

JUDGE BROADHURST REFUSES STAY OF EXECUTION TO SACCO-VANZETTI

BOSTON, Aug. 7 (FP).—Superior Court Judge Broadhurst, a reactionary but the only justice available at the time, denied the plea of Sacco-Vanzetti defense counsel for a stay of execution after the filing of another new trial motion. Attorney Arthur D. Hill filed the motion for new trial at Dedham with eight supporting affidavits, new evidence since the sentence of death was pronounced on the two workers.

Hill immediately took the plea for a stay to Chief Justice W. P. Hall of the superior court, at Fitchburg.

The new trial motion is based on the affidavits of Frank Sibley, John Boffel, Elizabeth Bernkopf, Lois Rantoul, Robert Benchley and Proctor relating the prejudice of Judge Thayer at the time of the trial.

Baltimore Workers Demand Liberation
WEST BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—We, hundreds of workers assembled at a demonstration in West Baltimore, Maryland, demand that: Wherras, Sacco and Vanzetti have been unjustly condemned;

We hereby demand that Sacco and Vanzetti shall be freed as partial compensation for the wrong done them, and that Judge Thayer be impeached for his partiality and injustice portrayed at the trial.
 (Continued on Page Three)

THE WORKERS PARTY MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSES CONVENTION PROBLEMS

Political Committee Resolution Endorsed by New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

In the discussions at Membership Meetings of the Workers (Communist) Party, the declaration of the Political Committee on the resolution of the Communist International on the American Question was endorsed in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Detroit. The resolution of the Opposition was endorsed at New Haven, Conn. The vote was as follows:

- NEW YORK: For the Political Committee, 715; for the Opposition, 507; Abstaining, 60.
- CHICAGO: For the Political Committee, 312; for the Opposition, 256.
- PITTSBURGH: For the Political Committee, 72; for the Opposition, 50.
- PHILADELPHIA: For the Political Committee, 95; for the Opposition, 86.
- DETROIT: For the Political Committee, 120; for the Opposition, 61.
- NEW HAVEN: For the Political Committee, Six; for the Opposition, 23.

This edition of The DAILY WORKER went to press too early to get the results of the Membership Meetings held Sunday at Cleveland, Minneapolis, Boston and Buffalo.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE COMMONS

Arrest James' Nephew, Pleading for Sacco

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Twenty-five thousand persons were thrown into confusion this afternoon when the police broke up two protest meetings of Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. The crowd was charged by mounted police after an ultimatum to stop the meeting had been given to the speakers by the authorities.

"We have just been notified by the police to stop this meeting," cried Harry Cantor, chairman of the meeting held under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, "but fellow workers I think we will continue."

No sooner had he spoken than he was jerked from his platform by the officers and rushed to a nearby station. Then the police charged the meetings, swinging their clubs.

The smash-up of the Workers Party meeting followed a police attack on a meeting held under the auspices of the socialist party. Permits had been obtained for both meetings.

Mounted police drove their horses thru the crowd and dispersed the second meeting as Harry Cantor, after denouncing the death sentences on Sacco and Vanzetti as a piece of class injustice, introduced Arturo Giovannitti, general secretary of the Italian Chamber of Labor.

Arrest Chairman.
 Police under Superintendent Crowley, armed with machine guns, dragged Harry Cantor. As John Rallam began to speak, the police finished their job and dispersed the meeting. Edwin H. James, a nephew of Henry and Wm. James, and Alfred Friedman who attended the meeting and who protested against the action of the police, was severely beaten.

Scores of police, some of them mounted, surged thru the crowd. Many persons were brutally knocked down. Others were clubbed by the officers.

Then came the clanging patrol wagons and hauled several members of the crowd out of the Commons.

Censor Meeting.
 The socialist party meeting was broken up when Alfred Baker Lewis, chairman, announced that a number
 (Continued on Page Two)

See and the Workers (C... arrested... meeting at... and arrests... In the "squad" courts leaflets den... Sacco and V... active comrad... owed by S... general... demonstration day by the... Angeles... ference...

Strikebr Dies of Brain T

BOSTON. Wood, governor... pinea, died... facts of... tumor of the... Wood is... chief of the... the United... used to help... Corporation... 1919-20. He... Indiana, and... nd terrorized... brutal mania... Now

In 1920 W... the republic... dent of the... defeated in... primaries in... were held... of South D... tion camp... he by the... manipulators... vention, bok... Gary's suite... stone Hotel... nominate... the presiden... of that year

SACCO AND VANZETTI SH

Banker Has His Land



wants of the Soviet Union Republics, who now create the student body of the First Moscow University, the oldest univer: in all Russia. Even under ism, however, there has been revolutionary elements among the student body of this university, taking their with the oppressed masses, resulting in troops mobilized in the Military Training Academy across

student demonstrations, I pointed out, these were called on to break up the gatherings held, cruel use of the infamous Russian knout in per- their bloody task.

significant, in a way, that at the Student zetti Demonstration, at the New School for arch; Thursday night, a score of police con- ered about the building, inside and out, and adjoining, ready for any "development." as, so in China today, the students are tak- ment part in the revolutionary struggle.

WOMEN

TRADE UNIONISTS' WIVES DISCUSS WHAT WOMEN CAN DO TO BUILD MEN'S UNIONS

By HELEN G. NORTON.

KATONAH, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Thirty trade unionists' wives, gathered at Brookwood Labor College for a week's conference, concluded that women's auxiliaries could do these things: Develop common interests with the men, build organizations that will not slump after a strike is over; develop joint activities with auxiliaries of other unions; preach labor in other women's organizations; build loyalty by actual service to individuals and families in special need; have enough social activities to warm the hearts and keep the organization active and familiar; plan for educational work; get together for the organization of teachers and office workers and create a home atmosphere friendly to labor.

The wife who won't take an interest in her husband's union activities and the husband who snubs his wife if she does were both severely scored. "We need a union home, not merely a union man," someone said.

Auxiliary meetings should devote less time to floor work and seeing which committee can furnish the best refreshments, and more time to study-

ing labor problems, the women decid- ed. Company unionism, women in in- dustry, wages, labor legislation, eco- nomics, and the public school system were listed as projects for study by Theresa Wolfson, author of "Women Workers and the Trade Unions."

The position of women in industry today was reviewed by Mary Ander- son, director Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor. She emphasized the need for organizing women workers and scored hard-shelled labor unions which refused to organize the women in their industries, pointing out that so long as women worked for lower wages, the men's jobs were not safe.

The women at the conference repre- sented auxiliaries of machinists to railway shops, automobile factories and shipyards, lithographers, carpen- ters and postal clerks. They came from as far north as Montreal and New Brunswick, as far south as Vir- ginia, and as far west as Detroit and Chicago. The institute was sponsored jointly by the educational department of the machinists', auxiliary and Brookwood Labor College.

AUTO MAGNATES START MAKING DETROIT A "SHE-TOWN"

DETROIT, Aug 7 (FP).—Because women can do the semi-skilled work of running punch presses and drills in the auto factories, men are being laid off to join the mob of unem- ployed Detroit workers. Women are given the jobs because the prevailing wage for them is 20 to 30 cents an hour lower for the same work. De- troit is beginning to take on the as- pects of a "she-town", in which the woman works out and the man looks after the kids.

The Ford Worker, published at 1967 Grand River Ave., by radical workers in the Ford plant, carries in its July 15 issue a letter from an American- born Ford employe who had been on

(the Ford payroll 8 years, getting late- ly \$6.80 a day. But work got scarce and in the spring he was laid off in- definitely. Unable to find work else- where to maintain his wife and 3 children he finally consented to have her look for a job. He writes:

"She was 'luckier' than I was. She got a job running a drill press for 30 cents an hour. She could do the work as well as I could so the con- cern hired her because she is cheap- er. If she had refused it some other woman would have taken it. So I stay home and send the kids to school to learn all about this great land of the free."

CO-OPERATIVES

AFRICAN CHIEFS FORM CO-OPERATIVES; FLOOD OUTRAGES; OTHER NEGRO NOTES

The DAILY WORKER, and the fight that it has been particularly impressed," said Abbott, "a declaration carried each day of the paper demanding 'Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die' and then counting off the days as the hour of approach. The DAILY WORKER is waging a new struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti."

only the words of Leonard D. Abbott, but the case that followed, went out over the radio, which have been had news indeed for George L. Darte, the general of the Military Order of the World who is one of the leaders in the attack being made by the DAILY WORKER, and who has just sent a train of praise to Governor Fuller.

Abbott held of his personal acquaintance with both Sacco and Vanzetti and reviewed the seven-year fight that had been made to save them from death in the electric chair. He told of the revulsion in the mind of the whole world against the injustice that had been done to these workers, which has brought protests from such men as Anatole France, Romain Rolland and H. G. Wells and a host of others.

Walter Hays made a brilliant attack on Governor Fuller's decision. He thought that the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti, however, was sealed, and that nothing had been done to save them from death next week. The clamor of the audience, however, was catching and he was soon compelled to enter the spirit of the occasion.

At one point in his address, a worker in the audience asked: "What are you going to do about it?" "What are you going to do?" asked Hays. "I am going to strike!" declared the worker. "Right, go ahead and strike, and I'll strike with you."

The final words of Calia Poliskuk, the student, was: "Up with the fight!" "Up with the conclusion of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, whatever what its outcome, capitalism is developing a new army of no mean proportions among the students of America."

SACCO-VANZETTI



Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti that some action may prevent the

General Branch of Indiana Industrial Union... The DAILY WORKER... The Indianapolis Ledger... Chicago Negroes Want Unions... The Committee for the Promotion of Trade Unions among Negro Workers has been formed in Chicago.

Chicago Negroes Want Unions. The Committee for the Promotion of Trade Unions among Negro Workers has been formed in Chicago.

African Chiefs Form Co-ops. African chiefs on the west coast of Africa have formed co-operative societies for the steady marketing of tropical products. W. Tete-Ansa from the Gold Coast and Chief Amoah of Nigeria have been in this country for some weeks to make arrangements for shipments to America. West Africa has been dealing with London, but the representatives of the co-operatives are seeking a wider market for cocoa, palm oil and mahogany.

Forced to Withdraw Obnoxious Clauses. The Hertzog government was so hard pressed by labor members of the South-African parliament that it was forced to withdraw the so-called sedition clauses in the Native Administration bill now before the House.

The Industrial and Commercial Workers' union, a native organization, protested the measure also, along with the South African Labor Party. Arthur Barlow, labor member warned parliament, that the South African Labor Party would stand by native union, as it was part of the organized labor movement of the world. The Industrial and Commercial Workers

International Convention. He plans to come to America later for a notable tour.

Militarism in Haiti

The committee here from this country by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom some months ago, to study conditions in Haiti, has issued its report. This report states that the committee finds the conditions in the island somewhat improved. It goes on to recommend the appointment of an official commission to study transition arrangements. That the island be demilitarized. That non-commissioned officers be replaced by Haitians or suitably commissioned marine corps officers. That the Protocol of 1915 be modified. That American banks be asked to pay market rate of interest on government deposits. That the Rockefeller Foundation continue its welfare work. And finally that after the election of a parliament responsible to the people, another commission be appointed. The committee that went to Haiti, were Emily Balch Greene, Zonia Baber, Addie Waite Hinton, Charlotte Atwood, Paul Douglass and Mrs. H. B. Watson.

Outrages on Negroes During Flood

Roused by the many recent outrages against Negroes in the flood area, the Mississippi Women's Committee on Racial Relations of Jackson has registered its protest against lynch and mob law. It will work for better school facilities throughout the state and will help the colored club women to maintain a home for delinquent Negro boys. To show its good faith the committee will ask several Negro women to serve on its body.

TEXTILE WORKERS HAVE CO-OP STORES

Cooperative stores of a number of New England textile workers' groups are described in the current issue of Co-operation, organ of the Co-operative League. Most of the groups are of Italian workers and some have had stores for as long as 20 years. The cooperative have survived several strikes and the unions which sprang

up only to disappear again. Stafford Springs, Conn., has one cooperative store with 180 members. It is a wool mill town of 7,000. Winchendon and Lawrence, Mass. have textile workers' coops. Barre, Vt., has one of quarry workers. There are others in Sagamore and Plymouth, Mass., Leominster, Mass. and Portsmouth, N. H. and New Haven, Conn.

Four Singing Societies Help Workers Movement

There are four singing societies in Los Angeles the Lithuanian, Hungarian, Ukrainian and Jewish. They are always ready to donate their services to the Left Wing. Besides there are the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, Wagner Junior Orchestra, and the Freiheit Yugend Club.

The Freiheit Gasangs Ferein is one. They meet every Monday night at the

Freight Conductor Hurt When Runaway Train in Ann Arbor Wrecks Bank

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 7.—Four freight cars broke loose from a Detroit United Railway train today on the brow of a hill and rolling down grade into the city jumped the tracks at Main and Huron Streets and demolished the Farmers and Mechanics bank.

Strike Action on Tuesday

SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE DECIDED ON AT WATERBURY

Workers Plan to Quit Work on Tuesday

(Continued from Page One)
cided in a great mass meeting here. "What are the workers of Waterbury going to do to stop this outrage against the working class?" demanded George Siakind, the principal speaker. And 500 workers thundered: "Strike!"

Workers Will Give Their Verdict.

"The last verdict has not yet been spoken," the speaker declared. "That will be the verdict of the American workingmen." And he added, "The workers of America will tear Sacco and Vanzetti out of the hands of their executioners, for the issue is not whether these men committed murder but that they were radicals, draft evaders, slackers, Italians and foreigners."

Siakind told the eager audience how the frame-up had been effected during a period of "red" hysteria when the American people were being fed on lurid stories of the terrible fate of this country if the reds ever got control of the government.

Plot to Frame Sacco Was Told.

He told the story of Salsedo, Sacco's friend, who was either thrown out of the top floor of a 14-story building in New York, where he was being held incommunicado by Mitchell Palmer's red raiders, or jumped out crazed by the third degree they had given him.

The speaker went on to tell how Sacco came to New York to investigate that case and how he was seized by the red hunters and held on no other charge than that of being a radical. It was then that it was decided to frame him.

Branding the government's refusal to produce records now in the department of justice files which substantiate this story, as proof of the frame-up plot, Siakind proceeded to quote Judge Thayer's statements that he was going to get the two radicals.

Labor Will Tie Up the Country.

"Sacco says that unless labor acts he is lost," Siakind declared. "We have the power. We can tie up every wheel in this country," he said. "Why doesn't Governor Fuller's chauffeur try to run his car if we

Police Break Up Sacco Vanzetti Meeting Held In Binghampton; Arrest

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—City police broke up the Sacco and Vanzetti meeting here yesterday afternoon and arrested Herbert Benjamin, the speaker, who was afterwards released on \$100 bail after being held on a technical charge. Benjamin will speak at an indoor demonstration Monday.

The night before Benjamin had addressed over 500 shoe workers in the neighboring city of Endicott. These workers voted unanimously to participate in the half day protest strike Tuesday forenoon.

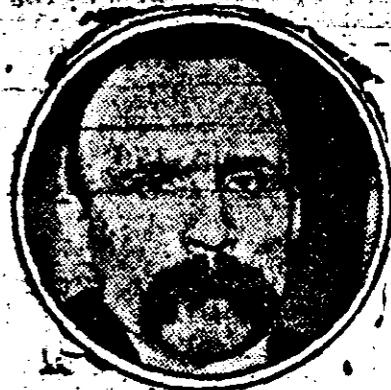
Coolidge Political Fortunes End; Who Have Banks Picked?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The practical politicians of the capital, trying to peer through the haze of the next ten months, are already beginning to vision the Republican convention of 1928 as generally similar to the historic 1920 convention.

Whether history will repeat itself as to details and see the favorites out-distanced and a dark horse nominated, as was the case in 1920, can only be conjectured, but they point out that the pre-convention situation is much the same.

The three strong men of 1920 were Lowden, Wood and Johnson. Ultimately they killed each other off and Warren G. Harding was nominated. The three strong men of 1928 now appear to be Lowden, Hoover and Dawes, with Charles Evans Hughes constituting a possible fourth with big business finally selecting some less amirched candidate.

Meanwhile gentle guffaws pervade the smoking rooms and beauty parlors of this capital, where political leaders foregather. The cause of mirth is the final, belated explanation of close friends of Cal Coolidge that the word "choose," so enigmatically intruded into an otherwise plain and simple abdication, was selected thru no sense of New England humor, but was a gently and dignified hint to



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By Felix Frankfurter



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...ing all matters to the court
...on Tuesday, August 2, at
...m, to protest against the legal mur-
...der of the two convicted men. A tel-
...ogram, flaying Fuller's decision and
...the methods of the prosecution and
...the investigating committee, was
...sent to Governor Fuller. "Your in-
...vestigation was nothing but a monster
...plot against the life of our two
...brothers," the telegram declares,
..."and we demand their immediate lib-
...erty."

The meeting, which was held un-
...der the auspices of the Workers Par-
...ty, was addressed in Italian by N.
...Napoli, New York editor, and An-
...gelo Distefano of the New Haven
...Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

rorism tomorrow, for tomorrow the
...courts will hear motions on the fa-
...mous case that has been in progress
...for seven years. Judge Webster
...Thayer, who recently sentenced Sacco
...and Vanzetti to the electric chair,
...will leave his summer home in Maine
...and go to the court house in Dedham
...tomorrow afternoon to pass upon the
...eighth motion for a new trial. It is
...certain that he will repeat his deci-
...sion to railroad the workers to the
...electric chair.

New Court Moves.

Tomorrow morning the warden of
...the state prison, who has the prison-
...ers in custody will be in the Supreme
...Court on a petition for a writ of
...habeas corpus brought in an effort
...to get the men out of the death
...house. The defense holds that they
...should be returned to their regular
...prison cells pending the decision for
...a new trial. The prisoners will not
...be in court.

It is the general impression here
...tonight that both court hearings are
...preliminaries to getting the case in-
...to the federal courts. It would be
...impossible under the law for them to
...appeal to the federal courts without
...such a move because the law pro-
...vides that a case cannot be taken to
...the United States court after it has
...been thru the state court three
...months. It has been four months
...since the men were sentenced, hence
...it was necessary to go back to the
...state courts tomorrow with some kind
...of motion in order to go to the fed-
...eral courts the next day.

If the defense fails to get the dis-
...trict federal court to intervene, the
...case will be carried to Justice Holmes
...of the United States Supreme Court,
...the plea being that the state courts
...have violated the Constitution of the
...United States which provides that
...every person shall have a fair trial.

The contention for seven years has
...been that Sacco and Vanzetti did not
...have a fair trial.

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**CONSTITUTION AND
PROGRAM**

Workers Party of America
Adopted at the National Convention of 1921 (New York), amended by the Convention of 1924 (Chicago). —65

**THE SECOND YEAR OF THE
WORKERS (COMMUNIST)
PARTY**

A report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, January 1, 1924. Theses—resolutions—program. Introduction by C. E. Ruthenberg. —50

**THE FOURTH NATIONAL
CONVENTION**

Resolutions—Theses—Declarations—Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party Adopted at the 4th National Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., August 21 to 30, 1925. —30

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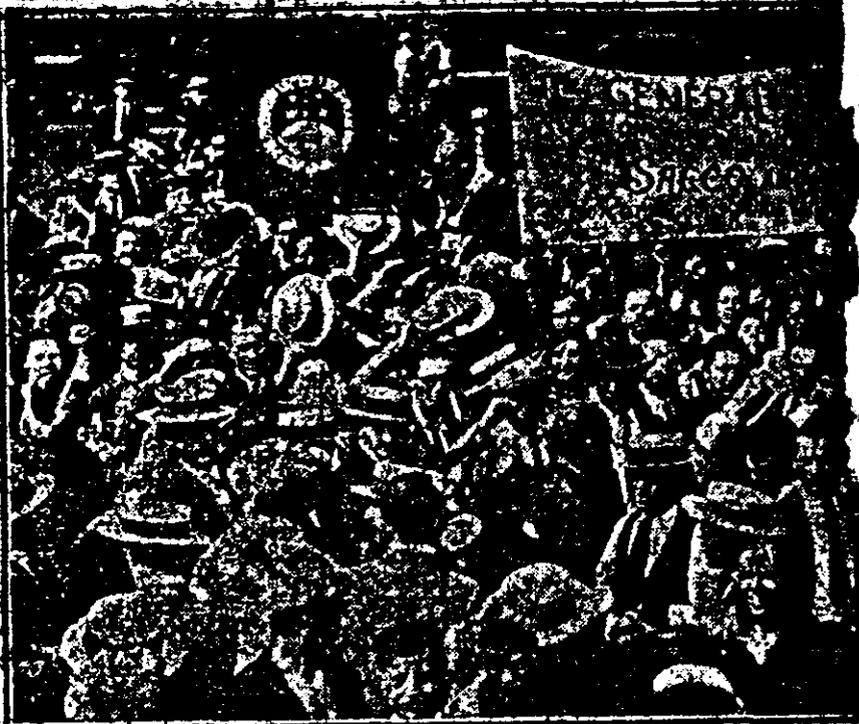
Openly to Limit the Product, Raise Price

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 7.—The first major attempt in the history of the oil industry to bolster a declining market by voluntary production restrictions got under way today in the Seminoles field.

For the next two months the daily output has been set at 450,000 barrels, compared with a high last Friday of 525,000. Each lease will curtail production somewhat under the plan promulgated by umpire Ray M. Collins. The plan was drafted by a committee of leading oil men.

If the experiment is successful it may ultimately be adopted for varying periods by other large fields, which, like the Seminoles have been intermittently helping to glut the market, experts predict.

Workers Threw General



This meeting is in Union Square. Meetings like it are The Plaza.

THE WORLD STRUGGLE FOR

Oil

And Soviet Russia



The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey refuses to deal with Soviet Russia.

The Royal Dutch Shell British interests will not deal with Soviet Russia.

Representatives of both interests issue attacks against the world's first workers' government.

COOLIDGE SAYS:

The supremacy of nations

LOS ANGELES COMRADES ACTIVE DURING SUCCESSFUL YEAR; DOWN FACTIONALISM

By R. E. D. (Worker Correspondent)

One year ago last spring the present Sub-District Executive Committee came into office and announced its conciliatory policy of "taking in all the new members we can, and expelling none." We did this because we realized we were already weakened by too many interneine fights to stir up others, and we had to have members to pay the rent, support the Press, and make donations to the many Party needs. The result was to hold our membership and actually to increase it. When Bob Minor was here to get us to endorse the famous Unity Resolution, we had 110 at the meeting; last Tuesday night July 28, at a general membership meeting to aid The DAILY WORKER Drive we counted 125. This meeting was absolutely harmonious and came gallantly to the rescue of the Daily and of the Furriers on strike and made substantial donations to both.

Successful Finances.

Our second policy was to look after the finances and see that when we undertook an enterprise we shouldn't come out in the hole. So when Bert Wolfe came here we gave him a rous-

The order for Isprecors have almost quadrupled; the Communist International will have to be increased; the Labor Defender sells better than ever; Labor Unity is eagerly snapped up by the nuclei and the socialist Classics are always in demand.

One final word. The main reason for the healthy condition of the Party in Southern California is due solely to the honest efforts to keep up a United Front with Labor; organized or unorganized.

Woman Speaker to Tell Los Angeles Nucleus of U.S.S.R.

By L. P. RINDAL (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 7.—In spite of the warm weather and other forms of "hot air" working over-time trying to break down energy, activities along the line of the

SUMMER OPENING OF LOI

500-Acres

About 7000 call was issued of Los Angeles Consumers League to organize workers' children; also by left wing and also by er Unions. At the the the many detail met in the camp, we only one nation of the last once by energy, activities along the line of the

**THE GERMS OF THE
NEXT WORD WAR
ARE IN THIS
STRUGGLE**

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Oil

IMPERIALISM

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By LOUIS FISCHER

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Paul Crouch, Walter . . .
The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense, the I.L.D. and the Centralia Defense, the I.L.D. and the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense and gave a May Day Picnic that was a rouser and netted a big sum to all concerned, besides tending to allay the hostility between these organizations and the Communists. We accomplish a real United Front tactic.

What is the reason of our success? Is it because we are smarter, wiser, and better Communists than elsewhere?

It is rather because we refrained from all factionalism. We know our duty as to work, get in new members, make expenses and a profit for the Party; did what educational work we could, increased the sales and circulation of the Party papers and magazines, reported promptly our activities to the units above us, and sent in funds where they belonged as fast as received; also to make financial reports each month, get them audited; sold books; and worked, worked, worked like the devil!

We met criticism by putting the critics to work too. If they didn't like the way we did things, we promptly gave them a chance to show how much better they could do. And in case they did better, we didn't begrudge them a word of praise. Work makes good Communists; idleness makes poor ones.

Another success was our City Election Campaign where we got nearly 8000 votes for our candidates on the School Board, altho there were 18 candidates who ran to fill 4 vacancies.

We must admit a slight falling off in the local sales and circulation of The DAILY WORKER here. But that is on two accounts:—1. The delay of the paper reaching here. 2.—The lack of a hustling representative to put in the place of Comrade Riess, who was one of the best agents of the Worker had anywhere.

We can point with pride to the advanced class in Marxism, which is meeting regularly every Wednesday night and making good progress in Bukharin's Historical Materialism. In the fall elementary classes will be organized under competent teachers and the work resumed for the winter. The nuclei directors are somewhat inexperienced and after they attend the advanced class, they will be better able to teach.

The headquarters have been remodelled and renovated. Now we have a good practical office, a reading room and library open to the public afternoons and evenings, a good sized room for nucleus and committee meetings and a large hall seating comfortably 100 or even more after benches are sunbbed.

North Street (the north side). . .
against the sending of marines to Nicaragua, China and other foreign countries. Greetings, etc. have been sent to the left wing of the Kuomintang, Party members, such as Irvin Search and Robin Dunbar, have taken prominent part, and Michael Hughes, of the proletarian party, has lined up one hundred per cent with the other two mentioned.

Downing to Speak on Labor History. Mortimer Downing, editor the New Unionist, will speak on "History of Organized Labor in the United States" next Sunday. Trade Unions, Communists and other groups of labor have been invited to attend.

Woman Lectures On U. S. S. R. Clara Taylor Warner, coming from Russia a year ago, spoke in Los Angeles recently on the "Treatment of Social Diseases in Russia". The lecture, illustrated on the screen, was a success.

Fact and figures proved Russia to be far ahead of other countries in its efforts to stamp out social diseases. Even enemies of the First Workers' Republic were forced to admit these facts. Mortimer Downing, editor and commander-in-chief of the I. W. W. (Emergency programist group, near anarchists), admitted the superiority of Soviet Russia in this respect.

Clara Warner speaks mostly at Women's clubs. She too, will speak at the brotherhood hall in the near future.

Defend The DAILY WORKER. Under the auspices of the local I. L. D. group, a protest mass meeting was held at Music Art Hall last Sunday, July 24th. Frank Cassidy and James H. Fisher, speakers, were at their best, as were the members of the Ukrainian Singing Society, who received great applause. The main subject for the evening was "Defense of the Workers' Press: The DAILY WORKER."

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Charge Nassau County Construction Graft

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—That there is a wide-spread graft in the construction of highways and bridges in Nassau County was revealed today when State Comptroller Maurice S. Tremaine sent an investigator to the county as a result of numerous complaints received from residents there.

Exorbitant amounts of money are being spent on county construction and charges of widespread graft are made in many of the letters.

There is a . . .
The trails have overgrown . . .
that will give study for the . . .
is organized . . .

The joy . . .
thirty-five . . .
captain . . .
piration of . . .
to make . . .
a greater . . .
all those . . .
dren's . . .
enlarge . . .
many more . . .

Los Angeles Sacco-V

(By A. W. . . .)
LOS ANGELES
suspects of . . .
Tense Comm . . .
Angeles . . .
meeting at . . .
day, The . . .
in more . . .
Wonderful . . .
English, . . .
Downing, . . .
and Man . . .
sum total . . .
that "the . . .
THE VOICE . . .
must be . . .
IMMEDIATE . . .
two innoc . . .
coming."

Meetings w . . .
lowing cities: . . .
alla, Pa.; Chi . . .
Francisco; N . . .
Great Falls . . .
Ferry, Okla . . .
aha; St. P . . .
falo; Utica; . . .
adelphis; . . .

Strike Tu

Boston Armed, Ready for Sign of Violence

Continued From First Page

Last night every member of the police department had received his orders and been assigned to the post he will take the moment a crisis arises. Those close to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, city and State, say they have no fear of the radical element in Massachusetts, but expect an influx of members of the nihilist group from Chicago at any moment. With their arrival here outbursts of violence are predicted. Every movement made by members of this group is being carefully watched by operatives of the Department of Justice and their activities reported to Major-General Foote, commissioner of public safety in this State.

Thus far—more than 70 hours since Governor Fuller announced his decision—not a single case of violence or major demonstration has been reported here either to the police of the city or the State constabulary outside of Boston.

Arrest Pamphlet Distributor

The one minor demonstration which occurred without any serious action was the arrest last evening of Joseph Moro, 34 years old, of 51 Beach street, Dorchest, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti defence committee.

Moro was arrested in front of the Sacco-Vanzetti headquarters on Hanover street by Sergeant Morris Sullivan of the Hanover street police station while distributing pamphlets calling upon the public to attend a mass meeting planned for today on Boston Common. Sergeant Sullivan, after calling Moro's attention to the fact that the distribution of the pamphlets without a permit was unlawful and calling upon him to cease the distribution, arrested him when the latter ignored the warning. Moro went along peaceably to the police station, was booked on a charge of distributing pamphlets without a permit, and was bailed by friends a few minutes later.

A crowd of about 100 men and women gathered about Sergeant Sullivan as he placed Moro under arrest and followed the pair to the Hanover street police station a short distance away, but no trouble occurred and no interference with the police sergeant's action marked the walk to the station house.

Citizens Offer Services

While preparations were being pushed throughout the city, following the declaration of the existence of a state of emergency here, scores of calls were being received by Superintendent of Police Crowley at police headquarters from citizens in different parts of the city, offering their services free to the police headquarters in the event of any serious outbreaks. The first to be received at headquarters came from a man who gave his name as Morris Groszki of 5 Temple street, Dorchester.

Groszki told Superintendent Crowley that he will spend the next two weeks as his vacation period and would gladly devote the 14 days without remuneration to the city officials in any capacity if his services were needed.

there is no need of volunteers, Superintendent Crowley announced.

Guard Public Buildings

Until further orders the state of emergency will continue to exist, police officials informed district captains and department heads in a special order issued late last night. Meantime, every precaution is being taken to guard public buildings, hospitals, railroad terminals and stations, the subway, elevated and street car system and the private residences of those men who figured in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial and the final disposition of the case.

The emergency mobilization order issued by Commissioner Wilson through Superintendent of Police Crowley is virtually a 24-hour tour of duty. It affects every member of the police department in Boston, special officers, members of the bureau of criminal investigation, inspectors, members of the liquor and vice squads, plain clothes men, traffic officers and regular patrolmen. All days off have been cancelled and no more men will be allowed to go on either special leaves of absence or vacations. No member of the department will be allowed to leave the city and from now on every man must be in touch with his superior officers every hour of the day and night. The police force, at present, comprises about 2200 men and superiors.

Mobilization Order

The mobilization order issued by Commissioner Wilson and promulgated throughout the city yesterday reached the district captains and department heads shortly after noon. It read:

"At this particular time every effort must be made by the police to protect the lives of the general public and everything possible must be done by them to prevent crime.

"Great care must be taken at every place where large crowds are assembled for lawful purposes and, at the same time, all persons assembled for unlawful purposes must be dispersed.

"The police must be especially vigilant and careful in observing all persons who look suspicious and pay strict attention to duty in particularly watching persons who may be carrying bombs or other dangerous explosives.

"Pleasures Secondary"

"In emergencies, the police must understand that their pleasures are secondary to the duties imposed on them by law, and the Police Commissioner, having that in mind, directs me to cover all subways, railroad terminals, bridges, public buildings and other places wherein there is any danger of explosives being planted.

"The following order will be put into effect immediately at all stations and will continue until further order:

"Days off will be suspended, including traffic officers.

"Long day men will report to their respective stations at 7:30 roll call; morning-in-squads will be kept in full uniform, after finishing their first



WRECKED KIOSKS SHOW EFFECT OF S
This photo shows the entrance and exits of the I. R. T. subway station top blown off, as the result of terrific blasts. This station is

a. m., where they will sleep until 4 p. m., unless otherwise called upon for emergency, when they will be called for supper and report back at 5:30 p. m. roll call.

"Day men will report back to their respective stations at 8 o'clock p. m., including traffic officers, and remain until excused by their commanding officers."

Similar Action in Other Cities

Immediately upon the promulgation of this edict copies were sent to the police captains and chiefs of the cities and towns about Boston, inviting those officers' attention to the action of the police department here and inviting co-operation to the fullest extent. The response was immediate. In a score of cities and towns throughout the State similar precautionary measures were taken at once.

In Cambridge an order was issued shortly after the notice was received from police headquarters here ordering back detectives away on their vacations. Plans were also completed for the guarding of the Middlesex Courts at East Cambridge, City Hall, Harvard and Technology Colleges, and the homes of the presidents of those institutions.

Guard Judge Wait's Home

In Medford an order was issued by Acting Chief Daniel Connors assigning until further notice Patrolman William Porter to guard the residence of Judge William C. Wait at Forest street.

Police Chief William Hill of Everett also took precautionary measures in order to co-operate with the Boston authorities and the State Constabulary. He assigned two officers to supplement the regular guard at the Everett

Sacco-Vanzetti Stirs Th

- (By U
- Boston—City heavily g
fence frantically appeals to C
- New York—Subway bor
guard; general strike agitate
- Rapid City, S. D.—Presid
appeals for Sacco-Vanzetti r
- Washington—National c
violence; A. F. of L. asked to
- Baltimore—Mayor's hom
precautions although motive
- Chicago—Federal buildin
- Denver—General strike
coal fields.
- Philadelphia—Presbyteria
- Buenos Aires—Bomb exp
Pergamino.

Five Moves to Save Men From the Chair

Continued From First Page

First, was a motion for a new trial filed at Dedham, based on alleged bias of Judge Webster Thayer and new evidence contained in affidavits submitted during the investigation of the Governor and that of his advisory committee; second, a petition to the Governor for a respite for the two men until the Dedham motion could be heard; third, a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to the State Supreme Court on the grounds that Sacco and Vanzetti are unlawfully held in the death house at State prison; fourth, a petition to Judge Broadhurst in the Suffolk Superior Court to stay the execution until the new trial motion is heard; fifth, an application to Chief Justice Walter Perley Hall to assign some other justice beside Judge Thayer to hear the motion at Dedham.

Judge Broadhurst denied the motion to stay execution and Chief Justice Hall ruled that Judge Thayer must hear the motion for a new trial.

The last decision of the day came from Fitchburg, the home of Chief Justice Hall. Attorney Arthur D. Hill and Elias Field, the new attorneys in the case, yesterday went to his home with the plea to have the motion heard promptly before a new judge. In part their mission was successful. After the interview at his home, which lasted an hour and a half, Chief Justice Hall announced that he had set tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock as the time when the motion would be heard. He said that he would communicate with Judge Thayer, who is at his summer home in Oronoqui, Me., to come to Boston to preside over the hearing.

The other reversal of the day came when Judge Broadhurst, who is presiding over a criminal session in Suffolk county, the county where the prisoners are confined, ruled that he did not have jurisdiction to grant a stay of execution.

Mass Meeting Today

Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock Judge Sanderson in the Supreme Court will hear the petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Last night Warden William Hendry of the Charlestown State Prison received an order of notice to be in court at that hour and bring with him the warrant under which the prisoners are restrained.

Tomorrow, also, Governor Fuller, who is spending the week-end at his summer home in Rye, N. H., will be at the State House to consider the plea for an executive respite for the two men.

Meanwhile the popular appeal to protest against the execution of the two men was being planned by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence committee. A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Socialist Party and similar to the gathering last Sunday, will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the mall of the common. Fully 100 reserve policemen were on hand a week ago to prevent outbreaks and demonstrations. Today, with the entire department mobilized, many times that number will be available in case of trouble. Yesterday two more attorneys allied themselves with Arthur D. Hill, who stepped in as chief of the defence



JOSEPH MORO
Secretary of Sacco-Vanzetti defence committee, arrested for distributing hand bills advertising meeting on Common.

16 POLICE GUARD GOVERNOR'S HOME

NORTH HAMPTON, N. H., Aug. 6.—The summer residence of Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, located in this town at Little Boar's Head, Rye Beach, was guarded today by 16 policemen. There were eight New Hampshire State police, four North Hampton police and four Massachusetts State police, all in civilian clothes.

The officers stood watch on eight-hour reliefs. There was no manifestation by strangers or curious persons and the day passed quietly. Mrs. Fuller went for a ride, as did Governor Fuller.

FORGETS HIS DATE TO MANY COUPLE

Continued From First Page

Miss Katherine A. Sandler, 23, of 36 School street, Lynn, appeared in a patriotic wedding attire of red, white and blue outside the courthouse in Essex street, Lynn, promptly at 7 o'clock last night, together with the bridegroom, Charles W. Spence, 25, of Carmilla, Ga., a sailor on one of Uncle Sam's ships at the Charlestown navy yard.

With them came an equally blushing bridesmaid and the best man, Ed-

BOMB PLOT MYSTIFIES N. Y. POLICE

No Trace of Explosives

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/1/82 BY SP-6/BJM

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The roar of two bombs, that last night wrecked two subway stations, tied up for several hours the two main underground arteries of Manhattan and injured a score of persons, provided police today with a mystery as perplexing as any they ever tried to solve.

Hours after the explosion no trace of the two bombs had been found.

NO PROOF OF GUILT

Morris Seigel, the man under arrest, was taken into custody a few hours after the explosions. A patrolman found him peering into a window of St. Patrick's Cathedral, about a mile north of the bombed stations. He was described as a Russian 14 years in America. A search of his rooms disclosed a newspaper photograph of a bombing scene and a book, "The Life History of a Traitor." This was the story of a Russian spy.

Police said Seigel told of working in a western harvest field, that he declared he was not convinced that Sacco and Vanzetti had had a fair trial and that he expressed himself as opposed to capital punishment. After a rigorous examination, Seigel was held without bail on a charge of being implicated with the bomb explosions, but Assistant District Attorney William Ryan said he had no proof that Seigel was guilty and had asked that he be held as a precaution.

Bomb Found Several Days Ago

The police belief of a Sacco-Vanzetti connection was fostered by reports of bombings in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Buenos Aires and Montevideo. But they said that at no time did they have any proof. Shortly after a threatened strike was settled several days ago, a bomb was found in a subway. But police declined to give information regarding their switch to the theory that persons with a grievance against the transit companies had placed the bombs.

The bombs were placed in 26th street stations of the Brooklyn-Manhattan and the Interborough Rapid Transit Companies, one on fourth avenue and the other on Broadway.

Priest Visits Vanzetti



MBS
k, with all glass broken, the and Fourth avenue.

Case Continents

ile Sacco-Vanzetti de- courts for reprieve.

city; 14,000 police on

e is guarded as increased er White House.

ares to meet possible al one-day strike.

d and police take extra g is uncertain.

after bomb threat.

in Southern Colorado

ombled.

orted at Ford agency in

Starck

Open Every Evening
ON SALE MONDAY AND TUESDAY

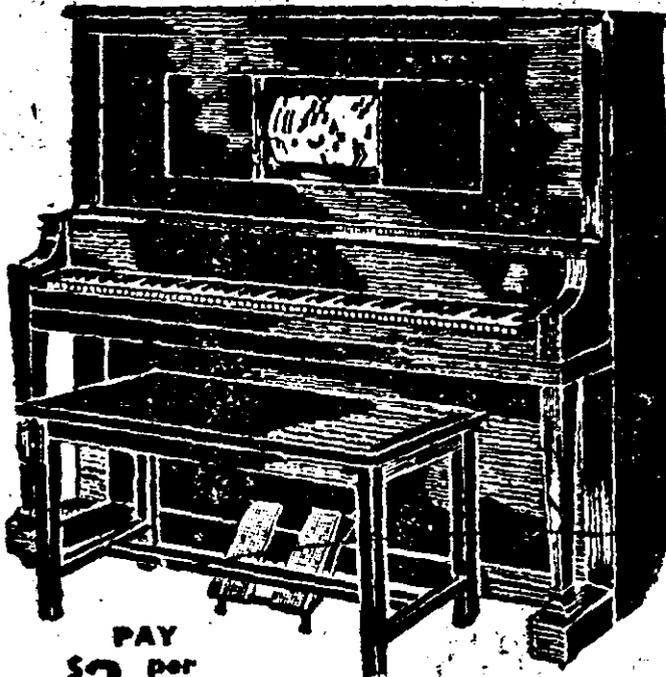
\$5 DOWN
Balance small weekly payments

A sale of slightly used

Player Pianos
\$249

- Melodegrand Player Piano
- Harrington Autotone Player
- Krell Auto Player
- Hasbrouck Player
- Kenmore Player (Mahogany)
- Kenmore Player (Oak)

These Player Pianos represent exceptional value. Some sold originally for over \$600. All in good condition. Only one of each, so be early for first choice.



PAY \$2 per week



LOOK! PIANOS \$50 EACH

More Upright Pianos
BRIGGS BAINES
GILBERT PEASE & OTHERS
CHICKERING
SCHUBERT
COOKE RADLE & OTHERS

This Coupon Worth
Accepted as \$25.00 partial payment on any used or New Player or Grand.
25
Mon. and Tues. Only

H. A. Starck Piano Co
156 Boylston St. Starck Building Boston

Some—Frost said he
cannot find preceding of Sacco
Stockholm—Authorities
leave before United States leg.
Paris—Police attempt to
street demonstrations.
Montevideo—Strike called
Moscow—Mass meeting

State constabulary, private detect agencies and federal officers. The Department of Justice men are keeping close watch on the trains arriving here, carefully scrutinizing the arrivals, watching out for any members of the nihilist group from Chicago said to be on their way to this city.

P. O. Entrances Closed

All public entrances to the post office building here, except that on Devonshire street, at Devonshire and Washington streets, were closed to the public yesterday for the first time in the history of the city. They will remain closed until Monday morning. Assistant Comptroller Harry Vose drew the blinds to the doors as part of the precautionary measure being exercised at all the public buildings throughout the city.

In Waltham a private day and night watch, ordered last night, will be maintained from now on at the Home Assistant District Attorney Dudley Ranney on Glen road.

Commencing this morning, the locker, public and private in the city and elevated stations on the system will be opened by officials. The Boston Elevated railroad and contents examined as a result of scares which caused considerable excitement on the upper level of Massachusetts station in the Back Bay last night.

James F. Cannon, a starter station at this terminal, and Patrolman Ham Malcolm of the Back Bay Station, were examining the crowds entering and leaving the upper level of the station shortly before 9 o'clock when informed by a man waiting board a street car that a man described as a foreigner had just deposited a package in one of the public lockers in the station. Cannon and the policeman immediately opened the locker with a master key and discovered a package which at first was feared to be a bomb. The tick, tick, of a watch could be heard from an instrument side the bundle.

Found to Be Meter

The men removed the package from the station and at once summoned a member of the bomb squad from police headquarters. Upon examination it was found to contain a meter used in testing wires, the certificate of some engineer who had opened the package in the locker early in the evening. The experience suggested the idea of making a thorough examination of all these lockers throughout the city.

By noon today the police are throughout the city will have noted the appearance of armories as a result of the drastic order issued from police headquarters yesterday. Greys of extra coats and mattresses issued late last night to the police captains and department

operations turned away

Central Europe seemed
setti would be unjust.

Sacco-Vanzetti demonstra-

trouble by forbidding

day.

Sacco-Vanzetti execution.

use of the members of the de-
t who, until further orders, will
sleep within calling distance
quarters.

quarters the seventh floor of
building has been converted
dormitory for the police com-
er, the superintendent and
s of the machine gun squads. A
arrangement has been made to
men. The entire headquarters
including inspectors, Commis-
Wilson and Superintendent
ice Crowley will make their
s here during the present state
gency.

Meet on Common Today

no more permits for meetings
issued by city officials during
period of emergency the meeting of
Vanzetti sympathizers scheduled
held on the Charles street mall
Boston Common this afternoon
clock under the auspices of the
st party will be permitted and
attending will receive full police
tion. Forty policemen and plain-
s officers will watch the crowd
the meeting and will make no
pt to molest the assemblage so
as the gathering is an orderly
police officials stated last night.
he first sign of any disorder, how-
the policemen on duty at the
ng, will carry out orders already
d to them to break up the gather-
and arrest those creating a dis-
ance.

the police department feels
tent of coping with any situation
may arise here as a result of the
feeling since Governor Fuller's
on was evidenced throughout the
last night. For the first time it
is known that members of the de-
ment have been receiving special
uction in the use of firearms and
handling of mobs. Most of the men
gned to the use of the powerful
to be used in the event of an
gency are war veterans. There are
men capable of operating these
s effectively, according to police of-
als.

DOLLAR LINER IS
DUE IN TOMORROW

wireless from Captain F. E. Ander-
commander of the steamship Presi-
te Wilson of the Dollar Line, was re-
ved at the company's offices yester-
stating that the steamer would
ive at the Army Base, South Bos-
about noon Monday.
e steamer, which is making her
voyage around the world, has
cabin passengers and a large and
uable cargo for Boston. For New
ork she has 60 passengers.

Ambition plus application equals
achievement.

...in the Federal Court with
any possible relief. ...to those
in the subject. ...Massachusetts
and yesterday's ... was by
many as the ... of paving the
way to ... intervention by the
United States ...

To Apply to Judge Morton

Indictments at the Federal building
yesterday were that Attorney Hill is
likely to apply to United States District
Judge James M. Morton, who is at his
summer home in Westport, for a writ
of habeas corpus in behalf of the men.
If such action is refused by Judge
Manderson. It is understood that he
made inquiries yesterday as to Judge
Morton's whereabouts and suggested
the possibility of seeing him as early
tomorrow as possible.

In their petition yesterday to the
Governor for a stay of execution, the
attorneys for the defense set forth that
in event of failing to obtain relief in
the courts of the Commonwealth, they
will prosecute their case before the
United States Courts with all possible
diligence, and that it will be impossible
with the strictness of the greatest speed
to obtain a hearing and a decision of
the cause before the time set for the
execution.

The basis of the application to the
Supreme Court for a habeas corpus
writ says that the men are being held
in the death house illegally by Warden
Handry and that they have been unable
to obtain the writ that he holds.

The motion for a new trial which
will be heard tomorrow afternoon at
Dedham by Judge Thayer says at the
outset that he, Judge Thayer, has
never given the two defendants a fair
trial, and claims bias on his part in
dealing with the case.

The new evidence concerns the cap
which the Government claims to be
Sacco's which was found near the
scene of the South Braintree murder,
and purported statements of Chief of
Police Jeremiah F. Gallivan of Brain-
tree regarding the holes that were in
it.

Further "new evidence" was set
forth in the motion based on the testi-
mony of the late Captain Proctor of
the State police in regard to his testi-
mony at the trial concerning the bul-
let that killed Berardelli, the paymas-
ter's guard. The affidavits submitted
at the recent investigation were also
filed. They were made by Robert
Benchley, John Nicholas Baffel, Frank
B. Sibley, and Elizabeth R. Bernkopf
and Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul.

Tomorrow's hearing at Dedham will
be the first appearance of Judge Thayer
in any court in the vicinity of Bos-
ton since he pronounced the death
sentence on the men April 9 of the
present year. The Superior Court
building at Dedham will be guarded
during the session and a large detail
of State and local police will on hand
to examine all who go into the build-
ing.

MONTREAL GROUP
IN SACCO PROTEST

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 6 (AP)—A
resolution protesting against "the
judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti"
was passed unanimously at a meeting
of the Montreal central committee of
the labor defence league here today.

Yarmouth Citizens
Back Fuller's Stand

YARMOUTH, Aug. 6 (AP)—Unani-
mous approval of Governor Alvan T.
Fuller's decision on the Sacco-Vanzetti
appeal was expressed by speakers and
a resolution adopted at an impromptu
mass meeting of Yarmouth citizens at
Lyceum Hall tonight.

...in the court ...

Clark ...

In Boston, after several minutes of
waiting, the trial party ...
into police headquarters ...
There Patrolman John ...
Being duty as last officer, ...
tale. A telephone call brought forth
the news that Clark Henry was being
sent for, ...

A few minutes later the clerk ap-
peared. The wedding proceeded with-
out further ado, being staged in
Clerk Barry's office in the courthouse.
Reida L. Gregory was best man,
Bernice L. Balla was bridesmaid. The
ceremony over, the bridal party of-
fered their thanks and departed. The
clerk had been asked to perform the
wedding, it was stated, because of dif-
ferences in religion of bride and bride-
groom.

P. O. CLERKS WANT
PAY DAY ON FRIDAY

An attempt to establish Friday as
the weekly pay day for the 600 postal
clerks in this city, instead of the present
arrangement, is being made by
officers of the Boston Local 100 of the
Federation of Postoffice Clerks. Yester-
day they forwarded a request to
International Secretary-Treasurer
Thomas F. Flaherty to have him put
the proposition up to the Washington
postal authorities.

Under the present arrangement the
men get their pay checks on different
days and sometimes are unable to cash
them for a day or two, especially over
week-ends and holidays.

...the ...

Both Sacco and Vanzetti ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

After talking for an hour with Van-
zetti, Father Murphy also spoke heartily
with Sacco and Madros. Vanzetti
had been writing for a long time be-
fore the visit of the priest. One of his
letters was for Mary Donovan of the
Sacco-Vanzetti Defense committee, in
reply to one from her, and Warden
Handry permitted it to be mailed after
a careful examination.

Sacco also sent out a letter to Miss
Donovan, which was read by the
warden and permitted to go out with-
out censoring. In the morning he re-
ceived a visit from Mrs. Sacco, who
was with him for an hour.

Two stenographers from the office of
Attorney Arthur D. Hill, the new de-
fence counsel, spent several hours at
the prison copying the commitment
papers, which cover about 11 typewrit-
ten pages. It was understood that
Attorney Hill wished to use the copies
in his last minute efforts to save Sacco
and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

Both Sacco and Vanzetti refused to
eat yesterday, taking only water.
Madros ate heartily. Warden Hand-
dry sent them lamb chops for Sacco,
and chicken legs, French fried potatoes,
fruit and coffee for supper, but Sacco
and Vanzetti refused to touch the food.

When they were not writing, Sac-
co and Vanzetti paced their cells
nervously.



Kryptok bifocal
Special Prices
Mon-Tues-Wed

Can You Read This?
If you cannot read this type
with each eye separately, your
eyes require immediate atten-
tion. Give your eyes that extra
amount of energy you need.
Keep your eyes safe from the
constant strain that often leads to nervous
breakdown. Our registered
optometrists will give you the best professional attention. Open Satur-
day nights. Glasses repaired while you wait. Come and see.

CREDIT ADDED SERVICE
No Extra Charge for This Convenience
Seven Specialists in Optometry in Attendance
Artificial Human Eyes Made to Order

WILSON BROS. CO.
BIG JEWELRY STORE
28-30-32 SCOLLAY SQUARE Open Saturday Nights
JOHN W. WILSON CHAS. S. WILSON

DEFENCE SCORES FULLER INQUIRY

Sacco-Vanzetti Committee Issues Further Statement Deprecating Governor's Famous Decision



MRS. SACCO LEAVING STATE PRISON YESTERDAY

Wife of one of the men awaiting execution is shown as she left the State prison yesterday after a visit to her husband.

Caustic criticism of the Governor's investigation of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, concerning the alleged Department of Justice information on the case, is contained in a statement issued last night by the defence committee. It reads:

DEFENCE STATEMENT

charges were not denied by Katzmann or by Assistant District Attorney Rannay. Indeed, Mr. Rannay argued that the Department of Justice had a legitimate right to "co-operate" with the prosecuting authorities in Massachusetts to secure the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti on the charge of payroll robbery and murder.

The files will show the reports of Harold Zorian, the Department of Justice spy placed on the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee.

In Brooklyn; that Sacco and Vanzetti were held prisoners in the State Department of Justice, New York City; that Vanzetti went to New York on April 21, 1927, to see them, and then discovered that the Department of Justice had the names of all or many of the Galleani associates. It was then realized that the man-hunt was on.

We call attention to the public statement of A. Mitchell Palmer, at that time attorney-general of the United States, who appeared before the House rules committee at Washington on June 1, 1926, less than four weeks after the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti, on which occasion Palmer stood with the committee a report of the special division of the department setting forth in much detail how the Department of Justice agents and undercover men had attempted to round up the members of the Galleani group of anarchists.

We point out that on May 1, 1927, a week after Vanzetti's visit to New York, Salsedo was killed. He had been a printer in the anarchist paper of Galleani, published in Lynn, three years prior. In the early morning hours of May 1, 1927, Salsedo either jumped or was thrown out of a window of the Department of Justice offices. The fate of Salsedo furnished dreadful evidence that the man-hunt was on.

Psychology Not Grasped

It was therefore not "consciousness of guilt," as Judge Thayer called it, but consciousness of being hunted anarchists that was in the minds of Sacco and Vanzetti when they were grilled by Chief Stewart and Katzmann on the night of their arrest. It accounts absolutely for their "lies" to the police concerning their anarchist friends and their radical views and activities.

Governor Fuller, wishing even to look at the files of the Department of Justice, or to talk with Department of Justice agents, regarding the drive against the radicals at that time, and especially the man-hunt for the Galleani anarchists, reveals his inability or refusal to understand the psychology of the hunted Italian radicals, and utter ignorance of the fundamental issues of this case.

Judge Thayer, violating all principles of real justice and all rules of Massachusetts judicial procedure in jury trials, instructed the jurors that if they found that Sacco and Vanzetti left the Johnson house on the night of their arrest because they suspected that Mrs. Johnson was betraying the police about them, the jury must bring in a verdict of guilty. Here are Judge Thayer's words, quoted from his charge to the jury:

"Did the defendants, in company with Orciani and Boda, leave the Johnson house because the automobile had no 1920 number plate on it or because they were conscious of or became suspicious of what Mrs. Johnson did in the Bartlett house? If they left because they had no 1920 number plates on the automobile, then you may say that there was no consciousness of guilt in consequence of their sudden departure, but if they left because they were consciously guilty of what was being done by Mrs. Johnson in the Bartlett house, then you may say that is evidence tending to prove consciousness of guilt on their part. But still, you must remember, that such consciousness of guilt, if you had such consciousness of guilt, must relate to the murders of Parmeter and Bernardelli and not to the fact that they and their friends were snickers and liable to be deported therefore or were even afraid that some kind of punishment might come to them."

Did Not Wait Truth

BLOW OUT FRONT OF GROCERY STORE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 5 (UP)

A bomb explosion, heard for miles, blew out the front of the grocery store conducted by Herman Di Fabio and Herman Cottolengo today. Eight crates of five chickens in the store escaped injury.

It was the third attempt in six years to wreck the building, which is owned by Fred Billarosa. No explanation of the bombing was given by the owners.

THREATEN PASTOR

Philadelphia Minister Whose Church Was Blown Up Receives Letter Promising Death If He Protests Outrage—Many Buildings Under Guard

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Rev. Edward E. Bowman, pastor of Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia, whose church was partly wrecked by a bomb, today received a letter threatening to blow him to pieces if he made too much fuss about the explosion.

The letter was delivered by a postman a few minutes after Dr. Bowman's arrival home after having been hurriedly summoned from his vacation up State. It was turned over to the

Hu



Sacco-Vanzetti Guilty and Had a Fair Trial,

Continued From First Page

They find that the trial was fairly conducted, that the courts were justified in denying a new trial on the basis of new evidence and affidavits supplied by the defence, and that Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

The committee criticised Judge Webster Thayer for talking about the case off the bench, asserting the belief that "doing so was a breach of official decorum."

"But we do not believe," the report continues, "that he used some of the expressions attributed to him, and we think that there is exaggeration in what the persons to whom he spoke remember. Furthermore, we believe that such indiscretions in conversation did not affect his conduct at the trial or the opinions of the jury, who, indeed, so stated to the committee."

Again the report of the committee contains the assertion:

"To us the reading of the stenographic report of the trial gives the impression that the judge tried to be scrupulously fair."

Radicalism Not a Factor

The committee found no basis for the contention of the defence that Sacco and Vanzetti were treated harshly because of their radicalism. The report says that at first reading the cross-examination by District-Attorney Katzmann seemed unnecessarily harsh, insofar as it related to Sacco's political and social views; but after reviewing the facts in the case, showing that the defence, sensing the danger of conviction, had put Sacco and Vanzetti on the stand to testify to their own radicalism as a means of offsetting the State's consciousness of guilt allegation, the report says that Mr. Katzmann was justified in subjecting Sacco to rigorous cross-examination along that line.

The committee points out that while the defence claim that Judge Thayer's "attitude and emphasis" conveyed to the jury a different impression than is shown in his acts and language within the court room, the members of the jury stated that they perceived no bias and that some of them did not know, when they entered the jury room, whether Judge Thayer thought Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty or innocent.

As to the atmosphere of the courtroom, the presence of an unusually large number of police officers, and the allegations that some of the jurors were predisposed against the defendants, the committee says:

No Unfairness in Trial

"The committee have seen no evidence to make them believe that the trial was unfair. On the contrary they are of the opinion that the judge endeavored, and endeavored successfully, to secure for the defendants a fair trial; that the District Attorney was not in any way guilty of unprofessional behavior, that he conducted the prosecution vigorously but not improperly; and that the jury, a capable, impartial and unprejudiced body, did, as they were instructed, well and truly try and deliverance make."

Taking up the Gould affidavit, which furnished the basis for one of the motions for a new trial, the committee says that the statement of Gould—that the persons in the automobile were not Sacco and Vanzetti—would not have had any effect in changing the mind of the jury, and that the prosecution did not indulge in concealment of

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

President Lowell of Harvard, President Stratton of Tech and Former Judge Grant Advise Governor Fuller That Sacco and Vanzetti Had a Fair Trial, That No Good Reason Has Been Presented for a New Trial, and That the Two Men Are Guilty of the Crime Charged

The report of the Governor's advisory committee on the Sacco-Vanzetti case is as follows:

Your Excellency: Starting on the investigation with which you have charged us, with almost no knowledge of the evidence in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sacco and Vanzetti, we have felt that our first duty was to read the full stenographic report of the trial; then the various affidavits and documents bearing upon the motions for a new trial; and, thereafter, to seek and hear such information as might throw light upon the report to be made to you. In doing this we have felt that our investigation had better be wholly independent of yours; and, indeed throughout, the only communication we have had from you is the suggestion of one or two people it might be worth while to see.

In conducting the investigation we have been guided by a few general principles. One was that our meetings should not be public; that our duty was to form our own impartial opinion by ascertaining the truth. Having no power to require the attendance of witnesses, or compel them to answer questions, they would be much less likely to come before us and speak freely if they thought that what they said would be published in the newspapers. Many of the persons most able to throw light upon the murder dislike notoriety and criticism by partisans, for there has been in this case much propaganda by adherents of the defence committee to which neither the courts nor the prosecuting officers could properly reply in the public press.

Scope of the Testimony

On the other hand, it has seemed to us important to give the counsel for the defence and for the Commonwealth an opportunity to hear and question everyone who testified before the committee, with the exception of Judge Thayer, Chief Justice Hall and the jurors, whom we did not think should be subjected to questions by counsel—certainly in the absence of specific evidence of misconduct.

The committee had thought that this principle should be applied also to Mr. Katzmann, the district attorney who tried the case, but after he had talked with the committee he consented to be questioned by Mr. Thompson. With these exceptions, and what came incidentally in an inspection of the scene of the murder, and a visit to Sacco, Vanzetti and Madeiros in prison, all testimony has been submitted to the committee in the presence of both counsel; nor has any member of the committee received evidence separately. Such a course has seemed to us desirable in order to give counsel an opportunity to meet and rebut any evidence presented to us. Moreover, the committee have heard all evidence the counsel desired to present, and except as aforesaid has investigated in their presence any matters that seemed to bear upon the case.

Some of the affidavits in our possession were accused of ambiguous opinions, and it was almost inevitable that anyone who desired to present a rational, unprejudiced and inflammatory statement, would be instantly believed. For these reasons Mr. Katzmann was justified in subjecting Mr. Sacco to a vigorous cross-examination to determine whether his profession that he and his friends were radicals liable to deportation was true, or was merely assumed for the purpose of the defence. The exceptions taken to his questions were not sustained by the Supreme Court.

It has been said that while the acts and language of the judge, as they appear in the stenographic report, seem to be correct, yet his attitude and emphasis conveyed a different impression. But the jury do not think so. They state that the judge tried the case fairly; that they perceived no bias; and indeed some of them went so far as to say that they did not know when they entered the jury room to consider their verdict whether he thought the defendants innocent or guilty.

It may be added that the committee talked with the 29 available members of the jury—one, the foreman, being dead, and another out of reach in Florida. To the committee the jury seemed an unusually intelligent and independent body of men, and without representative, seven of the 13 appearing to be wage-earners, one a farmer, two engaged in dealing in real estate, a grocer and a photographer. Each of them felt sure that the fact that the accused were foreigners and radicals had no effect upon his opinion, and that native Americans would have been equally certain to be convicted upon the same evidence.

Judge Indiscreet in Conversation

Affidavits were presented to the committee and witnesses were heard to the effect that the judge, during and after the trial, had expressed his opinion of guilt in vigorous terms. Prejudice means an opinion or sentiment before the trial. That a judge should form an opinion as the evidence comes in is inevitable, and not prejudicial if not in any way brought to the notice of the jury, as we are convinced was true in this case.

Throughout this report the committee have refrained from reviewing the evidence in detail and have stated only their conclusions with comments upon points that seemed of special significance. From all that has come to us we are forced to conclude that the judge was indiscreet in conversation with outsiders during the trial. He ought not to have talked about the case off the bench, and doing so was a grave breach of official decorum. But we do not believe that he used some of the expressions attributed to him, and we think that there is exaggeration in what the persons to whom he spoke remember. Furthermore, we believe that such indiscretions in conversation did not affect his conduct at the trial or the opinions of the jury, who, indeed, so stated to the committee.

In view of the motions for a new trial Mr. Thompson, now counsel for the defence, contended that between the District Attorney and officers of the United States Secret Service engaged in investigating radical movements there had been collusion for the purpose either of deporting these defendants as radicals or of convicting them of murder, and thus of getting them out of the way; that with this object Mr. Katzmann agreed to cross-examine them on the subject of their relations, and that the files of the



EXPLAINING THE

Michael H. Musmanno, attorney for the defence committee, on the steps of the court house, explaining the motion for a new trial.

they have not been sustained, but the counsel for the defence contend that the Supreme Court decided only that these matters were properly within the discretion of the judge, and that his discretion had been abused. They urge, therefore, that while the judge's discretion was not illegally, it was in fact wrongfully exercised, because he was too much influenced by the fact that the accused were foreigners and radicals, and that his discretion should have been exercised in a wholly impartial manner, and that the defence would have brought an order for a new trial.

Severe Strain on Judge

There can be no doubt that the judge has been subjected to a very severe strain. Apart from the responsibility that he has borne, the nature of the criticisms made upon him has had a severe effect; and the Committee are of the opinion that while there is no sufficient evidence that his capacity to try this case has been impaired, nevertheless he has been in a distinctly nervous condition. The Committee have, therefore, recommended that the motions for a new trial and the affidavits on which they are based, be referred to the discretion of the Judge.

Advisory Committee Reports to Governor Fuller



DEDHAM COURT

with the Sacco-Vanzetti de-
-urt, surrounded by newspaper-
-hich he filed there yesterday.

side that his discretion was
-exercised.

is no evidence that the pres-
- of these cartridges did influence
-inion of the jury; but the ques-
-ur us is whether it may reason-
-ave done so, and we do not see
- could have had any such ef-
- It was suggested by Albert H.
- on, who made an affidavit as
-ert, that the jury might have de-
- from these cartridges an er-
- opinion as to the age of those
- in Vanzetti's revolver. It is not
- to see how they could have
- any such opinion, or what ma-
- significance there was in the
- the Vanzetti cartridges. The
- ce of these objects in the jury
- may have been irregular, but
- not see how it could have
- d the result of the trial, and if
- judge ought not in justice to
- ordered a new trial on that

Why Didn't Say, "Damn Them"

or the same motion was in-
- ed an affidavit by William H.
- wherein he says that Ripley,
- summoned as a witness, in-
- to the question by him whether

Ambergh and Morton A. Robinson, us-
- ing the same photographs, stated their
- opinion that the marks appearing there-
- on show that the bullet was fired
- through that pistol. An inspection of
- the photographs, following the reading
- of these affidavits for the defendants
- and for the government, leads us to
- the conclusion that the latter presented
- the more convincing evidence. We are
- of opinion, therefore, that the Judge
- could not properly have ordered a new
- trial on the Proctor motion.

Another motion for a new trial, de-
- nied by the Judge, was never brought
- by exceptions before the Supreme Ju-
- dicial Court. It was based upon an
- affidavit by Lois M. Andrews, stating
- that her evidence of identification at
- the trial was false. This is the wit-
- ness who, on cross-examination at the
- trial, testified that Mr. Moore, then
- counsel for Sacco, at an interview with
- her suggested that she should take
- a vacation in Maine, and that if she
- lost her job in consequence he would
- find her as good or a better one; and
- who, after that interview, and after
- her identification of Sacco at the Ded-
- ham jail, was assaulted by a stranger
- at her home.

Subsequent to the affidavit on which
- the motion was made, she swore to
- another in which she said that the
- former had been obtained by a threat
- of using discreditable events in her
- past life to the injury of her son; and
- the statements of Moore and another
- man employed by him show that they
- had hunted up and told her they pos-
- sessed the information she claims they
- used. The Judge very properly refused
- to grant a new trial upon an affidavit
- procured in this way, and Mr. Moore
- let the matter drop.

The Madeiros Confession

We now come to the motion for a
- new trial, based upon the confession of
- Madeiros, and the affidavits that
- accompany it. The exceptions to the
- denial of this motion by Judge Thayer
- are those which in its recent decision
- the Supreme Judicial Court has not
- sustained. The question whether a
- new trial ought to have been granted
- in consequence of the confession of
- Madeiros depends upon the weight
- which can be attributed to it, and the
- importance of the evidence offered in
- corroboration. The impression has
- gone abroad that Madeiros confessed
- committing the murder at South Brain-
- tree. Strangely enough, this is not
- really the case.

He confesses to being present, but
- not to being guilty of the murder. That
- is, he says that he, as a youth of 18,
- was induced to go with the others
- without knowing where he was going,
- or what was to be done, save that
- there was to be a hold-up which would
- not involve killing; and that he took
- no part in what was done. In short,
- if he were tried, his own confession, if
- wholly believed, would not be sufficient
- for a verdict of murder in the first
- degree.

His ignorance of what happened is
- extraordinary, and much of it cannot
- be attributed to a desire to shield his
- associates, for it had no connection
- therewith. This is true of his inability
- to recollect the position of the build-
- ings, and whether one or more men
- were killed.

Madeiros' Statements Hazy

In his deposition he says that he was
- so scared that he could remember
- nothing immediately after the shooting.
- To the committee he said that the
- shooting brought on an epileptic fit
- which would itself be a failure of

significant are as follows: The counsel
- for the defendants produced Albert H.
- Hamilton and Elias Field, who in-
- formed the committee that in an auto-
- mobile ride Captain Proctor had told
- Hamilton that in his real opinion the
- fatal bullet had not been fired through
- Sacco's pistol. After the time of this
- conversation Captain Proctor made the
- affidavit already referred to, and in
- that, after quoting his testimony at
- the trial—

"Q—What is your opinion? A—My
- opinion is that it is consistent with
- being fired by that pistol." he says
- "That is still my opinion."

Hamilton's Testimony Rejected

It seems to us improbable that Cap-
- tain Proctor, who has since died,
- should have stated both at the trial
- and in his affidavit that his opinion
- was consistent with the firing of the
- bullet from Sacco's pistol, and in the
- meanwhile should have said in conver-
- sation that his opinion was exactly the
- opposite.

One of the witnesses, Field, merely
- overheard Proctor's conversation with
- Hamilton about a subject with which
- he was not familiar; and the latter
- stated also to the committee that Proctor
- told him that he believed before the
- trial the bullet was not fired through
- the Sacco pistol, which would be an
- admission not of a misleading state-
- ment but of deliberate perjury. This
- charge is inconsistent with Proctor's
- later affidavit, and we do not believe
- Hamilton's testimony on this point.

The other significant new matter
- brought to the attention of the com-
- mittee by the counsel for the defence is
- the statement of Jeremiah F. Gallivan,
- former chief of police of Braintree, who
- said that in the cap found near the
- body of Berardelli, and claimed by the
- prosecuting counsel to be that of Sacco,
- the rent attributed by them to its hang-
- ing upon a nail in the factory, was in
- fact made by him in attempting to find
- a name under the lining before he de-
- livered the cap to the officers investi-
- gating the case. This statement we
- believe to be true; but the rent in the
- lining of the cap is so trifling a matter
- in the evidence in the case that it
- seems to the committee by no means a
- ground for a new trial.

Speed of Bandit Car

Mr. James E. King brought to the
- attention of the committee some calcu-
- lations he has been making about the
- position at various times of the escap-
- ing bandit car, to the effect that if it
- travelled at the rate of speed the wit-
- nesses testified it would have taken
- much more time than elapsed between
- the moment of the murder and the ar-
- rival at the Matfield crossing.

He suggested that the delay could be
- accounted for on the theory that the
- Morelli gang had committed the mur-
- der and spent some time in the Ran-
- dolph woods three and a half miles
- from South Braintree while changing
- from a Buick to a Hudson, as de-
- scribed by Madeiros. To the commit-
- tee it seems that the calculations are
- based upon somewhat uncertain data,
- and that the delay is apparently ac-
- counted for by the undisputed fact
- that the bandits turned by mistake
- into Orchard street, which leads into
- a much-travelled highway and to the
- town of Randolph; that, discovering
- their mistake, they retraced their steps
- and inquired at the Hawkins house the
- way to the old turnpike. It seems in-
- credible that the bandits, as Mr. King
- supposes, should have spent something
- like 20 minutes in woods not far from
- the road and so short a distance from

and bullets for purposes of experi-
- ment; yet the same obsolete type of
- cartridges was found in Sacco's pocket
- at his arrest. It is true that the
- expert Hamilton deposed that in these
- cartridges the knurls were true with
- the axis of the bullet, while in the
- fatal bullet they were at an angle of
- three degrees, which led him to be-
- lieve that they must have been manu-
- factured at different times, but the ex-
- pert Robinson—himself ballistics ex-
- pert in the Winchester factory where
- these bullets were made—wholly refuted
- this statement by showing that the fa-
- tal bullet was so deformed that it was
- impossible to determine its original axis
- within three degrees, and that the Win-
- chester Company had never manufac-
- tured bullets with knurls not parallel
- to their axes. Such a coincidence of
- the fatal bullet and those found on
- Sacco would, if accidental, certainly be
- extraordinary.

Told Series of Lies

Furthermore, there is the fact that
- when examined after their arrest they
- told what they afterwards admitted on
- the stand to be a series of lies. This
- they attempted to explain by saying
- that they were afraid of deportation
- or other punishment for themselves or
- their friends, because they were con-
- scious of having dodged the draft, of
- possessing socialistic literature, and in
- general of being of the type that the
- federal government was then persecut-
- ing.

The difficulty with this excuse is that
- it by no means explains all their ruse-
- hood, some of which had no connec-
- tion whatever with their being Reds,
- but did have a very close connection
- with the crime at South Braintree.
- Such, for example, was Sacco's state-
- ment that he worked at the factory
- all day on the 15th. If he were in-
- nocent of the crime, and had been
- in Boston that day to get a passport,
- why should he not have said so when
- first questioned?

Finally there is the fact that both
- of them were armed for quick action
- when arrested. Sacco had a fully
- loaded automatic pistol under the
- front of the belt of his trousers and
- 22 spare cartridges in his pocket. Van-
- zetti had a fully loaded .38-caliber re-
- volver. It is claimed that Italians,
- particularly those who get into crim-
- inal difficulties, commonly carry
- weapons; but carrying fully loaded
- firearms, where they can be most
- quickly drawn, can hardly be common
- among people whose views are pacifist
- and opposed to all violence.

Such a condition cannot be explained
- by the fear of being arrested as Reds,
- nor did the defendants attempt to set
- up such an excuse. Indeed they could
- hardly have alleged that they went
- fully armed in order to be prepared to
- shoot officers who attempted to ar-
- rest them for that reason.

Vanzetti declared that he carried a
- pistol because there were so many
- robberies and other crimes; Sacco that
- he put his pistol in the belt of his
- trousers to fire away the cartridges
- in the woods the day he was arrested,
- but that in conversation he was de-
- tained from doing so, had forgotten
- about his pistol, and was quite un-
- conscious that he had it in the belt of
- his trousers. That statement seems in-
- credible.

On these grounds the committee are
- of opinion that Sacco was guilty be-
- yond reasonable doubt of the murder
- at South Braintree. In reaching this
- conclusion they are aware that it in-
- volves a disbelief in the evidence of
- his alibi at Boston, but in view of all
- the evidence they do not believe he
- was there that day.

other men that he destroyed the
the task of serving as the
he had only to level what
said to be accused. But in
a selective process in making
try, so rigorous that out of
300 talesmen only seven were
was one of these. He did
to contradict the statement,
believe that Daly must have
stood him, or that the result
at fault.

In supplementary section for
trial is known by the name
in Proctor, the police officer
dified as an expert on the
whether the fatal bullet
Berardelli's body had been
rough Sacco's pistol. At the
was asked in regard to this
as follows:
ave you an opinion as to
bullet no. 3 was fired from
t automatic which is in evi-
A-Y have.

hat is your opinion? A—My
is that it is consistent with
ired by that pistol."
s affidavit of Oct. 20, 1932, he
at while he was examining the
n preparation for the trial his
n was repeatedly called by the
ting attorneys in the question
r he could find any evidence
ould justify the opinion that the
taken from the body of Berar-
which came from a Colt auto-
pistol—came from the particular
taken from Sacco, but at no
was able to find any evidence
vince him that it came from
istol; that the District Attorney
l to ask him that question direct-
ly he repeatedly replied that if so,
uld be obliged to answer in the
ve.

Jury Not Misled by Question

Two prosecuting attorneys in
affidavits denied that they had
tedly asked him whether he had
vidence that the bullet was
by Sacco's pistol; and Mr. Wil-
who interrogated him, added
the form of the question was sug-
d by Proctor himself. It may be
that Mr. Katzmann stated to
ommittee, in answer to a question
ounsel for the Commonwealth, that
e Proctor made his affidavit he
Katzmann—had refused to approve
or's bill of \$500 for expert testi-
y. Counsel for the defendants
1 that the form of the question
answer was devised to mislead the
; but it must be assumed that the
understood the meaning of plain
ish words, that if Captain Proc-
was of opinion that the bullet had
fired through Sacco's pistol he
ld have said so, instead of using
uage which meant that it might
e been fired through that pistol.

New Trial on Proctor Motion

In his charge the judge referred to
expert evidence on the question
whether the bullet had been fired from
Sacco's pistol, saying, "To this effect
Commonwealth introduced the testi-
mony of two experts, Messrs. Proctor
and Van Amburgh." These two men
testify on the subject, the first
saying that it might have gone through
Sacco's pistol, the second that it did
not. The experts for the defendants giv-
ing their opinion that it could have
gone through Sacco's pistol. It may
be observed that the prosecuting at-
torney did not put the words into
Captain Proctor's mouth, but asked
him simply what his opinion was, and
at Captain Proctor in answer used
words that seem not unadapted to ex-
press his meaning. It does not seem
to us that there is good ground to
suppose that his answer was designed
to mislead the jury.

In connection with this motion, af-
fidavits by the experts, Albert H. Ham-
ilton and Augustus H. Gill, supported
by enlarged photographs, were sub-
mitted to prove that the bullet could
not have been fired through Sacco's
pistol; while other experts, Charles Van

... of the crime of which they have
been convicted. If the nature of the
crime had been in question, it
would be reasonable to expect that
it would be so stated in the first
place.

Chief Points of Evidence

In the discussion of what should be
done about Sacco and Vanzetti, popu-
lar attention has been largely directed
by the belief that they held unpopular
views on political and social questions.
Your committee assumes that this has
nothing whatever to do with the ques-
tion except so far as it may account
for conduct that would otherwise be
taken as evidence of consciousness of
guilt. The fact that persons accused
are or are not socialists or radicals of
any type neither increases nor lessens
the probability of their having com-
mitted the crime, and should be left
wholly out of account except so far
as in this instance it may explain their
conduct at and shortly after their
arrest.

The case has been popularly dis-
cussed as if it were one turning main-
ly upon identification by eye witnesses.
That, of course, is a part, but only
a part of the evidence. As with the
Bertillon measurements or with finger-
prints, no one measure or line has by
itself much significance, yet together
they may produce a perfect identifica-
tion; so a number of circumstances—
no one of them conclusive—may to-
gether make a proof clear beyond
reasonable doubt.

In the case of Sacco the chief cir-
cumstances are as follows: He looks
so much like one of the gang who com-
mitted the murder that a number of
witnesses are sure that he is the man.
Others disagree; but at least his gen-
eral appearance is admitted even by
many of those who deny the identity
to resemble one of the men who took
part in the affair. Then a cap is found
on the ground near the body of the
man he is accused of killing, which
bears a resemblance in color and gen-
eral appearance to those he was in the
habit of wearing; and when tried on
in court it fitted—that is, his head
was the size of one of the men who
did the shooting.

Then there is the fact that a pistol
that Berardelli had been in the habit
of carrying, and which there is no
sufficient reason to suppose was not in
his possession at the time of the mur-
der, disappeared and a pistol of the
same kind was found in the possession
of Vanzetti when he and Sacco were
arrested together, and of which no
satisfactory explanation is given. It is
difficult to suppose that Berardelli was
not carrying his pistol at the time he
was guarding the paymaster with the
payroll, and no pistol was found upon
his person after his death.

Always Voiceless, Too

How far do the other affidavits cor-
roborate his statement? They state
that Madelros—who seems to have been
rather prone to boast of his feats—had
previously told Weeks that he had taken
part with the Morelli gang in the
South Braintree crime, and had talked
with the Martellos also about it. The
affidavits further state that he was
acquainted with this gang, which con-
sisted of a hardened set of criminals
who had stolen shoes shipped from the
Slater & Morrill and Rice & Hutchins
factories, and were accustomed to spot
the shipments when made at such fac-
tories; that on April 15, 1930, a number
of that gang were out on bail for a
different offense for which they were
afterwards sentenced, and consequently
could physically have been at South
Braintree; that the photographs of Joe
Morelli showed a distinct resemblance
to Sacco and that of Benkoski to the driver
of the car—but identification by photo-
graph is very uncertain; that Joe
Morelli possessed a Colt automatic 22-
calibre pistol.

They state that one of the gang was
seen in Providence late on the after-
noon of April 15 in a Buick car which,
by the officer who so reported, was
seen no more. In regard to the last
item, the great improbability may be
noted that bandits who intended to hide
the car in which they made their
escape should have first shown it in
the streets of Providence after all but
one of the members of the gang had
already returned in another car. Even
without considering the contradictory
evidence it does not seem to the com-
mittee that these affidavits cor-
roborate a worthless confession are of
such weight as to deserve serious at-
tention.

New Trial on Motion Unwarranted

The motion for a new trial based up-
on the confession of Madelros includes
the affidavits offered to show a com-
bination between the district attorney
and the secret service officers of the
federal government to convict these
men of murder in order to get rid of
them. The affidavits we have already
discussed, and we agree wholly with
the remark of Mr. Justice Wait in the
opinion of the Supreme Judicial
Court that "An impartial, intelligent
and honest judge . . . would be com-
pelled to find that no substantial evi-
dence appeared that the department of
justice of the United States had in its
control any proof of the innocence of
these defendants, or had conspired to
secure their conviction by wrongful
means."

After considering all the evidence
given in support of the various motions
for a new trial, we are of opinion that
it is not "so grave, material and
relevant as to afford a probability that
it would be a real factor with the jury
in reaching a decision."

There remains a reference to new evi-
dence brought before the committee,
and not heretofore considered. The
only two matters that seem to us

... of the crime of which they have
been convicted. If the nature of the
crime had been in question, it
would be reasonable to expect that
it would be so stated in the first
place.

Chief Points of Evidence

In the discussion of what should be
done about Sacco and Vanzetti, popu-
lar attention has been largely directed
by the belief that they held unpopular
views on political and social questions.
Your committee assumes that this has
nothing whatever to do with the ques-
tion except so far as it may account
for conduct that would otherwise be
taken as evidence of consciousness of
guilt. The fact that persons accused
are or are not socialists or radicals of
any type neither increases nor lessens
the probability of their having com-
mitted the crime, and should be left
wholly out of account except so far
as in this instance it may explain their
conduct at and shortly after their
arrest.

The case has been popularly dis-
cussed as if it were one turning main-
ly upon identification by eye witnesses.
That, of course, is a part, but only
a part of the evidence. As with the
Bertillon measurements or with finger-
prints, no one measure or line has by
itself much significance, yet together
they may produce a perfect identifica-
tion; so a number of circumstances—
no one of them conclusive—may to-
gether make a proof clear beyond
reasonable doubt.

In the case of Sacco the chief cir-
cumstances are as follows: He looks
so much like one of the gang who com-
mitted the murder that a number of
witnesses are sure that he is the man.
Others disagree; but at least his gen-
eral appearance is admitted even by
many of those who deny the identity
to resemble one of the men who took
part in the affair. Then a cap is found
on the ground near the body of the
man he is accused of killing, which
bears a resemblance in color and gen-
eral appearance to those he was in the
habit of wearing; and when tried on
in court it fitted—that is, his head
was the size of one of the men who
did the shooting.

Then there is the fact that a pistol
that Berardelli had been in the habit
of carrying, and which there is no
sufficient reason to suppose was not in
his possession at the time of the mur-
der, disappeared and a pistol of the
same kind was found in the possession
of Vanzetti when he and Sacco were
arrested together, and of which no
satisfactory explanation is given. It is
difficult to suppose that Berardelli was
not carrying his pistol at the time he
was guarding the paymaster with the
payroll, and no pistol was found upon
his person after his death.

Evidence of Bullets

It is natural, also, if the bandits saw
his pistol they should carry it off for
fear of someone shooting at them as
they escaped. Moreover, when Sacco
was arrested, he had a pistol which is
admitted to be of the kind from which
the fatal bullet was fired. In the con-
troversy between the experts, one side
striving to show that the bullet must
have been, and the other that it could
not have been, fired through that pis-
tol, we are inclined from an inspection
of the photographs to believe that the
former are right; if they are, there
could be little or no doubt—even if
there were no other evidence—that the
owner of the pistol fired the shot. But
even if we assume that all expert evi-
dence on such subjects is more or less
unreliable, we can be sure that the
shot was fired by the kind of pistol
in the possession of Sacco.

Then again, the fatal bullet found in
Berardelli's body was of a type no
longer manufactured and so obsolete
that the defendants' expert witness,
Burns, testified that, with the help of
two assistants, he was unable to find

... of the crime of which they have
been convicted. If the nature of the
crime had been in question, it
would be reasonable to expect that
it would be so stated in the first
place.

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... of the crime of which they have
been convicted. If the nature of the
crime had been in question, it
would be reasonable to expect that
it would be so stated in the first
place.

Seen by Witnesses

Now there are four persons who tes-
tified that they had seen him: Dol-
bear, who says he saw him in the
morning in a car on the main street
of South Braintree; Levangis, who
said he saw him—erroneously at the
wheel—as the car crossed the tracks
after the shooting; and Austin T.
Reed, who says that Vanzetti swore
at him from the car at the Matfield
railroad crossing.

The fourth man was Faulkner, who
testified that he was asked a question
by Vanzetti in a smoking car on the
way from Plymouth to South Brain-
tree on the forenoon of the day of
the murder, and that he saw him
alight at that station. Faulkner's tes-
timony is impeached on two grounds.
First, that he said the car was a com-
bination smoker and baggage car, and
that there was no such car on the
train, but his description of the in-
terior is exactly that of a full smok-
ing car; and, second, that no ticket
that could be so used was sold that
morning at any of the stations in or
near Plymouth, and that no such cash
fare was paid or mileage book
punched, but that does not exhaust
the possibilities.

Otherwise no one claims to have
seen him, or any man resembling him
who was not Vanzetti. But it must be
remembered that his face is much
more unusual, and more easily remem-
bered, than that of Sacco. He was
evidently not in the foreground. Of
the whole, we are of opinion that Van-
zetti also was guilty beyond reason-
able doubt.

It has been urged that a crime of
this kind must have been committed
by professionals, and it is for well-
known criminal gangs that one must
look; but to the committee both the
crime and the one at Bridgewater do
not seem to bear the marks of pro-
fessionals, but of men inexperienced in such
crimes.

ROBERT GRANT,
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL,
S. W. STRATTON,
To His Excellency Alvan T. Fuller,
Governor of Massachusetts.

JEH:MC 'B

August 15, 1927.

61-126-794



RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUHRING.

Attention Mr. Parrish.

I am attaching hereto a photo-
static copy of a letter which I am
informed is being mailed out by the
American Civil Liberties Union on the
Western Union Telegraph blank.

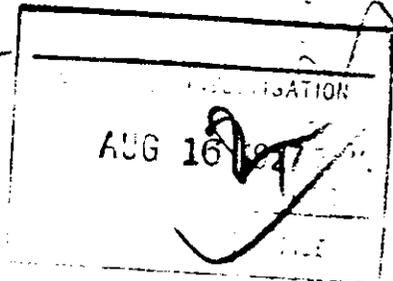
I bring this to your attention
as it is possible that the Department will
be in receipt of many telegrams in the
next few days.

Respectfully,

Encl.

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-805/MLC



JUN 19 1927

61-126-794

August 14, 1927.

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 16 1927

61-126

Mr. Fred R. Martin,
Director, Key Men of America,
120 West Forty-Second Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Marvin:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, with which you enclosed a photostat of a letter which had been generally mailed out by the American Civil Liberties Union on a Western Union Telegraph blank. This had not been called to my attention.

I want to express to you my sincere appreciation of your kindness in bringing this to my attention.

With expressions of my best regards, I remain

Cordially yours,

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8 Brl/mk

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG 16 1927

2

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MRS. OMA JACKSON, Cincinnati.
National Steel & Copper Plate Company.
HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Member of Congress from Washington, Chairman House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.
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H. A. JUNG, Chicago.
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Meyer-Albert Grocer Company.
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President, Mumm-Romer Advertising Agency.
MRS. GEORGE THOMAS PALMER, Springfield, Ill.
Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.
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Deputy Master, Ohio State Grange.
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President, Massachusetts Public Interest League.
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Chemical Warfare Reserve.
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President, National Order, Patriotic Builders.
JOSEPH TRINER, Chicago.
Secretary, Military Intelligence Association.
GEORGE M. VERITY, Middletown, Ohio.
President, American Rolling Mill Company.

Key Men of America



File said

FAITHFUL—One who has not failed Sacco and Vanzetti at any moment in their long struggle is Mrs. Glendower Evans, member of Boston "Back Bay" society and descendant of Puritans. Attending the original trial, she became convinced of their innocence and has given a fortune to their defense.

61-126

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/7/82 BY SP8BJL

12

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Columbus, Ohio

REPORT MADE AT: Columbus, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE: 8-12-27	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8-12-27	REPORT MADE BY: L. C. Schilder
TITLE: SACCO - VANZETTI			CHARACTER OF CASE: Alleged Anarchistic Activities in behalf of.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

General precautionary measures taken. No indication of violence in this district. CLOSED.

Columbus File #61-1

61-126-1

DETAILS:

Case at this office predicated on the following quoted telegram received from the Director on [redacted] b1

"STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL IN VIEW THREATS AND DEPREDACTIONS MADE BY ALLEGED ANARCHISTS IN BEHALF OF SACCO AND VANZETTI AND POSSIBILITY DAMAGE TO FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ATTACKS UPON FEDERAL OFFICERS IT IS DESIRED THAT YOU MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO KEEP FULLY INFORMED AS TO SITUATION IN YOUR DISTRICT AND POSSIBILITIES OF DAMAGE OR ATTACKS THEREIN STOP ASCERTAIN NATURE OF PROTECTIVE EFFORTS BEING MADE BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER AGENCIES SEE THAT EVERY SECRECY IS MAINTAINED KEEP ME ADVISED BY WIRE OF DEVELOPMENTS"

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted] DATE 7/17/92

The following is a summary of the work performed in this district on the basis of the Director's wire quoted, by the Agents named:

Agent [redacted] covered Cleveland and vicinity, and reported that extra guards were put on the Federal Building and depot; that necessary reserves of police officers were held in readiness in the event of any outburst; that several meetings were held, but no violence resulted. b7c

Agent [redacted] covered Cincinnati, Ohio, and vicinity and reported that extra guards were placed at the Federal Building, Federal Reserve Bank and other strategic points. One anonymous, threatening letter was received by the Safety Director, but no evidence of violence was obtained.

Agent [redacted] covered Springfield and Dayton. A general watch, only, was maintained at these cities. b7c

61-126-794X1
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>L. C. Schilder</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED: AUG 15 1927
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: Division #2. Bureau 3; Columbus 3.	CHECKED OFF: JACKETED: 4 1927.
Class. & Ext. by SP-10TJ/mc Reason: FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2	DATE OF REVIEW: 7/7/92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

Department of Justice

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF CLW
DATE 7/12/52

CONFIDENTIAL

Seattle, Wash.



Director

Chief of Police, Seattle, advised no indication of any serious disturbance contemplated in city. Has had meetings covered. Police on alert. Solemaut where out door opera being presented is searched daily and carefully guarded. Casual inquiries through agency covering radical activities shows no indication of any organized activities this district. Only result of I.W.W. meetings is increase in number of new members. Investigation Spokane, Tacoma and Bellingham shows no special guard federal buildings there.

Rec'd. 9

B1

Starr

61-126-1

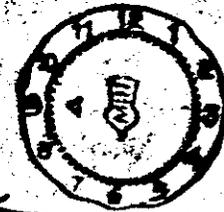
61-126-7447

Stamp: BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Includes handwritten initials and a signature.

To Director 9:30

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OTHERWISE

Class. & Ext. By SP-8BJ/mk
Reason-FC 1.2.4.2
Date of Review 2/2/92
28/2



CONFIDENTIAL

L. C. Schilder, SAC.
Re: Sacco & Vanzetti.

#2.

b7c
CONFIDENTIAL

Agent [REDACTED] covered Lima, Ohio, and vicinity, and reported no indication of violence.

Agent [REDACTED] covered Charleston and Huntington, W. Va. and vicinity, and reported no indication of violence.

Agent [REDACTED] covered Canton, Youngstown and Akron, Ohio, and vicinity, and reported that general precautionary measures were being taken there.

This Agent consulted with Chief of Police French of Columbus, and guards were placed on the Federal Building, State Capitol, Parcels Post Sub-station, State and Ohio State University Arsenals and the Governor's Mansion. No indications of activities were noted. Agent also interviewed Captain Youse of the Adjutant General's Department, Ohio National Guard, and requested him to notify National Guard Officers now on duty in the mining fields where strikes are in process, to note any activities which might bear on the Sacco-Vanzetti case as a result of the labor trouble.

Summarizing the above, this Agent does not believe that any trouble will occur in the Columbus Office district. If trouble does occur, it probably would be in Cleveland, around Canton, or at some other point where a large foreign population dwells. In West Virginia, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and vicinity, the native born element is greatly in preponderance. Conditions, generally, are very good and there is little labor trouble.

It is noted from newspaper comments, that the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti has been postponed for twelve additional days. The precautionary measures outlined above will be followed by this office and any evidences or indications of attempted anarchistic activities will be closely watched through the medium of the contacts already established. Copies of "The Daily Worker", a pamphlet distributed at the White Truck Company, Cleveland, Ohio, are appended to Bureau copies of this report. In case any events of consequence will be noted, this matter will be reopened.

All information from Agents in the field relative to this case was received by memoranda or telephone conversation which did not mention names of SUBJECTS. There has been no publicity of any type indicating the Bureau's interest in the premises.

CLOSED.

CONFIDENTIAL

JPM-F
61-126

~~61-126-1-51~~
61-126-794X1
AUG 24 1927

August 20, 1927.

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LORING

For your information I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent in Charge L. G. Schilder, made at Columbus, Ohio, on August 12, 1927, relative to alleged anarchistic activities in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Very truly yours,

Enc. 242949.

Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-9811/mc

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
AUG 27 1927
F. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

L. H. F.

File
JH

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

August 15, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

Lieutenant White, of the Capitol Police, called this office at 1:30 P. M. and advised that they have in custody an Italian who claims to have come from Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of conferring with the Judges of the Supreme Court relative to the case of SACCO and VANZETTI.

This Italian is at present residing at Room 314, Capitol Park Hotel.

Lieutenant White requested that an Agent be sent to talk to this Italian and he was advised that appropriate attention would be given to the matter.

This information was transmitted by the undersigned to Mr. Flournoy, of the Local Bureau Office, with instructions to handle the matter with great caution.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

J.P. Harland

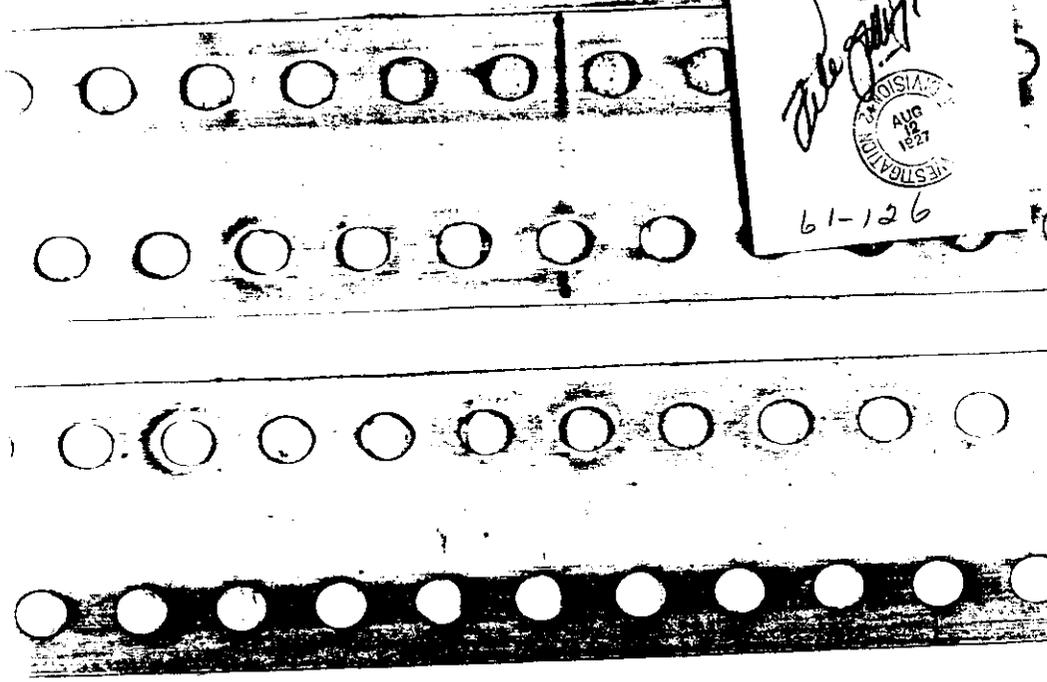
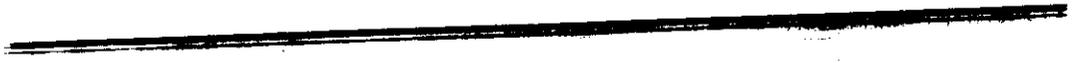
61-126-7937-1010192

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16

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SERIALIZED	FILED

File

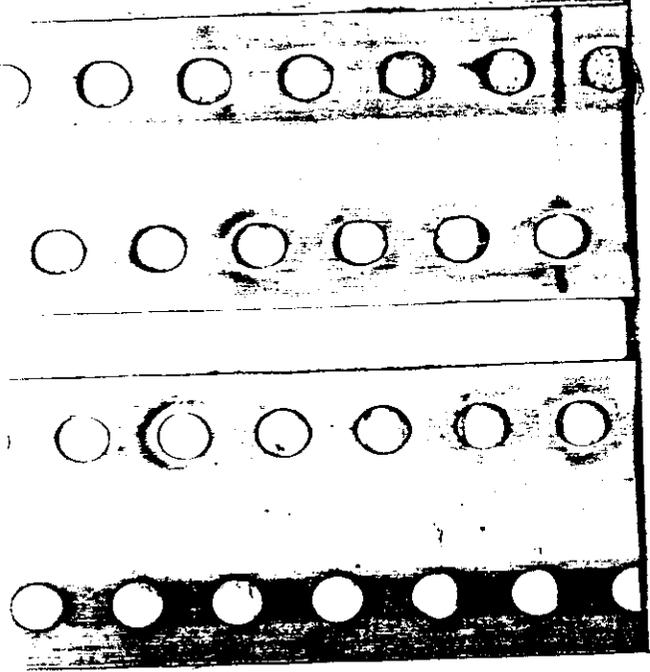


Handwritten signature
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 2 1927
61-126

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
P. O. BOX 239
BOSTON, MASS.

POSTAGE AND PROFITS PAID

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
WASHINGTON, D. C.



THE STATE COURTS

THE FORMER ATTYS. GEN. CALLED BY GOVERNOR

Gov. of Mass. Calls Top
Attorneys of Past
Administration

MOST UNEXPECTED MOVE IN CELEBRATED CASE

Gov. Now Refuses Demand
Was Making Out Bill of
Expenses

THESE BEFORE SANDERSON

Attorneys Called Into Sp-
cial Session of Court to Con-
sider Appeal

MAY GO TO JUSTICE OFFICE

No Secret Made of Next Step in
Case if Appeal to Full Bench
Fails

With the announcement today that the
state supreme court will hear the appeal
today, the fact stands out clearly that
the state's chief justice will probably
decide by today's ruling. The
attorneys in the celebrated case of the
world would not see directly today in the
and appropriate. The attorneys came
to the history of Massachusetts on the

Called the committee before, Governor
Fisher, who worked in office of U.S.
attorney, looked a lot like the living
man attorney general of the state
to come out and take in the pro-
cess. As soon as the court heard the
petition, Jay R. Mink, J. Wright, Almy,
Robert Parker, Henry A. Wyman and
Thomas A. Sturges had gathered the
bill and were referred into the chamber
of the Executive Council, followed a few
moments later by James H. Swift, Man-
gum, the governor's personal counsel,
Joseph W. Wagon, now conferring with the
chief executive in the governor's private
office.

At the Suffolk County Court, Justice Ab-
ner D. Thayer, Arthur H. Hurd and
the defense counsel, Arthur D. Stone III,
James Field and Richard H. Stuart were
today over the bill of exceptions to the de-
cision of Judge Charles A. Sanderson of
the Superior Court two days ago de-
claring a petition for a writ of error,
which the defense has appealed to
the full bench. Arguments on the appeal
were scheduled to begin before Judge
Sanderson promptly at noon. Upon his
reference of the appeal just the day of
the two new judges, but only to the
extent that he allows the appeal in
the governor that another's counsel called
him special counsel at noon, likely to
present the request for a writ which was
considered by the governor last week.

That the defense is preparing a brief
appeal to Judge Oliver Wendell
Holmes of the United States Supreme
Court at his home in Beverly is admitted.
At 12.30 o'clock Attorney Alphonse Gagli-
ardi, for the defense, arrived at the State
House and was admitted at once to the
path-ways to confer with the committee.

He brought with him a petition for a
writ of habeas corpus, so he takes to the
and courts, which he wanted to have
and Vermont also. Vermont
published on Page Fourteen

Price Factors in Copper Have Struck Balance

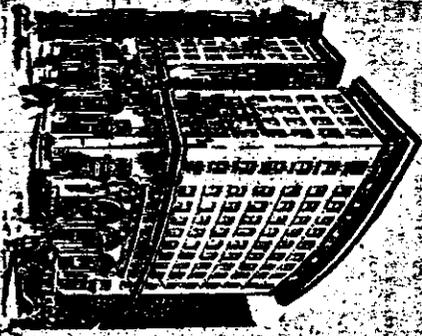
Industry analysts in Washington are predicting a sharp rise in copper prices during the next few months. The price of copper has been steadily declining since the beginning of the year, and is now at its lowest point in several years. This decline is attributed to a number of factors, including a decrease in demand for copper in the United States and a surplus of copper in the market.

However, analysts believe that the price of copper will rise sharply in the next few months. This is because of a number of factors, including a decrease in the supply of copper in the United States and an increase in demand for copper in other parts of the world. In addition, the price of copper is expected to rise because of the fact that the United States is a net importer of copper, and the price of copper is expected to rise because of the fact that the United States is a net importer of copper.

FINAT OTTOMAN BANK DIVIDEND SINCE 1921

Consolidated Annual Report of the Ottoman Bank, Ltd., for the year ended 31st December 1926. The bank has a long and distinguished history, and has been a leading financial institution in the Ottoman Empire since its foundation in 1863. The bank's assets are valued at £1,000,000, and its liabilities at £800,000. The bank's income for the year ended 31st December 1926 was £100,000, and its profit for the year was £50,000. The bank has a strong financial position, and is well equipped to meet the needs of its customers.

Constant, Intelligent, Specialized Care Of Estates and Trusts



We also act as Corporate Trustees, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

THIS Company aims to give prompt, constant, intelligent attention to every Estate left to our management.

Each item of Trust and Estate business in our care is given the personal attention of our officers, and our organization is especially trained for such duties.

Settling Estates and managing Trusts is our principal and specialized business, and has been so for many years. This Company is now handling \$125,000,000 in Estate and Trust business.

If you desire to know how our services will fit your individual requirements, we cordially invite you to call. Neither expense nor obligation is entailed by such inquiry.

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	125.00	+0.25	100
GE	45.00	-0.10	200
AT&T	35.00	+0.15	150
DU	25.00	+0.05	80
PR	15.00	-0.05	120
W	10.00	+0.10	90
GO	8.00	-0.05	110
MS	7.00	+0.05	130
AM	6.00	-0.05	140
TR	5.00	+0.05	160
DU	4.00	-0.05	180
PR	3.00	+0.05	200
W	2.00	-0.05	220
GO	1.50	+0.05	240
MS	1.00	-0.05	260
AM	0.75	+0.05	280
TR	0.50	-0.05	300
DU	0.35	+0.05	320
PR	0.25	-0.05	340
W	0.15	+0.05	360
GO	0.10	-0.05	380
MS	0.07	+0.05	400
AM	0.05	-0.05	420
TR	0.03	+0.05	440
DU	0.02	-0.05	460
PR	0.01	+0.05	480
W	0.00	-0.05	500

INVESTMENT

The investment market has been characterized by a general upward trend in the past few weeks. This is due to a variety of factors, including a strong performance by the Dow Jones Industrial Average and a decline in interest rates. Investors are looking for growth opportunities, and the market is responding positively to the news. The S&P 500 index has risen to a new high, and many individual stocks are also showing gains. This optimism is reflected in the volume of trading, which has increased significantly. Analysts expect this trend to continue in the near future, as the economy shows signs of recovery and corporate earnings are improving.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

The industrial sector has been a major focus for investors in recent months. Companies in the manufacturing and technology sectors have shown particularly strong growth. This is due to increased demand for goods and services, as well as innovation in new products and processes. The market is seeing a shift in focus from traditional industries to more dynamic sectors. Investors are looking for companies with strong growth potential and solid financials. The performance of industrial securities has been impressive, and it is expected to continue as the economy grows. Key sectors to watch include automotive, aerospace, and information technology.

HARTFORD STOCKS

The Hartford market has shown a steady upward trend in the past few weeks. This is due to a variety of factors, including a strong performance by the Dow Jones Industrial Average and a decline in interest rates. Investors are looking for growth opportunities, and the market is responding positively to the news. The S&P 500 index has risen to a new high, and many individual stocks are also showing gains. This optimism is reflected in the volume of trading, which has increased significantly. Analysts expect this trend to continue in the near future, as the economy shows signs of recovery and corporate earnings are improving.

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	125.00	+0.25	100
GE	45.00	-0.10	200
AT&T	35.00	+0.15	150
DU	25.00	+0.05	80
PR	15.00	-0.05	120
W	10.00	+0.10	90
GO	8.00	-0.05	110
MS	7.00	+0.05	130
AM	6.00	-0.05	140
TR	5.00	+0.05	160
DU	4.00	-0.05	180
PR	3.00	+0.05	200
W	2.00	-0.05	220
GO	1.50	+0.05	240
MS	1.00	-0.05	260
AM	0.75	+0.05	280
TR	0.50	-0.05	300
DU	0.35	+0.05	320
PR	0.25	-0.05	340
W	0.15	+0.05	360
GO	0.10	-0.05	380
MS	0.07	+0.05	400
AM	0.05	-0.05	420
TR	0.03	+0.05	440
DU	0.02	-0.05	460
PR	0.01	+0.05	480
W	0.00	-0.05	500

Stock Market and Investo

Price Factors in Copper Have Struck Balance

SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Interest Declines
Savings Banks
Deposits in Savings Banks

Bank	Deposits
Bank of America	...
Bank of Boston	...
Bank of Montreal	...
Bank of New York	...
Bank of the City	...
Bank of the South	...
Bank of the West	...
Bank of the East	...
Bank of the Middle	...
Bank of the North	...
Bank of the South	...
Bank of the West	...
Bank of the East	...
Bank of the Middle	...
Bank of the North	...

World demand continues to be heavy... but they are being met...

Price factors in copper have struck balance... the market is now in a state of equilibrium...

Investors are looking for a balance... the market is now in a state of equilibrium...

The market is now in a state of equilibrium... investors are looking for a balance...

Investors are looking for a balance... the market is now in a state of equilibrium...

The market is now in a state of equilibrium... investors are looking for a balance...

Investors are looking for a balance... the market is now in a state of equilibrium...

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The market is now in a state of equilibrium... investors are looking for a balance...

Investors are looking for a balance... the market is now in a state of equilibrium...

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

2
INVESTIGATION
CHICAGO ILLINOIS
AUG 13 1927

August 11th, 1927

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP
DATE Dec 11 1927

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

ATTEN: Division Two
RE: Radical Activities
Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith memorandum
with regard to the activities of SACCO-VANZETTI
sympathizers at Chicago, Illinois on evening of
August 9th, 1927.

Yours very truly,

Frank J. Blake
FRANK J. BLAKE,
Special Agent in Charge

FJB:FEM
Encl

61-126

AUG 19 1927

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-126-791
AUG 13 1927
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FILE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8875/mc
ON 7/2/92

Memorandum copy enclosed & Chapman 8-17-27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY 9-803/uk

MEMORANDUM

August 11th, 1927

RE: SACCO and VANZETTI
Radical Matters.

On August 9th, 1927, a meeting was held at the Laborers Hall, Van Buren and Ashland Ave. Chicago, Illinois under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee. This meeting developed after an old time I. W. W. radical meeting, and was addressed by such men as Dr. John A. Lapp, President of the Chicago Liberals Club, Samuel Levin, President of the Joint Board of Garment Workers, W. E. Snow, Secretary of the Socialist Party, James P. Cannon, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, Antonio Bresl, Secretary of the Granite Cutters Union, and of the Anti Fascisti Alliance, Ralph Chaplin an old time I. W. W. Orator, as well as several others of less importance.

John Cahen, Editor of Solidarity, the official organ of the I. W. W. probably made the most fiery speech, his speech being entirely against Capitalism, and a eulogy on the splendid character of Sacco and Vanzetti, and he pleaded for a general strike and advocated that the workers do everything in their power to show the Capitalists that they cannot be intimidated, without, however, instructing them just how to proceed.

The audience walked out on James P. Cannon before he finished his speech and several of the speakers of the evening attempted to gain their attention without success. A girl who later gave her name as Aurora D'Angelo attempted to speak to the crowd but was unsuccessful. She then came out in the street and apparently organized a parade which followed her for several blocks until she was stopped by the Police.

It was apparent that the photographers were greatly instrumental in getting the crowd together as well as getting the parade started.

Boston, Mass.,
February 11, 1927.

Alfred F. Taft,
Commissioner of Public Safety,
State House, Boston.

Dear Sir:

In re: ~~_____~~
Vansetti, Norfolk Superior
Court, indictments
5545, 5546.

At your request, I submit herewith a report of the above cases which have been pending in the Norfolk Superior Court since September 14, 1920. I intend to present to you.

1. A history of the case.
2. A summary of the evidence at the trial.

I shall endeavor to make all statements in an entirely disinterested manner so that you may have a proper picture of this case without the disadvantage of a partisan or colored statement which has been the great difficulty from the standpoint of the public all these years.

I

No case in the history of this Commonwealth has been so bitterly fought nor so viciously defended as these indictments. The Commonwealth has been bitterly assailed, criticized, attacked and has even been accused of malpractice time and time again during the history of these cases. I will not attempt to elaborate this subject, as to do so is simply to present arguments in support of our conduct of this case.

The present defendants were indicted September 14, 1920, in the Superior Court for Norfolk County criminal business for the murder and robbery on April 15, 1920, at South Braintree, of Frederick A. Parmenter, paymaster of Slater and Morrill, Inc., shoe manufacturers, and Alessandro Berardelli, his guard.

They were brought to trial May 31, 1921, before Judge Webster Thayer in the Superior Court, Norfolk County, at Dedham. The procuring of the jury was very difficult and was only completed after about 550 names had been examined by the court. Each defendant was found guilty in each case of murder in the first degree July 14, 1921. This was only the beginning of this long-drawn-out case.

At the time of the trial, the Commonwealth was represented by Frederick G. Katzman, district attorney of the southeastern district, and by his assistant, Harold P. Williams, now a justice of the Superior

61-126

Court. The defendant Sacco was represented by one Fred H. Moore, a member of the bar of the State of California and William J. Callahan of Brockton, Mass. The defendant Vanzetti was represented by Jeremiah F. McInerney and Thomas J. McInerney, both of Quincy and both prominent members of the Massachusetts bar.

On July 18, 1921, the defendants filed a motion for new trial on the usual grounds that the verdicts were against the weight of the evidence and against the law. This motion was heard by the presiding justice, Webster Thayer, in accordance with the unwritten rule of procedure in both criminal and civil cases in this Commonwealth and was denied by him December 24, 1921. No exceptions were taken by the defendants to the denial of this motion. On November 8, 1921, however, the defendants filed, what they termed, the first supplementary motion for new trial. This supplementary motion was based on the alleged misconduct of the foreman of the jury, Walter H. Ripley, and of the jury, on the grounds that he had in his possession during the trial two bullets of the same caliber and kind as those found in the chamber of the revolver found in Vanzetti's possession when he was arrested; evidence which will be enumerated later. Very briefly the claim of the defendants in this motion was that the jury must have been improperly influenced by seeing these bullets as the bullets in Vanzetti's revolver were material evidence and that any comparisons made by the jurors of these bullets with the Ripley bullets was improper, unconstitutional and highly prejudicial. The court denied this motion in a written decision filed in court October 1, 1924. The denial of this motion was brought before the Supreme Judicial Court by exceptions and these exceptions were overruled and the verdicts allowed to stand by that court in its decision, to which reference will be made at a further time.

On May 4, 1922, the defendants filed their second supplementary motion for new trial. This was on the grounds of newly discovered evidence. The defendants claimed that one Roy E. Gould had been found by them after the trial and that he could not be found before the trial and offered his affidavit in which he placed himself in an advantageous position near the street up which the so-called bandit car, to be referred to later, came. This car he said passed within a few feet of him and one of the bandits fired a shot at him which passed through his coat and that neither of the defendants were in this car. The court found that this evidence was merely cumulative and denied the motion October 1, 1924. The motion was taken before the Supreme Judicial Court by exceptions. The exceptions were overruled by the Supreme Judicial Court.

On July 22, 1922, the defendants filed their third supplementary motion for new trial and on September 11, 1922, filed their fourth supplementary motion. The former motion set forth the alleged perjury of one Charles E. Goodridge, and the fourth the alleged perjury of one Lela Andrews, both important government witnesses at the trial. The court, however, denied both of these motions October 1, 1924, and no exceptions to these decisions were presented to the Supreme Judicial Court.

The fifth supplementary motion was finally filed for both defendants November 5, 1925. This motion was divided into two parts; 1st, the affidavit of William H. Proctor and accompanying affidavits, in which Mr. Proctor, who was Captain of State Detectives in the Department of Public Safety, alleged that the District Attorney, Mr. Katmann, and his assistant, Mr. Williams, had so framed a question to him concerning his opinion as to whether the so-called mortal bullet, to be referred to later, which was found in the body of Berardelli, had been fired from Sacco's pistol, that the jury were or might have been misled. The second part of the motion was the affidavit of one, Albert H. Hamilton, an expert in firearms and in ballistics, in which he offered new evidence obtained by the use of more scientific instruments than those used at the trial, that the mortal bullet had not been fired from the Sacco pistol and that the shells found near the dead body of Berardelli had not been discharged from the Sacco pistol, that the hammer of the so-called Vanzetti revolver had not been replaced by a new hammer since it left the factory of the manufacturer, the Harrington & Richardson Co., and that the mortal bullet was not discharged from a cartridge of the same date of manufacture as any of the other cartridges found in defendant Sacco's possession at the time of his arrest. This part of the fifth motion developed into a technical dispute between the Commonwealth and the defendants. Both parts of this motion were denied October 1, 1924. Exceptions thereto were overruled by the Supreme Court.

One, William G. Thompson, a member of the Massachusetts bar, was retained in March, 1923, to argue to the court the first and fifth supplementary motions. On November 24, 1924, Mr. Thompson became sole counsel for the defendants and, either shortly before or after that time, all other counsel withdrew their appearance.

Bills of exceptions were entered in the Supreme Judicial Court, August 1, 1925, presenting exceptions taken at the trial, at the first supplementary motion for new trial, at the second supplementary motion for new trial, and at the fifth supplementary motion for new trial, including both parts of the motion, namely, the Proctor and the Hamilton affidavits, together with the appointment of Mrs. Katman as special assistant district attorney in minor matters. Mr. Katmann's term of office expired in 1922 and Mr. Harold P. Williams was elected district attorney. Mr. Williams resigned his office to become United States District Attorney for Massachusetts in the Fall of 1924. Mr. Winfield M. Wilbar was appointed district attorney to fill Mr. Williams' place until the next election. Mr. Wilbar has since been elected district attorney. The cases were argued in the Supreme Judicial Court on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of January, 1926. All exceptions were denied by the Supreme Judicial Court in an exhaustive and lengthy opinion filed May 12, 1926.

On May 26, 1926, the defendants filed their sixth supplementary motion. This was on the grounds of newly discovered evidence that one Celestino F. Madeiros had confessed in writing that he and others, and not Sacco and Vanzetti, had committed these murders. His confession was later supplemented by his affidavit and by his deposition taken at the Dedham Jail, June 28, 1926. His affidavit was accompanied by close to 80 alleged supporting affidavits. A hearing was had

Chief Judge Sawyer in Dedham in early September 1926. The motion was denied October 23, 1926. Exceptions to the court decision are now pending before the Supreme Judicial Court and were argued January 27, and 28, 1927. There were in this motion also affidavits from which the defendants argued that the United States and the then district attorney, Mr. Kinsman, had worked together to convict these defendants because they were radicals and anarchists and not because they were guilty of these crimes, co-operation proved, as they said, by various means. These allegations the court found not to be supported by the evidence.

During the history of the case, Sacco was sent to the psychopathic hospital for examination as to his mental condition; was kept there under observation several months and was finally returned sane to the jail at Dedham. This was in 1923. Defendant Vanzetti was sent from State's Prison to the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Bridgewater for observation December 30, 1924. He was returned to the State Prison April 23, 1925, sane.

The history of the case just enumerated is not in detail and is simply designed to outline the main events. The lapse of time between the date of the trial of the cases and today and is accounted for

1. By the constant filing of motions for new trial by the defendants and the large amount of time taken to prepare evidence for and against the allowance of the motions.
2. By the tremendous amount of work necessary to draw and agree upon the bills of exceptions.
3. The sickness of some of the lawyers and the Judge from time to time.
4. The periods of insanity of the defendants.
5. The gap between the resignation of Mr. Williams in the Fall of 1924 and the establishment by Mr. Wilbur of permanent assistants in 1925.

No statement of the hearings on the so-called substitution of gun barrels is referred to. When the experts were conducting after the trial extensive experiments concerning the various firearms introduced as evidence at the trial of the cases, an expert for the Commonwealth discovered that the barrel of the pistol which was found on Sacco when he was arrested had been changed into some other pistol used in experimentation and that the barrel in the Sacco pistol was new. The condition of the inside of the barrel of Sacco's pistol was of vital importance in the case. Extensive hearings were held by the court to determine who was to blame for this alteration. No finding was ever made by him. These proceedings are referred to because they consumed a large amount of time.

Review of the Evidence.

There was no dispute concerning certain facts. South Braintree is in Norfolk County. A reduced plan of the town is hereby appended and made part of this report. The railroad tracks of the N. E. R. R. Company run north and south through South Braintree and six of these tracks after converging from a large railroad yard, somewhat north of South Braintree railroad station, pass over Pearl Street, Hampton House, shown on the plan, is a wooden building west of the railroad tracks occupied by several tenants and for the general offices and certain other departments of Slater & Morrill, Inc., shoe manufacturers. Their main factory, shown on the plan, is east of the railroad crossing and east of the Rice & Hutchins Shoe Factory.

On April 15, 1920, a sunny bright day, shortly before three o'clock in the afternoon, the payroll of the Slater & Morrill factory, amounting to \$15,756.51, was taken from the general offices of the company in Hampton House by Parmenter, the paymaster, and Berardelli, his guard. The payroll was in the form of two steel cases with wooden containers inside each and was carried by Parmenter. He and his guard went to the railroad crossing, crossed there and went down the slope on Pearl Street towards their main factory where they were going to pay off the employes. When near the easterly edge of the Rice & Hutchins factory, they were attacked and robbed and shot by two or more armed bandits. Both were killed. At the same time an automobile came westerly up Pearl Street, the pay boxes were thrown into the car and the bandits made their escape therein going westerly across the railroad tracks up Pearl Street. Savage and Jansetti were arrested May 5, 1920, in an electric car which had come from West Bridgewater in Breckton by the Breckton police.

The Commonwealth introduced the following evidence against the defendants, some minor testimony being omitted:

Dr. GEORGE B. MCGRATH performed autopsy on the bodies of both deceased. All bullets found in the bodies of both were preserved and turned over to the proper authorities. He gave as his opinion that a certain bullet had caused the death of Berardelli. The bullets taken from these bodies were all introduced in evidence and the bullet which caused the death of Berardelli was designated as the mortal bullet.

DR. NATHANIEL S. HEDTING removed the bullets from the body of Parmenter which were offered in evidence.

There was no dispute that all the bullets removed from either body were of .32-caliber.

SHERLY A. NEAL lived in South Braintree. He was the American Express agent with an office in Hampton House. He received the payroll in question at 9:25 A.M., April 15th, took it to his office in Hampton House and from there a short distance along the street to the office of Slater & Morrill in Hampton House. He saw in front of

Slater & Merrill's entrance a seven-passenger open automobile which he later saw going west across the crossing at 3:05 P.M. in the afternoon and which he later identified as the car found in the Manley Woods. He is referred to later. He did not see the shooting but saw the identity of their defendant, but saw a man standing next Slater & Merrill's door that morning who he described as pale-faced, light and sticky. He did not like the looks of this man.

MARGARET HANNEY was the paymistress at Slater & Merrill. Testified as to the amount of the payroll and that it was put by her into envelopes and placed inside wooden boxes which in turn were placed inside two steel cases. She gave the payroll to Parmenter and Berardelli at her desk in Hampton House at 2:55 P.M.

MARK EDWARD CARRIGAN worked as a shoe cutter at Hampton House. He saw Parmenter and Berardelli go out and away from his vision. He heard shots fired and saw the automobile go over the crossing. He saw two men in the front seat, the one beside the driver crouched down. This man looked like a foreigner. The car was going fast. He identified the Buick seven-passenger automobile found in the Manley Woods as car he saw going over the crossing.

JAMES F. BOSTOCK lived in Brockton and was a mill wright. He was working at South Braintree that day. He was on Pearl Street and saw Parmenter and Berardelli passing. He heard and saw the shooting but could not identify the men. He did identify the automobile found in Manley Woods. He saw two men doing the shooting and as the automobile came up, one man in the automobile assisted in taking the boxes inside. The back window of the automobile was broken out. He said that the revolver found on Vanetti when he was arrested was like in appearance to the one he had seen the Saturday before the shooting in Berardelli's possession. He did not positively identify this revolver.

LEWIS L. WADE lived in Braintree. He was filling Mr. Slater's automobile with gasoline a few minutes before 3 P. M. directly in front of the lower factory of Slater & Merrill. They came the shooting. His testimony is not positive identity of Sacco. He had to be impeached by the Commonwealth. Described the bandits whom he saw.

MARY E. SPLAINE lived in Brockton and was a bookkeeper at the Slater & Merrill general office in Hampton House. She heard the shots, went to the window, saw the automobile crossing the railroad crossing. Saw Sacco in a crouching position next to the driver. The curtains were loose and flapping in the central portion of the automobile. Positive in her identity.

ANNIE NICHOLS lived in South Braintree in a house shown on the plan. She heard the shots; saw Parmenter run across the street out of her view and they saw two men throw boxes into the automobile. She had seen two men, whom she described, leaning against the iron fence at the easterly edge of the Rice & Hatchins' factory. No identity.

JAMES E. McGLONE lived in Braintree. He was a teamster and on

this day was taking stone from an excavation made in the construction of the restaurant opposite the Rice & Hutchins' factory. His horses were in from the street about 30 ft. He saw part of the shooting; said the men looked like Italians. Could not identify. Said that the glass was out of the automobile behind.

EDWARD C. LANGLOIS was working in the Rice & Hutchins' factory in one of the middle windows of the third floor, including the basement. He saw the shooting and ran for the telephone 75 ft. away from the police. Saw the automobile. Saw two men shooting and one man standing on the running board of the automobile. Saw the window out of the rear of the automobile and a gun striking out. Identified the automobile found in the Humbley Woods as that which he saw that day. Described the men but could not identify.

MORACE A. COLBERT lived near the scene of the shooting in a house designated on the plan. Saw a part of the shooting. Said that the men were short, low-sized men. He heard four or five shots. Did not identify.

LOUIS A. PELZER lived in Jamaica Plain. Was in the Rice & Hutchins' factory on the first floor above the basement at an open window. He saw the man shooting at Saracelli. He identified this man as Sacco. Got the number of the automobile, 49,783.

MRS. LOLA R. ANDREWS lived at Quincy. On April 15th, she went to South Braintree to look for work. While going into the Slater & Merrill factory, she saw and talked with a man near an automobile whom she identified as Sacco. This was near 12 o'clock.

MICHAEL LAVINOFF was a gate tender for the railway and was on duty at the time of the shooting. Heard many shots. He heard the bell of the train and ut down the gates. As the automobile came up, he saw a man pointing a gun at him from the left side of the automobile and put up the gates. He identified Vanzetti as the man driving the automobile.

(Note: Mr. Katzmann admitted in argument that he must have been mistaken concerning Vanzetti being the driver of the automobile but it was still left for the jury to say whether he saw Vanzetti in the car.)

JOHN W. FAULENER saw Vanzetti in a train going from Cohasset to Boston on the morning of April 15th. The train left Cohasset at 9:20 or 9:23. Vanzetti got off the train at East Braintree.

FRANCIS J. DEVLIN employed as a bookkeeper in Slater & Merrill office at Hampton House, saw Parmenter and his guard leave the factory with the payroll. Sat at the window on the Pearl Street side. He heard shots, saw a seven-passenger automobile pass by her going up Pearl Street westerly and saw a man shooting from it. He fired into the crowd. This man was Sacco

LOUIS DE BERNARDINO ran the so-called cobbler shop at Railroad Avenue and Pearl Street, shown on the plan. He heard shots, went out to see

what happened. An automobile came past him, a man pointed a revolver at his face and pulled the trigger but it did not go off. The man being the shooting was outside the automobile. Identified Sacco as this man but not positively.

HARRY E. WILKINSON was in South Braintree that morning. Saw a five- or seven-passenger automobile in South Braintree Square. There were five men inside and it was dusty and dirty. One of the men was Vanzetti. Automobile went away in the direction toward Braakton. He didn't see the shooting.

WILLIAM S. TRACY lived in South Braintree. At about twelve o'clock he made two trips to drug store at South Braintree Square, the drug store located at the corner of Pearl Street and Hancock Street. Saw two men standing back of the store window on both trips that he made. He thought one of the men he saw there was Sacco. Not positive.

WILLIAM J. HERON was a railroad police officer for the New Haven Railroad. Saw two men in South Braintree station at 12:30 on the day of the shooting. One of these men was Sacco. They were talking Italian. Looked suspicious, acted nervous. Positive.

CARLOS W. GOODRIDGE was a salesman and was in a pool room on Pearl Street at the time of the shooting. This pool room was about three buildings away from the corner of Pearl and Hancock Streets. He heard the shooting, stepped out of the pool room, saw an automobile coming towards him at ten or twelve miles per hour. Just as he got to the sidewalk there was a fellow who poked a gun at him, as he said. This man was leaning out over the automobile on the right side in the back or front seat. The witness ran back into the store looked out and saw something sticking out of the back window of the automobile. This man that he saw was Sacco.

DANIEL BUCKLEY was a crossing tender at Plain Street, South Braintree. Two roads make a "V" turn at this point. At about 3:10 he saw a machine make this corner at great speed, swinging around from south to north and going up Hancock street in a northerly direction. Noticed nothing particular about the machine.

MRS. ALFA BAKER resided at 545 Pond Street, South Braintree, in the neighborhood of South Braintree Square. Her house was near the Randolph line and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from South Braintree Square. Oak Street branched off Pond Street just a short distance above her house. She remembered an automobile passing her house with curtains flapping at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or thereabouts, going fifty miles per hour.

GEORGE H. CHISHOLM resided on North Street, Randolph. On the day of the shooting, he was repairing road at the lower end of North Street, Randolph. He was near the corner of North and Oak Streets at about 3:00. Pond Street became North Street after it reached the Randolph line. Saw car. He heard foreigners talking gibberish, as he called it. Car was going fast, raising much dust. Was a good-sized car. Men were talking foreign language.

FRANCIS C. CLARK lived in Brockton. On the day of the shooting, he was at North Stoughton on Tucker Hill driving a bakery wagon. He was coming from North Randolph and going south towards South Stoughton. He had not reached North Stoughton Square. This square is at the top of a hill. He was going up the hill. At about 3:45 an automobile passed him. The rear window was out. The curtains were flapping, right-hand side. He took the number and remembers a 85. The road straight ahead through Stoughton.

JOHN F. LLOYD resided at 1825 Turpike Street, North Stoughton. This street ran from Randolph to the town of Stoughton. It is an old turpike. On this day he was working in a sand pit in Canton and on this street. About 3:30 he noticed an automobile going fast, curtains down. Black touring car traveling towards Stoughton.

JULIA KELLIHER lived in Brockton. At about 3:45 to 3:50 was on Pearl Street, Brockton coming home from school. Saw automobile approaching at a high rate of speed, raising a lot of dust. She took the number, partly from the front, partly from the rear. It had in it 85 on the end and a 9 and a 7 in the middle.

(Note: Her testimony as taken by the stenographer at the trial clearly indicates that she saw and identified both Joyce and Vanzetti in this car. This is hotly denied by the defendants, but I can only give what the record shows, however. I have found that past members of the district attorney's office and the police are not certain about this witness. I am satisfied, however, that she did identify both men.)

West

AUSTIN T. REED was crossing tender at the Mattfield Station, south of Brockton and in East Bridgewater on the railway line from Boston to the Cape. At 4:15 an automobile approached. He flagged it. The automobile was coming from West Bridgewater. It was a large machine, dark colored. Its sides were up. Didn't notice the condition of the side curtains. There was five men in the machine. The driver spoke to him and was near him and he positively identified that man as Vanzetti.

(Note: This locality is near the Mannley Woods where the murder car was found.)

CHARLES E. FULLER. He and a companion named Max I. Wind were riding horses on April 17, 1920. Going through a wood road in what was known as the Mannley Woods, in West Bridgewater, they discovered a Buick, seven-passenger automobile without the numbers. The rear window of this car was out. The right-hand curtains were loose. He reported this to the police.

WILLIAM S. HILL, a police officer of the city of Brockton, testified that he went with Fuller to the automobile in the Mannley Woods. He found a bullet hole in the right rear door and some sixty-two cents in change in the back seat. He took possession of the automobile and later turned it over to the State Police.

FRANZIS J. MURPHY identified the automobile found in the Hannyley Woods as his car and said that he lost it in Needham, November 25, 1919.

WARREN A. ELLIS said that the number plates 49, 788, were his and that he lost them in Needham, January 4, 1920.

MRS. MATH C. JOHNSON lived on North Elm Street, West Bridgewater, which is a short distance from Elm Square. On May 5, 1920, her husband retired at 6:20 P.M. Somebody knocked at the door. A foreigner was there and spoke something in a foreign tongue. Her husband got up and spoke to the man. There was a conversation between her and her husband. She then went up the street in the direction of Brockton to a neighbor's house, the Bartlett House. She recognized Sacco as one of the men; and in fact both Sacco and Vanzetti admitted they were there. She was followed by them to and from the Bartlett House. She telephoned the police while at the Bartlett House. Men acted suspiciously.

SIMON H. JOHNSON was the husband of the last witness. His wife woke him up. He saw Mike Boda there and had a conversation with him about Mike Boda's automobile. That conversation, an important element in the case was as follows: I quote from the record (Bill of Exceptions, Main Trial, page 443)

"Q. Just speak up so we can all hear. A. He said (referring to Boda) "He came for his car, and I asked him if he had any number plates. He said 'No'. 'Why', I said, 'You can't take it without number plates'. 'Well he said, 'I will take the chance' and I said, 'All right, as soon as my wife gets back, I will go down with you'. And then when my wife came back from the Bartlett House, he said, 'Never mind, it is too late. I will send somebody for it tomorrow'. That was practically all of it."

(Note: There was no dispute that Sacco, Vanzetti, Mike Boda, and Orciani went to this house on the evening of May 5th. The theory of the Commonwealth was, that the actions of the defendants on this evening at this house was evidence of consciousness of guilt; that they were nervous, suspicious of Mrs. Johnson, and seen after they knew that Mrs. Johnson had gone to the next house, they and their companions left without getting what they came for. The answer of the defendants to this theory will be described later. In brief then, the theory of the Commonwealth was that the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson showed consciousness of guilt on the part of Sacco and Vanzetti.)

AUST C. COLE was a street car conductor. He said that Sacco and Vanzetti entered his car on the evening of either April 14th or 15th, he could not remember the exact date, but at sometime in the evening at Sunset Avenue, which is between Elm Square, West Bridge-

ster and the Brockton-West Bridgewater line. The defendants traveled in his car May 5th until they were arrested by Brockton Police Officers in Brockton.

(Note: Mrs. Johnson telephoned the police. The police arrested defendants when they arrived in Brockton in the car of which Cole was the conductor.)

EARL N. VAUGHN was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was with other officers at the time the defendants were arrested on the car in Brockton. He searched Vanzetti and found a Harrington & Richardson 38-caliber revolver, containing five loaded cartridges in the chamber, in his right hip pocket.

MICHAEL J. CONNLEY was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was with Officer Vaughn. While taking Sacco to the police station in the police automobile, Sacco put his hands in his overcoat pocket and was ordered by witness to take them out or be shot. He searched Vanzetti and found four shotgun shells in his right-hand coat pocket, three Peters and one Winchester, all loaded with buckshot.

(Note: Two of these shells only were introduced in evidence.)

MEARLE A. SPEAR was a police officer of the city of Brockton and was present at the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. He took twenty-three 32-caliber automatic cartridges of various makes from Sacco's right hip pocket, and a Colt automatic pistol from inside his belt containing a clip of eight cartridges and one cartridge in the barrel, all of 32-caliber, making thirty-two in all.

FRED A. LEWIS worked at the Slater & Morrill factory. He did not see the shooting. He went to the street later and near the body of Berardelli he found a cap which he gave to Mr. Fraher.

MRS. SARAH LEFKA PELLI was the widow of the murdered paymaster's guard. She said that the cap found by her husband's body was not his. Three weeks before the shooting, she went with her husband to Iver Johnson Company in Boston. Her husband took his revolver there for repairs, a broken spring. The revolver was returned to Mr. Parmenter. Her husband's revolver was just like that found on the defendant Vanzetti.

MRS. HATTIE B. PARMENTER was the widow of the murdered paymaster. The cap introduced in evidence found by the body of Berardelli did not belong to her husband.

LINCOLN WAINSWORTH was employed by Iver Johnson's in 1920. On March 20, 1920, Mr. Berardelli brought in a revolver for repairs. He identified the revolver found on Vanzetti as similar to that which was brought in by Berardelli.

GEORGE T. FITZMEYER was employed as a gunsmith for Iver Johnson. He had had long experience and had been in that store for thirty-one years. He was foreman of the gun shop. He repaired the revolver.

ought in by Mr. Berardelli. He could not identify the revolver found on Vanzetti as the particular revolver which he repaired. The work which he did on the revolver was, in his own language, "new hammer and repairs." He said that the revolver found on Vanzetti had recently had a new hammer put in it and gave as his reason for this opinion that the firing pin did not show that it had ever been struck.

JAMES E. JONES was employed by Iver Johnson's. He had no record that the gun was delivered to Berardelli, but he said that this particular job had been delivered.

(Note: As to the three above witnesses, there is no question that Berardelli took his revolver to Iver Johnson's for repairs. There seems to be no question that it was repaired. The store did not, however, have a record of its delivery to any person, but this fact was left to the jury, the fact that the revolver received from Berardelli was never sold according to the custom of the store and would have been, if it had not been delivered.)

THOMAS F. FRAHER was the superintendent of the Slater & Morrill factory. Shortly after the shooting, which he did not see, there was delivered to him four empty shells of 32-caliber which were turned over to the State Police. They were similar in make to the cartridge found in Sacco's pockets.

(Note: These bullets were found by Postock by the dead body of Berardelli and were turned over to Mr. Fraher. They were afterwards referred to as the "Fraher shells.")

GEORGE W. BILLY lived at Stoughton and was the superintendent of the 3-1 Shoe Factory in Stoughton where Sacco was employed. The witness knew Sacco and Sacco did not work at this factory April 15th and was not there. The cap found by the dead body of Berardelli resembled in general appearance the cap that Sacco had worn and which witness had seen in the factory many times. Witness did not positively say that it was Sacco's cap but said that it closely resembled it and his testimony indicated that one of his methods of attempting to identify the cap was by the torn lining inside, which was caused by being placed by Sacco on a nail in the wall. (This is hotly disputed by the defendants who later introduced other caps to tend to confuse and discredit this witness.)

MICHAEL E. STEWART was the chief of police of Bridgewater.

(Note: He was the chief investigator for the Commonwealth in these cases up until September, 1921 because an earlier attempted holdup perpetrated by Vanzetti on December 24, 1917, for which crime Vanzetti is serving his present sentence in State Prison, was committed in Bridgewater, where he was chief of police.)

His testimony at the trial was chiefly concerning the examination of

Sacco and Vanzetti made by him and by Mr. Lutzmann, district attorney, in the police station in Brockton, on May 5th and May 6th, most of which Vanzetti and Sacco later admitted were falsehoods.

The important falsehoods which were made to Stewart and to Lutzmann by Vanzetti or Sacco were as follows:

As to Vanzetti

He told Stewart that he could not remember where he was on April 15th although at the time of the trial he produced a complete alibi. He told Mr. Lutzmann that he had bought the revolver found on him on Hanover Street and that he had paid \$19.00 for it and had bought a box of cartridges with the revolver.

As to Sacco

He said that he carried this revolver in this suspicious position in his belt and the large number of cartridges on his person and in the pistol at the time of his arrest, because his family was breaking up here to go to Italy and he simply picked up the gun and went out to walk and took the gun with him and forgot it. He said that he didn't know Mr. Berardelli, whom, as a matter of fact, he did and after arrest admitted it. He said that his friends shot at birds and rabbits, he thought with cartridges that were found on Vanzetti. He lied concerning where he bought the pistol and the cartridges. He said that he had got the cartridges from one box when he could not have done so as the cartridges were of many kinds. He said that he did not feel the weight of the cartridges in his pocket the night of his arrest. He said that he had never worked in South Braintree when he had. He told George Kelley, his employer, that he had missed the twelve o'clock train from Boston. He said that he went to Boston for his passport to go to Italy on the 11th, 12th, or 13th of April but said nothing about the 14th when he later produced a complete alibi for that day.

There were many other falsehoods told concerning various subject in fact as the trial developed. Both defendants were forced to admit that most of their answers to the questions of Mr. Lutzmann and Mr. Stewart were falsehoods. Their reasons for such falsehoods will be later explained.

CHARLES VAN AMBERG was an expert on firearms and ballistics. It is almost impossible to summarize the lengthy testimony of this expert witness and the reasons for his opinion. He said that it was his opinion that bullet No. 3, in other words that fatal bullet taken from the body of Berardelli, had been fired through the barrel of the Colt automatic pistol 32-caliber found on Sacco at the time of his arrest. He gave no expert testimony concerning matters affecting Vanzetti. His chief testimony was concerning the mortal bullet. One of the bullets found in the body of Berardelli had been fired from Sacco's pistol.

WILLIAM J. BROOKS was the Captain, in the Department of Public Safety, in charge of the Division of State Police. Was asked by the district attorney as to his opinion, as to whether or not the mortal bullet found in the body of Berardelli had been fired from Sacco's

pistol. The question and answer follow: (Page 472, the Bill of Exceptions, Main Trial.)

"Q. Have you an opinion as to whether bullet No. 3 was fired from the Colt Automatic which is in evidence?
A. My opinion is that it is consistent with being fired from that pistol."

[Note: Captain Procter's testimony was very weak. He was not sufficiently trained to be an expert in firearms and ballistics. The question and answer just quoted were the subject matter of the first part of the fifth motion for new trial, where it was claimed that Mr. Katzmann and Mr. Williams improperly framed this question, knowing full well that Mr. Procter did not really think that the mortal bullet came from Sacco's pistol. This motion was denied by the court and such denial was sustained by the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court.]

FRANK W. HAWLEY testified in rebuttal. He lived in Brockton and was a salesman. He was in Brockton Thursday, April 1, 1920. He saw a Buick automobile on School Street, between City Hall and the railroad tracks. He was in an automobile himself. The Buick automobile which he saw had to stop because the witness turned around in his. The driver of the Buick called to him and asked him for the road to Whitman. There were two men on the front seat and three on the rear seat. The man who was seated in this automobile on the right of the driver was Vanzetti.

The following is a summary of the case offered by the defendants. The following witnesses testified they were at or near this scene of the shooting and observed some part of the occurrence, but none of those they saw in or near the bandit automobile were Sacco or Vanzetti, in other words, were witnesses to rebut the evidence of identity offered by the Commonwealth. Many described the driver of the bandit automobile as a sickly light-haired man.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| FRANK J. BURKE | AUGUST PECHER | ALBERT FRANTELLO |
| WINFRED H. PIERCE | LAWRENCE FERGUSON | EMILIO FALCONE |
| PEDRO ISCORLA | HENRY CERRO | BARRY R. LISCOMB |
| SIERIANO GUDIERRES | NICOLA GATTI | JEROME NOVELLI |
| DOMINICK DIBONA | CESIDIO MAGHERELLI | DONATO DIBONA |
| FORTUNATO ANTONELLO | ANTONIO FRABIZIO | TOMAS DIBONA |
| | DANIEL J. O'NEIL | JOSEPH GELLUCCI |

It seems unnecessary to state in detail the exact testimony of each one of these many witnesses.

EDWARD CARTER worked at Slater & Morrill. He said that Michael Lavangie, the gate tender, who said that he saw Vanzetti in the murder car, said to him the same day that the driver was a light-complexioned man.

WILLIAM BREWSTER worked at Rice & Hutchins. He said that he and Louis Peiser, government witness who identified Sacco and got the number of the automobile, worked at the same bench in this factory and that Peiser did not look through the window at all as he testified.

DOMINICK CONSTANTINO worked in the Rice & Hutchins' factory at the same bench with Peiser and said that he and others got under the benches when the shooting started.

HENRY S. MACKINNEY said that he was a New Haven Railroad ticket agent and that no tickets were sold that day from Plymouth or Spaside to Kingston and East Braintree and that no cash fares were taken.

(Note: There were three other witnesses who all corroborated in some parts the testimony offered that no tickets were sold from Plymouth, etc., to East Braintree that day, with the obvious purpose of proving that Vanzetti was not on the train.)

MRS. JULIA A. CAMPBELL said she was with Mrs. Lela Andrews, the government witness who identified Sacco as being near the Elster & Morrill Factory that morning, but did not identify Sacco.

ELMER O. CHASE was working at a store as the murder car turned into Hancock Street (see plan). He was unloading a truck in the street. There were two men in the front seat. Neither of these men was Sacco or Vanzetti.

HARRY ARBOGNI and PETER MAGAZU both heard Charles Goodridge, government witness who identified Sacco, say that he could not tell who the person he saw was again.

MR. & MRS. FRANK PARKER lived in Randolph and on the afternoon of the murder were driving on a country way in Randolph towards Oak Street and saw a large black seven-passenger touring car. They were both hazy concerning the men that they saw but they were not the defendants.

WILSON O. DORR lived on Page Street at the Turnpike, North Stoughton. At about 3:30 P.M., he saw an automobile with a window in the rear out. The automobile was going fast. There were two men in front, two men in back. A thin-faced man was driving the automobile. There was a stockily built man next to the driver. There were three young men in the back seat. He identified none of them as Sacco or Vanzetti.

GEORGE W. HAY was a member of the Quincy Police Department, said he knew Lela Andrews, the government witness who identified Sacco, as already referred to. He visited her at one time at her apartment in Quincy. She said that she could not tell whether Sacco was the man she had seen in South Braintree that morning because she did not see the faces of the men she saw there and could not see the clothes they wore.

Two other witnesses, Alfred N. Labrecque and Harry Kurlansky,

both of Quincy, gave testimony to discredit the statements of Mrs. Andrews.

JAMES E. BURNS and J. HENRY FITZGERALD, experts on firearms and ballistics, completely rebutted the testimony of the government experts concerning the so-called gun evidence, giving elaborate reasons for their opinions, with the only addition that Dr. Fitzgerald testified that the hammer in the revolver found on Vanzetti was as old as the rest of the gun.

The following witnesses testified to prove an alibi on the part of Vanzetti on the day of April 15, 1920, the day of the murder.

JOSEPH ROSEN said he saw Vanzetti in Plymouth at twelve o'clock noon of that day.

MRS. ALPHONSINE BRINNI said she saw Vanzetti between 11:30 and 12 of the morning in question.

MISS BRINNI, daughter of the above witness, said she saw Vanzetti at 10:30 in Plymouth that morning.

MELVIN CORL lived in Plymouth and was a fisherman. Knew Vanzetti slightly and saw him at 2 o'clock that afternoon in Plymouth.

FRANK JESSE lived in Plymouth and saw Vanzetti talking with Corl one afternoon in the spring of 1920 but did not remember the date.

ANGELO GUIDOBONE lived in Plymouth and said he saw Vanzetti in Plymouth that day at 12:15.

MRS. MELVIN CORL corroborated her husband above.

JOSEPH MORRY also corroborated Corl above, fixing the date of the 15th.

The following witnesses were offered to show from where the revolver that Vanzetti carried came.

ELDRIDGE ATWATER identified this revolver as formerly having been his.

HENRY SIATER said he was Eldridge Atwater's brother-in-law. He had the revolver in Norwood, Mass. and sold it to Orsani.

LUIGI PALINI said he bought the revolver from Orsani and sold it to Vanzetti in January or February of 1920.

All these witnesses gave some reasons for knowing that this particular revolver had been theirs.

MARGARET J. KELLEY said she was the paymistress of the 3-M Shoe Factory in Stoughton, where Sacco worked. She gave his earnings between 1918 and 1919, which showed high earnings.

There were some witnesses who testified concerning Sacco's rep-

Station for being a good citizen and some who testified to Vanzetti's reputation in Plymouth, but the testimony of the witnesses who testified to Vanzetti's reputation in Plymouth was later stricken out.

The following witnesses were offered to prove an alibi on the part of Sacco:

The deposition of **SIMONE JACONE**. This deposition was taken in Italy. He said that he was working for the Italian Consul in Boston and that at that particular time in 1920, many Italians were coming for passports and other matters; that he had only seen Sacco once, but remembered seeing him at either 2 o'clock or 2:15 April 15, 1920.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS lived in Boston, was an advertising agent for foreign newspapers. He met Sacco April 15, 1920 in Boston at Boni's Restaurant and that he met him that day for the first time.

ALBERT BOSCO lived in Boston and was employed by "La Nazione", an Italian newspaper. He said he saw Sacco in Boston April 15, 1920. He was introduced to him for the first time that day.

ANGELO MONELO, a contractor, lived in Roxbury. Said he saw Sacco the 15th in Boston at 11 o'clock.

DOMINICK RUCI lived in Waltham, was a carpenter. He knew Sacco and saw him April 15, 1920. Met him at the station at 8 o'clock in the morning.

FELICE GUADAGNI lived in Somerville and was a journalist. He knew Sacco and he saw him April 15th on the steps of Boni's Restaurant. They ate together.

ANTONIO DEVALORE lived in Boston and was engaged in the business of foreign exchange. He met Sacco at 2:45 P.M., April 15th at a coffee house. He was introduced to Sacco by Guadagni above. They talked in regard to passports.

CARLO M. APPE lived in East Boston. Sacco made some payment to him for fruits on April 15th in Boston.

MRS. ROSE SACCO also corroborated her husband's actions on that day in every particular.

No attempt is made herein to summarize the elaborate testimony of Vanzetti and Sacco who both took the stand.

Vanzetti said that on the day in question, he was in Plymouth peddling fish. He admitted that he told falsehoods on many subjects to Chief Stewart and District Attorney Katmann when examined by them in the Brockton Police Station. He admitted that he was at the home of the Johnsons on May 5th. He admitted that he was armed when arrested. He explained this conduct, these falsehoods, and the being armed by the fact that he was a radical and that there had been at that time a considerable movement against radicals in the United States, that he was in the radical movement and that some of his fellows had

been deported or their views and that he and others had received warnings that they should be on guard against the police because of these views, and that he and others had received warnings to destroy radical literature which was in the hands of others in the vicinity of West Bridgewater and at other places, and, for that reason, he was armed on the night of May 5th. He was at the Johnson house to start to collect the literature with his friends Sacco, Boda and Orciani and that the falsehoods he told were said because of his fear of arrest and deportation for his views and activities; in other words, he explained the evidence which the Commonwealth claimed was evidence of his consciousness of guilt by his fear of deportation and arrest for radicalism. He said that the revolver which he was carrying he had bought from one Luigi Falsini in January or February 1920, and explained the shells which were found in his pocket by saying that he had got them from Sacco in order to take them to some friends in Plymouth. In other words, in brief, Vanzetti denied any participation whatsoever in the murder. Said he was in Plymouth on the date of the shooting and explained his actions and falsehoods on the night of May 5th and thereafter by the fact that he was afraid of arrest for his radical views. Vanzetti also said that he had evaded the selective service draft and was afraid of trouble from that source.

Sacco denied completely any participation in the murder and said that on the day in question he was in Boston procuring passports and returned to Stoughton, his home, late in the afternoon. He denied that the cap found by the body of Berardelli was his, in fact, he denied any participation in the murder whatsoever. He admitted that he told falsehoods to Mr. Katzman and Mr. Stewart. He admitted that he was armed when arrested. He admitted that he had gone with Vanzetti, Orciani and Boda to the Johnson house on May 5th. His explanation of his falsehoods, of his being armed, and his conduct at the Johnson house on the night of May 5th was identically the same as that of Vanzetti.

The issues of the trial, which were submitted to the jury by the charge of the presiding judge, Webster Thayer, in an extensive charge to the jury, to which no exception was taken by either defendant were as follows:

As to Sacco

1. Was he in South Braintree on the morning of April 15, 1920
2. Was he the person who shot Berardelli.
3. Was he in the murder car as it passed westerly up Pearl Street in flight or at any other point.
4. Was the mortal bullet found in the body of Berardelli fired from the pistol found on Sacco at the time of his arrest.
5. Was the car in which Sacco was seen making his escape from the scene of the murder that which was found in the Munnley Woods on April 17th.
6. Was the cap found by the body of Berardelli, Sacco's
7. Were the admitted facts that Sacco was armed when arrested, that he told falsehoods to Mr. Katzman and Chief Stewart, at and after the time of his arrest, at the Brookton Police Station, that he was at the Johnson house on May 5th acting suspiciously, evidence of his consciousness of guilt of these murders.

8. Did he own an electric car, of which Mrs. J. Cole was the conductor, at West Bridgewater on a night at about the same time as the murder.
9. Did he reach under his coat in the police automobile on the way to Police Headquarters in Brockton after his arrest in an effort to attack the officers.
10. Were the shells, or any of them found by the body of Berardelli and delivered by Fraker to the State Police, ejected from his automatic pistol.
11. Was the back window of the automobile broken as it passed up Pearl Street and did a gun protrude therefrom.

As to Van,etti

1. Did he get off a train coming from the direction of Plymouth and Cohasset at East Braintree on the morning of the murder.
2. Was he at South Braintree on the morning of the murder.
3. Was he in the murder car as it passed over the railroad crossing or any time thereafter on April 15, 1920.
4. Was his conduct at the Johnson house on May 5, 1920, the fact that he was armed when arrested and that he told falsehoods to District Attorney Katzmann and Chief Stewart at the Brockton Police Station on April 15th and thereafter, evidence of consciousness of guilt.
5. Were the shotgun shells found in his pocket at the time of his arrest part of his equipment for banditry. (or of Sacco's)
6. Did the revolver found on his person at the time of his arrest belong to Berardelli.
7. Did the revolver which was found on his person when arrested have a new hammer.

The subject upon which the defendants have from the time of the rendering of the verdict offered the greatest and most bitter criticism is the subject of radicalism. The defendants have always insisted that they were convicted, not because they were guilty of this crime, but because the jury were prejudiced against them because they were radicals. The Commonwealth has contended that they opened up and brought into the case this subject themselves and had to stand for the bad consequences which such evidence might produce. The defendants do not deny that they opened up this subject but say that the whole case is permeated with prejudice because of this fact. The Commonwealth has been upheld by the Supreme Court in this contention. The defendants have not been upheld.

Certain Developments of the Case after the Trial.

The Ripley motion, or the first supplementary motion for new trial, the second supplementary motion for new trial, or the Gould affidavit, and the third and fourth supplementary motions added nothing to the facts of the case, nor did the first part of the

fifth supplementary motion for new trial, namely, the affidavit of William H. Proctor. The second part of the supplementary motion for new trial, however, was the affidavit of Albert H. Hamilton, an expert in firearms and in this mass of technical facts, the technical evidence has developed beyond the state in which it was left at the trial, as the subject had been developed by experts considerably between 1921 and 1922. In that supplementary motion, one Albert H. Hamilton and one Augustus Gill testified for the defendants and they were squarely opposed again by Charles J. Van Amburg, an expert who testified at the trial, and by one Barton P. Robinson, a new expert who had not testified at the trial. The evidence developed at the hearings of this motion is illuminating and develops to a high degree of accuracy the questions concerning whether the revolver found on Vanzetti had a new hammer, whether one of the shells found beside the body of Berardelli had been fired from the Sacco pistol, whether the mortal bullet had been fired from the Sacco pistol, and whether the mortal bullet was discharged from a cartridge of the same date of manufacture of any of the cartridges found on Sacco at the time of his arrest. It would not seem to be useful to reiterate the reasonings of the experts in these particulars, since they were squarely opposed to each other, and the court found for the Commonwealth.

It is not possible at this time to report fully concerning the so-called Madeiros motion for new trial, or in other words, the sixth supplementary motion for new trial. In brief, Madeiros, who is a self-confessed and twice convicted murderer, said that he and others, whom he would not name, had committed the South Braintree crime and that Sacco and Vanzetti had not. Evidence was gathered by the defendants and by the Commonwealth from the 26th day of May through the 16th of July and the arguments were made in September, again before Judge Thayer. The case is now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court on a bill of exceptions taken to the court's denial of this motion. In as much as these matters have not finally been decided, any opinion or expression of the facts must be unsatisfactory at this time.

I can only state my theories. I take it that the three important questions in the case were

1. Was Madeiros telling the truth.
2. Did he participate in this crime.
3. Was any wrong done by the evidence of co-operation by the United States department of Justice and Mr. Katzmann before and at the time of the trial.

I beg leave to reserve for a future date any report on this motion until it has been passed on by the Supreme Judicial Court.

The defendants have contended ever since the rendering of the verdict against them that the attitude of Judge Webster Thayer was prejudicial to them and that his conduct of the trial clearly prejudiced the jury. This matter as far as it concerns the rulings and decisions and spoken words of the Judge at the trial have been found not to exist by the final ruling of the Supreme Judicial Court which has held in effect that the irrational and anarchical beliefs of the defendants were introduced into the case by the defendants

who then had to stand the consequences, of any possible prejudice arising from such action. However, there is no doubt that, if the Commonwealth ever succeeds in moving for sentence against these defendants, that this whole subject of radicalism will be opened up as the chief argument for commutation or pardon. It is virtually impossible to state in a nonargumentative report the ramifications which have been developed concerning this subject.

I trust that I have been able to assist you by this report. I have endeavored to make it entirely disinterested and to keep from it any argument on my part. I shall be glad to supplement this report by another when the Madeiros motion has been passed upon and also to supplement these brief statements by a more complete oral explanation or further report, if it is necessary.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed,

Daley P. Rannex.

D. P. RANNEY

Asst. District Attorney,
Southeastern District.

DPR/JD

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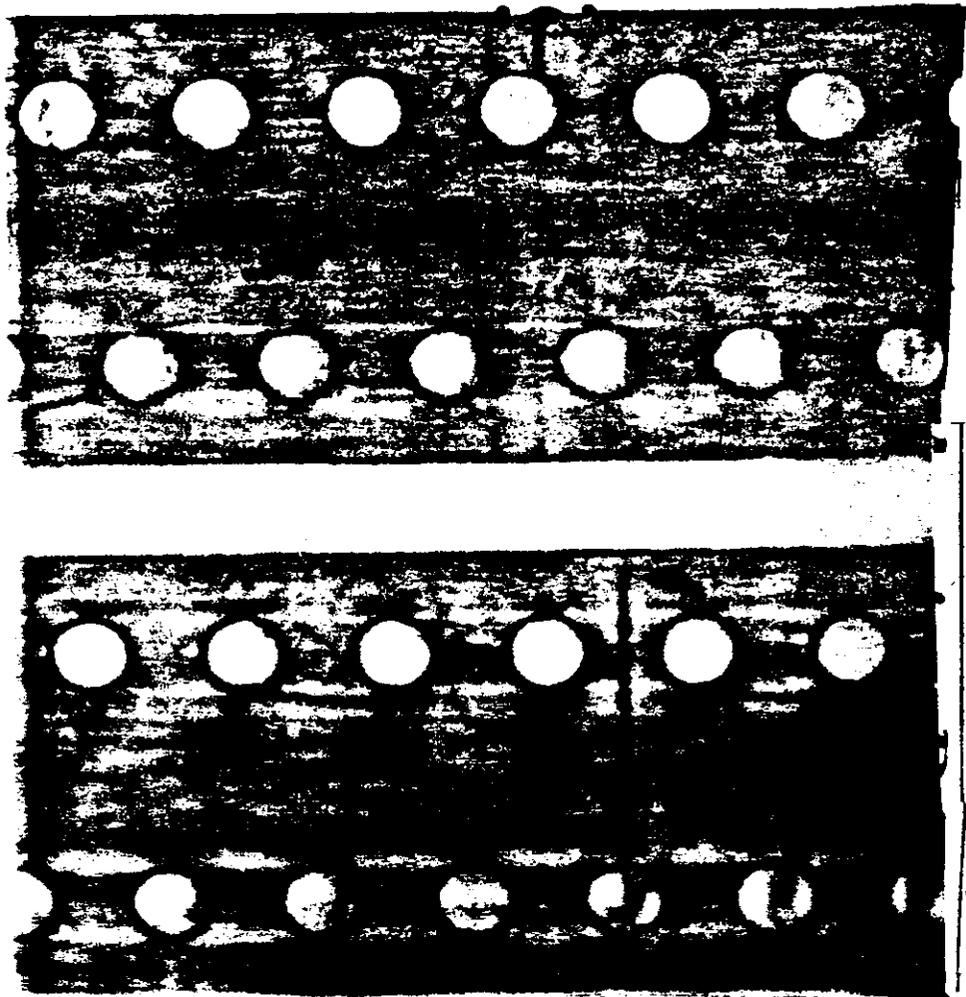
POLICE ROUT CHICAGO

With Gow

**RULES AT NOON
 ON APPEAL TO
 STAY EXECUTION**

**Electric Chair Ready
 for Radicals.**

(Features on back page)
 Boston, Mass., Aug. 8. (Special).—
 Gov. Alvan T. Fuller tonight announced the state executive council's most important morning to consider a temple for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti twelve hours before the time set for their electrocution. The decision will be made at noon.
 This move was regarded in some quarters as indicating the governor favored a reprieve, although he has not publicly indicated any view with the exception of the following statement:
 "With legal proceedings pending before"



**CHIC
 ISAD
 DEBA**

STAY EXECUTION

Electric Chair Ready for Radicals.

With Gow



THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1927.—2 PAGES

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION 1 AND SECTION 2

PRICE TWO CENTS

FINAL EDITION

CHICAGO AND SUBURBS PUBLISHED

EROUT CHICAGO REDS

With Governor

CHICAGO JUDGE ISADORA DUNCAN DEBATE ON SACCO

BY HENRY WALKER
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)
(Special: 1927; 27 The Chicago Tribune)
(Picture on back page.)

PARIA, Aug. 9.—Tonight, with the American embassy and consular party

117 started against by French radicals to start violence in connection with the

case, Judge Jacob H. Hopkins of the Cook county Superior court, Chicago, who has just completed a year's work presiding over the Criminal court

decisions rendered in the hands of the same. Judge Hopkins had the same winter through one of the most



JUDGE JACOB H. HOPKINS, presiding over the Criminal court decisions rendered in the hands of the same. Judge Hopkins had the same winter through one of the most

Dynamite Found at Sub-Postoffice

(Picture on back page.)

Several thousand Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers, informed to riot, were marching upon the federal building and city hall last night when at Madison and

streets they engaged in battle with the police.

led by a girl of 18, Aurora, Illinois, a shrieking child of communism, the mob pressed on. They were singing "Third International" and carrying all

the police, a crowd of several hundred

burst into the building and

the building was

the building was

the building was

the building was

RULES AT NOON ON APPEAL TO STAY EXECUTION

(Picture on back page.)

Boston, Mass., Aug. 9.—(Special.)—Gov. Alvan T. Fuller tonight announced the state executive council to meet tomorrow morning to consider a reprieve for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti twelve hours before the time set for their execution. The decision will be made at noon.

This move was regarded in some quarters as indicating the governor favored a reprieve, although he has not publicly indicated any view with the exception of the following statement:

"With best knowledge

of the law

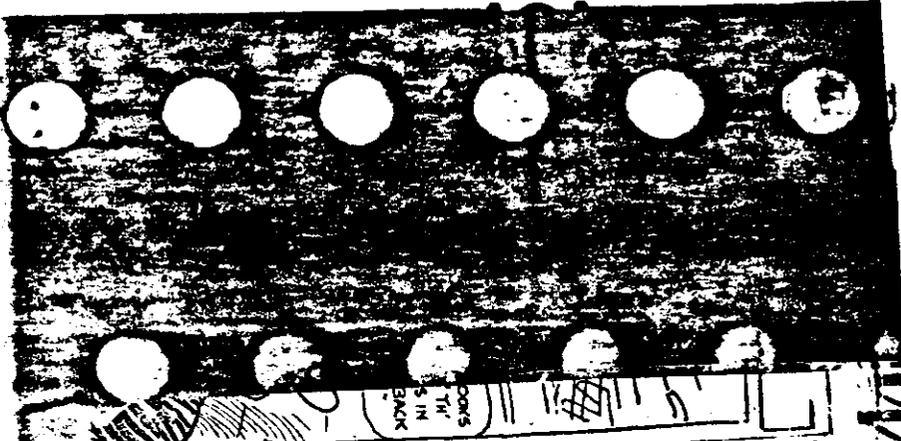
and the facts

of the case

and the law

and the facts

of the case



8-17-27

in the bleeding, stifling atmosphere the crowd dispersed. Dreams of were cracked in the scene of confusion.

and battle came at the day during which a nitroglycerin bomb was set to blow up a postal sub at 1201 West Madison street o'clock last night.

All City's Police Mobilized.

The police of the city were into service to maintain order night, and to be on guard against of violence and sabotage. Greatest force was concentrated at a meeting in the Ashland Auditorium, Ashland boulevard and Van Buren street, whence the rioting mob later came.

Speakers at the meeting had incited their listeners with cries for strike demonstrations, with demands that labor in city and nation show its force and influence for Sacco and Vanzetti. Repeatedly the audience grew unruly as the orators pictured the plight of the two doomed men. At last they were dismissed, and then the real demonstration began.

March Begins; Woman Lead.

As the three or four thousand people who had crowded into the hall poured into the street, jabbering excitedly, several sprang into the lead, and began to shout for a parade.

And Aurora D'Angelo, who lives at 515 Sibley street and at 18 is a militant communist, fought to lead the parade. She had tried in vain before end of the meeting to address the audience, summoning them to march in protest.

When she leaped to the stage of the auditorium and screamed, "Let us parade for a general strike!" other speakers seized her. As she struggled in their arms, crying always, "General strike! General strike!" the men picked her up bodily and made way with her to an ante-room, where they locked her in.

Meanwhile the crowd was passing out and the battling Aurora broke from her jailers and raced from the hall to the street.

Calls Comrades to Parade.

Leaping on truck, the young woman cried, "Come on! Come on, comrades! Let us parade for Sacco and Vanzetti and freedom for all!"

The hundreds heeded her call and began their march. Banners demanding clemency for the men seemed to appear as from nowhere, and as they were hung aloft all took up the shout, "Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!" and at times it changed to "General strike! General strike!"

Others in the district were attracted by the yelling and disorder, and they joined in the parade. The crowd marched in wild fashion over Van Buren street to Paulina, and then went north to Madison street. Then they turned east.

Street Traffic Paralyzed.

Trolleys were jerked from trolley wires and the street car crews were hauled into the mob, with shouts of: "Come on, join the general strike for Sacco and Vanzetti!"

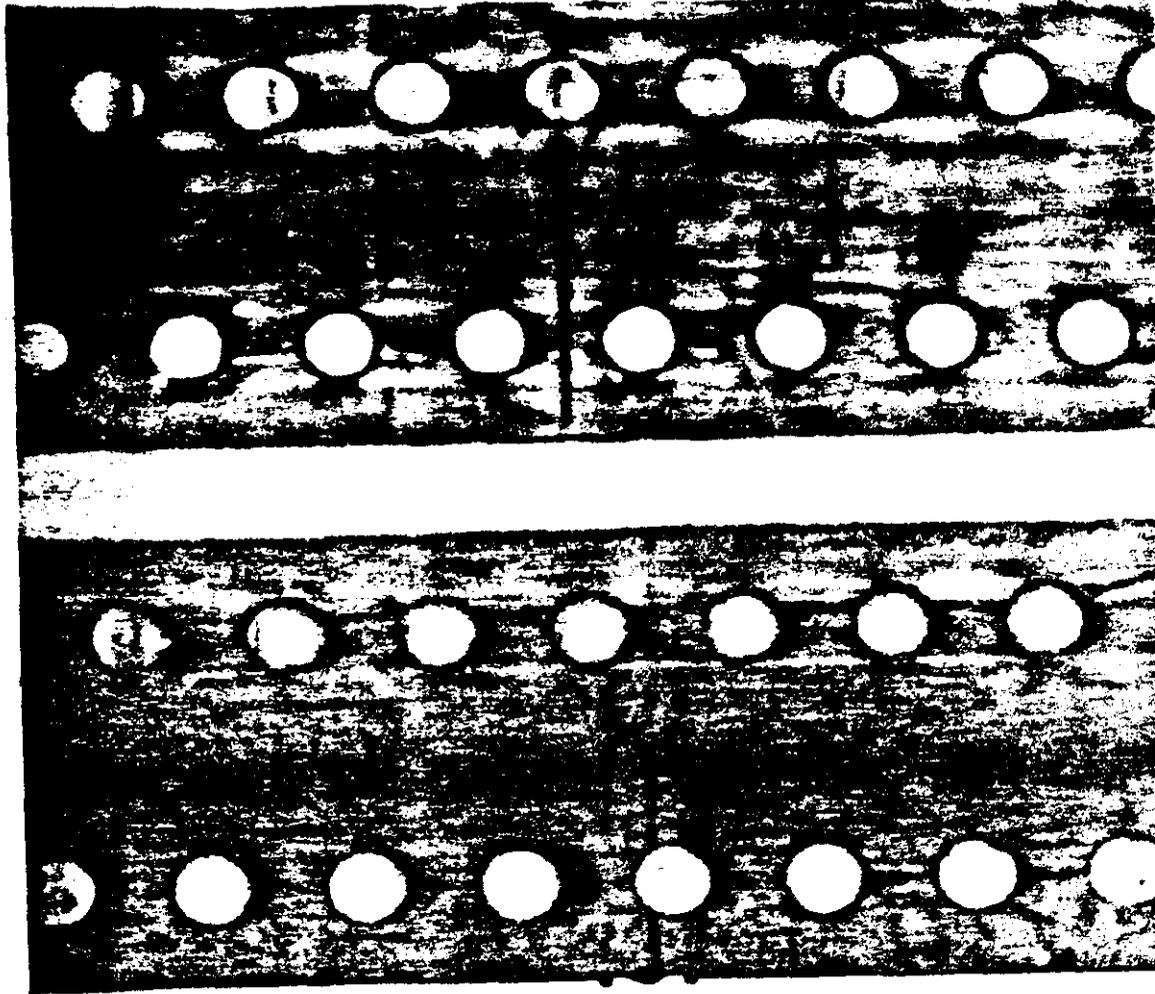
Traffic was paralyzed in a minute's time. Street car after street car was put out of service, and its men urged to join the paraders.

Always the cry kept growing stronger: "General strike! General strike!"

Police Rush to Scene.

Then from the east came Chief of Detectives William O'Connor and Capt. William Schoemaker, with three squad cars filled with detectives. They leaped out of the cars came abreast of the marching throng, and with clubs drawn, shouted to them to disperse.

Defiance was screamed by Miss D'Angelo, self-appointed goddess of the mob, who, flinging Sacco-Vanzetti pamphlets about, called out to the crowd: "Follow me! Down with tyrants!"



and murderer judge" she said
 "General strike" she
 "Sacco and Vanzetti!"
 At least two witnesses were
 and carried her struggling to a post
 wagon which had been commandeered
 a riot call.
 Immediately her place was taken
 Home (Hawer, 42, of 2844 Walton street
 a garment worker, and her daughter
 Anna (Hawer, 18 years old. They
 shouted in the mob to keep on the
 parade and to march on toward
 the city.

Policemen took them into custody.
 Forty or fifty others were seized
 to be taken to police stations. Still
 not kept up their wild cries demand-
 ing freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.
 Still more came to join them.

Hosted by Tear Bombs.
 At last the police drew tear gas
 and flung them full into the crowd
 of rioters. As their streams of blue
 suffocating gases filled the air,
 the crowd seemed to melt away.
 ing for side streets and alleys.
 choking hundreds beat a hasty re-
 And soon the street was
 with only the crumpled hats of
 ners of the sympathizers.
 police held the field.

One shot was fired in the
 Detective Sergt. James Wolfe,
 from his squad car, aimed a bullet
 leading the crowd on to new
 and he shouted at him to halt.
 youth made a break to run, and
 Wolfe fired one shot at him. Striking
 in his tracks, he was arrested and
 his name as Fred Marelli, 33 years
 old, 323 South Winchester avenue.

Demands General Strike.
 Perhaps the most fiery of the
 speeches which had preceded the
 parade was that delivered by John
 oditor of Solidarity, the official organ
 of the I. W. W.

"Sacco and Vanzetti are being
 ried with us all under the
 heel of capitalism!" he shouted.
 must call a general strike at once.
 illation is threatened. Two
 comrades are to be murdered
 name of justice. The hands
 Fuller, who refused them fair
 ment, and of Judge Thayer, who
 victed them, will be stained with
 blood. These two men, Fuller
 Thayer, are vultures of the night!"

"I. W. W.'s in the United States,
 and Canada are ready. They are strik-
 ing now, and will strike tomorrow. Call
 the general strike."

"Down with capitalism!
 Down with the electric chair!
 Long live the general strike!"
 The raised fists of hundreds
 hall gave him approval and
 have fired him still further.
 chairman of the meeting, A.
 hannsen, business agent of the
 ters' District council, halted him with
 a reprimand.

"We are here to plead for Sacco and
 Vanzetti, not to promote a cause," he
 said.

VICTOR BERGER ASKS PRESIDENT TO ACT IN SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 9.—Victor L. Berger, Socialist congressman from Milwaukee, today appealed to President Coolidge to intervene in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Congressman Berger made his appeal in a telegraph message to the President at the summer White House at Rapid City.

His message said: "President Wilson intervened in the cases of Tom Mooney and Joe Gill, California and Mitchell Palmer, a very rotten and his actions and accounts ought to be investigated. Also its activity in connection with Sacco and Vanzetti. In view of the international excitement which this case has created I most respectfully suggest again that you intervene until it is made clear that these men were not guilty. If the courts are guilty the courts will still have them to punish, but if they are innocent a fearful crime may thus be prevented."

settl and to provide for a federal investigation and fair trial."

The other, to Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts, reads:

"Eight thousand Chicagoans protest against the denial of a new trial and public hearing for Sacco and Vanzetti. Your hearing was conducted in secrecy and your decision was wholly brutal. Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti will be nothing short of judicial murder."

New Trial Is Urged.

Then Johannson launched into a speech.
 "Organized labor believes the decision condemning our two comrades came from a prejudiced judge," he declared. "The workers will not be satisfied unless a new trial is had, or the men are given their complete freedom."

By John A. Lapp, president of the Chicago Labor Club, closed the demonstration upon Sacco and Vanzetti with that gives the Haymarket rioters in Chicago—
 "Five men were hanged and seven imprisoned in the Haymarket riot in the same year, and of justice which is being denied in Boston today."

Sacco-Vanzetti case, and I am convinced, in any man not a moron would be convicted, that they were tried in a prejudiced court. Their trial was a farce, not a solemn order of justice. They were tried in a time of war hysteria."

Ald. Wiley Mills, from his vacation cottage at Ashton, Mich., sent a telegram which was read by Johannson, and started as follows:

"I regret being unable to attend your meeting, and I wish to express the universal belief that prejudice, due to world war hysteria, contributed to the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti. They should be given another trial. But intimidation, violence or sabotage will only hurt their chances, and make justice for others more difficult."

Another wire, sent by the Rev. Norman P. Barr, well known as a radical leader, to President Coolidge, was read.

"In the interests of national unity," it said, "every possible consideration should be given the defense. The chasm between capital and labor is widening and anything that looks like court favoritism for capital against labor will only deepen the chasm."

Other speakers were Samuel Levin, president of the joint board of garment workers; W. R. Snow, secretary of the Socialist party; James P. Cannon, national secretary of the International labor defense; Antonio Bresl, secretary of the Granite Cutters' union and of the Anti-Fascist alliance, and Ralph Chaplin.

Some of the banners.
 Banners were strung about the Ashland auditorium some which read as follows:

"Nothing can atone for the torture already inflicted on Sacco and Vanzetti."
 "Sacco and Vanzetti must not die."
 "Justice demands a stay of execution and a fair trial for Sacco and Vanzetti."

"Don't let them burn in the electric chair."
 "The fate of Sacco and Vanzetti involves the fate of all labor champions."
 "Freedom and justice for Sacco and Vanzetti."

Discovery of the bomb, found in an abandoned building adjoining postal substation C, 1201 West Madison street, resulted in the saving of scores of lives, in the opinion of Lieut. Mike Mills, head of the police bomb squad.

The bomb, consisting of eight long sticks of dynamite and a tin can filled with a heavy explosive mixture, was connected by a fuse to an alarm clock set to ring at 11:15 a. m. last night.

use the
 hall whole building as a recreation
 on the run they are not busy, came
 a small mob which had been placed on
 first floor in the rear room of the

The
 inferno by the attraction to the
 clock machine by the ticking of the
 had. The dynamite, tied in a bundle,
 been placed in an ordinary paste-
 board box. The can of highly
 explosive liquid was crammed into the
 box beside the dynamite. A fuse, 18
 inches long, extended to the alarm
 clock. The bomb had been in the
 building only a short time when found
 at 10:30 p. m. last night.

Lieut. Mills said the bomb
 exploded unquestionably in the postal
 station as well as adjoining buildings
 would have been almost completely de-
 stroyed, probably with fatal loss of
 about 100 clerks and messengers

are employed at the station, mail officials said.

A special guard led by Sergt. Alex Daman was placed last night about the home of Cardinal Mundelein, to prevent demonstrations or attempts to seek audiences with the cardinal.

Charles Nagl, custodian of the federal building, received the first intimation yesterday of apparent renewed activity of Chicago sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti. He received an anonymous telephone call at his office in the building, which he has converted into living quarters since the first hint of radical violence a week ago.

"The building is going to be blown up," was the telephone threat.

HAY FEVER RELIEF FOUND.
 Positive hay fever relief guaranteed by makers of SinaSeptic. Stops itching, sneezing, sneezing and watery eyes. \$1 at all Chicago drug stores.—Adv.

Henry C. L.

BROADWAY and FIFTH—Gary
 STATE AND

100 Thos. E. V.

Sets of R

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SALE

61-126-791
SALE

chairman of the meeting, Albert Wechsler, a 30-year-old
hansen, business agent of the Carpenters' District Council, halted him with a reprimand.

"We are here to plead for Sacco and Vanzetti, not to promote a cause," he said.

Then Albert Wechsler of the National Garment Clothing Workers' Union took a platform.

"I have just heard from Italy that they have shot Sacco and Vanzetti and are rushing them to doom."

"The zero hour has been struck. Now it is up to the workers of this country to protest against this murder!"

He was interrupted by the shouted cry for a general strike. He raised his hands, addressed the crowd, and he added:

"Be careful, our enemies are in the hall. They will only present us in our resolution."

Silence was restored for a minute, while the police detectives took new breaths.

Johannsen announced, to the applause of the crowd, that two telegrams were being sent.

One, to President Coolidge, reads as follows:

"Eight thousand Chicagoans at Ashland auditorium on Aug. 9, urge your intervention in the name of justice to stay the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti."

Chicago Daily Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Vol. LXXXVI, Wednesday, Aug. 19, No. 100

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Zone 3 and 4 in states other than Ill., Iowa, Mich., and Wis.—Daily, 7¢ per year.
Zones 5 to 8 inclusive—Canada, 9¢ and foreign—Daily, \$12.00 per year.

MOV.

To the millions of people
been waiting for a *Simp*
Movie Oufit, we confic
"That day is here."

After years of research
periment, Eastman Scie
PR

Almer
S

105 N. Wabash Ave.
Opposite Field's

164

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

12

P.O. Box 452,
Norfolk, Va.



August 11, 1927.

Mr. J.E. Hoover,
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

12 1927

61-426-126-1
61-426-791X
61-126-1-48

Aug 12 1927 A.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Div. One
Div. Two

PERSONAL

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the Sacco-Vanzetti situation in this District, please be advised that I have received information in a confidential way that the Chief of Police at Raleigh, N.C. does not anticipate any trouble on account of the above situation and feels he is in position to cope with any situation that might arise in this regard.

At the Naval Base, Norfolk, Va. arrangements have been made whereby no automobiles can enter the Base without being escorted by a guard who is continually with the automobile until it leaves the Base.

At the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va. guards have been placed and have been more than zealous in the protection of the liner George Washington, which has been at the Navy Yard for repairs, inasmuch as many of the employees on the ship are foreigners. However, there has been no trouble and the George Washington leaves the Navy Yard today.

I will keep you further advised.

Very truly yours,

G.F. HENNEGAR
Special Agent in Charge.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-2811/AM

GHW:FS

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10-10-1927

JPM-F
61-126-791

RECORDED AUG 19 1927

August 17, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LOHRING

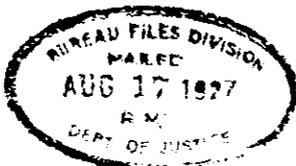
I am transmitting herewith a copy of a memorandum dated August 11, 1927, submitted by the Chicago Bureau office, relative to the activities of the Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers at Chicago, Illinois, on the evening of August 9, 1927, together with a photostatic copy of a newspaper clipping from the Chicago Daily Tribune under date of August 10, 1927.

Very truly yours,

Enc. 242599.

Director.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/82 BY SP-8 BTJ/mc



APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP OF THIS

2

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON

SLIP OF THIS

Class

REPORT MADE AT:

St. Louis

DATE WHEN MADE:

8-11-27

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

8/6-11/27

REPORT MADE BY:

E. J. CONNELLEY, S.A.C.

TITLE:

NICOLA SACCO and BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI

CHARACTER OF CASE:

Possible Anarchistic
Activities of Sympathizers

CONFIDENTIAL

61-126-1
61-9-4

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Meeting of subjects' sympathizers on July 18, 1927 attended by a great number of people, but same was entirely orderly. Meeting scheduled for August 9, 1927 was not held at St. Louis as police would not give permit.

Federal Buildings located in St. Louis, namely, Customs Building, 8th & Olive Streets; Customs Appraiser's Building, 3rd & Olive Streets and Main Post Office have been covered by suitable guards under the Custodians of the respective buildings; special police guard requested on building located at 8th and Olive Streets where all Federal Courts are held. No activities apparent at St. Louis or in the territory covered by the St. Louis office which would indicate disturbances are possible and to date everything has been quiet.

PENDING.

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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AUG 13 1927
ST. LOUIS

Class. & Ext. By SP-8 BTJ/mwh
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 7/7/92

DETAILS

AT ST. LOUIS

Reference is made to [redacted] wire from the Director under date of [redacted]

Conferences have been had with the United States Attorney, United States Marshal, Post Office Inspectors and Custodians of the Federal Buildings, St. Louis
DETAILS: as to precautions they had taken to be prepared should an emergency arise, and the Custodians advised that they have taken special precaution to put on special guards from other personnel in the Federal Buildings in order to protect such buildings, but to date nothing has occurred which would indicate any activities as against these buildings.

Agent [redacted] conferred with the Federal authorities at East St. Louis, namely

61-126-791X1

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. J. Connelley</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	61-126-49	RECORDED AND INDEXED: AUG 13 1927
WASHINGTON REFERENCE: #2	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Bureau 2-St. Louis 2-Boston 1-Chicago 1-Phila 1-Columbus 1-New York EJC/KLM	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION A.M. AUG 11 1927 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF: JACKETED:
		ROUTED TO: Dr. Two	FILE

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Post Office Inspectors, Custodian, United States Attorney, as to this and they have taken similar precautions.

Agent [redacted] ^{b7c} at Danville and Springfield, Illinois made similar inquiry of the United States Attorney, United States Marshal and Custodians and they have also taken precautions to guard against possibilities in this matter.

All parties conferred with have been impressed as to the confidential nature of such inquiry in order to avoid any publicity as to any activities of this office in regard to the matter.

The local authorities at the various points indicated have been conferred with in this matter and they are on the alert for any disorders; the Police Department at St. Louis has issued special instructions to various officers to arrest any suspicious characters, especially in the vicinity of Federal Buildings or public property. A special uniformed guard of police officers has been requested by Acting Custodian W. J. McBurney of the Federal Building located at 8th & Olive Streets, wherein the various Federal Courts are held and such officers are on duty at the present time from the St. Louis Police Dept.

On July 18, 1927 the United Committee for the Freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti held a protest meeting at Columbus Square, 10th & Carr Streets, St. Louis, Mo., at which time various speakers covered different phases of this case and at this time there were about 1500 persons present. Such meeting and parade in connection therewith was entirely orderly.

Active in such protest meeting were the following:

Charles Blome, President, Local #59 of the International Moulders Union; a representative of the Central Trades and Labor Union; George Maurer of Chicago, representative of the International Labor Defense, who has supposedly conducted case of Sacco and Vanzetti; Isidor Feingold, representative of the International Hat and Cap Makers Union; Martin Dillman, President of the Teamsters Union, St. Louis; John Braun, printer, Typographical Union, #8; Giralomo LaScala of the Society del Ponte, an Italian Benefit Organization; Elmer McMillan, Journeyman painter and organizer of the International Labor Defense who also acted as Chairman of the meeting; Steve Zinich, a Slav of Chicago, Illinois, who is supposed to be an organizer for the Communist Labor Party, of whom James H. Nash, District Director, U.S. Department of Labor, Immigration Service, St. Louis, as per his Chicago office, advises is now out on bond for deportation pending receipt of his passport; John Michelangelo, 817 North 18th St., St. Louis.

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CONFIDENTIAL

John Michelangelo, 817 North 18th St., St. Louis, above referred to, on July 11, 1927 was reported to Chief of Police Gerk, St. Louis as being a radical agitator by a confidential informant and as a party who was to be active in the meeting on July 18th. Michelangelo is described as being 44 years of age; 5' tall; smooth face; fair complexion; weighing about 150 pounds. Up until two weeks previous to July 11th, Michelangelo was employed as a barber by the Messina Shop, Ambassador Building, but was dismissed for reason of his continual agitation. On July 12, 1927, upon orders of Chief of Police Gerk, Michelangelo was arrested at 8th St., and Lucas Ave., at which time he was passing out hand bills advertising the Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting to be held July 18th, and he was turned over to James H. Nash, Federal Immigration Inspector. It is understood that he confessed to entering the United States from Mexico on May 17, 1924, crossing the Rio Grande in a skiff without passport, having left his home in Savona, Italy, in 1923. After coming to the United States it is understood that he proceeded to Springfield, Illinois, to the home of his brother, Leo Michelangelo, coming to St. Louis two years ago where he has since been employed as a barber. This party was later released on bond, pending action by the Immigration Inspector, looking to his deportation.

Active in the preparations for the meeting which was held July 18th, 1927, was also Dr. Cesare Avighi, Editor of the Italian paper, Il Pensiero, and also head of the Facist Alliance of North America in St. Louis.

It was also announced that the following organizations were represented at such meetings: International Workers Aid; Socialist Labor Party; The South Slavonic Labor Defense; Young Workers Party; Young Workers League; The International Labor Defense; the Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers; Branch 470, Workmans Circle and the Labor Lyceum.

On 8-10-27 [redacted] height, 6'; weight, about 150 pounds; light brown hair; blue eyes; medium complexion, who claimed to reside at [redacted] St. Louis, called at the Bureau office and advised that on the morning of that date he had called at the St. Louis Basket and Box Company at the foot of Angelica Street, looking for work, and not securing employment he walked down toward the river and overheard a conversation between some men whom he thought were foreign, - judging from their conversation. He, however, claimed that he could not see these men as they were behind a pile of logs, but stated that these men were talking about blowing up the Merchants' Bridge between St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis, Ill.; and that he reported this to the Angelica Street Police Station, 9th & Angelica Streets and was referred to the Central District Police Headquarters where he talked to Chief of Detectives McCarthy, but was laughed at.

Agent [redacted] of the St. Louis office arranged to secure statement of informant [redacted] as to this, in order that it could be taken up with

CONFIDENTIAL

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The police at once when the informant refused to go to the station with such information with an Agent. When Agent [redacted] was in the inner office of the Bureau the informant, who left his hat at the office advised that he was going to step into the hall to get a drink of water and departed before Agent [redacted] could arrange to ascertain why he had left so hastily and he could not be located at such time. b7c

Subsequent inquiry developed that informant was not known in the vicinity of [redacted], St. Louis; there being no [redacted] Judging from informant's appearance and general nervousness, it is believed that this party was not entirely normal mentally. However, the above information was furnished to the St. Louis Police Department, who made suitable arrangements to guard the Merchant's Bridge as indicated. Renewed precautions were also taken in connection with the guard maintained at the Federal Buildings. Further efforts to locate informant [redacted] have been made without success and indications are that his information was without value from developments to date. b7

Reference is made to wire of this office to the Director under date of August 8, 1927, advising as to the situation in this District and further telegraphic report will be made of any unusual circumstances which may arise.

PENDING.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
JUL 11 1933

RECORDED

61-126-7977 7 1087

MS:GAS

~~61-126-49~~

August 16, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LUEBKE

For your further information in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti case, I am transmitting attached hereto copy of report submitted by Agent in Charge Connelley of the St. Louis, Missouri, office of the Bureau under date of August 11, 1927.

Very truly yours,

Director.

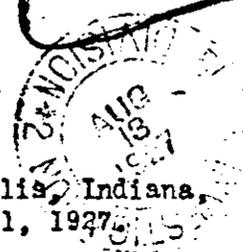
Encl. 90594.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/7/82 BY SP8BTJ/ac

Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box 434

Indianapolis, Indiana,
August 11, 1927



Division #1

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY S.P. 83/shm

Dear Sir:

With reference to radical activities at this time, a strong guard has been maintained at the Federal Building here and also at Terre Haute, Indiana for the last few days. Last night when the Associated Press representative informed me a respite had been granted to the Massachusetts anarchists, I told the Custodian of the Federal Building here that in my judgment there was no further immediate necessity for maintaining all of the watchmen. He agreed with me and this morning the Police Detectives have been withdrawn; however, the building is being guarded by the regular force of watchmen and in addition Post Office employees will continue to add extra precaution.

I have been informed that one [redacted] said to live at [redacted] New York City, and who is said to be an organizer among the radical element, has been in Indianapolis for the past seven or eight days. I am told that he left here today for New York. He is described as 5 ft 4 in., 120 lbs., black hair, roached back; brown eyes; prominent nose; yellowish complexion, smooth face; wears straw or soft black hat, blue suit and dark salt and pepper suit.

The Chief of Police has informed me that he will again be ready to assist in guarding the Federal property whenever I may call upon him.

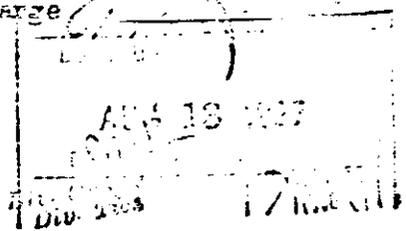
Respectfully,

Frank Cole
Frank Cole
Agent in Charge
61-126-1
61-126-791x2

FC:A

APR 21 1972

APPROVED ORIGINAL-RETAIN



11

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

August 11, 1927.

61-126-1

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-805/mh

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request I communicated with Mr. Cook of the Chief Architect's Office, U. S. Capitol, on the 9th instant, who requested that this office furnish guards for that day from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] covered this detail. b7c

On the morning of August 10th I was notified by Mr. Cook that in view of the fact that the Capitol is closed from 4:30 P.M., to 9 A.M. the following day it would not be necessary to furnish any men for night duty. He requested that four men be assigned for day duty at the U. S. Capitol between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. Special Agents [redacted] are covering this detail until further notice. b7c

On the night of August 9th, [redacted] a colored man, was found sleeping in the basement of the Capitol by Agent [redacted] who reported the same to the Capitol Police who arrested him, charging him with vagrancy. Upon investigation it was found that this man had worked at the Capitol about four years ago and that on various occasions he had been troublesome in sneaking into the Capitol building and sleeping. No weapons of any kind were found on him. He was committed to jail as a vagrant.

Other than the arrests which the Police made around the Department of Justice building, which have already been reported, no further disorder of any kind has been noted. A twenty-four hour detail is covering the Department of Justice Building at the present time as I have already reported to you. 61-126-791A

Very truly yours,

J. T. FLOURNOY,
Acting Special Agent in Charge. AUG 16 1927 P.M.

JTF:JGD

FILE

W. B. O' M.

2

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

JTF:GER

WASHINGTON, D.C.

61-126-

August 15, 1927.

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

RE: RELEASE OF INFORMATION PERTAINING
TO LAWRENCE LEATHERMAN IN THE
SACCO-VANZETTI CASE.

NOV 2 1927
INVESTIGATION

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, I called on Chief Postal Inspector Grant B. Miller for the purpose of making an inquiry as to whether or not it would be agreeable to the Post Office Department for the Department of Justice to release to the State authorities of Massachusetts information in its files which had been received from the Post Office Department pertaining to one Lawrence Leatherman.

After going over the Post Office file pertaining to Lawrence Leatherman with Mr. Miller, the matter was submitted to the Postmaster General, who stated that there would be no objection by the Post Office Department if the Department of Justice released this information to the proper authorities of the State of Massachusetts. It may be added that the Postmaster General expressed the opinion that it is no more than right that any information in the possession of the Government pertaining to the Sacco-Vanzetti case should be made available to the authorities of the State of Massachusetts. He also adds that, if in your judgment you deem the same expedient, you may say in submitting this information that if the State authorities of Massachusetts desire the Post Office Department will very gladly, upon application of the Governor of Massachusetts, furnish detailed information as to the personnel file of Lawrence Leatherman.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Flournoy
J. F. FLOURNOY,
Acting Agent in Charge.

RECORDED & INDEXED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/2/82 BY P. J. [unclear]

61-126-792
AUG 15 1927 P. M.
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

August 15, 1927.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

In accordance with your instructions, I have made an exhaustive review of all files relating in any way to Sacco and Vanzetti. I have not found anything bearing directly or indirectly upon the guilt or innocence of these two men. In this examination I have borne in mind your direction to resolve any and all doubts in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Respectfully,



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DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8BTJ/MR

61-126

RECORDED AUG 15 1927

61-126-793
AUG 15 1927 P.M.
Div. One
<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>

W. B. O. M.

KEY MEN OF AMERICA

FRED R. MARVIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUITE 1203, 120 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET

PHONE WISCONSIN 4249

NEW YORK

August 12, 1927.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover -

I am sending you herewith a photostat of a letter which has been generally mailed out by the American Civil Liberties Union on the Western Union Telegraph blank.

As your office and the other offices will be flooded with telegrams, I think you should know their source.

I have also sent a copy to the State Department.

Yours for National Loyalty,



Fred R. Marvin,
Director.

FRM/B ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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RECORDED
61-726-7

Handwritten:
Aug 15. 27
J.P.

Div One FILE

AUG 15 1927

Charge to the account of _____

Form 1228 A

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	SAME
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER
Special rates for messages of special character, advertising messages, etc. are indicated on a separate card.	

NO.	CASH OR CHG.
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

WESTERN UNION

WYOMING CARLTON, WYOMING

J. C. WILKINSON, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

AUGUST 11, 1937

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WILL YOU TELEGRAPH AT ONCE TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, SECRETARY KELLOGG AND ATTORNEY GENERAL SARGENT URGING RELEASE TO DEFENSE COUNSEL AND PUBLIC OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FILES RELATING TO SACCO AND VANZETTI ON GROUNDS THAT UNTIL THESE FILES ARE MADE PUBLIC HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS WORLD OVER WILL HAVE DOUBT AS TO JUSTICE OF VERDICT. THIS IS LAST STEP IN EFFORTS TO SAVE AMERICA SHAME OF EXECUTION OF TWO MEN BELIEVED TO BE VICTIMS OF PERSECUTION BECAUSE OF POLITICAL BELIEFS FORMER AGENTS OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN AFFIDAVITS DECLARE DEPARTMENT RECORDS CONTAIN PROOF OF THIS PERSECUTION PLEASE GET FRIENDS TO SEND SIMILAR MESSAGES.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8 BJS/mk

12

EVENING STAR, AUGUST 11, 1927

APPEAL FOR SACCO DECLARED UNUSUAL

No Precedent Found for Plea to Justice of United States Supreme Court

By Associated Press.

Lawyers studying Supreme Court precedents on the Sacco-Vanzetti case expressed the opinion today that a justice of the court might have power to grant permission for the filing of a writ of habeas corpus, but added none had exercised that authority in their recollection.

The general practice has been for the justice to suggest that application for such a writ be made to the proper Federal district court. A number of petitions for permission to file writs of habeas corpus have been accepted in the Supreme Court without the lower Federal courts passing upon them, it was recalled, but in such instances, when the court was in recess individual justices of the court, upon advice that such a petition had been filed, went no further than to grant a stay of execution until the full court could determine whether it would permit the filing of the petition.

It was pointed out that under the established practice of the Federal courts writs of habeas corpus were granted only when the jurisdiction of the lower courts was challenged. So far as known here there has been no contention that the Massachusetts courts were without jurisdiction.

With the issue centering around alleged prejudice of the trial judge and questioning of his rulings the usual ground for review in the Supreme Court would have been by writ of error. The law provides that such a writ must be obtained within three months after the final decision in the lower courts, which time has expired in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.



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DATE 7/7/82 BY SP-8/MS/lor

61-126

POLICE ARREST TWO NEAR U. S. BUILDING

One Held for Questioning. Other Freed—Both Found at Justice Department.

One man was being held for investigation at the second precinct today and another was released from custody this morning following arrests by police guards and Department of Justice agents on duty in the vicinity of the Department of Justice Building, at Vermont avenue and K street, to prevent possible outbreaks by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

One suspect, giving his age as 24 and his employment as a clerk, is held for investigation. He was arrested by Policeman R. B. Carroll of the second precinct yesterday afternoon while Carroll was on guard at the building in company with Justice agents.

The man who was released this morning was taken into custody at 1:30 a.m. yesterday, but investigation revealed that suspicions of the arresting officers were unfounded.

Officials Are Reticent.

A check-up is being made today on the second suspect, it was admitted, but both police and Department of Justice officials were reticent when queried about the case.

It was ascertained, however, that the arrest was made after an automobile had been seen in the alley near the Department of Justice Building Sunday afternoon as well as yesterday.

Officials at the Department of Justice admitted knowledge of two arrests having been made by the police guarding the building. They refrained from making any comments, however, on the ground that the arrests were made by the police and the case was considered entirely within the hands of local authorities. They indicated that in one case, at least, they were satisfied that the arrest brought nothing to light upon the Sacco-Vanzetti trouble, and professed the belief that the second arrest would likewise prove unconnected with that case.

Police were just as close-mouthed. At the second precinct, it was learned, the general impression had gone out that the least said about the arrests the more pleasing it would be to Department of Justice officials.

Today the guard around the Department of Justice Building continued at full strength. Two plain clothes policemen hobnobbed on the corner of Vermont avenue and K street; a Department of Justice agent lolled indolently against a parked automobile in front of one of the entrances; still another guard watched the alley to the north of the building, and indications that others were in protected nooks and crannies nearby were lacking.

2



RESENTS SACCO CHARGE.

Justice Department Denies Part in Trial of Radicals.

A telephone request from a sympathizer of Sacco and Vanzetti to the Department of Justice yesterday for information in its files which might relate to an alleged effort on the part of the Federal Government to "frame" the two men was flatly denied.

The Federal Government had no connection with the trial of the two men, Acting Attorney General Far- num said, in answering the query.

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DATE: 7/7/82 BY: SR PBT/wh

Handwritten signature

61-126