

Down Tools, Tomorrow, to Save Sacco and Vanzetti!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV. No. 176.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 31 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

Demand for Sacco-Vanzetti Strike Tuesday Growing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Workers, come out into the streets! Everything to save Sacco and Vanzetti! Do everything to aid the struggle against the bloodthirsty American bourgeoisie."

The appeal is signed by the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

JUDGE BROADHURST REFUSES STAY OF EXECUTION TO SACCO-VANZETTI

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

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

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

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

THE WORKERS PARTY MEMBERSHIP DISCUSSES CONVENTION PROBLEMS

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

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

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

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

PROVOCATEUR'S BOMBS PROVOKE POLICE GESTURE

Guard Everything to Get Sympathy for Hangman

By ESTHER LOWELL (Federated Press)

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

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

"The stupid act of an agent provocateur."

Raid Boston Meeting

POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATION ON THE COMMONS

Arrest James' Nephew, Pleading for Sacco

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Censor Meeting. The socialist party meeting was broken up when Alfred Baker Lewis, chairman, announced that a number

STRIKE!

To Save Sacco and Vanzetti

With workers thruout the country realizing that their strength alone can save Sacco and Vanzetti, preparations for a huge nation-wide strike tomorrow are moving rapidly ahead.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY CALL

In its call for a nation-wide strike the Workers (Communist) Party statement says:

"We call upon the labor organizations of America to set aside Tuesday, August 9, for strikes and for demonstrations in front of all government buildings and in central places.

Only the united might of the labor movement can save its two valiant champions.

"The demand for the blood of these two innocent workers is an unprecedented challenge to an attack upon the American labor movement."

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE CALL

In its strike call, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee declares:

"The freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti now rests in the hands of labor. Only overwhelming mass demonstrations throughout the country can save these victims of capitalist justice."

Los Angeles Police Raid Workers Party to Hinder Sacco-Vanzetti Protest

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—Police and the "red squad" raided the Workers (Communist) Party headquarters and smashed the office apparatus yesterday. They also arrested Douglas, Gliberman and Siminoff, who were in a committee meeting at the time. This raid and arrests took place in the evening. In the afternoon the "red squad" confiscated five thousand leaflets demanding justice for Sacco and Vanzetti. All the most active comrades are being shadowed by detectives because of the general strike call and mass demonstration arranged for Tuesday by the labor movement of Los Angeles, the Sacco-Vanzetti conference, and the Workers Party.

Strikebreaker Wood Dies of Operation for Brain Tumor in Boston

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Major Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippines, died this morning from the effects of an operation to remove a tumor of the brain.

Wood is best remembered as the chief of the strike-breaking forces of the United States army that were used to help the United States Steel Corporation break the steel strike of 1919-20. He was stationed at Gary, Indiana, and established martial law and terrorized the strikers in the most brutal manner.

Ran for President.

In 1920 Wood was a candidate for the republican nomination for president of the United States, but was defeated in a number of republican primaries in states where such farces were held. He carried only the state of South Dakota in the pre-nomination campaign. So thoroughly hated was he by the forces of labor that the manipulators of the republican convention, holding forth in Elbert H. Gary's suite of rooms in the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago, refused to nominate him, for fear of defeat at the presidential election in November of that year.

ANGELES LABOR COUNCIL CALLS SACCO MEETING

Arranges Huge Protest Gathering for Plaza

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

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

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

American Legion Votes to Panhandle Public

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

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

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

THE FIGHT FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI.

1.—Sentiment for national strike on Tuesday to save Sacco and Vanzetti growing; Workers (Communist) Party, Socialist Party, Industrial Workers of the World, International Labor Defense and numerous other organizations urge strike.

2.—Strike voted by representatives of 186 organizations at Philadelphia meeting.

3.—Police in numerous cities attack demonstrations in effort to smash strike; break up monster meeting on Boston Commons; in Binghamton; raid Workers (Communist) Party headquarters in Los Angeles.

4.—Judge Thayer, agent of Massachusetts industrial autocracy, who sentenced the two workers to the chair will hear appeal for new trial today.

5.—International protest spreads; Paris police bar parade; declare Anti-American boycott in Mexico.

6.—Conference of various seamen's organizations Saturday evening votes 24-hour strike beginning Monday night.

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

At the same time an increasing pressure was being brought to bear upon local and state officials of the A. F. of L. in all sections of the country demanding similar action.

THE DEMAND OF THE WORKERS.

This demand was being made by an increasing number of mass meetings and demonstrations over the land, as well as by resolutions adopted by local unions.

Thus 186 organizations of workers, including many trade unions, represented by nearly 500 delegates meeting in Philadelphia, unanimously ordered telegrams sent to President William Green, of the A. F. of L., and to James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. It also provided that a delegation take up with local labor officials the development of the strike movement.

A. F. OF L. OFFICIALS SILENT.

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

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

186 Organizations In Sacco, Vanzetti Strike Philadelphia Unite To Decided On For Tues. Strike On Tuesday 9th By Waterbury Workers

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

(Continued on Page Two)

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

(Continued on Page Two)

Sacco's and Vanzetti's Bravest Champion

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

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

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE! ONLY 2 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10 LABOR MUST ACT!

Attractive Offers!

for NEW READERS of the Daily Worker

These valuable premiums, worth \$2.50 each, can be secured FREE with every annual subscription to THE DAILY WORKER or through payment of only \$1.50 with 20 Coupons clipped from the Newsstand Edition on 20 different days.



Offer GOODWIN No. 2 (Anso) CAMERA No. 1 Regular Price \$2.50
Takes a Standard Roll Film. Pictures 2 1/2 x 3 1/4. This model is finely finished and complete in every detail. Has two finders for vertical or horizontal pictures. Adapted for Time of Snap-shot exposures. Highest quality Meniscus lens. With book of instructions.

STORIES, PLAYS
Offer REVELRY No. 2 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.

COUPON
7-15-27
DAILY WORKER
31 First Street,
New York, N. Y.
Inclosed herewith you will find dollars for a months subscription \$1.50 or with my 20 NEWSSTAND COUPONS
Please send me Offer No. Name Address City State

Philadelphia Prepares for Strike Action on Tuesday

186 LABOR GROUPS UNITE FOR DRIVE IN QUAKER CITY

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

(Continued from Page One)
walkout in protest against the capitalist demand for the lives of our two comrades in Massachusetts.
The strike drive gained great impetus at the enthusiastic gathering of 500 delegates from 186 workers' organizations, many of them trade unions, at Machinists' Temple, addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, and Albert Weisbord, leader of the recent Passaic textile strike.
Demand A. F. of L. Take Action.
Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding that the local, state and national organizations of the American Federation of Labor take immediate action in aid of the strike movement.
These demands were addressed to the heads of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, to James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.
The resolutions also asked for a complete United Front between all forces working for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. This was a plea directed especially to the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee organized by the local specialists.
Many Decide on Strike Action.
There was no discordant voice in the gathering. Even delegates from trade unions, usually classed as conservative, argued energetically for the city-wide strike on Tuesday and urged that every effort be made to draw in the unorganized workers as well. It was declared that special committees should be appointed to give special attention to the unorganized.
The delegate of Local No. 104, Barbers' Union stated that the 2,000 members of his organization were ready to strike. He told of the organization drive for his union, that had been carried on for the last three months, that had brought 1,800 new members into the union.
The Carpenters Will Strike.
Delegates from two locals of the Carpenters' Union stated that their members were ready to strike. Similar reports were made by the delegates of the furriers, the upholsterers and other organizations.
This is the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee that held a demonstration and parade for Sacco and Vanzetti on July 3, that called out at least 20,000 workers. They were, addressed at that time by James H. Maurer, president of the State Federation of Labor, and others speakers.
The Offensive Against Labor.
Engdahl pointed out that the capitalist-planned murder of Sacco and Vanzetti was but a part of the whole employing class offensive against the working class in this country.
"If Sacco and Vanzetti are burned to death in the electric chair in Massachusetts, then the lives of other working class leaders are also endangered," said Engdahl. "If the employers are able to perpetrate this murder against the working class, then the vicious attack of capitalism against labor will grow."
Great enthusiasm greeted Engdahl's declaration that the workers must use their strike weapon in this crisis.
Weisbord pointed out that the interests of the workers in Philadelphia were directly involved in the struggle. He showed that if Sacco and Vanzetti can be murdered with impunity, then the open shop war of the employers will grow everywhere.

Library workers in the service of the three great library systems of Greater New York have been successful in forcing Joseph V. McKee, of the Board of Estimate, to recommend that the librarian's pay be increased. The recommendations include a uniform plan of service for the three library systems and increase in salary rates commensurate with the duties of the library workers.
It is expected that the Board of Estimate will act upon the recommendation at one of its next sittings.

Provocateur's Bombs Start Police Action

(Continued from Page One)
"Bombs" are usually found to explode when there is a popular wave of protest against some particularly brutal act on the part of capitalism.
Despite Police Commissioner Warren's ban on parades and meetings for the next week, various labor groups are going ahead with plans for a part time strike for Sacco and Vanzetti and for mass demonstrations.
Ryan Asks New Trial.
Joseph Ryan, president of New York Central Trades and Labor Council, has reiterated that he believes the two Italian workers should have a new trial. The central body has not announced participation in the city-wide strikes, which will bring out hundreds of thousands of clothing workers, dock workers, barbers and other labor groups.
N. Y. World Appeals to Fuller.
"The World respectfully petitions the Governor of Massachusetts to commute the sentences of Sacco and Vanzetti to life imprisonment. We ask on the grounds of mercy."
So begins the lead editorial of the New York World, democratic and mildly liberal. The World states that there is "a very weighty body of instructed opinion which is not altogether convinced that the whole truth about the Braintree crime is yet known." If the sentences were commuted, the World points out, "there would still be a chance to undo the mistake," should Sacco and Vanzetti be found innocent.
Is Harvard Hangman's House?
"From now on, I want to know," says Heywood Brown at the end of a column in the New York World protesting Gov. Fuller's decision against Sacco and Vanzetti, "will the institution of learning in Cambridge which once we called Harvard be known as Hangman's House?"
Brown says it didn't take much courage for Fuller to make his decision, judging by the messages of approval coming from business men. Brown takes up specific weaknesses of the governor's decision and shows the holes in it.

Library Workers to Get Increase in Pay Soon

Library workers in the service of the three great library systems of Greater New York have been successful in forcing Joseph V. McKee, of the Board of Estimate, to recommend that the librarian's pay be increased. The recommendations include a uniform plan of service for the three library systems and increase in salary rates commensurate with the duties of the library workers.
It is expected that the Board of Estimate will act upon the recommendation at one of its next sittings.

CONCERNING THE "BOMB OUTRAGES"

If the subway blasts and other reported "bomb outrages" in various cities of the country had any connection with the Fuller decision in the Sacco and Vanzetti case, they were planted by friends of Fuller and enemies of the two Italian workers now in the shadow of the electric chair in Charlestown penitentiary. At such times as these, when the intelligent section of the working class and the overwhelming majority of the public is audible in denunciation of the murderous decision of Fuller, it is to the interest of the hangmen, of the culprits who engineered the frame-up, and their supporters to try to alienate support from the victims.
In the first place the radicals do not need to throw bombs in order to arouse the fury of the masses—the task is to give intelligent leadership to that mass indignation so that the executioner will not dare throw the switch that will hurl a bolt of concentrated fire—chained lightning—into the tortured bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti.
All radicals connected with the defense, without exception, have publicly repudiated such tactics as sporadic bomb throwing. But one man endeavored publicly to connect the Communists with such measures. That person was Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City. This lackey of the capitalist class and enemy of labor who obtains at least part of his livelihood from the workers whom he betrays, does not dare to directly charge the Communists with such idiotic acts. He says:
"I think the Communists are responsible for the subway blasts. I don't know whether a Communist planted the bombs, of course, but I do know that they have incited such crimes in the mind of some poor ignorant, foreigner by their wild statements and their calls to action, and their soapbox meetings. I think the federal government is too lenient with those fellows."
To be sure Ryan has mighty good reason to hate and fear our calls to action because the burden of our agitation as it affects Mr. Ryan and his associates has been to arouse the membership of the trade unions to their real interests and force him and his kind to get out of the movement and draw all their pay from the enemies of labor whom they serve.
If Ryan knows anything at all about Communists, he knows that we not only do not approve individual terror, but we combat it as detrimental to the working class or any cause for which we struggle. Individual terror is the weapon of agents provocateur who in times of stress commit some act or a series of acts that gives the enemies of labor an excuse to start an organized reign of terror against the labor movement. For almost eighty years—since the very inception of the Communist movement—we have steadfastly fought against the use of the "propaganda of the deed," and we will always be found fighting against it. Our position is that he who resorts to such methods is either consciously or unconsciously an enemy of the working class.
By attacking the Communists the labor fakery are objectively shielding the real enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, just as their refusal to endorse a general strike for the liberation of these two victims of capitalism places them in the same pillory with Governor Fuller and his advisory committee of intellectual hangmen.
Not individual terror, not a spectacular deed of violence, but the mass power of the workers of the United States and the world, will achieve freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. To that task the Communists of America and of the world have dedicated themselves and by that method and that method alone will we continue the struggle.

SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE DECIDED ON AT WATERBURY

Workers Plan to Quit Work on Tuesday

(Continued from Page One)
cided in a great mass meeting here.
"What are the workers of Waterbury going to do to stop this outrage against the working class?" demanded George Siskind, the principal speaker. And 500 workers thundered: "Strike!"
Workers Will Give Their Verdict.
"The last verdict has not yet been spoken," the speaker declared. "That will be the verdict of the American workingmen." And he added, "The workers of America will tear Sacco and Vanzetti out of the hands of their executioners, for the issue is not whether these men, committed murder but that they were radicals, draft evaders, slackers, Italians and foreigners."
Siskind told the eager audience how the frame-up had been effected during a period of "red" hysteria when the American people were being fed on lurid stories of the terrible fate of this country if the reds ever got control of the government.
Plot to Frame Sacco Was Told.
He told the story of Salsedo, Sacco's friend, who was either thrown out of the top floor of a 14-story building in New York, where he was being held incommunicado by Mitchell Palmer's red raiders, or jumped out crazed by the third degree they had given him.
The speaker went on to tell how Sacco came to New York to investigate that case and how he was seized by the red hunters and held on no other charge than that of being a radical. It was then that it was decided to frame him.
Branding the government's refusal to produce records now in the department of justice files which substantiate this story, as proof of the frame-up plot, Siskind proceeded to quote Judge Thayer's statements that he was going to get the two radicals.
Labor Will Tie Up the Country.
"Sacco says that unless labor acts he is lost," Siskind declared. "We have the power. We can tie up every wheel in this country," he said. "Why even Governor Fuller's chauffeur won't be able to run his car if we call a general strike. What are you workers going to do?"
"Strike!" roared the hall.
A resolution was then adopted calling all workers to lay down their tools on Tuesday, August 9, at 4 p. m., to protest against the legal murder of the two convicted men. A telegram, flaying Fuller's decision and the methods of the prosecution and the investigating committee, was sent to Governor Fuller. "Your investigation was nothing but a monster plot against the life of our two brothers," the telegram declares, "and we demand their immediate liberty."
The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Workers Party, was addressed in Italian by N. Napoli, New York editor, and Angelo Distefano of the New Haven Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Reporter at Vanzetti-Sacco Trials Describes Events Refuting Fuller

The DAILY WORKER has received too late for presentation today a long interview with John Nicholas Beffel, now a member of the New York World editorial staff, but in 1920-21 a Federated Press reporter at the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, and a close student of the case then and since. He states now in detail how the actual facts controvert many parts of Fuller's statement. This interview will be published tomorrow.

Police Smash Crowd On Boston Common

(Continued from Page One)
of alibi witnesses for Sacco and Vanzetti, whom Governor Fuller had refused to hear, were at the meeting. If Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty, Lewis declared, the alibi witnesses were perjurers.
Police Inspector Crowley pushed his way to the platform and announced that there was to be no mention of "perjury or perjurers." As Arturo Giovannitti arose to address the meeting, the police dispersed it. Just before the meeting, Captain Herbert Goodwin of the police summoned Alfred B. Lewis, chairman of the socialist meeting, and suggested that he would be well for the speakers not to refer to Judge Thayer as a "murderer."
It is the first time in the history of the Boston police department that the riot squad has been mobilized. The men have 15,000 rounds of ammunition, fifty-six shot guns, twelve machine guns and several eighteen-inch bayonets.
Back of the riot squad stood the entire police department ready for any emergency and the National Guard awaiting call. Behind these forces are the United States marines expecting to be ordered out.
Boston is an armed camp tonight although all appears peaceful on the surface. Two thousand policemen have been cut off from their families as they await instant duty.
Although all these precautions have been taken, for any kind of ter-

Police Break Up Sacco Vanzetti Meeting Held in Binghampton; Arrest

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—City police broke up the Sacco and Vanzetti meeting here yesterday afternoon and arrested Herbert Benjamin, the speaker, who was afterwards released on \$100 bail after being held on a technical charge. Benjamin will speak at an indoor demonstration Monday.
The night before Benjamin had addressed over 500 shoe workers in the neighboring city of Endicott. These workers voted unanimously to participate in the half day protest strike Tuesday forenoon.

Coolidge Political Fortunes End; Who Have Banks Picked?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The practical politicians of the capital, trying to peer through the haze of the next ten months, are already beginning to vision the Republican convention of 1928 as generally similar to the historic 1920 convention.
Whether history will repeat itself as to details and see the favorites outdistanced and a dark horse nominated, as was the case in 1920, can only be conjectured, but they point out that the pre-convention situation is much the same.
The three strong men of 1920 were Lowden, Wood and Johnson. Ultimately they killed each other off and Warren G. Harding was nominated. The three strong men of 1928 now appear to be Lowden, Hoover and Daves, with Charles Evans Hughes constituting a possible fourth with big business finally selecting some less smirched candidate.
Meanwhile gentle guffaws pervade the smoking rooms and beauty parlors of this capital, where political leaders foregather. The cause of mirth is the final, belated explanation of close friends of Cal Coolidge that the word "choose," so enigmatically intruded into an otherwise plain and simple abdication, was selected thru no sense of New England humor, but was a gently and dignified hint to the world at large that "Our" president could have won again if he had wanted to, but just didn't want to.

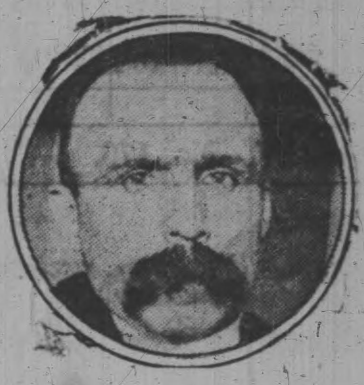
Next Number Out July 25th.

It will be a combination of July-August issues. Retail price the same—25 cents. THE BEST EVER.
Watch for the announcement of contents.
REAL TIMELY ARTICLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.
The COMMUNIST
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Canada, Chicago, and Foreign countries, \$2.50 a year. Sample copies on request, free.

FOR THE CONVENTION
In preparation for the coming Party convention these books should be in the hands of every active Party member.
SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM —25
PARTY ORGANIZATION Introduction by Jay Lovestone —15
THE LETTER ON REORGANIZATION from the Communist International: the party's constitution, properly understood, organizational charts, program, etc., etc. —15
FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS (Report of the Ex. Com. of the Communist International) —25
FIFTH CONGRESS REPORTS Speeches, reports and the last decisions of the leading body of the world Communist movement. (Paper) —70
CONSTITUTION AND PROGRAM Workers Party of America Adopted at the National Convention of 1924 (New York) amended at the Convention of 1925 (Chicago) —65
THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WORKERS' COMMUNIST PARTY A report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, January 2, 1924. These resolutions—program. Introduction by C. E. Richardson. —50
THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION Resolutions—Theses—Declarations—Constitution of the Workers' (Communist) Party Adopted at the 4th National Convention held in Chicago, Ill., August 21 to 28, 1922. —50

Police Break Up Sacco Vanzetti Meeting Held in Binghampton; Arrest

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—City police broke up the Sacco and Vanzetti meeting here yesterday afternoon and arrested Herbert Benjamin, the speaker, who was afterwards released on \$100 bail after being held on a technical charge. Benjamin will speak at an indoor demonstration Monday.
The night before Benjamin had addressed over 500 shoe workers in the neighboring city of Endicott. These workers voted unanimously to participate in the half day protest strike Tuesday forenoon.



The CASE of SACCO and VANZETTI

By Felix Frankfurter

This book by a professor of Harvard—a trained and responsible lawyer—created widespread discussion on its appearance.
It is brief, popular summary of the thousands of pages of evidence presented in this case.
READ IT NOW!
\$1.00 Cloth Bound
THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First St., New York

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS



BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

The COMMUNIST
Communist Analysis and Theory.
Marxism-Leninism: Conception and Interpretation of all Problems of Social Life.
Editorial: Statistical Material. Truth about Soviet Russia.
Subscribe!
25 Cents a Copy
\$2.00 a Year
Canada, Chicago, and Foreign countries, \$2.50 a year. Sample copies on request, free.

FOR THE CONVENTION
In preparation for the coming Party convention these books should be in the hands of every active Party member.
SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM —25
PARTY ORGANIZATION Introduction by Jay Lovestone —15
THE LETTER ON REORGANIZATION from the Communist International: the party's constitution, properly understood, organizational charts, program, etc., etc. —15
FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS (Report of the Ex. Com. of the Communist International) —25
FIFTH CONGRESS REPORTS Speeches, reports and the last decisions of the leading body of the world Communist movement. (Paper) —70
CONSTITUTION AND PROGRAM Workers Party of America Adopted at the National Convention of 1924 (New York) amended at the Convention of 1925 (Chicago) —65
THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WORKERS' COMMUNIST PARTY A report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, January 2, 1924. These resolutions—program. Introduction by C. E. Richardson. —50
THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION Resolutions—Theses—Declarations—Constitution of the Workers' (Communist) Party Adopted at the 4th National Convention held in Chicago, Ill., August 21 to 28, 1922. —50
THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 FIRST ST., NEW YORK.

SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE TIES UP ALL PARIS

BISHOP BROWN HAILS DAILY WORKER AS FIGHTER FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

Galion, Ohio, August 4th, 1927.
 My Dear Comrade: By this mail we are paying John Day Company's bill and enclosing herewith a check of \$520.00, the balance of the \$1,000.00 pledged to the sustaining fund of The DAILY WORKER.
 This pledge was to be paid at the rate of \$50.00 per month, but as the John Day Company had waited so long for their money and as The DAILY WORKER is in such pressing need of funds, we felt that we must make a special effort to pay the whole amount to both at once and fortunately we have succeeded.
 One reason why we are particularly glad of our success is the hope that the money coming to you at this time may enable you to do a little something on behalf of dear Sacco and Vanzetti which otherwise might be impossible. We are mourning the action of the governor, but see nothing that we can do about it.
 Perhaps the money will also be of some little assistance to the manager and editors of The DAILY WORKER in this time of their trouble with the powers that be in the state.
 With every good wish for both of all, I am,
 Very cordially yours,
 WM. M. BROWN.

CLASS FOES UPON JURY CONDEMNING SACCO, VANZETTI

Sacco Knew Fuller Was His Murderer

By ART SHIELDS
 BOSTON, Aug. 7 (FP).—Nicola Sacco, the class conscious shoe worker, had no illusions about Alvan T. Fuller, the \$10,000,000 employer, who was deciding his fate. Nor did he fear him.
 When the big, healthy, well-dressed man with a magnetic smile visited him in the death house, Sacco saw through him. The conversation is here repeated for the first time, through the labor press:
 Sacco: I did not send for you. I did not sign any paper. You will give me nothing.
 Fuller: I understand you. I was a worker in a factory like you.
 Sacco: Yes, maybe. But you made \$10,000,000 and your mind changed. Now you are a capitalist and I am an anarchist. You are bourgeois. I am a proletarian. You do not live in my world, so I expect nothing from you. Goodbye.
 And the workingman, cutting the audience short, walked to his cell and shut the door to continue his hunger strike.
 Anti-Labor Jury.
 Vanzetti, the fisherman; Sacco, the shoe worker, never had a trial or hearing by a jury of their peers. Their final doom by a wealthy open-shop employer was a logical and tragic climax.
 Workers' enemies, their fate was always decided by their enemies. The story goes back to Vanzetti's 1920 Plymouth trial, when he was betrayed by an attorney who was a stockholder in the Cordage Co., against which Vanzetti had led a strike. Foreman Nickers of the cordage plant was on the jury.
 The story continues through the 1921 Dedham murder trial when the jury panel being exhausted, Judge Thayer told the sheriff to get more men. The sheriff, visiting a Masonic lodge, got a jury of his peers, but not of the prisoners.
 Class Foes.
 Judge Thayer, who ruled against Sacco and Vanzetti in the several trial motions of the next years, is a rich man, who considers Sacco and Vanzetti "anarchist bastards." The day of Fuller's decision Thayer was playing 18 holes of golf at the Ogunquit Club in Maine.
 Then came the advisory commission, drawn from their class foes. Consider Abbot Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard. How Lowell, collector of a \$3,000,000 business college endowment, must have looked at Sacco, the workingman, who in broken English told the Dedham court that a poor man had no chance to go to Harvard.
 Stratton Biased.
 Stratton, president of Mass. Institute of Technology, supported by the wealthy industrialists, had expressed himself against the two anarchists before his appointment.
 Ex-Judge Robert Grant, a favorite dinner guest at Boston society tables, had frequently expressed his abhorrence of these two men to admiring Back Bay audiences.
 A jury of their peers! Bunk! Thumbs down judges, determined to "get those bastards good and proper," as Judge Thayer said on the Worcester golf course at the time of trial.

Fall Demand for Coal May Shatter Lockout

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Illinois Mine Workers' Union announces the opening of a mine at Belleville under temporary expansion of the Jacksonville agreement. It is owned by the Fullerton Coal Co. Repairs costing \$25,000 are being made on the Nason mine near Mt. Vernon. This mine has been idle since January, 1926. It employs 300 men.

Vanzetti's Prison Boss



FOR FOUR YEARS Bartolomeo Vanzetti has been working under Michael Ahearn (above), superintendent of the Charlestown prison tailor shop. Vanzetti does no work now, having been transferred to the death house.

Big Business Glad It Can Destroy Two Of Its Labor Foes

BOSTON, (FP).—While workers around the world are protesting the decision of Gov. Fuller to kill Sacco and Vanzetti, leading bankers and manufacturers of New England are rejoicing in the death doom of the two Italian workingmen. Gov. Fuller's desk is stacked with letters from millionaire employers and financiers or their underlings, betraying their class hate in their congratulations on his decision.
 Former U. S. Senator William M. Butler—Coolidge's leading Yankee patron—steps into the picture with a letter from William P. Kelly, a lawyer in his office, and at the same time an assistant district attorney in Norfolk county where the two radicals were convicted.
 "It is gratifying to know," says Kelly, "that public officials in this commonwealth cannot be stampeded by those who desire to cast them aside by vicious propaganda to the end of establishing a government in accordance with their own false doctrines."
 Big Mill Owner.
 Kelly's employer is the chief cotton mill operator in New Bedford, where he put through four wage cuts in a two and a half years period after the war with the aid of the Sherman Detective Agency. Butler, as a U. S. senator did not move when appealed to by the Sacco-Vanzetti defense to open department of justice files showing the innocence of the two workers.
 Frank W. Hobbs, ex-president of the New England Associated Industries, an open-shop textile manufacturer himself, a leader in the great 1921 open-shop drive and an ardent worker for the repeal of the Massachusetts 48-hour law, writes: "I have read your decision with great satisfaction."
 Phone Boss Glad.
 Matt B. Jones, president of the New England Telephone Co., which crushed the telephone workers' union, writes: "The action of yourself and your committee has been wise and courageous."
 C. H. Downell, president First National Bank of Boston, the biggest bank in all New England, writes: "The world at large is again assured that Massachusetts stands for law and order."
 Among the scores of other letter writers praising the decision are the following:
 Several members of the big banking house of Harris, Forbes & Co., whose names are not made public.
 John F. Rood of the Boston Exchange.
 Andrew J. Howard, an attorney for the Boston Elevated Railway.
 Benjamin P. Moseley of F. F. Moseley & Co., bankers.
 J. L. R. Brown, Sheldon Fall Natl. Bank treasurer.
 From Gloucester, Mass., comes a letter of John Hays Hammond, an old foe of the United Mine Workers, and chairman of Harding's coal commission, applauding the death verdict.

WUHAN REACTION IN SAVAGE DRIVE ON LABOR UNIONS

Feng and Chiang Unite Two Governments

HANKOW, August 7.—The rickshaw strike has ended, the labor union having exhausted all its means of material support for the strikers. The Wuhan government is still taking drastic action against labor and as a means of crippling the unions has proceeded to the reorganization of the All-Chinese Federation of Labor and the Hupoh Provincial Labor Union Council.
 Occupy Labor Headquarters.
 As measures toward crushing all vestiges of labor organization except those spurious forms subservient to the counter-revolutionists the Wuhan government troops have occupied the premises of the General Council of Labor Unions and has arrested thousands of active unionists. It has also caused to be distributed proclamations against the council. During the past few days the Wuhan government has made new arrests among the Communists, accusing them of an attempt to launch a general strike as a protest against the shooting of striking rickshaws during a demonstration.
 Martial Law Declared.
 The strike has not yet taken place because the government, going from one excess to another against the workers' movement, has proclaimed martial law and has inaugurated drastic measures to keep people from gathering even in twos and threes in the streets.
 Protect Foreign Property.
 That the Wuhan government is playing the game of the imperialists is indicated by the instructions sent from the government to the commanders of the armies stating that "the struggle with foreigners to annihilate unequal agreements should be carried on in an exclusively diplomatic manner and it is the duty of the armies to protect all undertakings belonging to foreigners."
 This is particularly monstrous, inasmuch as this order is used as an excuse to regimentate the workers in the foreign concerns and terrify them so they will not take action against the exploiters and plunderers. Under the guise of "protecting foreign property" industrial conscription is inaugurated.
 Wuhan-Nanking Unite.
 This new and intensified struggle against the labor movement and the peasant unions occurs simultaneously with the uniting of the two governments of Wuhan and Nanking. The Nanking troops stationed in Wuhan are shortly to be recalled to Nanking.
 War Lords' Agreement.
 The two war lord apostates, Chiang Kai-shek, representing the reaction at Hankow and the counter-revolutionist, Feng Yu-shiang, representing Wuhan reached the agreement at Kwaiten.

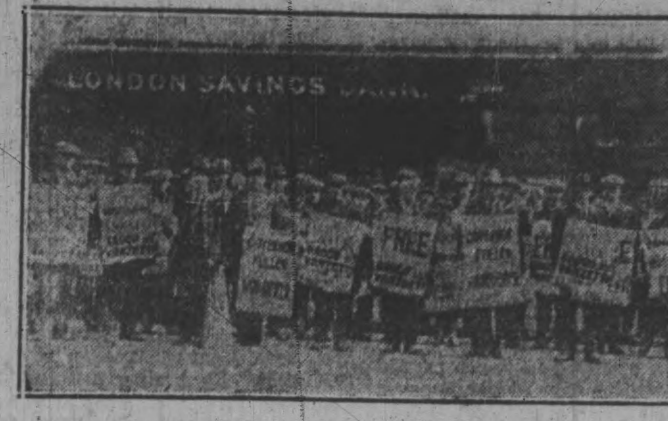
THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Many Unions Will Join Sacco-Vanzetti Nationwide Strike Tomorrow

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

Tell Your Shopmates to Join the Strike August 9.

LONDON WORKERS DEMONSTRATE



Part of a mass poster parade thru central London on July 26 for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. This parade was organized by the International Class War Prisoners' Aid.

JUDGE BROADHURST REFUSES TO STOP EXECUTION; WORKERS DEMAND SACCO, VANZETTI LIBERATION

(Continued from Page One)

Denver Workers Protest.
 DETROIT, Aug. 7.—On Sunday evening, July 31st, hundreds of men, women and children paraded the streets carrying banners, acquainting the people with the case of Sacco-Vanzetti and advertising the outdoor meeting held.
 At the conclusion of the parade a great crowd assembled to listen to speakers representing all kinds of organizations.
 Carl Whitehead, a prominent lawyer; C. V. Holwell, Workers' Educational Director for Colorado and Wyoming; a Negro preacher, a representative of the A. F. of L.; labor organizations; W. Penn Collins, a lawyer and secretary of the Humanitarian Heart Mission, and Hugo Gehler, of Kansas City, representing the Workers' Party, all spoke on the Sacco-Vanzetti case and explained all the details. They urged the crowd to protest with all their might against the execution of the two labor organizers.
 Geo. Saul, secretary of the I. L. D. in Denver, was the chairman of the meeting and at the conclusion made an appeal to all present to join the I. L. D. and help defend all class war prisoners. The meeting and parade was held under the auspices of the I. L. D.

Justice Miscarried: Galsworthy.
 LONDON, Aug. 7.—"I have been reading very critically and dispassionately Professor Frankfurter's summary of the evidence and procedure in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. From the facts therein stated apart from the argument I cannot resist the conviction that justice has miscarried."
 A miscarriage of justice wherever it takes place is repugnant to mankind. A miscarriage of justice which involves death—the irrevocable—is abhorrent. And, sincere friend to America that I am, I hope with all my heart that the ancient and honorable State of Massachusetts will yet avoid the commission of what might go down to history as an abhorrent deed.
 (Signed) John Galsworthy.

Wells and Bennett Protest.
 LONDON, Aug. 6.—We, the undersigned, firm friends and admirers of America and American institutions, are deeply impressed by the weight of evidence against the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti. We implore the Governor and people of Massachusetts not to stain the history of their state with the blood of two innocent men.
 (Signed) H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett.

London Workers to Protest.
 LONDON, Aug. 6.—As if in anticipation of the decision of Governor Fuller on the Sacco-Vanzetti case, workers throughout Great Britain have made plans for huge protest meetings, parades and demonstrations, according to advice received by the national office of International Labor Defense. Preceded by city-wide parade in London, under the auspices of the International Class War Prisoners Aid, a monster meeting will be held in Trafalgar Square on August 7th. George Lansbury, M. P., has consented to arrange for a meeting to be held in a group of Labor members of Parliament and the American Ambassador in London on the question of justice for Sacco and Vanzetti. In addition, the executive council of the Trade Union Congress, through George Hicks, its chairman, has reaffirmed its solidarity with the two victims of Massachusetts reaction.

Wilkes-Barre Calls for Strike.
 WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 7.—Characterizing the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti as the greatest crime of the last hundred years, the Executive Committee of the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference has issued a call to very man and woman in the anthracite region to go on strike on Tuesday, Aug. 9.
 The appeal says:
 "Declare Tuesday, Aug. 9, a day of protest. We call upon you to stay away from work on that day as a protest against the execution for our innocent brothers. Have special meetings of your organizations and in a proper manner have your organiza-

Baltimore Sun Flays Fuller.
 BALTIMORE, Aug. 7 (FP).—In a leading editorial the Baltimore Sun

declares that Governor Fuller has brushed to one side nearly all the relevant evidence which has accumulated in seven years to prove that Sacco and Vanzetti are absolutely innocent of the South Braintree payroll murder in 1920.
 Governor Fuller's decision "does little or nothing," declares the Sun, "to dispel the widely held belief that the execution of these two men would be, as Dr. Fabian Franklin has said, 'a stain upon the name of Massachusetts and a calamity in its effects throughout the world.'"
 "Two courses," the editorial states, "were naturally open to Governor Fuller in making public his refusal to intervene with the original verdict of Judge Webster Thayer. He might have stated his bare decision to that end, supported by mention of the separate conclusion of the Lawrence Committee. Or he might have answered point by point the weighty evidence which the defence has accumulated, particularly since the trial, to show that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the South Braintree crime. Instead, the governor answers a few of these points and ignores others, including many of the issues most embarrassing to the prosecution. Inevitably the result is to create suspicion that there are certain awkward questions which the Governor cannot—or at least does not wish to—attempt to explain away."
 Governor Fuller's statement goes at length into the Bridgewater case. Of that prior case the governor says, "practically everyone who witnessed the attempted hold-up and who could have identified the bandits identified Vanzetti." Yet Prof. Felix Frankfurter's comment on Vanzetti's prosecution for the Bridgewater trial is that it "grew out of his arrest for, and was merely a phase of the Braintree affair. The evidence of identification of Vanzetti in the Bridgewater case bordered on the frivolous, reaching its climax in the testimony of the little newsboy who had caught a glimpse of the criminal and 'knew by the way he ran he was a foreigner.'"
 "It is difficult to see why Governor Fuller drags in the Bridgewater affair. It is difficult to see why he makes no mention of the connection of the Department of Justice with the Braintree trial. And it is difficult to see why he does not state that new evidence was not considered by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in refusing a new trial. The adverse decision of the governor is couched in dispassionate language, is the result of hard and conscientious labor on his part, and has the implicit backing of the influential Lowell committee. But it does little or nothing to dispel the widely held belief that the execution of these men would be, as Dr. Fabian Franklin has said, 'a stain upon the name of Massachusetts and a calamity in its effects throughout the world.'"
 "To let Sacco and Vanzetti die," declares an editorial appearing in all the Scripps-McRae newspapers, "is to breed hate and contempt for the institutions which Governor Fuller, by his decision, seeks to uphold. It is that which makes the Sacco-Vanzetti case, with its seven long years of winding a tortuous way to a tortuous death, a grim and terrible tragedy."
 (Signed) Lester Balog, chairman of meeting.

T. U. E. L. Calls for Strike.
 The Trade Union Educational League has issued the following appeal to all workers:
 "To all workers! Sacco and Vanzetti will die August tenth if the working class allows Governor Fuller's decision to be carried out. This is a blow against the entire working class.
 "It is now apparent to all that Fuller's investigation was designed merely to stop the protest movement sweeping the world.
 "There is but one form of protest now that will be heard by the murderers: That is the protest strike.
 "Let every worker in America be on record against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in the only way that counts, strike!
 (Signed) William Z. Foster.

Baltimore Sun Flays Fuller.
 BALTIMORE, Aug. 7 (FP).—In a leading editorial the Baltimore Sun

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

Miss Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, wired to Episcopal Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts yesterday at follows:
 "Your congratulations to Governor Fuller on his death decree very unchristlike, but then Christ was never a Massachusetts bishop."
 The above telegram was sent to Bishop Lawrence following the cleric's message to Fuller in which he said, "You will, I am sure, allow me to express to you my admiration of the way in which you have done your duty in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. You have been wise, patient, dignified and courageous—worthy of the best traditions of the commonwealth."
 Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee that Governor Fuller has brushed to one side nearly all the relevant evidence which has accumulated in seven years to prove that Sacco and Vanzetti are absolutely innocent of the South Braintree payroll murder in 1920.
 Governor Fuller's decision "does little or nothing," declares the Sun, "to dispel the widely held belief that the execution of these two men would be, as Dr. Fabian Franklin has said, 'a stain upon the name of Massachusetts and a calamity in its effects throughout the world.'"
 "Two courses," the editorial states, "were naturally open to Governor Fuller in making public his refusal to intervene with the original verdict of Judge Webster Thayer. He might have stated his bare decision to that end, supported by mention of the separate conclusion of the Lawrence Committee. Or he might have answered point by point the weighty evidence which the defence has accumulated, particularly since the trial, to show that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent of the South Braintree crime. Instead, the governor answers a few of these points and ignores others, including many of the issues most embarrassing to the prosecution. Inevitably the result is to create suspicion that there are certain awkward questions which the Governor cannot—or at least does not wish to—attempt to explain away."
 Governor Fuller's statement goes at length into the Bridgewater case. Of that prior case the governor says, "practically everyone who witnessed the attempted hold-up and who could have identified the bandits identified Vanzetti." Yet Prof. Felix Frankfurter's comment on Vanzetti's prosecution for the Bridgewater trial is that it "grew out of his arrest for, and was merely a phase of the Braintree affair. The evidence of identification of Vanzetti in the Bridgewater case bordered on the frivolous, reaching its climax in the testimony of the little newsboy who had caught a glimpse of the criminal and 'knew by the way he ran he was a foreigner.'"
 "It is difficult to see why Governor Fuller drags in the Bridgewater affair. It is difficult to see why he makes no mention of the connection of the Department of Justice with the Braintree trial. And it is difficult to see why he does not state that new evidence was not considered by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in refusing a new trial. The adverse decision of the governor is couched in dispassionate language, is the result of hard and conscientious labor on his part, and has the implicit backing of the influential Lowell committee. But it does little or nothing to dispel the widely held belief that the execution of these men would be, as Dr. Fabian Franklin has said, 'a stain upon the name of Massachusetts and a calamity in its effects throughout the world.'"
 "To let Sacco and Vanzetti die," declares an editorial appearing in all the Scripps-McRae newspapers, "is to breed hate and contempt for the institutions which Governor Fuller, by his decision, seeks to uphold. It is that which makes the Sacco-Vanzetti case, with its seven long years of winding a tortuous way to a tortuous death, a grim and terrible tragedy."
 (Signed) Lester Balog, chairman of meeting.

50,000 RALLY AS POLICE FORBID ENTRY TO CITY

Second Big Strike Is Planned for Today

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Fifty thousand people took part in a demonstration at Bois de Vincennes on the outskirts of Paris this afternoon under the eyes of a thousand police, mounted republican guards and a regiment of infantry, to demand the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.
 Ten thousand sympathizers paraded to the edge of the city with red flags and placards with Luigia Vanzetti, sister of the condemned man at the head.
 As the parade began, police destroyed twenty-five posters considered "insulting" to the United States. No demonstration was permitted in Paris under governmental orders.
 In Paris proper a ten minute strike which tied up auto-buses and tramways took place today.
 Reinforcements around the American chancellery were increased by thirty mounted policemen. Republican guards did not permit anyone to come near without showing proper credentials.
 The embassy and consulate were each guarded with twenty police. M. Chalpe, the prefect of police, directed the guards at the Bois de Vincennes demonstration in person.
 A 24-hour strike has been declared for tomorrow. L'Humanité, communist newspaper, declared that all auto-buses and tramways will stop.
 Paris Workers To Defy Ban.
 PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Poincare government has forbidden all Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations.
 Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers have announced their intention to demonstrate against the official murder of the two workers and to carry out their plans for a huge Paris strike strike scheduled for tomorrow. A clash is expected between the police and Sacco and Vanzetti sympathizers.
 Mexican Boycott.
 MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—A boycott against American goods has been declared by the Federation of Labor Unions to protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Former Senator Monzon at a meeting of his followers urged the boycott.
 Argentina Strike.
 BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 6.—The Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike is spreading rapidly. Dispatches from Peragimino state that a bomb was exploded in the Ford automobile agency there.
 Huge demonstrations are being held in the principal cities of the country. Hundreds of resolutions have been passed denouncing Governor Fuller as a murderer.
 Austrian Protest.
 VIENNA, Aug. 6.—Communist and socialist organizations throughout Austria are passing resolutions denouncing Governor Fuller's decision on the Sacco and Vanzetti case as a piece of class hate.
 Sacco-Vanzetti Parade In Duluth; Nearing in Anti-Imperialist Talk
 By S. PABESKY.
 DULUTH, Wis., Aug. 7.—Sunday, July 31, a big protest demonstration and parade to protest against the imprisonment and electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti was held here at the Court House square. Hundreds of men and women marched in the parade preceding the meeting with banners bearing slogans.
 The meeting was addressed by S. Bloomer, Sigmond M. Slonim and Representative of the Legislature of Minnesota J. Youngdahl.
 Resolutions were adopted to send telegrams to Governor Fuller and to President Coolidge. Also a message of cheer was sent to Sacco and Vanzetti in behalf of the meeting.
 Nearing Speaks.
 A crowd of over four hundred people came here to hear Scott Nearing speak on American imperialist tactics in Latin America.
 The speaker gave an account of how American bankers have gradually got control not only of the natural resources of Latin America but also of their political and military power.
 "America today," declared Nearing, "is playing the role of the English king in 1776. At that time the American people were fighting against English tyranny, today Nicaragua, Mexico and other Latin American countries are struggling against the tyranny and brutal force of American government."
 Comrade Nearing concluded his speech with an appeal to stop the imperialist murder by overthrowing the system which is responsible for these evils. "If you want to have peace in this world," he concluded, "organize and break the organizations of Wall Street and its state."

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Fifty thousand people took part in a demonstration at Bois de Vincennes on the outskirts of Paris this afternoon under the eyes of a thousand police, mounted republican guards and a regiment of infantry, to demand the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.
 Ten thousand sympathizers paraded to the edge of the city with red flags and placards with Luigia Vanzetti, sister of the condemned man at the head.
 As the parade began, police destroyed twenty-five posters considered "insulting" to the United States. No demonstration was permitted in Paris under governmental orders.
 In Paris proper a ten minute strike which tied up auto-buses and tramways took place today.
 Reinforcements around the American chancellery were increased by thirty mounted policemen. Republican guards did not permit anyone to come near without showing proper credentials.
 The embassy and consulate were each guarded with twenty police. M. Chalpe, the prefect of police, directed the guards at the Bois de Vincennes demonstration in person.
 A 24-hour strike has been declared for tomorrow. L'Humanité, communist newspaper, declared that all auto-buses and tramways will stop.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—A boycott against American goods has been declared by the Federation of Labor Unions to protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Former Senator Monzon at a meeting of his followers urged the boycott.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 6.—The Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike is spreading rapidly. Dispatches from Peragimino state that a bomb was exploded in the Ford automobile agency there.
 Huge demonstrations are being held in the principal cities of the country. Hundreds of resolutions have been passed denouncing Governor Fuller as a murderer.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—Communist and socialist organizations throughout Austria are passing resolutions denouncing Governor Fuller's decision on the Sacco and Vanzetti case as a piece of class hate.

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

The speaker gave an account of how American bankers have gradually got control not only of the natural resources of Latin America but also of their political and military power.
 "America today," declared Nearing, "is playing the role of the English king in 1776. At that time the American people were fighting against English tyranny, today Nicaragua, Mexico and other Latin American countries are struggling against the tyranny and brutal force of American government."

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

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Fifty thousand people took part in a demonstration at Bois de Vincennes on the outskirts of Paris this afternoon under the eyes of a thousand police, mounted republican guards and a regiment of infantry, to demand the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.
 Ten thousand sympathizers paraded to the edge of the city with red flags and placards with Luigia Vanzetti, sister of the condemned man at the head.
 As the parade began, police destroyed twenty-five posters considered "insulting" to the United States. No demonstration was permitted in Paris under governmental orders.
 In Paris proper a ten minute strike which tied up auto-buses and tramways took place today.
 Reinforcements around the American chancellery were increased by thirty mounted policemen. Republican guards did not permit anyone to come near without showing proper credentials.
 The embassy and consulate were each guarded with twenty police. M. Chalpe, the prefect of police, directed the guards at the Bois de Vincennes demonstration in person.
 A 24-hour strike has been declared for tomorrow. L'Humanité, communist newspaper, declared that all auto-buses and tramways will stop.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
25 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1660
Cable Address: "Daiwork"

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
\$3.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$5.00 per year \$6.50 six months
\$2.50 three months \$3.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 25 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDALH Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
BERT MILLER Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 2, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

The French and Belgian Socialists Join Their Imperialist Masters

By H. M. WICKS

OPPORTUNISM, that malignant growth that infected the labor movement through the decades of the peaceful development of capitalism, impelled the French and Belgian socialists to follow in 1914 the path of those German Social-democratic renegades who formulated the policy of August 4th and voted the war credits for the government of the kaiser. The same forces that gave impetus to the diseased growth in Germany also produced war jingoism in France, Belgium, and England and had its reflex in Russia as exemplified by Plechanoff and Alexinsky.

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

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

"The French party considers the spontaneous general strike of the workers of all countries, combined with anti-war propaganda among the masses, as the most workable of all means in the hands of the workers to prevent war and to force international arbitration of the present dispute."

The main supporters of this resolution were Jean Jaures, Edward Vaillant and Marcel Sembat. Jules Guesde refrained from voting, although he vigorously opposed the resolution. Guesde, who was the leader of the Marxist wing of the French party pleaded, that he was not opposed to the general strike on principle, but that the international congresses had not sanctioned it therefore it could not be used. The resolution itself is weak and un-Marxist inasmuch as its realization is based upon the spontaneous action of the masses. The

doctrine of spontaneity is itself a form of opportunism. The French party did not perceive that to organize successfully such a movement requires the decisive action of the party as the motive force. Further confusion is indicated in that they did not understand that a general strike has its own tremendous implication—mobilization for the revolution.

Instead of such unrealistic resolutions, the question before the French party should have been the conduct of its parliamentary representatives in the chamber of deputies: For a time at least these deputies could have given revolutionary direction to the proletariat. By hurling defiance at the government, by daring speeches in the chamber, they could have spoken to the masses on the outside and started the movement for a real fight against the war danger. The arrest of a deputy or a number of deputies would have been useful as measures toward mobilizing the workers for revolutionary activity.

But instead of taking revolutionary action the leaders of the French party in the chamber, as soon as they learned of the action of the German members of the reichstag went over to the government. Instead of exposing the treachery of the German social-democrats by appealing to the proletariat they joined their own government in its fight against the ruling class of Germany.

Jules Guesde, the old leader of the "Marxist" wing of the French party became foreign minister in the war cabinet and devoted his talents to inciting the government against every one within the borders of France who dared hold aloft the revolutionary standard that he had so shamelessly disgraced by his treachery in the working class. Vaillant and Sembat also went over to the jingoism, as did Gustave Herve, who had served long terms in prison for anti-war agitation.

LIKE the German heroes of the second international the French social-patriots declared that they were fighting a war of defense. While the German socialists declared they were fighting against Russian despotism, in spite of the fact that the German general staff directed its first blows against France by striking through Belgium, the French socialists proclaimed that they were fighting against the menace of German despotism. Instead of carrying out in action the decision of the Basle congress to fight against their own governments they fought for their governments.

In the most servile manner the traitors tried to justify themselves by proclaiming that the masses had gone over to the side of the "war of defense" and that they as their leaders had to follow them. As a matter of fact the masses never had an opportunity to voice their demands. In their hour of need by their leaders, disorganized by treachery within, it was easy for the military power of the government to drive them into the army and the war industries.

The social-democratic masses had been accustomed to look for leadership to these identical parliamentary representatives and when that leadership failed them they were helpless. So the social-patriots, the leaders of the second international, in both France and Germany, as well as Bel-

gium, not only became miserable prostitutes of imperialism, but they tried to cover the masses with their own shame. To a prostitute all are prostitutes.

Had these creatures been revolutionists instead of vile flunkies of the bourgeoisie they would have voted against the war credits, have spoken openly for the defeat of their own governments, have rallied the workers to struggle against the war, have demanded fraternization of the soldiers in the trenches and made preparations for the publication and distribution of illegal literature among the workers in the war industries and the soldiers at the front. In every way and under all conditions this work should have been carried on against their governments for the purpose of inciting strikes in the munition works, mutinies in the ranks of the army and preparing for the time when the objective revolutionary situation would be at hand—a situation that every Marxist should have recognized as an inevitable concomitant of the war and a situation that actually did exist in every country participating in the war before two years had passed.

IN Belgium the leading figure of the second international, Emile Vandervelde, followed the footsteps of the German and French renegades. He became minister to the king of the Belgians, one of the greatest of the war criminals. The action of Vandervelde deserves special attention because it was his duty as head of the international to issue the call to the parties of all belligerent countries for a determined stand against the war. Even after Suedekum, Scheidemann and the German reichstag members had betrayed the workers it was still possible for the international bureau to repudiate them and try to organize the masses for the revolutionary struggle without them and against them.

But instead of fulfilling his duty to the international proletariat Emile Vandervelde and his associates in the Belgian socialist party became a lackey of King Albert, who in turn was the servile tool of British and French imperialism.

When all the facts of the world war are gathered and classified and some proletarian historian sits down to write the authentic history—the history that will be the textbook of the future—of the part played by Albert and his ministers, including the social-patriot, Vandervelde, he will show that the Belgian government could have spared the life of every Belgian working man who spilt his blood in the interest of imperialism. Albert deliberately threw his subjects into the mouths of German cannon and onto German bayonets in the interest of Britain and France and for no other reason. Those two imperialist powers (Britain and France) knew the danger of an unhampered march of the German army through Belgium and, although the kaiser's government offered to reimburse the Belgians for any damages incurred during the march through their territory the Entente persuaded Albert and his government to pile their own workmen in heaps of corpses before the well-trained German forces. Albert murdered his own workers, not for any interests of his own country, but in the interest of foreign imperialist powers and Emile Vandervelde was his first assistant murderer.

Vandervelde, head of the second international, as minister in the king's cabinet of this hireling government, of this ignorant Catholic and vicious ruler sank lower in his perfidy, his treachery and betrayal of the working class he professed to represent than even Scheidemann sank in his efforts to preserve the supremacy of the kaiser. Among the traitors to the working class Vandervelde was the most monstrous of all, because history imposed upon him the role of lackey of the most vile of capitalist governments.

THE working class of the world, on this thirteenth anniversary of these series of betrayals, must study the lessons of 1914 in order to be able to meet and defeat this cancerous growth of opportunism which assumes its most malignant form—social-patriotism. The same infection, the same virus that spawned the great betrayal of 1914 exists today in the American labor movement and in all capitalist countries of the world and one of the most effective methods of combating the threat of new wars is to fight against opportunism wherever it raises its head.

TOMORROW—The American Socialist in 1914.

ORDER NOW!!
Sacco Vanzetti Anthology of Verses
A collection of rebel verse on the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, by noted radical poets.
Price 25 Cents
Order through
THE DAILY WORKER
33 First Street
New York, N. Y.

DRAMA

Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" Here Next Month

Arthur Hammerstein announces that his New Hammerstein theatre being built at Broadway and Fifty-third Street, will open about October 17th with "Golden Dawn." The cast includes Louise Hunter of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Marguerite Sylva, Olin Howland, Barbara Newberry, Robert Chisholm and Paul Gregory.

"A midsummer Night's Dream," recently done at the Forest Hills Stadium, is to be repeated for three performances at the Lyceum theatre Friday matinee, August 12th, Sunday evening, August 14th, and Monday afternoon, August 15th—all for the benefit of the Actors Fund of America.

John Hundley, last seen in "Twinkle, Twinkle," has been engaged by Joseph Stantley for "Just Fancy," scheduled for September. Other additions to the cast are Kathryn Burnside, Lita Lopez, Spanish dancer, and Peggy O'Neil.

Richard Herndon has chosen Helen Chandler for the leading feminine role in "Creoles," the new play by Samuel Shipman and Kenneth Perkins with which he will present next month.

"An Enemy of the People," has been decided as the opening production by Walter Hampden. The revival will begin in September at the Hampden theatre. He also plans to do a play based on "The Light of Asia," by Sir Edwin Arnold, and Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," which has not been acted in New York for forty years. Revivals of "Hamlet" and "The Taming of the Shrew" are also listed.

Eddy Foy in "The Fallen Star," written and staged by Tom Barry, is the headliner at the Palace theatre this week. This is Foy's 57th year on the stage. The other acts include: Kitty Doner; Robert Chisholm, Australian baritone; Violet Helming and Co., in "The Snob," a comedy by Edwin Burke; Billy House and Co.; Three Swifts and Beehee and Rubytette.

The bill of vaudeville at Moss, Broadway this week is headed by Pickard's Syncopaters, Bobby Randall, Slim Timblin and Co. in "Southern Capers"; the A. D. F. Trio, Reed and Lucy; Royal Gascoignes, and Mary Coward and Larry Braddam.

St. Louis Unit Holds Successful Picnic to Support Daily Worker

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The South Slavic Section of the Workers Party of St. Louis, Mo., knowing the situation of our press, and knowing how necessary and important this paper is, unanimously voted to hold a picnic exclusively for the benefit of the workers press.

The picnic was held on the 24th of July. There were around 500 present. There were workers on this picnic, that were never before on our gatherings. People came from the surrounding cities. Among these were quite a number of Bulgarian Comrades from Madison and Granite City, Ill. Also, there were workers from the striking mining district. In general this picnic was a manifestation of solidarity and consciousness of the workers towards the press.

At 6 p. m. Comrade Zinich, who spoke last Sunday in St. Louis for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, gave a speech. We must not forget to announce that the women comrades did their utmost to help along. Comrades Wreisky and Skiljan donated a pair of pillow cases for the press, and Comrade Veber a cushion for the same purpose. There were also a number of other things, which brought a sum of around \$76.00. A few subscribers



Plays a leading role in "Paid To Love," a screen story of the Balkans, which will be shown at Moss' Broadway beginning today.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats \$2.20. Cort Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday, AND THURSDAY, 2:30

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

Our sympathizers also worked with will. Some helped the barbecuing, some behind the bar, and others selling tickets. They worked like comrades, in a way that showed solidarity and kindness towards the workers press. When the guests were leaving for home, one could see satisfaction with the picnic and service.

The proceeds from the picnic were \$274.00. The expense of Comrade Zinich's railroad tickets was added to the expense of the picnic, because the S. S. Section called him to be present on these several occasions.

The proceeds were divided as follows: The principal Party press THE DAILY WORKER, \$100.00; The Radnik Daily, \$100.00; The Delavac Weekly, \$74.00. Total \$274.00.

We thank the arrangers, and the guests for their work and wonderful attendance.

This is only one more answer to those who wish our press a downfall, and to those who think the workers' paper does not need the support of the working class of this country. Now we appeal to all comrades and readers of THE DAILY WORKER, RADNIK and DELAVAC, that each and every one to do their part as much as possible, so that we may help the workers' press, and with this do a great part toward helping the working class. We must not give the capitalist the satisfaction of seeing our press take a downfall.

We in St. Louis will continue our work with greater effort than ever, and hope to double the work by working in harmony.

Debs Book Out; Former Leader Tells of Jails

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The national office of the Socialist party, at 2653 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, announces publication of a posthumous book by the late Eugene V. Debs entitled Walls & Bars, in which he tells of his experiences as a political prisoner in County jails, state prison and federal penitentiary. Debs has none of the illusions of the prison reformer of the liberal ilk. The prison problem, he says, "is directly correlated with poverty and poverty as we see it today is essentially a social disease."

FUND AT EVERY MEETING! THINK OF THE SUSTAINING

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 —.50
 - 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.

Socialist Perfidy in Sacco and Vanzetti Case.

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

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

of that party by referendum vote defeated the Hillquit-Berger-

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

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

Claessens and the socialist party leaders do not dare to explain the role of the reactionary leadership using its power on behalf of the capitalist class to weaken the labor movement so it will be unable to resist any assaults of any kind because they have aided and abetted that crime against labor.

Sincere fighters, in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti will unite in spite of their differences for joint action to liberate these tortured workers. Charlatans and fakers will try to utilize the plight of Sacco and Vanzetti for their own aims. The Communists stand for unity; the socialists oppose unity. It will require a more astute apologist than Claessens to conceal that fact from the workers.

Major General Leonard Wood.

During the past decade the name of Major General Leonard Wood was a symbol of despotism to millions of workers in the United States as well as to the whole liberty-loving population of the Philippine Islands. His outstanding achievements as a servant of American imperialism were inseparably bound up with campaigns of frightfulness against unarmed populations. He was not particular whether the objects of his depredations were American soldiers returned from the slaughter house of France into industries or suppressed colonial peoples striving for independence. It was sufficient for Major General Leonard Wood that they wanted to improve their condition at the expense of American imperialism. All who struggled against Wall Street were his enemies, because he was the good and faithful servant of that murderers' row that has a church at one end and the river at the other.

Wood earned lasting obliquy for his reign of terror against the striking steel workers at Gary where he commanded a part of the United States army in 1919-20. His achievements there made him the logical candidate for the post in the Philippines, and he fulfilled all expectations of his imperialist masters, who alone will mourn his loss. He was a man of presidential calibre—that is of the calibre we have today. He was Elbert H. Gary's favorite candidate in 1920, but his record in the steel strike made his success at the polls doubtful. Reluctantly Gary had to concede the merit of the claim that a yellow dog could get more votes among workers than could Wood.

This phase of his career is illuminating inasmuch as it reveals some of the tricks of American politics. His position in the army when the United States entered the war made him the logical commander-in-chief, but Woodrow Wilson's democratic advisers told the professor, that to send Wood to France would enhance his prestige and make him a presidential possibility. So "Black Jack" Pershing was sent instead. Then when the steel strike came on and Gary called for federal troops, Newton D. Baker, Wilson's secretary of war, placed Wood at the head of those sections of the army that occupied Gary, Indiana. That was a political move of more than ordinary astuteness as it eliminated Wood as a serious contender for the presidency. The spectacle was edifying to a revolutionist. One gang of Wall Street flunkies conspired to knife another aspirant to a higher stage of flunkeyism.

Puppets of history, these creatures strut for a time upon its stage, to pass into oblivion and leave room for others.

Wood is gone, but the foul system that spawned him still exists to create others of his type, until the system itself is swept away.

A solemn thought in connection with Wood is that he often boasted that the reds would have to be exterminated, but today

Wood is gone and the reds he so despised are still here to record the fact.

So it will be with the social system, a part of which he represented.

Labor Banks on the Down Grade.

During the first six months of 1927 labor banking in the United States suffered its first decisive reverse in history. Since the beginning of this festering growth upon the labor movement of the United States labor banking has made steady progress as far as statistics of deposits and resources are concerned. They attracted the savings of that relatively small section of the American working class that has a favored position in the imperialist scheme of things—the labor aristocracy, bribed by the super-profits realized from the imperialist exploitation of colonials and semi-colonials. The apex of labor banking was reached last year. This year there has been a steady decline in the resources of these institutions.

During the first six months of this year, according to a comprehensive and accurate survey made by the Industrial Relations Section of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions of Princeton University the resources of all labor banks were \$124,655,752 on June 30th, 1927, as compared to \$126,015,666 on December 31st of last year, a decline of \$1,359,914. Apologists for labor banks may argue that this is a slight decrease that may be overcome, but such argument is based upon the wishes of the labor fakers who try to fool the workers into supporting such institutions rather than upon economic facts. The real reason for the decline is to be found in the part-time work and unemployment that exists in many industries, affecting even the higher strata of labor. It means the privileged workers are forced to withdraw their savings in order to exist, and this falling off of resources is still more significant because it indicates that thousands of workers, who formerly made regular deposits, no longer are able to save.

Let some demagogic apologist of labor banking arise and proclaim that the recent collapse of the great chain of Brotherhood banks is responsible for this decline and that the other banks are advancing, let us emphasize the fact that these figures deal with the period just previous to the collapse of the Brotherhood schemes.

When we get the figures on the effect of the venture launched by Warren S. Stone, "the father of labor banking," the reverses of labor banks will readily be recognized as a debacle.

Workers Threaten General Strike Protesting Sacco-Vanzetti Ruling



This meeting is in Union Square. Meetings like it are being held all over the world. Los Angeles workers assemble in The Plaza, August 9, at 5 P. M.

Oil Barons Conspire Openly to Limit the Product, Raise Price

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

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

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

THE WORLD STRUGGLE FOR

Oil

And Soviet Russia



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

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

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

COOLIDGE SAYS:

"The supremacy of nations may be determined by the possession of available petroleum."

THE GERMS OF THE NEXT WORLD WAR ARE IN THIS STRUGGLE—

Read

Oil

IMPERIALISM

The International Struggle for Petroleum

By LOUIS FISCHER

"We strongly recommend this very valuable book!" says

THE MOSCOW PRAVDA—

"The object of Fischer's investigation is the struggle of imperialist groupings and world oil magnates for the possession of oil wells, as well as the importance of Soviet oil in the relations between the various oil companies and in diplomatic relations of capitalist countries with Soviet Russia. Fischer's book reads with great interest. What particularly recommends it is its popular style and its objectivity. We strongly recommend to our readers this very valuable book by Louis Fischer."

CLOTH-BOUND

\$2.00

READ ALSO:

OIL AND THE GERMS OF WAR By Scott Nearing —10

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY A study in American Imperialism By Scott Nearing and Jos. Freeman —50

IMPERIALISM By Lenin Paper, —50 Cloth, \$1.00

THE DAILY WORKER. PUB. CO.

33 First Street New York

LOS ANGELES COMRADES ACTIVE DURING SUCCESSFUL YEAR; DOWN FACTIONALISM

By R. E. D., (Worker Correspondent)

One year ago last spring the present Sub-District Executive Committee came into office and announced its conciliatory policy of "taking in all the new members we can, and expelling none." We did this because we realized we were already weakened by too many intestine fights to stir up others, and we had to have members to pay the rent, support the Press, and make donations to the many Party needs. The result was to hold our membership and actually to increase it. When Bob Minor was here to get us to endorse the famous Unity Resolution, we had 110 at the meeting; last Tuesday night July 26, at a general membership meeting to aid the DAILY WORKER Drive we counted 125. This meeting was absolutely harmonious and came gallantly to the rescue of the Daily and of the Fighters on strike and made substantial donations to both.

Successful Finances.

Our second policy was to look after the finances and see that when we undertook an enterprise we shouldn't come out in the hole. So when Bert Wolfe came here we gave him a rousing reception and paid his expenses and sent him away with a goodly donation. Also Albert Weisberg, Paul Crouch, Walter Trumbull and others. We celebrated the Paris Commune, the Rutheberg Memorial, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense, Bishop Brown, etc., etc., and did not fall in debt.

Then we joined up with the I. W. W. and the Central Defense, the I.L.D. and the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense and gave a May Day Picnic that was a rouser and netted a big sum to all concerned, besides tending to allay the hostility between these organizations and the Communists. We accomplish a real United Front tactic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By L. P. RINDAL, (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 7.—In spite of the warm weather and other forms of "hot air" working over-time trying to break down energy, activities along the line of the class struggle have not died out entirely in this city of the open shoppers.

At 4:00 p. m. every Sunday, class conscious workers conduct mass meetings at the Brotherhood Hall, 107 Marchessault Street (facing the Plaza on the north side). Here resolutions have been passed protesting against the sending of marines to Nicaragua, China and other foreign countries. Greetings, etc., have been sent to the left wing of the Kuomintang Party members, such as Irvin Search and Robin Dunbar, have taken prominent part, and Michael Hughes, of the proletarian party, has lined up one hundred per cent with the other two mentioned.

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

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

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

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

Defend THE DAILY WORKER.

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

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Charge Nassau County Construction Graft

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

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

SUMMER CAMP IS OPENED BY LEFTS OF LOS ANGELES

500-Acre Ranch for Use of Children

By ROSE RUBIN.

About three months ago a joint call was issued by the Young Pioneers of Los Angeles and the Women's Consumers League, for a conference to organize a summer camp for workers' children. The call was enthusiastically responded to by all the left wing organizations in the city, and also by the Carpenter and Painter Unions.

At the time of the organization of the conference, it seemed as if the many details and obstacles that were met in the actual starting of the camp, were insurmountable. It was only due to the unwavering determination for a camp, and the energy of the leading comrades in the conference that made possible the opening of the camp on Sunday, July 31st.

Appreciation is due to a sympathizer of the workers' movement, R. Most, who gave the use of his 500-acre ranch for the summer to be used as the site for the camp. It is a beautiful spot, and ideally located for a camp. There is a large six-room house on the grounds that serves as the commissary and dining room. Tents will be pitched on a grassy plot of ground, well shaded by large trees. There is a big stream for wading, and many of the trails lead into canyons that are overgrown with natural vegetation that will give splendid material for study for the Nature Study Class that is organized for the children.

"Camp Soviet"

A "camp soviet" has been instituted, wherein all the children have a voice and vote in all camp matters. There is a trained nurse for first aid. A committee of mothers will have charge of the food supplies and food management. Instead of the patriotic and religious training of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scout camps, working class problems and ideals will be taught by means of songs, games and plays.

The joyful shouts and songs of the thirty-five children that came to the camp on Sunday, was a source of inspiration of those who worked so hard to make the camp a reality, and was a greater source of encouragement to all those interested in workers' children's movements, to maintain and enlarge this camp, and make possible many more such camps in the country.

Los Angeles Holds Big Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting

(By A Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the workers of Los Angeles held a big protest mass meeting at Music Art Hall yesterday. The audience was a colorful one in more than one sense of the word. Wonderful speeches were made in English, Spanish and Italian by M. Downing, Weder, Armando Borch and Manuel Tavizon. In short, the sum total of the speech-making was that "there is only one hope left—THE VOICE OF LABOR. The voice must be heard so distinctly that the IMMEDIATE RELEASE of these two innocent workers will be forthcoming." In other words—Action!

Meetings were also held in the following cities: Boston; Cleveland; Avella, Pa.; Chicago; Pittston, Pa.; San Francisco; New York City; St. Louis; Great Falls, Mont.; Denver, Martins Ferry, Ohio; Seattle; Duluth; Omaha; St. Paul; Minneapolis; Buffalo; Utica; Detroit; San Jose; Philadelphia; and Milwaukee.

Strike Tuesday for Sacco and Vanzetti!

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

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

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

Organize League.

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

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

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

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

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

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Aug. 7.—Frederick A. Giles, English aviator, plans to hop off Monday in "Detroit's Goodwill Messenger" on the first leg of an air journey to Wellington, New Zealand, it was announced today. His journey will cover 11,181 miles. After competing in the San Francisco-Honolulu \$25,000 Dole prize flight, Giles expects to hop from Honolulu to Brisbane, Australia.

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

Hands Off China.

In April of this year the Hands Off China Committee was formed and on May 8th, simultaneous with Chicago and other large cities, a Hands Off China Meeting was held with about 800 present and resolutions were passed against the policy of the American government in China and for the withdrawal of American troops and gun-boats from China. To carry on this work more effectively the Hands Off China Committee has now issued a call to all labor unions, workers' fraternal organizations and to all societies in sympathy with its work to send delegates to a Hands Off China Conference to be held August 18th 8 p. m. at Musie Hall, 232 South Hill Street, Los Angeles California. The Call is signed by the Hands Off China Committee; Kuo Min Tang of Los Angeles and the Anti-Imperialist League of Los Angeles.

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

Anti-Imperialism Campaign Is Begun By Young Workers

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

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

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

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

All Out August 9 for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Strengthen the Arm which will SAVE SACCO and VANZETTI



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

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

The Daily Worker is the collective organizer of the mass movement which is growing every hour to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Daily Worker supplies the motive power which stirs the masses and drives them forward to the fight for the release of these two men.

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

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

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



FARMERS

INCREASED PRODUCTION MEANS POVERTY FOR FARMS, AGRICULTURAL REPORTS SAY

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

Increased utilization of power and fertilizer are cited by Brand as important causes of the expanding productivity of the farm population. In 1850 farmers used 1.4 horsepower per worker, in 1925 4.5 horsepower per worker, an increase of more than 200 per cent. Between 1860 and 1926 the consumption of fertilizer grew from 700,000 to 7,500,000 tons.

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

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

"Our average yield is only 13 bushels, but we use only 5 lbs. of plant food per acre on the average while Holland produces 41 bushels with 168 lbs. of plant food per acre and England 31 bushels with 19 lbs. of plant food. Nevertheless Ameri-

can farmers produce 2.3 tons of farm produce more per capita than the farmers of the United Kingdom, 2.7 more than German farmers, 3.2 more than French farmers and 6.5 more than Italian farmers."

Farm Labor Supply Shows Unemployment.

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

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

Agricultural Figures.

Reports to the department of agriculture from 13,475 farmers in all parts of the country show an average net return of \$1133 for 1926 compared with \$1297 for 15,330 farms in 1925; \$1205 for 15,103 in 1924; 1020 for 16,183 farms in 1923 and \$917 for 6094 farms in 1922.

The average size of the farms reporting for 1926 was 815 acres with an average investment of \$16,308. Average gross receipts were \$2448. Average cash expenses were \$1473, including \$386 for hired labor, \$242 for livestock bought, \$252 for food, \$73 for fertilizer, \$48 for seed, \$183 for taxes, \$130 for machinery tools and \$179 for miscellaneous items.

FARM PRICES STAGNANT

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

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

What's What in Washington

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

By HARVEY O'CONNOR. (Federated Press)

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

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

Serious Talk

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

Cal to Colorless.

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

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

"Super-Babbit"

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

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

2,000,000 FARMERS IN CO-OPS

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

Seventy per cent of the business is done in the 13 north central and Pacific states with Minnesota leading and California second.

Letters From Our Readers

How The DAILY WORKER Makes Friends

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

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

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

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

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

Why Farmer John Goes to Town—The Banker Has His Land



Capitalism Develops an Enemy Among the Thinking Students of the Nation

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

STUDENTS, like workers, are stretching hands across the seas in support of the growing fight for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

It was at its demonstration against Massachusetts "justice," rendered in the decision of Governor Alvan T. Fuller demanding that Sacco and Vanzetti burn in the electric chair, Wednesday, August 10, that the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee made public a telegram from the International Youth Congress, being held at Freusburgh, Germany, which said:

"Convey our fraternal greetings and hopes for justice to Sacco and Vanzetti."

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

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

This student effort will be bad news for those would be assassins among the American intelligentsia who are seeking the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

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

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

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

and of the sons of the Soviet Union Republics, who now constitute the student body of the First Moscow University, the oldest university in all Russia. Even under czarism, however, there had been revolutionary elements among the student body of this university, taking their stand with the oppressed masses, resulting in troops being mobilized in the Military Training Academy across the street.

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

It was significant, in a way, that at the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Demonstration, at the New School for Social Research, Thursday night, a score of police continually hovered about the building, inside and out, and in 23d street adjoining, ready for any "development."

As in Russia, so in China today, the students are taking a prominent part in the revolutionary struggle, fighting side by side with the workers and farmers.

"It is, therefore, encouraging to see the students of the United States joining with the workers in this dark hour of struggle," I pointed out.

Leonard D. Abbott, in opening his address, paid a tribute to The DAILY WORKER, and the fight that it was making for Sacco-Vanzetti.

"I have been particularly impressed," said Abbott, "with the declaration carried each day at the top of the first page demanding 'Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!' and then counting off the days as the hour of death approaches. The DAILY WORKER is waging a courageous struggle for Sacco and Vanzetti."

Not only the words of Leonard D. Abbott, but the applause that followed, went over the radio, which must have been had news indeed for George L. Darte, adjutant general of the Military Order of the World War, who is one of the leaders in the attack being made on The DAILY WORKER, and who has just sent a telegram of praise to Governor Fuller.

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

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

At one point in his address, a worker in the audience called out:

"But what are you going to do about it?"

"What are you going to do?" asked Hays.

"I'm going to strike!" declared the worker.

"All right, go ahead and strike, and I'll strike with you."

The final words of Celia Polissuk, the student, was: "Keep up the fight!"

But, with the conclusion of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, no matter what its outcome, capitalism is developing an enemy of no mean proportions among the students of America.

CROWD GETS NEWS OF SACCO-VANZETTI



Huge interest is displayed in Boston over the fate of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Picture shows a crowd waiting for news, expecting that some action may prevent the men's execution.

WOMEN

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

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

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

Auxiliary meetings should devote less time to floor work and seeing which committee can furnish the best refreshments, and more time to studying labor problems, the women decided.

Company unionism, women in industry, wages, labor legislation, economics, and the public school system were listed as projects for study by Theresa Wolfson, author of "Women Workers and the Trade Unions."

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

The women at the conference represented auxiliaries of machinists in railway shops, automobile factories and shippers, lithographers, carpenters and postal clerks. They came from as far north as Montreal and New Brunswick, as far south as Virginia, and as far west as Detroit and Chicago. The institute was sponsored jointly by the educational department of the machinists' auxiliary and Brookwood Labor College.

AUTO MAGNATES START MAKING DETROIT A "SHE-TOWN"

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

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

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

"She was 'luckier' than I was. She got a job running a drill press for 50 cents an hour. She could do the work as well as I could so the concern hired her because she was cheaper. If she had refused it some other woman would have taken it. So I stay home and send the kids to school to learn all about this great land of the free."

CO-OPERATIVES

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

Stephenson Bribed Negroes Too.

D. C. Stephenson, ex-K. K. K. Grand Dragon of Indiana scattered his checks about freely. The investigation now going on has uncovered one paid to a Negro newspaper, The Indianapolis Ledger. This was for publicity in the colored sheet to insure white supremacy and the election of Gov. Ed Jackson. The Ledger has since gone out of business.

Chicago Negroes Want Unions.

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

African Chiefs Form Co-ops.

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

Forced to Withdraw Obnoxious Clauses.

The Hertzog government was so hard pressed by labor members of the South-African parliament that it was forced to withdraw the so-called sedition clauses in the Native Administration bill now before the House. The Industrial and Commercial Workers' union, a native organization, protested the measure also, along with the South African Labor Party. Arthur Barlow, labor member warned parliament, that the South African Labor Party would stand by native union, as it was part of the organized labor movement of the world. The Industrial and Commercial Workers

are now affiliated with the Amsterdam International. Kadalle, the leader of the native union, is in Europe now, probably for the Amsterdam International Convention. He plans to come to America later for a lecture tour.

Militarism in Haiti.

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

Outrages on Negroes During Flood.

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

TEXTILE WORKERS HAVE CO-OP STORES

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

up only to disappear again.

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

Four Singing Societies Help Workers Movement When Runaway Train in Ann Arbor Wrecks Bank

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

The Freiheit Gasangns Verein is one they meet every Monday night at the

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

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

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 shop 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 Internationals, 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 impunity 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.

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 hide-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 member.

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 Kichham Scanlan, the arbitrator chosen by the union.

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 dispair.

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

The first walk-out was on Monday. Pat Toohy, 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 Gen. 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 a 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 Qu

WASHINGTON, (FP) August 8.—X marks the unknown quantity of labor's opinion in the Miming 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."

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 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-Bagthe 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 Mustapha 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

1930 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.
"Finger-print evidence was concealed by the prosecution. Photographs of the finger-prints 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 finger-print evidence in court. Why not? If the finger-prints of Sacco and Vanzetti were not on those doors, was not the defense entitled to the benefit of that fact? If their finger-prints 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



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 'salesmen 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 concurred 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 talemans had been gathered in, and all morning the defense had strenuously opposed the use of any of these talemans 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 were taken.'

(Continued on Column Five)

SOVIET UNION WORKER: "TRY AND GET IT!"

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 Amassow, 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 Amassow 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 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 capitalism 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:

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 316 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 shut 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 shot-gun man; Bowles swore at the preliminary hearing that the shot-gun 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 shot-gun 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 shot-gun 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 shot-gun man was about five feet eight inches tall.

"Does Gov. Fuller believe Frank W. Harding? He at first stated that the shot-gun bandit was 'smooth-shaven,' according to the Boston Globe of Dec. 24, 1919. But at the preliminary hearing, he testified that the shot-gun 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 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, Siding in the Automobile Died Today in this Hospital.

Oscar Grossman, Jr., 12, was the boy injured.

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.