under
Post Office No. 1075, dated March 2, 1918.

Advertising rates on application

Socialist Perfidy in Sacco and Vanzetti Case

No epithet of degradation is sufficiently strong to stigmatize the infamous conduct of the socialist leaders of New York, who from the beginning have tried to use the Sacco and Vanzetti case in their own interests, while totally disregarding the fate of these two victims of capitalist class vengeance. Time and again the Communists have proposed to the socialist leaders that they unite with us on this one pressing issue. So often as we have proposed united action, so often have they refused. But each refusal has exposed their true character as enemies of the working class to more members of their own party. Each act of treachery on their part alienates more members from their ranks and brings new and sincere proletarian elements to ours, with the result that today they are bankrupt leaders, without a following. But each loss of membership makes these discredited leaders more malicious and mendacious.

So low has that party sunk that even its leadership reflects its decrepit condition. August Claessens is local secretary of the socialist party and its official spokesman, and to him was assigned the task of refusing to sanction a united front on the Sacco and Vanzetti strike set for tomorrow. His reply is a low attempt to conceal the treachery of the socialist leaders and befuddle their own membership. He declared:

"If it had not been for the Communist crew of wreckers the labor movement would have been in a position to win freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti as it did for Moyer, Heywood, and Pettibone. They knew that their 'united front' request would be rejected and made it only as a public gesture."

Claessens is guilty not only of plain mendacity, but exposes his complete ignorance of history. He neglects to state that the socialist party of 1905-6 was a living virile factor in the labor movement, comprising in its ranks militant elements of the working class, while the socialist party of today is a mere travesty of its former self, the best elements having been driven out in the series of expulsions, beginning in 1919, when the membership of that party by referendum vote defeated the Hillquit-Berger-Oneal outfit and elected the entire left wing slate. It was not the left elements that caused the split in the socialist party, but the right wing elements who refused to obey the democratic mandate of the membership, and instead called upon the Chicago

OPPORTUNISM has been the growth that infected the most important branches of the socialist movement in France and Belgium. It expelled the French and Belgian socialists to follow in 1914 the path of those German Social Democratic propagandists who formulated the policy of August 4th and voted the war credits for the government of the Kaiser. The same forces that gave impetus to the dashed war program in Germany also produced war England, France, Belgium and Portugal and led to the Russian Revolution.

The same opportunism which carried the German Social Democrats to the top strata of the proletariat in the lower bourgeoisie. The German party in particular, as the leading party of the Second International, suffered greatly from this disease growth, this devastating blight. There was no other powerful opposition party hence thousands of bourgeois elements were attracted to the social democracy. The right-wing of the proletariat and the left-wing of the bourgeoisie both received certain favors in the way of crumbs that fell from the hands of the imperialists and both groups, united in one party, felt their interests endangered by the demands of the mass of proletarians. In times of peace this manifested itself most frequently in attacks upon and suppression of the "impractical" views of the "extremists." This opportunism consciously distorted all the theories of Marx and Engels regarding the revolutionary struggle—street fighting, the general strike and insurrection. According to the heroes of the second international all necessary achievements for the working class could be realized within the framework of the capitalist state and within the confines of capitalist class legality, in all those countries where workers could vote.

AGAINST the main current there developed an opposition that in its most pronounced form embraced syndicalism and the general strike as a substitute for all other class action. This tendency predominated in France just before the opening of the world war. At a special congress of the French socialist party held on July 15th-17th, to discuss instructions to delegates at the international socialist congress called in Vienna for August 23, 1914 (which was never held because of the war) a resolution was carried declaring that:

the socialist movement in France and Belgium. It expelled the French and Belgian socialists to follow in 1914 the path of those German Social Democratic propagandists who formulated the policy of August 4th and voted the war credits for the government of the Kaiser. The same forces that gave impetus to the dashed war program in Germany also produced war England, France, Belgium and Portugal and led to the Russian Revolution.

LIKE the second international were fighting the German were fight despotism, the German first new ing through socialists fighting a man...

By Student Detail Parties

The student body of the University of Virginia, in its annual convention, has elected a committee to study the conditions of the student body and to report thereon to the next convention. The committee is composed of the following members: ...

Worker Acknowledges Help Given to Carnival

The student body of the University of Virginia, in its annual convention, has elected a committee to study the conditions of the student body and to report thereon to the next convention. The committee is composed of the following members: ...

Valer's Assault Not To Have Life Sentence Charged to Short Term

Valer's assault on the student body of the University of Virginia, in its annual convention, has elected a committee to study the conditions of the student body and to report thereon to the next convention. The committee is composed of the following members: ...

Red Aid Honors Zetkin, Revolutionary Leader, With Recreating Week

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NOTE: ...

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IRISHAN SUPPORTS STRIKE ACTIONS OF TEAGHTON MEN

CHANGING FROM IRISHAN TO... THE IRISHAN... STRIKE ACTIONS... TEAGHTON MEN... SUPPORTS... ACTIONS...



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Act As Obedient Demand Of Employer

EDWARD LAVIN... STRIKE IS URGED... IN PLEA TO MEN... Act As Obedient Demand Of Employer... DEMAND... OBEIENT... STRIKE...

JULY RAISES BIG QUESTION FOR ALL FUR WORKERS NOW

JULY RAISES BIG QUESTION FOR ALL FUR WORKERS NOW... RAISES... QUESTION... FUR WORKERS... NOW...

A TRADE UNION PROGRAM OF PREVENTION

Trade union health and recreation efforts to result in a survey made by Harriet Silverman of the Workers Health Bureau for the National Labor Health Conference held in Cleveland, June 1943

HUGHMAN DRIVE IS BRANDED AS FAKE BY HYMAN

HUGHMAN DRIVE IS BRANDED AS FAKE BY HYMAN... HUGHMAN... DRIVE... BRANDED... FAKE... HYMAN... FAKE... DRIVE... HYMAN...

STRIKE IS URGED BY EDWARD LAVIN IN PLEA TO MEN

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Summary of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

By George Minckley, member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. The plenary session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, which opened in Moscow on July 15, 1937, was the first since the 1935 session. It was held in the presence of 100 delegates from 25 countries. The session was presided over by the Executive Committee member, George Minckley. The main topics discussed were the situation in the world, the work of the Communist International, and the role of the Communist Party in the United States.

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The French Revolution of 1789 on View in Moscow at Marx-Engels Institute

By L. LOUIS BROWDER. The Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow is presenting a series of lectures on the French Revolution of 1789. The lectures are being given by a group of experts on the subject. The first lecture was given on July 15, 1937. The lectures are being held in the auditorium of the Marx-Engels Institute. The lectures are being held in the auditorium of the Marx-Engels Institute.

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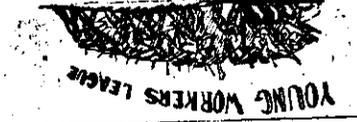
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ALL HISTORY OF SACCO CASE

Dramatic Events Following Murder of Paymaster and Guard in 1921 Told in Brief Form

BY UNITED PRESS

Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted July 14, 1921, of the murder of Frederick Parmenter, shoe company paymaster, and his guard, Alex Berrardelli, in a hold-up in Braintree, on April 15, 1920. As the climax of a sensational trial, during which Dedham house was under heavy guard, conviction was followed by a legal battle to obtain a new

NEW TRIAL DENIED

Options taken by defence counsel through Judge Webster Thayer, trial judge, were at once made the subject of an appeal for a new trial by Judge Thayer denied.

Subsequent motions for a new trial based on disclosures of new evidence and the confession of Celestino Siro which, if credited, would have exonerated Sacco and Vanzetti of any guilt in the South Braintree murder.

Madeiros asserted that he and Plymouth gang committed the crime that Sacco and Vanzetti were in any way involved. The Madeiros contention was rejected by Judge Thayer, for whom all appeals for a new trial were argued, on the ground that Siro, already sentenced to death for another murder, was not to be heard.

World-Wide Appeals Made

Meanwhile, friends of the two men, who believed they were convicted, not the evidence, but because of their admitted radical views, organized the co-Vanzetti defence committee. Several hundred thousand dollars was raised and world-wide appeals were made in their behalf. Shortly after their conviction a bomb exploded in the Paris home of Ambassador Herrick was attributed to co-Vanzetti sympathizers. In the ensuing years innumerable demonstrations, some violent, were held in the United States and abroad. When Judge Thayer for the third time refused a motion for a new trial, based on witnesses' repudiation of testimony and a lengthy list of exceptions, the case was carried to the Massachusetts Supreme Court which

Fire Alarm Opposite State House Is Cause of Stir

While the world was awaiting the decision of Governor Fuller in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, last night, a considerable stir was caused by the sounding of Box 1371, at Beacon and Bowdoin streets, opposite the State House, and bringing most of the downtown apparatus.

An I. T. O. A. cab, owned by Abraham Miller of 12 Castlegate road, Roxbury, and driven by Harry C. Avery of 94 Ashmont street, Dorchester, had caught fire, owing to ignition trouble. A few sprays of chemical put out the blaze.

but he resumed it again the same day. Finally, Governor Fuller visited the scene of the double murder in South Braintree and paid a second visit to Charlestown State prison to talk again with Vanzetti and two other prisoners, associates of Madeiros.

MRS. SACCO IN SECLUSION

Car Takes Her and Child Away During Evening

Mrs. Rose Sacco, wife of Nicola Sacco, spent the evening in seclusion while awaiting the verdict of Governor Fuller. A note in a milk bottle on her front doorstep which says, "No milk today," indicates that she will remain away from home today.

Early in the evening she was seated in a hammock on the piazza of her home at 18 Franklin street, Malden. She looked pale and wan to neighbors who respected the strain under which she was living and left her alone. She fanned herself with a large palm-leaf fan and watched her little daughter, Inez, at play on the steps of the Franklin School across the street.

HOMES OF OFFICIALS GUARDED

Fuller, Thayer and Katzmann Are Protected

Police last night stood guard around the homes of various principals who have succeeded the limelight throughout the trial and the long fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

A special police officer continued his lonely vigil throughout the night at the home of the Governor in Beacon street, although the executive and his family were not there.

HOTEL IS GUARDED

In Worcester, officers watched over the home of Judge Webster Thayer, who had presided at the now famous trial. Judge Thayer was not at home. Attorney Frederick H. Katzmann, who as district attorney prosecuted the case, also had his home under guard, while the homes of others who have played parts in the case likewise were being watched.

In the courthouse in Pemberton square extra details of officers remained throughout the night. At the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where the Governor had remained yesterday and a part of last night preparing his decision, setting forth the fate of the two men who at that time were in death cells in the State prison, 13 uniformed police officers, under the direction of Captain Thomas Bligh of the State police were on duty.

Captain Bligh had appeared at police headquarters shortly before the Governor prepared to leave the Ritz-Carlton. He went into conference with Captain Garland there, then a few minutes later the men went out to various police stations to supply a man to make up the detail of 12 men.

At State prison special guards and additional policemen were on duty, while no one was allowed near there after the fall of night.

The excitement at police headquarters, however, was less than in other places throughout the city, where persons everywhere were talking the word that would spell the fate of the two men.

So far as extra officers being on duty on the streets, the police took no special action until the time that crowds appeared before bulletin boards in Newspaper Row, mostly along traffic and neighborhood details being sent to handle the traffic. Superintendent Crowder had been a

Boston Fireman His Life



BOYS WHO AIDED IN RESCUE T John Hanron (left) and Joseph Campbell attempt to bring Mrs. Cullinane ashore man Corbett. The latter was struck by a wave.

Continued From First Page

Miss Cullinane was floating in the surf and apparently became frightened when she discovered she was beyond her depth. She screamed for help. The boys were swimming near her and immediately attempted a rescue. They tried to keep her afloat and push her ashore. She is a well built woman and John Hanron is small and not fully recovered from a recent severe illness.

People on the beach heard the cries and saw the splashing some 50 feet out in the surf, but thought it was all a play. John Hanron was fast becoming exhausted. Joseph Campbell agreed to stay with Miss Cullinane while John swam ashore to get help.

Dashes to Rescue

Corbett had motored to White Heron with his wife and children for a day at the beach. He had just come out of the water and was tired and chilled. But when John Hanron shouted to him that Miss Cullinane was drowning, he ran back into the surf without an instant of hesitation and swam toward her with all his strength. The boy also shouted to McKee and McCready, and they followed a few moments behind Corbett. Nearly as by his own exertions, Corbett reached

Lives ve Girl

NEWSPAPER ROW FILLED FOR HOURS

Leaders Think Coolidge Is Firm in His Stand



Post's Telephone Lines Also Busy the Whole Evening

It was an orderly crowd that waited in front of the Post building in Newspaper Row last night to learn the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The telephone calls that flooded the Post lines began early in the evening, increasing in number as the hours of waiting wore along toward midnight. But many thousands wanted to be on the spot to hear the news of Governor Fuller's decision directly from the Post and as early as 7:30 they had packed into Newspaper Row, blocking traffic.

POLICE ON DUTY

A detail of police from the Milk street station was rushed to the Row when the people began to collect, and by the time the two wagon loads of police had arrived the Row was packed solid. Although the news was expected at 8 o'clock, the crowd showed no impatience, but waited quietly, collecting in close packed groups discussing the Sacco-Vanzetti case pressed on. There were no heated arguments, but only speculation on whether the Governor would modify the sentence, or send the men to the chair.

No workers of the defense committee circulated through the crowd, so far as could be ascertained, and no literature was distributed to the crowds.

There was a steady stream of automobile traffic through the Row, and the occupants invariably craned their necks as they reached the Post building. The police detail kept traffic moving down Water street and through Postoffice square.

Not Like Fight Night Crowds

It was a different crowd from the enthusiastic gatherings usually in front of the Post bulletin board for fight returns. The sporting crowd is always impatient for details, but last night, everybody was grave, and many hundreds stood rooted in the same spot from 7:30 until the news was announced.

All the Post lines were jammed with telephone calls from all over Boston, with many hundreds from points distant all over New England. There, too, the inquirers had a different tone from that usually evident. There was never any complaint.

Continued From First Page

The following opinions seemed to be gaining strength 24 hours after the announcement at Rapid City:

- 1-That the President spoke without mental reservation and regards himself as thorough at the end of his present term.
- 2-That a movement for Charles E. Hughes will shortly be started in New York headed by Charles D. Miller, vice-chairman of the Republican National committee.
- 3-That Herbert Hoover will announce his candidacy shortly.
- 4-That President Coolidge will be disinclined to try to dictate his successor.
- 5-That at the moment the strongest candidate aside from Coolidge would be Hoover, Dawes or Hughes.
- 6-That the activity of these candidates, once started, will preclude Coolidge from being nominated by acclamation.

Butler Changes Opinion

There is reason for believing that Chairman Butler of the Republican National committee accepts the Coolidge statement as sincere and intends to devote himself to perfecting the party organization without regard to any particular candidate. When he first heard of the Coolidge statement, Butler said he believed the President still could be induced to run. But it is the understanding here that Butler now has come to feel that Coolidge regards himself as out of the fight, and that activity on behalf of the President is not to be encouraged.

Politicians are unable to agree on any explanation for the Coolidge statement at this time. All feel that he went to South Dakota because he expected to be a candidate. They differ as to what circumstance or combination of them caused the announcement at this time. Some months ago he was advised to make a statement of intentions next October or November and appeared to regard that as sound advice. Nothing on the surface accounts for the sudden break.

The Popular View

Probably the most popular view is that Coolidge feels he is on the crest of his wave and should get out before the diminishing sets in, that he felt it would be unwise to fight the third-term tradition and that he should make this known now, long in advance, in fairness to other candidates and before debate and action in Congress forced his hand. For it is generally believed that had he not spoken, Congress would have adopted resolutions declaring against a third term. Such resolutions have lost their sting by yesterday's announcement.

Another contributing factor is believed by some to be that the President is beginning to feel the wear and tear of office. Some Republicans close to the President said today that he was beginning to grow weary of the strain and pressure of business in Washington and one said he had word from Rapid City that the President rather dreaded coming back to the trying winter ahead here. However, outside observers have supposed that the President stood the strain better than either Harding or Wilson. He never gets behind in his

which knocked Lowden out of almost certain nomination in 1926.

Disagree on "Choose"

But Three Boston University Professors All Consider Phrase Used by President Ambiguous

(By the Associated Press)

The announcement of President Coolidge, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928," has been followed by a difference of political opinion as to his intent. Considered purely academically, it is almost equally a matter of disagreement among three professors of language at Boston University, except that all agree the phrase is ambiguous.

Professor Marshall L. Ferrin, head of the Department of Philology, said: "I do not choose" is perfectly good English, although somewhat infrequently used and, like practically all English, it is ambiguous. You remember Bismarck said that English is the best language for diplomacy, because in it it is always possible to say one thing and mean another. The normal meaning would be "I will not."

Professor Harry B. Center, head of the journalism department, said: "To my knowledge I do not choose" is NOT a particularly New England phrase. From an academic point of view the President's use of the word "choose" is certainly ambiguous, but the chances are he intended it to be taken at its face value as meaning, "I do not INTEND to run" or "I WILL not run." However, it is impossible to say what he meant. Only the President knows.

The third professor, George M. Sneath, of the English department, had the harshest criticism of the phrase. "The phrase 'I do not choose,'" he said, "is certainly colloquial and obviously ambiguous. It is not, however, a New England back-country or farmer's phrase. Its normal meaning would be 'I will not run,' or 'I do not WISH to run,' with a sense of finality implied."

An instructor of the University of Vermont, approached with the same problem, said: "It seems clear to me; see any dictionary. Webster's has this to say: 'Not to choose (to do a thing), not to be willing, and hence to forbear; as, he did not choose to go to the ball.'"

"COOLIDGE PUZZLE" SEEN BY BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 3 (AP)—"The Coolidge puzzle" is what the Westminster Gazette terms the President's announcement that he does not choose to run for the office of chief executive in 1928. The paper continues its editorial thus: "The American Presidency is so great an office and the United States is so involved, whether she likes it or not, in the future of Europe that reactions to Mr. Coolidge's decisions must be followed here with interest and concern. The immediate result at Geneva may be important."

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after an unsuccessful
more and notified Fire-
after he brought the



TER P. CORBETT
his life yesterday to save
ah Cullinane from drown-
inc.

STRIKE FOR ARGENTINA

WORKERS UNION TO ACT
 ADDRESS TO THE
 WASHINGTON, D.C. JUNE 10, 1918

general strike will be declared by the Workers' Union throughout the country immediately if the decision of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts is unfavorable to Sacco and Vanzetti. It was announced tonight.

Police have taken precautions to prevent a recurrence of recent bombing incidents.

The American embassy and consulate and the majority of big American firms' premises are guarded.

Thompson to Wait for the Governor's Report

William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, stated last night after Governor Fuller had made his report: "I will make no statement until after I have read Governor Fuller's report. I understand that there is a copy on the way to my home from the State House, but my statement will not be made until about 24 hours from now."

Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting Held in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3 (AP)—More than 2000 persons gathered in an open field near the sesquicentennial grounds today for a demonstration in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The demonstration was under the auspices of the Philadelphia Sacco-Vanzetti trade union conference committee.

A police cordon was placed around the gathering, but there was no disorder.

CROWD WAITS AT DEFENCE QUARTERS

More than 100 persons remained at the headquarters of the Sacco-Vanzetti defence committee at 26 Hanover street throughout the night, anxiously awaiting word of the Governor's decision. Among those present during the night were Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard and his wife. Members of the defence committee, including the chairman, John Barry, also were there. The telephones in the committee headquarters rang incessantly from people seeking news.

FLY-TOX NECESSARY

Wars Are Less Fatal Than Common Insects

"Flies have caused more deaths than all wars," says Major Ransom of the Medical Department of the United States Army. "Since the fly came into the world it has been synonymous with epidemics of pestilence and disease." But with Fly-Tox it is a very simple easy matter to rid the house of flies—to keep it fresh and clean, free of insect taint. Fly-Tox is the scientific insecticide developed at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research by Rex Fellowship. Simple instructions for killing ALL household insects on blue

Special Men in Court House

Crowds Follow Apparatus

Fire apparatus racing toward the State House, where the eyes of a nation were focused throughout the night, brought great crowds following, while persons inside of the State House dashed to windows. Guards became alert and active.

The fire was not in the State House, however, and was of slight import. An automobile owned by Harry Avery caught fire while on Beacon street. The machine was driven into Bowdoin street and there the nearest fire alarm, on the Bowdoin street wing of the State House, was sounded. The fire loss was \$25.

Extra Guards in Cambridge

In Cambridge Chief of Police McBride assigned extra police to guard the county buildings. It also became known that beginning today a special corps of detectives in plain clothes will be assigned to the courts.

Orders were issued to allow no loitering in the corridors of the court houses and officers warned to expunge all who cannot prove they have legitimate business in the courts.

It also was planned by the Cambridge officers to provide a guard for President Lowell of Harvard and also for Judge Sanderson of the Supreme Court, but they are away on vacations, police learned. Officers kept an eye peeled on their homes, however, to prevent any possible harm. President Lowell was a member of the special investigation committee appointed by the Governor.

Fear Felt by Women Near Governor's Home

The tenseness experienced by many persons over the Governor's decision on the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti was no more keen anywhere than among persons living on Beacon street, close to Governor Fuller's home. It was revealed last night.

Some women living near the Governor's home sent requests to police headquarters for protection. The requests were referred to the Back Bay police station. Officers were assigned to visit the women who had made the complaints and assure them that there was no need of special police protection. Only the Governor's home was kept under special

Then it was realized that Corbett would not be in the court. Mrs. John D. Corbett, a summer resident of Electric avenue, White Head, turned to the woman beside her in the crowd and said: "I must be in trouble. See his head bobbing in the water. He's getting farther out."

"That's my husband," cried the other. It was Mrs. Corbett.

Deed of Over-exertion

They gave the alarm and T. F. Healey of Worcester and A. W. Twitcher of Dedham plunged into the water an swim to the fireman's aid. They found him out in the surf, face down, and unconscious. Doctors said later that he probably died from his over-exertion.

As soon as the body was ashore, Clarence Hammond, swimming instructor at the Worcester Y. M. C. A., applied first aid. In a few minutes the Hull fire department arrived with a pulmotor, and Chief Harry Stevens of the Hull Police raced up with a detail of officers and an ambulance.

For two hours Dr. R. E. Merrill of Sylvester Hospital, Allerton, worked there on the man with the pulmotor, attempting every resource or medical science in a vain effort to rekindle a spark of life in the body of the gallant Boston fireman.

In the meantime Dr. Walter A. Sturges had attended Miss Cullinane and had her taken to her home, where she was resting comfortably last night.

Joined Force in 1918

Heartbroken and dazed by the horror of the tragedy enacted before her eyes, Mrs. Corbett and her children were taken in their automobile to the family home in Roxbury, 16 South Huntington avenue, by one of Corbett's comrades at Egin 28, Jamaica Plain. The gallant fireman's body was removed to the Hull police headquarters and later to the rooms of a Hingham undertaker, where it is to be viewed by Medical Examiner John B. Peterson of Hingham.

Walter Phillips Corbett was born Feb. 24, 1867, and joined the Boston fire department in 1918, after receiving his honorable discharge from service in the United States army during the World war. During his entire career as a fire fighter he has served with Engine 24 in Jamaica Plain. His wife was Miss Alice M. Sturgeon of Roxbury. They have three children, Dorothy, 10, Ruth, 7, and Anna, an infant three months old.

Chief Sennott of the Boston fire department spoke last night of Fireman Corbett in the highest terms, and stated that the victim of the White Head tragedy has an unusually fine record for efficiency and loyalty.

Boy Heroes Are Modest

John Hanron, one of the boy heroes of the rescue, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Hanron of 76 Huntington avenue, Roxbury, who are summer residents of White Head. Hanron also is a Boston fireman, now with Engine 27 and formerly a comrade of Corbett with Engine 28.

Joseph B. Campbell, Jr., the other of the lads who were first to go to Miss Cullinane's rescue, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Campbell of 11 Delle avenue, Roxbury, who have a summer cottage on Electric avenue, White Head. This boy's mother was one of the crowd that witnessed his bravery.

Johnny and Joe were saddened last night by the fatality, and both refused to see anything remarkable in what they had done. "It wasn't anything," they told a Post reporter. "We just happened to be there."

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...ence of mind and the
of Patrolman Phillip
... City Point Station,
...ry, 1, of S P street,
... owes his life.
... while playing with others
... wharf at the foot of P
...rboard last night. His
... on up the street and got
... love off the wharf with
... form. On the first dive
... boy in 25 feet of water.
... way to the surface and
... had to a ladder which
... the boy on his back.
... ily then used the prone
... situation and after a few
... he had the boy breath-

... the news that the people
... and Vincent had the grave
... persons attending
... The Post, in Albany, had prepared to
... give instant service to persons
... requesting news and a team of reporters
... was recruited to handle the rush of tele-
... phone calls. A special arrangement
... was also made to bring the news to the
... bulletin board from the editorial room
... the instant that the flash came from
... the State House.

Prominent People Waiting

In the crowd in front of the Post last
... night were many notable lawyers and
... public figures. District Attorney Wil-
... liam J. Foley, guarded by Special Of-
... ficer Martin Conroy, who is attached
... to his office, appeared in the Row and
... stayed until 11 o'clock when he went to
... his home. The news was flashed to him
... there by an assistant. Attorney James
... H. Vahey and many other well known
... lawyers awaited the news at the Post
... bulletin. The preponderance of lawyers
... and court attaches in the crowd was
... an indication of the absorbing interest
... that the Sacco-Vanzetti case holds for
... the bar, it was stated by a municipal
... court judge, who lingered for a while
... at the Post bulletin.

... and later...
... political candidates...
... 1—Hughes—Strong in the South...
... because of his business activities...
... weak in the farm belt because he is
... blamed for having held down the price
... of wheat during the war, outstepped
... by Hiram Johnson's opposition in
... California.
... 2—Hughes—Tremendous prestige every-
... where; subject to attack in Klan States
... because of his pro-league and pro-
... world court policies; strong with big
... business; ability and statesmanship
... recognized everywhere; expected to be
... urged soon by New York Republicans
... to become a candidate; recently an-
... nounced he was too old to be President
... and would neither seek nor accept
... nomination.
... 3—Dawes—Popular with business, with
... many farmers because of his sympathy
... for farm relief; strength among both
... Germans and war veterans; probably
... least popular among progressives and
... labor; opposed by Thompson—small
... forces in Illinois and unskilled in politi-
... cal bargaining.
... 4—Lowden—Strong among farmers;
... weak among business men since he be-
... came a farm-relief candidate; politi-
... cians would fear most revival of 1920
... campaign indiscretion by a subordinate

MAJESTIC FUR SAVING PLAN

Buy Your
Fur Coat Now
For Next Season
Before Prices Advance

The Fur Coat that you expect dur-
... ing our August Fur Sale will be
... stored without charge until wanted
... next fall.

Visit Our Daylight Shop

We have nothing to hide—exam-
... ine our stock of Quality Furs by
... daylight.

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MAJESTIC FUR SHOP

49 Temple Place 6th Floor
Elevator Service
Look For Our Big Electric Sign

VIVATONE

The Perfect Skin Tonic



Thanks to Daggett & Ramsdell, any
... can give herself at home a complete,
... skin treatment—simplified to these
... steps.

Cold Cream is on sale everywhere—in
... jars, priced at 10c to \$1.50. Vivatone
... an amber-hued liquid in bottles of un-
... rivaled distinction. 6 oz. for 75c at all the better
... department stores in and around Boston.
... Vanishing Cream, the perfect powder
... is in tubes, 10c and 25c. Jars 35c and 60c.



How to use it

Saturate a piece of absorbent cotton with Vivatone
... and wipe gently over the face and neck. Pat the
... solution into the crevices and enlarged pores of the
... nose and let it dry.

Vivatone refines the pores, stimulates and freshens
... the skin.

Best results are obtained by cleansing the skin first
... with D & R's Perfect Cold Cream, then following
... with the Vivatone treatment.

If you need a powder base, use D & R's Perfect
... Vanishing Cream.

All that the famous
Beauty Salons of Paris
can do for your skin
you can now do at
home for a fraction of
the cost.

Call Decision "Brutal"

Early this morning the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee issued the following statement:

The decision of the Governor was delivered at such a late hour that a proper answer to it cannot be prepared before morning. The decision is unbelievably brutal in its partisanship and more brutal in the omission of facts—*not only facts brought to the court, but the frame-up of expert testimony shown by the Proctor affidavit, but also facts of the overwhelming significance established behind closed doors, before the advisory committee and the Governor.* Inasmuch as the committee and the Governor must justify themselves to the people and not by partisan fiat, these facts must be disclosed in entirety. It is a solemn truth that one cannot know the true facts of the case from the Governor's statement. The days separating Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair are few, but this defence committee will continue to fight for justice for these two men. Our faith in their innocence is unshaken. We call upon the millions of people throughout the world who have supported them to come forward and join us in our desperate effort to stay the hand of the judicial hangman.

The committee has received money from all over the world, including Europe and China. All kinds of foreign money has come through the mails, from Africa, South American and the West Indies.

Donk Lopez, a Spanish carpenter, was the first secretary of the committee. He was deported following the trial. The other secretaries were E. Coda, a miner, A. Fabbri, a steam man, and Joseph Moro, the chief secretary. They have had a list of publicity men—John Beffell of the New York World, Morris Gabele who wrote under the name of E. Lyons, John Hays and Gardner Brown, who has been directing the publicity for the committee for the past months.

John S. Jackson, a Colorado banker and railroad man who was at one time president of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad. His son came East to Harvard, graduating from there in 1918. He began working as a newspaper man on the Boston Globe after graduation and remained on the staff of that paper for six years. In 1922 he was sent by his paper to cover the trial which broke out at Amherst.

President Alexander Mecklejohn was asked to resign by the trustees of Harvard. He became so embroiled in President Mecklejohn's fight that it ruined him in the battle and asked the paper to send another man to Harvard to cover the news.

John S. Jackson was taking graduate courses at Harvard in history and philosophy. It was felt that the Sacco case needed a liaison officer and public man. He had followed the fight between Sacco and Vanzetti closely and decided to drop his course six months and bend every effort to aid "the cause." He is married and has three children.

Governor Queried Committee

In response to the last request of Governor Clegg in his investigation of the case information regarding the committee. Fabbri, Moro and Jackson were interviewed by him at the State House. The Governor was given the following statement up to July 25, 1925. This shows that \$25,000 was collected and spent up to that time. The report since then has not yet been received. It is said that the total

amounting to \$100,000 was collected through a loud speaker. The moment the station got off resonance giving the operator warning to readjust the wave. Station WTIC in Hartford has an unique arrangement on their crystal oscillator, that operates a gong when the wavelength varies, capable of waking even the soundest sleeper.

Yesterday. The capture was made by Food Inspector John McLanahan of the health department, who found that the frankfurts and the bones inside were in a state of decomposition. "They are unfit for food." The contaminated meat will be sent to a nearby rendering plant.

"HOT DOGS" SEIZED AS UNFIT TO EAT

Eighty pounds of "hot dogs" and 500 pounds of potential frankfurts were seized in the market district by the city meat inspectors, Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney reported

KEN DOLAN DRESS CO

Use Our Ten-Payment Accommodation Plan For Your August Vacation Dresses 1-4 to 1-3 of all prices now 210 Vesey St. at Grand, 4th Floor

N. E. STATIONS WAVES STEADY

Crystals Help Maintain Frequency

New England broadcast stations with a few exceptions have equipped themselves with Piezo Oscillators, to assist in maintaining their assigned frequencies that took effect June 15, according to a recent survey conducted by C. C. Kolster, New England Supervisor of Radio.

Crystal Oscillators have become almost standard broadcast equipment under the new Radio Act, and stations not possessing them have already ordered one.

The crystal connected to the trans-

Jordan Marsh Company

SPECIAL!

Boys' washable play suits

3.95 and 2.65

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>LOT 1</p> <p>Two piece checked linen play suits . . . shirt and knickers . . . Sizes 7 to 16.</p> | <p>LOT 2</p> <p>Plain colored and checked linen play suits . . . flapper pants and shirt . . . sizes 7 to 16.</p> |
|---|--|

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Real Savings

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Diamond Merchants and Jewelers for Forty-three Years

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On Sale Today at 9 A. M.

14K Solid Gold Wrist Watches

At \$14.75

A Supreme Value—The Usual Price \$25.00



Homer's watch sales are now recognized among the largest in America. By combining beauty, quality and value, as exemplified in this 14K solid gold watch for \$14.75, Homer has built up this extraordinary volume of sales.

The illustration shows the beautiful design—14K solid white gold cases, finely engraved, fitted with high-grade 15-jewel movements, silvered engraved dials. A great variety of dainty, attractive designs—monograms or initials engraved without extra charge. We recommend this as a most unusual watch value at \$14.75.

Homer's has specialized in watches for 43 years—the variety today is larger and finer than ever, including *Waltham—Elgin—Hamilton and Bulova and others.*

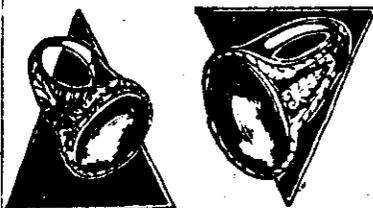
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Birthstone Rings for August



Sardonyx

Mounted in 10 and 14K solid green or white gold—in a fine variety of new designs that are unique and delightful—

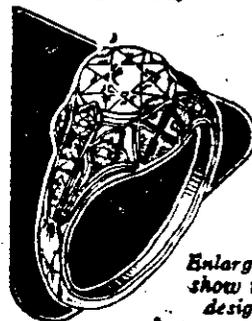
for women \$5.00
for men \$7.50



HOMER'S

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers for Forty-three Years

Open All Day Saturday



Enlarged to show the design

Perfect Diamond Engagement Rings
\$150

In exquisitely beautiful hand-made all hard platinum mountings—

In buying diamonds, quality (not size) should be your first consideration—

DECISION STUNS DEFENCE BOARDS

News Received in Absolute Silence at Sacco Headquarters—No Outburst, No Hysteria

The announcement of Governor Fuller's decision fairly stunned the 100 sympathizers of the two men and members of the Sacco-Vanzetti defence committee who had waited all night for the verdict at their headquarters, 256 Hanover street.

All night the telephone jangled. Calls of inquiry came from hundreds of people in Greater Boston and long distance calls from New York, Philadelphia, Bridgeport and other cities. Miss Mary Donovan, recording secretary of the committee, answered the phone.

DEEP SIGNS HEARD

Finally at quarter to 12 the telephone rang again. To the tense waiters Miss Donovan repeated the words that came to her over the wire from the State House: "The Governor says that the trial was fair. The men are guilty and he will not pardon them."

A moment's silence followed the announcement. Deep sighs were heard from every corner of the room. No one spoke. They had no words to say. Then as by common consent all eyes were turned to Aldino Felicani, the tall young Italian who is largely responsible for getting the committee together. "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," declared Felicani.

Tense Crowd Around Doorway

The telephone rang again. It was just another one of the hundreds who were seeking information. Impatiently Miss Donovan turned over the receiver to Joseph Mori, the committee's secretary. A tense crowd had gathered around the doorway and in the hall were little groups standing together, speechless.

Hurriedly Miss Donovan looked over the crowd and beckoned a young man to come with her. Pulling him behind her by the coat sleeve she waded the crowd aside and rushed down the stairs with him following.

"She's going to tell her," murmured someone in the crowd.

Mrs. Sacco Kept in Hiding

"She" was Mrs. Rosa Sacco, wife of Nicola Sacco, whose doom they had just heard sealed. All during the day and night Mrs. Sacco, at a high nervous pitch, had been waiting for her husband's

Committee Unique

Most Remarkable Organization Its Kind in Recent Times Collected Over \$250,000 From Parts of the World

BY JOSEPH D. HARRING

In charge of the battle to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the death chair has been the Sacco-Vanzetti defence committee—the most remarkable and effective organization of its kind in this generation has been.

From the two small, cluttered rooms in the rear of a building at 56 F street the slogan, "Save Sacco and Vanzetti!" has gone out to every corner of the globe. The membership committee is 21. Their names have never been published and no officers of the organization are generally known.

Through this committee more than 2,000,000 people have contributed to the defence fund of the two men. The financial statement shows that more than \$250,000 has been collected between \$250,000 and \$500,000. High society people, professors and humble laborers mingled their efforts and their strength through this organization.

Outstanding in the inception of the defence fight and the forming of the powerful organization of propaganda is a young Italian newspaper man, Felicani. Felicani, an ardent socialist, is 28 years old. He was born in Bologna, Italy, where he received his education, and came to this country in 1914.

Established Newspaper

He went to Cleveland where he established an Italian newspaper, *Artisanian Youth*. After six months in that city he moved to New York where he began publishing another paper, *The Social Question*. Here he remained until 1915 when he married and came to Boston.

In Boston, Felicani secured work on the local Italian daily, *La Notizia*, as a typewriter operator. He had learned the craft well.

He threw his sympathy with the Italian strikers in 1915 and working in Boston was able to collect a considerable sum of money for them. While interested in this labor movement he came to know Sacco and Vanzetti. When his two friends were arrested on May 5, 1920, charged with the South Braintree hold-up and murder and a few others organized the defence committee the next day.

The first gathering was at the 1

question about the character of the merchandise

...and ...
YES FRIEND,
ARRESTED AS DRUNK
 ... he had ...
 ... the water in Ware River,
 ... into which they had plunged
 ... yesterday afternoon, Charles
 ... was placed under arrest
 ... of drunkenness. John J.
 ... man rescued, was also ge-
 ... a similar complaint.
 ... sailors, who happened along
 ... her car and stopped to find out
 ... the excitement was about,
 ... taken into custody on
 ... complaints. They are
 ... O. Tanner, Harold Hurd and
 ...

han
et, Boston.



ST
ANCE

ESSES

wide assort-
 frocks been
 drastic reduc-
 lay time and
 chiffon, silk,
 ats — in two

39.50

Originally as high
 as 65 and 89.50

... prices were the lowest in New England for ...
 No denying the fact that ... present price reduc-
 ... make every garment a real bargain in the good old
 ... sense of the word.

- \$25 Suits \$19.50**
- \$30 Suits \$24.50**
- \$35 Suits \$29.50**
- \$40 Suits \$33.50**
- \$45 Suits \$38.50**
- \$50 Suits \$42.50**
- \$65 Suits \$52.50**

Only plain Blues, Blacks, 2-pc. Tropicals and
 the famous Kennedy 36 not marked down

Mark-Down Sale of Manhattan Shirts

Hats, Furnishings, Boys' Clothes
 also Marked Down

Open Saturdays till 6 P. M.

Kennedy's

Summer and Hay Streets



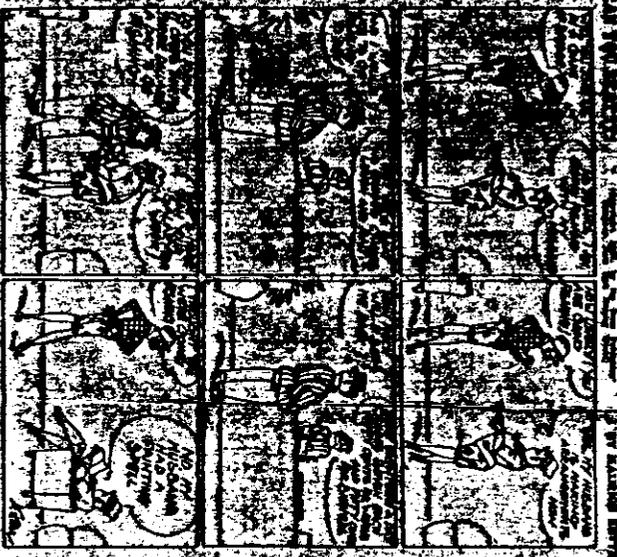
Women's Linen

Only pay these few Coats for the Payment Plan. It is the best plan for buying your linen. It is the best plan for buying your linen. It is the best plan for buying your linen.



Dyed Rabbit Coats

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REPORT SIX DANGEROUS ZONES HERE

Screen to Danger... Hub Mass... d A...

BILL AGAINST HAW ESTATE

John H. E. Conway Co. Has Over \$2,000,000

A triumph in value-giving
Men's Imported
London-Made
OVERCOATS

Just off the steamer—at a price much below what you would have to pay in the regular season

\$29

These are not the kind of coats usually sold in Basement Stores. They're all of a much better grade—such as many stores sell for much higher prices in *1926* *1927* *1928* *1929* *1930* *1931* *1932* *1933* *1934* *1935* *1936* *1937* *1938* *1939* *1940* *1941* *1942* *1943* *1944* *1945* *1946* *1947* *1948* *1949* *1950* *1951* *1952* *1953* *1954* *1955* *1956* *1957* *1958* *1959* *1960* *1961* *1962* *1963* *1964* *1965* *1966* *1967* *1968* *1969* *1970* *1971* *1972* *1973* *1974* *1975* *1976* *1977* *1978* *1979* *1980* *1981* *1982* *1983* *1984* *1985* *1986* *1987* *1988* *1989* *1990* *1991* *1992* *1993* *1994* *1995* *1996* *1997* *1998* *1999* *2000* *2001* *2002* *2003* *2004* *2005* *2006* *2007* *2008* *2009* *2010* *2011* *2012* *2013* *2014* *2015* *2016* *2017* *2018* *2019* *2020* *2021* *2022* *2023* *2024* *2025* *2026* *2027* *2028* *2029* *2030* *2031* *2032* *2033* *2034* *2035* *2036* *2037* *2038* *2039* *2040* *2041* *2042* *2043* *2044* *2045* *2046* *2047* *2048* *2049* *2050* *2051* *2052* *2053* *2054* *2055* 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Wife Throes Poison
 Comment on Decision
 The court has rendered its decision in the case of the woman who was charged with poisoning her husband. The decision is a landmark one, as it is the first time a woman has been acquitted of poisoning her husband. The court found that the woman had a motive for the crime, and that she was not guilty of the charge.

Chapman on Wagon
 Chapman, the man who was charged with the murder of the woman, was found guilty of the crime. The court found that he had a motive for the crime, and that he was not guilty of the charge.

Had Key Case
 The man who was charged with the murder of the woman, had a key case. The court found that he had a motive for the crime, and that he was not guilty of the charge.

Knows Key Case
 The man who was charged with the murder of the woman, knows the key case. The court found that he had a motive for the crime, and that he was not guilty of the charge.

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Will Not Know
 Wait Till Morning
 The man who was charged with the murder of the woman, will not know the truth until the morning. The court found that he had a motive for the crime, and that he was not guilty of the charge.

Leave Him on Duty
 The man who was charged with the murder of the woman, leave him on duty. The court found that he had a motive for the crime, and that he was not guilty of the charge.

At State Prison
 The man who was charged with the murder of the woman, is at state prison. The court found that he had a motive for the crime, and that he was not guilty of the charge.

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 TO LINDY'S FLIGHT
 DEMPSEY-SHARKEY FIGHT
 FIREWORKS
 AT BRAVES FIELD

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 FIREWORKS
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THE DAILY

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NEW YORK

Demand for Strike Tues

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL IN PLEA TO WORLD'S WORKERS TO HELP SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI FROM CHAIR

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 7.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International issued the following appeal today headed, "Save Sacco and Vanzetti."

It read as follows: "Communists in all countries! Toilers of the whole world! Once more in a last hour effort the Communist International appeals to the toilers of the world. Once more it raises its voice appealing to the workers of the world to stop the hand of the executioners who are ready to carry out the sentence of American class justice against Sacco and Vanzetti.

"The workers of all countries have been moved by great indignation, they have protested in powerful manifestations against the mockery of a trial afforded the two revolutionaries—Sacco and Vanzetti, who for seven years have been pining in an American prison under the threat of death.

"The sentence of death against Sacco and Vanzetti is an unheard of provocation against the world proletariat. It heralds a new, cruel oppression not only towards the American working class but also towards the whole world proletariat. It testifies that 'civilized America' of all its technical achievements reserves for proletarian revolutionaries only one; the electric chair. We appeal to all workers and to all revolutionary organizations.

"Protest with all your passion and power against the execution sentence. Organize mass demonstrations!

"Only the united efforts of the international proletariat may save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

Workers, etc.

PROVOCATEUR'S BOMBS PROVOKE POLICE GESTURE

Guard Everything to Get Sympathy for Hangman

By ESTHER LOWELL (Federated Press)

Although New York police have been unable to connect the bombing of the two subways with Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers, elaborate patrol duty has been started to continue until after the expected execution in Boston. Not since war days have police had their vacations revoked and been assigned to guard the city's transportation systems, banks, public buildings and power plants.

"Suspend judgment," cautions the N. Y. Telegram of the comparatively liberal Scripps-Howard group. The editorial warns against accusing Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers with the bombings as acts of reprisal.

"The stupid act of an agent provocateur."
(Continued on Page Two)

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Raid Bo!