

CLOSE THE GATE
—END OF THE STRAIGHT FORWARD

"Close the Gate"

THE LOWELL SUN 7 O'CLOCK

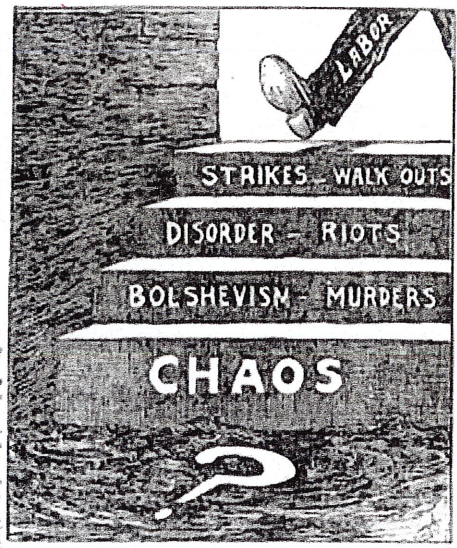
Comb City For Alleged Radicals

Federal and Lowell Police Take "Perfect Cases" Against 2613
Forty Men and Women to of 4500 Persons Arrested in
the Police Station Nation-Wide Radical Raids

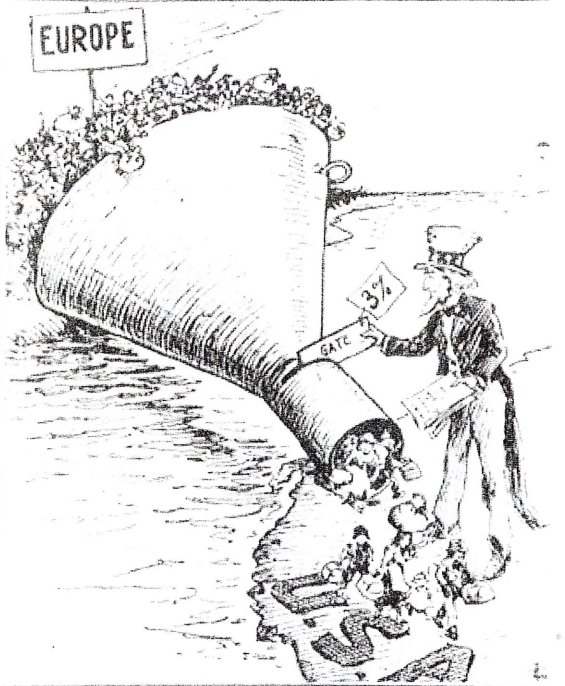
FIVE MEN ARE SENT TO BOSTON
NEW ARRESTS MADE

ANNOUNCE FALL OF GEN. DENVER'S MEETING OF LEAGUE COUNCIL YET UNCOVERED

GREATEST FLIT BOB TAKEN IN 4500 ARRESTS UP N. E. RAILS TO MONDAY

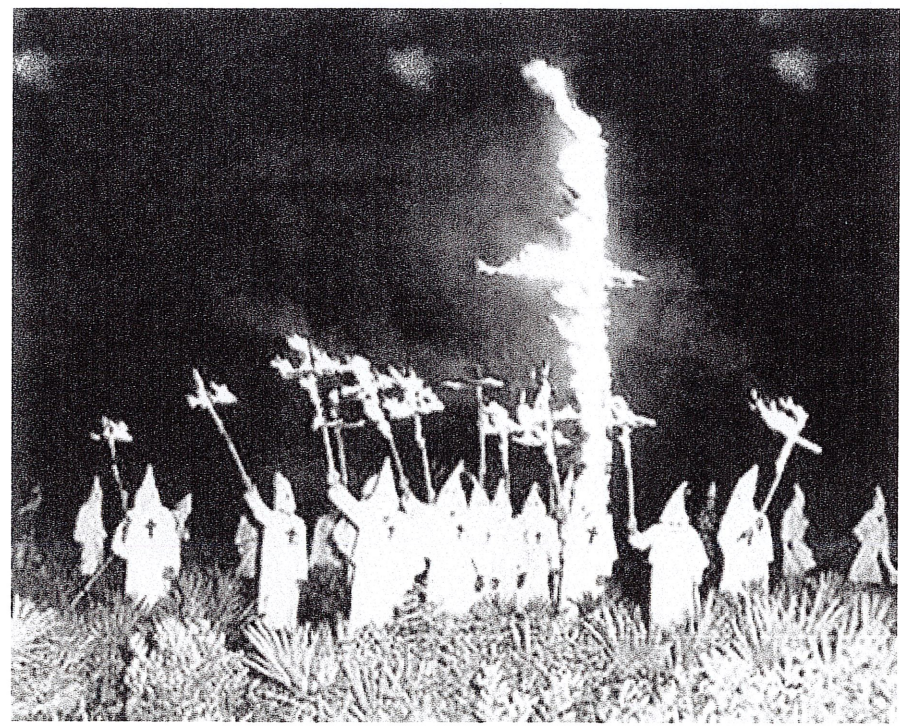


STEP BY STEP "Step by Step"
—Grows in the New York Evening Telegram



THE ONLY WAY TO HANDLE IT
"The Only Way to Handle It."

THE BINGHAMTON PRESS, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14, 1919.



Endicott Reds Routed from Meeting Place

Police Descend on 18 Odell Avenue and Disperse Radicals Gathered to Hear Left-wing Litwinowicz of New York

Endicott, Nov. 14. A meeting of radicals at 18 Odell avenue was called by the police on Tuesday night.

Open support or advocacy of revolution will get rough treatment from now on, whether it be called Bolshevism, Communism or what not, according to an official statement made today.

For many months a group of radicals, mostly Russians, believed in stand for both political and industrial revolution, have held more or less regular meetings in the hall at 18 Odell avenue, where, it is said, J. W. W. and James Truax, theorists of the have been expounded and approved before their occupancy of the Odell area.

One half the members of the organization met at 24 Equinox avenue.

Most of these Bolsheviks, Communists or Reds, as they are variously called, are ignorant men—unlettered not only in English but in their own language, and it is believed that they have been played upon by better-educated but unscrupulous agitators.

Alleged threats against property, made by these leaders, it is said, are matters of common report and discussion, but so far have not been put into action. And the police and other authorities of Endicott mean to see to it that they are not realized.

The meeting of Tuesday night was for the purpose of hearing an address by Elizabeth B. Litwinowicz, a Communist leader from New York, the Littleton woman. Before the program had begun, the Endicott police appeared at the hall, made forcible entry and dispersed the company, numbering, it is said, between 15 and 200 men. No arrests were made.

It has been estimated that Endicott has about 300 "Reds" but this number seems rather high at present as a good many have left town for places where they can propagate and program of revolt may find a larger opportunity.

These radicals, or "left wingmen," should by no means be confused with Socialists who stand for orderly progress in the attainment of reform.

THE FRONTIER TROY, N. Y., MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1920

MOVE TO SAVE VANZETTI AND SACCO TO BE MADE TODAY

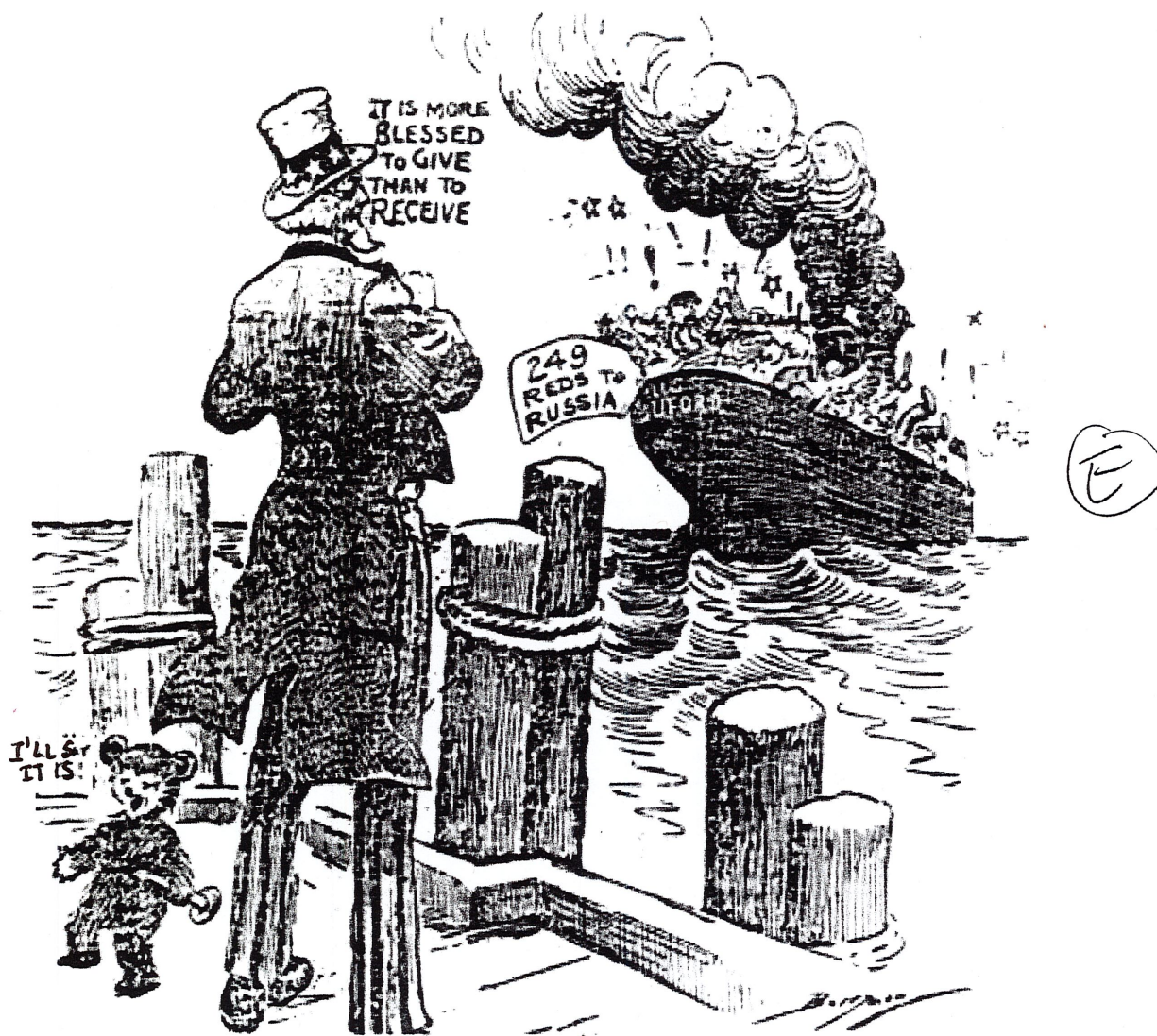
Will Ask Governor to Name Committee For 'Impartial' Probe.

BOTH ARE UNDER DEATH SENTENCE

Little Hope That Men Can Be Saved From Execution.

On Way to Hear Death Sentences.

RELICS YEARS THAN TOMES
King's Na to Hats by CI
OBJECT 3.50
Work Held



Many towns, cities, and states sponsored night schools where recent immigrants could learn American customs and how to speak English.

GRANITE CITY AMERICANIZATION SCHOOLS

Monday
and
Thursday
Evenings
7:30 p. m.



Underwood & Underwood
These two men are brothers, one is an American Citizen and the other has just come to this country with their old mother. See the difference in the way they dress and look. America is a great country. In America everybody has a chance. Everybody who comes to America from the old country ought to learn the American language and become an American citizen. If the people that come to America do not become Americans, this country will soon be like the old country.

Beginning
Monday,
September
the 27th,
1920

SCHOOLS:

HIGH SCHOOL, 20TH AND D STREETS
LINCOLN PLACE, 917 PACIFIC AVENUE

LIBERTY SCHOOL, 20TH AND O STREETS
MADISON SCHOOL, 1322 MADISON AVENUE

Keep America Great.

Become an American
Citizen

Learn The Language.

PAPIST IMMIGRANTS ARE WRECKING OUR ECONOMY WITH THEIR FECUNDITY! WE MUST ERECT A WALL OF BRASS AROUND THE COUNTRY FOR THE EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS!

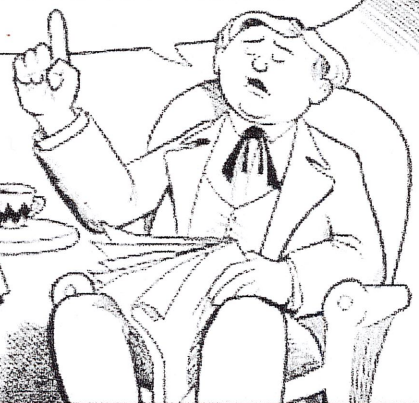
1780



(“WALL OF BRASS...” IS QUOTED FROM JOHN BAY, THE FIRST CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.)

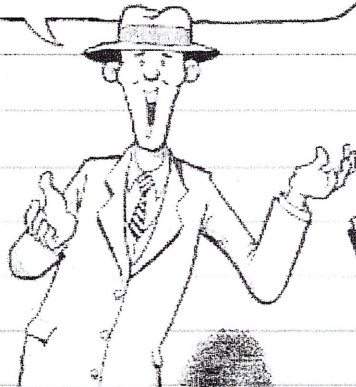
CHINESE IMMIGRANTS AREN'T ASSIMILATING... AND IF WE LET TOO MANY IN, THEY'LL UNDERMINE OUR ECONOMY!

1850



NOW, I'VE GOT NOTHING AGAINST JEWS... BUT THE JEWS ARE COMING IN HUGE NUMBERS! THE ECONOMY CAN'T TAKE IT!

1920



WE'VE GOT NOTHING AGAINST MEXICANS. BUT THEY REFUSE TO ASSIMILATE! THEY'RE RUINING OUR ECONOMY!

NOW



WE SHOULD ERECT A WALL.

HISTORY MARCHES ON; NATIVISM MARCHES IN PLACE

What does the saying above mean?

The Trial of Sacco and Vanzetti

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti — were they guilty murderers or just victims of circumstance? Their trial was one of the most controversial court cases in America's history and caused the outrage and interest of many since — including legal scholars, ballistic experts, artists and writers.

Sacco and Vanzetti were Italian immigrants who emigrated to America in 1908. At the time, Sacco was seventeen, and Vanzetti was 20. In April 1920, Sacco was working in a shoe factory, and Vanzetti was selling fish on the streets. Of the two immigrants, only Sacco had a family in the United States. His wife, Rosina, was expecting her second child. Their first son, Dante, was two years old. Both men were aliens, non-citizens, but Vanzetti had begun the process of citizenship. However, he did not speak English. And although both were anarchists they lived fairly quiet lives.

In May of 1920, Sacco and Vanzetti were accused of murdering the paymaster and a guard at the Slater and Morrill shoe factory in South Braintree, Massachusetts, on April 15, 1920. They were also accused of taking two payroll boxes, which contained \$15,776.51.



Bartolomeo Vanzetti (left) and Nicola Sacco in handcuffs

Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested on May 5, 1920, when they went with two other men, Orciani and Boda, to pick up Boda's car from a garage. The car was not ready, so they left the garage and hopped a streetcar. The police stopped the streetcar and arrested them. Orciani was arrested the next day, but let go when his alibi checked out. Sacco was only charged with the Braintree murders. Vanzetti, however, was charged with both the Braintree murders, and another robbery, the Bridgewater crime.

They were indicted on September 14, 1920, and put on trial on May 31, 1921. Their trial lasted almost seven weeks, and on July 14, 1921, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were found guilty of murder in the first degree. They would be executed for this crime.

During the trial, there were many conflicting facts. For example, a hat found at the scene of the crime was assumed to be Sacco's. However, when Sacco tried it on, it did not fit his head. Sacco told the court he wore a size 7 1/8, and this hat was size 6 7/8. How could that have been Sacco's hat if it wasn't even his size?

Sacco was also asked why he was carrying a gun on May 5. He replied, 'My wife cleaned the house because we are to go Saturday to New York to get the boat to Italy. She found the pistol then. I was afraid that sometime my boy could go after it. So I put the bullets and the gun in my pocket. I planned to go shooting in the woods with Vanzetti. But Vanzetti and I started to argue that afternoon, and I forgot about shooting, so it was still in my pocket.'

By any reckoning, the case against Vanzetti was considerably weaker than the case against Sacco. Even the prosecution may have had some doubts about Vanzetti's guilt: the assistant prosecutor wept when the jury pronounced Vanzetti "guilty." Sacco seemed to many observers more incensed about Vanzetti's conviction than his own and Vanzetti--unlike Sacco--continued to passionately proclaim his innocence right up to his execution. In 1943, Carlo Tresca, perhaps the best-connected anarchist leader of the time (and the man originally chosen to be Sacco's and Vanzetti's defense lawyer) said: "Sacco was guilty, but Vanzetti was not." In November 1982, Francis Russell (author of highly-regarded book on the Sacco-Vanzetti trial) was informed in a letter from the son of Giovanni Gamberi, one of four members of a group formed in 1920 to arrange the Sacco-Vanzetti defense, that "Sacco was guilty" and "Vanzetti innocent as far as the actual participation in the killing."

"This man [Vanzetti] although he may not actually have committed the crime attributed to him, is nevertheless morally culpable [guilty], because he is an enemy of our existing institutions... The defendant's ideals are cognate [associated] with crime."

-Judge Webster Thayer

On Aug. 23, 1927 Sacco and Vanzetti were executed by electrocution.

THE RED SCARE

The end of the World War I brought hard times. Many workers in the United States lost their jobs when factories no longer needed to supply troops. To make matters worse, all of the returning soldiers needed jobs when they arrived home. Those workers who still had jobs expected raises that never came.

Meanwhile, in 1917, a revolution by the communists in Russia overthrew the royal family there. Many world leaders feared that the revolution would spread around the globe. The communists (called "Reds") wanted a revolution that eliminated the differences between economic classes. They believed that wealth should be shared equally by everyone, and that everyone should be considered a worker for the government, which would be run by the all people, not just the rich and powerful.

Across this country, workers' unhappiness and the debate over communism help to explain the headlines below:

1917-18	VIOLENT COMMUNIST REVOLUTION SWEEPS RUSSIA— REDS PREDICT WORLD REVOLUTION LED BY WORKERS
1919	WORKERS' STRIKES BREAK OUT ACROSS U.S.
1919	REPORTS CLAIM COMMUNISTS NUMBER 100,000 IN U.S. WITH MORE ENTERING EACH DAY AMONG IMMIGRANTS
April 9, 1919	HOUSE OF ANTI-COMMUNIST MAYOR OF SEATTLE IS BOMBED: DEVICE PLACED IN MAILBOX
April 10, 1919	BOMB BLOWS HANDS OFF GEORGIA SENATOR MAID— SENATOR FAVORED KEEPING REDS OUT OF U.S.
April 11, 1919	16 BOMBS ADDRESSED TO WORLD LEADERS FOUND IN NEW YORK OFFICE
May 5, 1919	U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER'S HOUSE BOMBED— COMMIE NEWSPAPER FOUND NEAR SCENE

Many Americans interpreted this rash of bomb scares in 1919 as justification for their antiradical fears. The bomb scares further intensified the hysteria of the Red Scare. In April postal clerks discovered 36 bombs in the mail addressed to prominent citizens, including John D. Rockefeller, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court, and Postmaster General Albert Bursleson. Then, less than a month later, several bombings occurred. One bomb damaged the house of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer. The bomber, an Italian anarchist, died in the blast.

Newspapers began demanding harsh action against radicals. Hoping to further his presidential ambitions, Attorney General Palmer responded by launching an anticommunist crusade. He created a special government office to gather information on radical activities. Palmer placed J. Edgar Hoover, the future head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in charge.

Palmer's most dramatic action was a series of raids to capture alleged radicals. The Palmer raids began in November 1919. They peaked on January 2, 1920, when federal officials arrested thousands of suspected radicals in 33 cities nationwide. Although the government claimed that radicals were "armed to the teeth" just three pistols were seized during the raids.

Most of those arrested were poor immigrants who had recently arrived in the country. In most cases, there was no real evidence against them. Hundreds of foreigners suspected of radical activities were deported. Among the deportees was Emma Goldman, a noted feminist, writer, and speaker.

Although short-lived the Red Scare fed people's suspicions of foreigners and immigrants. This **nativist** attitude led to ruined reputations and wrecked lives. The two most famous victims of this attitude were Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti whose lives would tragically and forever be changed in April of 1920.