

"Our Only Hope of Life in Comrades Outside", Say Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti today sent the following message to their comrades throught the world: "We are unafraid to die Wednesday at midnight for our revolutionary beliefs. But we place our only hope of life in our comrades outside." The message was sent by word of mouth, the prison warden stopping all written communications. Let labor respond with an irresistible nation-wide strike TODAY!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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STRIKE! TODAY!

Defeat the Murderers of Sacco, Vanzetti

START MARCH ON BOSTON TODAY TO PICKET PRISON

Demand, "Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!"

Following the huge mass demonstrations that will take place throught the country following a nation-wide walkout to save Sacco and Vanzetti, thousands of workers will pour into Boston to march before the State House and picket the Charlestown penitentiary containing the death house where Sacco and Vanzetti sit, and the executing chamber where it is planned to put them to death.

Hundreds of prominent labor leaders, authors, professional men will lead the demonstration.

Jane Addams, Upton Sinclair, Heywood Brown, Professor Charles A. Beard, Sinclair Lewis, William Z. Foster are some of the people who have been invited by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee to lead the demonstration.

The committee tells the peaceful marchers to come armed with the indistinguishable faith that, "Sacco and Vanzetti must and shall not die!"

Rose Baron, Secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, 80 East 11th street, in a statement made public late yesterday announced that the Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee of Boston, which is the central national organization, has wired an appeal to the New York Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

The telegrams ask that the New York Committee urge well-known New Yorkers and prominent national figures to attend a peaceful demonstration outside the Charlestown Prison on the night of the execution.

The list of names which the Boston Committee urges the New York Committee to get in touch with follows:

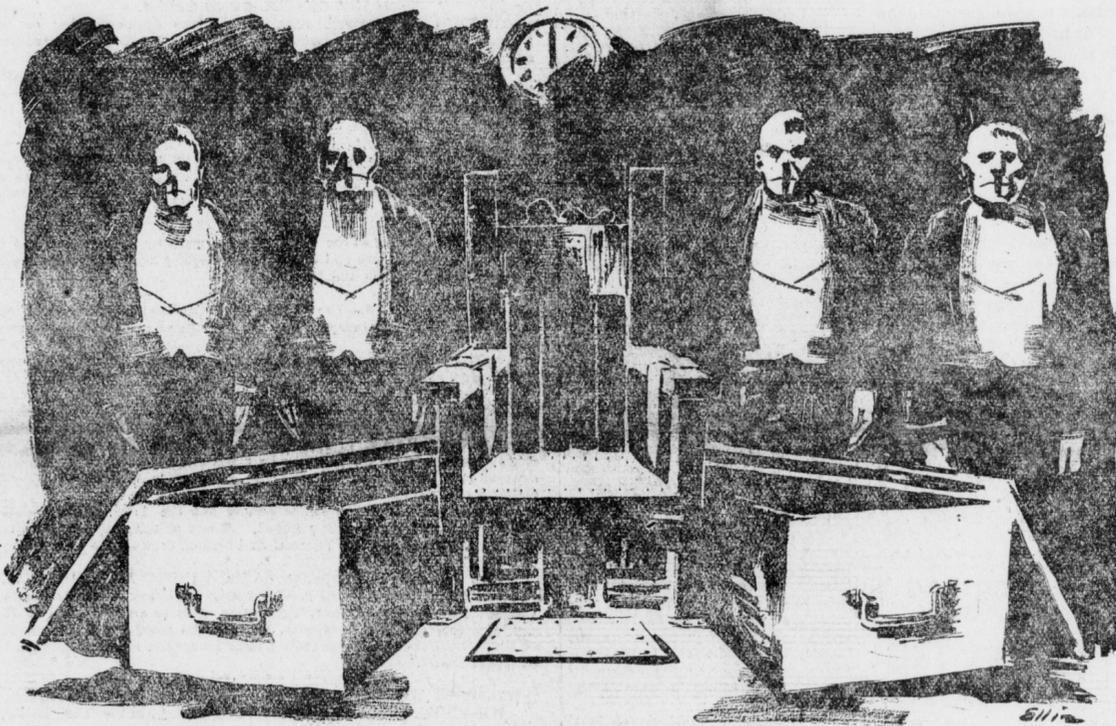
Jane Addams, Director of Hull House, Upton Sinclair, novelist, Professor Felix Frankfurter, professor of the Harvard Law School and author of the famous book, "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti," Professor John Dewey of Columbia, Heywood Brown of the New York World, Professor Charles A. Beard, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, Dr. Norman Thomas.

The list continues with the names of Arthur Garfield Hays, prominent attorney, Sinclair Lewis, author of "Elmer Gantry," H. L. Mencken, editor of the American Mercury, "Mother" Jones, Mines Workers leader, Carrie Chapman Catt, Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, Dean Roscoe Pound, George Jean Nathan, dramatic critic, Waldo Frank, novelist, Franklin P. Adams (F. P. A.) columnist of the New York World, Judge Ben Lindsey of the Juvenile Court, Denver, Colorado, George Kirchway, former warden at Sing Sing, Frederick C. Howe, Louis F. Post, Floyd Dell, novelist, Sherwood Anderson, novelist, Bruce Bliven, economist for the New Republic, Walter Lippman, editorial writer of the New York World, William H. Ward, political newspaper correspondent.

Names added later in the day were Carl Sandburg, poet, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, William Z. Foster, head of the Trade Union Educational League.

AN EVENING AFFAIR

By FRED ELLIS



LABOR DOWNS TOOLS AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING TO STAY HAND OF EXECUTIONER IN MASSACHUSETTS

Millions to Quit Work Throught Many of Nation's Great Industries

Hundreds of Thousands Idle In New York to Demonstrate In Union Square

At ten o'clock today millions of workers throught the country will go out on a nation-wide strike to snatch Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair to which they have been sentenced by the judicial puppets of New England's industrial autocracy.

It is estimated that more than half a million workers in New York City alone will throw down their tools this forenoon in the greatest walk-out the city has ever seen. Millions more throught the country have already pledged themselves to join the fight to save the two framed-up workers from being railroaded to the electric chair.

MUST OVERCOME OFFICIAL INACTION.

Despite the attitude of the American Federation of Labor officialdom, which has maintained a cowardly silence, when labor leaders in other countries throught the world have joined in urging a strike to save Sacco and Vanzetti, the rank and file of the American labor movement is responding courageously to the strike call.

Refusing to heed the silence of the A. F. of L. officialdom or the clubs of police, which smashed a huge demonstration on the Boston Commons Sunday, the rank and file of American labor in great numbers has pledged itself to the struggle to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS FOR STRIKE.

The solid front presented by American labor in its struggle to free the two framed-up workers is indicated by the natures of the organizations sponsoring the strike.

The Workers (Communist) Party, the Socialist Party, the Industrial Workers of the World, the several Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committees, the International Labor Defense, hundreds of unions with no political affiliations, have all announced their intention of joining the monster strike tomorrow to snatch Sacco and Vanzetti from the hands of their capitalist hangmen.

AMALGAMATED READY.

Sydney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America announced yesterday that he had sent out telegrams ordering the 140,000 members of that organization in this city, Rochester, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities to suspend work for from thirty minutes to an hour today in sympathy with Sacco and Vanzetti.

About 30,000 members of the union are employed in the needle trades in New York City. The strike call was sent out, President Hillman said on a referendum vote of the 200 local unions of the organization.

THE SHOE WORKERS STRIKE.

The New York District Council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has issued the following call to its members:

"District Council No. 2, Shoe Workers' Protective Union calls upon its members to unite with the tens of thousands of other workers in protest against the infamous decision of Governor Fuller on the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

"Tuesday, August 9th, at 10 a. m. all shoe workers should walk out from the shops and declare a strike for the immediate liberation of our two innocent fellow workers and come to the Union Square demonstration.

"LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN SOLIDARITY!
"Their liberation depends upon the solidarity of the workers!
"SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!"

"LOUIS TRUBOWITZ, President.
"H. LEVINE, Secretary."

THE JEWELRY WORKERS STRIKE.

The Executive Board of Local 17 of the International Jewelry Workers' Union has issued a statement calling upon all members of the jewelry novelty trade to stop work at 10 o'clock today to protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The statement follows:
"To all members of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 17, and all those who work in the novelty jewelry trade.
(Continued on Page Three)

Mike Gold Will Report On Picketing in Boston For the Daily Worker

Mike Gold, of the New Masses, writer and poet, has been added to the staff of THE DAILY WORKER that is covering the Sacco-Vanzetti case in Boston. He will go with the delegation from the Union Square meeting today to picket the state house and prison in Boston, Wednesday and Thursday.

GAS EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE KILLS; WORK MUST GO ON

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 8.—Four miners were burned, one perhaps fatally, in an explosion of gas in the Stanton mine of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company here, today.

All men in the vein in which the blast occurred, were accounted for. Other sections of the mine, where 700 men are employed, were able to continue operations. Gas and dust explosions never occur in properly inspected mines.

The old custom of ceasing work in a mine when a fatal accident occurs has been given up, under the leadership of Cappellini and other union reactionaries.

THAYER DENIES MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Defense Attorneys Plan to Carry Fight to United States Supreme Court

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti prepared late today to carry the case of the two framed-up workers sentenced to die in the electric chair Wednesday night to the federal courts.

All efforts to get a stay in the state courts were exhausted today. The supreme court denied two petitions. One was for a writ of habeas corpus and a stay of execution and the other was for a writ of error calling for a review of facts as well as law in the famous case. When these petitions had been denied the attorneys went before Judge Webster Thayer, the trial judge who sentenced the condemned men, with a motion for a new trial which was refused.

Thayer Denies Trial.

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 8.—Judge Webster Thayer, in Norfolk county superior court late today denied a motion for a new trial for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Attorney Hill urged Judge Thayer as he sat in the heavily guarded court room to designate some other judge to hear the motion. His request was based on the fact that Judge Thayer himself was prejudiced against the workers because they were radicals.

In Boston prior to this hearing, Judge George A. Sanderson, in state supreme court, had denied two petitions in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. One was for a writ of habeas corpus and a stay of execution and the other was for a writ of error for a review of facts as well as law in the case.

The legal proceedings to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, whose respite ends at midnight August 10th, will probably be shifted to the federal courts.

Mrs. Sacco Near Collapse.

"I just ask you to designate some other judge to hear the motion for a revocation of sentence and a new trial." Attorney Arthur D. Hill said to trial judge Webster Thayer, leprous-looking czar who sentenced the two innocent workers to the electric chair.

Mrs. Sacco, near to collapse, as the result of her terrible ordeal, listened as the defense attorney continued.

"No matter," he said, "how carefully you are trained the result is inevitable. Time is short. If your honor
(Continued on Page Three)

Los Angeles Workers Go On With Demonstration Though Arrests Multiply

LOS ANGELES, August 8.—While successfully continuing their efforts to arrange a monster demonstration in the Plaza here on Tuesday at 5 p. m., the leaders in this work, and especially the Communists, have been subjected to extreme hindrance and attempts at terrorism by the police. Sidney Bush was arrested last night, and the police are threatening that all active Workers Party members will be in jail before the demonstration takes place.

The central Labor Council at its last meeting passed a resolution calling on all workers to attend the demonstration.

The present state of affairs started with a raid on the Workers Party headquarters two days ago, two arrests, and the confiscation of 500,000 leaflets.

Railroad Men Protest Strike In Argentina For Sacco, Vanzetti

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 7.—Joining the World-wide movement for Sacco and Vanzetti, the railroad workers here have decided to go on strike August 10, the date set for their executions. The train crews will suspend work for 15 minutes, while the workers at the shops intend to abstain from work for 24 hours.

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE! ONLY ONE DAY LEFT TO AUGUST 10 LABOR MUST ACT!

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by Samuel Hopkins Adams
A story of the corrupt regime of Harding, Hughes, Coolidge. An inside view of American political life.

Offer ELMER GENTRY

No. 3 by Sinclair Lewis
The famous author of Babbalanza has given a fine rendition of the hypocrisy and sham of the American clergy.

Offer EMPEROR JONES

No. 4 by Eugene O'Neill
and other plays
Includes the popular plays "Gold" and "The First Man."

MARXIAN CLASSICS

Offer ECONOMIC THEORY OF THE LEISURE CLASS

No. 5 by N. Bukharin
Thoughtful Marxist readers will find in this book a guide to an understanding of the ideologists of the modern bourgeoisie. The book is written by the foremost Marxist theorist of the day.

Offer LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION

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

Offer MARX AND ENGELS

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

These Offers Are Good Only Until August 31, 1927.

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Prisoner Compares Boston Courts to Those of Late Kaiser

Capitalism's Ancient Weapon; Provocation and Dynamite

WHILE we do not know who the persons were that exploded bombs in the subways and at various other places we are certain of at least one thing—they were agents of the capitalist class, paid provocateurs, whose task it is to alienate the sympathies of the overwhelming majority of workers from the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

So spontaneous, so widespread was the wave of fury that arose against Governor Fuller, his chosen commission and the rest of the Massachusetts gang conspiring to murder the two innocent workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, that something had to be done to detract attention from them. The bomb and provocation was the reply.

That is the time-worn answer of capitalism. It was the answer to the eight-hour agitation in 1886, when the Haymarket martyrs were legally murdered by the agents of the McCormick and Marshall Field interests in Chicago.

It was the answer of William H. Wood, head of the woolen trust during the Lawrence strike of 1912-13.

Both these notorious acts of provocation are history. No one denies that they were acts of capitalist vengeance. During the life of Wood, the multi-millionaire mill owner, he was proved to have been responsible for the Lawrence dynamitings. Aiding and abetting the game of capitalist class provocation in the subway blasts were the writers on the capitalist press. One of the tabloids came out with the lying headline "Reds Bomb Subways." Even the New York Times editorially sneers at the Communists for blaming capitalism's agents for the explosions. The Times says our branding the blasts as work of provocateurs is "copied from the Russian Soviets."

Long before there were Soviets in Russia, American capitalism had convicted itself of such crimes. It has no regard for human life and will cynically murder even its own servants in order to attain its ends. It murdered a governor of Idaho more than twenty years ago in order to railroad to the gallows Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It murdered its own policemen in the Haymarket affair in Chicago. Of what concern is it to capitalism and its reptile press than a few subway riders, for the most part workers, are blasted to bits, if only they can safely murder Sacco and Vanzetti as a ghastly warning to other workers not to dare fight for better conditions in the capitalist slave pens? What are a few lives compared to the illusion of the impartiality of the capitalist courts and capitalist governors?

We unhesitatingly charge that the bombs were exploded by agents of capitalism and enemies of the workers and of the cause of Sacco and Vanzetti. We further demand that these explosions be investigated by commissions with representatives of radical labor and sessions held open to the press and public, in order to ascertain the facts.

Let no worker be deceived or intimidated by these frame-ups.

Continue the fight for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Mobilize your mass power!
Proclaim the general strike for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Your overwhelming numbers make you invincible.
Act! And Sacco and Vanzetti will be saved!

"FULLER'S DECISION ILLOGICAL" SAYS REPORTER AT FAMOUS TRIAL

John Nicholas Beffel, Trained Observer, Points Out Host of Inconsistencies

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller's decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case is characterized by John Nicholas Beffel, newspaper man who attended the trial of the two laborites at Dedham in 1920, as "illogical and in disregard of many factors which have vital bearing upon the case."

Beffel, who is now a member of the New York World editorial staff, was New England correspondent for the Federated Press in 1920-21, and watched the Sacco-Vanzetti situation at close range for more than a year. He began investigation of the case in December, 1919, reading the official transcripts covering the Vanzetti trial at Plymouth and the preliminary hearing at Brockton.

Vital Factors Disregarded.
Then he visited the scenes of both crimes—the payroll murders at South Braintree and the payroll holdup attempt at Bridgewater—and various other points which in one way or another were associated with both cases.

"Governor Fuller's decision," declares Beffel, "fails to take cognizance of many factors which have a (Continued on Page Six)

Munich Workers Demonstrate.
MUNICH, Aug. 7.—A Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration held here today by the Communist Party in front of the office of the American Consul General was broken up by the police. Twenty workers were arrested.



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"I REFUSE TO STAND BEFORE THEM!" JAMES

Philosopher's Nephew Gets 90 Days in Jail

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Refusing to stand in municipal court when his name was called and refusing to pay fines totalling \$75 for "inciting to riot and assault" upon an officer during a Sacco and Vanzetti demonstration Sunday on Boston Common, Edward Holton James, wealthy nephew of the late Henry James, novelist, caused a furor today when he took a sentence of 90 days in jail.

James, who spent the night in a Back Bay police station, took a seat in the prisoner's dock when he was led into court. Asked to stand when his name was called he refused saying: "I refuse to stand up before the courts of the kaiser and I refuse to stand up here."

No Distinction Between Murderers.
He added: "I will not recognize murderers whether they be judges or a governor."

Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers had been barred from the courtroom. The prisoner remained in his seat while the charge against him was read. James, who was arrested with three others, flatly refused to pay the fines imposed, he will appeal the ninety day jail sentence.

Denies Slugging Policeman.
He was charged with striking police officer Fred Regan in the jaw while shouting "down with the police." This is denied.

Cantor in court this morning faced two charges, first for refusing to obey an officer, second for disturbing the peace. He pleaded guilty to the first charge and the second charge was withdrawn. He was fined \$10 which was paid. Many were present, ready to testify against Cantor. A throng of sympathizers with the prisoners were barred from the court. The case was handled by the I. L. D.

Mrs. Alice Glendower Evans, ardent Sacco and Vanzetti supporter, furnished bail for Harry Cantor, Alfred Friedman and Kiullo Pica, but James was apparently forgotten in the rush and spent the night in jail.

23d Day of Hunger Strike.

At state's prison Sacco today entered the 23rd day of his hunger strike and Vanzetti likewise refused breakfast. Sacco was said by prison officials to be weak, but they were not alarmed.

Sacco and Vanzetti defenders, leaving no stone unturned to save the lives of the two men, today sent a letter to President Coolidge at Rapid City, S. D., asking him to follow "the precedent set by President Wilson and the Federal Government in the Mooney case" and appeal to Governor Fuller to respite the Sacco-Vanzetti executions, pending a presidential investigation.

The defense committee's national request for a peaceful march on Boston called attention to the fact that more than 100,000 Americans would travel to Chicago to witness the Dempsey-Tunney fight "come to Boston with a black band on the sleeve." Read the message.

Washington Committee Sends Fuller Protest

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Whereas—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, after having suffered persecution for seven years, and, Whereas—After appealing to the courts for a new trial, they were four times denied, and,

Whereas—As a last resort Governor Fuller was appealed to grant the request for a new trial, and,

Whereas—The Governor sustained the condemnation of Sacco and Vanzetti—

Therefore, be it resolved: That we, assembled here, Friday, August 5th, at the Typographical Temple, Washington, D. C.—do most emphatically condemn the whole proceedings as a crime against two innocent fellow workers, and,

Be it further resolved: That we call upon the officials of the A. F. of L. to call a one day general strike on Tuesday, August 9 as a protest against the proposed killing of two innocent fellow workers, and,

Be it further resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of Massachusetts, the President of the United States, the A. F. of L., and the press; and,

Be it further resolved: That President William Green of the A. F. of L. be requested personally to carry this resolution to Governor Fuller at once. The above resolution was unanimously adopted by all present.

Signed,
Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee,
Washington, D. C.
(Signed, Benjamin C. Marsh, J. A. Rinis, Carpenters Union, Ignatius Geraci, Tailors Union; Committee in charge of resolutions.)

Tell Your Shopmates to Join the

Protect THE STRONG ARM Fighting for Sacco-Vanzetti

"The DAILY WORKER is waging a courageous struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti," says Leonard D. Abbott, noted writer and editor.

This cannot be said as truly of any other American daily newspaper. The nearer the hour of the execution, the greater is the need for the strong arm of a labor paper, to stand by Sacco and Vanzetti in their fight for freedom.

Yet at this most important and serious moment The DAILY WORKER awaits the summons to the Federal Court, to answer the Grand Jury indictment, which is intended to crush our paper, and remove its stout opposition to the legal murder, which the capitalist class is seeking to perpetrate.

THE GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND therefore becomes an integral part of the campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair. To protect The DAILY WORKER at this time, means to shield the white light of publicity which exposes the black den of reaction, parading under the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it means to safeguard the powerful dynamo which generating the power of the masses that will yet save Sacco and Vanzetti.

WORLD PROTEST AGAINST MURDER

REPORTS continue to come in of the world-wide wave of protest, strikes and boycott of American goods in the struggle against the death sentence imposed on Sacco and Vanzetti. The demonstration in Paris was a success, transportation being injured and all the factories in the suburbs shut down while workers gathered in meetings before them to pass resolutions against the killing of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Other points of principal activity continue to be Argentina and Latin America generally, wherever the labor movement is permitted to exist, England, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and the Union of Soviet Republics.

MAKE CONSUL SEND CABLE

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 8.—Workers demonstrating out of sympathy for Sacco and Vanzetti, surged before the United States consulate today.

Leaders requested the U. S. consul to send their protest to Washington and escorted him to the post-office to see the cable dispatched. Afterwards the police arrived as speakers were addressing the crowds and broke up the meeting.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 8.—Swedish socialists and Communists conducted a demonstration here today protesting against the affirmation of Sacco and Vanzetti's death sentence by Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The United States embassy today continued to receive scores of letters and telegrams protesting against the forthcoming execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The worldwide Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations in America continued today to be widely featured in the London newspapers. British authorities generally do not fear any anti-American violence in this city.

BAVARIAN WORKERS TRY TO STORM U. S. CONSULATE.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Aug. 8.—Hundreds of Bavarian workers and sympathizers gathered in front of the American consulate here and threatened to storm the building in protest against Governor Fuller's decision in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. The police, who were hurriedly called for, dispersed the crowd after a struggle.

Feeling thruout the Reich is strong and the American consulates and embassy are under heavy guard. Floods of telegrams and letters demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti be liberated continue to pour in.

GREEK WORKERS DEMAND SACCO-VANZETTI LIBERATION.

ATHENS, Greece, Aug. 8.—Thousands of Greek workers demonstrated here to protest against the slaying of Sacco and Vanzetti by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts. A telegram asserting the innocence of the two prisoners and demanding their immediate release was sent to Governor Fuller.

WINNIPEG WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST LEGAL MURDER.

WINNIPEG, Canada, Aug. 8.—At two demonstrations here on Saturday and Sunday hundreds of workers protested the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Standing in the drizzling rain the crowds cheered the six speakers who outlined the history of the case and characterized the decision of Governor Fuller as flagrant class justice.

A resolution declaring the deep conviction of the workers in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, victims of a vicious frame-up and travesty of justice by the Massachusetts courts, and calling on the governor to release them, was sent to President Coolidge and the United States Supreme Court.

ARGENTINE WORKERS TIE UP OIL FIELDS.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 8.—The Argentine railroad workers have joined the strike movement which is organizing a protest strike for Sacco and Vanzetti set for August 10. The trainmen will halt work for fifteen minutes, the shop workers will go out for twenty-four hours.

All activities in the oil fields at Comodoro Rivadavia have been paralyzed while the authorities are taking extraordinary measures to control a situation that is likely to get out of their hands at any moment.

GENERAL STRIKE IN URUGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 8.—A 24-hour general strike of Uruguayan workers went into effect here Monday night as a protest against the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the class courts of Massachusetts. All United States buildings are being closely guarded.

BRADFORD UNIONISTS CABLE COOLIDGE.

BRADFORD, England, Aug. 8.—After passing a resolution censuring the action of Governor Fuller in the Sacco and Vanzetti case, a deputation from the Bradford and district trades union council visited the American consul, A. R. Thompson, Sunday. The consul refused to see them or to receive the resolution. The council then decided to cable the protest to President Coolidge.

SOUTH AFRICANS CABLE DEMAND.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 8.—A cable demanding release for Sacco and Vanzetti was sent from a mass protest meeting here.

Washington Forum Bldg. Falls in Ruins; Try to Blame Sacco, Vanzetti

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A heated controversy raged today between police and building inspectors over the cause of the collapse Saturday night of the building housing the "Fellowship Forum," a fraternal publication, which has Ku Klux Klan leanings.

Maj. Edwin Hesse, chief of police, said the wreckage was the result of an excavation work in the basement. Joseph S. Vance, general manager of the paper, reiterated his belief that the "building was wrecked by enemies of the Forum."

There is also the usual attempt to ascribe the "explosion" to syma-

Warden Refuses to Let Madeiro's Mother Take A Picture of Her Son

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Having no picture of her son, and wishing something by which to remember him the mother of Celestino Madeiros, doomed to precede Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, asked permission today to take a snapshot photograph of her son as he stood in the death cell. The warden refused and the New Bedford woman and her daughter left their camera. They were in tears when they returned from the death house.

Half-Day Strike Is Winning Support in Philadelphia, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The resolutions unanimously adopted by the delegates of 186 workers' organizations in conference here, demanding a half-day strike for Sacco and Vanzetti on Tuesday, were as follows:

JOIN THE STRIKE!

We, the representatives of 186 organizations of Philadelphia, Pa., assembled at the Machinist Temple:

Strongly condemn the atrocious decision of Governor Fuller and the labor haters behind him, to murder our comrades Sacco and Vanzetti, for their loyalty to the working class.

Organized labor everywhere must do everything in its power to free those two martyrs of labor, Sacco and Vanzetti.

We solemnly pledge ourselves to extend our energies to the utmost for half of their freedom.

Let Tuesday noon, August 9th, be set aside as the time when all labor must quit work thruout the city of Philadelphia in protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Every delegate here assembled must go back to his respective organization to see that the slogan of a half day strike to begin Tuesday noon goes into effect.

We call upon the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia to see to it that all trade unions in the city respond.

We call upon James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor to make this strike cover the entire state and country.

We declare that the gravity of the situation demands the closest unity of all sections of the working class. Thru unity and solidarity labor can still be successful in its struggle to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Two Thousand Hear Mother Bloor Talk On Sacco, Vanzetti

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—Two thousand workers gathered on the Public Square to voice a vigorous protest against the decision of Governor Fuller, confirming the death sentences of Sacco and Vanzetti.

This meeting, called by the International Labor Defense, was the culmination of a series of meetings on the square which started at ten in the morning and continued until late at night.

Mother Bloor Speaks.

Mother Bloor, the principal speaker, received a great reception from the crowd when she took the stand. In her speech she pointed out that the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is by no means unique in American labor history, but instead is a typical example of the "justice" meted out to workers who dared to challenge the might of American capitalism. The speaker declared that only when the workers take the state power in their own hands and establish a workers and farmers government in America, will these brutal frame-ups of militant workers be impossible.

The meeting adjourned after passing a resolution condemning Governor Fuller for his brutal and inhuman release of Sacco and Vanzetti. decision and demanding the immediate Machinists Pass Resolution.

The membership of local 429, International Association of Machinists, expressed their solidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti and voiced a vigorous protest against the monstrous decision of Governor Fuller, in a statement issued by the local following their meeting last night. The statement was immediately wired to Governor Fuller.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING

Hundreds of Thousands Down Tools for Sacco and Vanzetti

MANY UNIONS DECLARE READINESS TO DEMONSTRATE ON TUESDAY

(Continued from Page One)

"The executive board of Local 17 calls upon all its members to unite with the tens of thousands of other workers in protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. It instructs its members and all others who work in the jewelry novelty trade to stop work on Tuesday, August 9th, at 10 a. m. and declare a strike in protest against Governor Alvan T. Fuller's decision in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti and come to Union Square.

"SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!
"LONG LIVE THE SOLIDARITY OF THE WORKERS!"
"I. COHEN, General Secretary."

THE IRON WORKERS STRIKE.

A. Rosenfeld, secretary of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, yesterday said that the "workers have been instructed to stop work at 10 a. m. and join the protest strike for Sacco and Vanzetti. All workers are urged to be at Union Square at 4 p. m."

PLUMBERS' HELPERS STRIKE.

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers issued a statement yesterday signed by C. E. Miller, president, and James F. Walsh, organizer, calling upon all plumbers' helpers to down tools at 10 o'clock today. Also to report at Union Square at 4 p. m. and join the thousands of other workers in raising their voice in protest against Massachusetts "justice."

FOOD WORKERS WILL BE THERE.

The Hotel Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union has called upon all their members to report to union headquarters, 133 West 51st St., at 2 p. m. today. From there they will proceed in a body to Union Square at 4 p. m. P. Pascal Cosgrove, secretary, is in charge of the arrangements.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKERS CAN SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI FROM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

To the Workers of New York:

On the display of your solidarity today hangs the lives of two innocent members of the working class. Nothing can save our comrades now but a united, massed demonstration aimed at the master class which will convince these judicial murderers that organized labor will take the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti as a relentless and renewed declaration of class war.

Workers of New York! Down tools today at 10 o'clock sharp. Challenge the right of the capitalistic oligarchy to glut their bloodlust with the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Come to Union Square at four o'clock and demonstrate the strength of Sacco and Vanzetti's last court of appeal—the militant vanguard of the working class.

Free Sacco and Vanzetti!

Life, not death to Sacco and Vanzetti!

Down with judicial murder!

Show the strength of the working class.

Signed, Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee,
ROSE BARON, Secretary.

ceed in a body to Union Square at 4 p. m. P. Pascal Cosgrove, secretary, is in charge of the arrangements.

ANTI-FASCISTS TO DEMONSTRATE.

According to Carlo Tresca, secretary of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, all their branches have been notified to see to it that the entire membership joins today's strike and reports at Union Square at 4 p. m.

FOOD WORKERS TO STRIKE.

The Central Executive Board of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union at last night's meeting passed a motion calling upon all the members of the organization to join today's strike for Sacco and Vanzetti. Local No. 1, of the same union has also passed a similar resolution.

WILL NOT CALL OFF STRIKE.

"Even if Sacco and Vanzetti are given a reprieve, which does not seem likely, we will not call off our plans for Tuesday's protest strike," said Leonarda Frisna, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee yesterday. A similar statement was issued by Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

CLOAKMAKERS WILL STRIKE.

"To all cloak and dressmakers in Greater New York:
"Fellow Workers:
"The reactionary forces of capitalist America are preparing to murder Sacco and Vanzetti. For their devotion to the working class, for their loyalty to the cause of radicalism, Sacco and Vanzetti, after seven years of persecution, are about to die.
"This is a bold defiance of the whole working class of the world. The Massachusetts courts and government officials have deliberately closed their ears to the demands of the workers and have hearkened only to the politicians and the plutocrats.
"Will you workers let Sacco and Vanzetti die? Will you sit quiet and let this criminal deed be committed without a protest?
"Sacco and Vanzetti must be saved, and only the united forces of labor can prevent the carrying out of this terrible crime.

MUST DEMONSTRATE.

"Labor must demonstrate its protest; it must demand freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. The New York Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union calls upon all cloak and dressmakers to leave their shops at 10 a. m. on Tuesday morning, August 9, for a one-day strike for their brothers. All workers are urged to join in the protest demonstration at Union Square at 4 p. m. on Tuesday afternoon, where prominent labor unionists will voice the demand that the prison doors be opened.
"Workers the world over are protesting on this day. The cause of

PREPARING A NEW MOONEY CASE



Apparently alarmed at the great surge of public sympathy for the innocent Sacco and Vanzetti, almost in the arms of the electric chair, the rulers of America, with characteristic disregard for human life, have set out to counteract that sympathy with some new "Red plots." The first step is to blow up a couple of subway stations. Photo above shows wreckage in one of them—a couple of thousand dollars damage—cheap propaganda at that. The second step is to accuse "Boston radicals associated with the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. The third—a new Mooney case.

THE WORKERS PARTY MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSES CONVENTION PROBLEMS

Political Committee Resolution Endorsed by St. Louis, Buffalo, Cleveland, Boston, Minneapolis, Waterbury, Conn., and West Frankfort, Illinois.

In the discussions at membership meetings of the Workers (Communist) Party held Sunday, the declaration of the Political Committee on the resolution of the Communist International on the American question was endorsed in all cities from which reports were received. They include St. Louis, Buffalo, Cleveland, Boston, Minneapolis, Waterbury, Conn., and West Frankfort, Illinois. The vote was as follows:

City	For Polcom	Minority Polcom	Abstaining
St. Louis	24	19	0
Buffalo	28	1	0
West Frankfort, Ill.	16	8	0
Cleveland	132	61	0
Boston	81	34	0
Minneapolis	54	24	4
Waterbury, Conn.	6	0	2

Sacco and Vanzetti has become the symbol of the injustice meted out to the working class everywhere.

"Sacco and Vanzetti must not die! Make this cry a reality. They must be freed!

"NEW YORK JOINT BOARD INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.
"LOUIS HYMAN, General Manager."

FURRIERS ISSUE CALL.

"To all fur workers working in the shops of the Associated Fur Mfrs., the Fur Trimming Mfg. Assn., and the Independent fur shops.
"Fellow Workers:

"The plutocracy of America is ready to carry out its brutal sentence of class justice against Sacco and Vanzetti. After torturing them for seven years in a most inhuman fashion, capitalist reaction is now preparing to send Sacco and Vanzetti to death. The only crime committed by Sacco and Vanzetti is that they have been loyal to the workers and fought for the workers' interests.
"The attempt to put Sacco and Vanzetti to death is a provocation against all workers and a challenge to the entire working class movement.
"Sacco and Vanzetti must be saved from the cruel hands of the capitalist executioners!
"Sacco and Vanzetti must be saved from the death hands of American capitalists.
"Only the decisive action of the workers can now stay the hand of the executioner.

LAY DOWN TOOLS

"The New York Joint Board of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 of the International Fur Workers' Union of U. S. and Canada calls upon all fur workers to lay down tools and come out on strike Tuesday morning, August 9th, at 10 o'clock and join in the protest demonstration at Union Square at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
"We call upon all fur workers to join the workers all over the world in a mighty protest and demand for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, the victims of class vindictiveness and brutal class justice.
"Fur workers, save your innocent brothers from the bloodthirsty capitalists.
"Demonstrate the mighty will of the workers.
"Save Sacco and Vanzetti!
"JOINT BOARD FURRIERS' UNION, LOCALS 1, 5, 10 and 15.
"INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION U. S. & CANADA,
"B. GOLD, Manager."

WORKERS' COOPERATIVE JOINS.

After listening to a speech by Edward Royce, the several hundred workers of the Workers Cooperative house, the Bronx, yesterday voted to join today's strike for Sacco and Vanzetti. A. Severino presided.

WORKERS CLUB CALLED OUT.

The Vegetarian Workers Club has issued a call for all of its members to go on strike.

FURRIERS WILL BE THERE.

The Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union has gone on record for "down tools" at 10 a. m. today as a protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. They also call upon all fur workers to be at Union Square at 4 p. m.

Sacco's Father Urges Son's Innocence as Day Of the Execution Nears

TORRE, MAGGIORE, Italy, Aug. 8.—"My son is innocent," declared the father of Nicola Sacco and, he adds, "they will certainly not put my son to death."

Sabino Sacco, brother of the prisoner, told how Sacco was arrested just before he was to have returned home to Italy.

"The whole trial was a frame-up," Sabino said. "It was in retaliation for the strike of iron workers which Vanzetti and my brother led and which the police were unable to break up for six months."

Thayer Denies Motion For New Trial

(Continued from Page One)

or has the power for a stay of sentence, I ask you to use it, any man has a right to raise any legal defense and have his motions acted on by an impartial tribunal."

Hill then opened his legal guns against the prejudice of Judge Thayer. Reading rose to object to that line of argument.

Hill turned like a flash and shouted "Mr. Reading, I've been tolerant of your interruptions. I submit I have the right and terrible responsibility on my shoulders without further interruption from you."

Reading said Hill was not confining himself to the statute involved.

Hill reported that "with consent of court, I propose to argue in this manner." He then resumed his argument.

Thayer Still Bloodthirsty.

Judge Thayer returned to his original question as to the legality of the motion that was presented after sentence had been imposed. Hill, his jaw set, both hands extended in front of him, resting on the desk of the clerk of court, snapped.

"Is it possible that there is no legal power to grant reprieve, when a man is in the death chair, even if newly discovered evidence shows him to be innocent?" Hill snapped, "surely a man is not as good as dead the moment sentence has been passed on him."

"I still contend your honor has the right to act on this motion," Hill continued. "I think I have the right to be heard on a motion to have a justice other than you act on the motions, because of claims of alleged prejudice which have been charged to you."

A court officer tip-toed across the courtroom, carrying a glass of water for Mrs. Sacco.

The hearing was opened with all courtroom doors locked and with armed guards at the entrance. No person was permitted to pass the guards.

Defense counsel came from Boston where Judge George A. Sanderson of supreme court had denied a stay of execution, a writ of error and a writ of habeas corpus.

Several clashes occurred in the first few minutes of argument between Attorney General Arthur K. Reading, representing the Commonwealth and Attorney Arthur D. Hill, chief defense

WUHAN REACTION "REORGANIZING" PARTY BY FORCE

Fear Influence of Communists Upon Masses

HANKOW, Aug. 8.—The counter-revolutionists who have with the support of the military adventurers and servants of imperialism seized control of the Wuhan government are using that power to stifle opposition within the Kuomintang in preparation for the plenum of the Central Committee scheduled for August 15.

"Reorganize" Sections.

All sections of the Kuomintang in Hueph province have been "reorganized" by the reactionaries supported by the military. Persons notorious for their anti-Communist views have been appointed to all posts. The Wuhan government is also reorganizing in the most hurried manner the different sections of the labor and peasant unions in preparation for the plenum, in an effort to exclude Communists from attendance because they fear the influence of the Communists upon the masses who strongly resent the turn of affairs that, due to the treachery of the Wuhan clique, has placed the Kuomintang at the mercy of the military machines. As far as the rank and file are concerned they support the Communist who advocate driving the enemies of the revolution out of the Kuomintang, but their unarmed condition precludes their immediate action.

Fear Peasant Uprisings.

The military machines are draining the whole country and the burdens falling heavily upon the workers and peasants only adds to their fury. It is only a question of time when the peasant revolution will be unleashed, sweeping before it the military adventurers.

A condition is approaching when the generals will no longer be able to feed their armies, then will ensue mutinies that will again place the movement under the leadership of the Communists who are the recognized leaders of the revolution.

counsel.

Judge Thayer cut off Hill's address and told him that arguments would be based on statute 508, General Laws of 1922, which says that a justice of the superior court shall have no jurisdiction on motions for a new trial after sentence is imposed.

Mrs. Sacco occupied a chair on one side of the courtroom and wept throughout the proceedings. State detectives occupied vantage points on all sides.

Sanderson Also Harbored.

Judge George A. Sanderson in state supreme judicial court earlier in the day refused to grant a stay of sentence, refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus and refused a writ of error.

Attorney Hill had based his pleas on the prejudice of trial Judge Webster Thayer and following the supreme court ruling motions for a revocation of sentence and a new trial were before Judge Thayer at Dedham for the eighth time.

Against the POISON GAS Attacks

TERRIFIED by the fury of the working class against the outrageous decision of Governor Fuller, which authorizes the legal murder of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, the ruling class now seeks to hide its guilt by the time-tried method of provocative bomb scares, engineered by agents provocateur.



The capitalist explodes its barrage of poison gas, attempting to create a wave of hysteria against those who are fighting for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.



Amid all this clamor, there is one cool and collected force which daily hammers home the truth of the case, and which daily wins new mass support for the convicted men.



That is the Daily Worker.



The drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker is the most effective way to neutralize the poison gas attack.



It is the most effective way to build and strengthen Sacco and Vanzetti's most effective champion, the Daily Worker.



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A splendid collection of rebel verse on the famous case by seventeen noted poets, including:

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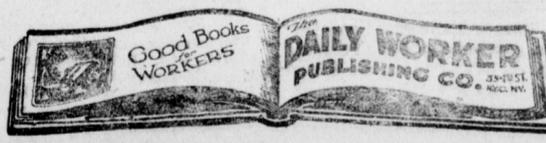
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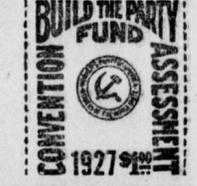
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Other Massachusetts Judges Join Thayer, Fuller and the Murder Commission.

Judge Webster Thayer has for the eighth time denied a motion for a new trial in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. This malignant fiend, whose prejudiced was so glaring that even the commission of learned men chosen to whitewash the conspirators who plotted to murder these two victims of one of the most foul frame-ups in history, pointed it out in their decision.

Farcial in the extreme was the action of Chief Justice Walter Perley Hall of the superior court of Massachusetts who selected Thayer to pass upon his own prejudice. This was adding insult to injury and shows again the cynical contempt for the opinions of the vast majority of the population of the civilized world. The only opinions revered by the Massachusetts judiciary is that of the murderous, decadent Back Bay codfish aristocracy of Boston; only these depraved swine are considered by the Fullers and the Thayers and to hell with the opinion of all others.

Yesterday morning another judge added his name to the list of would-be assassins. That was Judge George A. Sanderson of the state supreme judicial court who refused to grant a stay of sentence, issue a writ of habeas corpus or issue a writ of error when presented with facts regarding the known prejudice of Thayer.

Nothing other than this outcome could be expected from the kept judges of Massachusetts. They have unanimously refused to stay the hand of the executioner. This latest exhibition of fiendishness should spur the workers of the United States and other countries on to more militant and determined action against the carrying out of this execution. But a few hours remain in which to show by its mass power that the workingclass will not permit these victims of capitalism to be sacrificed as a warning to other workers not to dare to challenge the right of the mill owners to exploit their slaves even beyond the limit of human endurance as they do in the benighted state of Massachusetts.

Let the answer of the workers to the whole gang of prostitutes upon the Massachusetts bench be mass strikes and a militant fight to liberate Sacco and Vanzetti.

Mr. Dawes Announces His Candidacy.

Vice President Charles G. Dawes, Chicago banker, laborer, organizer of fake patriotic societies and notoriously connected with the Lorimer slush-fund scandal in Illinois, is a candidate for president of the United States. He announced his candidacy at Buffalo during the ceremonies dedicating the new international bridge between the United States and Canada.

It is true that Dawes did not, in so many words, proclaim himself a candidate. But his speech criticizing the Geneva naval conference and proclaiming against naval competition between the two countries was the best possible method of announcing his desire to become the republican candidate for president.

It is a typical shyster political speech which can be interpreted favorably by either the pacifists or the militarists. He does not object to ships that are beneficial in strengthening the imperialist flotilla of the United States navy, but he objects to the particular form of competition he imagines may result from the Geneva fiasco:

"If in their respective programs, under the principle of equality, the United States requires heavy cruisers which Great Britain does not need, there is no excuse for inaugurating a competition under which ships will be built which neither of them need."

Dawes' speech is very significant politically. It emphasizes the suspicion that he is the favorite candidate of a very substantial element in the republican party. That Frank O. Lowden is not to be considered a serious contender is obvious in view of the notoriety attached to him when his lieutenants were caught buying votes in the state of Missouri during the 1920 campaign. The republican machine didn't dare accept him then—and he was second choice after the elimination of Major General Leonard Wood. Certainly the bosses of republicanism who get their orders from Wall Street will not accept him today—or tomorrow. Lowden is a stalking horse for Dawes. He represents the same middle-west interests that made Dawes a national political figure, and will receive his reward as a member of a Dawes cabinet.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, is an active candidate, but his chances are slim because of the hatred for him in the middle-west. The farmers have not forgotten his price-fixing on wheat during the war when the industrial and financial profiteers were realizing enormous profits from their unbridled price-boasting. His exploits in the flood crisis in the South make Hoover's name despised in that section. This latter is not, however, a matter of first rate concern to the republicans, anyway.

Altho the favorite candidate of the Wall Street gang of pirates, Hoover can hardly be counted upon to make an impressive campaign.

Dawes is the most logical candidate at this time because of the fact that he is a political bridge between Wall Street and LaSalle Street. His services to the House of Morgan in helping impose the plan that bears his name upon Germany are undisputed. At the same time he, himself, is a LaSalle Street banker. He has openly come out against the veto of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill; because of its political effect upon the farmers' vote. He now appeals to the middle class. His Wall Street affiliations will be placed in the background so that in case everything goes well for him and he gets the nomination he can appear as the champion of the middle class and the farmers.

When in office, of course, he will serve his masters and the government will remain, as before, the government of Wall Street. The farmers should not be fooled by any of the crude tricks of the old party politicians. Their only hope is a class party that will defend their interests as opposed to the Wall Street gang. Such a party must unite the two great producing groups, the workers and farmers. That alone is the way to fight against their oppressors.

Behind the Scenes of American "Public Opinion"

Chicago Tribune Buys Forgeries In Germany and Publishes Them In U. S.

By S. BORKSEVITCH.
THE Moscow trial of the famous forger of Soviet documents, Druzhilovsky, provides interesting and sensational material about the machinations of bourgeois governments and different groups offended by the October Revolution. These documents are intended to hamper the improvements of inter-relationships between the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the United States of America. Druzhilovsky's first forgery was made by order of the Berlin agent of the Polish General Staff, Patserkovsky, and contained an "instruction for the preparation of elections in the executive committee of the Profintern." It was addressed to the "Executive Committee of the United States of America."

This forgery, intended to arouse public opinion in the United States against the U. S. S. R., gave instructions now to organize elections of the executive committee and in an explanatory note on one of the points it was stated that "the Executive Committee of the Comintern ratified the assignment of 40,000 dollars to Comrade Ruthenberg as the first monthly instalment (beginning with January 1925) of 25,000 dollars to cover the needs of the Party and that Comrades Ruthenberg, Foster and Stoklitsky are put in charge of the money." The forgery was signed by Kolaroff and Stewart.

THE Polish spy Patserkovsky and Druzhilovsky with this document to the American Consul in Berlin, and to Druzhilovsky's old friend, Gam, a Russian officer.

Gam, on seeing this "document" sent Druzhilovsky with a letter of recommendation to the American journalist, Seldes, in the Berlin office of the Chicago Tribune.

The latter called Druzhilovsky's attention to the fact that Ruthenberg's name was not properly written (Rutberg) in the forgery, but Druzhilovsky declared that it is the same person and showed him another forgery on a notepaper of the official government organ of the U. S. S. R., which he had received from the Buonosted detective bureau stating that "the money sent to the Communist Party of the United States is despatched by the Comintern to Ruthenberg-Ruthenberg."

Stoklitsky also had never been in the American party, having returned to Russia, after Foster came into the Party. Hence they never could have been on any sort of commission together.

At the bottom of the notepaper Druzhilovsky added that the "Izvestia" office is a "branch of the Executive Committee of the Comintern."

SELDES paid Druzhilovsky for the "document" and published it in his Chicago Tribune of February 15, 1926. Simultaneously the document was also published in the New York Times of the same date.

Druzhilovsky sold these documents for 100 dollars also to an American office on Neue Wilhelm-Strasse No. 8 which gathers all kinds of information for the United States, and for 50 dollars to an employee of the American Consulate, George Meyer, a former Russian officer.

Druzhilovsky could sell this so many times because he sold his documents on condition that his clients returned them immediately after they had taken down photographic copies.

Apart from these documents Druzhilovsky prepared forged instructions of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, on notepaper prepared in his own printing house to "the Ambassador of the Comintern, Section 2" in which the Comintern thanks the "Ambassador" "for his successful campaign in favor of the recognition of the U. S. S. R. by the United States of America;" it also states that 20,000 dollars have been assigned for secret expenditure. The instructions also pointed out the necessity of taking measures "to prevent a deterioration in the personal relations between Senator Borah and Coolidge, President of the United States, pointing out that the "physical elimination of Warren who was advanced by Coolidge to the position of General Attorney may help Coolidge in his foreign policy which is favorable to the U. S. S. R."

IN the same forgery it is stated that "Petkovsky, Soviet Ambassador in Mexico has to inform some Baianke that a credit account has been opened for her to the amount of 20,000 American dollars."

The forger made it his aim to discredit in the eyes of American public opinion the Soviet Union which allegedly supports and finances, through its embassies, the Communist movement of America and organizes terrorist acts and the Communist Party of America which is bought with Soviet gold.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SECTION VI IS FOR THE STATEMENT OF THE POLCOM AND THE RESOLUTION OF THE C. I.

The following motion has been passed by the Executive Committee of Section VI, Dist. II, Workers (Communist) Party, Brooklyn, N. Y., at its meeting held August 3:
"We greet the resolution of the Communist International on the American party and pledge ourselves to carry it out in letter and in spirit. We also wholeheartedly endorse the statement of the Polcom of our party on the decision of the C. I. and on the discussion within the party. We promise to do everything in our power to help the Polcom to unify our party."
A. RIMBA, Section Organizer

The content of the document, according to Druzhilovsky, was dictated to him by Gam, an employee of the American embassy in Berlin.

Druzhilovsky made another forgery, also under instructions of the same Gam, "an instruction of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Communist Party of America concerning its re-organization."

A forgery of no less interest was manufactured by Druzhilovsky by order of an employee of the New York Herald named Shaplin, alias Kaplan. This gentleman ordered a document "about the sales of diamonds in America by the Soviet Government through the Comintern." Druzhilovsky forged the document under Shaplin's instructions in the form of instructions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to some fictitious controlling organs about investigating whether proper deductions have been made from the sale of diamonds in America for the agents of the Comintern.

That document was also sold to the American Office on Neue Wilhelm-Strasse No. 8.

ALL American forgeries were translated by Gam into English. Gam took down copies and handed them

"Crush the Infamy"

BECAUSE they dared to dream of a better system of society, and what is more, because they dared to translate their dreams into words and acts, Sacco and Vanzetti are to be shrivelled to death in a Massachusetts electric chair on August 10th.

AFTER seven years of unimaginable torture, after innumerable false hopes and starts for the road of freedom, Governor Fuller has slammed his bloody fist into their faces and irrevocably said, "Die."

THE world of intellect has pleaded with the Massachusetts legal hierarchy for their lives. In vain. The militant vanguard of the working class has protested and demanded that their comrades might live. Also in vain. Eminent jurists, thinkers, and writers have begged that they be returned to the class which bore them. But Governor Fuller has said, "Die."

REVOLUTIONISTS the world over have demanded that these victims of the class war be surrendered, but Fuller has banged a blood-stained door in their faces.

THE fighting, thinking youth of the world have shouted, "Let them live"—and four old men, senile and crafty, have muttered from out of the dust-laden corners of their safety-houses, "Let them die."

AN insatiable blood-lust on the part of the ruling class, is one of the virulent symptoms of a society ready for the surgeons knife. These things have happened before. It happened in the few decades before 1789, when the suffering workers of France threw off their bloodthirsty masters in a glorious spirit of revolt. It will happen again.

IN Toulouse, as in Massachusetts; in the year 1761 as in the year 1927; the religious hierarchy then, as the legal hierarchy now; glutted with power, in a frenzy of hate decided to crush all opposition to its almost omnipotent power.

JEAN CALAS, a protestant, living in the city of Toulouse had a daughter who became a convert to catholicism. Shortly thereafter his son committed suicide because of failure in business.

NOW, there was a ruling in France at that time, that the body of a suicide was to be placed face downwards and dragged by horses through the streets of the city and publicly hanged on a gibbet. Jean Calas loved his son and to avert this mutilation asked friends and relatives to testify that the son had died a natural death.

THE catholic oligarchs spread the rumor of murder. They said that Calas murdered his son because like his sister he preferred catholicism to protestantism and to prevent the conversion the young man was murdered.

THERE was not the slightest shred of evidence to support this fantastic view, but they took the old man and secretly put him to torture, they applied white-hot irons to his flesh and they tore out his fingernails. When the old man began to weaken under the torture they executed him.

over to the United States Ambassador; Druzhilovsky then sold them to representatives of the American press and to the Information Bureau. The money which he received was shared by the whole clique.

It is difficult to enumerate in a newspaper communication the mass of falsified documents which Druzhilovsky and his friends told to the American Embassy in Berlin, which were produced by order of dubious American journalists and correspondents. One thing is certain and that is that the sensational disclosures made at Druzhilovsky's trial showed clearly by whom and how world public opinion is moulded and particularly the public opinion of the United States about the U. S. S. R.

The trial of the forger of diplomatic documents which caused inestimable harm not only to the Soviet Union, but to the labor movement of various countries, clearly showed how forgeries are produced in the various countries. It lifted the veil which concealed the dirty work carried on by several spy agencies to disrupt the peace of the world and to involve humanity in new wars and disasters.

It revealed the sources of the famous "Zinoviev letter" and the Bulgarian forgeries. It is in the interests of the broad masses of humanity to stop the dark activities of the hideous, sneaking scoundrels who found an asylum in the capitalist countries after the world war.

HIS family was hounded and threatened. Their home and property were confiscated and in desperation they fled to Ferney, the home of Voltaire. He sheltered them and cared for them and listened to their story of medieval barbarism.

IN the meantime the Church continued to betray the people, to live off their tithes and to aid in their oppression and enslavement.

The court was corrupt and harbored courtisans and panders.

IN 1765 a youth named La Barre, not yet seventeen years of age, was arrested on the charge of having mutilated crucifixes. This was the frame-up charge used in railroadng radicals in the eighteenth century. Today it is "killing paymasters."

UNDER diabolical torture La Barre confessed to the "crime." In the public square his head was cut off and his disfigured body burned at the stake. A mob of nobles and priests stood by and cheered. A copy of Voltaire's "Philosophic Dictionary," which was found in his possession was also publicly burned with his body.

VOLTAIRE, the writer of philosophical satires, the creator of witty conversation became a serious man for the first time in his life. He thereafter devoted his life to the overthrow of a system where innocent people were tortured and destroyed. His pen became biting and purposeful. He adopted as his now-famous slogan, "Ecrasez l'infame"—crush the infamy.

IN a letter dated November 11, 1765, he wrote, "Come, brave Diderot, intrepid d'Alembert, ally yourselves; overwhelm the fanatics, destroy the insipid declamations, the miserable sophistries; do not let those who have sense be subjected by those who have none; and the generation which is being born will owe to us its liberty."

EFFORTS were made to bribe him, the king's mistress offered her body, the pope offered him a cardinal's hat. He hurled their bribes into their teeth. He ended all his letters with "Crush the infamy." He wrote, "The man who says to me, 'Believe as I do, or God will damn you,' will presently say, 'Believe as I do or I will assassinate you.'"

VOLTAIRE did not live to see the revolution, but thirteen years after his death the National Assembly of the victorious revolution brought his remains to Paris and he was buried in the Pantheon. His remains were carried through the streets of Paris on a funeral car on which was inscribed, "He gave the human mind a great impetus; he prepared us for freedom."

WE have no Voltaires today. This is not an age of great personalities. This is an age of great movements. The militant vanguard of the working class is our Voltaire today. Today the Calas case is the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. Today there is no powerful religious absolutism. Today we have a capitalist oligarchy.

THE infamy of Voltaire's day is still with us, slightly altered in form but more powerful and more relentless. America has its infamy that must be crushed. It is personified in the personalities of Governor Fuller, in Judge Thayer, in the corrupt politicians and capitalists of this country who will strangle the voice of revolt unless their will is destroyed.

WHETHER Sacco and Vanzetti live or die, this is the lesson that we have learned—"Crush the infamy"—there will be no neutral ground until the infamy is crushed. The case of Sacco and Vanzetti is now a sacred cause to the working class. We must not tire, we must not rest until our slogan is realized.

"TRAHEZ L'INFAME"—crush the

DRAMA

Brady and Wiman Plan for the Season

William A. Brady Jr., and Dwight Deere Wiman announce that their first production of the new season, which will be made in association with John Cromwell, will be Daniel N. Rubin's new play, "Women Go On Forever," in which Mary Boland will be featured. The trout performance will take place in Great Neck, August 24th. From there it will go to Mamaroneck, Stamford and Asbury Park. The New York premiere will take place, September 5th at a house to be announced later. David Landau, Constance McKay and Warburton Gilbert are also in the cast.

The second production will be done in association with John Tuerk, and will be "The Command to Love," by Rudolph Lothar and Fritz Gottwald, with the adaptation by Herman Bernstein and Brian Marlow. Basil Rathbone will be one of the principals. Stamford will see the play on September 2nd, with Philadelphia and Washington to follow previous to the Broadway opening which is scheduled for September 26th.

Later in the season Brady & Wiman are planning to present a revival of "Peter Ibbetson," with Basil Rathbone in the title role. No definite dates for this production, however, has been arranged for as yet.

DOROTHY JUSTIN



In "Merry-Go-Around," the sprightly revue at the Klaw theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats \$2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St. E. of E'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Little Theatre GRAND STREET FOLLIES
44th St. W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30

The 55th Street Cinema has secured Emil Jannings' first film "Power" and will show it in a week or two. King Vidor's "The Jack Knife Man" featuring Florence Vidor, is also slated for showing at the little playhouse.

The film Arts Guild has taken over the Oxford theatre, in East Orange, and plans to inaugurate a film art policy in that cinema commencing August 22nd. Its opening program will include Lya de Putti in "Manon Lescaut." Shortly thereafter it will present Von Stroheim's "Greed."

Frisco Maps Out Daily Worker Drive

THE following plan of action for securing Five Thousand New Readers for THE DAILY WORKER has been mapped by the comrades of San Francisco, Cal. It offers an excellent model to other districts.

The following two objectives are the guide in the campaign—"Make THE DAILY WORKER the Collective Organizer of the Working Class."

1. THE DAILY WORKER.
 - a. Raising of immediate funds.
 - b. New subscribers, renewals and distributions.
 - c. Organizing the above so as to be a regular party procedure and not merely as an emergency measure. This does not exclude special drives.
2. Correlating DAILY WORKER activities with other Party work.
 - a. During political or other campaigns publishing of special articles or news items.
 - b. Regular workers' correspondence with paper.
 - c. Sending copies of papers with special articles or news items to individuals or shops and factories immediately concerned (to be distributed at shops and factories).
 - d. Sending notices and if possible paid "ads" of affairs, dances, lectures, etc.

Organization steps for above program.
1. Committee for raising funds; committee of 3-5 to include representative. Visit subscribers and sympathizers for direct donations.
2. Special committee to copy and district names and addresses of sympathizers, workers in shops, registered voters, workers registering as Socialist declined to state particularly. (Choosing the working class districts.) Typing and sending names to DAILY WORKER.
3. Organizers of Street Nuclei and Shop Nuclei responsible for the allotting of names to comrades.
4. Special articles, news items under direction of Agitprop department.
5. Organize a DAILY WORKER Club to co-operate with various phases of above program.
6. A committee of five, consisting of one from each of the first four committees and the DAILY WORKER representative. This committee will act as the driving force for THE DAILY WORKER Campaign.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

A Small Library on Russia

- Within the Means of Every Worker
- We offer this set of books on Russia covering many phases of Russian life at a special price. This is the opportunity to own them—and to purchase them to give to other workers.
- CONSTITUTION—Labor Laws—Social Insurance, etc. of Soviet Russia —.10
 - MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA —.10
 - COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF THE U. S. S. R. —.30
 - GLIMPSES OF SOVIET RUSSIA By Scott Nearing —.10
 - EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA By Scott Nearing —.50
 - RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926 By Wm. Z. Foster —.25
- A total of \$1.30 worth of books for \$1.00

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

SHOE WORKERS DISTRICT COUNCIL EXPOSES UNION-WRECKING GANG IN CONTROL OF GENERAL OFFICE

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

LEATHER WORKERS HEAR SHIPLACOFF TAX GRAFT STORY

Denouncing the attempt that the right wing administration of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union will make at Cooper Union tonight to impose a \$60 tax on the membership, the Executive Committee of the Trades Union Educational League of the union has issued the following statement:

"The Shylocks of the Fancy Leather Goods workers are attempting by hook or by crook to steam-roller through a hold-up proposition of a \$60 tax on the membership.

"The Shiplacoff-Wolinsky outfit has not learned anything from the reception that it received at the hands of the membership at the last meeting. This corrupt outfit is not prepared to give up its dream of a \$20,000 grab from the membership.

Turn Down Proposition.
"Last Thursday's meeting held at the Rand School, which was called for the purpose of jamming through the tax recommendations, has shown that the straw Napoleon Shiplacoff with his vicious attacks on the left wing, can no longer confuse the minds of the workers. Thus when the great phraseologist proposed his \$60 tax he was answered by jeers and laughter. The Shiplacoff-Wolinsky gang seeing that it was beaten, called off the meeting.

"At the right meeting the Shiplacoff gang hopes to fare better. It is coming better prepared and is determined to defy the membership which is virtually unanimous in its opposition to the outrageous tax.

"It is certain that the mass of workers will come to this Cooper Union meeting and reject the cut-throat proposition to lift \$60 from each union members.

Arbitration the Bunk, Men Find as Chicago Car Companies Parley

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Chicago street car men who agreed to submit their demands for wage increases to arbitration are learning again that so long as the workers parley with the bosses they will be tricked, cheated and exploited.

Dissatisfaction exists everywhere with the concession made to the Chicago Surface Lines by which the insurance demands of the unions are to be construed as equivalent to wage increases in proportion to the cost to the company, if granted by the arbitrators. It illustrates the contention of the trade unionists that opposes company welfare schemes on the ground that "you never get something for nothing from a corporation." They say that what the companies give in pensions, insurance and alleged good times at picnics and dances is more than counterbalanced by reduced cash wages. The arbitration agreement of the street-car men confirms this view.

No progress has been made in the hearings for higher wages because of the illness of Kickham Scanlan, the arbitrator chosen by the union.

In order to familiarize the rest of the workers in the shoe industry with the recent wholesale expulsions carried out in the New York district by the Fitzgerald-Nolan machine from the general council of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, the District Council, whose charter was revoked as the first step in the actual wrecking of the organization, has issued the following statement to the membership of the organization, which is a damning indictment of the union-wreckers in the organization who pose as labor leaders:

To all locals and members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union:

Brothers and Sisters:
You have undoubtedly heard that our charter has been revoked by the General Council, also the charters of Locals 53, lasters and wood heelers; 54, fitters; 55, felt slipper workers; and 68, children's shoe workers. These locals have declared their intention to back up the District Council. In this statement we are presenting our side of the case for your consideration.

Why Have We Been Expelled?

You surely know that the situation for the workers in our industry, particularly in the eastern states is a very bad one. Thousands are out of work as a result of the too long hours we have to work with modern machinery. Many factories are being erected outside the unionized centers, because the bosses never satisfied, want to make still greater profits by operating their plants with still cheaper unorganized labor.

This situation in the industry has produced a condition in the New York market which makes the bosses absolutely ruthless and brutal in the treatment of their workers. Speed up; reduction of wages; lengthening of the hours, is the objective of the employers. Because of these unfavorable conditions in the industry the growing strength of the employers, who are backed by big capital, we have been advocating a program of amalgamation of all existing shoe workers' unions into one industrial union in order to make a united front against the bosses. We have been advocating that the entire strength of the organization be mobilized to organize the enormous army of unorganized workers that surround us so as to make it possible to maintain at least what we have in union shops and what is more important improve our conditions by organizing this great army of unorganized workers.

Knowing that the present general officials in control of the national administration are self-seeking individuals playing politics in the organization for their personal gain, instead of being servants of the workers, whose interests they are supposed to represent, our District Council supported one of our able general organizers, Pascal Cogrove for general election. Fitzgerald and Nolan fearing that Cogrove might be elected took him off the ballot and later forced him out of the organization. We, desiring to maintain the unity of the organization, submitted under protest to this outrageous treatment of one of our best representatives.

The employers evidently having been made aware of this attitude of our general officials and profiting by the large number of unemployed, caused by over production in the industry, began to attack the union demanding wage reduction, provoking us with discharges and lockouts, etc. We fought back and several of the shop strikes were unsuccessful. The rank and file being aware of the ac-

tion of the general official began to demand that the matter of striking against wage reductions under such circumstances be decided upon in consultation with the crews of each shop. The District Council having exhausted its own finances in the struggle against wage reductions decided to refer the case of the B. W. S. Shoe Co. to the crew of the shop. The crew decided to compromise on a wage reduction of 5 per cent instead of 15 per cent as the boss demanded. The Cutters' Local 66, who in all similar cases in the past had urged a compromise attitude in such cases told the cutters in these shops not to submit to the decision of the shop crew. Whereupon the District Council submitted the whole case to the General Council with a statement that if the General Council will extend support financially and otherwise we are in favor of striking this shop against wage reductions. If the General Council however, cannot support the strike the District Council would be forced to sanction the action of the crew in accepting the 5 per cent reduction.

Meanwhile the Unity Shoe Company discharged 4 workers and upon action of the union to reinstate them the company discharged 18 more. The union being confronted with a direct open shop move in spite of the lack of resources and lack of support from the General Council decided to strike in defense. General President Nolan in the meantime had come to the city and strange to say agreed with the Cutters' Executive, who in the case of the B. W. S. Shoe Company strike, ordered the cutters not to accept the 5 per cent wage cut and advised the council to declare this shop on strike. On the other hand in the case of the Unity Shoe Company, which was on strike due to the discharge of 22 workers, General President Nolan advised the council to call off the strike in this shop and refused to take action against the Cutters' Executive, who had ordered the cutters to scab on the other crafts in the shop. The crew of the Unity shoe being thus confronted with the cutters' scabbing on them gave up in disgust. On the other hand the workers of the B. W. S. witnessing the action of the president refused to strike in support of the cutters in their shop and insisted on accepting the 5 per cent wage cut. Thus the general office pitted one craft against the other in order to support the cutters, who had supported them in the last general election.

It became clear that the general officials in order to revenge themselves upon the New York organization were willing to go as far as wrecking it completely even if it would remain only with a part of the cutters and another dozen members in paper locals. The District Council therefore appealed to the General Council as a whole to meet with us in New York on Monday, July 11th. The meeting opened with the chairman of the General Council presiding. A District Council delegate raised the issue of the cutters and was ruled out of order. The District Council delegates were told that if they like it or not the General Council will act as it pleases. It was quite evident from the proceedings that the General Council came not to help us; not to use their authority to make the cutters act as union men; not to help our struggle against the employers, but that the General Council had decided to put us on trial and expel us. In protest against this procedure the delegates of the District Council walked out. The next thing we heard was that our charter was revoked without a trial. The employers who were immediately informed thru large advertisements in the morning press, held a meeting and lined up with the general officials to wreck the union. Within a week there were several lockouts and other employers had turned in demands for wage reductions and individual agreements. This is how the situation now stands.

The Biggest Crime of All.

The wrecking of the New York shoe workers' organization by the General Council really dates back from the early Spring of 1926 when there was a strong movement in the American union of 6,000 members to join the Protective. After the sell-out of the officials of the American union to the Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade all locals of the American decided to join the Protective in a body, which would have included a magnificent building right in the heart of the shoe district. Even assuming that the American had lost 3,000 members as a result of the sell out, at least 2,000 other members together with valuable property would have come into our organization, making a union of 5,000. This, together with real support from the national organization, would have made it possible to organize thousands of unorganized workers and establish a real strong union in New York City. The general officials decided otherwise. Being several months before elections and the general officials fearing that the votes of the new members might be cast against them they delayed, dilly-dallied and sabotaged the amalgamation proceedings until the American union members lost faith in the Protective leadership as well and thus the greatest of all opportunities was lost. Even the

Woll Attacked as Reactionary by Angeles Labor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 8.—After the announcement of a meeting for A. Epstein, Old Age Pensions expert of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, a conservative delegate to the Central Labor Council from the Carpenters' Union took the floor and attacked Matthew Woll, reactionary vice-president of the A. F. of L., for his connection with the labor-hating National Civic Federation, of which he is the honorary president.

"There are Internationalists, such as the Mine Workers," he declared, "which would expel any member who belonged to the National Civic Federation, an employers' organization, and yet one of our highest officials in the A. F. of L. can with immunity be a leader there without protest. The National Civic Federation has viciously attacked Jim Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who has sponsored Old Age Pensions. This and other anti-labor measures taken by the Civic Federation has aroused not a word of protest from Woll. I hope the delegates in this Council will remember this when electing delegates to the next convention of the A. F. of L., so that Woll will get his just due."

It is expected that the Central Labor Council will take some action on this question when delegates to the A. F. of L. convention are selected.

Another election battle is in the offing, as George Wright, progressive delegate, is running against two reactionary candidates for the State Federation of Labor Convention, to be held in September in San Bernardino.

Coolidge Intervention Urged By Committee

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, in a statement issued tonight, calls for peaceful demonstrations Wednesday. It has sent a telegram to President Coolidge urging him to intervene on the ground that much of the evidence in the case is secreted in the files of the Department of Justice.

union building that could have been gotten for a song was lost. Now there are only 1,300 organized shoe workers in New York City out of 30,000 employed in the industry.

After our general officials together with the employers go thru with the present wrecking campaign, together with the Boot & Shoe, who has in recent months established organization headquarters in New York, lord knows what will be left.

Brothers and Sisters! This is the dark story of perfidy and betrayal that has wrecked the New York organization. When you will read this it will remind you of similar ones that unfortunately fill the pages of history of the shoe workers.

Honeycombed as our organizations are with bosses' agents, there are very few cases in the history of the shoe workers' organization comparable with the treasonable record of Nolan and Fitzgerald in the wrecking of the New York organization. It is such activities that wrecked all shoe workers' organizations in the past. If such practices prevail and are tolerated by the rank and file of the Protective the workers even inside our organization will lose faith in the Shoe Workers Protective Union and surely the unorganized, witnessing such actions, it will be exceedingly difficult to win them to join our organization.

It is our belief that the Shoe Workers' Protective Union can be saved by the elimination of the ruinous leadership now in control. This union has been built by the sacrifices and efforts of thousands of rank and file shoe workers and belongs to them. It is not the property of the Fitzgeralds and Nolans to do with as they please. Therefore we will not do as many workers under similar circumstances did in the past and start a new organization. This is our union and if anyone must go it is the Fitzgeralds and Nolans. We maintain our right to belong to this organization and are appealing the matter before the rank and file throughout the Protective. We ask you to support us in this fight. The practice of expulsions and suspensions of those that differ with the leading officials must cease. We must have an honest progressive leadership that will fight for the workers' interest, organize the unorganized, work for unity amongst the shoe workers thru amalgamation, shorten the hours and improve our conditions. This is what the shoe workers must have to lead them to victory.

If you are with us for a clean, honest, progressive administration, support us in our just cause and let the General Council know where you stand.

Fraternally yours,
New York District Council No. 2
Shoe Workers' Protective Union.



Above, Burgomeister Seitz of Vienna trying to dissuade workers from revolting and below, workers going by auto-truck to Vienna to demonstrate against the clerical fascist League of Nations government. Seitz is a socialist, and betrayed the workers.

Wilkes-Barre Silk Mill Strike Sure To Organize Girls

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., August 8.—The Wilkes-Barre Silk Mills strike is complete, 600 workers are picketing in mass, and the company is willing to yield on demands to recognize the union, no discrimination against strikers, better sanitary conditions in washrooms, installation of fans, real drinking water and a relief period, but refusing the two principle demands of no speed-up and a wage increase.

Tried Speeding.
This strike started with an attempt by the employers to make the silk winders who were working 75 ends go to work on 105. They promised to run the machines somewhat slower, but the workers refused to believe they would really do this, or that they could stand the work if it were done. The day shift is made up of girls who draw maximum wages of \$14 a week, no matter how long they stay on the job.

Twenty-five girls sent a committee to explain this to the boss, who had them ejected from the premises by force. The twenty-five then struck, merely as a gesture of despair.

All Had Grievances.
But it happened that their grievance was told about all over the mill, and that spinners, reeler, tyner, etc., found themselves with grievances as important to them as this was to the winders.

The first walk-out was on Monday. Pat Toohey, a progressive miner occupied with Sacco-Vanzetti defense work in Wilkes-Barre, took part in the demonstration of about fifty pickets before the mill gates Tuesday morning, made a speech, hired a hall and advised election of picket committee, statement of demands, grievance committee to see Geo. S. McFarlane, the superintendent, etc. as the strikers were absolutely unorganized and had no experience in labor struggles.

The grievance committee saw the management, with results as stated above, mass picketing brought out on strike every employe, including the 100 boys who work on the night shift, and International President McMahon of the United Textile Workers arrived late in the week with an organizer to take charge of the strike. The workers will all join the union.

Labor's Opinion Not Desired by Railroad Consolidation Quiz

WASHINGTON, (FP) August 8.—X marks the unknown quantity of labor's opinion in the Mining Congress Journal questionnaire on railroad consolidation. The questionnaire sent to 500 "selected representative of various groups of economists, professional men and women and business interests" and declared to be representative of national thought, included no provision for canvassing labor opinion.
The questionnaire of course gave the pre-determined result that compulsory consolidation is all wrong and that the railroad financiers should be allowed to carve up the railroads to suit themselves.

Union Square Mass Meeting is Okayed By Police Official

Police Commissioner Warren said late Sunday that he will allow the Union Square demonstration to take place.

Earlier in the day Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, said: "I hope that Commissioner Warren will have sufficient manhood to admit that the order was issued under the stress of the moment and that he will not ban a peaceful protest. In any case the meeting will be held."

Warren replied to this and remarked: "I see no reason for interfering with these meetings if they are orderly. The meeting will each be under the surveillance of an inspector." Warren explained that he will personally supervise all Sacco meetings and see that "order prevails."

Courts Help Tin Co. to Defeat Strike for Hour

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8 (FP).—Courts have granted an injunction to the Tin Decorating Co. to help it defeat a strike of Lithographers Local 18. The union's 125 members struck for an immediate 46-hour week, with one hour less beginning January 1 and the 44-hour week from January 1, 1929.

Million and a Half Population in USSR New Census Reports

MOSCOW, Aug. 8.—The Central Statistical Board is actually compiling the returns of the all-Union census of December, 1926, and is now proceeding to the publication of the results of this census.

According to the preliminary returns, the population of the U. S. S. R. is roughly estimated at 146.2 millions.

Among the various federal republics the population is distributed as follows:

RSFSR	100.5 mill.
Ukrainian SSR	28.9 "
Trans-Caucasian SFSR	5.8 "
White-Russian SSR	4.9 "
Uzbek SSR	5.1 "
Turkmen SSR	1.0 "

Mailers, Coal Miners Aluminum Workers Strike During Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. (FP).—Leading labor disputes listed this week include the demand of Dallas News and Journal mailers for union recognition, of 450 Aluminum Co. workers at Niagara Falls for a wage increase and of 405 Nanticoke, Pa. hard coal miners for adjustment of wages and working conditions.

EPOCHAL OCCASION IN TURKEY



Mustapha Kemal Pasha, president of the Turkish republic, is shown being greeted at the official ceremonies at the Dolma-Bagiche palace by the wife of a high government official on the president's first visit to Constantinople in eight years. Constantinople represents the old period of the Sultans, while the small city of Angora, present capital, represents the period of the republic, of which Mutapha Kemal Pasha has been the chief figure.

Los Angeles Get Ready! Picnic

2nd Annual Workers Press Picnic

PLUMMERS PARK, AUGUST 14th

SUNDAY ALL DAY

7405 Santa Monica Blvd.

(Take Santa Monica Red Car from Subway Station.)

FREE PARKING SPACE

Games, Speeches, Dancing, Good Refreshments

UNION MUSIC

TICKETS 35 CENTS

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Local Los Angeles

322 W. 2nd St. Met. 3265

WORKER'S BOOKSTORE
1950 LINCOLN ST. Chicago, Ill.
GOOD BOOKS FOR WORKERS

"Fuller's Decision Illogical", Says Reporter at Famous Trial

(Continued from Page Two)
vital bearing on the question whether Sacco and Vanzetti were fairly tried. Certainly no reasoning individual, reading the governor's decision, will concede that he has in any way justified putting the two men to death.

"Gov. Fuller says that his inquiry was based on three questions: 1. Was the jury trial fair? 2. Were the accused entitled to a new trial? 3. Are they guilty or not guilty? He contends that the trial was fair, and that the defendants were guilty of the South Braintree murders.

"My belief that the trial at Dedham was not fair is grounded on first-hand knowledge of facts, of which the following are representative:

Thayer Openly Prejudiced.
"Judge Thayer was obviously and outspokenly prejudiced against the defendants and the defense, and hostile toward them before any evidence had been offered.

"Sacco and Vanzetti were tried in an iron cage (shaped like a piano box, with the sloping top open). This, plus the heavy guard always in evidence at the courthouse, gave them the look of dangerous men to the observer.

Witnesses Incompetent and Questionable.

"Identification testimony was given by witnesses both incompetent and of questionable character.

"Framed testimony was given—specifically the pre-arranged answer by Captain William Proctor, gun expert for the prosecution, to get around Proctor's refusal (in private conference with Prosecutor Katzmann) to testify that the mortal bullet came from Sacco's pistol. This is revealed in Proctor's affidavit.

Prosecution Hid Facts.

"Evidence was concealed by the prosecution. It knew from the start that Roy Gould, traveling salesman, was only a few feet from the escaping bandit car at Braintree, that he had a close view of the bandits, and that he had said that he could not identify Sacco and Vanzetti as being among the robbers. Yet the state did not summon Gould, and it did not notify the defense of what he knew. Not until long after the trial was he found by the defense by accident, and made affidavit concerning his knowledge.

Concealed Fingerprint Evidence.

"Fingerprint evidence was concealed by the prosecution. Photographs of the fingerprints on the bandit automobile were made for the prosecution, but it would never permit the defense attorneys to examine those photographs, and it never introduced the fingerprint evidence in court. Why not? If the fingerprints of Sacco and Vanzetti were not on those doors, was not the defense entitled to the benefit of that fact? If their fingerprints had been on the doors, certainly the state would have used them as evidence.

"Emphasis upon the radical social beliefs of the defendants was used as a bludgeon by the prosecution. It is true, as Gov. Fuller points out, that the defense introduced the radical issue into the trial. It is true also that Judge Thayer advised the defense not to introduce that issue. But his advice on that point was never considered a magnanimous act by the defense.

"Bringing the radical issue in was unavoidable. The defense had to bring in to show why the defendants lied to the police on the night of arrest—lying which was characterized by the prosecution as 'consciousness of guilt,' stressed by Judge Thayer in his instructions to the jury.

Avoiding Persecution.
"They lied that night, each of them testified, because they feared persecution as radicals, and because they wanted to protect their friends, many of whom had been deported, and one of whom—Andrea Salsedo—had died in a plunge from the 14th-story Department of Justice offices here after being held incommunicado two months.

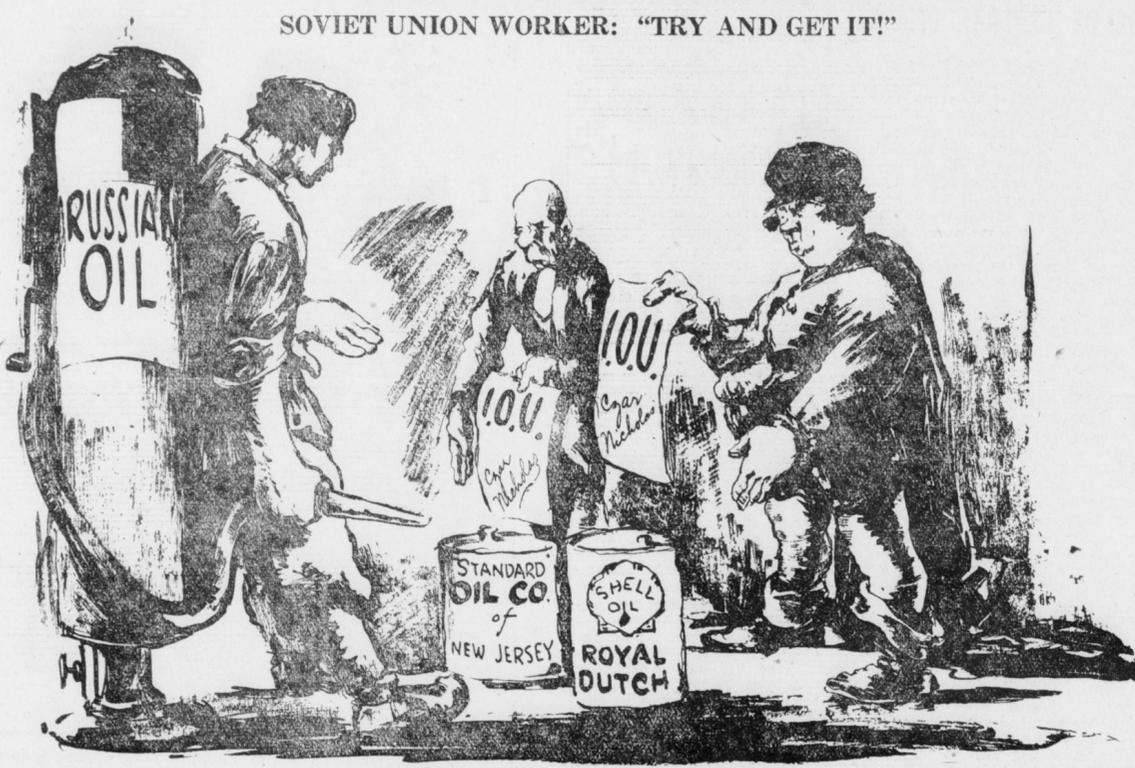
"On the night of arrest the police found in Sacco's pocket the handwritten copy for a handbill which he was about to have printed, announcing a meeting to protest against Salsedo's death, which had occurred two days before. That night the Brockton police did not ask the prisoners about any murders nor hold-up, but about their social beliefs: 'Are you a socialist. . . Are you an anarchist? . . . Do you believe in government?'

Surely Innocent.
"In a close study of the whole case beginning six months before the Dedham trial, I have never found any reason to doubt that Sacco and Vanzetti were telling the absolute truth about their movements on the night of arrest, and concerning their whereabouts on the day of the murders of which they were convicted. The same is true concerning Vanzetti and the Bridgewater affair.

"When Prosecutor Katzmann began his cross-examination of the defendants, he did not ask about the payroll robbery, but began with questions about social doctrines. I remember the metallic tones of his first query to Vanzetti: 'So you ran away to Mexico to dodge the draft, did you?' And then many kindred questions.

"The whole case now rests on circumstantial evidence. Every piece of direct testimony given by prosecution witnesses has been discredited.

No Robbery Evidence.
"No trace of the payroll money was ever found. There was no evidence that Sacco and Vanzetti ever got any of it, no showing that they



SOVIET UNION WORKER: "TRY AND GET IT!"

ever changed their mode of living after the robbery. Their records were clean. They had been steady, industrious workers. Sacco had a family and a home; he was a skilled shoe-cutter, praised by his employer even though he was known as having radical ideas.

"Vanzetti was known as sober and steady. Numerous witnesses, including the whole police force of Plymouth, were ready to come forward at the time of the trial, to testify to Vanzetti's integrity. My recollection is that these witnesses were not put on the stand because of a trade between the prosecution and the defense; the prosecution agreed that, if the defense would dispense with the character witnesses, it, the prosecution, would refrain from bringing in evidence to show that Vanzetti was already serving a term in prison for an earlier holdup. Presumably however, the whole jury knew about the latter fact anyhow; it had been frequently stated in the newspapers read in Norfolk county.

Strange Testimony.
"Frank Burke, proprietor of a glass-blowing exhibition, testified that he was within a few feet of the escaping bandit car, facing it; that one of the bandits leaning out fired a shot at him and that he was certain this bandit was not Sacco and not Vanzetti.

"Gov. Fuller says: 'I see no evidence of prejudice in his (Judge Thayer's) conduct of the trial. That he had an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused after the evidence is natural and inevitable.' If Thayer had no prejudice why did he, at the very opening of the trial, begin admonishing the talesmen about loyalty to flag and government, and lauding 'the boys who died upon the battlefields of France?' And why did he continue those speeches day after day?

"I heard Judge Thayer openly utter a threat against the defense. This I dealt with in detail in an affidavit filed with Gov. Fuller early in May. In that statement I told of a scene in a private dining room in the Dedham Inn, where the judge and the reporters at, on the fourth morning of the trial. Thayer had been made indignant by a statement given out by the Italian consul saying that the Italian authorities had 'complete confidence that the trial will be conducted solely as a criminal proceeding, without reference to the political or social beliefs of any one involved.'

Thayer Hostile to Defense.
"The reporters were asking questions. One concerned Fred H. Moore, chief defense counsel. Mention of his name aroused the judge's hostility. (This was on the day when a special venire of 175 extra talesmen had been gathered in, and all morning the defense had strenuously opposed the use of any of these talesmen as jurors, on the ground that they had been summoned not from the highways and byways as required by law, but from special places, such as a Masonic meeting.)

"Referring to Moore's objections to special venire, Judge Thayer asked: 'And what do you suppose that fellow wanted me to ask those veniremen? Are you a member of a labor union? Are you opposed to union labor? Are you a member of a secret society?'

"Thayer made a gesture of anger, and went on, saying to the newspapermen: 'Did you ever see a case in which so many leaflets and circulars have been spread broadcast saying that people couldn't get a fair trial in the State of Massachusetts?'

"As he turned to leave the room he shook his fist and said to the newspapermen: 'You wait till I give my charge to the jury. I'll show 'em!'

"Gov. Fuller says: 'The charge of the judge was satisfactory to counsel for the accused and no exceptions (Continued on Column Five)

The Railroad Workers, Their Children and Education in the Union of Soviet Republics

NOTE.—During his recent visit to the Union of Soviet Republics, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, secured answers from Alexis Amassov, general secretary of the Soviet Railroad Workers' Union, to questions that workers in the United States might have asked if they had had the opportunity. Some of these answers have already been published.

Today, Secretary Amassov tells of the system of education in the Soviet Union and the relations of the railroad workers to it. The question and the answer follows:

LABOR AND EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET UNION.

QUESTION.—What is the system of education in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, who fills the higher schools, and what facilities are provided for the workers to get the necessary training for admission to the universities?

SCHOOLS EXIST FOR TOILERS.
ANSWER.—I. Differences in school conditions under czarism and under Soviets:

1. Prior to the revolution, the workers and peasants and their children had very limited facilities of gaining an education in the middle and higher schools. There were schools that were absolutely closed to them (lyceums, institutes, and the like). Now the schools exist for the toilers.
2. All scholasticism and metaphysics has been driven from the schools. Instead of theology, social science is being taught in the schools, thus cultivating in the students a materialistic conception of history.
3. Formerly there was no strictly uniform system of popular education, so as to render it difficult to the children of the working classes to gain access to the higher schools. Now the whole educational system has been so adapted as to afford the utmost educational facilities for the toilers.
4. Formerly universal education was not permitted. Now universal education constitutes the immediate aim of the Soviet government.
5. According to the basic laws of the Soviet Constitution, the schools are based on the following principles:

- (a) Separation of schools from the church.
 - (b) Class privileges in the schools for toilers and their children.
- Accordingly, preference of admission to the schools is given to workers and their children; next to peasants and their children, to intellectual workers and their children, and so on.

II. Methods of Teaching in the Schools.

The methods of teaching in the Soviet schools are as follows:

- (a) Children between the ages of 8 and 17 pass through the social education schools, of which there are at present three categories: (a) the four year school (for children between the ages of 8 and 12); (b) the seven year school (for children between the ages of 8 and 15); and (c) the nine year school (for children between the ages of 8 and 17).

Those graduating from the four year elementary school may continue in the occupational and technical school, which trains candidates for positions on the junior administrative and technical staffs (assistant station-masters, chiefs of railway depots, etc.).

Those graduating from the seven year school may continue in the technical school which trains candidates for positions on the intermediate technical and administrative staffs (station-masters, assistant district traffic managers, etc.).

Those graduating from the nine year school may continue in the superior technical school which trains railway engineers.

For the purpose of training skilled workers in the various branches, there are:

- (a) The factory apprenticeship schools, and
- (b) The short term courses.

Along with these there exists also a system of brigade apprenticeship, as an extra-mural form of training skilled workers directly on the job, under the tuition of expert workmen.

Preliminary education covering the seven-year curriculum is required for admission to the factory apprenticeship schools, but as a temporary measure, scholars are admitted also with a lower standard of preliminary education, and in such cases the educational deficiency is subsequently to be made good during the term of tuition in the apprenticeship school.

Each technical and occupational school (apprenticeship school, technical school, and higher technical school) has its own specified task—to train specialists for a certain category of work, whilst those graduating from the lower technical school may pass on to the higher technical school. Thus, for instance, the apprenticeship school constitutes the basis of preliminary training for admission to the technical school. From the technical school the graduate may be admitted to the second year of the corresponding higher schools and from the lower technical school to the first year of the same schools.

For the special benefit of workers there were organized: (a) Workers' faculties at the higher schools, with sole admission for workers and peasants having a record of three years industrial life.

The purpose of the workers' faculties is to train workers and peasants for admission to the higher schools.

(b) Evening technical schools for the workers, for the purpose of giving technical and occupational education to workers during evening hours.

(c) Training courses of various kinds, at which the workers are given opportunities to raise their qualifications. The age limit for admission to the technical and occupational schools is 40 years.

The plans and programs of tuition for the technical and occupational schools are worked out by the Department of Education, with active participation by industrial management organs and the trade unions, so as to adapt them to the interests of the respective lines of industry.

These schools are established by the educational authorities, on the basis of requests made by the respective industries.

III. Railway Technical and Occupational Schools, and Their Students.

The highest technical schools for railway workers are: the Moscow Institute of Transport Engineers, and the Leningrad Institute of Ways and Communications.

Both these schools have at present a total of about 3,600 students, of whom about 4 per cent are women. As to social status they are divided as follows:

Workers	49 per cent
Peasants	23 per cent
Children of railway officials and other intellectual workers	28 per cent

In the technical schools the children of workers constitute 60 per cent, the remainder consisting of the children of railway employees.

Altogether in the 23 technical schools with their 30 departments (for the various services, such as traffic management, road maintenance, telegraph, material supply, etc.) there are 119 classes with 4,556 pupils.

In the 45 occupational schools with their 63 departments there are 176 classes with 5,551 pupils.

The factory apprenticeship schools exist exclusively for workers' children. There are altogether 158 schools of this type, with 592 classes and 16,402 pupils.

There are 130 apprenticeship brigades, with 2,615 apprentices.

Training courses for young workers there are 85, with 2,444 students.

Training courses for adult workers there are 29, with 965 adult students.

The Training of Skilled Workers on the Railway Transport.

The training of the necessary staffs of qualified workers on the railways is done by means of:

1. Apprenticeship schools, of which there were on the railways towards the beginning of 1925-26 153 schools.
2. Apprenticeship brigades, 125.
3. Training courses for young workers, 86.
4. Professional (occupational) schools, 48.
5. Professional (occupational) courses, 191.

The method of apprenticeship schools and apprenticeship brigades is applied in the training of the necessary skilled workers for the railway workshops. There are also schools for telegraphists. There are also specialized courses for the various occupations connected with the railway traffic.

The period of instruction in the apprenticeship schools is from 3 to 4 years. The selection of pupils is made by special selecting commissions, with the participation of the trade union organs. First preference is given to children of railway workers, and only 15 per cent of outsiders are admitted. The age of admission is between 14 and 16.

(Continued from Column Two)
were taken to it.' Contrary to the custom in other commonwealths, Judge Thayer did not submit his intended instructions to the defense counsel in advance of delivery, so that counsel had no inkling of what he would say in his charge until it was uttered.

Defense Declines "Magnanimity."

"Then, when counsel objected to certain paragraphs in the charge (this in conference out of the jury's hearing), Judge Thayer made a show of magnanimity by offering to recall the jury and to re-read those paragraphs and tell the jurors to disregard them because of objections by the defense. Naturally, the defense declined Thayer's offer, because the recalling of the jury for such a purpose simply would have emphasized the points made by the judge in the objectionable paragraphs.

Identification Testimony.

"On what kind of identification testimony was the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti obtained?

"Mary Eva Splaine, shoe factory bookkeeper, saw the bandit car at South Braintree escape. She was in a second-story window about 70 feet away, and she saw the car only in the brief time required for it to travel 35 feet at 18 miles an hour—which is one and one-fifths seconds (her view was cut off by a cobbler shop). Yet she gave a detailed description of the bandit who leaned out from behind the front seat—told his height, weight, color of hair and eyebrows, complexion; described his face as thin, forehead high, shoulders square; described his left hand, which was two feet or more from his face, on the back of the front seat.

Witness Contradicts Herself.

"At the trial Miss Splaine identified Sacco as that bandit. But in the preliminary hearing a year before the trial she admitted under oath that 'she could not swear positively that Sacco was the bandit.' Confronted by the record of the preliminary hearing at the trial, she declared she had never said such a thing.

"Next day, however, she came back into court, took the stand again, and admitted that she had said at the preliminary hearing that she could not swear positively that Sacco was the bandit. She was positive now that it was he, she contended, because of long 'reflection' on the matter. All this will be found on page 416 of the trial record.

"On page 56 of the preliminary transcript one finds that Miss Splaine said in police court concerning Sacco: 'I do not think my opportunity afforded me the right to say he is the man!'

Could Not Say Sacco in Car.

"Frances Devlin, who saw the escape from the same window as Miss Splaine, also 'positively' identified Sacco at the trial as the bandit who leaned from the car. But she admitted that at the preliminary hearing she had said: 'I don't say positively he is the man.' She admitted also that in the Brockton police station Sacco was compelled to assume postures like that of a bandit for her.

"Carlos Goodridge, a phonograph salesman, was another who 'identified' Sacco. His testimony was discredited by three men to whom he talked after the murders, and to whom he said that he couldn't identify any of the bandit. It was shown to Judge Thayer, in the absence of the jury, that when Goodridge first identified Sacco in September, 1920, (when Sacco and Vanzetti were in the courtroom at Dedham for a hearing) Goodridge also was in court on a charge of absconding with funds belonging to his employer.

One Witness Was Absconded.

Judge Thayer rejected this evidence because no judgment was entered in the Goodridge case. But Goodridge pleaded guilty to the absconding charge, and his case was 'filed.' Did Goodridge receive a reward of freedom for his willingness to testify against Sacco?

"Lola Andrews, a woman of doubtful reputation, testified that she was in South Braintree on the morning of April 15, 1920, prior to the murders, and that she asked a question of a man who was under an automobile, fixing it. This man she 'identified' as Sacco. But Mrs. Julia Campbell, a woman who was with her at the time, testified that Mrs. Andrews did not speak to the man under the car. A Quincy policeman and others testified that Mrs. Andrews told them she could not identify any of the bandits.

Witness Retracts Retraction!

"After the trial Mrs. Andrews made an affidavit retracting her testimony, and subsequently retracted that retraction.

"Mike Levangie, railroad crossing watchman, 'identified' the driver of the bandit car as Vanzetti. But even the district attorney admitted that Vanzetti could not have been driving the car, because various other witnesses had declared that the driver was a light, consumptive-looking man.

Only Evidence Against Vanzetti Doubtful.

"Other persons testified that Levangie said, shortly after the shooting, that he could not identify any of the bandits. Edward Carter swore that Levangie told him, that day, that the driver was light-complected. Levangie's 'identification' was the only evidence introduced to show Vanzetti's presence at the murder scene.

"Does Gov. Fuller believe that the prosecution acted worthily in its handling of the bullet evidence? He

says nothing about Captain Proctor's affidavit in his report. Yet in that affidavit Proctor has sworn that District Attorney Katzman tried to get him to testify that the bullet which killed one of the payroll guards came from Sacco's pistol. Proctor refused to testify thus, and so by arrangement, when Katzmann asked Proctor in court what was his opinion on the question whether the mortal bullet could have been fired from the Sacco pistol, Proctor answered: 'My opinion is that it is consistent with having been fired by that pistol.' Thus the gun evidence was turned against Sacco, without Proctor actually having expressed the belief that the mortal bullet was fired from his gun.

Lawyer Bungled Bridgewater Defense.

"The governor touches briefly upon the conviction of Vanzetti for the Bridgewater holdup attempt, pointing out that Vanzetti did not take the stand; that he waived the privilege of telling his own story to the jury, and did not subject himself to cross-examination. There was good reason for that, as Mr. Fuller has been told. "Vanzetti did not take the stand because his attorneys, Vahey and Graham, would not let him. They obviously bungled the case in many ways. At that time, too, Vanzetti spoke English badly. . . . But he took the stand at the murder trial in Dedham.

Governor "Believed" Testimony.

"Gov. Fuller says of the first trial of Vanzetti: 'I have talked with the government witnesses who saw the Bridgewater holdup and who identified Vanzetti, and I believe their testimony to be substantially correct. I believe with the jury that Vanzetti was guilty and his trial was fair. . . . In the Bridgewater case practically everyone who witnessed the attempted hold-up and who could have identified the bandits identified Vanzetti.'

"If we are to believe that Gov. Fuller was sincere in his investigation, his comment on the Bridgewater case proves that that inquiry was superficial and inadequate.

Did he read the trial record in the Bridgewater case?

"If he did read it, does he actually believe the testimony of Maynard Freeman Shaw, 14-year-old high school prodigy? This boy 'identified' Vanzetti as the shot-gun man to whom he was no closer than 140 feet. Here is a bit of his testimony:

Could Tell Nationality by Way He Ran!

"I could tell he was a foreigner by the way he ran."

"What sort of a foreigner?"

"Either Italian or Russian. . . ."

"Does an Italian or a Russian run differently from a Swede or a Norwegian?"

"Yes."

"What is the difference?"

"Unsteady."

Saw Gun Smoke Thru Building.

"If Gov. Fuller read the record, does he believe the testimony of Mrs. Georgina Brooks? She 'identified' Vanzetti as not of the men she saw in an automobile while on her way to the New Haven depot with a child. She testified that she saw 'fire and smoke from a gun' while she stood in a window of the depot, 75 feet back from Broad street and 300 feet from Hale street where the hold-up took place.

"But she could not possibly have seen 'fire and smoke from a gun' because a two-story house completely shuts off an observer in the window mentioned from any view of the crime area!

Moustache Testimony Changed.

"If Gov. Fuller read the record, does he believe the testimony of Benjamin F. Bowles, pay-truck guard? He 'identified' Vanzetti at the trial as the shotgun man. Bowles swore at the preliminary hearing that the shotgun man's moustache was 'short and croppy.' But presently it became noised about that three Plymouth policemen would testify for the defense that Vanzetti's moustache had been full and flowing for years. So at the trial Bowles changed his testimony and swore that the shotgun man's moustache was 'bushy.'

Height Changed to Suit Prosecutor.

"Does Gov. Fuller believe the testimony of Paymaster Alfred E. Cox? He also reversed his testimony. At the preliminary hearing he declared that the shotgun man, in contrast to the other bandit, was 'short and of slight build' (Page 11, preliminary record), the 'short' fellow of the attacking party. But at the trial, where it was revealed that Vanzetti was not a short man, Cox testified that the shotgun man was about five feet eight inches tall.

"Does Gov. Fuller believe Frank W. Harding? He at first stated that the shotgun bandit was 'smooth-shaven,' according to the Boston Globe of Dec. 24, 1919. But at the preliminary hearing, he testified that the shotgun man had 'an overgrown Charlie Chaplin moustache.'

Two Killed in Collision

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Two men were dead today and a twelve-year-old boy lay seriously injured following a collision between a milk truck and a passenger automobile here.

Oscar Grossman, 24 of Forks, N. Y., driver of the truck, was instantly killed and Fred Simcox, 21, riding in the automobile died today in the hospital. Oscar Grossman, Jr., 12, was the boy injured.