

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL ASKS DEATH TO CAPITALISM

MAY DAY CALL SHOWS ADVANCE OF REVOLUTION

Soviet Workers Lead Way to Victory

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, April 30.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International has issued a May Day manifesto which reads in part as follows:

"The final deathblow to moribund capitalism must be struck by the world social revolution which, born of imperialist war, is marching onward to victory under the leadership of the Communist International.

"Beset by enormous difficulties, with victories alternating with defeats, the forces of social revolution continue to storm the citadel of imperialism and to shatter its rotten foundations.

"In the first clash with international social revolution, however, imperialism suffered a severe defeat which was fraught with consequences of great historical significance.

"For more than ten years the flag of the proletarian dictatorship has waved over one-sixth of the globe despite the efforts of the imperialists to strangle the social revolution by every possible means. The victorious march of this flag has been possible only because of the loyalty displayed by the proletariat and the oppressed masses of the world to the ideas of the international proletarian revolution.

Gains for Workers "In the country of the proletarian dictatorship the seven-hour day is being steadily and successfully introduced without any reduction of wages, and work hitherto unprecendented in scope and initiative is being carried on towards the cultural development of the masses of the proletariat.

"Simultaneously the organization of agriculture on a collectivist basis is proceeding successfully, thanks to the assistance rendered by the proletarian state to the middle peasants and particularly to the rural poor.

"In capitalist countries the bourgeois dictatorship rules openly and is strenuously defending the class interests of the capitalists.

"Recently at Geneva before the eyes of the whole world the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics made a proposal for immediate and complete disarmament as a means of avoiding future wars. But, as was to be expected, this proposal was cynically turned down by the imperialists with the direct or indirect approval of the social reformists.

"In face of these facts it is now clear to the proletariat and toilers of all countries that the road of the international proletariat is not that taken by imperialism but is the road along which the first proletarian dictatorship of the world is marching victoriously.

Must Fight Imperialism "Imperialism is mobilizing not only its forces but all its energies to make its positions permanently secure, but these are in vain. The international proletariat must put up a determined resistance to the imperialist nations' attempts to perpetuate their power by attacking the conditions of the proletariat and toilers generally. But the growing world social revolution is alone capable of putting up a decisive resistance to imperialism.

Role of Reformists "Reformists of all shades and in all countries are playing a despicable criminal role in the international labor movement. Their mission is to serve the cause of the bourgeoisie under the cloak of cheap phrases about socialism, peace and democracy.

"When capitalism is attacking the working class it is the task of one who calls himself a proletarian internationalist to concern himself with the protection of 'home' industry, 'industrial peace' which are to be obtained only by the sacrifice of the class interests of the proletariat? The Communist International alone truly expresses revolutionary proletarian internationalism.

Women Join Men in New Bedford Walkout



The strike of 30,000 New Bedford, Mass., textile workers has shut down the mills 100 per cent. Photo above shows a group of women workers picketing outside the Sharpe Mill on the first day of the strike.

DAMAGE SUIT FOR LEWIS MACHINE 6 MINERS KILLED PLAYS NEW GAME

Open Case of Colorado Murders Works With Peabody Coal Company

DENVER, April 30.—Damage suits for the murder of six striking Colorado miners by state police at the Columbine mine on Nov. 29, 1927, will be instituted shortly.

The six miners who were killed and over a score more, including some women, were wounded by troopers under the command of Captain Louis N. Scherf when they attempted to march up to the post office of the Columbine mine.

A coroner's jury found that the miners came to their deaths at the hands of persons unknown," but Thomas Amey, chairman of the Colorado Industrial Commission, who was present, later recommended gold medals for the police who did the killings. None of the police were injured and no weapons were found on the dead men or on those arrested.

drive out from their midst the 'socialist' flunkies of imperialism who are exerting every effort to harness the workers to the chariot of capitalism.

"The social revolution will be possible only when the workers of all countries will join the ranks of the revolutionary army of the Communist International.

All Workers Must Answer "It is to these slogans which alone are true to the ideas of proletarian internationalism that the Communist International calls the workers of the world and the toilers of all countries to rally to on May 1.

"Long live the international solidarity of the proletariat!" "Long live the first of May and the solidarity of the revolutionary proletariat of all countries!" "Long live the world social revolution!"

"Down with industrial peace, with the bourgeoisie!" "Long live the revolutionary class struggle!" "Fight for the eight-hour day!" "Long live the seven-hour day and the six-hour day for young workers!"

"Down with imperialism!" "Down with the league of nations and its social democratic flunkies!" "Fight against petty bourgeois pacifist illusions!"

"Down with the social democrats, agents of the bourgeoisie!" "Down with imperialist war!" "All to the defense of the Soviet union!"

"Down with colonial oppression!" "Long live the revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world!" "Long live the Chinese revolution. All honor to the Canton insurrection!"

"Long live the Soviet government of China!" "Long live independent India!" "Long live the united revolutionary trade union front, for the struggle against the capitalist offensive and the menace of imperialist war!"

"Long live the alliance of working class and peasantry!" "Long live the Communist International!" "Join the ranks of the Workers (Communist) Party!"

TO BUILD ROADS MORRISTOWN, April.—The Morristown County Board has voted \$203,700 for country roads to be built this season.

Evicted Miners Seek Tents to Shelter Families in Rain Call Textile Strikers to Stand Against Official Treason

ORGANIZE TWO MORE MILLS AT BIG GATHERING

Relief on Way, Diaz Tells Men

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 30.—Asserting that MacMahon and Batty, the officials of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, are preparing to sell out the strikers and their struggle by a peace pact with the textile mill bosses, Fred E. Beal, organizer of the Textile Mill Committees, has called upon the strikers to unify their ranks and meet the treason of their 'leaders' with a firm front and a militant spirit.

The speaker addressed a meeting of over 400 striking textile workers, gathered in the big South End headquarters of the Textile Mill Committees at South First St. and Potamska. More than one hundred new members joined the organization during the meeting.

Beal refused to be intimidated by the statement of the bosses that the Textile Mill Committees are 'outsiders.' "We are proud that they call us outsiders," he declared, "it means we are outside with the workers, not inside with the bosses."

William T. Murdoch, general secretary of the Textile Mill Committees, John Porter, organizer of the Wamsutta Mill, and Arthur Diaz, secretary of the Relief Committee, also addressed the men.

"The Workers International Relief will rally the workers all over the country to raise funds to keep us fighting," Diaz, who spoke in Portuguese, declared. He stated that a number of special organizers are coming to New Bedford to see that the local committee has the necessities of life for distribution to the striking textile workers.

After the general meeting, the workers of the Paige and Kilburn mills met to elect their executive committees and their representatives to the strike and relief committees.

CHILDREN ORGANIZE NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 30.—Children of the striking textile workers have applied for permission to be organized into a club. Under the direction of Fred E. Beal, organizer of the Textile Mill Committees, the group is being formed.

ADVERTISE DAILY NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 30.—A dozen New Bedford cops have turned out here to tear down stickers advertising THE DAILY WORKER on walls and telephone poles thruout the North and South Ends. Fifty young workers are alleged to have pasted the stickers.

Report of Commission Favors Coal Operators

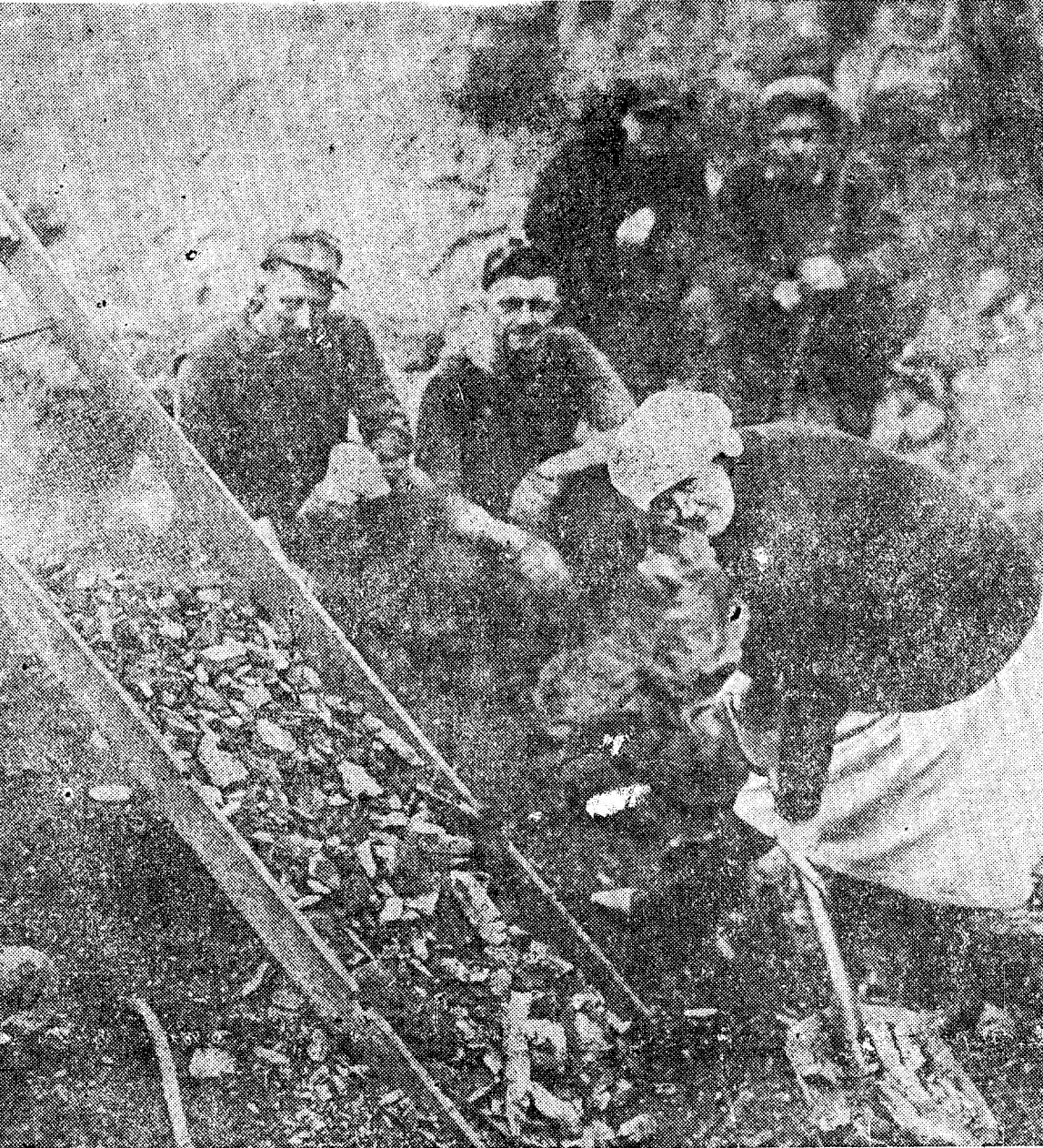
DENVER, April 30 (FP).—The hailed at first in many quarters as a vindication of organized labor's position, the report of the Colorado industrial commission on the I. W. W. coal strike bears out on close examination the original verdict of The Federated Press which described it as "syrupy mush." The capitalist wire services carried an alleged recommendation of the commission for collective bargaining by non-company unions but the text of the report has nothing to support them. As the Colorado Labor Advocate, mouthpiece of the state federation of labor, says:

"The commission has in reality given no solution to the coal mining problem. It has talked only of those things which the operators might incorporate in a company union, that most insidious of all known to organized labor."

Excuse Omissions

Because of the technical difficulties involved it has been necessary to omit a few ads and greetings from this issue. We are sure our comrades and sympathizers will understand that this was unavoidable. What few ads and greetings have been omitted, will appear in the next issue.

Life in the Coal Mining Districts Goes Back to Primitive Stage



Above is Mrs. Katherine Wicoms of the Georgetown District in the Anthracite shoveling up and sifting culm (a cast off form of rock coal) in order to provide something to burn for her home. Evictions, starvation, police terror, jailings have driven life in the coal districts back to a primitive, almost barbarian stage.

MACHINE FORCES OUT 500 WORKERS

Iron Ore Miners Face Unemployment

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DULUTH, Minn., April 30.—Labor saving machinery is displacing men at a hitherto unprecedented rate. One iron ore machine now does the work previously done by 500 workers. A short time ago 20,000 men were employed in the iron ore mine of northern Minnesota. At the present time there are only 10,000 and before the end of the year the number will have diminished to perhaps 8,000 or 7,000.

Huge steam and electric shovels are doing the work of "hands." The largest shovel in operation weighs 350 tons and handles from eight to nine cubic yards of earth and ore at one time, a task which requires 500 men to perform.

Full time operation of the ore mines is due to begin at the beginning of May. The first vessels leave Lake Superior docks. Last year 52,500,000 tons of iron ore were mined in this district.

No Daily Wednesday Because of Holiday

Due to the fact of International May Day, the proletarian holiday, there will be no edition of THE DAILY WORKER on Wednesday. Full reports of how May Day was celebrated by the workers of all countries will be printed in the Thursday edition.

Engdahl Sends Greetings to all American Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 30.—May Day Greetings to the members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America and through them to the American working class were today sent by J. Louis Engdahl of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and former editor of THE DAILY WORKER.

The message follows:

Historic May Day "May Day this year, celebrated ten years after the first May Day of the Soviet Union, calls the workers of America to greater revolutionary struggles. The workers of Europe are watching keenly the news of the historic advances towards class consciousness on the part of the toilers in the American mining and textile industries and the energetic preparations by the American Communist Party for this year's national elections.

New Forces Awakening

"New forces are thus awakening to join the struggles against the war danger threatening the Soviet Union, developing strength in aid of the Chinese Revolution and the Latin-American and Nicaraguan resistance to American imperialism.

"Long live May Day!" "Long live the American Social Revolution!"

BAR WOMEN AS SENATORS

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30.—Canadian women cannot serve as senators under the British North American act, according to a ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada today.

WILL FIGHT ON BUT LABOR MUST SEND HELP NOW

Wives and Children Suffer

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—"We're going to fight like hell and you've got to send us tents while we beat the operators"—is the talk brought in both by mail and by word of mouth to Pittsburgh from the unorganized fields of West Virginia. "About houses, we don't have to be so particular in the Spring," writes a coal miner of Beech Bottom, Ohio. "We can do all right with tents. But get them here quick."

The headquarters of the National Miners Relief Committee (formerly the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners Relief Committee) at 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, is flooded with letters in many languages from both West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania unorganized territories, in which mine workers, some of whom do not sign their names, declare that they intend to show that they are as good Union men as any. The plight of John L. Lewis' treason to the unorganized miners in leaving them out of the settlement in 1922 is evident in many communications from Fayette county, one of which declares "It ain't us that is scabs. It is John Lew." "We will show you that we can strike and we will be the best organized miners, give us a chance."

EXPULSIONS BY LEWIS SPURNED

By a Mine Worker of Grassy Island Local 1672.

At our meeting on April 26 a letter was read by the secretary from the International Executive Board telling us that John L. Lewis and his henchmen expelled the members of our union and that they expelled one from our local, Stanley Dziengielewski.

Our president, Joseph Sheplika, who is a well-known bosses' henchman and who would do anything that the bosses tell him, even if the boss told him to dance he would do so, entertained a motion that one of the tools of the machine used to expel our Brother Stanley Dziengielewski. But the membership of the whole local union was on its feet immediately, raising hell, hollering:

"Throw him out," "Hit him on the head with a chair," that is they were hollering against the chairman.

Then everything quieted down and the chair did not want to recognize Stanley Dziengielewski as he said that he was expelled. Immediately the meeting was thrown into an uproar again and the chair was forced to recognize Brother Dziengielewski.

Brother Dziengielewski then requested that the local union arrange a debate on the question of the Save-the-Union policy between himself and John L. Lewis, or any of his henchmen. Then the local union elected a committee of six to arrange a big special meeting of the local union and to proceed to invite John L. Lewis to come down, they entirely disregarded the expulsion of Brother Dziengielewski.

President Joseph Sheplika is working hand in hand with John L. Lewis, Rinaldo Cappellini and the coal company and J. Pettigrew, company boss. We brothers know what the Save-the-Union Committee stands for and who Stanley Dziengielewski is. We know that Stanley was expelled from the local union before and we know that the International Board was forced to readmit him to the local union. Now we must also see that the International Board takes him back and also we must not allow the president to pull any tricks over on us. If our president of the local union or any of his henchmen try to do this, we must throw them out of office. We must run our own local union.

7-HOUR DAY FOR MORE USSR MILLS

Twenty More Factories May Be Affected

MOSCOW (By mail).—The textile syndicate is planning the introduction of seven-hour day in twenty more mills. Cotton and wool factories in the Moscow, Leningrad, Ivanovo-Voznesensk and Vladimir districts will be affected.

A report recently issued indicated that the seven-hour day has not only directly benefited the workers by a shorter working day, but has resulted in an increased output and a more effective utilization of machinery.

A three-shift system has been introduced with a seven-hour day.

Pennsylvania Labor Party 100 Years Old

The Philadelphia Trade Union Committee for a Labor Party has arranged a mass meeting to be held at Machinists Temple, 13th and Spring Garden Sts. on Tuesday, May 8, at 8 p. m., to celebrate the Centennial of the Pennsylvania Labor Party. The speakers will be the leading state candidates of the Labor Party, including John Brophy, candidate for auditor general, Ben Thomas, candidate for state treasurer, and Charles Kutz, candidate for United States senator.

Charleston Negroes Fight Segregation

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 30.—Negroes of this city will appeal to the United States Supreme Court to annul the action of the Charleston Board of Education in designating separate libraries for white and Negro children. They claim that in addition to the discrimination the Negro libraries have not sufficient facilities.

Hundreds Attend "Red Banquet" as Workers Center Opens

Over 1,000 workers from New York and vicinity filled the second floor of the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, Friday night at one of the most enthusiastic proletarian celebrations of recent years, the great "Red Banquet" in honor of the establishment of the center at the new home of the New York revolutionary movement.

Cables of greeting received from the German and British Communist parties were enthusiastically applauded. Districts Send Greetings Telegrams of congratulations were read from workers' organizations throughout the country. The banquet was a truly international affair, as workers of almost every nationality were present. The new Workers Center will house THE DAILY WORKER, Workers (Communist) Party District 2; the Workers School, Young Workers League, Uj Elore, Hungarian Communist daily, Young Pioneers. The campaign for \$30,000 necessary for the acquisition of the building has been extended to May 15. The sum of \$5,000 was contributed at the banquet. Speakers included Bertram D. Wolfe, William W. Weinstein, Robert Minor, Alex Bittelman and Joseph Brodsky. Alexander Trachtenberg was chairman.

MAY DAY IN 1928 TO BE DIFFERENT

By I. AMTER.

May Day has an especial significance in Ohio. Nine years ago the workers of the city of Cleveland had a bloody experience, when 50,000 workers marched down the streets, led by Comrade Ruthenberg, only to meet the police at the public square. There a bloody encounter ensued—the demonstration was broken up, and so were many heads. But the memory of 1919 remains in the minds of the workers of Cleveland.

New Situation.

May Day 1928 will not be like May Day 1919. The situation is different and the masses are not yet prepared to face the police in the same measure. But May Day 1928 will be different from the May Days of the past few years.

The workers of Cleveland face May Day, 1928, after a period of intense unemployment with the American Federation of Labor admitting that from eighteen to thirty per cent of the organized workers belonging to unions whose secretaries reported to the A. F. of L. are out of work. The situation among the unorganized workers has been and is far worse. The introduction of machinery, speed-up and gang systems, which have become the rule in industry, has eliminated thousands of workers—who never again will find their places behind the machine.

Cleveland is the home of the open shop association—the American Plan Association, whose officials and sponsors watch the struggles of the workers carefully—and who plot methods of destroying organized labor. Ohio is not the home of organized labor—even though it was the birthplace of the erstwhile strongest and most proletarian union of the American Federation of Labor—the United Mine Workers of America. Cleveland is the best organized city in the state, and yet there are no more than 35,000 workers out of 300,000 who belong to unions.

The struggle in the coal fields is being watched with anxiety by the open shoppers, who do not hesitate to spew forth their weekly filth about the "prosperity of the American workers," the "healthy and favorable conditions under which they are working," etc. They hope that the coal operators plus the reactionary officials and the government will be able to destroy the Miners' Union, whereupon they will proceed to exterminate the remaining unions.

Rockefeller does not wish to deal with organized labor; neither does Schwab, nor does Mellon. Ford has no use for organized labor. Should the open shoppers not be encouraged, particularly when they see all forces of the government being placed at their service to "put labor where it belongs?"

May Day 1928, which will not be like May Day 1919, will be different from the May Day of the past few years. 50,000 miners in eastern Ohio are fighting for the life of the union. They have been on strike for 13 months, and their ranks are unbroken. It is true that many of the mines are filled with scabs—but this took place during the first twelve months. Now the Pittsburgh Conference of the Save the Union Committee has spoken, and the scabs will be driven out of the mines.

Miners' Struggle.

May Day 1928 will see men, women and children on the picket lines defying the government and all its injunctions. It will find the miners fighting against eviction from the company houses—the vermin-infested huts, weather-beaten and about to crumble that the hardest worked men in the world and their families must call "home." It will find them, hungry perhaps and their clothes not the best—but fighting with the indomitable spirit of the Ohio miners, who have always held the flag of solidarity and revolt high.

May Day 1928 will be different in the cities, too. In the steel industry, the workers are being driven by pitiless passion. Foremen, superintendents, and other slave-drivers are driving the workers so ruthlessly that accidents occur by the dozens daily. In the auto industry, which has learned from and is emulating Ford and his "humane" methods of "getting the most out of labor" in the rubber industry with its "Redaux" system of time study, driving, pushing and otherwise squeezing the greatest amount of work out of raw southern boys, who come to the "prosperous" north where "jobs wait for every willing worker" and "wages are good"—in all the industries of Ohio, "modern methods" are in vogue and this means hell in life for the workers.

Wages are going down; hours are being increased; production rises from year to year—the situation of the workers gets worse and worse in the richest of all countries. The value of commodities produced per worker in the auto industry is \$4, 108; in the iron and steel industry \$3,206; machinery and machine shop products \$2,803, etc. What portion of this value do the workers receive in wages? What portion of this value is used for improving the condition of the workers?

Wages down, hours up, more and more speed-up, production rising each year; dividends up, consolida-

Hugo Oehler



Kansas City and Houston Conventions

The financialist and the industrialist, the republicans and the democrats, have directed their maneuvers to the southwest for the election circuses to be held for the coming presidential election. The party of Wall Street will meet in the city where District 10 of the Workers (Communist) Party have their headquarters. The would-be servants of Wall Street, the formal opposition groups in the senate, will hold their convention in Houston, Texas, where the sluggish current of southern industry has met the swifter currents of the north, mingling and mixing into a new, transforming south.

We have just commenced our task in District 10. We have much concretizing to do. Many of the comrades will have to revise their position if they are to be of value to the worker. This process is proceeding and progress can be seen. This is true in relation to the industrial division, but one must not stop at this point in the road. A whole new field awaits us in the agrarian, Negro and Spanish American work.

The most important sections of the workers in the west are unorganized workers. The oil workers, railroad workers, packing house workers, lead and zinc miners and a great section of the coal miners. Striking miners have been fighting the state police, militia and injunctions, in Colorado, Iowa and Missouri. The miners of the southwest are now facing a struggle where all are in a position in which they will have to take sides, either with the Save the Union Committee and a national strike or with Lewis and separate agreements, betrayal and a sell-out to the operators.

Activity of Workers Party, Dist. 10. In this activity the Party in District 10 can record advance since the last convention. Miners of Colorado, Kansas and Missouri have joined the Party in the struggles. Units in other parts of the district have shown 100 per cent increase in membership.

The election campaign, the preliminary work necessary is being pushed vigorously in the ten states and in the coming period we intend to reach not hundreds but thousands of workers. This can be done in the coming period if every comrade will give the campaign proper attention. The campaign will enable us to crystallize the political consciousness and bring together the class conscious ones for further mobilization in the basic industries of the country.

—HUGO OEHLER.

GREETINGS FROM CHINA WORKERS

This is the day of the universal proletarian holiday. All workers of the world would lay down their tools for the celebration. As the economic situation of the world has intensified and the reactionary movement of the ruling class has redoubled, the only reply for the working class in the struggle is solidarity. The demonstration of international labor solidarity for the May Day celebration of 1928 is specially necessary because of the fact that capitalism and imperialism have shown their most ugly face. There is the war danger through the intense armament preparation and competition of the imperialists and there is the high-handed oppression and brutal murder of the working class in all the capitalistic countries.

Yes, May Day 1928 will be different.

To Bar Negroes From Primaries in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., April 30.—Officials of the democratic party in Richmond and other Virginia cities have expressed their determination to permanently bar Negroes from the democratic primaries, following the barring of Negroes from the democratic primaries here last week.

Women were insulted by policemen when they tried to vote in the primaries, Negro citizens charged.

THE TASKS FACING US THIS MAY DAY

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

The workers of Philadelphia, of the Anthracite region, of Baltimore and of other sections and cities which are part of District Three of the Workers (Communist) Party are directly involved and will be called upon to play an increasingly important part in the great struggles now taking place or developing as a result of the industrial depression, the attempt to destroy the existing unions, the ever more imminent Imperialist war danger as well as the war now being waged by Wall Street's government against Nicaragua.

Workers Hard Hit.

The present industrial crisis has been keenly felt by the workers of this district. The city of Baltimore stands at the head of the list in the report of the A. F. of L. on unemployment. According to the figures of the A. F. of L., 42.5 per cent of the workers of Baltimore are jobless; in Philadelphia according to the same reports over 30 per cent of the workers are unemployed—these instances are sufficient to indicate how widespread is the present crisis.

The fact that Mayor Mackey has been compelled to pretend an interest in the problem of the unemployed by proposing that the city appropriate \$50,000 to relieve the distress of the workers who have been deprived of the opportunity to earn a livelihood, and the fact that the machine admits that at least 65,000 workers and their families are suffering for want of food, is a still better proof of the serious proportions which have been reached in this crisis.

No Improvement in Sight. Furthermore, there appears little prospect of improvement in the situation for quite some time. And since it is hardly to be expected that their distress of 65,000 workers and their families, much less that of between 150,000 to 200,000 which is the actual number of unemployed in this city, will be relieved by the distribution of \$50,000 among them, it becomes clear that the workers of Philadelphia as well as those of Baltimore and elsewhere, will be compelled greatly to intensify the struggle against unemployment in the very immediate future.

The struggle of the miners which is of first importance at this moment, not only to themselves but to the entire working-class of America, likewise shows no signs of abatement. Despite the fact that they have been on strike for 12 months and in some cases over two years, the Bituminous miners far from abandoning their fight have proven very conclusively within the past month that they are determined to fight harder and more stubbornly than ever before.

With such a splendid example of real proletarian courage before us, the workers of the cities outside the coal regions must be prepared to redouble our relief activities, particularly since additional thousands of miners are daily being added to the ranks of the strikers in consequence of the splendid response of the previously unorganized miners to the strike call of Save-the-Union committee.

Miners Burden Growing. But, while the workers in the cities outside the coal regions can help only by raising and sending larger sums of money, larger quantities of food and clothing to the heroic miners who bear the brunt of the attack of the powerful open-shop interests, our brothers in the Anthracite region can and must play an even more decisive role in this historic struggle.

The corrupt and reactionary Lewis machine in the mine workers' union is resorting to every possible device to prevent the Anthracite miners from coming to the assistance of their brothers in the soft coal fields. But Tom Lillies, Alex Campbell and Peter Reilly, who went bravely to their death at the hands of hired assassins, and Sam Bonita who faces with similar heroic twelve years of imprisonment, in consequence of their determination to fight for the life of their union against the treacherous officials who now dominate it, are symbols of the dauntless courage of the Anthracite miners.

Undaunted. Neither the murderous terror of the Lewis-Cappellini machine, nor the treachery of the other self-seeking, equally corrupt, fake opposition leaders, nor all of these, combined as they are with the coal-operators and the government officials, will prevent for long the effective organization of the rank and file of the Anthracite miners for joint struggle with the Bituminous miners, to defeat the attack of the coal-operators and to save their union and make it once more a powerful instrument for defense of their living and working conditions.

Shaap to Tour West for Young Workers League

Al Shaap, of the Young Workers (Communist) League, will leave soon on a speaking and organization tour for the League throughout the West. His itinerary will be: May 12, Des Moines, Ia.; May 13, Hiteman, Ia.; May 14, Centerville, Ia.; May 15, Novinger, Mo.; May 16, Kirksville, Mo.; May 17, Macon, Mo.

May 18, Moberly, Mo.; May 19, Lexington, Mo.; May 20, Kansas City, Mo.; May 21, St. Joseph, Mo.; May 22, Omaha, Neb.; May 23, Sioux City, Ia.; May 24, Lincoln, Neb.; May 25, Seward, Neb.; May 26, York, Neb.; May 28, Frederick, Co.; May 29, Denver, Col.; May 30; Pueblo, Co.; May 31, Walsenburg, Col.; June 1, Aguilar, Co.; June 2, Trinidad, Col.; and June 4, Gallup, Col.

Austrian Fascists Plot VIENNA, April 30.—The banning of the Red Front Fighters in Austria in which the chancellor, prelate Seip, is suspected of playing a leading part, is considered a triumph for the Austrian fascists who are busy consolidating their own reactionary organizations and planning attacks upon the workers and their representatives.

The new developing struggle in the textile industry will also involve directly large sections of the workers in many cities and sections of this district. As the strike recently begun by 9,000 textile workers in

A.ex Jakira



Delegation's Report After Trip to USSR

By B. HERMAN.

The report of the American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union will be given in Philadelphia on Thursday, May 10th, at Grand Fraternity Hall, 4628 Arch St., at 8 p. m. The most prominent members of both the first delegations and the rank and file delegation will speak, including Albert F. Coyle, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, John Brophy, leader of the militant miners in Western Pennsylvania, and Ben Thomas, of the Machinists' Union of Philadelphia.

This report will be given during the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, which will be held in Philadelphia during the week of May 8th. It will be a challenge to that convention to take a stand for the recognition and defense of Soviet Russia republics. The delegates to this convention will be faced on one hand with the reports of workers who have seen the conditions of the workers in the Soviet Union under a workers and peasants government, and the conditions of the workers on the other hand, in Pennsylvania under coal baron rule, with wage cuts, injunctions, and the brutal persecution of the striking miners by the state police.

District 3 Active.

These are some of the most urgent tasks that confront the workers in the various cities and sections that are part of District Three of the Workers (Communist) Party. The 700 to 800 workers who are already members of the Workers (Communist) Party in this district are actively engaged in carrying out these tasks. The success already achieved is proof of the remarkable power which can be exercised by workers when organized on a correct basis and inspired and guided by Marxist-Leninist theory and practice.

The best and only guarantee for further success in the struggle against unemployment, to save and build the miners' union and all other unions, to organize the organized against imperialist wars, to develop the political power of the workers and finally through this to make possible the overthrow of capitalism and capitalist rule and the establishment of the rule of the producers through a Workers and Farmers Government, is to build and strengthen the Workers (Communist) Party.

It is the duty of every honest, militant worker to help bring secure success in the immediate struggles against the capitalists as well as victory in the final struggle to establish the power and the rule of the working class, by joining the Workers (Communist) Party and participating actively in its work. This First of May finds the workers launched upon a period of renewed and greatly intensified class-struggle. Build! Make More Powerful the Party That Leads These Struggles! Join the Workers (Communist) Party.

Communists Active.

This Sub-district of the Workers (Communist) Party, though small in numbers, has attempted to bring to these workers an understanding of its aims and objects, and to propagate the idea of unionism. Our methods have been through our press and literature, and through noon meetings at the factory gates. Factories such as the Vegetable Oil Co.; Peet Brothers Soap Co.; Atlas Gas Engine Co.; Heinz Pickle Factory; California Cotton Mills; Fisher Body Co., and Chevrolet have been canvassed regularly by our comrades under the direction of the Agitprop Committee, with Daily Workers and leaflets. Through experience our comrades have learned how to get inside some of these factories during working hours without being stopped, and once inside, not only to give out leaflets, but to observe conditions, and by talking with the men at work get first hand information in regard to wages, overtime, sanitary conditions, etc.

Noon Day Factory Meets. Our noon day meetings have been carried on at the California Cotton Mills and at the Chevrolet, but lack of speakers who are available at noon has curtailed this highly important form of reaching the workers. The meetings at the Chevrolet have been carried on for over a year and have met with considerable opposition from the management, but the workers have shown great interest and a nucleus for union organization has been formed.

An IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT—The Daily Worker Press Club has obtained the use of Neptune Beach in Alameda for Sunday, June 24. This will be a gala occasion, and a large fund should be raised for the Daily. Tickets are now on sale. Get tickets and Help Sell them.

COMRADES, LET'S GET BUSY. MOBILIZE YOURSELVES! PUT THE EAST BAY ON THE MAP ON JUNE 24!

RENEW THE HEROIC MINERS' STRUGGLE

By A. JAKIRA.

Western Pennsylvania, the center of the bituminous coal strike, is virtually in a state of war. The mining towns, surrounded by iron fences or solid wooden walls and guarded by state troopers and "yellow dogs" resemble hurriedly erected military camps.

Deprived of food and clothing, attacked by the state police, betrayed by their own union officials, the miners have not given up hope. Quite the contrary. Since April 1st the miners have been fighting with renewed vigor and enthusiasm. The strike was spread to the unorganized fields, and many of the strikebreakers of both Pennsylvania and West Virginia have quit the pits and joined the loyal union men in their struggle against the operators.

Women Show Example.

An outstanding feature of this new wave of enthusiasm among the miners is the fact that the women and children have taken up the fight. They have proven to be good fighters. Day in and day out they are coming out in mass on the picket line. Police clubs, jails, tear gas bombs do not scare the women, who are joining in the fight in larger and larger numbers.

Betrayed by Officials.

While the miners and their women are showing a splendid example of heroism in the present historic struggle they are being stabbed in the back by their union officials, who from the very inception of the strike have done everything possible to kill the militant spirit among the rank and file. While the militant miners are renewing their efforts to picket and close the scab mines, while they begin to meet with success everywhere, they are being assaulted by their union officials on one hand and by the various agencies of the coal operators on the other.

Militant miners are being expelled from the union; charters are being revoked; mining towns after mining town is being deprived of the meagre relief funds which they have been getting from the union; they are threatened with new evictions, this time from the barracks, which they themselves have built. All this takes place at a time when the armed forces of the government are showing an unheard of brutality in their dealings with the striking militant miners. A betrayal unheard of even in the reactionary American Federation of Labor!

Lewis Sabotages Organization Campaign. Refusing to organize the unorganized miners, the Lewis henchmen are doing everything in their power to sabotage the successful attempts on the part of the left wing to pull the organized miners on strike. While the call was issued for the April 16th strike, while the miners of Fayette, Greene, Somerset and West Virginia were perfecting their strike machinery, the Lewis agents and the company agents were busy broadcasting on the radio that the strike was called off or postponed, and were spreading other lies in order to confuse the

miners and prevent a successful strike. The "Red Scare" Does Not Work. The labor fakery, the socialist, who follow at the tail end of the labor bureaucracy, the coal operators are raising the cry of "Bolshevism." The capitalist newspapers write editorials and print cartoons showing the spread of Bolshevism among the striking miners. But the old trick works no longer. The miners are hungry for copies of the DAILY WORKER, which are being passed around from hand to hand in the mining camps. Many new party units are being formed among the miners, and new members join the existing miners' nuclei. The little following the socialist party had among the miners is rapidly disappearing.

The Immediate Tasks. The workers everywhere must join hands with the miners in their heroic struggle. They must intensify tenfold their efforts in gathering funds for relief. They must clean house in their own unions and help build and strengthen the Workers Party.

I. L. D. GROWS ON PACIFIC COAST

By E. B. The first California state conference of the International Labor Defense, held in San Francisco on March 25 marked a milestone in the history of the Los Angeles I. L. D. This conference was attended by 112 delegates representing 65 organizations—trade unions, workers' fraternal organizations, workers' political organizations, and branches of the I. L. D. from all parts of the state.

Some of the outstanding demands brought before the conference were: 1. Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law. 2. Campaign for the release of class war prisoners in California. 3. New Branches.

Immediately after the convention, two new I. L. D. branches were organized in L. A.—an Italian-speaking branch, and a German-speaking branch, both of evidence promise of considerable future activity.

Cannon's tour has brought actual results in that we have secured about 300 subscribers for the Labor Defender and some new members to the I. L. D.

Urged to Join.

In view of the tremendous task before the I. L. D., as outlined by the state conference, we appeal to all readers of THE DAILY WORKER, and their friends to join the English-speaking branch of the International Labor Defense, which meets every first and third Thursday, 8 p. m. at Cleveland Hall, Walkers Auditorium Bldg., 730 So. Grand. Any information desired by any worker, can be secured from our local secretary, Frank Spector, 2706 Brooklyn Ave., Los Angeles, California.

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Red Army Freedom Contrast to U.S. Slavery

By PAUL CROUCH.

The Red Army is a contradiction of everything an army should be according to the standards of all capitalist armies. The idea of blind obedience, harsh discipline, and class distinction between officers and soldiers—all are absent from the Red Army.

Having been a soldier in the American army and knowing by experience the "fatigue" and the conditions of slavery of enlisted men. I was anxious to see what a working class army is like. During my four months' visit to the Soviet Union, I spent much time with the Red Army, and with the Budenny Cavalry Division in particular.

Do They Desert?

A very large per cent of the "volunteer" soldiers in the United States find life so unendurable that they "go over the hill" (the soldier term for desertion); and many of my buddies were sentenced to years in prison for their efforts to get free from the glorious life described by recruiting signs.

"What per cent of the Red Army soldiers desert?" I asked on my arrival in the Budenny Division.

"During the past year, there was one desertion, but the soldier returned after six months," was the astonishing reply.

"And what was his punishment?" I asked, thinking of the years in prison waiting for American army deserters.

I was informed that those who desert the Red Army are transferred—for the remainder of their term of service—to special regiments where they are given intensive political education! This is to educate them to the role of the Red Army in defending the workers; for it is considered inconceivable that anyone who realized the significance of his act would desert the army defending his own class.

There are no guard houses or military prisons in the Red Army. Yet discipline is much better than in the American army, because it is enforced by the soldiers themselves. If they are punished, it is by a court composed of other soldiers, instead of the courts-martial of officers as in capitalist armies.

Morning hours are devoted to military instruction. This is not mere drill as we had in the American army, but they are taught military theory. Free soldiers who understand the cause they are defending are more efficient than the capitalist armies where ignorance and harsh oppression are necessary to keep the workers submissive.

American soldiers, after a morning of drill, usually spent the afternoon working with pick and shovel—in "fatigue" uniform. The "fatigue" and "K. P." (kitchen work) in the Red Army form an insignificant part of the soldier's life. Manual work usually requires from two to four hours per week (sweeping barracks, etc.) and "K. P." re-

Crouch, Communist Youth Leader, Shown in U. S. S. R.



The tall man in the center is Paul Crouch. To the reader's left in the light sheepskin coat, is a German Communist youth delegate. The others are Red Army soldiers who welcomed the young Communist anti-militarist leader to the U. S. S. R.

quires from three to four hours, instead of from twelve to fourteen hours as I had while "seeing the world with Uncle Sam." The Red Army soldiers wear their ordinary uniforms at all times, instead of the work clothing of American soldiers.

During the afternoon, the Red soldiers are required to rest at least one hour in bed. Later, they must spend two hours at any kind of study they select—military, cultural or industrial education. After the evening meal, there is a free hour, followed by another study period, in which the soldiers attend classes or instruct others.

The Red Army is a school for the young workers and especially for the young peasants from the country districts. Many come to the army illiterate, but when their period of service is ended they have obtained considerable education, and if they wish they can attend various schools. Many soldiers go from the army to the military academies where they study to become commanders of the Red Army.

In one regiment, I answered questions about life in America and the conditions of American soldiers.

"What does the American soldier think of the Red Army?" was one of the many questions. Other questions were regarding political rights of American soldiers, educational opportunities, trade unions in the United States, etc. Then, I asked many questions about their conditions, opinions of world affairs, and was surprised at the detailed knowledge of America possessed by soldiers who had been illiterate peasants a wear ago.

No Class Distinction.

On duty, there is strict discipline in the Red Army, but this applies to the commanders as well as the



This is Paul Crouch, American Communist youth leader, in a Red Army uniform. The photo was taken while Crouch was on a visit to the U. S. S. R.

soldiers—and no one dares to abuse his authority. Off duty, the commanders and soldiers are comrades and there is not the least trace of class distinction. Many of the commanders eat with the soldiers.

When I was in the American army, I and the other soldiers had to stand at attention when even officers of low rank came through the barracks with civilian visitors. I wonder what would have happened if an enlisted man had walked up to a general's guests and asked where they were from and what they thought of things in general.

I don't think any American soldier would wish to try the experiment.

During my visit to the Budenny Cavalry Division with young workers from Germany, Poland, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Norway, we were taken to various regiments by the division commander (equal in rank to an American major general). But the soldiers regarded us as fellow workers, and "privates" did not hesitate to take us away from their commander to show us something they thought would be of special interest, or to ask us questions about our countries.

Decent Barracks.

On a visit to the sleeping quarters of the barracks, I was asked by a soldier how it compared with the barracks of the American army. I replied that it was almost identical in appearance with the best type of American barracks, except in one detail. There were no "double-deck" beds (one above the other) as in the American army.

"We had 'double-deck' beds in the Czar's army, but now they are not permitted, as we regard them as unsanitary."

Other parts of the barracks, however, are very different from American barracks. They have comfortable rest rooms, reading rooms, "Lenin Corners," etc. Regiments have "wall" papers, written by the soldiers themselves, in which they are absolutely free to write anything—any criticism of commanders or of the policies of the government—and the soldier does not have to sign his name if he does not wish to do so, though he cannot be punished for any opinion expressed. This is a striking contrast to my experience in the American army, where one does not dare criticize any officer and may be sent to prison for "disrespectful remarks" about the president or members of congress.

Red Soldiers' Political Rights.

The Red soldiers have all political rights and actively participate in the workers and peasants government. Soldiers often are members of the various Soviets.

During my visit to the Red Army, I wished that every soldier in the American army could have the same experience and see for himself the conditions in an army of the working class. The results would be tremendous.

May Day and Struggles of Working Youth in the U.S.

By LEON PLATT.

It has already been recognized that the young workers are an important section of the American working class, and the general struggles of the American workers today are also affecting the working youth.

One of the main tasks facing the workers of this country is the struggle against new imperialist wars. This problem, however, is particularly affecting the young workers. The youth are the first involved in the war preparations of the imperialist powers and are also the first victims of imperialist wars.

The wage cutting campaign of the capitalist class and the lowering of the standards of living of the American workers which is taking place in many industries is hitting first and hardest the young workers. Wage cuts and the increase of the working day took place first in these industries where the labor force is made up in the majority of young workers and women. The reason for this is evident. It is much easier to force into submission young workers and women who have little organized resistance power than the workers of the organized and skilled trades. Therefore the struggle of the American workers against wage cuts must also be the struggle of the young workers.

Youth Must Fight Militarism. The extermination fight of the labor bureaucracy against the left wing must be of popular concern to the working youth. The left wing in the trade unions is really the only section in the labor movement which pays attention to the problems of the working youth and is willing to organize them into trade unions. Any attention and concessions given to the young workers (apprentices, helpers, etc.) by the labor bureaucracy was due to the pressure of the left wing and progressive elements of the trade unions. The strengthening of the left wing and the uncompromising struggle against the labor bureaucracy is also the duty of the young workers.

The unemployment problem, although at first it affected the basic industries where the number of young workers is not predominant is now a general phenomena and is manifesting itself in every phase of our industrial life. The unemployment situation is again utilized

by the employers to force the youth into the army and other military agencies and to lower still more the wages of the working class. No effective steps are taken by the officialdom of the labor movement to provide relief for the unemployed workers and in cases where the unions give some relief the young workers are completely neglected and discriminated against.

Support the Miners' Strike. The wide support given by the various sections of the American labor movement to the miners' struggle, shows that the miners' strike is not only the struggle of the coal diggers but is affecting the whole labor movement. The role of the young miners in the strike is very great. Not only are they the most militant fighters on the picket line but they are also the most determined opponents of the Lewis machine. Being in the overwhelming majority militant young Americans the young miners occupy leading positions in their local unions and are generally considered as leaders in the struggle.

The victory of the present miners' strike is not only important to the young miners but to the working youth as a whole. The defeat of the labor bureaucracy and the preservation of the miners' organization will be one of the great factors that will strengthen the militancy of the workers in the organized and unorganized trades against the employers and the labor bureaucracy. The present miners' strike is demonstrating the role the young workers play in the labor movement and their importance to the working class.

The task of the working youth is not only to organize relief for the striking miners which is in itself a task of great importance and will help to bring victory to the miners, but the young workers must also learn the lessons of the miners' strike and its significance to the labor movement in general.

Against Child Labor. The present unemployment crisis is demonstrating the need for more energetic struggle not only against child labor but also for a shorter working day for all juvenile workers. The eight-hour day, the struggle for which began some four years ago, is today almost non-existent in the United States, it prevails only in certain skilled and organized trades, the bulk of the American

workers work between 54 and 64 hours and other military agencies and to lower still more the wages of the working class. No effective steps are taken by the officialdom of the labor movement to provide relief for the unemployed workers and in cases where the unions give some relief the young workers are completely neglected and discriminated against.

On many occasions the left wing and militant workers allowed liberal and intellectual elements to take the leadership in the struggle against child labor. In order to abolish child labor in the United States the American workers themselves will have to put up a more energetic struggle against child labor and the present school system. We must dispel all illusions that child labor will be abolished by constitutional amendments or under the leadership of liberals.

In spite of the fact that the struggle for the eight-hour day is so old and the fact that in many organized trades the workers are demanding the forty-hour five-day week, the eight-hour day is still not enjoyed by the bulk of American young workers. The great overproduction, the installation of more up-to-date labor saving machinery and the overwhelming profits made by the capitalist class prove that not only must we increase our struggle for the eight-hour day, but we must also advance the demand for a still shorter working day for all juvenile workers.

Uphold Revolutionary Traditions. The bureaucracy of the American labor movement does not consider May Day as a labor holiday and instead they pay tribute to labor on the first Monday in September, known as Labor Day. Labor Day is quite a respectable labor holiday, celebrated not only by the reactionary labor officials but even by the capitalists.

There is nothing in common between the two holidays, May 1 and Labor Day. The difference between them is very great. May Day was created by the workers themselves in defiance of the capitalist class and its government, while the American Labor Day is a holiday which the workers received from their bosses.

May Day is a day of struggle against the bosses, it is a day when the workers the world over demonstrate their international solidarity against capitalism. In the capitalist schools the American youth does not learn the meaning and significance of May first, that May Day

There is an old saying still true: United we stand, divided we fall.

Workers of all countries unite! You have nothing to loose but your chains.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

from the

Workers International Relief

National Office

ONE UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

THE WORKERS PERMANENT RELIEF ORGANIZATION

Send your contribution in support of the striking workers to the above address.

Do it today and as often as possible.

Remember the 200,000 coal miners fighting in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

Think of the 30,000 textile workers on strike in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

On May First and on every day thereafter the workers should remember their duty to themselves as a class and be ready at all times to help one another whenever and wherever the need arises.

Are you a member of the Workers' International Relief? If Not—Why Not?

Everywhere gigantic industrial struggles are being waged by the oppressed workers.

Militant resistance on the basis of the class struggle will lead to victory.

of the American working class.

30,000 FIGHT CUT IN NEW ENGLAND MILLS

By ALEX BAIL.

May Day has come to New England. A May Day that differs from that of 1927. A May Day which finds the workers in the most important industry oppressed to the lowest level, starved out on the job and sped up in the most brutal and brutalizing manner. The textile industry, highly centralized and interlocking with textile interests in other sections of the country. An industry which is declining and whose lords and barons ruthlessly slash wages in order to retain their swollen profits. It is on this industry that 400,000 workers and many more thousands of women and children are dependent for their daily bread.

30,000 Fight Wage Cut.

May Day, 1928, finds these masses of textile workers in motion against the offensive of the bosses. In Manchester a third cut of 10 per cent is expected and the workers know full well that the company union in the Amoskeag is an instrument of the bosses which will help to put over the cut. In Lawrence, Lowell and Providence active organization work is proceeding. Waltham is preparing to challenge a 10 to 18 per cent cut. Fall River, sold out by the leadership of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, is biding its time to swing into open resistance against the bosses. Sporadic strikes are breaking out in Pawtucket and other centers.

But the very spearhead of resistance against the wage-slashing drive of the bosses is New Bedford. Here the 30,000 workers have said clearly and decisively wage cuts must stop. The effectiveness of the general walkout on April 16 is indicative of the determination of the workers to stand and fight. The fact that this was the first general strike in the last sixteen years gives emphasis to this determination.

The Textile Manufacturers Association gives as the reason for the wage cuts, the decline in the textile industry; competition with the South; the acceptance of the cut in many centers of New England, and the drastic wage reductions in the textile industry in England.

Mill Bosses' Profits.

The facts, however, are quite different. The textile industry in the country today ranks eighth in the amount of capital invested but is fourth in profits. What does this mean? The conditions existing in the mills of New England give the answer. Although the industry has declined, the break-neck pace which has been instituted in the mills more than makes up, in profits, for the decline. The eight-hour day has become almost a dream of the past and especially the night shifts in numerous mills are working twelve to fourteen hours. Wages have declined to about half of what they were eight years ago. The result is enormous profits for comparatively small investments. The depression, therefore, is not borne by the textile bosses but is shifted to the working class.

The stance of wage cuts in numerous textile centers stands as the most damning indictment against the leadership of the United Textile Workers as well as the leadership of the American Federation of Textile Operatives. Not only was there no effort made to develop sentiment for resisting the offensive but efforts at resistance were stamped out and strike movements were paralyzed—as in Fall River.

Under these circumstances the struggle now being developed in New Bedford assumes even greater importance. Also here we find the leadership of the A. F. T. O. lagging behind the movement, proposing to postpone the announcement of the strike vote, which would have helped to demoralize the ranks of the workers. The failure to provide for picketing is additional evidence that the leadership did not intend to enter into a struggle with the bosses. The failure to begin a drive to organize 25,000 unorganized workers proves not only the failure but also the refusal to organize the unskilled workers.

The timely entry of the Textile Mill Committees into the situation cannot be overestimated. From the very first the Mill Committees took the initiative and have kept it to this day. It was the Textile Mill Committees which crystallized strike sentiment among the thousands of unorganized workers and brought out hundreds of workers to the mass meetings. It was the Textile Mill Committees which frustrated the efforts at postponement since the workers responded to the Textile Mill Committees call for an immediate declaration of strike. The A. F. T. O. leadership, due to mass pressure and the existence of the mill committees, was forced to issue the strike call or stand discredited in the eyes of thousands of workers.

The Textile Mill Committees threw out the slogan of mass picketing and actually began to prepare for it. The local leaders echoed with a weak and ineffective attempt to picket four out of 57 mills. The call for the organization of the unorganized was met by a vicious attack against the Textile Mill Committees which was doing that which

the local fakers had failed to do in several decades.

Committees Propose United Front.

The Textile Mill Committees in its first statement proposed united action between the membership of the A. F. T. O. and the unorganized workers through the Mill Committees. This was rejected and instead a statement appeared accusing the Textile Mill Committees of being a danger to the existing unions and to the manufacturers. This was an open bid for the support of the Mill Barons. That the A. F. T. O. officials are getting this support can be seen from the campaign of slander against the Mill Committees and the effort of the local press to terrorize the unorganized workers who were supporting the Mill Committees. The officials went so far as to have conference with the police officials (pictures of the conference appeared in the New Bedford Press) in an effort to break up the mass meeting of the Mill Committees. All their efforts failed and the large turnout speaks well for the courage and militancy of the unorganized workers.

Batty Against a 20% Increase.

The Textile Mill Committees put forward the demand of a 20 per cent increase against the 10 per cent cut and the eight-hour day week. This was met by the combined attack of the officials and the textile mill press. Mr. Batty informed that the workers were not out for a 20 per cent increase and would go back to the mills if the 10 per cent cut is returned. The press praised the "sanity" of the local officials and attacked the proposal of the Mill Committees. It is just in such cases that Batty and Binns show their hand as hirelings of the textile interests.

Birds of a Feather, Etc.

The successful development of the Textile Mill Committees in New Bedford and other centers is making uneasy the bankrupt leadership of the textile unions. A few weeks ago the leadership of the United Textile Workers and the A. F. T. O. were at each others' throats in Fall River. Now we find proposals for peace and disarmament so that a common front of all labor fakers can be established against the Textile Mill Committees. McMahon's offer to aid the A. F. T. O. is an indication also of a rising tide of discontent in the ranks of the United Textile Workers. The answer to this united front must be the co-ordination of all progressive forces within the industry for common action against these misleaders.

Spread the Strike!

New Bedford still remains the only center to open resistance. This presents a danger which must be overcome. The mill owners are making desperate efforts to draw the noose tightly around New Bedford. If they can succeed in isolating the strike, victory is indeed difficult. With the strike only one week old, reports are coming in that new machinery is being brought into Taunton and that Fall River is absorbing its army of unemployed textile workers. It is clear that an effort is being made to shift the centers to these centers. The A. F. T. O. which has an organization in Fall River remains passive in the face of this effort to throttle the strike. It is the task of the Mill Committees to redouble their efforts to spread the strike—to defeat the isolating maneuvers of the bosses.

The strike promises to be one of long duration. The statement of the department of labor in Washington that it has adopted a hands-off policy, and the attitude of the state arbitrators indicate the determination of the bosses to fight to a show-down. The workers must be prepared for this struggle. The Mill Committees must begin to perfect relief machinery to meet the need of the tens of thousands. The textile workers in other centers must be made to realize that their own conditions depend on the successful outcome of this gigantic struggle. Victory is assured if the masses of workers in New England and other parts of the country will rally to aid New Bedford.

The present offensive in the textile industry is part of the general offensive against the labor movement. The defeat of this offensive in any important industry means the beginning of the defeat of the general offensive.

Bosses Control State Doctors in New Jersey

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Dr. Andrew F. McBride, state commissioner of labor, has denied the charge of Hugh V. Reilly, secretary of the state federation of labor, recently physicians who treat injured workers, and are supposedly on the payroll of the state workmen's compensation bureau, are also being paid by employers and insurance companies.

Arthur F. Quinn, president of the state federation of labor, recently named Dr. Joseph F. Londrigan of Newark, one of the bureau physicians, as being the examining doctor for a number of employers and insurance companies.

Smile of Solidarity in Fight on Wage Cut



Thirty thousand New Bedford, Mass., textile workers, 23,000 of them unorganized, are now on strike against a 10 per cent wage cut. The Textile Mill Committees, organized by the workers, is leading the progressive forces in the strike. Photo above shows a group of striking mill girls outside the Nashawena Mill.

WORKERS TOIL 14-HOUR DAY IN REPUBLIC MILL

The conditions of the workers employed in the Republic Iron and Steel Company are getting worse and worse every day. The workers live in poverty. They do not make enough money to support their families. The work is hard. Men work from 10 to 14 hours a shift. Every day the workers are forced to increase production. Many workers wonder how it can be possible for them to keep slaving for low wages when the bosses are making millions.

In the last three years the productivity per man rose to 50-70 per cent. The prices on steel have gone up, yet the wages remain the same and in many places have gone down.

Workers Mistreated.

Besides low wages the workers are forced to accept and stand all kinds of insults from the bosses. The men are treated like cattle. Any little mistake and you are fired. If you happen to be tired out and you sit down, and the boss sees you, then you kiss good bye to your job.

Two weeks ago two men from the tube mill were sent home for two weeks because they sat down to rest minutes before quitting time. The workers who work as laborers get only 44 cents an hour. Generally those who get paid per hour do not make more than 60 cents an hour. But these workers have to work just as fast as those who work in

Poisonous Fumes.

Take the hot mill. It is full of smoke and gas. A worker knows that after he leaves the hot mill he has at least two pounds of smoke and three pounds of gas, if that can be measured at all. Even if a man did not have to work so hard in the hot mill, the mere fact that for ten long hours he has to breathe in all kinds of poisonous air (gas) alone kills him.

All a mill worker does is work sleep and eat. He comes home from the mill, washes up, eats and then to sleep and then again to work, and so it keeps on.

May Day Celebration.

Many workers from the mills are going to celebrate May Day. The celebration will be held on Sunday, May 6, 2 p. m., at Ukrainian Hall, 525 West Rayen Ave. Many organizations of workers will be represented at the celebration. This May Day celebration is going to be the first occasion in many years where every progressive worker will demonstrate his desire for organizing the steel workers.

MAY FIRST, 1928 IN ROCHESTER DISTRICT

By MAX HANKIN.

District 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party meets this First of May with plans for more vigorous and intensified activity, to build in our territory a bigger and stronger organization.

The immediate period that we have passed since the last convention of our party and especially since the last plenum indicates that we may look forward to a better understanding and a more vigorous carrying out of the campaigns of the Party in our territory.

Many Activities.

In spite of the numerical smallness of our membership here, we have participated in the campaigns of our Party effectively. The major campaign that our district has centered its energy on was the miners' relief campaign. We have succeeded in awakening the consciousness of our membership to the importance of this task and mobilized them for activity in this field. In a number of cities we have organized conferences in which numbers of working-class organizations have participated. We have also succeeded in drawing in a number of liberals into this work. We are laying plans at present to intensify our activity in this field recognizing that the present stage of the miners' struggle demands it.

On this First of May the workers in our district are confronted with the same critical situation that the workingclass all over the United States finds itself in. Hundreds of thousands of workers are looking for work in vain, are unable to find means to meet the most elementary needs of themselves and their families. We are at present making the first steps to meet this situation by organizing unemployment councils wherever possible in our district.

Membership Drive Achieved.

Our membership has participated in the Party membership drive and taking in consideration the size of our district, have notable results. Complete figures are not available at present but we can say that we have gained about 25 members into our ranks.

We have conducted a circuit school under the directorship of Comrade Early which helped us to raise the ideological level of our membership and brought them to a closer understanding of the Party line.

We have started a shop paper in the Kodak Plant in Rochester which is already, in spite of its few issues, proving its influence among the workers in this plant.

We are mobilizing our membership in this district to meet the immediate tasks confronting our Party in this territory. We are determined to bring in a fresh stream of workers in our Party, to multiply our shop papers, to intensify our miners relief campaign, to win in the coming election a maximum support of the workingclass for our Party in this territory.

Progressive Leader



George Voyzey, one of the leaders in the Save-the-Union movement of the miners was recently arrested leading a picketing demonstration. Voyzey ran against Lewis in 1924—Lewis stole the election.

INTERNATIONAL



Books for Labor Students

- Revolutionary Movement**
 - Karl Marx; Man, Thinker, and Revolutionist. \$1.75
 - Voices of Revolt: Lenin, K. Liebknecht, Wm. Liebknecht, Bebel, Danton, Robespierre, Marat, Debs, Lassalle, and Ruthenberg. Each .50
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of its readers.

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on May Day

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The workers of Port Arthur

greet all workers of the world and pledge their support and
solidarity in the class struggle on this May Day, in view of
recent events one of the most significant. The present situation
calls for a militant spirit in the workingclass and the working-
class must not fail.

With comradely greetings.

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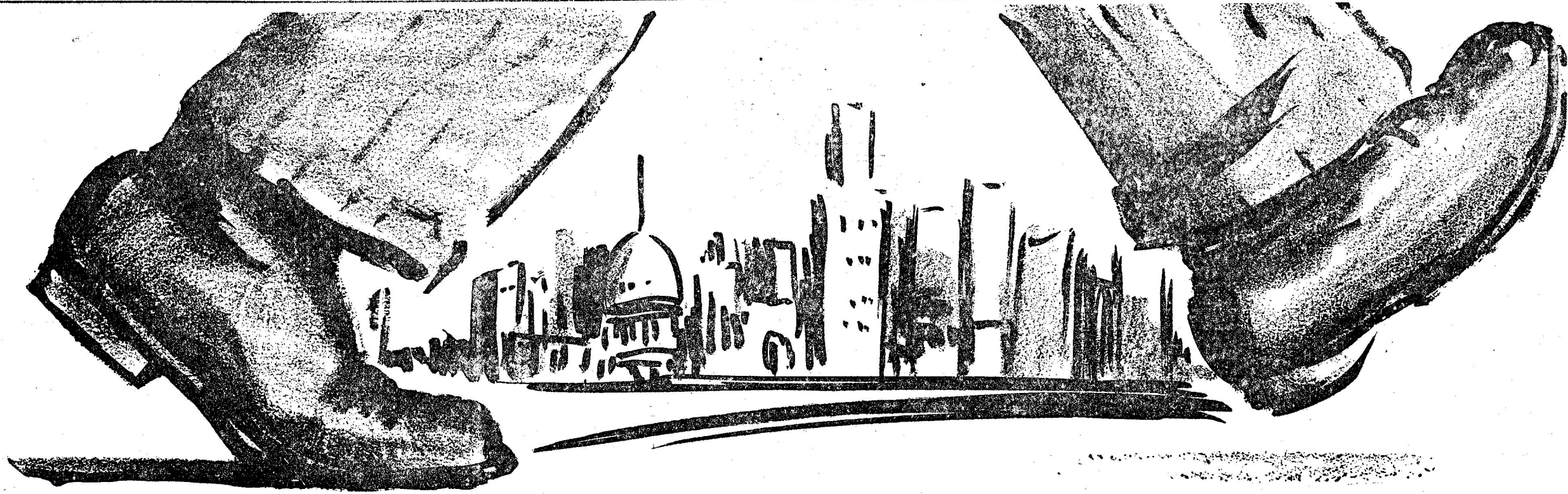
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Marching Onward

Keeping Step With the Healthy Stride of Revolutionary Labor

AND NOW it's 26-28 Union Square, New York. The number means this: the Daily Worker has boldly marched into the Red center of New York. Marching onward, growing steadily in circulation, the Daily Worker moves into Union Square. Here stands the famous square of New York where for years thousands upon thousands of workers have voiced their class solidarity in meetings, demonstrations, parades and protests. Here for days thousands of workers gathered to thunder their protest for Sacco and Vanzetti. Here they wept for their martyrs. Here they pledged themselves to struggle. Union Square belongs to us—the Daily Worker comes to the traditional spot of New York Labor. Our neighbors are the N. Y. District of the Workers' (Communist) Party, the Workers' School, The Freiheit, Uj Elore and "Proletcos"—all good proletarian neighbors. Now it's 26-28 Union Square—another good healthy stride onward. May greetings comrade reader.

Men are marching in the coal fields. Lewis must go. Reaction must be defeated. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois—wherever coal is dug—there men and women are today engaged in a life and death struggle.

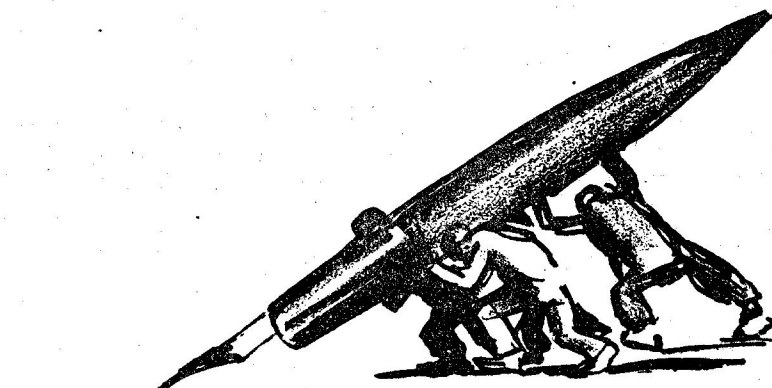
Thirty thousand textile workers are on strike. The battle is on. And the Daily Worker again is in the thick of the fighting. Organ of the class struggle, "the national labor daily" will not fail the striking men and women. May greetings fellow workers. But the Daily Worker is not doing enough to simply tell of their struggles to the world of Labor. The Daily Worker must also reach every textile worker and every miner on strike. For this we need your help, comrade reader. Hundreds of free subscriptions have been sent to these men and women. It is not enough. They want the Daily Worker in increasing numbers. Send whatever you can today to help us put another striker on the sub list. Make that a real May greetings. \$2.00 will put a striking miner on our list for three months. It will help them to keep marching onward.



Because the Daily Worker has become the beacon light of revolutionary labor, the bosses hate it. They are making attempts to put the Daily Worker out of existence. They have put its editors behind prison bars. They have crippled it financially with a heavy fine. They have put one of its young writers in jail. They are continuing their attacks on the paper that is the voice of the militant worker in America. The Daily Worker continues. Prison will not stop it. Fines cannot stop it. But every reader must come to the aid of the Daily. This is May Day. On this day of Labor, make a donation to bring our men out of jail—give what you can to keep the Daily Worker marching onward. May Day Greetings, Comrade Reader.



The Daily Worker is ever becoming a better Labor Daily. In the past year, every struggle, however small, found support in the Daily Worker. Here the first alarm was given. For a Labor Party, Organize the Unorganized. Against the Nicaraguan War. For Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union. For every demand of fighting labor and against every attack of the bosses. The Daily Worker on the first of May sends hearty greetings to every working man and woman. The Daily Worker pledges to struggle harder, to do its utmost to become of ever greater use to all militant revolutionary labor. May Day Greetings—let us all keep marching onward.



THE EDITORIAL STAFF of the Daily Worker sends May Day Greetings—and good news. The new home of "Our Daily" will bring us greater technical facilities. Under the guiding hand of Robert Minor, new features will make our Daily a newspaper for every worker to be proud of. The size will be increased to eight columns. This means more news and more features. A new telegraph service from Soviet Russia, will bring within twenty-four hours every important event from the world's first workers' republic. Arrangements now being made, will bring articles from the leading figures in the Communist movement in this country and abroad; Jay Lovestone, Wm. Z. Foster, Wm. F. Dunne, Scott Nearing and others. Worker correspondents will play a bigger role. Michael Gold, Henri Barbusse, Joseph Freeman, and the best proletarian writers will supply working class literary features, short stories, poems, book reviews. In addition to Fred Ellis, whose great cartoons we are proud of, Hugo Gellert, William Gropper, Jacob Burck, Lydia Gibson, and other outstanding proletarian artists will contribute their best work. Correspondence from all sections of the country is being improved. The Editorial Staff is proud to be part of "Our Daily." May Day Greetings. To keep step with the healthy stride of revolutionary labor, the Daily Worker is marching onward.

THERE is one feature of the Daily Worker we are proud of. The collection of Red Cartoons of 1926 and 1927 have become a standard of the best proletarian art. Since their appearance, they have been reprinted in practically every country, and often in Russia, Germany, England, and France. Even bourgeois critics have grudgingly admitted. "The radicals, seem to have captured the greatest cartoonists." The Daily Worker points with pride to this accomplishment. Again we march onward. Now appears a new collection of "Red Cartoons of 1928." More beautiful, more satirical, more attractive. This book is an accomplishment of working class genius. We do not want a single reader to miss the pleasure of owning this attractive book of 64 large pages. Robert Minor, Editor of the Daily Worker, has written the introduction to this volume. The book can be obtained without charge with one year's subscription to the Daily Worker, every new sub or renewal. Send your yearly sub today. Ask for "Red Cartoons of 1928." That is your premium and you will be proud of it.

Daily Worker
33 First Street, New York City

The success of the Daily Worker is greatly due to the loyal comrades throughout the country who have helped to build our Daily. In leading cities they have joined together in "Builders Clubs." We send greetings to these loyal comrades. They are the pioneers of "Our Daily," blazing new trails, reaching evermore workers—always building. Red May Greetings, Comrades. Greetings and a hope that soon every city in the country will point with pride to those never-tiring Daily Worker Builders who have helped to keep us marching onward.



RED MAY is our month. May Days are days of new vigor for the movement. Red blood flows faster in May. On this occasion, the Daily Worker business staff sends greetings to all workers. For the days of May the business staff has laid plans to keep on marching onward. Tens of thousands of workers will come to May Day meetings thruout the country. Other thousands will talk to men in the factories, shops, and mines. May Day brings new revolutionary vigor. For the month of May only, the Daily Worker is holding a May sub campaign of two months for one dollar to bring new blood to the movement. Greet your shopmate on this May Day. Get his sub for the Daily Worker. Make your slogan "A Sub Every Day in the Month of May for the Daily Worker." Every sub is a step onward.

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