

PATERSON DELIGHTS IN BLUES, WORKERS SEE RED

Paterson, once known as the city of reds, the home of anarchists who talked a lot but who never harmed a hair on any one's head, has today become infamous as the city of the blues.

Blue laws, blue uniformed cops, syncretized blues and many blues of other brands. From the list one should not omit our "Labor Leaders" and the remnants of the "Anarchists" who became suddenly blue and melancholy when approached on problems materially affecting the silk workers.

Despite the record of the heroic struggles of the Paterson silk workers for a decent wage, shorter hours, against the speed-up and the multiple loom system, working conditions today are worse than those preceding the famous strike of 1913. The conditions vitally affecting the life of the workers as well as the labor organizations operating among them, have not changed in the least. The development of the silk industry brought on many changes which added to the complexity of the issues. Those changes brought on the struggles which broke in 1913 and later led to the strike of 1924.

"Rip in Silk Industry." In 1913 the silk workers revolted against the introduction of the multiple loom system and caused what Bill Haywood termed "a Rip in the Silk Industry." The most characteristic fact of the 1913 strike was that a mere handful of determined members of the I. W. W., full of vigor and confidence in the mass of workers as well as in themselves, carried on a struggle almost unequalled for courage and militancy.

The reason, however, that the strike did not accomplish its objective was due mainly to the wrongly applied I. W. W. slogan "one for all and all for one," the interference and brutality of the police coupled with the downright betrayal of the United Textile Workers' leaders. Notwithstanding the terrific forces against the strike, the workers succeeded in stemming the tide of the universal introduction of the multiple loom system.

Following the strike, a period of recession set in, for the silk workers unions. The patented medicines of these leaders did not bring about organization among the silk workers and much less improve working

conditions. While these organizations were contending for a place in the sun, the silk industry began to face westward and northward, towards New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, etc. The industry expanded while the unions shrank.

In 1916, hardly three years had gone after the 1913 struggle, the workers, still imbued with the spirit of revolt and acting only through the medium of a conference, composed of the few little remaining unions and some fraternal organizations, proclaimed the 9-hour day.

The victory of the 9-hour day did not stimulate the then existing organizations to activity and it was not until 1919, when through the boom caused by the war in the silk industry that the 8-hour day—44-hour work week—was won, even though the United Textile Workers' leaders and their chosen friends fought against it.

Associated Is Born.

When the leaders forced upon their membership an infamous decision on the question of the 44-hour work week, purporting to have been handed down by the war labor board, the Associated Silk Workers was born, wrapping itself in a cloak, labeled "industrial unionism," and at once claimed jurisdiction over the territory covered by the U. T. W. in Paterson. The same year also witnessed the birth of still another organization, industrial in form and national in scope, the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. The aim of this organization was to embrace all independent unions into its fold and to eliminate from the field the United Textile Workers craft locals. It struggled with the task by arranging conferences with the existing independent unions in the textile field for the purpose of establishing a unified force against the U. T. W. It is on record that the Associated Silk Workers set the pace for breaking away from the conferences when it put the per capita tax above unity, though its objective also was to eliminate the U. T. W. from the field.

Downward Trend.

With no results from the so-called unity attempts these dual independent unions began a downward journey. War-time prosperity came to an end; industry depression set in,

"MARCH OF THE MINE BATTALIONS"

By Jacob Burck



Soldiers of the mine pits! Marching in serried ranks in a rising revolt against the slavery of coal feudalism! Victory on the picket line!

with the silk industry suffering heavily.

Since the beginning of the policy of working within the existing unions there has occurred a sharp and changing ideology among the left wing masses in the unions. Even the internal strife was not manifested in the independent isolated Paterson Associated Silk Workers Union, to the extent that it was shown in the A. F. of L. unions, it

did not escape the issues of Amalgamation, Organization of the Unorganized, Spreading Organization to other silk centers, education of its membership on industrial lines and away from the craft ideology, etc. The treatment recorded these and other vital problems by the Associated and the resultant conditions in the industry can best be judged from the closing chapters of the 1924 strike, which it conducted to check

the multiple loom system and for the other demands it had advanced. When the Associated, after a prolonged strike realized that a large number of shoohs had slipped out of its control, its officials did not make any attempt to cope with the new situation by methods of organization but instead allowed the organization to keep on debating the question of whether victims of the 3 and 4 loom system were worthy of or-

ganization. This "official" debate lasted long enough to make possible the stamped. Silence on the part of the officials gave stimulus and expressed assent to the action taken which disgusted and disgruntled the mass of workers and caused them to leave the union in great multitudes.

Workers Deserted by Officials. The U. T. W. having no jurisdiction over the Broad silk fields by

virtue of having no craft locals and with no other competitor-union in Paterson, the workers deserted, and left to shift for themselves, fell under the complete mercies of the bosses' whims. This afforded the bosses an opportunity firmly to establish the multiple loom system, to lengthen the hours of work, unmercifully to slash wages and thereby to create the general conditions under which every craft of the silk industry now suffers. Even the other trades in the city did not escape the pace set by the silk industry. This state of affairs is still the order of the day, and is becoming worse.

Fortunately there is a group of militants, members of the Associated who have not become affected with the "blues." On the contrary they have taken to red-blooded activity and were instrumental in creating what is now known as the 8-hour day conference. This is composed of the Associated, craft locals of the U. T. W. and several fraternal organizations. Its purpose is what the name implies. It has been in existence for almost a year and had not the U. T. W. officials systematically carried on a campaign of sabotage against the conference it would now be nearer to the realization of its aims. From its inception, the conference has had to embark upon a policy of "go easy" due mainly to the various shades of opinions. When all the applied "easy" methods failed to bring about the 8-hour day; it came to the conclusion that "the only method by which the 8-hour day can be re-established is thru a general strike."

General Strike.

That the general strike question is closely connected with amalgamation of silk unions goes without saying. It remains to be seen how the amalgamation question will be treated by the associated and the U. T. W. since the question was openly broached in the 8-hour day conference sessions and such a unity conference has been arranged. From past experiences in such matters it would be well for the workers not to pin too much faith in the outcome of the conference for unity unless they become the driving force behind it. The non-confidence in the masses of the Associated officials and leadership is responsible for

putting the skids on to an organization campaign it was supposed to have undertaken. Its abili is that pending the action of the unity conference it must continue to do what it has done in the last three years—NOTHING. By so doing it will run true to its paved track of economy. Economy on space for headquarters, saving on expense of the cost for such a campaign, and saving the energy of its staff of officials and at the same time keep intact its accumulated "big" treasury. They do not realize that a large treasury without a membership is like a large body without a soul.

The working conditions of the Paterson silk workers are in no way different from those of the textile workers throughout the country. The same problems of no organization, wage cuts, long hours, speed-up which are facing the New Bedford strikers against which they revolted, are facing the Paterson silk workers also. The objective conditions in the silk trade and among the workers of Paterson have become ripe and if the stifling policies of the union leaders are continued the results of this will be newly created driving force that will sweep them from their present positions.

The immediate task of the Paterson silk workers must be:

- 1. To create a new militant rank and file leadership.
2. Organization of shop committees which shall be responsible for organization of the unorganized in their respective territories.
3. Forcing a true and genuine amalgamation of the existing unions into one militant industrial union.
4. Spreading organization to other silk centers.
5. Linking up with the general textile movement.
6. Proper steps to be taken for formation of a Labor Party.
7. Organize the unemployed, councils and affiliate them with the national movement of the unemployed.
8. Immediate action be taken to re-establish the 8-hour day, a corresponding increase in wages and recognition of the union.

Class Collaboration or Class Struggle Record of Revolts in Negro Workers' Past

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE. May Day was born in gigantic struggles of the American working class. The nation-wide strikes of May 1st, 1886, were the culmination of a period of gigantic struggles that seemed to promise to put the American working class well up in the vanguard of the world proletariat. The inspiration of this great struggle and of the heroic martyrdom of the Haymarket victims, caused the working class of Europe and of the entire world to convert May Day into International Labor Day.

Since the American working class celebrated its first May Day, there has been a colossal expansion of American capitalism. Trusts which were only in the process of birth have become all-powerful and they and the still more powerful banks have become completely dominant in American political life. The development of imperialism and the swift ascent of the American ruling class to a commanding position of world empire have resulted in a great split in the American working class—a systematic corruption and bribing of the bureaucracy and large sections of privileged workers. This has brought with it divisions in the ranks of the working class which leave the vast mass of the workers unorganized. It has brought with it the development of the theories and practice of class collaboration, and even a rival labor day—class-collaboration labor day—which comes in September. The official leadership of the American Federation of Labor has abandoned May Day, just as it has abandoned the class struggle of which it is the symbol.

Forty-two years after the historic struggles of 1886, the fruits of class collaboration and class betrayal show themselves only too clearly. The basic unions that formed the backbone of the organized labor movement are in ruins, or under an attack that threatens to destroy them. The bulk of the American working class is organized. In structure, in policies, in tactics, in viewpoint, in strength—in every respect—the existing unions are inadequate to cope with the tremendous power of the huge monopolies that dominate the industry. In place of "coming" more democratic" in place of growing into "industry democracy," in place of

as the reformists and class collaborationists have tried to tell us, American capitalism has grown into a powerful financial oligarchy, that exploits the workers and poor farmers, that destroys the petty bourgeoisie, that dominates industry and government, that crushes with its iron heel the colonial peoples, that supports fascist dictatorship in all quarters of the globe.

The A. F. of L. bureaucracy has made an open confession of bankruptcy, pleading with big business to accept its officials to "manage" the workers and to "maintain peace" in industry.

The "heroic" liberals who were going to "bust the trusts" have passed into oblivion or have become the official minstrels to sing the praise of these same trusts. The socialist party, which was going to reform capitalism out of existence, has reformed itself out of existence. The label is still there, but with the class struggle abandoned and no mission left but the dirty task of showing the capitalists and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy how to fight the "Reds," the socialist party is leader even than pre-war trust-busting.

Yet never was there greater need of class struggle, of powerful weapons of struggle, than on this May Day, 1928. American capitalism, concerning which so many illusions were deliberately fostered by the liberal and socialist "theoreticians" is showing itself in all its viciousness. American "prosperity" has brought unemployment in its train, and that working class which the reformists were flattering as "the best off in the world" proves to be the worst off of any of the industrially advanced countries, because America alone has no insurance for its unemployed workers.

American democracy has shown itself nakedly as a financial oligarchy, as an open and brutal dictatorship of Wall Street, over the masses of American workers, and much of the rest of the world. That "pacifistic" government which entered into the world war "to end all wars" is openly preparing for a new imperialist war that will be far more terrible than the last. Unemployment, war, union-smashing, arrests, break-up of picket lines, open dictatorship by Wall Street—such is the face that American capitalism presents to the masses.

It is with this capitalism that the socialists and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy would have us "cooperate." These conditions cry aloud for a strengthening of the working class, for the building of its organizations of struggle, for the repudiation of the class collaborationists, for their expulsion from the labor movement.

We must restore to May Day the spirit of struggle that the Haymarket martyrs bequeathed to it. And

we must raise our May Day struggle to a higher level than ever they dreamed of, for have we not the lessons of the Russian revolution?

On many points the American working class is beginning to fight harder. Let us make this a May Day of class struggle. And let us make it the beginning of a year of such struggles as will carry the American working class forward to its goal.

Some years ago the late Hubert Harrison correctly pointed out that the Negro in America was learning nothing of his race's history. Brought up in a hostile environment he had no record of African achievement in tribal government, industry or art. The story of ancient Negro kingdoms was a sealed book to colored America. His achievements in this country were minimized also.

By MARY ADAMS.

The attitude of self depreciation which this situation developed was deliberately fostered by the white ruling class. White America has been callous and brutal in its expression of contempt for everything black.

In all this campaign there has been no more vicious slander than the gibe that the Negro is yellow.

It was charged that he would not resist oppression. Persistent research by Harrison, Du Bois and others has put a stop to such charges. Thanks to the efforts of these men Negroes know now that they have a rich heritage of revolt.

The Negro's resistance at the outset of the slave trade was marked by the death of thousands of African natives. Raiders had a hard fight in getting together their captives for the slave market. Slavers, carrying their living cargo over the ocean, lost many on every trip, who leaped to death rather than live in slavery.

The Negro Year Book lists twenty-five slave revolts in the South. The names of Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner, Cato and Gabriel, leaders in notable insurrections, are becoming household words among us. The names of the colored men who were with John Brown at Harper's Ferry are known and revered today.

Thousands of slaves made their escape whenever the chance offered. Southern slave owners testified that so many Negroes ran away that the institution itself was threatened. Osceola and other slaves from Georgia found a haven among the Seminoles in the Florida everglades. When the government found it impossible to defeat or dislodge these runaways, the whole tribe was transported to Indian Territory. The presence of colored groups in Mexico and Canada today is evidence of the Negro's resistance. These people are the descendants of runaway slaves.

Many Negroes were active as agents or secretaries in the "Underground Railway," the organized movement against slavery. In St. Louis free Negroes organized the Knights of Liberty. After ten years' work this group was finally merged with the Underground Railway. Some agents had the job of going back into slave territory and helping out their brothers. One heroic woman, Harriet Tubman, herself a runaway, made nineteen trips back into the South, bringing out over three hundred people. She did this knowing all the time there was a price on her head.

America did its best, but was never successful in keeping from the Negroes the thrilling story of Toussaint L'Ouverture. This Haitian slave led a successful revolt against the French masters on the island. He then fought for his country's independence, defeating picked troops from Spain, England and France. Napoleon's brother-in-law captured him through treachery, carried him to France, where he died, in a dungeon, alone and neglected. It had been said that Napoleon was glad to cede Louisiana to America because of the trouble which L'Ouverture made for him in Hayti. Haiti gave asylum to Bolivar in his defeat, and later gave him aid in fitting out the forces with which he freed Bolivia.

Independent West Indian Negroes. In other parts of the West Indies and in Guiana, escaping slaves entrenched themselves in the jungle country or in mountain fastnesses. These are the famous Maroons. Their position was so strong that their governments, finding it impossible to beat them, made terms with them. In some places they were allotted a certain territory and permitted to have their own rulers. In Guiana they possess this land to this day.

2 Die For One Crime

JACKSON, Miss., April 30.—John Fisher will hang on May 31 for the murder of Grover C. Nicholas, a white storekeeper, in October, 1925. A Negro who was lynched following the death of Nicholas has been proven innocent.

DEPORTED WORKER DROWNS.

SAULT STE. MARIE, April 30.—While being deported from the United States to Canada because he was too active among the railroad workers with whom he was employed this side of the border, Fred J. Coate, 46 years old, jumped or was thrown from the ferry boat and was drowned.

How the Chinese Workers Celebrate First of May

May Day is an international labor day. But May Day was of little significance in the history of the Chinese labor movement until 1922. Up to that date, it was the intellectuals, the professors and the students, who were enthusiastic about it. It was always an occasion for the intellectuals to issue special newspapers and for the students to have a "holiday." It is interesting to note that when it is a day for the workers of the entire world to demonstrate solidarity and ceaseless fight against the capitalist class—

the historic enemy of the working class, the intellectuals have a whole day's rest. As to the Chinese working class, May Day still meant little. There were only a few unions organized which were also "illegal." They had to work on that day as hard as on any other day.

Great Seamen's Strike. In January, 1922, the great seamen's strike, at Hongkong and Canton, took place. It lasted for 53 days, ending in the recognition of the Seamen's Union and increases in wages. In the same year, the strike of the railwaymen on the Peking-Hankow line, in the course of which many of the leaders and strikers were shot, took place. But a central Railwaymen's Union was organized in Hankow with a membership of 50,000. All these, with the successful results of other minor strikes, stimulated the whole movement and led to the formation of unions in various parts of the country. It was on the May Day of this year that the Chinese working class for the first time, demonstrated its solidarity. On that day, the first All-China Labor Congress, on the initiative of the secretaries of all the existing unions, was held at Canton. A membership of 239,000

was represented. Of more importance was that in this congress, the first one in the history of the Chinese labor movement, it was decided that the unions be organized along industrial lines.

As I do not attempt to write on the history of the Chinese labor movement, I will not, therefore, set down the development of it. Only those events, most important and significant, that have taken place on past May Days will be written here.

All-China Labor Congress. On May Day, 1925, the Second All-China Labor Congress was held at Canton in an atmosphere of rising and militant labor movements. In this congress 600,000 workers, or three times the number in 1922 were represented. However, the militancy and solidarity of the Chinese working class were not shown by the increasing membership represented in the congress only, but by the correct ideology, tactics and leadership this congress decided to follow also. It was in this congress that the working class organization, the All-China Labor Federation, was inaugurated. It was in this congress the decision to have this organization affiliated to the R. I. L. U. was made. In other words, the May Day of 1925 marked the beginning of the entering of the Chinese proletariat into the world proletarian movement.

On the May Day of the following year, 1926, the first anniversary of the organization of the All-China Labor Federation, the Third All-China Labor Congress was held. In this session 1,200,000 workers were represented, comprising 699 unions. In Shanghai, at that time, the labor movement was "illegal" and was suppressed by the northern militarists. There was a "drop" in the membership in the unions. The num-

ber of the members dropped from 218,754 in September, 1925, to 81,000 (in Shanghai, one place). But the organized lines increased from six to fifteen. In the Fourth All-China Labor Congress held last year, the membership represented reached 3 million. This amazing increase of the membership and the remarkable growth of the trade union movement after the May Day of 1925 were chiefly due to the development of the revolutionary movement in China and such events as the May 30 massacre.

Pan-Pacific Union.

The May Day of 1927 is of historical importance in the world labor movement. That day was the date set as the opening day of the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference to be held at Canton. It was a demonstration of the solidarity of the working class along the Pacific. But this solidarity meant a blow to the world imperialists and the native capitalists in the Far East. The world imperialists and the Chinese militarists wanted to crush it and they did succeed outwardly. Comrades Losovsky and Izmaloff of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions were arrested for two hours at Hongkong, the Japanese delegates were arrested at Kobe, the government of the Australian Union refused to visa the passes of the Australian delegates and the Chinese delegates were hunted throughout the territory under Chiang Kai-shek. But all these could never hurt the solidarity of the working class a bit. It only served to expose the decadence of the capitalist system. The working class shouted "it must take place." The conference did take place successfully. The date was changed to 15 and place was Hankow. These changes never changed the solidarity of the work-

ing class. Though the date of the conference was not on May Day, it was, nevertheless, the scheduled date, May Day, that we should always remember.

It is now May Day again. In the last year, the Chinese labor movement has suffered severely under the rule of the Kuomintang. According to the report of the All-China Labor Federation, 32,316 persons were sentenced to prison and 37,985 persons were killed and executed. Among the imprisoned, killed and executed, most were militant workers.

The White Terror.

About 13,000 of the murdered were executed in such ways as tearing out eyes, cutting off fingers, toes, hands and feet and slicing up live bodies. All these were done, of course, with the inspiration of the British, American and Japanese imperialists, with the object of crushing the Chinese revolution as a part of the world proletarian revolution, and keeping the Chinese workers and peasants in slavery.

The Chinese proletarian movement is now at stake. The imperialists are sending more warships to China to oppress the workers. The American government has sent three additional warships to China just recently. And this means a war on the world working class. The world labor movement is in danger. There is urgent need of solidarity of the workers of the entire world.

Workers of America, May Day is the day to demonstrate solidarity. You can demonstrate it in no better way than to denounce the white terrorists in China, to struggle against the imperialist aggression in China and to demand the withdrawal of American armed forces from China.

ENLIST AT ONCE!

In the Biggest National Relief Campaign Ever Undertaken

To Win the Strike!

To Save
The Miners Union!

To Save The
Labor Movement!

Funds must be raised for the relief of a million and a half men, women and children who are

Fighting For You!

Volunteer as a collector during the Tag Days of May 12th and 13th!

Report at one of the following stations on Saturday and Sunday, May 12th and 13th:

LIST OF STATIONS:

- | | |
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| DOWNTOWN | BRONX |
| Progressive Workers Club
60 St. Marks Place | Jewish Workers Club
1472 Boston Road |
| Jewish Workers Club
85 Second Street | Baker's Union
1570 Webster Avenue
2075 Clinton Avenue
2700 Bronx Park East
715 East 138th Street
1668 Vyse Avenue |
| Headquarters
799 Broadway, Room 236 | |
| Plumbers Helpers
186 East 24th Street
101 West 27th Street
108 East 14th Street | |
| UPTOWN | BROOKLYN |
| Hungarian Workers Club
350 East 81st Street
143 East 103rd Street | East N. Y. Workers Club
604 Sutter Avenue
805 Hopkinson Avenue |
| Unity Co-Op. House
1800 Seventh Avenue | Workers Centre
1689 Pitkin Avenue
1844 Pitkin Avenue
764-40th Street
1940 Benson Avenue
122 Osborne Street
29 Graham Avenue
46 Ten Eyck Street |
| Finnish Workers Club
15 West 126th Street | |
| Negro Com. Miners Relief
200 West 135th Street,
Room 211 | |
| LONG ISLAND
1 Fulton Avenue
Middle Village | |
| CONY ISLAND
2901 Mermaid Avenue | Workers' School
1873 -43rd Street
1111 Rutland Road
568 Stone Avenue |
| BRIGHTON
217 Brighton Beach Avenue | |

National Miners' Relief Committee—N. Y. Office:
(Formerly Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee)
799 Broadway, Room 233
Stuyvesant 8881

Relief is the keynote! If you who read will act, the strike will be won!

(If you wish to establish a TAG DAY STATION at your organization quarters, communicate with us at once.)

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)

N. Y. Office: 799 BROADWAY, Room 233
Telephone Stuyvesant 8881

JOHN BROPHY DUNCAN McDONALD JIM McLACHLAN
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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



Clubbing



Hunger

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)

NEW YORK OFFICE
799 BROADWAY — Room 233
STUYVESANT 8881

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
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AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$.....



Tent Coupon Illustration by Ellis

Greetings from

Ratner's

Dairy & Vegetarian Restaurant

103 SECOND AVE., NEW YORK

Branch Store:

SELF SERVICE CAFETERIA

115 SECOND AVE.

Baking Done on Premises

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Stationery
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NEW YORK CITY
Phone Olinville 9567

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from

**Workmen's Circle
Branch 375
New York City**

Long Live the International
Workingclass Solidarity

St Paul Executive Committee
Workers (Communist) Party

The Gem Dry Cleaners

683 ALLERTON AVE.
BRONX, N. Y.
We Clean, Dry, and Repair
Everything That You Wear
Phone Us We Will Call And
Deliver Anywhere
Phone Estabrook 9878

May Day Greetings

**Branch 150,
W. C.
New York, N. Y.**
M. LURIE, Sec'y.

SHOE REPAIRING—Half
Soles & Rubber Heels \$1.25
VILLO FARNELLO
651 ALLERTON AVE.
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May Day Greetings
from the

**Bieshenkovich-
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**THE VAGABOND
SPORT CLUB**

member of the Metropolitan
Workers' Soccer League sends
May Day Greetings to the
Workers of the World.
"Build Labor Sports"

Greetings
from

**A Group of
Shoe Workers
New York City**

May Day Greetings
to the
Daily Worker

**Workmen's Circle
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Greetings
from

**Workmen's Circle
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New York City**

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from the

**Workmen's Circle
Branch 491**

GREETINGS
from the

**Workmen's Circle
Branch No. 246**

Greetings
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New York City**

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to
**Workmen's Circle
Branch 491**
143 East 103rd St.
New York City

Greetings from

**BUTCHERS UNION
OF NEW YORK
AND VICINITY
LOCAL 174**
243-247 E. 84th St.
Room 12.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

GREETINGS

from the
**Workmen's Circle
Branch No. 545**
M. Einbencle M. Niedelnu
S. Rosen A. Walloch
P. Schein No Name
Fishbein Slutzky
M. Oretzke Gelf
W. Needeldurn

May Day Greetings
to
The Daily Worker
from

**Amalgamated
Food Workers,
Bakers Local
No. 164, Bronx**
3468 Third Ave.
New York, N. Y.

**Workers Youth Centre
of Brownsville**
122 Osborn St.
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to the
World Proletariat
Long Live
Workingclass Solidarity!

Second Ave. Baths

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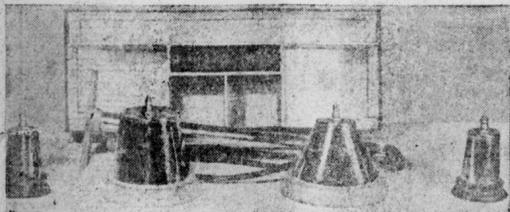
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1909-1928 MAY DAYS IN SAN FRANCISCO

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. Federsesoo Polit. Refugee League.

1911—Cal. Publ. Labor Assn.-McNamee 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. I.; War and Political Defense Fund; Hungarian Workers Defense Fund; Serbian Workers Defense Fund; Bulgarian Workers Defense Fund.

1921—Labor Unity; World; Oakland World.

1922—Co-op. Press, Labor Unity.

1923—Irish Relief Committee, Chicago; Michigan Defense Fund; and Vanzetti.

1924—West Virginia Miners; Winona, Nova Scotia; 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 Thomas, of the Newark police force, is charged with having extorted "pull" 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.

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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
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**MAY DAY GREETINGS
to the Daily Worker
Young Comrade Corner
May It Grow To A Full Page
from
Southwest
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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.

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(Communist) Party
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MAY DAY GREETINGS for 1928



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FIGHT ON FOR THE
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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 capitalists' 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 day after day.

Every day, 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-Vosnessjensk, Bielsk, 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 frighten 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 face-to-face workers. 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 or 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 Laferme's, of the spinners at Lebedev's, 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 serried ranks through the main 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 weak 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 war and distrust, of hostility and disunion of working

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



Mrs. Anna Mondell, wife of a striking miner and leader of the progressive women of Renton, Pa., is a member of the executive board of the Save-the-Union Committee.

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 Bolsheviks 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 the miners' women is 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 the Saturdays, to developing, spreading them and improving them and popularizing them among the masses. In this way we shall gain the victory for Communist work.