Chronology of Sacco-Vanzetti Case Starting in Two Murders 7 Years Ago

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1920

April 15—Frederick A. Parmenter, paymaster, and Alexander Berardelli, guard, shot and killed in South Braintree, Mass., and robbed of $15,776.57.

May 5—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are arrested on a trolley car going from West Bridgewater to Brockton.

Aug. 16—Vanzetti convicted of complicity in a hold-up at Bridgewater, Mass., previous to the Braintree murder and sentenced to from twelve to fifteen years by Judge Webster Thayer.

Sept. 11—Sacco and Vanzetti indicted for South Braintree murders.

1921

May 31—Sacco and Vanzetti put on trial [illegible] before Judge Thayer charged with first degree murder.

[illegible] jury after five hours finds Sacco and Vanzetti guilty of murdering Parmenter and Berardelli.

Oct. 19—Bomb sent to American Embassy in Paris in attempt to kill Ambassador Herrick. Attempt laid to Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

Oct. 27—Hand grenade, thrown as Paris police rush crowd leaving Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting, injures twenty persons.

Oct. 30—Threats made against United States Legation in Cuba and Major Gen. Crowder by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

Dec. 24—Judge Thayer at Dedham denies motions for new trials for Sacco and Vanzetti.

1922

Jan. 1—Counsel for convicted men announce discovery of new evidence leading to clear them.

Jan. 23—Judge Thayer grants extension of time for defense to file bill of exceptions.

March 23—Letters [illegible] by Mitchelo Wilson, theater bombing of American Legation in Riga if convicted men are executed.

[illegible] 11—Defense counsel file motions for another trial; witness who identified a Sacco repudiates testimony.

1923

Feb. 16—Sacco begins a hunger strike in the Norfolk County Jail.

March 7—Two witnesses for prosecution deny denunciations of testimony which were contained in defense affidavits.

1924

Oct. 1—Judge Thayer dismisses five motions to [illegible] aside the verdict of the jury.

[illegible] 21—Bills of exceptions to previous motions for new trial hearings filed; William G. Thompson succeeds Fred H. Moore as chief defense counsel.

1925

Jan. 2—Vanzetti removed to Bridgewater Hospital for the insane.

April 21—Sacco removed from hospital and take to State Prison.

1926

Jan. 10—Celestino Madeiros, convicted of another murder, admits he was part of gang in Providence committed South Braintree murders.

Jan. 12—Argument on bill of exceptions made to Judge Thayer, Supreme Court.

May 12—State Supreme Court [illegible] motion for new trial, holding that Sacco-Vanzetti were legally convicted.

May 16—United States Embassy at Buenos Aires scene of explosion of a bomb laid to Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

June 1—Bomb ascribed to Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers explodes at United States legation at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Sept. 12—Counsel for defense petition Judge Thayer for new trial, citing the alleged confession of Madeiros.

Oct. 24—Judge Thayer denies motions for a new trial.

1927

Jan. 27—Counsel for defense argue before full bench of State Supreme Court on exceptions to Judge Thayer's ruling.

April 5—State Supreme Court overrules defense and denies motion for a new trial.

April 9—Judge Thayer sentences Sacco and Vanzetti to die in the electric chair in week of July 10.

April 23—Governor Fuller begins investigation of the case.

June 1—Governor Fuller appoints President Lowell of Harvard, President Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and former Judge Robert Grant his advisory committee.

June 29—Governor Fuller reprieves Sacco, Vanzetti and Madeiros to Aug. 10.

Aug. 3—Governor Fuller announces decision holding Sacco and Vanzetti guilty; decides they had fair trial.

Aug. 5—Two New York subway stations bombed; Sacco sympathizers suspected.

Aug. 6—Philadelphia church and home of Mayor of Baltimore bombed; Governor's advisory committee gives out report, finding condemned men guilty after fair trial.

Aug. 8—Supreme Judicial Court denies writ of habeas corpus, stays of execution and write of error; Judge Thayer denies motion for new trial.

Aug. 9—Judge Thayer denies plea for revocation of sentence; Governor Fuller takes plea for stay under advisement; protest strikes in New York end in disorder.

Aug. 10—With all preparations made for the execution, Governor Fuller grants Sacco, Vanzetti and Madeiros last-hour reprieve through Aug. 22 to allow a ruling by Supreme Court Judge Sanderson on an application for a writ of error; London police break up crowd of 10,000 in front of American Embassy.

Aug. 11—Ruling of Judge Sanderson sends case to the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Aug. 12—Sacco refuses to stop hunger strike and forcible feeding is urged.

Aug. 14—Boston police break up meeting of Sacco sympathizers on Boston Common and arrest Powers Hapgood, Harvard graduate.

Aug. 15—Sacco ends hunger strike, to the approval of his wife and Vanzetti, on the thirtieth day of fast.

Aug. 16—Argument before full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of final appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti. Defense stresses charges of prejudice against Judge Thayer. Home of juror at the trial is bombed.

Aug. 19—The full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court rejects all pleas filed with it by Sacco-Vanzetti defense. Move for action by Federal Courts started. Vanzetti's sister arrives from Italy.

Aug. 20—United States Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes refuses stay of execution and Federal District Court Judge J. M. Morton, Jr., denies writ of habeas corpus or stay of execution. New request for respite made to Governor Fuller.

Aug. 21—United States Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis declines to hear request for stay because of "personal relations with some of the people interested."

Aug. 22—All defense legal pleas fail, Federal Judges decline to intervene and Governor Fuller refuses further respite.

Aug. 23—Sacco and Vanzetti put to death in the electric chair at Charlestown Prison.

Oslo to Berlin Air Bus Starts

Passage Saves 18 Hours, and Joins Norway to Continental Routes

Oslo—The German Luft Hansa air route to and from Norway has become an accomplished fact. Each morning at 7.35 the gray Dornier Wal air bus lifts its wings for a nine hours' flight for Berlin, with short stops at Gothenburg, Copenhagen and Stettin. At this last station the hydroplane is changed for a land plane. And each afternoon at about 6.30 another plane rises to land gracefully on the water near Gran Tomen, a small island in the Oslo fjord reserved as an air station, and brings passengers from Berlin 18 hours earlier than they could have come here by rail or water.

The Luft Hansa is trying this route as an experiment. Its representative in Norway is the Norske Luftrute A. S., headed by Captain Meisterlin. The Norwegian company has got a concession for two to three months, and hopes that at the expiration of this time the authorities will have recognized the importance to Norway of her connection with the continent by air.

The air bus takes five passengers only on the Oslo-Berlin route. Later on it may be replaced by larger machines capable of taking more passengers.

The distance from Oslo to Gothenburg is covered in 2¼ hours; to Copenhagen in 4¼ hours; and to Stettin in 6¾ hours. From Berlin nearly all the capitals of Europe can be reached by air. This route marks the first linking up of Norway to the great European air routes.

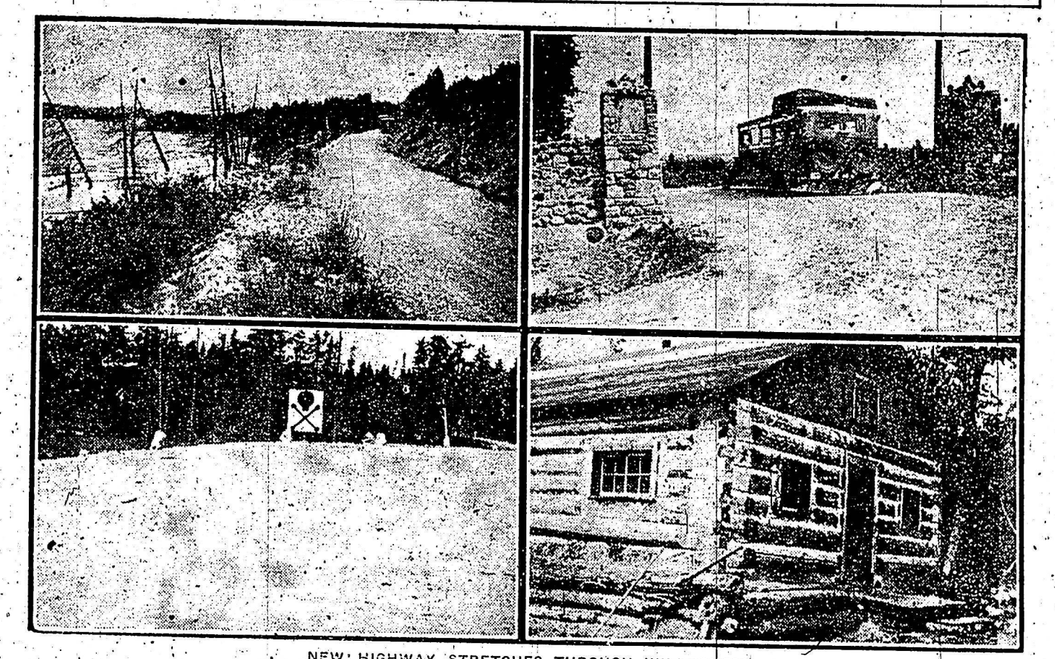
After the Show.

"Do you think that actor will make a success?"

"I don't think he has much of a show."

If you are without sentiment, you are not a success.

Scenes Along the Ferguson Highway from North Bay to Past Cochrane



NEW HIGHWAY STRETCHES THROUGH WILDERNESS

Connecting the vast rich areas of Northern Ontario with the staid and settled southern part of the province a good motor road has been laid through what was but a year or two ago a trackless wilderness. Those views show different interesting spots on the new Ferguson highway. The TOP LEFT picture is a somewhat typical scene taken on the shores of Log Lake.

There are scores of beautiful little lakes in the great territory through which the road passes. Some are more beautiful than Log Lake for they have not been burned so recently. TOP LEFT is seen the big T.T.C. bus chartered by Scenic Motor Coach Tours, Limited, which was the first motor coach to traverse the new highway between North Bay and Kirkland Lake mining district. It is seen entering the gate which marks the beginning of the new road. Here permits must be secured and all tourists registered as a precaution against forest fires. LOWER LEFT is the picturesque way of marking dangerous turns on the Ferguson Highway. A skull and cross bones strategically placed should act as a deterrent to speeding motorists. LOWER RIGHT is the cabin of part of the construction gang who laid the road. The entire cabin, which is trimly finished in a manner which would make many city dwellers jealous was made from materials cut in the forest close by. When the cabin was built the road was not even prospected and it was necessary to bring all materials by canoe a distance of some twenty miles with a portage of some length thrown in. On the Ferguson highway to-day every provision is made both for the safety of the timber and for the comfort of the tourist. Camping grounds with a supply of wood and fresh water are placed every few miles along the road with a fire ranger in charge whose duty it is to assist campers and instruct them in fire prevention.

Battle of Marne in a New Light

Commander Desmazes of Joffre's Staff Relates Previously Unrevealed Details Which Show It Was Not a Sudden Inspiration.

The Battle of the Marne, which saved Paris in September, 1914, was not the result of a last moment inspiration on the part of the French commanders, nor was it a piece of luck, according to Commander Desmazes, a member of Marshal Joffre's staff in a recent address at the Sorbonne, made at the request of the National Union of Reserve Officers. Commander Desmazes presented the conclusions of his study of the famous battle and related details that had not previously been revealed.

Joffre, the Commander said, wanted to concentrate upon checking the Germans in the fields and was prepared to sacrifice Paris, if necessary to that end. When Millerand, who had just become Minister of War, called upon him on August 25, Joffre expressed to him the confidence he had in General Gallieni (Military Governor of Paris) in regard to the organization of the defense of the capital. At the same time he did not conceal his opinion that, if the eventuality arose, we should be ready to sacrifice Paris, remembering that Paris could be defended only in the open country and by armies in movement. He added that every military unit taken away from this essential task, even if devoted to the defence of Paris, would be unwisely employed."

But Millerand insisted that enough troops be left in the city for its final defense should such become necessary.

The dramatic dash across Paris and to the banks of the Marne made by an army of taxicabs carrying 17,999 members of the Sixth Army—seven men in a cab—to reinforce the French armies east of the capital, was one of the most striking exploits of that early period of open fighting, before the contest settled down to the less spectacular trench struggle. The decision to create this Sixth Army, with a view to taking the offensive in a counter-enveloping movement, was reached, according to Commander Desmazes, on August 25, and thus the plan for the Battle of the Marne began to take form at that time.

Not Sudden Inspiration

Consequently, on the basis of the documents studied, he asserted that "the preparation for the Battle of the Marne, far from being the product of a sudden inspiration, much less involving a miracle of mystery, was the fruit of patient and powerful determination."

When the frontier battles between Mulhouse and the Sambre had gone against the Allies, Joffre was confronted with the question: What to do next? To try to break the German front near its centre would have involved too great risk of allowing the allied left to be surrounded. Joffre rejected this plan, hoping to be able to sit tight until the Russians could get effectively into action. He decided meanwhile to create a mobile force capable of stopping the movement of the enveloping wing of the Germans, and of surrounding it in turn.

On August 26 the British suffered a setback near Cateau and had to withdraw toward Compiegne. It looked as if a dangerous gap were being made at the allied front at the very moment the new Sixth Army was sitting out for Amiens. But German defeats in East Prussia caused the withdrawal of two army corps from the right German wing just as Joffre sent the Sixth Army to the flank of that wing. But Joffre did not know this, and the British defeat caused him to turn the Sixth Army toward Paris.

On September 1 von Kluck attacked the Fifth Army. On Sept. 2 Joffre telephoned to the Minister of War: "I have decided to wait a few days before giving battle. We shall have far better chances of success." His plan now was an offensive on the whole front, using the Sixth Army in the vicinity of Meaux.

Gallieni, who had meanwhile been placed under Joffre, called the commander's attention to the limitations of the mobility of the troops at his disposal. "I do not intend," said Joffre, "to use the troops of the entrenched camp in the operations in the field. On the other hand, I am expecting to make a request for the participation of active and reserve troops in those operations, particularly for action near Meaux at the time of the offensive contemplated. A part of the active forces of General Manoury may immediately be moved to the east."

"General Gallieni," added Commander Desmazes, "no longer thought as a commander of a fortified town, but as the commander of an army on the wing of a group of armies preparing to take the offensive."

Not the Celestial Pup.

"Have you seen the dog star this week?"

"Where—in the sky?"

"No—on the screen."

As we understand the report of the commission, the Leaning Tower of Pisa is safe so long as it doesn't get much leaner.—New York Evening Post.

The Boy Who Is a King

Who is the most precious child in the world? I'm sure that you'll answer without a moment's hesitation that it's your own little brother or sister. And that is surely the correct answer. So I'll put the question in a little different form: Which is the most carefully trained and the most ardently watched boy in the world?

Perhaps it's little Michael, the boy King of Rumania. He has 17,000,000 subjects and rules over one of the largest countries in Europe—only seven other lands in Europe are more extensive than his. He has already appeared before the very imposing Rumanian House of Representatives and been solemnly declared the Sovereign of all the Rumanians. His picture is in all the stores, schools and public buildings and in a million homes. Although he is too young to read and write, royal decrees are constantly made in his name by his three Regents, and to him famous statesmen, revered bishops and distinguished generals have sworn allegiance. Most of the Rumanian people adore him, the most powerful political party vigorously supports him and one small party vehemently says that he has no right to be king. But the little boy with the tousled hair, playing his games, learning his lessons, riding his horse and paddling in the water, knows nothing of what this means.

He has city and country palaces, winter and summer mansions, special trains, horses and automobiles; he is served by many attendants and guarded by the best soldiers in the land. He has teachers and companions and counselors and everything else in the world which might help him to become a more efficient man. And all this because little Michael has a supremely important task before him—namely to create a happier future for other boys and girls in his land.

Most of the children in Rumania live far differently from their King. Their fathers or grandfathers were subject to governments not their own. Everything in the country was backward. The villagers, who comprise 85 per cent. of the people, until a decade ago, were largely without lands and altogether without political rights. Most of them could not read and write. They lived in tiny houses, worked hard, knew nothing of the joys of the great happy world and many of them had nothing much to eat except corn meal.

Then came liberation and everything began to change. Schools are springing up by the hundreds. The peasants have land and political rights, industry is advancing, wealth is increasing, and the Rumanian boys see happy days ahead.

The land has fields like those of Iowa, mountains almost as imposing as the Rockies, rivers, a sea, abundance of minerals and a black soil that in places is exceedingly fertile. And like the King everything is young and full of hope. Everyone feels that there is no limit to the good fortune that might come to Rumania.

So happily, solemnly, proudly the Rumanians enter the new era with their boy King. There is everything to be done. But there's everything to do it with and everybody to do it. And we all should hope that King Michael, who now plays in the water, sails his suit, laughs, asks for sweets and doesn't want to go to bed like any other little boy, will bring prosperity, enlightenment and power to the "Great Rumania," which his grandfather left him, and over which he will rule himself when he comes of age.

Holds Air is Safer Than Auto

Miss Elder, Who Plans Atlantic Hop, Says There is More Room Up There

Wheeling, W. Va.—It is safer in the air than in an automobile because the airplane has unlimited space in which to manoeuvre, in the opinion of Miss Ruth Elder, 22, of Lakeland, Fla., who is preparing for a non-stop flight from New York to Paris. The young woman, who is backed by Wheeling business men, will be accompanied by George W. Haldeman as navigator. They plan to hop off late next month.

"I wasn't hard to learn flying a plane," she said. "I never have felt afraid. It is really far safer up there in the air than it is riding in an automobile. There is lots more room."

Confident that she will reach her goal on the other side of the Atlantic, Miss Elder's only worry is competition, for, as she says, "It would break my heart if some other women got there before I did."

Miss Elder became interested in flying while visiting in South America two years ago. When her family moved to Anniston, Ala., her birthplace, to Lakeland, she decided to try her hand at operating an airplane and soon she qualified as a pilot.

"Of course I am very anxious to make the flight to Paris," she said just before leaving Wheeling for Detroit to make trial flights in her Stinson-Detroiter monoplane. "I feel very confident that I shall be able to do it. We expect to take the ship route when we cross, and we certainly intend to await favorable weather conditions."

Traffic Cop (taking out his notebook)—"What's your name?" Motorist—"Aloysis Alastair Cyprian." Traffic Cop (putting book away)—"Well, don't let me catch you again."

It is still permissible in Chicago to say that neighbors live within gunshot of each other.—Arkansas Gazette.

French Gaming Tables Draw Divorce Seekers

They Pass Time Gambling, Lawyers Say, While Playing for Higher Stakes in Paris Courts

Cannes, France—The Riviera, long pictured a dawdling ground for gay Americans, is becoming a rendezvous for marital woes, in the opinion of divorce lawyers and income tax experts.

Many of the well-dressed women and men who congregate nightly at the green baize-covered gaming tables are really gambling for stakes of the heart and not the purse, they say. The games of chance in which they indulge, sometimes recklessly, are merely means of killing time. They await with greater anxiety the turning of the wheels of the divorce courts of Paris than they do the roulette wheels of the Casino.

On the tables they place stacks of money, but in documents filed in Paris courts they have placed their emotions, and they are far more concerned to win there than here. The stakes are high here, at times, the income tax experts calculate that between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000 was risked on the decisions of gaming instruments here last year. The divorce lawyers point out that regardless of the amount of the pecuniary hazards of the gaming tables the larger stakes are being played for in the Paris courts.

When a distinctly gowned man nonchalantly raked in a bank notes showed toward her deft croupier, she offtimes will were a decree of divorce receiving, the lawyers say. [illegible] a gentleman in [illegible] evening [illegible] a few thousand [illegible] he is quite [illegible] in were the unwanted [illegible] creditors take [illegible] were taken [illegible] him.

Fear of the publicity [illegible] gamers seeking divorce [illegible] helps to account for the popularity of the gaming tables, the lawyers say. The Casino here, [illegible] guested largely by Americans, [illegible] $70,000 profit last year. Casino here, always a [illegible] English people, report [illegible] turn of $2,000,000 during [illegible] time.

Practically [illegible] lawyers to "side on" [illegible] ber of questions [illegible] lawyers, from correspondents [illegible] case divorces lawyers [illegible] for information about [illegible] husbands and wives to be separated without [illegible] boredom.

During the [illegible] period, instead of establishing residences at spas, divorce [illegible] have adopted the fashion of [illegible] ing themselves [illegible] Nice, Vichy and other [illegible] their advertisements [illegible] son, some of the [illegible] sheen "get your divorce at [illegible] the resort."

Russian Postmen Far From Happy

Complaints [illegible] the postal, telegraph and telephone service in Soviet Russia [illegible] men and [illegible] are responsible [illegible] cent. of the organized [illegible] conventions of Union of [illegible] phone and Telegraph Workers, Moscow.

These charges were [illegible] the report of the Central Committee of the union [illegible] aroused bitter [illegible] cause of widespread [illegible] the abuse of [illegible] many divisions of the postal [illegible]

The allowance [illegible] postal workers [illegible] 35 a month and [illegible] taking care of only [illegible] family members.

Union Grows Larger

Despite these [illegible] the membership of the union [illegible] quoted from the Chairman's report [illegible] fund, the office [illegible] Russian Federation of Labor [illegible] from to 114,361 [illegible] 1925. The Central Committee [illegible] complaints of some [illegible] the large number [illegible] the trade union [illegible] arist of Paris, telephone [illegible] apts, etc. [illegible] the department [illegible] classes of the [illegible] the provisions of [illegible]

Regarding wages [illegible] that the present [illegible] ness of the Soviet [illegible] ped against any [illegible] future, it was [illegible] wage of 532 [illegible] the present [illegible] a dispute arose [illegible] ability of [illegible] rise to the [illegible] contention of [illegible] every effort should [illegible] these workers up to their [illegible] the service, the Central [illegible] trict Committee [illegible] tion of the concern [illegible]

Not of the Proletariat

First, the [illegible] ally are small [illegible] be really considered [illegible] the proletariat.

Second, the wages of [illegible] are so very low that if these [illegible] admitted they would immediately demand an increase. Under existing conditions the State could not consent to this and, consequently, the union would not be able to support such a request and its refusal undoubtedly would occasion discontent among the carriers.

The convention took no action on the matter.

This is one of the worst years on record for mosquitoes, but they never had such opportunities before.—Portland Oregonian.

S'MATTER POP—By Payne.

You Can Take Your Choice.