

The DAILY WORKER Fights: For the Organization of the Unorganized For the 40-Hour Week For a Labor Party

IN TWO SECTIONS SECTION TWO

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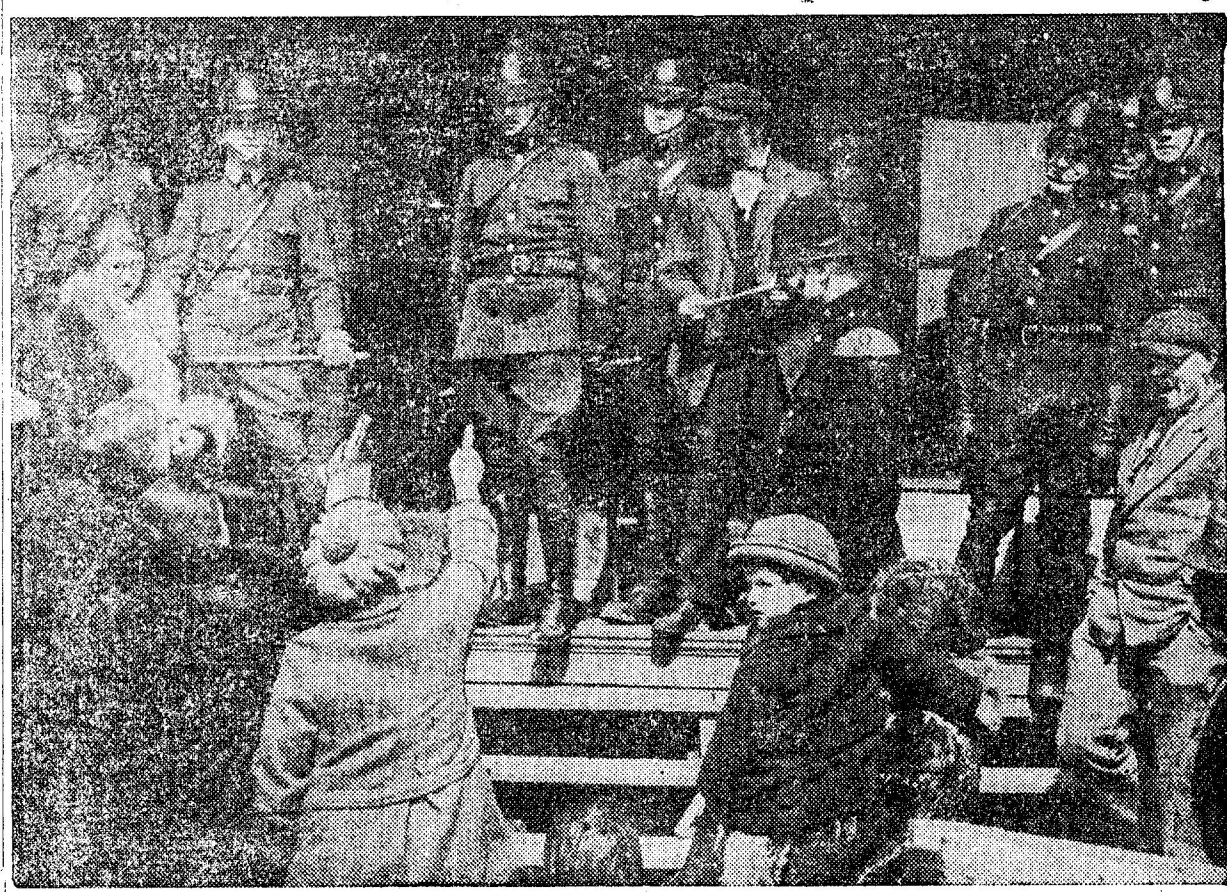
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MAKE IT A DAY OF WORKING CLASS MILITANCY

These Mine Women Are Examples of Militancy



State troopers under orders of Sheriff Robert H. Braun, broke up a meeting of the Save-the-Union Committee called in Library recently. After the men had been dispersed the women stood before the hall jeering the operator-controlled police. Hundreds of women are daily marching in the picket lines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and in other districts in which the strike is waging.

By JAY LOVESTONE. It is now nearly forty-five years that May Day was first celebrated as a proletarian holiday. Few realize that May Day was first proclaimed as a day of working class solidarity and demands in the United States. "Down Tools on May Day" is a slogan genuinely made in America. These forty-odd years have seen fundamental changes in American economy, in class relations in the United States. There is no need of going over details in retrospect. In 1884 when a Baltimore local of the Knights of Labor selected May First as the day on which to launch a fight for the eight hour day, the United States was only laying the economic basis for its entry into world politics as a first class imperialist power. There was then no conscious revolutionary movement among the workers in the United States. All revolutionary consciousness was limited primarily to a handful of German immigrants. In fact, even our very working class was then only in its first stages of national crystallization. Free land was beginning to disappear. The trusts were first showing their ugly heads. But already there were sufficiently sharp and gigantic class struggles in which the proletariat distinguished itself admirably. These early struggles like the railway strike of 1877, clearly showed that there was developing in the United States a working class heroic and capable enough to fight successfully not only for the every day immediate interests but also for the complete proletarian victory, for the overthrow of capitalism for the establishment of the socialist order and Communism. Today, we live in the land of the mightiest and most ruthless imperialist power—the home of Wall Street. Free land is gone. The finance and industrial monopoly capitalists wield undisputed power. We have the biggest working class in the world. Numerically the American proletariat is the greatest. Class lines are now definitely crystallized. The Negro is being driven into the industrial center. The

farmer is being expropriated at an accelerating tempo. Proletarianization goes on apace. The working class already has a conscious national revolutionary party. This is the Workers (Communist) Party. Our party is not yet a mass party but it is growing steadily as the real vanguard of the proletariat through vigorous participation in the struggles of the working class. 1928 is a pivotal year for the American working class. It is the year of the most profound crisis in

the American labor movement. The much vaunted prosperity bubble has been punctured. Today, less than one out of every ten "gainfully employed," inclusive of capitalists, technicians, and the most highly skilled, have an annual income of \$2000 or more. At least four million are unemployed. The very basis for the continued domination of the labor movement by the skilled crafts is being undermined. Our ruling class is driving headlong towards a new imperialist war. And

the Communists are not only serving as the revolutionary propagandists and agitators but are more and more beginning to serve as the actual organizers of the labor movement. The socialist party leadership has not only merged completely with the reactionary trade union bureaucracy, but at its recent convention the socialist party, as a party, severed itself from all ties with the revolutionary, with the conscious, militant forces in the working class.

As Communists we examine the past only with a view of drawing inspiration and determination for the present and for the future. First and foremost we must rally to the miners. We must mobilize every section of the whole labor movement, draw in every mill and factory, bring over to our side every exploited farmer for the miners' fight. Every worker must consider himself or herself dutybound to serve as an organizer and fighter in the mine strike. This strike is the most important labor battle in the history of the country. Relief for miners, tents for coal diggers, fighting against injunctions, beating back the open shop drive, cleaning out the corrupt Lewis machine—thus saving the miners union—these tasks must be indelibly impressed on the minds of all the workers this May Day. Let no one overlook the brave textile strikers of New Bedford. The textile workers have always been in the front ranks resisting wage cuts. Every frontal drive that has to date been launched against the wage standards of the working class as a whole has been opened with a wage cut for the textile workers. May First finds the textile industry face to face with a strike wave. The textile workers' fight is the fight of all of us. In the needle trades, the left wing has led thousands of workers for many months in an inspiring fight to save the union from the reactionary socialist trade union bureaucracy which has been in league with the garment bosses to reestablish open sweat shops in the industry. A struggle of paramount significance for the entire labor movement is being fought in its last rounds in the needle trades. May First is a most fitting day to help the left wing lead knockout blows to Sigman, McGrath, Wolf, Schlessinger, Thomas, Hillquit and Co. We must keep in mind the fact that this whole offensive against the labor movement is part of the general preparations of our bourgeoisie to crush the workers so as to make it easier for the Yankee im-

perialists to plunge the country into a new war for American democracy. The war danger is a real menace. It is no phantom danger. Look at Nicaragua. Notice the arrogant hostility of the Coolidge government to the Soviet Union. The greatest resistance by our workers is not too great to remove the war danger. May First must be a day of international working class solidarity and unity—American working class solidarity with our victorious brothers in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, with the courageous proletarian fighters in Germany, France, England, China, Italy and Latin America. We Must Carry the Fight. It's up to the Communists to make May First not only a workers' holiday, not only a day for demonstrating working class solidarity, but especially in 1928, a day for proletarian fighting. No formalities, illusions, fetishes, threadbare regulations, threats and violence of the enemies of the workers, within or outside the labor movement, will thwart us. While the corrupt trade union leaders talk about democracy, the Communists must lead the fight for democracy in the unions. While the reactionary trade union bureaucrats are attempting to hide their wanton destruction of the trade union movement by frantically yelling at us "splitters," we must work overtime to save the unions from these criminal misleaders of the workers and their open shop bosses. Let us remind the bureaucracy, republican, democrat, socialist, non-partisan, and what not, that they are the worst enemies of unity in the ranks of the working class. It is these high-priced labor leaders that are basically responsible for the impotent, bankrupt condition of our labor movement. We can proudly tell the workers that the only union in the world where the working class is completely united, where the trade unions flourish, where there is genuine democracy for the working class and poor farmers, is the Soviet Union, where Communist policies

Much Jailed Militant



Put Toohy, secretary of the national Save-the-Union Committee, which is leading the miners thru-out the country in the great fight against the coal barons and the corrupt Lewis machine.

democrat or socialist ticket. Let those who want a genuine labor party rally to the Workers (Communist) Party in the coming elections, for we are the only party that is fighting for a labor party. The National Nomination Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party to be opened in New York on May 25th will clearly show to the working class of this country that our party is the only party worthy of working class support. Join the Workers (Communist) Party. The best way to make May Day, 1928, a day of working class militancy is to join the Workers (Communist) Party whose members are in the front line of every struggle of the miners, textile workers, needle trades workers, shoe workers and the working men and working women of every other craft and industry and the farm. The republican governors have sent troops to crush the striking miners. Democratic judges have hurled injunctions at the workers. Socialist party bureaucrats have sold out the workers and resorted to the worst forms of gangsterism and terrorism in order to smash the workers' ranks. At the same time the Workers (Communist) Party members are leading the mass struggles of the miners, textile workers, needle trades, and are fighting against the imperialist war on Nicaragua. Every worker who wants to fight the capitalists and their labor agents in our ranks is eligible to join our Party. Every worker should read and support the Daily Worker—the one paper which courageously and consistently serves the working masses in their smallest, as well as their biggest, struggles. Let this May Day usher in a period of clear thinking and revolutionary action. Into the ranks of our Party—the American section of the Communist International for the immediate struggles and for the final overthrow of the whole capitalist system, the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship and of Communism.

May Day, 1928, Sees Rise of New Spirit of Militancy in American Labor Movement

By WM. Z. FOSTER. May Day, 1928, shows many manifestations of a new spirit of revolt in the ranks of the working class. The workers in ever greater masses are throwing off the lethargy which has characterized them for several years past and are beginning to enter more and more into conflict with the employers. May Day of this year marks the transition of the working class from the period of deepest quiescence in its history into one of growing discontent and struggle. From 1917 to 1927, with the exception of short intervals, the United States experienced an industrial activity and expansion altogether without parallel in any coun-

try. This translated itself into an exceptional prosperity for the workers: that is, relatively steady employment and comparatively high wages levels, especially for the more skilled sections of the workers. Results, a weakening of their determination to build strong organizations and to struggle; a slackening in the development of class consciousness; and a spreading of illusions, carefully cultivated by the trade union leaders and other agents of American imperialism, that capitalism offers to the workers the means to systematically better their conditions without limit. Reformists of all shades held that the era of class struggle was over in the United States and that this country was on the road to the development, on

the basis of class collaboration, of a progressively developing prosperity for the workers. The Fading Picture. But now this idyllic picture has received a shattering blow. It has been destroyed by the present weakening of American industry. Over 4,000,000 workers walk the streets unemployed; many other millions work short time. Attacks are being delivered on all sides by the employers against the wages, hours, working conditions and organizations of the workers. American imperialism is forced to expose its Achilles heel. Despite its great strength it cannot employ the masses of workers; in the face of realities its glowing promises of prosperity fade away.

Instead it gives them a diet of unemployment, wage cuts, and generally worsening conditions on every front. The great masses of the workers, whom American imperialism hoped to lull and terrorize into submission, begin to stir, to organize, and to resist under the heavy economic pressure to which they are subjected. This is the outstanding characteristic of the present situation. It is an era of growing class consciousness, of expanding class struggles. And as American capitalism gets into greater difficulties, because of its insoluble contradictions, these tendencies of the workers towards radicalization and more intensive and extensive struggle will be deepened and broadened.

Many signs are at hand of this new spirit of struggle among the workers. The bitterly fought strikes of the miners and the determined movement to oust the Lewis gang; the big New Bedford strike of textile workers; and the tenacious fight of the rank and file in the needle trades, are symptoms of the growing resistance in the working class. These fights, as yet confined to organized or partly organized industries, will soon be followed by vast movements among the unorganized workers. As yet the struggles are confused and disconnected, but their inevitable tendency, under the pressure of the employers and the state, will be, despite temporary revivals of industry, to develop into a broad-

er and broader base and to take on higher political forms. To conduct their fight in this era of growing struggle, the workers possess only the most fragmentary mass organization, and this is led by the most reactionary and treacherous officialdom in the world. No labor party and pitifully weak trade unions. Often the unions, obsolete in form, encompassing only a small fraction of the workers, in the hands of hopelessly corrupt leaders, and collapsing in the face of the employers' attacks, are more of a hindrance than a help to the workers in their efforts to develop real struggle against the bosses. Significant of the new spirit of struggle among the workers is their determined efforts in the mining indus-

try, Haverhill, New Bedford, etc., to force the existing unions to function in their behalf in spite of reactionary leaders. This symptom of the deep-going revolt now developing in the unions which must culminate in supplanting the present weak unions and corrupt leaders with powerful unions and militant leadership. The present situation, with a growing spirit of revolt among the workers, with the weakness of the mass organizations and corrupt leadership, throws tremendous tasks upon our Party. We have the main tasks in building up the mass political and economic organizations of the workers and of leading them in the everyday struggle. The organizations of the great unorganized

masses, the breaking of the power of the A. F. of L. leadership, the building of the Labor Party, the political education of the masses to their true class interest, are vast immediate tasks. But our Party and the left wing must plunge into them with greater energy than ever. Our forces are small and our tasks are great. But our Party can live and grow in the struggle. The present situation, with its perspective of growing struggle, is highly favorable for us. May Day this year presents to us unequalled opportunities for leadership in the battles for the workers, for laying the basis of an eventual big mass Communist Party. We must mobilize our forces and plunge into the struggle as never before.

Railroads in Fight on Government Barges

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Railroads are maintaining a lobby to oppose the government operation of freight barges on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers. The barges are controlled by the Inland Waterways Corp., a federal board. "Unfair competition" is charged by the railroads, whose profits have been cut by the government barges.

Fascists Send Police Against Poor Peasants

VIENNA, April 30.—Unable to pay their taxes, the ruined peasants of Trentino and Nonstale in the German speaking sections of the Italian Alps have been "visited" by fascist carabinieri, who have used fascist means in putting down the unrest among the poverty stricken peasants.

To Fight Segregation

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 30.—Negroes of this city have formed a committee to protest the aiding by city officials of racial segregation in theaters here. Negroes who refuse to sit in poor seats in separate sections of theaters are being arrested for "disorderly conduct."

Locating Position of the Communist Party on May 1, 1928

By JOHN PEPPER It is difficult to navigate in the deep and stormy waters of politics. Waves of events follow one upon another. Winds suddenly change their direction. It is easy for a Communist Party to get lost, if it does not use instruments of orientation, if from time to time it does not carefully locate its position. What is our exact position at the present stage of development? We must localize our position, if we want to avoid two dangers. One is the danger of missing opportunities; the other the assumption of tasks beyond our strength. There are two extreme mistakes committed by our comrades in the estimation of the present position of our Party. One is to see only the strength and power of American imperialism, forgetting all its weaknesses, complications, and contradictions; the other, to see only our own revolutionary goals, to get drunk from our own enthusiasm, and forget the enemy, which is the most powerful imperialism in the world and still on its upward grade. Both of these erroneous locations of our position lead to erroneous navigation. The first leads to the conclusion that there is no place at present for a Communist Party in America in a political sense, that we have to go back to the stages of

a mere propaganda society. The second leads to policies calling for premature actions, and tends to disconnect us from the masses of the working class. The first would transform us into mere observers and commentators of the class struggle instead of active participants and leaders of the mass struggles of the working class. The second would lead us to adventurous "putschism," and it might lead us to unrestrained opportunism, such as participating in any kind of mass action, appealing to any sort of masses, merging ourselves completely with the masses. Ideology and Leadership Crystallized What is our exact position today? The Communist Party of America has already passed through the stage of a mere propaganda society and the forming of the first Communist cadres. Nine years of struggles have not passed into history in vain. The struggles against the socialist party, the trade-union bureaucracy, and the I.W.W., and the inner-Party fights on basic issues of the American labor movement have helped in crystallizing the Communist ideology and the leadership of our Party. There was much useless factionalism in the history of the American party, but it would be a very shallow interpretation of the history of the Party, if one did not recognize the political

and ideological significance and usefulness of those inner-party discussions which helped to clarify fundamental issues. Not a Revolutionary Situation. This is one fixed point of our orientation. The other fixed point is the following: There is no revolutionary situation as yet in the United States. American capitalism is not yet facing its decline in the same sense that British imperialism is in its basic crisis. There must be no misunderstanding or uncertainty on this point. But it is not enough to state that. We must be more accurate in locating our position. We must clearly face the fact that we are not yet a mass party in the sense as the Communist Party of Germany or of Czechoslovakia or of France is a mass party. The basic task of the Communist Parties of Germany, France, or Czechoslovakia is to fight for the conquest of the majority of the working class. The Communist Party of America has not yet reached this stage of its development. Our task today is still more moderate, more limited. Our task today is to inrench ourselves in the masses, to get a foothold in all those sections of the masses which are stirred up by the present depression and by those partial crises which manifest themselves in certain sections of the economic life of this country. The

workers in the needle trades, in the textile mills, and in the mining fields are engaged in a desperate, defensive struggle, and it is the basic task of the Communist Party of America to participate in these struggles, to be the organizing and driving force in the struggles of these sections of the working class. Must Not Forget Basic Struggle. We are not a mere propaganda society. But that does not mean that we should neglect Communist propaganda. At times a tendency manifests itself in our ranks to restrict ourselves too much to agitation for immediate demands, to be "practical," to fight only for wages and hours, and to forget our basic struggle against capitalism and for a Communist society. On the other hand, our comrades often complain about "too many campaigns," and ask the question: "Is our Party strong enough to throw all its forces into the mining, textile, and needle trades' campaigns?" There is in some sections of our Party a certain skeptical attitude towards the question of organizing the vast millions of unorganized. There is sometimes a too stationary attitude of certain sections of our Party, comparing the numerical weakness of the Party with the bigness of the country and the millions of the working class. But we should never forget the power which lies in an ac-

tive, conscious minority. We should not forget that we are a part of the powerful international movement of Communism and that even the mighty American imperialism has its contradictions and difficulties, and already manifests certain signs of decline (export of capital, undermining of the home market, rapid increase of the rentier class. The correct location of our position on May 1, 1928, gives us a firm course for our future navigation, for our policies, and for our basic problems. There will be no national Labor Party in 1928, but our Communist election propaganda must concentrate on the Labor Party issue. The decrease and diminishing significance of the existing trade unions should not lead us to reverse our Labor Party policy. Our basic conception remains: the Labor Party must be based on the trade unions and other labor organizations; but we should add the following: We should directly approach the unorganized workers in the factories; we should try to create a second basis for a Labor Party in the form of factory committees and shop councils. Must Organize Unorganized. The main emphasis must be on the organization of the unorganized. It is the historic task of the Communist Party to organize the un-

Cotton Bosses Holding Confab; May Cut Wages

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 30.—Cotton manufacturers from all parts of the country are assembled here for the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Plans for the lowering of production costs are being discussed. It is believed that a drive to lower wages will start nationally after the close of the conference.

Deny Citizenship to Worker; Opposed War

WENATCHEE, Wis., April 30.—Application by Leslie P. Dunning for American citizenship has been "dismissed without prejudice" by a federal examiner here because Dunning was a conscientious objector during the world war. Dunning was born in Canada.

Jail Sick Communist

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 30.—A report is being circulated here that the Communist Deputy Steiner, who was sentenced eight months in prison for a speech, has been seized and taken to jail although he is seriously sick. This has been done, it is pointed out, with the obvious connivance of the Chamber of Deputies.

ENLIST AT ONCE!

In the Biggest National Relief Campaign Ever Undertaken

Read the Strike News

Miners Look to you for QUICK AID

On April 16, thousands of non-union coal diggers left the mines, determined not to return until they had joined the ranks of organized labor. "We want to look the world in the face as union men," they said.

Five hundred miners walked out of the Delmont mine in White Valley in a body one morning, closing it down completely.

Militant young coal diggers staged a memorable march upon the Export mine of the Westmoreland Coal company. Mounted state troopers, who were called by the operators, swooped down upon the picket line, slugging men, women and children. Three are still in the hospital.

Undaunted.

But the militant pickets appeared at the mine again that night, and the following morning. More tear gas bombs, more beatings! But the mine was forced to close down; the operators then tried to trick the strikers by calling them to a meeting to talk over terms. Not a man appeared. "We want to build a strong union first. We'll spread the strike until you are forced to sign an agreement for every miner in the country!" they declared.

These courageous miners are threatened with momentary eviction. Unless tents are furnished, they will be thrown out into the fields, into the roads, into the rain which has drenched Western Pennsylvania for the past weeks.

Fifty-nine pickets who were arrested one morning refused to pay the fines imposed by company controlled judges. They stayed in jail until the sheriff was forced to release them from the overcrowded pen on their own recognizance. They are appealing to a higher court.

Funds are required for their legal expenses—for their freedom!

Scab Mines Closing Down.

Scab mines are closing down. Encouraged by the spread of the strike in the non-union fields, striking miners of western Pennsylvania and Ohio who have not worked for more than thirteen months have renewed mass picketing with unprecedented enthusiasm. Thousands of strikebreakers are heading their call.

At the same time famine is spreading through the strike fields. It is literally a life and death struggle!

Babies are born in the mining camps every day. But—no clothing, no soap, no disinfectant; no milk such as you would want to feed YOUR baby.

Your Money Will Save Lives!

Doctors refuse to attend confinement cases unless they are paid in advance.

Every day for the past month state troopers near Meadowlands, Pa., have been bombarding women pickets with tear gas bombs. But the women are back on the line again the next day.

Giving dollars, no matter how few you have, is better than breathing tear gas.

You Must Do Your Share!

Ten thousand striking miners are facing eviction. Rilton, Braznell, Escoc, White Valley, Curtisville, Houston, Lynn. These are the names of some of the towns in which eviction notices were served upon striking miners. The miners are undaunted.

But they and their families must be sheltered!

Hundreds of strikers everywhere—in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia—are being thrown into jail. Two fourteen-year-old girls in New Kensington are serving eight-day terms for marching on the picket line.

Children in White Valley conducted a school strike because their janitor was fired for being connected with the strikers. Their school pickets are helping their parents at the mines, fighting at their side.

There is a part for all to play in the fight. Strike your blow for victory!

SMALLPOX, the dread disease that has wiped out whole communities, is spreading among the striking miners. The coal operators are doing nothing. Who will buy vaccine and pay for doctors!

One miner, penniless, shoes worn through, walked for miles through the valley spreading the strike call until his feet bled. Shall there be shoes for such men.

The unorganized miners are making a desperate attempt to organize. In West Virginia the Constanza mine is closed down one hundred per cent. The Cressops mine is closed down one hundred per cent. Echopoint mine is closed down one hundred per cent. Elia Grove number one, ninety per cent out. Tidelfia, number one and two, are closed down seventy-five per cent. Everywhere the strike is spreading. Here 1,700 unorganized miners have joined the strike.

In Elm Grove a dozen families have already been evicted and thirteen hundred more have received eviction notices. They may be evicted shortly.

Mass Terror.

Arrests and clubbings find the miners unafraid. Since April 16, 158 strikers have been arrested in Ohio. In St. Clairsville alone, 77 men and women were arrested in one day.

In Pennsylvania more than 175 pickets and organizers were arrested during the same period of time. Yet the strikers are standing their ground.

Fifteen mines in the Kiski Valley are closed down one hundred per cent. But the company-owned newspaper reported that the strike was only "half-hearted." Four hundred "down-hearted" striking miners, their wives and children, walked ten miles in a teeming rain from Vandegrift to the Truxtal mine—the only mine in the valley still in operation.

Company guards, and the entire staff of superintendents were waiting at the gate, threatening arrests, broken heads, gas bombs. But the men broke through the line.

Even the conservative newspaper here is forced to admit that 4,500 miners are striking in this little valley.

Shall we stand by the miners who are fighting desperately for a union and a living wage! Shall we allow the coal operators to starve them into submission.

Rush your donation to the National Coal Miners Relief Committee so that we can send food and tents to the gallant fighters!

The Isabella mine in Fayette county is closed down; so is the Thompson number one and the Thompson number two nearby as well as the Chartiers mine in Greene county, the Pitt Gas mine, the Horner, Clarksville. The coal diggers walked out one hundred per cent. Seven hundred men left the Slickville mine after strikers from adjacent mines braved tear gas bombs, armed police, and clubbings from state troopers.

Twenty thousand unorganized miners answered the call of their brothers in union fields. The strike is spreading. Miners are pouring out of the non-union mines daily. Help make their strike a success! Feed their wives and children! Furnish tents! Rush your donation to the National Miners' Relief Committee! Help build the American labor movement! The strike must be won!

ORGANIZE RELIEF COMMITTEES

Is there a Miners' Relief Committee in your city? In your union? In your fraternal lodge? In your neighborhood? In your shop?

If not, THEN ORGANIZE! Affiliate it with the National Miners' Relief Committee. Write to us for information and instructions!

by the
Workers of America

Listen Carefully— Because it won't take long to tell this story and we

know it will take you only half as long TO ACT!

If the miners lose the Labor Movement GOES DOWN. If they win the Labor Movement forges ahead to NEW VICTORIES.

The miners will win if coal production can be stopped. Coal production can be stopped if the scab mines can be closed down and if THE ORGANIZED MINERS STRIKE.

Already the western miners have responded to the call for a NATIONAL STRIKE to stop production. Already thousands of unorganized miners have downed tools. Already dozens of scab mines have been closed down by mass picketing. Already twice as many miners (250,000) are on strike today then a few weeks ago.

The policies advocated by our relief committee have helped fundamentally in broadening this strike. Every dollar ever sent us was INVESTED IN VICTORY FOR THE MINERS. But still more miners must strike if coal production is to stop, if the open shoppers are to be whipped. The 250,000 striking today must be turned into 500,000 tomorrow.

Help them strike and help them win!

Gather relief—that's your job!

MONEY FOR TENTS!

MONEY FOR DEFENSE!

MONEY FOR FOOD!

Money for Coal!

This will help turn the tide in favor of labor!

★ ★ ★

A new wave of enthusiasm and determination is permeating the mining areas. There's a new spirit TO WIN no matter what the odds, no matter what the cost.

The miners and their families are suffering privation, exposure, terrorization, starvation. Miners' families are standing in the rain in roads and fields in the low-lands and in the sleet and snow in the cold hills, HOMELESS!

Twenty-four hours after they strike they are thrown out of their homes.

Children are naked and ill. Mothers have no physician's attention while giving birth to children. And hunger everywhere.

The cossacks club and gas, day in, day out. Children, women and men lie in jail. Picket line leaders and strike organizers are mercilessly beaten.

★ ★ ★

Not another word need be said to you, we feel sure. You'll assume your place in this immense struggle and see it thru to victory. You'll get on the job this minute. You'll use the coupon below.

Help mobilize the workers of America for a crushing defeat to the coal operators, their courts, their police!

Enlist For Victory For The Coal Miners!

The NATIONAL Miners Relief Committee

(Formerly Pennsylvania Ohio Miners Relief Committee)

611 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN BROPHY DUNCAN McDONALD JIM McLACHLAN
POWERS HAPGOOD, VINCENT KEMENOVICH,
ANTHONY MINERICH, JOHN J. WATT
ALFRED WAGENKNECHT, Relief Director.

(This advertisement has been paid for by a number of workers with the hope that all who read it will respond very generously.)



Strike Illustration by Ellis



Clubbing Illustration by Ellis



Relief Distribution Illustration by Ellis

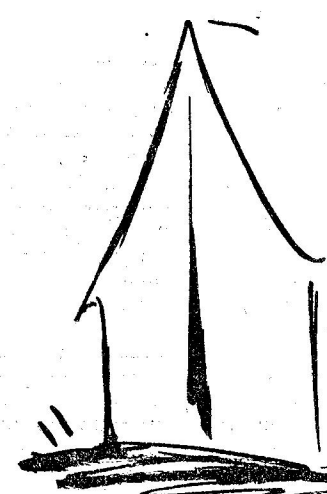
Tents Tents Tents
MORE TENTS—EVER MORE TENTS
AND FOOD

We need \$200,000 for tents and food relief IMMEDIATELY for the striking unorganized miners. To collect this sum of money EVERY-ONE MUST HELP. Printing presses have been busy day and night on an issue of ONE MILLION

MINERS RELIEF SOLIDARITY CERTIFICATES

Prove your solidarity with the striking miners by selling SOLIDARITY CERTIFICATES. VALUE: 25 cents to \$10

SEND FOR YOUR BOOK OF CERTIFICATES TODAY! SELL THEM EVERY DAY AND EVERYWHERE!



National Miners' Relief Committee
(Formerly Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee)

611 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO THE STRIKING MINERS:

Enlist me in the biggest national relief campaign ever undertaken. I am sending herewith the most money I can spare at this time to buy TENTS FOOD COAL for the striking miners and their families. I will stand by them until they win no matter how long it takes.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE
AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$.....

Tent Coupon Illustration by Ellis

CALIFORNIA WORKERS AND POLITICAL DRIVE

By E. LEVIN.
(District Organizer, District 13.)
Recent developments within the capitalist political parties in California is more than ever showing the fallacy of the policy of the American Federation of Labor of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies."

Labor in California has a history of militant struggle. At one time labor in San Francisco had its "labor party." At the present time the republican party is divided into two sections: one claiming to be the friend of labor with its whole policy based on class collaboration, and the other section, openly "Chamber of Commerce," "Injunction," "Open Shop," in its labor policy.

Labor Officials Support Reaction.
The practically unanimous decision in favor of Herbert Hoover now throws the reactionary labor leaders into the same group with its most outspoken enemies, the Industrial Association and others. It is reported that Senator Johnson of California used his influence with the group alleged to be friendly to labor not to oppose Herbert Hoover. The method of persuasion according to the reports was that the Lieutenant-Governor Burton Pitts, prominent in American Legion circles and known labor reactionary, would be placed in nomination against him at the coming general elections.

Workers in California are beginning to realize more and more the need of independent political action. It is quite certain that if definite organizational steps are taken for the formation of a labor party, the workers of California would make a strong showing in support of such a movement.

Build Strong Communist Party.
In order that this sentiment shall be properly crystallized, directed, and kept from being turned into a bourgeois "third party," there must be a strong Communist Party and militant left wing movement. The Workers Party of District 13 in California is making every effort to get on the ballot as one of the recognized political parties of the state. The capitalists have made this as difficult as possible. It will be necessary to obtain over 32,000 signatures of registered and qualified voters. However, the members of the Party and its close sympathizers appreciate these technical difficulties, but also feel that now is the time to make every effort to tear away the workers from the capitalist political ideology and every effort will be made to place the Workers (Communist) Party on the ballot.

Criminal Syndicalist Law.
Another problem that faces the workers in California is the vicious Criminal Syndicalism Law. The recent state-wide conference of the International Labor Defense, composed of over 150 delegates representing about twenty labor unions and many other workers' organizations, unanimously pledged itself to make a vigorous campaign for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law.

As a result of the militant struggle by the revolutionary workers in California the state prisons of San

Quentin and Folsom still hold behind their massive gates heroes of these struggles. The class-war prisoners still in these bastilles of capitalism in California are the victims of the Criminal Syndicalism Law and also represent the struggle of the Shop Craft strike of 1922, the carpenters' strike of 1926, the struggle of the Structural Iron Workers of Los Angeles (McNamara Case), and one of the most infamous labor frame-up cases in history—the Mooney and Billings case.

War Danger Ahead.
California is fast becoming the chief Pacific naval and military base of the United States. One hundred and eleven ships of war are now straining at the leash ready for the signal. Within the next ten days the fleet of the Pacific will go into battle practice. These preparations for war are real and concrete evidence of the war danger.

On this May Day the workers of California must realize these conditions and prepare themselves for a militant struggle against capitalism. Through this struggle the working class will solidify their ranks, organize the unorganized, build their own political party, and meet the dangers of the coming war.

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Greetings from William Quarp Ukiah, Calif.

Greetings from SAN JOSE, CALIF. STREET NUCLEUS

The People's Open Forum of KANSAS CITY, MO. Organized for the free and open discussion of social and philosophical questions. Meetings start in September. 225 W. 12th St. Kansas City, Mo. Free Admission. Kansas City, Mo.

Revolutionary Greetings from NUCLEUS No. 10, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Workers, Unite to Crush World Imperialism!

Y. W. L.

Los Angeles, Calif.

GREETS The DAILY WORKER.

Nucleus No. 33 Los Angeles, Calif.

GREETS

The Daily Worker

Greetings from Street Nucleus No. 18 Los Angeles, Calif.

D. DIAMOND
J. PORTANG
A. FEINBERG
SOMMERS
S. WOOLIS
GOLDSTEIN
LIPMAN
E. SMELONSKY
N. KORPILOFF
J. SOLOMIA

The Freiheit Gesangs Verein Los Angeles, Calif.

May The Daily Worker grow bigger and stronger.

My Greetings TO THE DAILY WORKER

The fighting organ of the militant workers

CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY Oakland, Calif.

We send our Greetings to The Daily Worker

Nucleus No. 30 Los Angeles, Calif.

Proletarian Greetings to the Workers World over

Co-operative Consumers League Los Angeles, Calif.

Greetings from Street Nucl. No. 32 Los Angeles, Cal.

Hearty Greetings from Mrs. Mary Ostrow Los Angeles, Cal.

GREETINGS to the Labor Press Sympathetic Worker Los Angeles, Cal.

Louis Loober Sends Greetings Los Angeles, Cal.

Greetings from Community Pharmacy E. A. SANDLER Los Angeles, Cal.

TERRACE PHARMACY 3001 WABASH AVE. Greet the Daily Worker HARRY COHEN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

GREETINGS to the Daily Worker Mrs. Manya Rosenfield Los Angeles, Cal.

GREETINGS from

Siminow Service Station 2802 Wabash Ave. Los Angeles, Cal.

I greet you "Our Daily" Live and Fight On! from Ferdinand Armandino Los Angeles, Cal.

May Day Greetings ESTHONIAN WORKERS CLUB San Francisco, Calif.

GREETINGS to All Class-War Prisoners from the Tom Mooney Branch of the I. L. D. San Francisco, Calif.

May Day Greetings from the OAKLAND NUCLEUS Oakland, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO "Everything in Pork and Sausage" MISSION PORK STORE 3019 — 16th St., near Mission St. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Greetings—Daily Worker We, Comrades of Nucleus No. 26 Greet the Daily Worker on this International Labor Day, the First of May.

Long live the Daily Worker!
Long live the Communist Party of America!
Long live the Comintern!
Long live the International Proletariat!

The Freiheit Mandolin Club of Los Angeles, Calif.

Greet the Daily Worker. Together we shall bring the struggle to a successful end.

The Women's Consumers Educational League of Los Angeles,

Which is a part of the Revolutionary Movement, sends Comradely Greetings to The DAILY WORKER for the First of May.

MAY DAY GREETINGS from the

JAPANESE WORKERS' ASS'N OF AMERICA Zaiber Nipponzin Rodo Kyokwai 1212 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Long Live The Daily Worker!
Long Live International May Day!

GREETINGS

to the Daily Worker the collective organizer of the workingclass.

Street Nucleus No. 4 Workers Communist Party San Francisco, Calif.

May Day Greetings

to the Daily Worker

from ANNA PORTER

San Jose, Calif.

Greetings

from the

CAUCASIAN FRACTION WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY DIST. No. 13

San Francisco, Calif.

LOS ANGELES MAY DAY HONOR ROLL

Abajian, Geo. A.	.50	Rabkin, S.	.50
Abajian, A. K.	.50	Rosenblatt, H. S.	1.00
Backman, Mary	.50	Rosenstein, R. S.	1.00
Bagdanoff, S.	.50	Rapaport, S.	.50
Brogin	.50	Smilefsky, Ruth	.50
Blick, Ben	.50	Sigal, Daniel	.50
Blatt, A.	.50	Seigal, J.	1.00
Black, Harry	.50	Shaffer, J.	.50
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Dobkin, M.	.50	Soghoian, H. G.	.50
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Factor	.70	Shultz	.25
Greenberg	.10	Shalatt, R. E.	.25
Fox, Albert	.25	Stern, Rose	.25
Herman, Morris	.10	Stern, H.	.25
Horovitz, Clara	.50	Tatosian, Louis A.	.50
Harris, Mollie	.10	Urinoofsky, D.	.50
Hittleman, Max	1.00	Virhnefsky, Y.	.50
Hittleman, Lena	1.00	White, Jennie	.50
Jacosan, Sarah	.10	Zimmerman, M.	.50
Kesler, Yetta	.50	Klin, J.	.50
Kahn, Thelma	.50	A Friend	.25
Kendz, A.	.50	A Comrade	.25
Kadish, S.	1.00	Another	.50
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Kabakoff	.50		
Levine, Max	.50		
Lewis, Anna	.50		
Markowitz, Sady	.50		
Magarian, G.	.50		
Murkarian, George	.50		
Ostrow, Mary	.50		
Paull, Gussie	.50		
Posell, T.	.50		
Polan, B.	.50		
Prager, F.	.25		
TOTAL	\$35.75		
Art, S.	.50		
Bora, A.	.50		
Haymon, L.	.50		
Lehon, May	.50		
Manual	.50		
Oak, Fannie	.50		
Sands, W.	.50		
	\$3.50		

1909-1928 MAY DAYS IN SAN FRANCISCO

May Day has been celebrated as a united front holiday for the last 20 years in San Francisco. The International Labor Day Federation is the name of the United Front organization which has been carrying on the work. This United Front has two main purposes, one to bring all labor and revolutionary forces together in an endeavor to establish May the First as Labor Day. The second is to form a united front for the release of the political class war prisoners, the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, to unite all forces regardless of craft distinctions or barriers of organizations, to resist wage cuts and other attacks of the employing class upon these organizations, and to exert all our efforts to aid Workers' Russia.

During the last 20 years the surplus funds raised at the May Day celebration were devoted to the following causes:

1909—Political Refugee Defense League; Smith and Preston Defense Fund; Western Federation of Miners.

1910—Socialist Party of Spain; Socialist Party Campaign Fund; Revolutionists in Siberia Russia; Political Refugees; S. Federssee Polit. Refugee League.

1911—Cal. Publ. Labor Assn.—Mex. Namara Defense Fund; Mexican Libel League.

1912—Jos. Bedard Strike Committee; For Strike McClure, New Jersey; San Diego, Free Speech.

1913—Ettor and Giovannitti Defense, Massachusetts.

1917—Mooney Defense League.

1918—Workers Defense League.

1920—Workers Defense League in C. C.; War and Political Defense Fund; Hungarian Workers Defense Fund; Serbian Workers Defense Fund; Bulgarian Workers Defense Fund.

1923—Labor Unity; World; Oakland World.

1924—Co-op. Press, Labor Unity.

1925—Trish. Relief Committee, Chicago; Michigan Defense Fund; Sacco and Vanzetti.

1926—West Virginia Miners; Win. Nona Seattie; United Front Committee, Passaic.

1927—Daily Worker Defense Fund; Sacco and Vanzetti-Boston; Chinese Guide; Passaic Prisoners Defense.

The above shows a clear picture of the steady struggle of the working class against world capitalism.

You Can't Convict a Cop

NEWARK, April 30.—Detective Louis Thomas, of the Newark police force, is charged with having extorted "bribe" with local politicians in order to have the charge of reckless driving against him dropped.

On the occasion of the Workers' International Holiday May Day, we greet the Daily Worker, as the organ of the exploited masses of this country

**Nucleus No. 32
Cleveland, Ohio**

Charles Bishop, Rose and Harry
Rose Duchan, Eugene Duchan, Lena Green
Lobby Sacks

**Workingmen's
Sick Benevolent
and
Educational Federation
Branch 15
Cleveland, Ohio**

Greetings from
**STREET NUCLEUS No. 9
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Egnat Romanuk, Peter Chanik, Mooroff
I. Samuk, Andrechuk, W. Sharabalko
J. Karolko, W. Mironiuk, Henry Ther
Helen Dleurnski, Sam Kanowsky, A. Jarosh
Anton Petrow, A. Worobreff, Fred Belokan
J. Carugo, N. Siberoff, T. A. Buchinski
Jack Zoglio, Shilinetz, Archie Phillipchuk

Greetings from
**C. GRIGORIEFF
and
C. GARFINKEL
Chicago, Ill.**

May Day Greetings from
**Finnish Workers' Club
of Chicago**

2409 N. Halsted St.

May the May Day of 1928 again inspire the revolutionary proletariat throughout the universe in its struggle for its ultimate goal—Communist Society.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

to the
Daily Worker and the
Workers of the World
from the
Russian Branches of the
American Association for the
Advancement of Atheism.
Join the A. A. A. A.
Write to
A. A. A. A.,
1628 W. Division St.
Chicago, Ill.
or
A. A. A. A., 119 E. 14th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Greetings from
**Street Nucl. No. 27
Chicago, Ill.**

Greetings from
**Street Nucl. No. 22
Chicago, Ill.**

Greetings from
**R. Malon
Taylorville, Ill.**

Greetings from
**A. H. Tamarin
Chicago, Ill.**

Greetings
from
**F. Nalivayko
Taylorville, Ill.**

**Chicago, Ill.
GREETINGS
from
Street Nucl. No. 6**

Greetings from
**Street Nucl. No. 29
Chicago, Ill.**

GREETINGS
from
**Street
Nucleus No. 26
Chicago, Ill.**

**MAY DAY GREETINGS
to the Daily Worker
Young Comrade Corner
May It Grow To A Full Page
from
Southwest
Leninist Group of Pioneers
Chicago, Ill.**

Greetings from
**Street Nucleus 28
Chicago, Ill.**

J. Masorol	Jack Holtz	Gaston Walter	John Strosch
C. Klamon	E. Spey	F. Kalim	J. O.
Jack Tasher	A. Greenfield	R. G. Lambert	Dick
Louis Dunwald	A. Potkemt	J. Sibrot	C. S.
B. Herman	Clumcan	J. Klopman	E. Maurits
Charles Freeman	J. Brown	J. Krumin	Carl Miller
John Miller			

Greetings from
**Street Nucleus No. 31
Chicago, Ill.**

Greetings from
**Street Nucleus No. 32
Chicago, Ill.**

GREETINGS
on this, the First of May, to the Daily Worker,
our fighting daily, which is fast becoming a
paper of the working masses, their champion and
their leader.

FIGHT ON!
**Wisconsin Subdistrict
of the Workers'
(Communist) Party
of America**

**MILWAUKEE UNITS: — International
Harvester Shop, Nucleus, South Side Street
Nucleus, Central Street Nucleus, North Side
Street Nucleus, West Allis Street Nucleus.**

**CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES OF
Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Sheboygan,
Madison and Gleason.**

MAY DAY GREETINGS for 1928



**SAVE THE UNIONS
BUILD THE LABOR PARTY
and
FIGHT ON FOR THE
WORKERS' RULE**



Members of
**Workers Communist Party
and
Young Workers League
of America**
**SUPERIOR
WISCONSIN**

Daily Worker

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Editor.....ROBERT MINOR
Assistant Editor.....WM. F. DUNNE

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Revolutionary Greetings

Ten years ago the First of May was celebrated for the first time in history by a free people. It was, of course, the celebration of May Day in what is now the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. On May 1, 1918, for the first time an army of self-ruling workers and peasants under the red flag of revolution, marched armed in all the cities and towns of the largest country in the world. That day in 1918 was the greatest May Day the world has yet known. It celebrated the conquest of one-sixth of the surface of the globe by the working class and toiling peasants.

The coming May Days will of necessity draw the attention of the working class and its class allies, the working farmers, to the conquests which made possible that first free May Day for workers, the conquests which earlier established the first Socialist Republic.

After a ten-year period beginning in the midst of the blood-soaked world-war and ending today with the present developments toward a second world-war—the workers of the world can say that the conquests of 1917 are more firmly established than ever and are being consolidated in preparation for the storms that are coming.

The proletarian revolution of 1917 marked the first stage of the world revolution. Not a revolution of the workers of a single country, but a revolution of all the world's workers, for the time being limited to the territory of a single country. The heroic Russian workers whose role it is to be the vanguard of the world revolution, are the first to say that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is not "Russia"—it is the Socialist fatherland of all who toil in every nation of the world.

The imperialist governments of the world have laid siege to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics during the ten years that followed its founding.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the only powerful state in the world that is not an imperialist state. It is the one world Power that can and does pursue a policy of peace, the one Power that does not follow a policy of aggression against weaker peoples, that does not follow a policy of war-making against other nations. The interest of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, identical with the interest of the working class of the world, is opposed to the plunging of the nations into another imperialist world-war.

It is the socialist fatherland of all workers of the world. The Red Army of the Soviet Union is at the disposal of the working class and of the exploited peoples of all nations; it is the army of the Revolution.

The diplomacy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics exposes to the eyes of the toilers of all nations the naked fact that no capitalist imperialist government in the whole world can make even the slightest step toward abolition of war, but must because of their very nature more and more prepare for wars of conquest. The "peace" of imperialist states is in fact but a truce in the process of a warfare that cannot end except with the end of the capitalist state's existence. "Peace" for an imperialist state is a cessation only in the actual firing, and not a truce in the maneuvering for military advantage, not a truce in the real aggression against other states. "Peace" for capitalism is not peace with the working class within the state, not peace with colonial and semi-colonial peoples, but aggression and intensified exploitation and suppression of these classes.

Today, in the time of capitalist "peace," bloody warfare is being waged against the peoples of Nicaragua and China—and also against the coal miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio!

The class struggle proceeds, and the struggle for the liberation of suppressed peoples proceeds in all imperialist countries. Through the development of this class struggle the world revolution gathers its strength and proceeds toward the point where it will deliver the death blow to capitalism. The majority of the working class in many imperialist countries is being won and in all countries finally will be won for the revolutionary cause and the only revolutionary party. In all imperialist countries the developing events show the working class that none of its demands and needs of life can be secured except through class struggle under the leadership of the revolutionary Communist Party and the Communist International.

The world-picture which we see today includes a rapid preparation for imperialist war on the part of the ruling classes and states of imperialist nations, and on the other hand the consolidation of the Socialist achievements of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The picture includes the rapid disillusionment of tens of millions of workers and peasants who have been bound to the chariot of the ruling class by the yellow social-democracy which defends capitalist "democracy."

In the United States of America some of the most important sections of the working class are learning that the Communist Party is the one organ of leadership which will and can give guidance to their struggles for even the most elementary needs of life. In the coal miners' struggle, in the textile workers' struggle and in the struggles of the needle workers it is becoming clear to the workers concerned that the Communist Party alone is the party of the working class. Thus even in the stronghold of world capital, the powerful state of Wall Street, the revolutionary party of the working class is gaining a foothold among the masses of toilers. The treacherous role of the Socialist party, the treason of the bureaucracy which is strangling the trade unions, are inevitably exposed when the activities of the revolutionary party of the workers are put in sharp contrast beside them.

May Day belongs to the world revolutionary movement. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is the stronghold of the revolution.

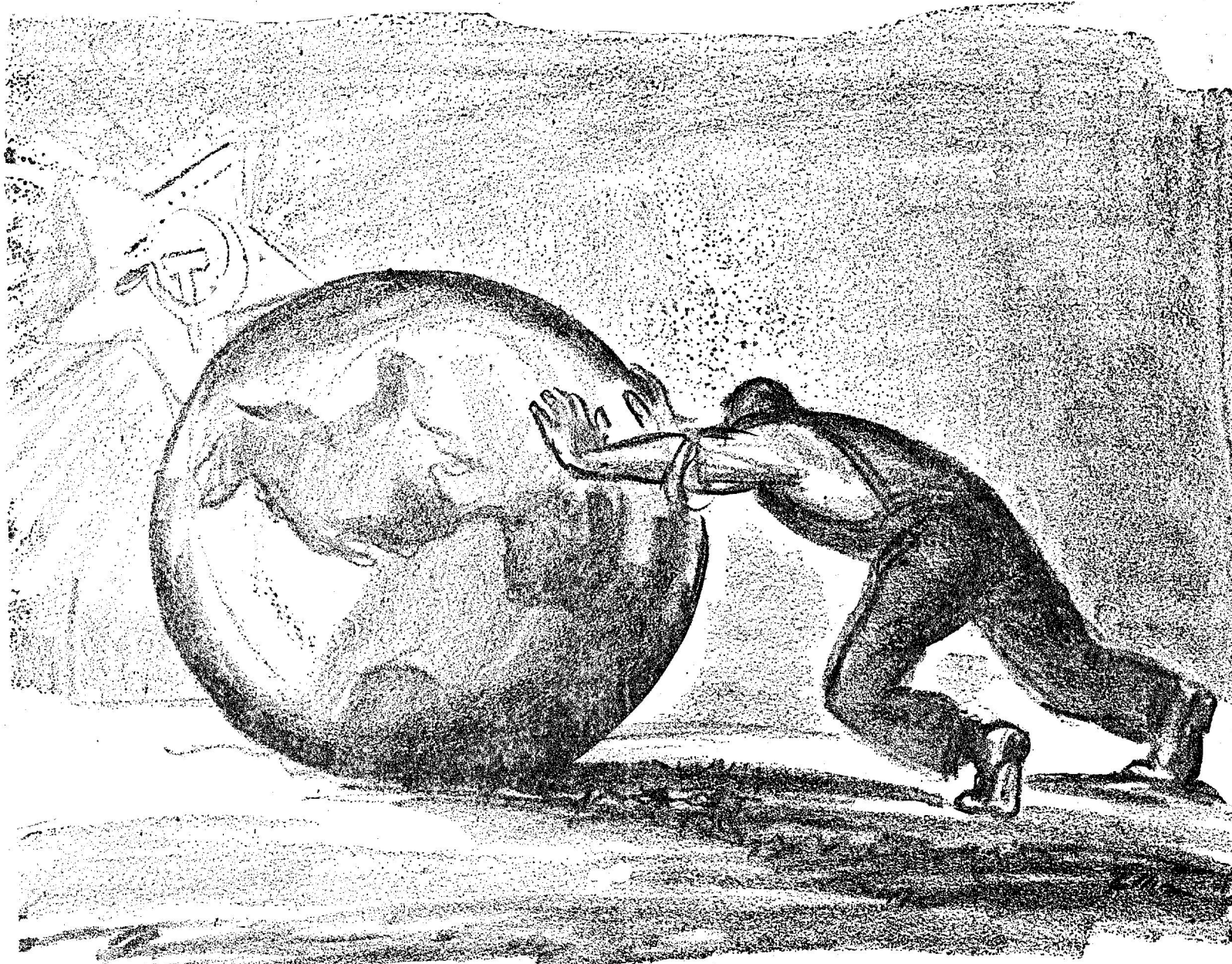
The World revolutionary movement is the Communist movement.

Its leadership is the Communist International.

The world revolution casts up accounts today and finds itself stronger than ever for the stormy times which will usher in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics of the World.

Join the Workers (Communist) Party of America, section of the Communist International.

TOWARD THE REVOLUTION



TWO MAY DAY ARTICLES BY LENIN

(EDITOR'S NOTE—We are publishing herewith two articles by Lenin written at two different epochs. The first, written in 1895 when the first Social Democratic organization was founded on Russian territory, in the year when the mass movement among the

workers first arose. The second was written in 1920 on the 3rd anniversary of the existence of the Soviet Power. The comparison of these articles will show better than anything else the difference in the character of the May celebrations under capitalism and under the proletarian dictatorship.)

It Is Time for the Russian Workers to Break the Chains of Their Slavery

By V. I. LENIN
On May 1, 1895.

Comrades, let us consider our situation carefully; let us contemplate the conditions under which we lead our lives. What do we see? We work hard, we produce countless riches, gold and tissues, brocade and velvet; we haul iron and coal from the depths of the earth; we construct machinery. All the riches of the world are created by our hands, are produced by our sweat and our blood. What compensation do we get for our forced labor? If we had our deserts, we ought to live in good houses, wear good clothes and at any rate not want for our daily bread. Nevertheless we all know that our wages hardly suffice to provide us with a bare existence. Our masters reduce the rate of wages and force us to work overtime, they impose unfair fines on us, briefly, they oppress us in every possible way and if we are dissatisfied, they turn us out without more ado.

We have often convinced ourselves that all to whom we apply for protection prove to be henchmen and friends of the masters. We workers are kept in the dark; we are given no education lest we should want to fight for the improvement of our condition. We are kept in bonds, we are chased out of work, we are forbidden to fight; anyone who resists the oppression is deported and arrested. Darkness and bondage are the means by which the capitalists and the government which does everything for their advantage hold us captive.

What means have we for improving our position, for raising our wages, for reducing our hours of work, for enabling us to read instructive books and for protecting ourselves from insult? Everyone's hand is against us; that of the masters, who live all the better the worse off we are, and that of their lackeys, of all those who live on the crumbs which fall from the capitalist's table, and who keep us in ignorance and bondage for their advantage. We cannot look for help from any quarter, we can only depend on helping ourselves. Unity is our strength; our weapon is firm, unanimous and unrelenting resistance to the masters. They themselves have known for a long time in what our force consists and use all efforts to keep us disunited and to prevent us realizing that the interests of us workers are common interests. They reduce the rates of wages, not all at once but one at a time; they introduce foremen and payment by piece-work, even reducing the rates of wages arbitrarily, laughing in their sleeve when they see that we wear ourselves out by our work.

Every dog, however, has his day, patience wears out in the end. During the past year, the Russian workers have shown their masters that

the submission of the slaves has been replaced by the steadfast courage of those who do not yield to the insolence and shamelessness of the capitalists who hanker after unpaid work. Strikes have broken out in a number of towns; in Jaroslavl, Tejkov, Ivanovo-Vosnessensk, Bielowostok, Vilna, Minsk, Kiev, Moscow and other towns. The majority of the strikes ended with the victory of the workers but even in those which failed, the failure was only apparent. As a matter of fact, the strikes thoroughly frightened the masters, cause them great losses and compel them to make concessions for fear of fresh strikes.

Even the factory inspectors are beginning to get busy and to discover beams in the eyes of the factory owners. They are usually blind until the workers open their eyes by striking. How, indeed, can we expect the factory inspectors to notice mismanagement in the factories of such influential people as Mr. Thornton and the shareholders of the Putilov Works? We have given the gentlemen plenty to do, here in St. Petersburg. The strike of the weavers at Thornton's, of the women cigarette makers at Lafere's, of the spinners at Lebedev's, at the factory for the mechanical production of shoes, the movement of the workers at Konig's, Voronin's and at the docks have shown that we have ceased to be callous sufferers and that we have thrown ourselves into the battle.

As is well known, workers from many factories and works have formed a fighting union for the liberation of the working class and with the object of disclosing all abuses, of doing away with mismanagement, of fighting against the insolent tyranny and oppression of our unscrupulous exploiters and attaining complete liberation from their rule. The union distributes pamphlets, the very sight of which freezes the blood of the masters and their lackeys. It is not the pamphlets which they dread but the possibility of our united resistance, the demonstration of our tremendous force, which we have shown them more than once.

We workers of St. Petersburg and members of the union call upon all our comrades to join our union and to promote the great work of the union of the workers in a fight for their own interests. It is time for us Russian workers also to burst the chains with which the capitalists and the government have bound us to join our brothers, the workers in other states, in the fight, for us to march under a common banner on which is written: "Workers of all countries, unite!"

In France, England, Germany and other countries, in which the workers have already united in strong unions and have conquered many rights for themselves, they are inaugurating a general day of celebra-

tion for labor on April 19th (in other countries this is May 1st.) They forsake the stuffy factories, march with music and banners in the streets of the town, thus showing the masters their ever increasing strength; they gather in numerous, well attended meetings, in which speeches are held and the victories won over the masters in the past year are enumerated whilst plans of campaign for the future are drawn up.

Fear of a strike prevents any single employer from imposing fines on the workers who do not turn up at their work on that day. On that day the workers remind the masters of their chief demand: the limitation of the working day to 8 hours—8 hours work, 8 hours sleep and 8 hours recreation. This is what the workers of other states are now proclaiming. There was a time, and that not so long ago, when they also, like ourselves at present, had no right to proclaim their needs, when they were oppressed by want

and disunion just as we are today; but by obstinate fighting and thru great sacrifices they have gained the right to discuss in common the cause of the workers.

Let us wish for our brothers in other countries, that their fight may very soon result in the desired victory; that the time may soon come when there are neither masters nor slaves, neither capitalists nor workers, when all will work equally and all will enjoy life reasonably and on equal terms.

Comrades, if we act unitedly and harmoniously, the time is not far distant when we also, in firmly welded ranks, shall be able, without distinction of race or creed, openly to join this common fight of all the workers of all countries against all the capitalists in the whole world.

Our muscular arm will be raised and the shameful chains of slavery will fall; the working people of our Russian country will rise and the capitalists and all other enemies of the working class will be filled with terror.

SECOND ARTICLE 1920

(From the First Labor Saturday on the Moscow Kasan Railway to the All Russian Labor Saturday of the May Celebration.)

We have covered the above-mentioned path in the course of a year. The distance covered is indeed great. Whatever week points our labor Saturdays may still show, whatever defects in performance, in organization and discipline may become evident each Saturday, the main thing is accomplished. The heavy machinery has been put in motion and that is the kernel of the whole thing. We are not for a moment blind to the fact of how little has been done so far and how infinitely much still remains to be done. Only the most malevolent enemies of the workers, the most evil-intentioned partisans of the bourgeoisie, however, are capable of looking down with contempt on labor Saturday on the 1st of May; only the most despicable persons who have sold themselves, irrevocably to capitalism are capable of condemning the use of this lofty celebration as a mass attempt to introduce Communist work.

Only now, after the overthrow of the czar, the landowners and the capitalists, is the field for the first time clear for the real construction of Socialism, for the working out of a new social unity, a new discipline of general labor, a new world historical order of the whole national economy and later of international economy. It is a case of reforming customs themselves which have been polluted and spoiled by the abominable private ownership of the means of production as well as by that atmosphere of enmity and distrust, of hostility and disunion, of working

against one another which cannot but develop over and over again from small undertakings working independently, from the undertakings of private owners with uncontrolled freedom of exchange. For centuries free trade and free exchange were the supreme law of economic wisdom for millions of people, a firmly established custom for hundreds and hundreds of millions. This freedom however is just as much a fraud, serves equally well as cover for capitalist deception, force and exploitation, as the other forms of freedom which the bourgeoisie proclaims and carries through, as for instance the freedom of labor (i. e. the freedom to die of starvation) and so on. All these forms of freedom are the creations of property owners. We have done away with this freedom of capital to exploit labor, we are abolishing it irrevocably and mercilessly. Down with the old social bonds, with the old economic relations; down with the old freedom of labor subjected to capital, with the old laws, the old customs! Let us construct a new society! Our defeats in the lofty revolutionary fight against czarism, against the bourgeoisie, against the almighty imperialist powers of the world have not intimidated us. Neither do the enormous difficulties and the mistakes intimidate us, which are inevitable at the beginning of this most difficult of all tasks; for the reformation of all the habits and customs of labor is a piece of work which requires decades. And we pledge ourselves truly and solemnly to be ready for any sacrifice, to be steadfast in this infinitely difficult fight, the fight against the power of custom, to

By Fred Ellis

WORKING WOMEN AID THE MINERS

By JULIET STUART POYNTZ

Aiding Miners' Fight

May Day, 1928 finds the working women of America fighting in the vanguard of every great struggle of labor today. In the mining mills of New England, the needle trades shops of New York, hundreds of thousands of working women are putting up a terrific resistance to the efforts of the bosses to crush the labor movement and slavery.

Heroic Fight of Mine Women

The heroic endurance and fighting spirit of the miners' wives in the great British miners' strike of last year finds a counterpart in the women's struggle in the American coal-fields today.

A new chapter in the struggle has opened in every mining camp and barracks in the strike area, a period in which the women are coming forward and manifesting their determination that the union must be saved, the strike must be won. The miners' wives who at the start of the strike were hardly seen at meetings, almost never on the picket line, who suffered and endured patiently at home but hardly came out in the open or in united action, are today new women, awake and fighting, throwing their whole strength and force into this desperate struggle against bosses and union misleaders.

Militancy Grows

Every mining camp and barracks is a town under siege with the enemy at the gates and the race with starvation by the forces within. Here the miners wives are the center of organization for the resistance, somehow scratching together food enough to keep their children alive, arranging the miserable shacks they have been forced into in some semblance of home, battling for health and cleanliness against filth and disease, keeping up the courage of the men to continue the struggle, going out on the picket line and taking up the cudgels against troopers and scabs. They are fighting for their very lives and those of their children in this desperate struggle and they know it. As mothers they must fight their way through and save themselves and their children from hunger and misery and their men from the slavery that waits for the miner that loses his organization.

The women of the miners in their effort to save the strike and save the union are drawn directly into the left wing movement.

The women are fully alive to the fact that nothing but the fighting policy of the left wing can save the union. Mass picketing, violation of injunctions, the fight against the machine, these are the only way out as the women know from bitter experience. Upon them falls directly the weight of the new offensive of the Lewis misleaders. The eviction and starvation campaign of the Lewis machine follows that of the bosses. Out of the company houses! Out of the barracks! Off the company stores! Off the U. M. W. relief! To the women of the mining camps, the bosses and the Lewis henchmen are identical parts of the same destructive force that is taking the roof from over their heads and plunging their children into starvation, and destroying the only protection of their men against slavery.

The women of the coal-fields are ready for cold, starvation, violence from the police and prison in the struggle which is their fight and that of their children as well as the men. Many who hardly left the kitchen before are meeting, picketing, marching, demonstrating, organizing relief committees and Save-the-Union committees, sending delegates everywhere to put up a real fight. The women delegates at the Save-the-Union Conference on April 1st, though few in number, were the vanguard of a great fighting women's army back in the camps.

Struggle in Barracks

In the barracks the struggle is on between the right and left wing of the women. The aristocracy of the barracks, the small group supporting the Lewis machine is bitter and sullen at the prolonged struggle. They do not understand it. They weep and wail. Why should they, law-abiding, patriotic, God-fearing and boss-fearing, have to endure cold and hunger along with foreigners and radicals? They have been forced into the struggle, dragged

work indefatigably for years, nay, even for decades. We will endeavor to abolish the abominable rule "Everyone for himself, God for all," to put an end to the custom which regards work merely as a duty and only approves of that work which is paid according to definite rates of wages. We will exert every effort to impress the rule "Each for all and all for each according to his need" on the consciousness of the everyday life of the masses, in order to introduce, gradually but persistently, Communist discipline into Communist work. We have set in motion a mountain of unprecedented size, a rock of moral immovability, of ignorance and obstinate defense of the custom of free trade, of free purchase and



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along in spite of themselves, sullen and resisting, longing for any kind of peace, the first to give in and encourage their men to become scabs. They become the readiest tools of the Lewis machine and its policy of class-collaboration and defeatism. They try to spread discouragement in the barracks and the slogan of Give Up the Fight!

The great masses of the women in the camps on the contrary only grow more eager for the fight as hunger and privation increase. They do not weep, but endure and struggle. They fight the defeatist tendencies of the right wing women. "I am the president of the Ladies' Auxiliary," said one of them in tears, "but I ain't going to be longer than this afternoon, now that them Bolsheviki has come in here." And she wasn't. The other women attended to that.

Lewis Machine Fears Women

The Lewis machine, fearing the growing militancy of the women and the increasing influence of the left wing called a conference in April of representatives of the Ladies' Auxiliaries where they made an effort to expel the militant elements from the women's organizations. The result was a majority for the left wing women at the conference and a bitter struggle that ended in the collapse of the right wing and its women supporters.

In the great struggle in the coal-fields the future not only of the miners union but of the American labor movement is at stake. The struggle of working women all over the country. The heroic fight of the women of the coal-fields is rallying women workers everywhere to the support and relief of the miners and their wives and children.

Women's Relief Conferences

Women's miners' relief conferences are being organized in all centers throughout the country to include the widest possible masses of working women. Women in the shops, organized and unorganized, women in the trade unions and auxiliaries, housewives' councils and mothers' leagues, working women's clubs are combining into centralized conferences which can make a strong united drive for relief and make an effort to rouse the more backward masses of working women to consciousness of the significance of the miners' struggle and participation in the relief drive.

The miners' strike is the greatest issue before the American working class today. The vanguard of the organized labor movement is under fire. Defeat means destruction of the miners' union and weakening of the position of the workers in every other industry, organized and unorganized. The women of the coal-fields are battling beside the men. Working women everywhere must rally to their aid.

Wherever a group of working women, there a women's miners' relief committee! Wherever a number of groups of women, there a central Women's Miners' Relief Conference! Let us redouble our efforts to save the children, hold up the arms of our fighting sisters, and help win the struggle of our brothers.

All the forces of working women together for miners' relief.

sale of labor and man-power as though they were ordinary commodities. We have begun to shake and destroy the most deeply-rooted prejudices, the most inveterate customs. Our labor Saturdays have made enormous progress in the course of a year. They are indeed still weak, very weak, but this does not terrify us. We have seen how the infinitely weak Soviet power has grown strong before our eyes through our efforts and has begun to transform itself into a force of unlimited vigor which will encircle the whole world. Let us devote years, even decades, to introducing, spreading them and improving them and popularizing them among the masses. In this way we shall gain the victory for Communist work.