

FIRST SECTION This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. IV. No. 181. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$8.00 per year. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1927. Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 25 First Street, New York, N. Y. Price 3 Cents

Current Events By T. J. O'Flaherty.

MAY KILL SACCO WITH FORCIBLE FEEDING!

NICOLA SACCO has no faith that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, about to decide on the latest legal move of defense counsel, will render him justice.

"CONTINUE FIGHT FOR LIBERATION," SAYS ROSE BARON

Warns Not to Relax Protest Rallies

Warning American labor against relaxing its struggle for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti and urging a mightier protest than ever as the only means of saving the framed-up workers, Rose Baron, secretary of the Emergency Committee, upon returning from Boston declared:

"The forced action of Gov. Fuller and his Executive Council in granting an eleventh hour respite for 12 days has already been recognized by militant organized labor and its thousands of liberal-minded sympathizers as a most decided victory for the Sacco-Vanzetti liberation movement."

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee warns its hundreds of thousands of New York sympathizers not to be lulled into a false sense of security. This is but the first victory of a series which must be won before Sacco and Vanzetti are liberated and restored to the ranks of the working class."

"Announcements will be made shortly as to the plans to be pursued within the next day or so. Massed demonstrations must continue. We must show the Fullers, the Thayers, and the Massachusetts capitalistic and legal hierarchy that it dare not execute our comrades in the face of the national and international mass protest."

"We are happy beyond words at our first success. I appeal to all New Yorkers of all shades of labor and political opinion to rally to the aid of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, and make what is now a temporary victory a permanent one. This will result in the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti."

JAIL HEADS OF BOSTON UNIONS TO HALT STRIKE

Released After Strike Was Ended

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL. (Special to THE DAILY WORKER) BOSTON, August 12.—Release of Jacob Miller, business agent, and William Seligman, chairman, of Cap-makers' Union, Local No. 7, arrested on the eve of the proposed electrocution last Wednesday night, of Sacco and Vanzetti, has revealed the dread with which the Boston ruling class faced last Tuesday's strike movement.

"If I keep you here the general strike will not be a success," was the statement that superintendent of Police Michael H. Crowley made to me," said Seligman.

"The fear of the strike movement was the real reason for our arrests, and not the effort to connect us with the so-called 'bomb plots' in New York and other cities, as has been so widely published in the capitalist press throughout the nation."

Seligman and Miller were arrested Tuesday morning, the day of the strike for Sacco and Vanzetti. They had left the union headquarters at 28 Haywood Place, which has been continually watched by police and detectives for many days, for a conciliation meeting with some of the manufacturers. They were followed by the police to the Basch Cap Company, on Washington Street, where they were seized as they were about to enter the building.

Grilled by 16 Detectives. They were first taken to Police Station No. 4 (La Grand Street). Later they were removed to the main police headquarters. Here they were taken into separate rooms, each being grilled by eight detectives taking turns in questioning them. They were questioned about their intention to strike that day (Tuesday) (Continued on Page Two)

STOP HIM! SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!



Help the Daily Worker Keep up the Fight for Sacco and Vanzetti

The cruelty of the Spanish Inquisition bears no comparison to the mental torture being inflicted upon the two victims of the hatred of the ruling class, Sacco and Vanzetti, in their race with death. The capitalist class has granted them a brief respite only to allay the burning indignation of the proletariat, and to furnish an opportunity for the institution of repressive measures intended to intimidate the working class and prevent further agitation. The temporary victory gained by the workers has made the ruling class even more determined to accomplish its evil purpose. The struggle promises to be harder than ever.

The DAILY WORKER, which has taken the lead in the fight for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, must redouble its efforts to mobilize public sentiment for the fight which is ahead. But the fight has been exhausting. Our own case has aggravated our financial burden. We want the comrades to help us maintain the fight, at all costs. If we recognize the fact that only the mass pressure of the workers gained the brief respite of ten days, and saved Sacco and Vanzetti temporarily from the jaws of death, then we must recognize also that greater pressure must be exerted to free them. At this crucial time, no comrade should fail to do his utmost to help THE DAILY WORKER, so that it may continue to carry on the fight until victory is won.

Say Chen Quits Hankow Because of Slaughter of Unionists by General

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Nationalist government at Nanking, about whom the Nationalist government's tilts with European and United States governments have raged, has resigned his post, according to advices reaching the British foreign office today. It was reported that Chen quit because of the military domination of General Tang Shing-chi. Twenty-six more labor leaders have been shot at Hankow, according to reports current in the city. Forty-four others are under arrest. General Tang and the right wing of the Kuomintang are establishing a reign of terror against organized labor. Widespread dissatisfaction is being shown by the rank and file of the labor unions, who have elected to office trusted fighters for improvement in the conditions of the workers, and now find them slaughtered by the government.

Royalist Leaders Loses Out When Greek Cabinet Smashes Over Finances

ATHENS, Aug. 12.—Greece is without a cabinet today, the coalition ministry having resigned yesterday. The government crisis resulted from a disagreement over financial policy. When it was seen the difficulties could not be bridged, the resignations were tendered and accepted today. It is expected that the cabinet will be reorganized without M. Tsaldaris, the royalist leader.

LISBON, Aug. 12. — Masses of workers and sympathizers crowded the bulletins here all night in an effort to get news of the Sacco and Vanzetti reprieve. Cheering broke from the hundreds of watchers as the result of the stay of execution was made public.

U. S. Units Increased; Told to Be Ready for "Instant War Service"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12. — In line with the speed-up system which is being introduced into American armament and for which the Geneva conference prepared the public mind, the war department yesterday announced the reorganization of the regular army in order to provide three more infantry and two more cavalry units "in event of war on short notice." Three infantry and one cavalry division will be held in readiness for instant war service," the report states. The active mobilized divisions will be stationed within easy striking distance of Canada and Mexico. 5 Killed In Rome Blast. ROME, Aug. 12. — Five workmen were killed today in an explosion in a fireworks factory at Torre Del Gràce, near Naples. Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

TO EMPLOY BARBAROUS METHOD IN LATEST TORTURE OF FRAMED WORKER

Executioner Kept In Boston As Fuller Plans To Go Ahead With Murder

See Little Hope In Court Action; Workers Continue Program For Mass Protests

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Plans for forcibly feeding Nicola Sacco —by an extremely painful method which may result in his death —were discussed today as the framed-up worker entered the twenty-seventh day of his hunger strike.

Nasal feeding—the method that prison authorities threaten to use—is in keeping with the barbarous torture inflicted by the Massachusetts industrial czars on the two workers during the seven years of their imprisonment.

Through a tube which prison authorities will insert in Sacco's nostrils milk or the white of eggs will be forced into his stomach. The nasal method of forcible feeding is extremely painful and is likely to result in Sacco's death. (Continued on Page Two)

NEW PLANS FOR MASS PICKETING IN BOSTON DESPITE TERRORISM

Ask Borah to Open Department of Justice Which Contain Frame-Up Evidence

(NOTE—This special telegram sent yesterday afternoon from Boston to THE DAILY WORKER was mysteriously slow in reaching its destination and failed to appear yesterday.)

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti left the death house today. They were returned to the Cherry Hill wing of the Charlestown prison.

The mighty thunder, the lightning flashes of world labor's protest snatched them back from the electric chair, in which the ruling class had condemned them to die.

The giant crashes of working class insistence that "Sacco and Vanzetti must not die" shot through the golden dome of the Massachusetts state house, and Governor Fuller and his advisory committee, sitting beneath it, in session for many long and tedious hours thru Wednesday afternoon and far into the night, changed their minds.

Twelve Days to Fight. But it was the brain of the industrial autocracy of Massachusetts that spoke, deciding that the sentence of death imposed on Sacco and Vanzetti be respite for 12 days or until midnight on Monday, August 22, 1927. But this only means 12 days more of the most energetic struggle on the part of workers in all lands. If working class protest weakens, then Sacco and Vanzetti are doomed, as there is no hope in the continued debate before the courts resumed today. Defense forces today opened the renewed attack on the federal government, demanding the opening of the Department of Justice files that contain the testimony that will prove the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The attack has already been started thru United States Senator Borah, with the help of Senator LaFollette. Since justice Holmes has closed the doors of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, this move is the only one that can be made at the nation's capitol. There is the possibility, of course, even if the files can be opened, that the papers condemning the United States Government as a party to the frame-up of our two comrades, have been removed from the records. It is here that Senator Borah can best serve as an agency for getting the testimony of the Department of Justice agents involved. Two of whom have already confessed in sworn affidavits, that "there are papers in the files of the government that prove the complete innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti." The appearance of Senator Borah in the Sacco-Vanzetti case recalls that Borah appeared in 1905-7 as the prosecutor in Odaho of Meyer, Pettibone and Haywood, in the attempt to railroad these officials of the Western Federation of Miners to the gallows in his own state more than a score of years ago.

Develop Mass Protest! No stone is being left unturned to build the fight mountain high against the would-be assassins of Sacco and Vanzetti. Appeals are being sent out today to the nation workers to continue and develop their mass protests. An extensive program of picketing is being mapped out for Boston, to be renewed at the earliest possible moment in spite of the mass arrests of pickets on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Thirty-seven pickets, arrested Wednesday were declared guilty yesterday and fined five dollars each. Bertram D. Wolfe and George Krasaka, both members of the Workers (Communist) party, were held for trial today, when the court will also attempt to dispose of those arrested Tuesday. Reign of Terror. In the meantime the reign of terror continues. Six workers who came to join in the "Death Watch" at the prison were arrested as "bomb suspects." They were taken to the Joy Street police station where they were severely grilled. Their names are Philip Palumbo, David Riskin, Luigi Bove, Antonio Pelegreno, Orlando Delduco and Salvatore Fratelli. The officials are trying to make much out of the fact that they carried copies of THE DAILY WORKER, special attention being given to the cartoon by Fred Ellis, entitled "An Evening Affair."

Enrico Farrenti, tailor, Watertown, was fined \$20 in Waltham Court today for distributing Sacco-Vanzetti defense circulars among workers at the Hood Rubber Company. (Continued on Page Two)

TOUR OF SPOTS FAMOUS IN SACCO-VANZETTI FRAME-UP WILL BE DESCRIBED BY ENGDAHL

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who was one of the members of the party which visited localities famous in the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up, with Edwin James, nephew of William and Henry James, has written an article on the tour which will appear in Monday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. Among the places visited by J. Louis Engdahl are South Braintree, where the crime was committed on which Sacco and Vanzetti have been framed, Bridgewater, where the robbery was committed for which Vanzetti was accused, and Brockton where the two workers were arrested.

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DEFENSE ATTORNEY SMASHES REPORT OF MAJOR GODDARD, "GUN EXPERT"

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Smashing completely the report of Major Calvin H. Goddard, "gun expert," whose "evidence" has been used by Governor Fuller, William Thompson, formerly chief counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, has issued a statement refuting in detail the report of the major.

The statement reads as follows: "Some time before June 3, 1927, a newspaper man from New York, called upon me and stated that he was familiar with the work of Major Goddard, that he had with him certain publications explaining Major Goddard's methods which he desired me to inspect and asked me to consent to an independent examination by Major Goddard of the so-called mortal bullet and the Fraher shell. At an early part in the conversation I offered to show this gentleman the photographs of the bullet and shell made by Mr. Turner, a well known expert of this city. He glanced at the photographs, pronounced them of no value as compared with the methods of Mr. Goddard, and spoke in terms of contempt of Mr. Hamilton, the defense expert, who had made careful micrometer measurements of the markings of the bullet and shell.

Testify For Sacco.
"The two defendants' experts who had made the most careful investigations and were principally relied upon, were Messrs. Hamilton and Turner. Prof. Gill of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology also had made two affidavits for the defense, one Sept. 27, 1923, and the other Oct. 24, 1923.
"In the first, Prof. Gill had said he did not pretend to have had the same experience or to possess the same skill in this line of work as Mr. Hamilton, with whose work I have been familiar for fifteen years, and, 'in case of any discrepancy in thousands of an inch his measurements are more likely to be right than mine,' and, 'I am absolutely convinced from my own measurements that the so-called mortal bullet never passed through the Sacco gun.'

"In addition to this Prof. Gill had several times assured me he regarded Mr. Hamilton as a man of integrity. He later wrote me offering 'to appear as a character witness for Hamilton and Turner if needed.'
"In view of these facts, fortified by my own observation of the skill and character of Messrs. Hamilton and Turner, I felt there might be some reason other than what appeared on the surface of the contemptuous tone in which the newspaper man referred to both of them, and therefore I told him I would not, at least until further advised, cooperate in any experiment by Major Goddard, but that, on the other hand, I would put no obstacle in his way.

"I added that although Mr. Ehrmann and I did not believe either the Fraher shell or the mortal bullet produced by the government as exhibits at the trial were fired through Sacco's pistol, we had, for some time, been in doubt as to the genuineness of those exhibits.
Made No Objection.
"I heard nothing more about Major Goddard until about noon Friday, June 3, when Prof. Gill telephoned me and Major Goddard were going out to Dedham at 2 o'clock to experiment with the bullet and shell. He did not tell me Mr. Ranney and a stenographer were to be present or that Major Goddard previously had been in conference with Mr. Ranney. I accordingly made no objection to the proposed experiment.

"About half an hour later I was informed of these facts by the Boston Herald. Having a court engagement, I could not go myself, but succeeded, with great difficulty, in getting in touch with Mr. Ehrmann, who was able to reach Dedham in time to witness the experiment. There were present also Mr. Buxton and Mr. Carsons of the Boston Herald.
"Mr. Ehrmann reported to me he and Mr. Buxton and Mr. Carsons were not impressed by the bullet test; but that the similarity between the file marks on the so-called Fraher shell and on shells first fired through Sacco's pistol were somewhat striking. As the same similarity already had appeared on enlarged photographs made by Mr. Turner, which were fully discussed at the hearing before Judge Thayer, I was not disturbed by the result of the experiment, although I was disturbed by the circumstances under which it was made.

"Mr. Ehrmann also reported that Prof. Gill, whose remarks were taken down by a stenographer, after witnessing the experiments, expressed doubt as to the correctness of his former view. This led to an exchange of letters between Prof. Gill and myself, to which it is unnecessary for present purposes to refer further.
Not Untrustworthy.
"I then called the matter to the attention of Messrs. Turner and Hamilton, both of whom assured me they were familiar with Prof. Goddard's methods, which were untrustworthy except when checked by careful micrometer measurements, such as had been made by Messrs. Turner and Hamilton in the case. Mr. Hamilton sent the originals of three letters written by Mr. Goddard to Mr. Hamilton under date of Oct. 28, Nov. 5 and Nov. 20, 1924. In the letter of Oct. 28 Mr. Goddard says:

"I am seriously considering the devotion of my entire time to work of this character within the next year or two and would greatly appreciate an opportunity to talk with you on the subject."
"In the letter of May 3, Mr. Goddard says:
"I am very anxious to get your advice as to what lines of study to follow in preparing myself for the work I contemplate. I feel you could save me much wasted effort, and would, therefore, greatly appreciate your opinion."
"In the letter of Nov. 20, Mr. Goddard says:
"In thinking over our conversation of the other night I realized I failed to ask you how you secure your measurements in one-thousandths of an inch when you are making microscopic study of arms and projectiles. I think you mentioned the name of a special type of microscope with which I am unfamiliar."
Calls it Stunt.
"In a letter to me of June 9, 1927, Mr. Hamilton says:
"If any one is to make before the governor and his committee some experiments or microscopic displays, then I should be present, or some one who can instantly detect any effort to pull a misleading stunt. These stunts can and are being done."
"At my argument before the governor I was assured by him he had not paid any attention to Mr. Goddard's report, and I was given a similar assurance by the committee. I therefore made no argument about Mr. Goddard's method or his conclusions.
"June 6, 1927, Mr. Goddard called at my office with the newspaper man to whom I have referred. Mr. Ehrmann was present and immediately afterward he and I made careful notes of what had been said. The newspaper man began by saying he wished to explain his conduct. He said Mr. Buxton of the Herald had urged him to notify me of the proposed trip to Dedham June 3, and that he had promised to do so, but had relied upon Prof. Gill. He admitted he had not asked Prof. Gill to notify me that Mr. Ranney was to attend, and that a stenographer was to be present.
"He admitted, in answer to my question, that at the first interview he had expressed the opinion to me that Hamilton was a crook. He confirmed the correctness of my original statement to him about my attitude toward the proposed experiment, as above stated.
To Get Publicity.
"Mr. Goddard then said that before making his experiments he had seen at Bridgeport, Conn., certain photographs taken by a government expert, and had formed from them a preliminary opinion adverse to Sacco. He said that while he could not be sure, he might have communicated this adverse opinion to Mr. Ranney before Mr. Ranney consented to permit the experiment. He said he had not been paid anything by anybody for interesting himself in the case or for making the experiment.
"He added his only motive was to elucidate the truth, and also to get such advertising personally for himself and his methods as he could get by connecting himself with the case. He repeated this statement several times. I asked him whether, in 1924, when he sought Hamilton's assistance in preparing himself to be an expert, he doubted Hamilton's moral integrity, and he said he did not at that time; but that his doubts had arisen subsequently.
"I then called his attention to the opinion of Prof. Gill and Mr. Turner, based upon an experience of many years, that Hamilton was a man of entire integrity, whose unpopularity with certain persons arose, largely from his extreme ability and from his success in cases of this character as against other less qualified experts, and I added that in the course of my connection with Mr. Buxton in the presence of other experts any suspicion of his integrity, Lack of Fairness.
"I further added I never even had heard any suggestion of dishonesty made against Mr. Turner, whose photographs were an important part of the defense evidence in this case.
"In answer to a direct inquiry by me, Mr. Goddard said that if he knew Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty it would be a matter of indifference to him whether they had had a fair trial or not.
"Toward the end of the conversation reference was made to the difference between the three straight lines placed for identification on the alleged mortal bullet and straight lines placed for identification on the other five bullets, two from the body of Parmenter and three from the body of Beradelli.
"Mr. Goddard stated that the edges of the marking on No. III were considerably more ragged than the others, but said he could not explain the cause of this difference. He said he had no opinion as to the genuineness of the exhibits. Mr. Ehrmann explained to him some of the reasons for our doubts as to the genuineness of the exhibits."
WM. G. THOMPSON.
I confirm the statements in this letter.
HERBERT B. EHRMANN.

Militia Man Mixes Into Sacco-Vanzetti Frameup



Major Calvin H. Goddard, self-styled "expert" on bullets, who told the governor's commission that a bullet from Sacco's gun killed the Braintree paymaster. This murderous faker's claims are, blasted by a statement from Thompson, formerly of the defense counsel.

Needle Trade Defense

On Sunday, August 28th, 50,000 workers will gather at Starlight Park, East 177th St., Bronx, to enjoy the jolliest day of their lives. Young and old, big and small, will be there to participate in the greatest carnival ever held by the radical movement in America. This park is the Coney Island of the Bronx. Every feature of the Island is to be found at Starlight Park, including fine bathing.

The Giant Coaster.

One of the best known features of the park is the Giant Coaster. It consists of miniature railroad tracks running on steep grades to the high altitudes. It is not necessary to describe the wonderful thrills to be experienced as the coaster descends the steep grades. There are numerous other thrilling features which will be controlled on that day by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. Signs announcing this will be posted at conspicuous places.

The feature of the evening will be a special performance of the opera "Carmen" by a famous company of singers, accompanied by a special symphony orchestra.

The following named are requested to call at once at the office of the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, without fail. Cut out this notice and bring it with you: I Beck, 624 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn; Sol Miller, 936 Fox St., Bronx; Sam Morowitz, 875 Tinton St., Bronx; M. Reishowsky, 289 East 176th St., Bronx; Sarah Taub, 124 East Third St., New York City; Louis Weiss and Nipkin.

Jail Heads of Boston Unions to Halt Strike

(Continued from Page One) and of the number of times they had visited New York recently. They were told that they were under suspicion in connection with the subway bomb blasts in New York. But in the next breath the detectives, joined by detective Kelly, from New York City, were putting questions as to their connections with the left wing.

"The capmakers' Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor," Seligman told detective Kelly.
"You can't fool me," replied Kelly. "I know all about the left wing and the right wing."

They were also questioned by Superintendent of Police Crowley who insisted that they were the leaders of the general strike. They also got the credit for engineering the picketing at the State House.

"Never mind, I know," was Crowley's reply to the statement of Seligman that the Capmakers' Union was a small organization, and that it would be impossible for this union alone to develop a city-wide strike movement.

After being questioned they were returned to foul-smelling and ill-kept cells in the La Grande Street Police Station. Here they were pestered again by detectives who suggested that it would not go hard with them if they would tell all the truth.

"Better come out with the truth," was the suggestion made to them continually.

Workers Strike Just the Same.
While Miller and Seligman were thus being held incommunicado, the union's lawyer, Morris Caro, was conducting a city-wide hunt for them. Attorney Caro was told by the police that no bail could get them inside of 48 hours. In the evening, however, they were released.

In spite of the imprisonment of their officials, however, the Capmakers, under the direction of Sam Weisman and Joseph Korsum, walked out en masse in the Sacco-Vanzetti strike, held a mass meeting at their own headquarters and decided to go on the picket line at the State House. The Capmakers' Union has been one of the leaders in the left wing struggle in Boston. Two of their four protest meetings against the tactics used by the right wing in the needle trades have been broken up by a socialist alliance with the police. A local socialist attorney has been especially active in provoking the police to attack meetings held by the capmakers.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

TO EMPLOY BARBAROUS METHOD IN FORCIBLY FEEDING FRAMED WORKER

(Continued from Page One) Sacco lifted a frail hand above his blanket as he lay on his cot in state's prison today and waved away guards who came to offer him breakfast.

Downstairs in warden William Hendry's office various methods of forcible feeding were discussed. The warden consulted with Dr. Joseph I. McLaughlin, the prison physician.

Dr. McLaughlin found Vanzetti sleeping this forenoon and did not disturb him. Sacco was able to get up from his cot to talk with the physician.

"I advised him to eat," said Dr. McLaughlin, "but he said he never would eat again until he was freed."

Dr. McLaughlin admitted that forcible feeding of the starving worker would be done if it becomes necessary. He said that Sacco was in a very weak condition but would not be forcibly fed today.

Will Continue Hunger Strike.
Vanzetti was obliged to support Sacco last evening when the pair went to the barber shop for an interview with Attorney M. A. Musmanno, of Pittsburgh, a defense lawyer. On the walk from the death cells to the Cherry Hill section of the prison, Sacco walked beside Vanzetti but stumbled when going up the steps at the end of the walk.

Sacco was on a self-imposed fast for thirty-one days in Dedham jail. The present hunger strike was begun in protest against the secret method used by Governor Alvan T. Fuller in conducting the review of the celebrated case.

Meanwhile, defense lawyers across the city were engaged in an intensive study of law books in preparation for the drive for a new Sacco and Vanzetti trial before the full bench of the state supreme court on Tuesday.

Push Legal Defense.
Defense motions have been made for a new trial, for a stay and revocation of sentence, for a writ of error and for writs of habeas corpus in

NEW PLANS FOR MASS PICKETING IN BOSTON DESPITE TERRORISM

(Continued from Page One) thru a working class section where live the very poor.

Permit to Prison.
I had managed to secure a special permit from the superintendent of police for admission to the prison. While the governor's council was still in session, the word went out that the newspaper reporters should proceed to the prison. More than a hundred reporters from newspapers in many cities were on hand, with the representatives of all the news agencies, ready to spread the news of this diabolical murder of Sacco and Vanzetti sanctioned by capitalist law. Two members of the governor's executive council, one from Worcester, the home of judge Thayer, who dealt out the death sentence, and the other from Quincy, the heart of Norfolk County, where Sacco and Vanzetti were framed up tried and convicted, were demanding that the bloody electrocution program be carried out.

According to the report in a local capitalist sheet, "it took much persuasion to convince these two that a reprieve, would probably merely extend the lives of the two men until midnight of August 22."

So the news was flashed over the telephone from the State House to the prison. It was given to the newspapermen in the cryptic form of "Reprieve until August 22." By special telegraph wires and long distance telephone lines the news was flashed to the nation and tabled and wireless to the world. I telephoned the news to THE DAILY WORKER office in New York. I left the prison going thru the working class section, instead of back over the viaduct crossing the railroad yards. The midnight was warm. In every doorway crouched human figures, childhood, youth, middle and old age. From windows faces peered. At frequent intervals stooped armed police and militiamen, keeping everyone off the streets. I had to carry my "bermit," a white card (continuously in sight or be repeatedly halted).

The News Spreads.
"Are they dead, yet?" was the half whisper that came from these workers, huddled in fear, as they saw me coming. I gave them the news. It spread rapidly down the street ahead of me. The neighborhood was swept with a great feeling of relief. The suspense was lifted. Instinctively, however, someone asked, "Do you think they will die August 22?" Even as I write, the late editions of the Boston newspapers come in with reports from far-off Moscow, as well as from multitudes of cities in many lands, giving working class views in these countries of this latest development in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, says: "The mighty roar of protest from the Soviet Union, together with the voice of the working masses the world over, forced even the plutocratic American bourgeoisie to hesitate and maneuver. The voice of the proletarians was never more resolutely raised, with the result that in the last minute, we see the executioners wavering in their purpose, despite their will to fulfill their bloody intentions." Editorially, the local capitalist press has, as yet, nothing to say.

On its journey from New York to Boston, many traffic policemen along the route warned the pickets that they should hide their banners that avoid trouble. This they refused to do, however, arriving in Boston without trouble before the Headquarters of the Workers (Communist) Party, in Causeway St. late in the evening, but in plenty of time for the "death march" if the ruling power in the state house had dared to go thru with its murder plans.

Boston was still an armed city today as judge George A. Sanderson approved the exceptions taken by the counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti to his (Judge Sanderson's) dismissal of the petition for a writ of error. This means that the fight for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, in the courts, will be carried before the full bench of the Massachusetts State Supreme Court early next week.

The court has been summoned into extraordinary session for this purpose. All last night the city was practically under martial law without a state of civil having actually been declared.

Plant Machine Guns.
The State House where the governor's council was in session, was surrounded by police fully armed with machine guns planted at strategic spots. The headquarters of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, and the socialist party were closely watched all evening by police and detectives. The greatest army of state militiamen, police and constabulary however, was mobilized about the Charlestown prison. The deadline had been established fully half a mile from the prison. From one side it is approached over a long viaduct spanning a long network of railroad tracks. On the other side one passes

Strike While the Iron's Hot

Masses of workers have been drawn into the maelstrom of the class struggle by the dramatic force of the Sacco and Vanzetti case. The story is on the lips of millions throughout the country.

The Daily Worker is the recognized organ of the fight, the mouthpiece of the struggle for the freedom of these two men. Now is the time to utilize the interest of the masses in this case.

Now is the time to follow up newsstands and report instantly cases where the dealers fail to handle the paper. Now is the time to secure new readers on the basis that the Daily Worker is the only paper, which gives the truth about this case.

Forward now while the opportunity is here. Strike while the iron is hot.

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