

U. S. FURNISHES DUMDUM BULLETS IN MEXICAN WAR

Hoover Stops Rebels from Buying Planes in United States

Juarez Won by Rebels Occupation Only Lack in Help to Gil

EL PASO, Texas, March 8.—Rebel troops captured Juarez, Mexico, at 10 a. m. today after stiff fighting for four hours with federal forces which were in a large part conscripted, and armed with rifles and dum-dum bullets hastily brought over from the United States across the international bridge held by U. S. troops. "Dum-dum" bullets are of soft lead with the end split, which spread out when they strike a bone and make a ghastly wound, much more dangerous to life than the wound of steel-jacketed bullets. They are "forbidden," but used by all capitalist governments.

When reminded that dum-dum bullets are supposed to be barred in "recognized" warfare as inhumane, Mexican federal officers who were ripping open the cases of dum-dum bullets, replied: "Anything is humane in time of war."

"U. S. Protects You"—Rebel Taunt. Several hundreds of combatants on each side took part in the battle, which had been preparing since the night before, when federal forces retreated from the outposts several miles south and the rebels, some 2,000 in all, surrounded and pressed in upon Juarez, all the time taunting the federalists to "come out and fight and not stay under the wing of the United States Army."

The white flag was flown by the federalists at 10 a. m., after estimates of from 50 to 250 had been killed on both sides. Four persons on American territory in El Paso were gravely wounded, one died later and two are expected to die.

Brigadier General George Moseley, commandant at Fort Bliss, had American troops lined up along the river Rio Grande and in command of the two international bridges with machine guns and cavalry pointing into Mexico.

Somebody Lies. Moseley announced that he had received telegraphic instructions from (Continued on Page Five)

CABINET PLANS TO FOOL FARMER

Hoover's First Meeting Discusses Mexico

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The first cabinet meeting of the Hoover administration took place today, with the problem of fooling the farmers into the idea that the April 15 special session of congress would give them relief as the main topic. The Mexican situation was discussed to some extent, but Hoover has followed a policy of conferring almost entirely with Kellogg and Good—the new secretary of war on this matter, and keeping it out of the cabinet as a whole.

A discussion of appointments to lesser positions in the departments took place.

Up to Hoover. There seems to be a general inclination on the part of democratic and republican spokesmen in congress to force Hoover to outline the (Continued on Page Three)

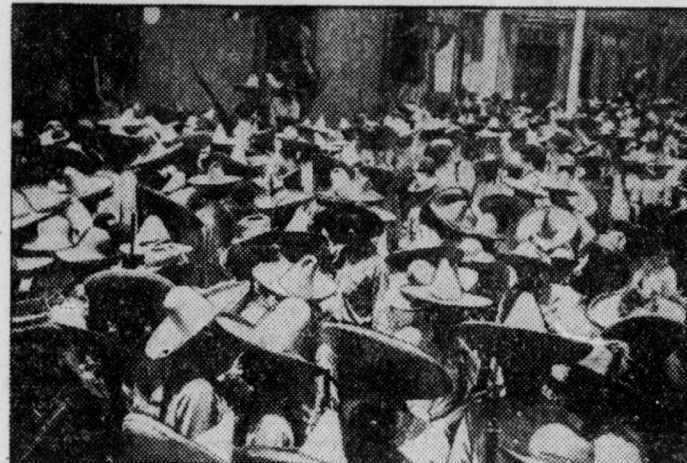
German Communists and Fascists Clash in Schleswig; 3 Killed

BERLIN, March 8.—Communist workers and German fascists, known as Steel Helmets, clashed today in the village of Wehden, near Heide, Schleswig-Holstein. Three were killed and seven were seriously injured.

The Steel Helmets, during the varying cabinet crisis in Germany in the past two weeks have held provocative demonstrations throughout the country openly demanding a fascist dictatorship. Hindenburg, president of the republic, after an interview with the fascist leaders, declared that he did not feel called upon to resign his position in the reactionary nationalist organization.

SOCIALISTS ACTIVE. As its contribution to the class struggle the Women's Committee of the Rand School last night gave a card party in the Debs Auditorium at E. 15th St. A varied audience of theological seminary students, elderly ladies and others interested in the problem of "making socialism attractive," assembled.

Mexican Federal Soldiers Mobilized



A group of Mexican soldiers hastily summoned by the Mexican government to combat the clerical-agrarian revolt. The Mexican workers are at present engaged in combating the reactionary clericals but will soon be engaged in combating the Wall Street-owned Portes Gil government on the side of the Workers-Farmers bloc.

TAILOR PROTEST MEETING TODAY

Organize to Smash the Hillman Machine

At noon today members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, who work in the men's clothing and allied industries, will hold a demonstration against the campaign of terror by expulsion and removal from jobs which the Hillman machine began recently in an effort to stifle the progressive movement now developing in the organization.

The meeting, to be held at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, is held under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Shop Delegates Conference, whose secretary, Anna Fox, was expelled and deprived of her means of livelihood by the officialdom of the A. C. W.

In appealing to the workers to attend the meeting, the rank and file body leading the fight has issued a leaflet which gives vital side-lights on the new developments in that company-unionized organization. (Continued on Page Two)

LENINGRAD FOR THE PARTY LINE

Workers Show Farm Plan Not Use of Force

LENINGRAD, March 8.—Voroshilov, People's Commissar for War, reported for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at the Party conference here.

After discussion the conference approved the Party line and rejected Right wing opinions. The worker delegates quoted many practical examples from village life showing that the formation of collective and Soviet farms do not represent an attempt to plan Communism in the villages by force.

USSR Plans to Train Specialists for Big Soviet Grain Farms

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The People's Commissariat of Education has prepared a program for the training of specialists to manage the big grain farms. This program includes the organization of departments and cycles on grain growing in the universities, as well as the sending of agriculturists to America and Germany for the purpose of studying the experience of these countries in the organization of big farms.

LEADING USSR WRITERS

'Daily' to Start Publishing Their Stories

The outstanding writers of the Soviet Union are among those whose work will begin to appear in the Daily Worker next Wednesday. On that day the "Daily" will start printing serially the first of the remarkable series included in "Azure Cities," just published by International Publishers.

A host of writers of unrivaled vitality has emerged in the Soviet Union since the Revolution. Such men as Boris Piniak, Vsevolod Ivanov and I. Babel are creating a literature that is in refreshing contrast to the tired, decadent art of the bourgeois world. The Daily Worker is now giving its readers the first opportunity to become acquainted with the work of these brilliant writers.

This new feature that starts Wednesday should interest every

ANTI-FASCIST MEET OPENS IN BERLIN TODAY

Preliminary Press Meet Hears Lania, Barbusse, Fan Noil and Others

Stress on Organization

Italy Holds Albania to Strike at U.S.S.R.

(Wireless By "Inprecorr")
BERLIN, March 8.—The preparatory committee of the International Anti-Fascist Congress, which opens tomorrow, today held a well-attended press reception.

Barbusse Speaks. Leo Lania made the opening speech, and Barbusse then spoke, describing the significance and aims of the Congress. Fascism, he said, is becoming more and more a terrible scourge of humanity. Protests alone are insufficient to stop it. It is necessary to organize widespread action against fascism, to build up a powerful anti-fascist organization and mobilize the workers' and peasants' organizations in the struggle against fascism.

After Barbusse the next speaker, Miglioli, was an ex-member of the Italian chamber of deputies and a member of the Catholic peoples party. He declared fascism is growing into an international danger which must be fought internationally.

The Italian treaty between fascism and the vatican will increase (Continued on Page Two)

Latin American delegates are up in arms at this virtual claim over them of a protectorate by the U. S. To Fight U. S. S. R.

The other event is a quiet pressure by Aristide Briand, to have adopted a treaty to amass a sum of about \$20,000,000 to be given to any country "attacked" by another country. This plan is an outgrowth of the international aid voted to Finland's white guard government, when it was at war with the workers of Soviet Russia, and its origin indicates its future uses. The treaty is to be submitted to all countries for ratification.

Dynamite Explosion in
a Co. Official's Barn
Kills 5 and Injures 30

SCRIBNER, Neb., March 8.—Inadequate safety precautions for storage of dynamite caused the death here of five workers when the dynamite exploded yesterday, following a fire in a barn where Carl Hollander, county supervisor stored the explosive. Thirty were injured, four of whom may die. Some were blown 150 feet by the terrific blast.

RELIEF MEETING IN BOSTON, SUN.

W. I. R. Conference to Assist Miners

BOSTON, March 8.—A local conference of the Workers International Relief will be held Sunday, March 10, at 2 p. m., at Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers St., at which the question of raising funds for the destitute coal diggers, their wives and children will be acted upon. The strengthening of the local machinery of the W. I. R. will also be on the order of business. Jeannette D. Pearl, field organizer of the W. I. R., will deliver the report.

Many trade unions and labor fraternal organizations have already announced that they will be represented by delegates.

The Boston office of the W. I. R. is located at 5 Lowell St., Room 205.

Find Moscowitz Court Records Changed; One Steno Always Creditor

The Congressional Committee investigating the actions of Federal Judge Moscowitz, accused on the floor of the house of representatives of taking bribes in bankruptcy cases has found already that some of the bankruptcy records have been changed since the cases were officially closed. Erasures in some of the documents have been made, and additional papers inserted into the official envelopes.

They admit that the facts show one woman stenographer in a lawyer's office has acted as petitioning creditor in 12 big cases.

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Removal of some of the legal restrictions which now prevent police from arresting persons who are not actually committing crime is proposed by Commissioner Grover A. Whalen.

He will go to Albany Monday to present to the Legislature his ideas of how the penal code should be amended.

Whalen proposes: Arrests of Jobless. 1. That police be permitted to arrest as wayward, youngsters who "habitually idle away" their time. 2. That the vagrancy law be expanded to permit the arrest of all who cannot prove "lawful" employment. 3. That the law regarding "suspicious" persons be expanded to permit the arrest of all persons with criminal records or more than one conviction for disorderly conduct who are found in public places, or loitering "as if intending to commit a crime." 4. That all persons arrested on suspicion be fingerprinted.

All of Whalen's propositions are intended to directly assist the police in framing workers not liked by their bosses. They also permit more spectacular raids and mass arrests, in the campaign to restrict public attention from the Dothain and other graft cases.

INDO-BRITISH POLICE ATTACK STRIKERS IN BOMBAY



A street in Bombay, India, at the height of the recent fighting between strikers and soldiers united with police and strikebreakers, during which the British-managed troops killed hundreds of workers. Photo shows a police lorry arriving to break up a strike meeting.

Whalen Wants Law to Jail All Unemployed

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Joint Board Tuesday.

Tuesday evening the delegates of the New York Joint Board Cloak, (Continued on Page Two)

HONOR COMMUNE TOMORROW AT 2

Costume Ball at I.L.D. Bazaar Tonight

The anniversary of the Paris Commune will be commemorated by the workers of New York and vicinity tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the big bazaar of the New York District of the International Labor Defense in New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

Speakers will include Karl Reeve, editor of Labor Defender; Juliet Stewart Poyntz, representing the New York Working Women's Federation; Max Bedacht, representing the Workers (Communist) Party; and Pat Devine, organizer of District 9 (Minnesota), Workers Party.

An unusual feature of the program will be "The Struggle," a dance symbolizing the struggles of the working class, performed by the children of the Modern School.

This afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock, will be Children's Day at the bazaar and a special program for workingclass children has been arranged. The artists taking part in the program are Miss E. Gelf, Benjamin Altman, B. Zaslav, M. Kaufman, Claire Crotteau and Marie Hellman.

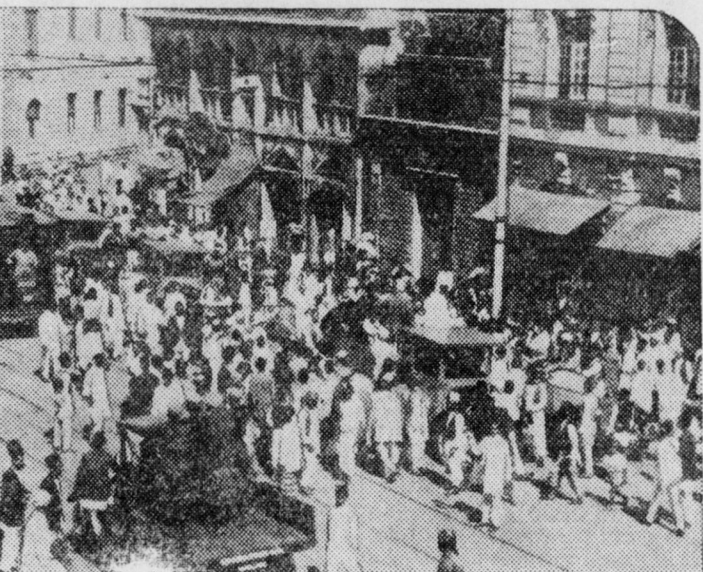
Tonight the big International Costume Ball will be held. Hundreds of workers of many nationalities will be present, dressed in their native costumes.

The I.L.D. bazaar will close tomorrow night, which has been designated as Needle Trades Night. A grand ball will be one of the features.

The third night of the bazaar, last night (Friday), saw a steady increase in the number of workers attending. The evening was known as German and Hungarian Night, with the program in charge of the German and Hungarian workers, who presented musical and dramatic numbers that were warmly received.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

HUISWOOD MAKES REPORT ON PARTY NEGRO WORK AT COMMUNIST CONVENTION



The sixth business session of the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party opened yesterday afternoon at 4 p. m., with delegate Mike Vritaric, anthracite miner from Pennsylvania, in the chair. After discussion on the previous reports by a number of speakers and the reading of telegrams of greetings, Otto Huiswood, head of the Negro Department of the Party, reported on the Negro work of the Party.

MOSCOW PARTY MEETING ENDS

Conference Proves the Party Line Will Win

(Wireless By "Inprecorr")
MOSCOW, March 8.—The Moscow conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union closed yesterday. The Pravda declares that the conference defended the general line of the Communist Party, and voted in favor of a merciless struggle against the Right Wing and the conciliators. The conference approved a partial change in the leadership and approved the political organizational line of the Moscow Committee.

Molotov's closing speech declared the conference was on a very high level, and that the conference's approval of the Party line meant the approval of the whole Party organization.

The conference credentials committee reported 2,000 delegates present, of whom 80 per cent are workers and 18 per cent employes and officials and two per cent peasants.

Most of the districts paid very little attention to this important phase of Party activity and since there was no coordination from the center and no specific instructions and advice to these various sections, no earnest attempt to work was made.

Besides, most white comrades conceived of Negro work as the work of the Negro comrades. While in some districts, especially in Chicago, very good work had been done in the past and important organizational gains made, practically everything fell thru and only the remnants of our former movement remained.

Neglect of Work. The insufficient attention paid to this work by the Party as a whole resulted in very little actual organizational achievement. Because of insufficient forces and the lack of a definite and concrete program covering all the fields of activities, our policy was often confusing. As an instance, at a certain period we concentrated largely on the building of the American Negro Labor Congress (ANLC). In doing so, we forgot almost altogether to draw Negro workers into the Party, thereby failing to build the necessary cadres, which is the only active driving force capable of building any movement.

Apart from this, our orientation was too much in the direction of the Negro intellectuals and petty bourgeois elements. In a number of districts, particularly Chicago, we took into the movement some very unstable elements who joined with the idea that there was an opportunity for personal advancement, but when confronted with the real tasks of the Party, they became frightened at the risks and the work involved, and so they left the movement.

Whatever progress we have made so far has been largely the result of a change in our policy in orientating ourselves to the proletarian elements. Not only that, but an attitude had developed to the effect that the Party's work among Negroes was to be confined mainly to the ANLC. This led as a consequence to a very abnormal situation. It almost completely divorced Negro members, particularly those in leadership, from the general Party life, and tended to develop a very unhealthy attitude towards

(Continued on Page Two)

NEWSBOY STRIKE HITS 2 PAPERS

Oakland Youth to Aid Struggle

OAKLAND, Calif., March 8.—The newsboys connected with the two Oakland papers, the Tribune and the Post-Enquirer, are on strike against a serious reduction in pay and harder conditions of work. The price of the paper has been raised from 85 cents a month to a dollar, but the wages of the boys has been reduced 20 per cent, commissions on sales 33-1-3 per cent and one man has been taken off every corner where sales are made, thus doubling the work.

The Young Workers League is trying to lead the strike and win the confidence of the boys. A parade is planned for Wednesday, March 6, around the buildings of these papers.

Get Support. Much sympathy is expressed for the strikers by subscribers to the papers and large numbers all over Oakland have ordered their papers stopped until the strike is settled right. It is hoped to draw in the carriers as well as the newsboys. It is harder in the case of the latter as they are younger boys, often quite young, who work only a little while each day out of school hours.

A resolution supporting the strikers is to be introduced in the Alameda County Building Trades Council and published in labor papers in this vicinity.

We have seen above that the first step in the revolution by the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto)

plans, the stimulation of agriculture, the work of the co-operatives in the village, a report by the War Commissariat, etc.

CAN REVIVE DEAD BODY

Soviet Scientists Announce Discovery

MOSCOW, March 8 (UP).—Prof. Theodore Andreiev announced today that the results of recent experiments have convinced him absolutely that the dead can be revived.

Prof. Andreiev, who discussed his scientific work in a public lecture tonight, described his experiments in an interview with the United Press.

Section on Party Program, Trade Union Work, Labor Congress Printed

Many Speakers Participate in Discussion; Telegrams of Greeting Received

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Among those participating in the discussion were Noral of Seattle, Bloor, Hacker of Cleveland, Toohy, secretary of the National Miners' Union; Weisbord, secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union; Browder, and Gerlach. At the evening session of the convention, Jack Stachel, assistant organization secretary of the Party, reported for the Organization Department.

The first half of the report of Huiswood on the Negro work of the Party follows. The remainder will be published in Monday's issue.

This report covers largely the period of five months, October, 1928—February, 1929, since the work of the Negro Department has been under my direction. When I took charge of the work, there was no functioning Negro Department, but there was one comrade in charge. Very little connection had been established with the districts and no methods or plans devised to initiate activities thruout the Party to increase our Negro membership and mobilize the entire Party behind the Negro work.

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The principle already has been demonstrated successfully," he said. "It only remains to develop the technique for surgeons to apply prac-

tically the results of our experiments."

His astounding claims came only a few months after a world-wide sensation had been caused by revelations of experiments by Soviet scientists in which the severed head of a dog had been kept "alive" on a plate and made to perform such natural functions as barking, and blinking its eyes.

The latest announcement of the scientists, however, paled the dog's technique for surgeons to apply prac-

(Continued on Page Three)

'Daily' to Print More Women Articles

A number of articles dealing with the history and tasks of the working women were omitted from the International Women's Day edition of the Daily Worker for lack of space.

These articles will appear in the Daily Worker during the coming week.

British Navy Stronger as Admiralty Breathes Menace; Boasts of Revolts Crushed

HUISWOOD GIVES PARTY REPORT ON NEGRO WORK

Discussion on Reports; Greetings Received

(Continued from Page One)

The Party on the part of some of these Negro comrades. Our failure to build Party fractions in the ANLC had as a result the general demoralization of the locals and the action of some of the comrades in leading positions in the locals were uncontrolled because of this. This also had as a result the fact that the organization became merely a propaganda sect rather than a movement of action. One other weakness which must be pointed out as due to this condition was the fact that very few members of the ANLC were drawn into the Party.

First Program.
Last April (1928) our Party for the first time drew up a program on Negro work that came nearest to fitting the situation. Since then, with the aid and criticism of the Comintern, we have oriented ourselves more and more to work among the Negro masses and have begun to take this task seriously. The political campaign of 1928 presented a very favorable opportunity to carry the program of the Party to the Negro masses on a national scale. A very intensive campaign was carried on, particularly in the larger cities, and for the first time Negro workers, in many sections of the country, appeared as candidates on the Communist platform, the platform of class struggle.

The importance of this campaign can only be properly evaluated when we take into consideration the fact that never before did a working class party appear openly and boldly as the champion of the Negro masses in its fight for full social equality and against lynching, segregation and all the various forms of abuse and exploitation suffered by the Negro masses. Never before did a working class party so effectively challenge the ruling class and its political parties and its oppression, exploitation and degradation of the Negro masses.

Not only in the North, but also in the South—the hotbed of reaction and race prejudice—was our propaganda effective. In the land of the lynching tree, we denounced lynching. The many meetings we held, the thousands of leaflets distributed, the special election issue of The Champion, and the very effective publicity gained thru the Crusader News Service, brought our propaganda to thousands of Negro workers who are under the influence of the bourgeoisie, white and black. And the response on the part of the Negro workers and the increase of our membership during this period, indicate the possibility of drawing in large numbers into the Party with systematic work. (The establishment of one or two units in the South with white and Negro members in the same unit, is in itself an achievement.)

Our main shortcoming in this respect is organizational. We did not retain all those who joined, nor did we follow up sufficiently all the contacts made. Unless definite organizational steps are taken to keep those newcomers in the Party and to bring back good elements which have drifted out, our work will have been of little value.

Trade Union Work.
The trade union work among the Negro workers is the weakest spot in our work. Not the slightest attempt has been made to launch a campaign for the organization of the hundreds of thousands of unorganized black workers. Not only do I take into consideration here the question of building new unions among the Negro workers, but also the matter of a campaign against the discrimination practiced in most unions against the Negroes and the absolute refusal of many unions to admit colored workers. In this respect, the Trade Union Educational League (TUEL) has entirely neglected its duty. Not even a plan for this most important activity has been worked out. The TUEL has retreated before the anti-Negro policy of the labor bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. In spite of the pledges made by the delegation at the Fourth Congress of the RILU and the program adopted, they have signally failed to launch any campaign to force these unions to let down the color bar and admit Negro workers. Also no attempt was made to include Negro trade unionists in the trade union delegation to the Soviet Union.

A small beginning is being made with the attempt to organize Negro workers and to place them on leading committees in the new unions (miners, needle trades, etc.). Now that a Negro Department has been established in the TUEL with some one in charge of the work who will work in close connection with the Negro



Cabman Hurt by Falling Sign
Salvatore Piazza, cab driver, was cut and bruised when the gale which struck New York City Thursday ripped a huge sign from the Corn Exchange Bank, which crashed on his taxi. Photo shows sign with one end astride the cab.

ANTI-FASCIST CONGRESS TODAY

World Conference Plans International Flight

(Continued from Page One)
fascist power, but that the Catholic working masses will not forget fascist oppression or the destruction of the peoples party.

The former prime minister of Albania, Fan Noli, then spoke, reminding the hearers that the Balkan countries are also suffering from the fascist knout. Italy is oppressing Albania as a colony and as a military base for war against other Balkan states, he said, and above all is maneuvering against the workers, and peasants' state, the Soviet Union.

Threaten Demonstration.
(Wireless By "Inprecorr")
VIENNA, March 8.—The police have prohibited the anti-fascist demonstration scheduled here for Sunday, as "dangerous to public order." Energetic protests have not yet succeeded in securing the revocation of the prohibition.

Bureau of the Profintern, we may expect some improvement in the work in the near future.
American Negro Labor Congress.
The American Negro Labor Congress only exists nominally today. Organized in 1925, it has had a very precarious existence. From its inception, the policy pursued was too narrow and had the effect of stifling its growth. Very little attempt was made to make a real broad mass movement of it. It became a little sectarian group and to a certain extent a miniature duplicate of the Party.

Instead of concentrating our activities to win the support of the Negro proletariat, which is the only group that could give backbone to the organization and is the only class which can supply the necessary sinews for a real liberation movement, we restricted ourselves too much to the Negro intellectuals and non-working class elements. The result of this was that we were building on quicksand rather than on bedrock. The Party did not pay sufficient attention to the administration of the Congress, discipline was little enforced, and the work of the comrades in charge was not checked, with the result that many grave blunders were committed without any attempt at rectification. In the last few months an attempt has been made to revive the Congress, and with some degree of success. Prior to this practically all the locals had disappeared. We were in a state of almost complete bankruptcy.

Now we have functioning locals in New York with about 30 active members; Chester, Pa., 45 members; Pittsburgh, 15; Chicago, 70; Kansas City, 20, and we have organized Provisional Committees in a number of other cities such as Cleveland, Omaha, Denver, Seattle, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Oakland, Minneapolis, Detroit, Buffalo, New Haven, Oklahoma City. We held several mass meetings recently, anti-lynching meetings, meetings against police brutality, such as the Whitehurst case in Chicago, the Vestris meeting in New York which was the most successful one. In a few cities we have established educational forums.

We cannot be satisfied with the ANLC in its present form. It is still too much of a propaganda sect. Our main aim must be to build a mass movement based on the industrial workers, particularly the organized workers. We must turn more to the shops and factories and in this connection we must establish close relationship and cooperate with the TUEL. Our program as it is today is hardly suited to reach the masses and the new program which is being prepared will largely correct these shortcomings.

Some of our comrades in New York as well as elsewhere have had a wrong policy toward the church. Their conception of the extent to which we could utilize the Negro church is based on an underestimation of the role of the church as an instrument of imperialism. They thought that they could really make a dent in religion by boring from within. The idea of reaching the masses thru the church made them forget the basic task, the work in the fac-

Will Give Dance for Benefit of the 'Daily,' 'Champion,' 'Obrera'

On Friday evening, March 22, New York workers will celebrate Workers' Press Night at a dance which will be given for the benefit of the Daily Worker, the Negro Champion and "Vida Obrera," Spanish Communist monthly.
Workers are urged to attend to make the dance a demonstration of working class solidarity and express their support of the militant labor press. John C. Smith's Negro Orchestra will provide dance music. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Negro Champion, the Spanish Workers Club and the Workers Bookshop, 26-23 Union Sq.

INDOOR SPORTS MEET MARCH 30

Dance Follows Labor Athletic Events

The Eastern District of the Labor Sports Union will hold an indoor gymnastic and jumping meet March 30 in the Finnish Workers Hall, 764 40th St., Brooklyn.

The program for the meet is as follows:
1.—Group gymnastics for men and women.
2.—Tri-jumping event, standing high jump, standing broad jump, hop-skip-jump.
3.—Standing broad jump.
4.—Apparatus performance: horizontal bar, 2 styles; parallel bars, 2 styles.

Junior Events.
1.—Tri-jumping event, standing high jump, standing broad jump, hop-skip-jump.
2.—Standing broad jump.
After the athletic events there will be dancing to the tunes of a good orchestra.
All entries for this meet should be sent to Leo Heiskanen, 764 40th St., Brooklyn.

The schedule of games in the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League for tomorrow follows:
"A" Division.
Argentine S. C. vs. Martians S. C.
Rob Roy F. C. vs. Fordham S. C.
"B" Division.
Hungarian Workers vs. Scandinavian Workers.
Freiheit S. C. vs. Prospect Unity.
Falcon A. C.—By.
"C" Division.
Scandinavian Workers vs. Harlem Progressive.
Cooperative S. C. vs. Workers B S. C.
Esthonian Workers S. C. vs. Spartacus S. C.
Red Star S. C.—By.

Robert Dunn to Speak on Auto Speed-up at Bronx Forum Sunday

Robert W. Dunn, executive secretary of the Labor Research Association and author of "Labor and Automobiles," will discuss "Speed-up in the Motor Industry" before the Bronx Workers Forum, 1330 Wilkins Ave., near Freeman St. Station, Bronx, at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening.

tories, shops, mills, and other places of employment. Our recent experiences with meetings in the churches ought to be adequate proof that we must intensify our agitation against the church, to break down the stranglehold it has on the Negro masses, and not to go to the churches to win these masses.

CALL RALLY OF NEEDLE WORKERS

Push Dress Union Drive, to Plan Fur Strike

(Continued from Page One)
Dress and Fur Workers Union will hold a very important session on the vital problems before the organization in the continued drive on dress sweatshops and in the planning of the fur strike.

The meeting in Cooper Union is a meeting of members of all crafts and trades.

The reactionary officialdom of the scab International Ladies Garment Workers having been given their opportunity to levy a ten dollar tax on the workers they control, the Industrial Council, a cloak manufacturers association, came out with a statement yesterday announcing that they would want "peace" and that they would renew the fake agreement with the right wing company union.

At a meeting of right wing officials in the Rand School Wednesday, a little drama was staged. After several hours of threatening a fake strike, the officials came to the conclusion that to defend their company union, each worker must come across with ten dollars a head to prepare a "fund" for the mythical strike in the cloak industry.

In the period just prior to this meeting, the employers' association had criticized the right wing union for "powerlessness in counteracting the organizational inroads made by the left wing Needle Trades Industrial Union." This referred to the unionization of over 400 dress manufacturing shops by the left wing union in the dressmakers strike. The bosses, while bemoaning the successes of the left wing union, at the same time displayed extreme petulance toward their puppets in the socialist company union. They urged their socialist agents to more strenuous efforts in fighting the left wing.

The Schlesinger gang will now probably hail the manufacturers' "desire for peace" announcement as a victory for the clique of corrupt capitalists, but they will go to the bosses nevertheless and arrange that they force their employees to pay the fake strike tax of \$10 each. However, just as all the other recent taxes levied by that gang have never been paid, this one too will be ignored by the workers.
One other important phase of the fake agreement "skirmish" is the fact that the employers still demand the legalization of piece work, a sweat shop system which already exists in the right wing shops, but still needs official legalization.

The relation of the automobile industry to war and the effects of mass production on the wages, health and working conditions of the workers, will be treated by Dunn in his lecture.

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TAILOR PROTEST MEETING TODAY AT IRVING PLAZA

Organize to Smash the Hillman Machine

(Continued from Page One)
The circular declares, in part: "Tailors! Smash the Hillman machine!"

"The Hillman terror machine has forced the workers into submission to the bosses and their agents in the union. Beckerman, who became the manager of the Joint Board at the point of the bloody knife sunk into the backs of the workers, established a bloody terror and wiped out every shadow of union conditions in the shops. But now Beckerman is out! Beckerman had to go, just as those who took his place and are trying to continue his regime of terror and betrayals against the workers, will have to go!

"The apostle of all grafters and servants of the bosses in the Amalgamated, Mr. Sydney Speed-up Hillman, imported the fascist gang leader of Chicago, Mr. Risman, to finish the job of destroying the union, started by Beckerman. But today the workers will not stand for it. Today the tailors will follow the example of struggle against all betrayers, the example of the fighting dressmakers, cloakmakers and furriers.

"The terror against the tailors must be smashed. The conference of shop representatives, the determination of the shop delegates to organize for struggle was the first blow into the demoralized machine of Hillman and company.

"The Hillman machine can temporarily succeed with the aid of the loss to throw one or another active fighter out of the shop, but this action will affect the struggle only in a manner of adding oil to the fire. The Amalgamated membership, under the leadership of the Shop Delegate Conference, will break the Hillman-Risman terror tactics.

"Members of the Amalgamated! Men's Clothing Workers, Children's Clothing Workers, Shirtmakers. Rally to the mass protests and demonstration meeting against the Hillman terror and for the reinstatement of Anna Fox—Saturday, March 9, at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. The following speakers will address the meeting: Louis Hyman, Ben Gold, Ben Gitlow, S. Zimmerman, Anna Fox, S. Liptzin, L. Nelson, Nino Siraucsa. Come in mass to this meeting! Hillman's terror machine must be broken. We must deal a death blow! Organize under the banner of the Shop Delegates Conference! With united ranks of the workers to victory!"

Nadir Presents Big Program at the Civic Repertory Tomorrow

A program of unusual interest will be presented by Moïse Nadir, noted Yiddish writer and contributor to the Jewish Communist Freiheit, at the Civic Repertory Theatre tomorrow evening.

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DAWES EXPERTS AGREE ON PLAN TO GYP GERMANY

Young Rams Thru Bank and Sales Trust

PARIS, March 8.—Unanimity of opinion among the creditors was reached today by reparations experts, it was understood, on a plan of organizing a bank for international settlement of German war debts. Germany opposes the bank and sales trust, but will not be headed, it is understood.

Germany was understood to have made a tentative offer of an initial annuity payment, but Chairman Owen D. Young was reported to have pigeon-holed it temporarily, preferring that the experts complete the organization of the international bank before considering Germany's offer.

The bank, under the proposed plan, would create a commercial section to stimulate trade, handle German deliveries in kind, bolster exports, and permit the stabilization of exchanges.

It would sell produce collected from Germany in such a way as to save the allies as much as possible rather than pay off the German debt.

WORKING WOMEN WILL MEET HERE

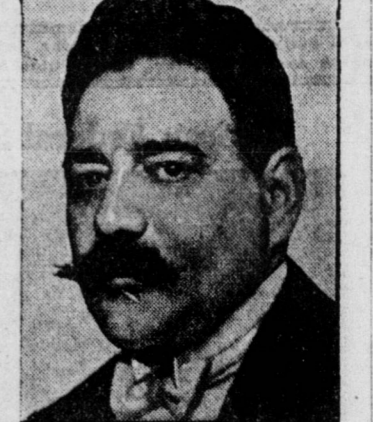
Int'l Women's Day to Be Observed March 17

International Women's Day, when the working women all over the world will be mobilized to combat imperialist preparations for war, will be celebrated at a huge mass meeting on Sunday, March 17, 2:30 p. m., at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave.

The meeting will form part of a campaign being conducted by the Women's Department of the Workers (Communist) Party to organize women workers and working class housewives. The campaign is progressing in conjunction with the building of the new revolutionary labor unions and many working women are being organized.

Women are replacing men even in the basic industries, the Women's Department points out. They are exploited especially in the war industries and in the event of war imperialists will seek to utilize them to take the place of men.
Every effort must therefore be made, women Communists state, to organize the women shoulder to shoulder with the men workers to fight the imperialist war preparations. The program at Central Opera House will include many speakers of national working class prominence. A mass pageant, based on the struggles of working women through history, will be featured.

Clerical Reactionary



Gen. Antonio Villareal, who led the reactionary agrarian-clerical troops in the capture of Monterey. It is said that he is regarded as possible candidate for president by those backing the revolt.

SAY PLANES ARE CHEAP TOOL TO KILL "NATIVES"

Great Singapore Base Ready for Action

LONDON, March 8.—Though the 1929 budget for the British navy is \$7,500,000 less than last year, the reduction is only apparent and temporary, states W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, today. The dropping of a few obsolete cruisers, which were costing too much, and the enormous expenditures for constructing the Singapore naval base and which do not all appear on the naval budget, account for the lesser demand, he says. More money will have to be spent to keep up U.S. base next year, he said.

More Planes.
In opposition to the United States fifteen cruiser bill, England concentrates on her airplanes, but there will also be three new cruisers, one flotilla leader, eight destroyers, six submarines and one net layer. Britain's total defense bill this year will be \$563,050,000—exclusive of construction work on harbors and bases which do not show here.

Sir Samuel Hoare, air minister, told the house of commons today he urged approval of the 1929 total gross air service estimates of \$98,225,500.

Kill Them Cheaply.
Sir Samuel cited the value of the air forces to the British empire and pointed to the recent suppression of tribal uprisings.

"It has been calculated that the operations on the Aden frontier in Iraq during the tribal troubles would have cost the British exchequer six million sterling (about \$30,000,000) under the old conditions. It actually cost \$8,500 pounds. The air arm is the most economical and the most humane instrument that could have been employed."

RAID IRISH REPUBLICANS
DUBLIN (By Mail)—Civic guards raided the offices of the official organ of the Irish republican party, "An Phoblacht" (The Republic), today, seizing all the copies on the premises and prohibiting further sale. The reason for the raid was that the issue contained a report of a meeting of the Irish republican army council.

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TRUNKS AND BAGS OPEN SUNDAY TO 4 P. M.

London Police Raid Communist Papers and Printers for Anti-Imperialist Articles

HUNTING 'REDS' FOR INFLUENCE ON ELECTIONS

Try to Find Comintern Orders on India

(Wireless By "Inprecorr")
LONDON, March 8.—The police are apparently seeking grounds for the prosecution of Communists for agitation for Indian independence and publication of the program of the Communist International. Detectives have repeatedly visited the employes of the Workers Life, enquiring the name of the author of an article charging that the British authorities in India committed provocations against the Bombay strikers.

Raid Printers.

The police have also visited the directors of the Modern Books, publishers of the Comintern program, and the printers who worked on it. The government is obviously attempting to link up Communist anti-imperialist activities with Comintern instructions thus providing a new Red Scare as an election stunt, designed to serve the double purpose of, first, justifying the intervention in Afghanistan, as a safeguard against "Moscow propaganda" in India, and secondly, to discredit labor's intention to resume relations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Belgian Communist Deputy Hits Clearing of Imperialist Tool

BRUSSELS, March 8.—Only the Communist delegate in the Belgian chamber of deputies protested against the whitewashing report which Premier Jasper introduced about the secret military treaty between France and Belgium to invade Germany and Holland.

The premier's report followed the line already worked out by the Belgian secret service agent, Franck, who recently "confessed" that he forged the treaty at the command of the German secret service.

The indignation which has swept over the masses of not only German and Dutch workers, but also the working class of Belgium and France over the revelations and the clumsy attempt to excuse the treaty on the word of a Belgian spy, continues unabated.

Tokio Police Attack Students Honoring Slain Labor Deputy

TOKIO, March 8.—Police attacked and broke up a parade of 100 students of the Tokio Imperial University, who paraded around the university hospital singing revolutionary songs while doctors were examining the body of Senji Yamamoto, workers' deputy in the Diet, killed two days ago by a chauvinist assassin.

Gallacher, British Communist, Arrested

LONDON, March 8.—The yellow reformists and members of parliament, Arthur Henderson and John Whately, have called in the police to dispose of Communist hecklers at a recent meeting, thirteen Communists being arrested, including William Gallacher, a prominent Communist leader.

All were charged with "acting in a disorderly manner" and Gallacher was further charged with "obstructing two constables in the execution of their duty," their duty being to take Guy Alfred, an "anti-parliamentary Communist," so-called, to the police station. This charge is brought under the "Crimes Act" of 1871.

Soviet Ice-Breaker Icebound in Baltic

BERLIN, March 8 (UP).—The Russian icebreaker Truver, due at Kiel today, sent an S. O. S. by wireless that she was caught by ice-floes and in danger. Ice conditions in the Baltic Sea have stopped all traffic between Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia.

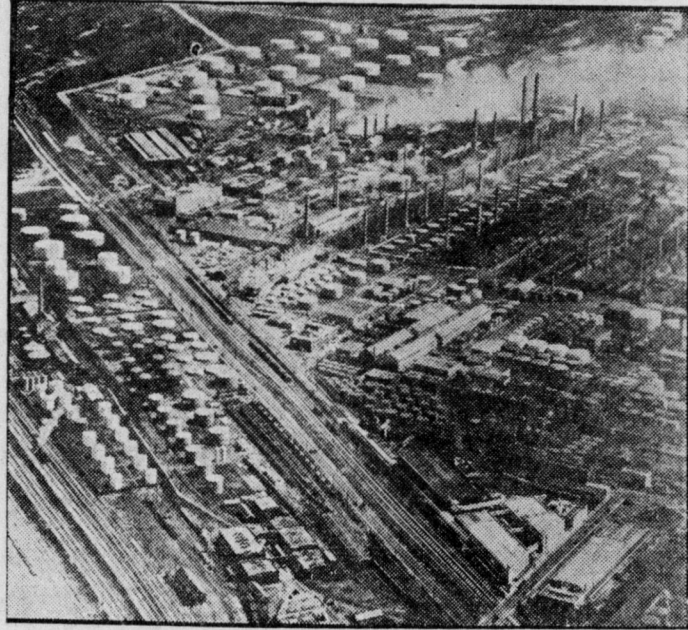
Rumania Communist Leader Near Death from Hunger Strike

(Cable to I. L. D. News Service)
BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 8.—The leader of the Communist Party of Rumania, Dobrogeanu-Gerea, who has been sentenced to 8 years in prison by the military courts, is near death after a hunger strike which has continued since Jan. 26.

Gerea stated when brought before the courts that he would not eat until he was either freed or until he died. Gerea has been hunger striking as a protest against the Rumanian white terror and against the persecution of workers and their organizations. Gerea is near death.

Send telegrams of protest to the Rumanian ambassador.

Viceroy for Rockefeller in Standard of Indiana



Left, part of Rockefeller empire at Whiting, Indiana, of Standard Oil. Col. Robert Stewart ruled this domain and competed with his liege lord, Rockefeller. Result was a pitched battle of the proxies in which William M. Barton, above, took over the board of directors.

International Women's Day Is Great Event in U.S.S.R.

By SONJA CROLL
Note.—The writer has just returned from a three years' stay in the Soviet Union and this article is based upon observations made at International Women's Day meetings.

International Women's Day in the Soviet Union is celebrated by hundreds and hundreds of thousands of women. A real holiday spirit prevails. And a spirit also of pride which comes with achievement, for International Women's Day in the Soviet Union is made the occasion for thousands of women graduating from one or another of the special courses or schools provided to raise their cultural and political level. Hundreds of women are promoted to more responsible and more skilled jobs. Hundreds of hitherto completely illiterate women make their first speeches or conduct their first large public meetings. Nurseries, kindergartens, communal living quarters and dining rooms are opened, machine-equipped laundries. In short, International Women's Day in Russia is the occasion for putting into practice the behest of Lenin that "every cook must learn how to administer the government."

To achieve this under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to emancipate women from the petty enslaving household drudgery, it is necessary to build those institutions which will liberate her from them and leave the woman free to take her place in society as an equal.

Fill Club Rooms, Theatres.

Every factory and mill, every enterprise in the Soviet Union has its club room, or if it is too small, shares one with a nearby institution. These as well as all the theatres are filled to overflowing with women and their families on International Women's Day.

In the first years of the revolution International Women's Day was celebrated mostly by recognizing women as an equal, by acts designed to encourage and stimulate the masses of toiling women to the realization that they were now free and no longer the slaves or playthings of their menfolk; that they were no longer bound and oppressed by feudal and capitalist customs and traditions. They had to be aroused and equipped to utilize the freedom they had won struggling side-by-side with their class brothers of the proletariat and poor peasantry against their common capitalist enemy.

Cultural, Political Education.

But now it is no longer so much a question of arousing the mass of toiling women to the consciousness of and desire to utilize their new status of equality, but a problem of finding ways and means to equip them to raise their cultural and political qualifications for participation in all spheres of life in the Soviet Union.

Unlike capitalist parties and governments, the All-Russian Communist Party and the Soviet Government were not content with merely passing laws giving woman equal suffrage. The Soviet Government not only threw open the doors of all economic, political and social institutions to the women of the toiling classes, but took concrete measures to enable this hitherto most backward and suppressed section of the Russian people to make use of these privileges for themselves and for the new free socialist society.

Special Women's Department.

Just as soon (a few months after the October Revolution, early in 1918) as the All-Russian Communist Party realized to what a great extent the old order had held back and prevented women from developing their mental and physical capacities and how this illiteracy prevented

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Send telegrams of protest to the Rumanian ambassador.

CABINET PLANS TO FOOL FARMER

Hoover's First Meeting Discusses Mexico

(Continued from Page One)
The bill is a swindle, everybody knows, and whoever is forced to associate himself prominently with it will be under fire from the farmers as soon as they find it out.

Will Suit Bankers.

Representatives and senators who led in the fight for the McNary-Haugen bill, twice vetoed by former President Coolidge, are frankly waiting for Mr. Hoover's recommendations before starting serious work on a new bill.

They expect the general plan to follow the lines laid down by the president in his campaign—a federal farm board and a large revolving fund to help finance cooperative associations, which will be controlled by bankers and big land-owners.

British Trade Grows But Exhibits Illness

LONDON, March 8.—The British Board of Trade reports that both imports and exports increased heavily during January over previous months. Imports, however, far outstrip exports; import totals being 161,064,145 pounds sterling for the month, while exports totalled only 66,879,697 pounds sterling. Over January, 1928, this January's imports grew 15,670,572 pounds and the exports grew 7,136,874 pounds sterling.

HONOR ONCE RICH DPUNKARD

NEW CITY, N. Y., March 8.—The flags on the jail and all the public buildings are at half-staff today, for New City is mourning the death of Mike Whalen, the "old soak," who spent the last 27 years of his life in jail.

His funeral will be held today in the Rockland Lake Catholic Church. The county court house will be closed and all the town officials will attend the funeral. Nearly 1,000 school children will be dismissed from classes. County officials have raised \$1,500 for a coffin. Mike was once a millionaire.



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SOVIET DOCTOR REVIVES DEAD IT IS REPORTED

Can Be Done If Organs Are Not Injured

(Continued from Page One)
dead experiment by comparison. Prof. Alexander Kuliabko, the pioneer of research work, who has been engaged on it for 30 years, sustained the contentions of his colleague. He said that, provided the heart, lungs and other essential organs are structurally intact, it should be possible in the future to revive corpses. The experiments cover many years and some of their most interesting results have been kept from the public hitherto.

Andreiev told the correspondent in detail the Macabre story of the successful revival of a human heart several years ago. The facts, as he vouches for them, are:

The corpse, as Andreiev described it, was on the operating table. It was far past midnight. There was no sound in the brilliantly-lighted little room.

Andreiev bent over the corpse and began injecting Ringer-Lokke solution and adrenalin solution around the heart tissues. He was surrounded by a group of assistants, leaning tensely over the table. Suddenly the chest of the dead man began to heave with violent heart beats. A gurgling sigh issued from the throat.

The hardened laboratory assistants were unnerved and ran away in fright. Andreiev remained alone with the resurrected heart, which continued to beat for 20 minutes.

The experiment, Andreiev said, was repeated on later occasions, but the experiments were carried out chiefly with dogs, which are hot-blooded animals, making the results of the experiments analogous to those on human beings.

Dogs Killed and Revived.

Andreiev said that many times he has killed dogs by extracting blood or injecting poison or diphtheria germs, then reviving them. In one case, he said a dog that had been resurrected died several days later from diphtheria which had remained in its system.

Andreiev said the most remarkable case was that of a dog which had been killed by poison and revived. Several months later, the dog was killed again and revived. Thereafter he continued to lead a normal life.

Both Andreiev and Kuliabko warned against exaggerating their work. They said the majority of deaths involve the basic destruction of essential organizations, making revival impossible. Only when the organs are intact but for some reason cease functioning, may life in the future be restored by science, they said.

Dead Fish Live Again.

Kuliabko, who as far back as 1908, revived dead fish and kept animal and human organs alive while separated from the parent body, described some deaths as merely, "more

Whitewash I. R. T. and Brutal Thugs



Herman Schindler, a tailor, after being beaten by I.R.T. detectives on the suspicion that he had put a slug in a turnstile at Prospect Avenue station, which he did not do, was found hanging in his cell by his belt a few hours later. The district attorney, Whalen and the I.R.T. have now cleared the detectives of beating, despite the fact that many witnesses assert that Schindler was severely beaten by the thugs. It is believed that Schindler was driven out of his mind by blows from a telephone receiver and hung himself, or died in the cell before he was found hanging from the bars. Picture shows Assistant Attorney Mogilsky and the I.R.T. detectives Sherlock and Balke.

Labor Defender Tells About China, Mexico, Coal Miners

The March issue of the Labor Defender, official organ of the International Labor Defense, which is now being sold, contains a number of interesting features.

In commemoration of the Paris Commune, there is an article by George Spiro, "Paris on the Barricades," which is a chapter from a novel just issued by the Workers Library. Achille Leroy, one of the few veterans of the Paris Commune now alive, has written an article entitled "The Paris Commune and the I. L. D."

Earl Browder, who has just returned from China, contributes an article, "Defense Work in China," which describes the work in defense of 8,000 trade union workers who are still in prison and of the thousands who have been made destitute by the wholesale executions of revolutionists.

Always Indicted.

In March is the second anniversary of the death of Charles E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who was a member of the National Committee of the I. L. D. and who, in the last years of his life, was continuously under indictment and sentence as a class war prisoner. In commemoration of this anniversary, there is an article by Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Anna Rochester has an article describing the struggles of the coal miners against court injunctions.

Andreiev pointed out that the science of electro-cardiography recently has proved that life lingers after the so-called "clinical death," that is, after the cessation of breathing and any sign of pulse. A remarkable series of electro-cardiographic charts of corpses immediately after death made in Moscow by Dr. L. I. Fogelson show clearly that the heart was alive. In one case, palpitations were recorded an hour after the man had been pronounced dead. The interval gives physicians an opportunity to revive the heart.

COLLECTION OF GRAIN IN USSR DECLARED GOOD

Need No Extraordinary Measures

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The grain collections between July 1, 1928, and February 1, 1929, throughout the U. S. S. R. amounted to 6,446,000 tons, or 66 per cent of the program for the year, against 6,418,000 tons for the same period last year. In January, 1929, the grain collections declined, owing to unfavorable weather conditions which made it difficult to bring grain to the storing points.

The press points out that this year the grain collection campaign is being carried out without resorting to extraordinary measures, and, in view of the bad crop in some districts, of Ukraine and Northern Caucasus, considers the general results of the campaign for seven months as satisfactory.

In the opinion of authoritative circles the abundance of grain in Siberia, Kazakhstan and Volga regions, where the collection campaign has not yet fully developed, creates good conditions for the full realization of the yearly plan.

Official Report Says British-Indian Labor Lives Most Miserably

LONDON, March 8.—The British-Indian government has published a book entitled "India, 1927-28," which though disguising to the utmost the conditions of the masses under British imperialism, is forced to admit in veiled language that these conditions could hardly be worse. In part it says:

"The economic conditions under which large sections of the population, rural and urban, of the country have to live, are often as bad as they can be. Millions of agricultural laborers live on the very margin of subsistence."

In comment on housing conditions in Bombay, where 800 out of every 1,000 babies die in infancy, the dwellings of the poorest paid workers are constructed out of "a few scraps of dirty sacking, eked out by the sides of kerosene tins." And these conditions are those under which half the population of the British empire exist.

Christian Socialism is but the holy water with which the priest consecrates the heartburnings of the aristocrat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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792	Cohen on the Telephone.....Comical
	Abe Lewis Wedding Day.....Comical
939	Ain't He Sweet.....2 parts
	Mollie Make Up Your Mind
20070	Bolshevik Galop.....Orchestra
20074	New Russian Hymn.....Singing
20046	La Marsaillaise.....Singing
20085	Workers Funeral March.....Singing
12082	Russian Waltz.....(Accordion Solo) Magnante
	The Two Guitars.....(Acc. Solo-Guit) Magnante
12076	Tosca (Waltz).....Russian Novelty Orchestra
	Broken Life (Waltz).....Russian Novelty Orchestra
12079	In the Trenches of Manchuria.....Waltz
	Sonja.....Waltz
12059	Cuckoo Waltz.....Columbia Quintette
12083	Ramona (Waltz).....Mabel Wayne
	The Seashore.....Waltz
12063	International Waltz.....Umbracio Trio
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59048F	Wedding of the Winds—Waltz.....Russian Novelty Orch.
	Danube Waves—Waltz.....Russian Novelty Orch.
59047F	Victor Herbert Waltz Medley (Kiss me again; Ask her while the band is playing; Toyland; Gipsy love song) Eddie Thomas' Collegians
	Beautiful Ohio—Waltz with vocal refrain Eddie Thomas' Collegians
59039F	Love and Spring—Waltz.....International Concert Orch.
59046F	Spring, Beautiful Spring—Waltz.....Int'l. Concert Orch
	Three O'Clock in the Morning—Waltz.....International Orch.
	My Isle of Golden Dreams—Waltz.....International Orch.
95045F	Dream of Autumn—Waltz.....International Concert Orch.
59038F	Gold and Silver—Waltz.....Fisher's Dance Orch.
59042F	Just a Kiss—Waltz.....Fisher's Dance Orch.
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THE BIGGEST EVENT of the YEAR

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The Uzbek Drama Shows Great Modern Tendencies

THE first Uzbek drama is usually ascribed to Bekh-Budi, a well known Uzbek writer and publisher of a progressive journal, in which he branded the parasitical life of the Amir of Bekhara, his courtiers and the Mohammedan clergy. During the Civil War, Bekh-Budi was caught by a detachment of the Amir and was murdered with several of his comrades. At the present time the town of Karish, where Bekh-Budi was murdered, is named after him.

However, even before Bekh-Budi, there existed a play in the Uzbek language called "The Associates" written by a Tartar from Simbirsk, the teacher Abdurauif Shakhidi. This play presented the life of the "Ishani" the spiritual leaders of the simple-minded folk. This life was painted in such a realistic way that the play was dubbed "pornographic" and was not allowed to be produced on the stage, but on the other hand it had a very wide circulation in manuscript.

At the beginning of the present century, there were very few educated Uzbeks who could at all understand the problems of a national theatre.

In 1923 amateur actors produced the first play by Bekh-Budi called the "Paricidae."

Advocates Modern School. In this play the Uzbek intellectual for the first time appeals to the fathers not to send their sons to the old Mohammedan school and advocates the Russian or the Turkish school which is run on more progressive lines. This play by Bekh-Budi had a very considerable success and was staged by amateurs in all the cities of Turkestan. It was regarded as a revolutionary play as it attacked the rich merchants and the old government view it with suspicion and even prosecuted the amateur actors as dangerous revolutionaries.

A short time afterwards we witness the plays by Shukruaev, which described life in its comic features. In the play entitled "The Oppressed Woman," translated into Russian by Prof. Viatkin, a campaign is raised against the seclusion of women who had always to be covered with a veil and were deprived of any initiative in their private or social life. This play deals with the disintegration of the family caused by the Uzbek who introduced the second wife into his household.

The other plays by the same author, namely "Marriage," "A Lesson in the Old School," "Opium Smokers," etc., are comedies, and deride the old customs of the Uzbeks. At the present time Shukruaev has completed his play "Bekh-Budi," the hero of which is the famous Uzbek public man of that name.

Fitrat Popular Dramatist.

A popular playwright of the present-day Uzbek theatre is Abdurauif Fitrat, professor of the High Pedagogical Institute in Samarcand, the author of the history of Uzbek music and other works. Fitrat wrote the following plays: "The Lion," "True Love" and "The Indian Revolutionaries." The latter play represents the struggle of Indian revolutionaries for the independence of India. The author has travelled widely in the Near East and lived in India and his plays are therefore especially valuable as coming from one who is intimately acquainted with the life of the new awakening East. Being well versed in Persian literature and language, Fitrat has recently written in the Tajik language (a dialect of the Persian language) the drama "The Revolt of Vossei," which describes the struggle of Vossei, the national hero of the Uzbeks. Although the Tajiks for several centuries past have been living among the Uzbeks they were unable to evolve any art literature of their own. Therefore the plays by Fitrat written in the style of high-flown tragedy, is especially valuable to the Tajik nation. The other plays by Fitrat written in the Uzbek language can also be described as heroic tragedies.

From the artistic standpoint, however, the plays are somewhat unsatisfactory, as the author is a better journalist than a playwright.

Uzbek Musical Dramas.

There is another popular play in musical drama entitled "Khalima," which is especially popular among the amateurs in the various cities of the Uzbekistan. Gulyam Zakhari, the author, has made use exclusively of national Uzbek melodies. Among the latest plays, those by Chalian, a lyric poet, deserve our attention. He has written the drama, entitled "Yarkin-Oi," dealing with the popular legend of a gardener of a captain of the Kahn's army, who revolted against the gov-

ernment and occupied the capital with the support of the people. Chalian's comedy, "I want to Marry Again," is the dramatization of a novel by Iusun Djan. The latest play by Chalian represents a modern Uzbek woman, who is electing president of the village Soviet. Chalian has also been active as a translator. He translated for the Uzbek State Theatrical Company the following works into the Uzbek language: "Princess Turandot," "The Storm," "The Growth." The Uzbek Theatrical Company also performs "The Inspector General," by Gogol, and "The Miser," by Moliere, which has been adapted from the Turkish translation.

Of the old plays that are often produced on the Uzbek stage we must mention the musical dramas "Laili and Maznun," and "Asi and Karam," translated from the Azerbaijani Tartar language and adapted to the national Uzbek requirements. However, their ideas are entirely unsuitable for modern times. Whereas the original Uzbek drama bore a strong imprint of Turkish and Tartar influence, it is now assuming an independent national character. At the present time there is a well trained Uzbek State Theatrical Company and a large number of amateur circles under the guidance of experienced stage managers. The Uzbek drama enters now a new stage of wide development and is employing the latest theatrical methods.

Music Notes

Ernesto Vallejo, violinist, will make his debut at Town Hall Thursday evening. His program will include the Brahms Sonata in A Major, the Lalo Symphonie Espagnole and a group of shorter pieces.

Marguerite D'Alvarez, contralto, will give her only local recital at Carnegie Hall Friday evening, presenting a program of old classics, a German, French and Russian group and a group of Spanish folk songs.

Max Rosen will give his violin recital at Carnegie Hall this Sunday evening. The program: Sonata in G minor, Tartini; Concerto in G minor, Bruch; Sonata in G minor, Bach; Nocturne in E minor, Chopin; Auer; Caprice in A minor, Paganini-Auer.

Nevada Van der Veer, contralto, will appear in recital at Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, March 26.

"LIFE OF BEETHOVEN" AT 55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE

"The Life of Beethoven," a German production, produced at the authentic locales visited by the great composer during his life, is to have its first presentation at the 55th Street Playhouse, beginning today. The film traces the composer's life from early childhood through the various influences of his life and music. Fritz Kortner, leading player of the Leopold Jessner State Theatre in Berlin, portrays the title role.

On the same program will be a re-issue of Charlie Chaplin's "A Day's Pleasure," "Man-made Miracles," "The Beautiful Rhine" and other features.

Jobless, Is Thrown on Scrap Heap, Depend on Charity for Living at 64

45,000 workers in New York City, thrown on the scrap heap when their masters discover that at 65 they tend to clog rather than speed up the wheels of production, are forced almost completely to depend on their younger relatives for support. These figures were announced yesterday by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat in its special and essential product—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

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Reasonable Prices
TRY OUR SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER!

New Plays

"THE TOWN'S WOMAN," a comedy by Martin Mooney, at the Craig Theatre, Monday night.

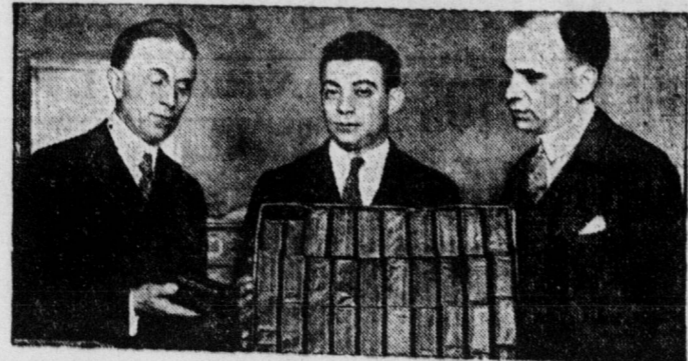
"YOUNG ALEXANDER," by Hardwick Nevin, a play about the earlier life of Alexander the Great comes to the Biltmore Theatre Monday night. Henry Hall and A. E. Anson play important roles.

"THE OCTOON," a melodrama, by Dion Boucicault, will be revived at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on Monday night. The chief players include: Herbert Corthell and Inez Plummer.

"SPRING IS HERE," a musical comedy by Owen Davis, Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart, will open at the Alvin Theatre on Monday. Glenn Hunter, Charles Riggles and Inez Courtney are in the cast.

"BUCKAROO," a melodramatic comedy by Albert W. and Edward L. Barker and Charles Beahan, will be presented by Hamilton MacFadden at Earlander's Theatre Thursday night. The cast includes Nydia Westman, James Bell, Ruth Easton, Violet Dunn and Lois Shore.

Narcotics Found After Murder of Rothstein



Following the murder of Arnold Rothstein, millionaire gangster and Tammany go-between, a huge narcotic ring was discovered which had flourished under Rothstein's control. Above is shown a bit of "seized" narcotics, which the Tammany police dug up once in a long while to cover up their own connection as protectors of this vicious ring.

Farmer Delegate Takes His Place on Dress Picket Line

A Washington state farmer delegate to the Workers (Communist) Party Convention, now in session in New York, records in the letter below his impressions of the vast unemployment he saw on the way here, and of the dress-makers' strike, which he witnessed as a volunteer picket.

Dear Comrades:— Just a line in regard to some experiences here in New York City, where capitalism is in full swing. Being a farmer from the Pacific Northwest (Seattle, Wash.), I am more or less isolated from the every day struggle of the workers in capitalist industry. But this trip to New York certainly leaves very clear in one's mind the role being played by the Hillmans, the Hillquits and all of the traitors of the working-class.

Being one of the Seattle delegates to the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party that made the trip from Seattle to New York by across country in an automobile, I was able to observe that not only in New York, but also in every town in every state the oppressive power of capitalism is in full sway. Thousands of Jobless.

Unemployed by the thousands in every town large and small, low wages, long hours and miserable conditions for the workers. Farmers all along the line living in poverty while they feed the rest of the country. Even out on the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico, in Texas and California thousands of unemployed traveling and hopelessly looking for the right to work that they may barely exist. And then New York City with its unemployed.

But the thing that strikes me most is the big strike here in New York, the strike of the dressmakers being led by the new Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, which is struggling against the bosses, the police, the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. and the socialist party who are doing everything in their power to help the bosses break the strike and continue the rotten conditions that they are responsible for. It is inspiring to see the workers break away from this bunch of betrayers and putting up a militant struggle for their new industrial union along class lines.

Inspiration to Workers. Surely this struggle going on in New York will inspire the workers back on the Pacific Coast to wage a relentless war on their fake officials in the A. F. of L. and rally their forces for struggle against capitalism and all that goes with it. Since being in New York I have been in contact with the police on three occasions while taking part in the strike, twice escaping after arrest from the police and finally

meeting their terror on the picket-line, with the result that New York capitalism presented me with a day in one of its many bastilles. But despite this terrorism the workers are rallying in ever greater numbers to the new union and are forming their picketlines in defiance of the betrayers and their masters, the bosses. The poor and semi-poor farmers have also a fight against the fakers in their organizations and must wage a struggle against them thru the United Farmers Educational League and must fight capitalism side by side with the working class.

Boss Gets Proper Answer.

One of the bosses in a certain shop picked me out and said, "Why, you are not a dressmaker, what are you doing here?" Of course, a farmer does not look like a dressmaker. But, Mr. Boss, it makes no difference whether I make dresses or raise food; I am a worker and the dress strike is my strike because I have to produce and exist under the same system of capitalism as the dressmakers.

I am not altogether paralyzed. I can see and feel the same iron heel that the other worker do. And so every worker that is able should put his all into the strike and fight the Schiesingers, Hillquits and the other fakers and betrayers. More workers should be on the picketline; and defy the police terror in New York.

Greetings to the new Industrial Union from the Seattle delegation. —ALEX NORAL. P. S.—Support your Daily Worker.

Race Discrimination Against Latin Labor in N. Y. Industry

Few American workers realize that in the shops and factories of New York that race discrimination applies not only to the Negro workers, but also to Latin-American workers. In the candy factories, for example, for the same work for which other races outside the Negroes are paid as high as \$40 a week, the Latins are required to do for \$20.

The Spanish fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party, in order to reach these Latin-American workers, has started a newspaper "La Vida Obrera" (Workers' Life), and in order to finance it is giving a "Sando Ball" on Saturday, March 16, at Lexington Hall, 109-111 East 116th St., at 8:30 p. m.

There will be exhibitions of all Latin-American costumes, dances and songs.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION (8th St. and Astor Place) At 8 o'clock

Muhlenberg Branch Library (109 WEST 53rd STREET) At 8:30 o'clock

SUNDAY, MARCH 10

MR. WILLIAM B. CURRY

"The New Education"

TUESDAY, MARCH 12

DR. W. S. LANDIS

"The New Fertilizers"

FRIDAY, MARCH 15

Mr. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

A History of Liberty

"Liberty and the Law"

ADMISSION FREE

Open Forum Discussion.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10

NINAN JACOB

"Indian Mysticism"

Admission Free—Everyone Invited

SUNDAY, MARCH 10

DR. G. F. BECK

An Outline History of the Drama

—Filibethan Drama

"Shakespeare's Othello"

7:15 p. m.—

EDMUND B. CHAFFEE

"The Recent Life Jesus"

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ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS

"Marriage, Divorce and Alimony"

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

"Homecoming" Opens at the Film Guild Cinema Today

"Homecoming," a new German film, will receive its little cinema premiere at the Film Guild Cinema this Saturday. "Homecoming" is based on the post-war novel "Karl and Anna," by Leonhard Frank.

Erich Pommer, who gave us "The Last Laugh," "Cabinet of Caligari" and "Variety," and who threw up the sponge when the American movie magnates asked him to make cheap pictures, directed this film. Lars Hansen plays the husband, Dita Parlo the wife and Gustav Frohlich plays Karl.

On the same program the Film Guild Cinema presents Charlie Chaplin in "A Dog's Life," "Mantatta," inspired by Walt Whitman's lines, and "A Film Director's Nightmare."

The technique of the cinema, which we have come to characterize as Teutonic, can be seen in "That Murder in Berlin," which is at the Cameo Theatre for its American premiere presentation.

A sparing use of sub-titles will be one of the peculiarities noticed and that is typical of their method of motion-picture production. Magda Sonja has the part of the actress in the film. She was last seen here at Mata Hari in "The Red Dancer." Other players in this mystery tale by Max Brod include Carl Gotz, Anton Pointner, Gustav Diesel, Karl Ettlinger and Gustave Rieckelt.

THREE RUSSIAN PLAYS AT CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE— Next Thursday evening, for the first time this season, and thereafter until the close of the season once or twice a week, Anton Tchekov's "Three Sisters" returns to the active schedule of the Civic Repertory in 14th St. First of Tchekov's dramas to be interpreted in English by Miss Le Gallienne and her company, "Three Sisters" has been joined this season by the same playwright's "The Cherry Orchard" and "On the High Road," with "The Sea Gull" announced during the past week to open the theatre's fourth season next fall.

The coming week at the Civic Repertory will be preponderantly Russian. In addition to the performance of "Three Sisters," Tchekov's "The Cherry Orchard" will be given on Monday evening and at the Wednesday matinee, while the latest hit of the theatre, Andreyev's "Katerina," with Alla Nazimova in the title role, will be presented on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings. Two old favorites will have one performance each—"The Good Hope" on Tuesday evening and "Cradle Song" at the Saturday matinee.

League, Party, to Give "Daily" Benefit Dance

A food carnival and dance for the benefit of the Daily Worker will be given by Section 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Downtown Section of the Young Workers League on Sunday, 8 p.m., March 17, at the Workers Center, 26 Union Square.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

Philharmonic Symphony

ARTURO TOSCANINI

Conductor

Carnegie Hall, This Sun. Aft. at 3

Mozart-Beethoven-Debussy-Wagner

CARNegie HALL, Thurs. Eve.,

March 14, at 8:45

Friday Aft., March 15, at 2:30

Soloist: Ernest Schelling, Pianist

Wagner-Schelling-Prokofieff-Ravel

CARNegie HALL

Sat. Eve., March 16, at 8:45

STUDENT CONCERT

Gluck-Haydn-Prokofieff-Ravel

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Sunday Aft., March 17, at 3:00

Gluck-Haydn-Dukas-Respighi

ERNEST SCHELLING

Conductor

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Sat. Morn., March 16, at 11

Children's Concert-Request Program

Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

TOWN HALL

Thurs. Eve., March 14, at 8:30

VIOLIN RECITAL ERNESTO

VALLEJO

CARNegie HALL

Fri. Eve., March 15 at 8:30

SONG RECITAL

MARGUERITE

D'Alvarez

Concert Mgt. DAN'L MAYER, Inc.

Steinway Piano

COMEDY Theatre, 41st St., E. of

Broadway, Even., incl.

Sun. at 8:50. — Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

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THEATRE PARTY

of LOCAL 43 (Millinery Hand Workers)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, at 8:30 P. M.

at YIDDISH ART THEATRE, 14th St. and Irving Place

THREE ONE-ACT PLAYS:

"SUCCESS" . . . Moishé Nadir

"LANDSLEIT" . . . Berkowitz

"MARRIAGE PROPOSAL. Cherkov

Tickets on sale at Office of Union, 4 W. 37th St., 640 Broadway.

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—All welcome—

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OTTO HUISWOOD

"Negro Problem in the U. S.

—Its Solution"

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Questions and General Discussion

"Get the Sunday Night Habit"

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LYNN FONTANNE

In "Caprice," Sil-Vara's merry comedy now being presented by the Theatre Guild at the Guild Theatre.

Student's Concert, the second half of the Thursday program will be repeated. The Schelling work will have a substitute in Haydn's Symphony in D, the "Clock Symphony" and the "Faust" Overture will be replaced by the "Iphigenia" Overture.

JAPANESE CINEMA AT FIFTH AVE. PLAYHOUSE

The Fifth Avenue Playhouse will present a Japanese film, "A Daughter of Two Fathers," beginning this Saturday. Kinoshiki Higuchi, one of Japan's most noted popular actors, will speak the parts of the various actors as they appear on the screen.

"A Daughter of Two Fathers" is the first film produced in the Orient employing the technique of the present-day realists. Its actors, with the exception of Omitsu, who plays the role of the daughter, are all members of the famous Kabukiza of Tokyo.

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Communists Lead Strikes in Bombay; Reformists Aid Boss

The present strike of Bombay, India, mill workers which the British government tried to turn into a religious war, by the use of imported strikebreakers who were Mohammedan Pathans, and by constant provocation, was not the first battle of these workers.

It follows the victorious strike, a year ago, of 150,000 textile workers in Bombay, which is described in the following article by the Labor Research Association.

(By LRA Service.)

The strike lasted from April 26 to October 6 of last year, and the mill owners complained about the "loss of over 21 million working days to the industry." The workers, however, rejoiced that they blocked a vicious wage cutting and speed-up drive.

In the beginning of 1928 a group of large textile mills in Bombay, mainly under British control, began introducing new work system which compelled spinners to operate two sides of a frame instead of one, and weavers to run three looms instead of two. Along with these changes went discharge of "superfluous" workers, longer hours for those who remained, and cuts in wages.

Fakers Wouldn't Lead.
A number of small strikes resulted. The leaders for the textile unions, however, N. M. Joshi of the Bombay Textile Labor Union and D. R. Mayekar of the "Girni Kamgar Mahamandal," refused to issue the call to turn the scattered revolts into a general strike.

In March, 1928, a new union, the Bombay Mill Workers' Union, was launched, under Communist guidance. Its leaders were J. H. Jhabvala, formerly secretary of the old union, and the heads of the Workers' and Peasants' Party. Mass

demonstrations before the mills and parades through the city caused a gradual closing of them. In a week, 150,000 workers were out, shutting practically every mill in Bombay.

Mass picketing began from the first day. Special efforts were made to get out the oilers and others on "essential services." The police at first tried to prohibit all picketing, but had to back down and allow two pickets at each mill.

Old union leaders refused at first to callow the Communists as many representatives on the joint strike committee as the left wing asked, but finally yielded. Strike demands covered wages, hours, discipline, joint negotiation for fixing working conditions, restriction of the three-loom system, standardization of rules, and right of members of the "depressed classes" to work. Most of these demands the employers answered evasively, or in the negative.

Agreement After 6 Months.

The strike attracted international support. The workers of Soviet Russia contributed \$6,300, the International Conference of Textile Workers \$5,000, and the International Federation of Trade Unions, \$2,500.

An agreement was finally reached to resume work on October 6, nearly half a year after the start of the general strike. Wages for the most part were to be restored to the old levels temporarily. A government committee of inquiry was appointed to investigate all questions involved. The mass meeting of 15,000 to 20,000 which ratified the settlement enthusiastically cheered the statements of the speakers that this was only a breathing spell which the workers should use to strengthen their organization and prepare for still greater tasks in the future.

The Tasks of Winning the Textile Working Women

By ALBERT WEISBORD.

(Secretary-Treasurer of National Textile Miners Workers Union of America.)

From the very beginning our N. T. W. U. has paid great attention to winning the textile working women. Of course, this is of primary importance to us because without the women we can win none of our struggles.

In the industry generally over 50 per cent of the textile workers are women and in some of the most important branches of the industry (rayon, knit goods, silk-throwing, etc.) women are a predominant majority.

Almost 50 women delegates out of a total of about 150, attended our national convention. Of our small National Executive Committee of 13-3 are women. These 3 women are now full time organizers in the field. Our National Executive has a standing women's sub-committee which is already working out a full program of work both for the families (wives, sisters, etc.) of textile workers and for the women textile workers themselves.

Our demands for the working women are as follows:

1. Equal pay for equal work.
2. Minimum wage for women.
3. No night work.
4. Prohibition of work in heavy and dangerous occupations.

5. Vacation with pay for two months before and two months after childbirth.

6. Permission for mothers with infants to leave their work every three hours to nurse their children.

7. Factory nurseries for working women with babies and young children, to be provided by the employers under the administration of the union, free of charge to all mothers who work in the plant.

8. Rest rooms in the mill to be provided for the women.

Already these demands have attracted wide sections of the textile working women. In every local we have a women's committee and everywhere attention is being paid both to attracting the working women into our union, and to developing them for actual leadership.

Now that the Passaic strike, the New Bedford strike and other strikes have passed into history, the lesson of the role of the working women in the strike has become indelibly impressed on all of us.

Our union fully understands the importance of women workers. With such an attitude and policy we are sure that we will help give the entire working class a most thorough appreciation of the role of the working women and to mobilize the widest section of the workingclass women around our union.

Wage Cuts, Speed-Up, Give Penna R. R. Record Profit

By ROBERT W. DUNN.

Company unionism, low wages, and sharper exploitation of 240,000 employees are reflected in a net income of more than \$82,507,000 reported for the year 1928 by the Pennsylvania Railroad, self-styled "standard railroad of the world."

These profits—the largest in the history of the road—represent an increase of \$14,347,000 over 1927 earnings, and are equivalent to nearly \$15 profit on each \$100 invested in the company. They were made possible, in spite of a 1928 drop in Penna's gross employed and speeding up the rest. They follow a period of union-busting and active company-unionization of the Penna workers, directed by General W. W. Atterbury, an aggressive foe of union labor.

Unions that suffered most from the Atterbury onslaught were the federated shop crafts including blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, machinists, carmen, electricians and molders. To destroy these unions and set up its own "employee representation" scheme the Pennsylvania has resorted to blacklisting, injunctions, unfair elections, and terrorization.

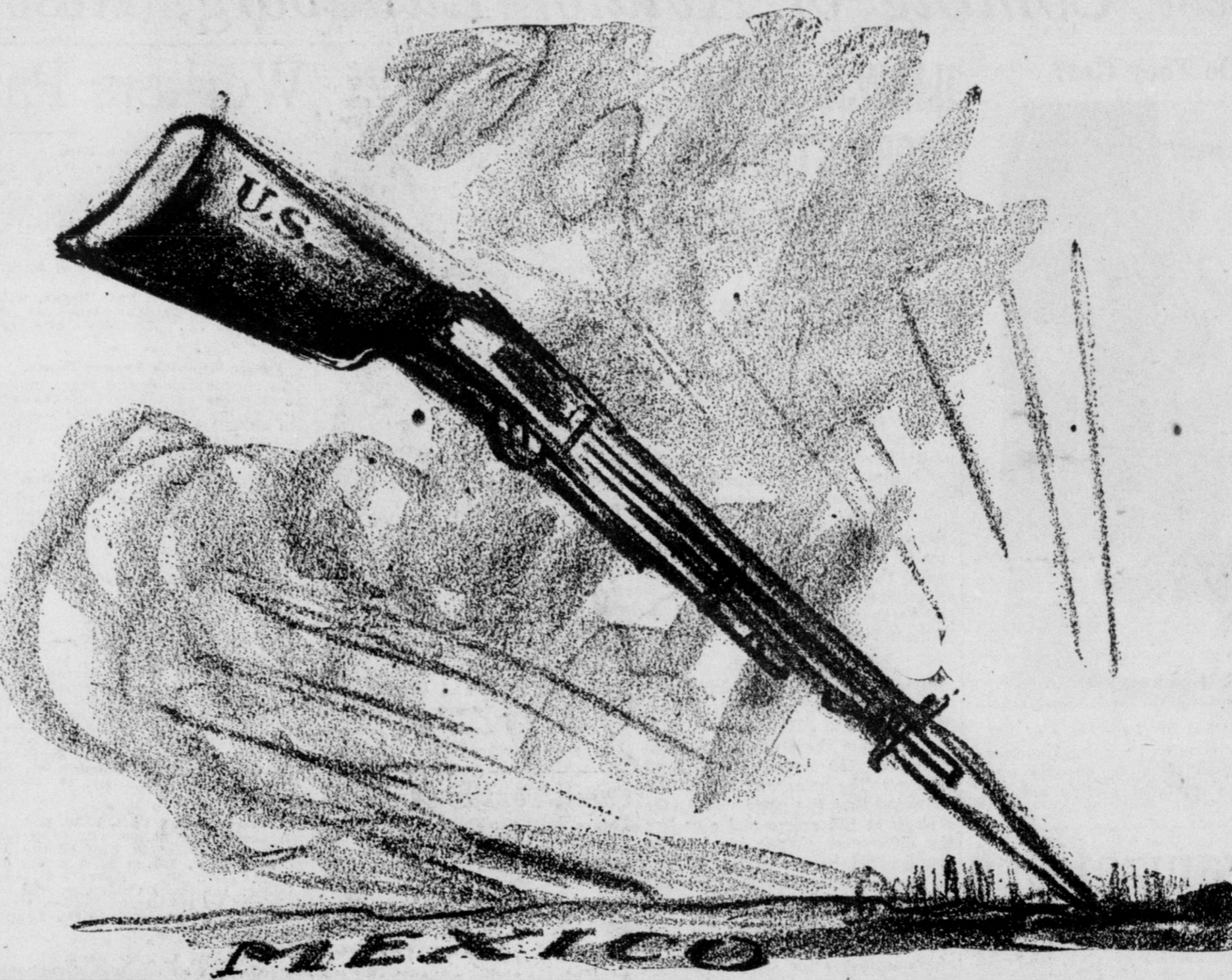
Even the Railroad Labor Board charged the company with setting up "a system which throttles the majority and establishes the representation of a coerced and subservient minority."

The Penna also company-unionized its clerks and tricked its telegraphers and maintenance of way men into accepting the slave status which the company calls that of "a happy family." Company officials boast that it is not necessary for the workers "to resort to a strike in order to get a square deal." Having wiped out the independent unions that could battle for wages and having stifled the voice of the workers, the company is now in a position where it can shovel larger and larger profits into the pockets of absentee owners.

In January, the road used its "employee representation" to hand shop-craft workers a 4-cents-an-hour increase after unionized workers on the New York Central had won a five cent increase through a display of union strength. To prevent agitation among its men the Penna was forced to grant the concession through its parasitic company union.

"U. S. Rushes Arms and Ammunition Across Border" (News Item)

By Fred Ellis



The Literature of New Russia

Great Variety of Significant Works Reflects Vitality of New Soviet Culture

The first instalment of this article on the new Soviet literature discussed its emergence during the storm and stress period of the civil wars as an effort of the writers to express those mighty days in a way that would vitally influence the masses. Verse rather than prose flourished in those first years. Demyan Bedny sought to influence the masses with simple agitational poems. Vladimir Mayakovsky, leader of the Futurist school, tried to break completely with bourgeois technique, while Alexander Blok's famous "The Twelve" was the effort of a confused bourgeois intellectual to grasp the meaning of the Revolution. Serge Yessenin, one of the outstanding poets of the Imagist group, represented the psychology of the backward peasant. The conclusion of the civil wars gave the opportunity for more sober reflection and the development of prose. Outstanding prose works of the period immediately following the civil wars are Furmanov's "Chapayev," Lebedinsky's "A Week," and Serafimovich's "The Iron Stream."

The peace following the civil war encouraged the development of the so-called "Fellow-Travelers," writers of various types and talents who were not themselves of the new order, but who accepted the revolution, and were willing to "travel" along with it. They came from the peasantry, the intellectuals and the urban middle classes. These writers lacked the active spirit of the revolution animating the works of Demyan Byednyi, Mayakovsky, Serafimovich and Lebedinsky. They retained a good deal of pre-revolutionary passivism, being content to portray events as they saw them, without seeking to extract their full social implications. Because many of these writers had come from classes which enjoyed higher education, their works show great technical mastery. This, combined with their sincerity, enabled them to produce works of great social and literary significance. In fact, it was they who laid the ground for a realistic literature, which Soviet Russia is coming to accept as the most desirable kind at this stage of its development. The "Fellow-Travelers" also wrote their first books around the civil war from which they had just emerged. Among the best of their novels are Vsevolod Ivanov's "Armored Train" and "Colored Winds"; Yakovlev's "October"; Babel's "Red Cavalry" and "Tales"; Seifulina's "Virineya" and "Dung"; Artyom Vesolyi's "The Homeland"; Malishkin's "The Fall of Daira"; Leonid Leonov's "Badger"; and Boris Pilnyak's "Leather Jackets" and "The Naked Year."

The last of these works appeared at a psychological moment. It was the first novel which set itself the task of reflecting Russia's social life in the throes of the civil war. The novel presents the various social strata during the famine period, portraying peasants, city workers, intellectuals, and the Communists—the "people in leather jackets" rebuilding Russia out of chaos. As might be expected from a work of fiction produced by the famine years, the chaotic and the rebellious predominate, while the creative and organizing elements are described in a much weaker manner; the author was not yet able to compose a whole, which at that time was still unclear to him.

The period of the civil war and the days of peace immediately following it also produced Ilya Erenburg's novels, notably "Julio Jurenito," "Trust D. E.," "Nikolay Kurbov" and "Jenny Ney," the last of which was filmed and shown in New York. These works are permeated with scepticism. The author does

not seek to penetrate the inner meaning of the events he pictures, contenting himself with being merely paradoxical. This won him a temporary popularity at a time when literary works dealing with the revolution were a novelty. At present Soviet readers, regardless of their social status, demand more serious achievements from their novelists.

Among the intellectuals of the old regime who personally accepted the new, but whose works could only skim the surface of revolutionary Russia, is Alexis Tolstoy. His "Aelia," "Engineer Garin's Hyperbole" and "Blue Cities" are well-planned, plastic and entertaining. His more recent works reveal a leaning to the new bourgeoisie created by the NEP (new economic policy, since 1921). A writer of a similar calibre, is Fedin, whose "Towns and Years," deal with the civil war, and "Transvaal"—with the village under NEP.

Sooner or later Soviet literature was bound to turn from the civil war to the reconstruction period. The best known novel reflecting this transition is Feodor Gladkov's "Cement." The romanticism which marked the proletarian literature of the first period still clings to this book; but this time the problems of the new society are correctly approached and lines are projected pointing to socialist construction. A number of realistic works dealing with the period of peaceful economic growth followed, notably Lyashko's "The Blast Furnace," and Lidin's "The Ships Are Coming."

Soviet writers also began to portray the new types of people evolved by the new society. Excellent portraits are presented in Lebedinsky's "Tomorrow" and "The Commissars"; Tarassov-Rodionov's "Chocolate"; Lyashko's novel "The Break" presents the psychology of the Communist worker; while Seifulina's "Virineya" and Gladkov's "Cement" portray types of Soviet women. A number of well-written novels deal with the Soviet youth, notably Malashkin's "The Right Side of the Moon," Panteleymon Romanov's "Without Flowers," and Ogniev's "Diary of a Communist Schoolboy," which has been translated into English.

The peasantry, also, has its place in the new Russian literature. One of the best writers on village life was Neverov, whose "City of Bread," dealing with the famine period in Tashkent, has been translated into English. Fedin's "Transvaal" in a bizarre manner describes the well-to-do peasantry. The transition of the village from the old to the new life is sketched in Karavayev's "The Bears," and "The Chestnut-Colored Skin," and in Akulshin's "Unbound Sheaves" and "Village Whispers." A strange spectacle of village life is presented by Klichkov in "The Sweet German" and other works, which are poems in prose rather than novels. Vsevolod Ivanov in "The Secret of Secrets" has also essayed to portray the present life of the Russian peasant.

The life of city outcasts is described by Leonid Leonov in "The Thief," while petty Soviet officials are portrayed in Katayev's "Embezzlers" and Lidin's "Glott's Embezzlement."

Novikov-Priboy has written a number of splendid stories of life in the navy, notably "Stories of the Sea" and "The Divers."

In addition to these and numerous

other books describing Russian life since 1917, there have appeared a number of imaginative works reevaluating the past in the light of contemporary ideas. Thus the 17th century peasant revolt is the theme of Chapigina's "Stenka Razin"; the 1825 revolt is portrayed in Marich's "The Northern Lights" and in Tynyanov's "Kyukhla"; the revolution of 1905 in Yevdokimov's "Bells"; pre-revolutionary Moscow in Andrey Byelyi's "The Moscow Crank," and "Moscow Under the Blow"; the period of November, 1917, in Artyom Vesolyi's "Russia Bathed in Blood" and other works. The historical novel is rapidly becoming one of the most favored forms of literature in the U. S. S. R.

The stabilization of Soviet economy in the past few years has matured the new writers considerably. Even their approach to civil war themes reveals a different perspective. Thus Fadeyev's "The Smash-up," which relates the story of a group of "partisan" peasants (guerrilla fighters) in Siberia during the civil war, is free of naturalism and romanticism. The novel is ripe and realistic and the images correspond to the contents. Fadeyev also exemplifies the recent trend of Soviet writers to learn technically, from the great heritage of the past, more especially from Tolstoy.

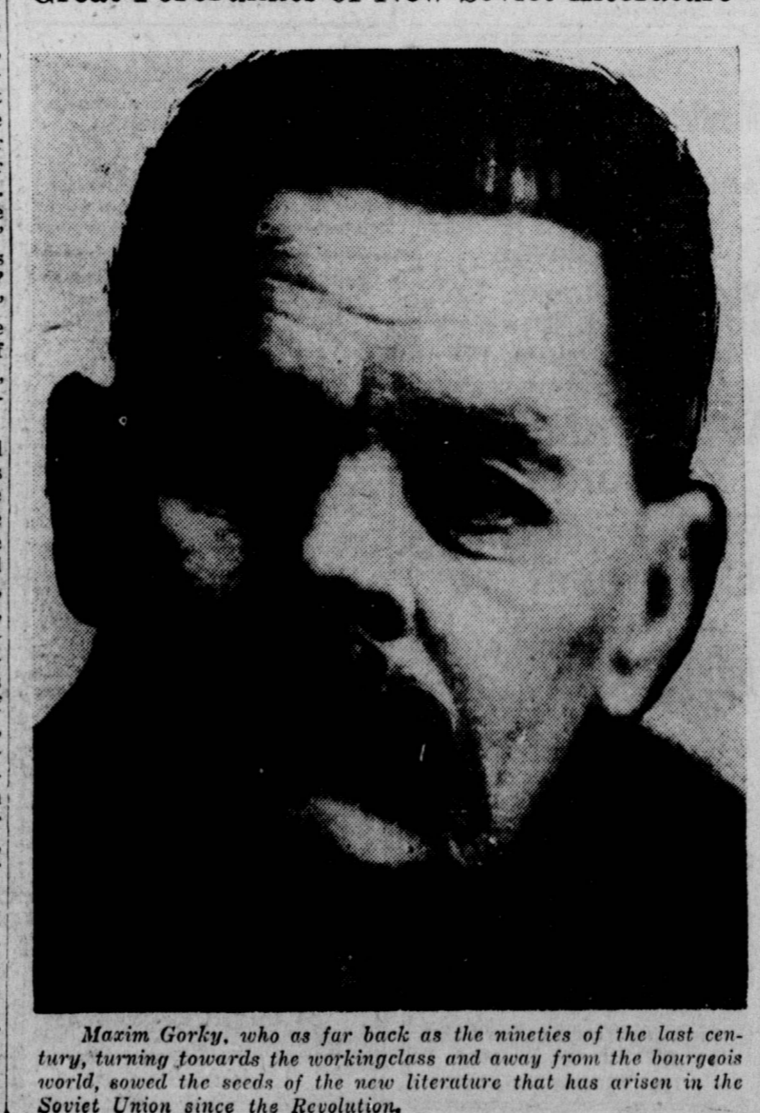
Of late the futurist poet Mayakovsky has been experimenting with long epics as in "Lenin," and in personal lyrics like "It." Others have also attempted epics, notably, Bagritsky in the "Thoughts About Opapas," and Selvinsky in his constructivist poem "Ulyalyayevshchina." Pasternak, a lyric poet whose "Sister Is My Life" made him famous, has published a long psychological poem entitled "Spektorsky" and a historical poem "Lieutenant Schmidt."

The best known of the younger poets are Bezymensky, whose book "The Odor of Life" and other verse collections articulate the attitudes of the Communist youth; and Utkin, Zharov and Svetlov. The futurist group, headed by Mayakovsky and Brick, has produced several talented poets, including Aseyev and Kirsanov; while the lyrical school of which Yessenin was the best representative has found adherents in Oreshin and Nasetkin.

The following works of fiction and poetry by contemporary Russian writers have been translated into English and are available in the United States:

1. Flying OSSIP. (International Publishers, New York.) A collection of short stories, including tales by Boris Pilnyak, Vsevolod Ivanov, Seifulina and others.
2. Russian Poetry. An Anthology. (International Publishers, New York.) A collection of poems from Pushkin to the present time, including verses by Mayakovsky, Yessenin, Bezymensky, Marienhof, Ilya Erenburg, Alexander Blok and others.
3. Azure Cities. (International Publishers.) A collection of short stories by Alexis Tolstoy, Pilnyak, Pantalaion Romanov, Lyashko, Babel, and others.
4. Diary of a Communist Schoolboy, by Ogniev, (Payson and Clark).
5. The City of Bread, by Alexander Neverov, (A. A. Knopf).
6. Cement, by Feodor Gladkov, (International Publishers.) A novel of the reconstruction period.
7. Three Plays, by A. A. Lunacharsky, (E. P. Dutton & Co.) This volume by the Soviet Commissar of Education contains "Faust and the City," "The Magi" and "Vasilisa the Wise."
8. The Naked Year, by Boris Pilnyak, (Payson & Clark).
9. The Communist Undergraduate, by Ogniev, (Payson & Clark), a continuation of the adventures of Kostja Ryabtzhev, the hero of the Diary of a Communist Schoolboy.

Great Forerunner of New Soviet Literature



Maxim Gorky, who as far back as the nineties of the last century, turned towards the workingclass and away from the bourgeois world, sowed the seeds of the new literature that has arisen in the Soviet Union since the Revolution.

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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What a Labor Union Should Be, as Stated by the Industrial Union Manifesto at the Birth of the I. W. W.

In previous chapters Haywood told of his early life as miner, cowboy and homesteader in the Old West; of years as member of the Western Federation of Miners; of finally being elected to head the W.F.M.; of its battles in Idaho and Colorado; of the conference at Chicago in January, 1905 which called for a new national labor union center; the first part of the historic manifesto that conference issued was given in the last instalment. It continues as below. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

PART 55.

CRRAFT jealousy leads to the attempt to create trade monopolies. Prohibitive initiation fees are established that force men to become scabs against their will. Men whom manliness or circumstances have driven from one trade are thereby fined when they seek to transfer membership to the union of the new craft.

Craft divisions foster political ignorance among the workers, thus dividing their class at the ballot box as well as in the shop, mine and factory. Craft unions may be and have been used to assist employers in the establishment of monopolies and the raising of prices. One set of workers is thus used to make harder the conditions of life of another body of workers.

Craft divisions hinder the growth of class consciousness of the workers, foster the idea of harmony of interests between employing exploiter and employed slave. They permit the association of the misleaders of the workers with the capitalists in the Civic Federation, where plans are made for the perpetuation of capitalism and the permanent enslavement of the workers through the wage system.

Previous efforts for the betterment of the working class have proven abortive because limited in scope and disconnected in action.

Universal economic evils afflicting the working class can be eradicated only by a universal working-class movement. Such a movement of the working class is impossible while separate craft and wage agreements are made favoring the employer against other crafts in the same industry, and while energies are wasted in fruitless jurisdiction struggles which serve only to further the personal aggrandizement of union officials.

A MOVEMENT to fulfill these conditions must consist of one great industrial union embracing all industries,—providing for craft autonomy locally, industrial autonomy internationally, and working-class unity generally.

It must be founded on the class struggle, and its general administration must be conducted in harmony with the recognition of the irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the working class.

It should be established as the economic organization of the working class, without affiliation to any political party.

All power should rest in a collective membership. Local, national and general administration, including union labels, buttons, badges, transfer cards, initiation fees, and per capita tax, should be uniform throughout.

All members must hold membership in the local, national or international union covering the industry in which they are employed, but transfers of membership between unions should be universal.

Workingmen bringing union cards from industrial unions in foreign countries should be freely admitted into the organization.

The general administration should issue a publication representing the entire union and its principles which should reach all members in every industry at regular intervals.

A central defense fund, to which all members contribute equally, should be established and maintained.

All workers, therefore, who agree with the principles herein set forth, will meet in convention at Chicago on the 27th day of June, 1905, for the purpose of forming an economic organization of the working class along the lines marked out in this Manifesto.

Adopted at Chicago, January 2, 3, and 4, 1905.

ON the back of the Manifesto was printed a chart classifying the industrial workers, with a statement of the requirements for an industrial organization of the workers:

A labor organization to correctly represent the working class must have two things in view.

First—It must combine the wage workers in such a way that it can most successfully fight the battles and protect the interests of the working people of today in their struggle for fewer hours, more wages and better conditions.

Secondly—It must offer a final solution of the labor problem—an emancipation from strikes, injunctions and bull-pens.

THREE secretaries were elected to attend to the distribution of the Manifesto, one for the East, one for the middle of the country, and myself for the West. Two hundred thousand copies of the Manifesto were distributed, and there was much correspondence and other work involved in preparing for the convention that we had decided upon holding in Chicago the following June. There was a general response to the Manifesto. It was gratifying to see the number of different trades and industries that took an active interest.

With the exception of the strike at the Standard Mill in Colorado City, and the strike in the Cripple Creek District, the strikes in Colorado had been settled or called off, with a decided gain for the workers in the metalliferous industry. After we had returned to the W. F. M. headquarters in Denver, we issued a circular to the workers in the mining industry, reminding them that the Cripple Creek strike was still on, and signed by Moyer and myself.

ONE day about this time I went home a little earlier than usual and found the house flooded with a crowd of laughing, romping children. I asked my wife what it all meant. She told me:

"I don't know! You'll have to ask Henrietta."

I could see seven-year-old Henrietta's red head bobbing up and down among the others in the dining room. When I could attract her attention I called her to me and asked her why all the children were there.

"Why," she said, "it's a party!"

"Well, why didn't you say something about it to your mamma or to me?" I asked. "Who do you think is running this house?"

"Well," she answered, looking up at me with flashing eyes, "I guess I'm running part of it!"

I looked at her. All at once I saw that she was no longer a baby. I said:

"I realize that. But you haven't made any arrangements to entertain all these children."

"I couldn't tell mamma. She can't keep anything to herself. And besides, it's a surprise party on her."

"Well," I said, "let's go out and get some cakes and candy to feed all the guests."

After the other children had gone, I called Henrietta and Vernie to the couch where their mother was lying.

"This afternoon Henrietta told me she was running part of this house. Now, in that case, you children will have to take part of the responsibility. You must keep an account of the money you spend, and maybe with four of us running the house we can do it better than it has been before." From that day the children did their share, and we talked things over with them.

In the next instalment Haywood tells of the 1905 convention of the W. F. M.; of the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, of which he was chairman. Readers should not lose the opportunity now offered to get Haywood's Book, in regular book form, for their libraries, free with a yearly subscription, renewal or extension to the Daily Worker.