

Send a Dollar to Russia-to-day.

# THE TOILER

NO. 186.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## SACCO-VANZETTI VERDICT CONDEMNED.

### JURY OF PUBLIC OPINION FAVORS CONDEMNED WORKERS.

By JOHN NICHOLAS BEFFEL.

Boston, Mass., August 24.—There is a nausea which comes with the sight of some person being torn to pieces by grinding machinery into which he has fallen. That kind of nausea has seized many people in this section as they contemplate the verdict in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italian labor organizers lately convicted of payroll murders at Braintree.

Wherever the twelve jurors in that case walk they are met with questioning eyes. They know that a great hue and cry has gone up against that verdict; that even the conservative newspapermen who covered the trial for the Boston dailies declare that the conviction was never justified by the evidence.

They remember, too, the piercing accusation shot at them by Nicola Sacco from the defendants' cage as they condemned the two: "We are innocent! You kill two innocent men!" Some of the jurors try to explain the verdict, and do it lamely. Others maintain a stony silence, which is the safer policy. Foreman Walter H. Ripley has said that the verdict was based on a tiny mark found on the bullet which killed Alexander Berardelli, payroll guard. Prosecutor Frederick Katzmann had argued that this mark was caused by rust or fouling in the revolver carried by Sacco three weeks after the murders. But Captain Charles Van Amburgh, commonwealth expert, admitted that such rust or fouling was a common occurrence, and that the mark might have been made by any one of many guns.

**Jury was Prejudiced.**  
One juror admitted that "the rest of the jurors" were prejudiced against the Italian w... stick together no matter what happened." But this does not explain why they rejected the testimony of all the American witnesses who swore that they talked with Sacco in Boston and with Vanzetti in Plymouth on the afternoon when the payroll guards were killed miles away.

Curious and illuminating detail of that last hysterical night in the Dedham courtroom is published in a review of the case by the Brockton Daily Enterprise.

"Ten minutes after the verdict," says the Enterprise, "Assistant Prosecutor Harold Williams walked through the courtroom, his head bent. Another attorney extended a hand and said, 'Congratulations on a brilliant victory.'"

"With ters streaming down his face Williams replied: 'For God's sake don't rub it in! This is the saddest thing that ever happened to me in my life.'"

Prosecutor Katzman broke down, the Enterprise says, and refused to leave his room. These reactions of the two prosecutors are interpreted by friends of the defendants as meaning only one thing—consciousness of guilt, consciousness that they had started two innocent men on the dark road to the electric chair on evidence that would not justify the killing of a dog.

Resentment against Patrolman Michael Connolly of Brockton, who arrested Sacco and Vanzetti and who asserted that they tried "to pull a gun" on him, is freely expressed by members of that police force. On the eve of the verdict, bets were made by Brockton policemen that the defendants would never be convicted, because they were not the bandits.

In the offices of Slater and Morrill, the shoe manufacturing firm robbed of its payroll, many employes hold bitter feeling against Mary Eva Splaine and Frances Devlin, bookkeepers who testified at the preliminary hearing of Sacco that they were not certain he was one of the bandits and then, a year later at the trial, swore positively that he was the bandit they saw in a fleeing automobile 80 feet from the upper window in which they stood. Miss Splaine saw the bandit while the automobile moved 35 feet at 18 miles an hour—one and one third seconds—yet she described him down to fine details, such as his "greenish-white complexion."

Counsel for the defense is preparing a motion for a new trial, to be argued in September before Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the Dedham trial. If he rejects that mo-

tion, it will be taken to the Supreme Court November 1, supported by a bill of exceptions showing innumerable errors in the trial procedure.

Many disinterested persons have expressed the opinion that Judge Thayer's instructions to the jury were unfair, in view of the evidence of the radical activities of the defendants and their anti-war histories. He pleaded for "loyalty to government," talked about "consciousness of guilt as murderers or as slackers and radicals," and admonished the jury to "seek courage in your deliberations as did the American soldier as he fought and gave up his life on the battlefields of France." These words were uttered to a Puritan New England jury.

### The Judge's Death Sentence.

Charles F. Dole, prominent author, in a letter published in the Boston Herald, declares that a certain passage in the judge's instructions might have sounded to the jury like a death sentence. This was the passage:—"If a person is willing to use a deadly weapon such as a revolver upon an arresting officer to gain his liberty, what would you naturally expect would be the gravity of the crime of which such a person must be consciously guilty?"

Alexander Howat writes from Kansas to the defense committee sending money and reaffirming his belief in the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Sons of Italy, at their Massachusetts state convention, pledged unqualified support to the defense. Money has come from locals of the United Mine Workers in many parts of the country. Aggressive co-operation is promised by the Young People's International League of Law and Justice, Mass.

Many other expressions of sympathy have been received. Appeals for money have gone out widely, but the returns come slowly and in small amounts because of the big percentage of unemployment.

More than two pages of the New Republic are devoted to the Sacco-Vanzetti verdict. That periodical sees little hope of any action by the appeals court. "Sacco and Vanzetti," it declares, "will go before the court of public opinion, the decision of which can be registered by executive clemency alone."

## FOOD THEFTS GROW.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—Thefts of food from doorsteps and small shops in the poorer districts of Chicago are on the increase. Police Chief Fitzmorris declared today. He added that indications are the city will be confronted with one of the worst "crime waves" in its history unless the unemployment situation in the middle west is improved this fall.

Arrests of persons charged with eating meals in the cheaper restaurants and then admitting they have no money to pay, are more numerous the chief said and in some districts police captains report families are dispensing with cooked meals to economize on fuel. The chief estimates the number of unemployment in the city at 100,000.

## POLICE FLY TO RESCUE SCABS.

A quarter of an hour battle with bricks, shovels and other tools of the builders' trade, took place in Cleveland, on August 17th between striking carpenters, sympathizers and scabs. Eighty scabs working on the B. F. Keith theatre building at Euclid Ave. and East 17th street were being loaded at quitting time into trucks which were furnished to take them home when a half hundred strike pickets and sympathizers stormed the trucks and threatened to overturn them.

A near-by cop waded into the melee with his revolver threatening to shoot, but the bluff was called and he retreated, retreating with his club instead. A riot call brought out five flying squadrons which quelled the riot. The casualties from each side were about a dozen broken heads and blackened eyes. The police carried off the worst appearing offenders and the trucks took the rest of the scabs to their homes.

# WORKERS

## Help Starving Russia.

Send all funds for relief of hunger in Russia to  
**THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA**  
201 W. 13th STREET NEW YORK CITY

This organization is in direct contact with the Official Soviet Relief Committee in Russia. Funds remitted to it will not pass thru any capitalistic relief committee's hands, but will be administered directly by the Soviets' true friends.

## NEAR 6 MILLION MINERS MARCH NOW IDLE.

### SENATE GETS FIGURES ON UNEMPLOYED.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Unemployment figures for the United States were given today by the department of labor as 5,735,000.

Of this number there are 204,000 factory workers out of employment in industries of Ohio, so the same report shows.

The statement, described by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis as "a rough estimate", was submitted to the senate today in response to a resolution passed by that body several weeks ago.

The head of the labor department said it was impossible for him to comply with the request of the senate for information as to the number of ex-service men or the number of women out of jobs.

The figures submitted today were compiled by Ethelbert Stewart, chief statistician of the department, who classified the number of unemployed in the various industries as follows:

Manufacturing and mechanical industries—3,500,000.
Mining—250,000.
Transportation—800,000.
Trade and clerical workers—450,000.
Domestic and personal service—335,000.
Total—5,735,000.

Data was also furnished to show the increase of unemployment in the first half of 1921. In the manufacturing and mechanical industries, it was estimated 3,473,000 fewer persons, were employed in January, 1921, than in January, 1920. By July, 1921, the decrease in the manufacturing mechanical industries had reached 3,906,405 according to the report.

The department estimated about 160,000 coal miners are out of work, while many others are working part time. It added that there was much "slack" in the mining of iron, copper and other minerals so that the total of 250,000 men out of work in mining was "a conservative estimate." The unemployed railroad workers were estimated at 700,000.

All the department's estimates were relative to the peak of employment in January, 1920, it was explained, so that the actual number of regular workers out of employment would be somewhat less than the 5,735,000 figure. In other words, many wives, daughters, and boys employed when the demand for labor was at its height have since returned to "non-gainful" home work or to school, and these are included in the estimated 5,735,000 jobless.

In Illinois, the number of factory workers unemployed in June, 1921, as compared with March, 1920, was 203,000 in Ohio, the number was 204,000; in Pennsylvania, 371,000; in Michigan 108,000; in Wisconsin, 78,000; in Indiana, 79,000; in Minnesota, 37,000; in Iowa, 25,000.

## CALLS OF NEEDY INCREASE.

### CITY BUREAU WITHOUT FUNDS FOR NEEDY.

Funds for relief of needy Cleveland families is nearly exhausted despite that \$45,000 recently was added to the original \$32,000 appropriation, W. A. Kenney, superintendent of the City Outdoor Relief Bureau states.

The bureau now is carrying for 8000 families, compared with 800 a year ago, said Kenney. "Applications are coming in 500 a day," said Kenney. "Present appropriations will be exhausted Aug. 30. The appeals for help probably will increase greatly as winter approaches."

## IRISH-AMERICANS ORGANIZE.

### By M. H. ROGERS, Local Organizer Irish-American Labor League.

The Irish workers of Cleveland do not lag behind their fellow-workers of other cities. A branch of the Irish-American Labor League was organized in this city last week.

Though in its incipient stage, the organization has developed a prodigious capacity for work. Plans were made for the holding of large mass meetings and social affairs. An intensive membership campaign will be conducted here.

The Irish-American Labor League is the only Irish organization in the United States which advocates the abolition of the present capitalist system and the establishment of a workers' republic. It therefore behooves every worker of Irish birth or extraction to join the League. This is precisely the program which James Connolly stood for and died for in Easter week, 1916. This is the program for which the gallant fighter, Jim Larkin stands for and because of his views is serving a prison term of five years in an American prison.

## A DEFENSE BOOST

Dear Comrade:—I am sending you a sum of money I collected for defense. It was hard work because in Hursthouse the people do not know what defense of political prisoners is. Lewis Bruske and myself did the collecting. Please publish the names in The Toiler.

George Davis.  
The names of the comrades who donate this fund to the defense of American political prisoners are:

George Davis	3.00
P. Deveikis	1.00
A. Staponovics	1.00
Joe Kailis	1.00
Tony Davis	1.00
G. S. L. B. B. R.	25
Felice G. Rents	25
Glovan Polite	25
Albert Fronini	50
Angello Vergei	1.00
Tifigi Angeli	50
B. Poffino	1.00
Tom Yankes	40
Geo. Plunkner	1.25
A. Baseses	1.00
G. M. Anectin	2.00
T. Lguiggi	25
Total	\$15.85

## OPEN-AIR SUICIDES.

By Rostan Quillan.

A significant development in the unemployment situation here in Chicago is the increasing number of one-time workers who are taking advantage of the only free things left in "free and brave" America—open air and free water.

They are leaving their 15 cent abodes on West Madison street and cluttering up the public parks. One has to visit one of these breathing places to become aware of the vastness of the unemployed army. They are perched upon every statue, they ruin the scenery for the pleasure motorists and otherwise create themselves a common background against which the beauties of our public playgrounds are visioned.

Another sign that they are obeying the doctor's prescription to take the fresh air and water is evidenced in the recent large number of suicides of members of this unemployed army. Formerly they used musty gas in a lousy hall bedroom; now they jump into the lake or Chicago river. The papers have recorded as high as four such "water cures" in one week. Four bums—stiffs—who will fail to answer the roll call at the soup line. Four men, once useful to society, deprived of their usefulness, whose deaths cause no sorrow, killed by capitalism.

## IRISH-AMERICANS ORGANIZE.

### By M. H. ROGERS, Local Organizer Irish-American Labor League.

The Irish workers of Cleveland do not lag behind their fellow-workers of other cities. A branch of the Irish-American Labor League was organized in this city last week.

Though in its incipient stage, the organization has developed a prodigious capacity for work. Plans were made for the holding of large mass meetings and social affairs. An intensive membership campaign will be conducted here.

The Irish-American Labor League is the only Irish organization in the United States which advocates the abolition of the present capitalist system and the establishment of a workers' republic. It therefore behooves every worker of Irish birth or extraction to join the League. This is precisely the program which James Connolly stood for and died for in Easter week, 1916. This is the program for which the gallant fighter, Jim Larkin stands for and because of his views is serving a prison term of five years in an American prison.

## NATIONAL FIGURES ON SUICIDES.

(By The Federated Press.)

New York.—Many men throughout the United States scan the want ad columns of the Sunday newspapers for jobs, answer the ads only to find the places filled, and then go out and kill themselves—usually on Tuesdays.

This is the startling information revealed by an analysis of statistics just announced here. Tuesday has become the chief "suicide day", at least in New York City.

The increase in self destruction has come as the aftermath of the world war and fully 75 per cent of those who kill themselves are victims of misfortune due to lives broken by the war or unemployment.

The following figures show the increase in suicides in a single year:

Suicides in the whole country:	
First six mos. 1920	First six mos. 1921
Men	1810
Women	961
Boys	88
Girls	137
Totals	2996

In New York City:

Men	277
Women	108

## SURPLUS MEDICINE MAY GO TO RUSSIA.

Washington, Aug. 19.—A bill directing the president to turn over \$5,000,000 worth of surplus medical supplies of the War Department for use in Russian relief work was introduced in the Senate today by Senator King of Utah.

King said that thousands of Russians were dying for want of medical supplies.

## Enthusiastic Demonstration for Soviet Russia.

### Relief Call Stirs Workers to Generous Giving.

New York, Aug. 14.—A splendid demonstration was held at the Lexington Theatre here today by the American Labor Alliance, which is cooperating with the Friends of Soviet Russia in relief work for the workers of Russia.

Fully 3,000 people were present and responded to an appeal for funds by donations amounting to more than \$4,000 in cash, checks and pledges and about \$1,000 in jewelry. The entire sum was turned over to the Friends of Soviet Russia.

The meeting was a continuous demonstration from beginning to end. In opening the meeting, Caleb Harrison stated that it was the beginning of a campaign all over the country to help the suffering workers of Soviet Russia. He called on all progressive and radical workers to respond to the call of the famine-stricken people of Russia. He showed that Hoover made his relief offer to aid and create counter revolutionary movements in Russia.

"If Russia is not helped, she will be helpless and at the mercy of the atrocious White Terror. But if we can provide the food that is so necessary, Russia, self-sufficient, independent, can lay down the terms of her relief and need not fear the counter-revolutionary intentions of capitalist nations."

**Hoover Called Russian Workers "Rabid Bolsheviks."**

Dr. J. W. Hartmann, editor of Soviet Russia, remarked that it was very strange that Hoover, the man who now wants to help the Russian workers, was the man who always called them "rabid Bolsheviks." Has he changed his mind, or has his opinions been changed by "higher inspiration?" Reading from an article in a recent issue of the World's Work he showed how one of Hoover's agents used his power as head of the relief work in Hungary to break the Communist regime in Hungary.

## Famines Have Occurred in Russia Before.

Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung, refuted the accusation that the famine was caused by the incompetency or treachery of the Soviet government. He pointed out that there was a terrible famine in Russia in 1891, which caused deaths of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children. The present famine is due to the after-effects of the war, the blockade and the low stage of Russian agriculture. The transportation facilities completely broke down during the war, and there was a fearful scarcity of farming machinery and implements, which other countries managed to get, but which were denied to Soviet Russia because it was a Workers' Republic.

"Why does not Mr. Hoover think of providing relief for the 5,000,000 unemployed in this country?" asked Rose Pastor Stokes.

## Achievements of Revolution Not Surpassed.

The Relief Commissioners of Russia have refused to accept the harsh conditions imposed by Hoover. They are intent upon not giving up the achievements of the Revolution and will hold high the principles of Communism, even though, at the moment, they are compelled to make temporary concessions.

"If the government of the proletariat had not been established, she would have been supplied with railroad equipment and locomotives and every capitalist government would have rushed to her relief long ago," Mrs. Stokes declared.

"You may imagine what would happen if Hoover had his way," she continued. "He would have armored cars, gattling guns and White Guards. The Russian workers will hold the power and never relinquish a jot of it. They will hurl them back with the great slogan of the last imperialist war: 'They shall not pass!'"

## Resolution Unanimously Adopted.

Mrs. Stokes proposed the following resolution, which was adopted with stormy applause:

"Whereas, millions of Russian workers and peasants are starving through atmospheric causes beyond human control and through the blockade deliberately inflicted upon them by the bourgeois enemy governments of the world, and

"Whereas, these enemy governments and their private relief organizations are preparing to use the famine situation as a means of bringing the world's most active and sinister

counter-revolutionary element into Russia to destroy the power of the workers' and peasantry government, and

"Whereas, here in capitalist America, which boasts the most highly perfected technical equipment in the world, 5,000,000 workers are unemployed and many millions more suffer hunger and want in the midst of the abundance they have created, be it therefore

"Resolved, that we, the workers, in mass meeting assembled in the Lexington Opera House, pledge our loyal and continued aid to the Russian workers and peasants who are victims of the blockade and the drought, and urge the workers who suffer under capitalism everywhere to share generously their little with the stricken workers and peasants of Russia, the shock troops of the world's Social Revolution, and be it further

"Resolved, that we favor the stand taken by Soviet Russia in accepting relief from capitalist sources to be administered solely by the Russian Workers' and Peasants' Federated Soviet Republic."

## WORKERS MUST AID RUSSIA.

By H. W. GARNER.

Are we going to permit the freedom of our Russian brothers and comrades to be bought with crumbs of bread? I believe this question to be of paramount interest to the American workers at this time.

"The capitalist nations of the world, having been defeated in their efforts to crush the workers' government of Russia by aiding counter-revolutionists will no doubt, try every conceivable scheme to take advantage of conditions caused by famine to gain whatever foothold will tend to weaken the power of the Soviets. We ask workers having a common struggle against the world's capitalists must not permit this to happen.

One step has already been taken by the American Relief Committee in demanding the release of American prisoners, (capitalist spies) held in Russia before any relief will be given. This in itself may not be of very great importance, but it may be only the beginning of a campaign to take advantage of and render helpless the workers' government of Russia.

If there is suffering in Russia we must remember that Russia has passed through seven years of war and revolution; that for the past four years the workers of Russia have held out against the whole capitalistic world.

Ah! and now the capitalist press has the audacity to point to the Bolshevik government as having been a failure in Russia. "See, the people are starving and dying of disease," they say.

I want to ask what capitalistic nation can with-stand such attacks as have been made upon Russia and depend entirely upon her own resources? Can America do it? Ask some of the five millions of unemployed, whose families are facing starvation in a time of peace. No a capitalistic nation cannot support its people in decency in times of peace but those who control the press try to keep this fact covered up.

We must remember that Russia's fight and sacrifices have not been made alone for Russia, but for the workers of the entire world. They have suffered and died for us. It is up to us now to see that they receive aid in time of need.

Take the matter up at your union halls, pass resolutions demanding relief be given Russia. And also let it be known that we will not stand for any relief committee to dictate the policies of Soviet Russia. Let relief committees keep hands off the political situation and carry on their work in co-operation with those appointed by the Soviet Government. It is our duty as workers to see to this. Let us do it.

## U. S. STEEL CUTS PAY FOR THIRD TIME.

New York, Aug. 19.—Reductions in wages by the United States Steel Corporation from 37 cents to 30 cents an hour for day labor, effective Aug. 29, was announced today. This is the third cut this year by the corporation. Overtime pay was also eliminated.