

ciety is, on the whole, unchangeable, some very few exceptions notwithstanding. Since a worker's income will never enable him to buy the very expensive and intricate means of production of modern industry, he can get work, his only source of income, only by selling his labor-power to the owner of these means of production, the capitalist. He remains a wage-worker all his life. He is one of a fixed social group, a class, which cannot change its economic position by individual effort, but which must act as a class. There is only one way for this class to change its social status—and that way is to get control over the means of production. Since, on the whole, the working class receives as wages only enough to reproduce its labor power and its kind, therefore,

it can never hope to acquire control over the machinery of production by any other means than those of the revolutionary class struggle.

"The value of the labor power is formed by two elements"—says Marx. "The one merely physical, the other historical or social. Its ultimate limit is determined by the physical element, that is to say: to maintain and reproduce itself, to perpetuate its physical existence, the working class must receive the necessaries absolutely indispensable for living and multiplying. The value of those indispensable necessities form, therefore, the ultimate limit of the value of labor power." Here we see that Marx fixes as the lowest possible level of wages the indispensable minimum



"EACH HIS OWN BURDEN!"

ed into conscious or unconscious agents of the capitalists. To the official labor movement of Germany the proletarian revolution was losing its clearness; it was becoming more and more a matter for abstract propaganda and was regarded very uneasily from the point of view of practical possibility.

The Reformists and the Youth.

To such people the youth movement did not present itself in a very welcome form. The youthful proletariat has no "aristocracy" in whom opportunism and reformism can find a basis; the youthful proletariat is largely unorganized, suffers from long hours, most miserable conditions, and intolerable treatment; the youthful proletariat is subjected to forced military service and bears the brunt of militarism. Psychologically also the young workers are the bearers of a living revolutionary spirit, a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction, a spirit of revolution. In the ranks of the workers, therefore, the youth form the most proletarian, the most revolutionary section of the toiling masses.

To the comfortable, well-fed, and self-satisfied bureaucrats the movement of the revolutionary youth was a constant and serious menace. It was as a breath of fresh air rudely disturbing the stale atmosphere of officialdom. It brought the spectre of the proletarian revolution vividly before the frightened eyes of the well-established trade union and party leaders. These gentlemen, therefore, quite systematically paid no attention to the plight of the young workers and regarded every move in the direction of approaching the youth as "dangerous" to a degree. The very thought of organizing the young workers on a real militant basis was anathema to them and the most they could see in the youth was a loose non-political, social, and cultural organization. "The youth must not interfere in politics" solemnly maintained the reformists who were mortally afraid that the proletarian spirit and the revolutionary impetuosity of the working youth would cause them no end of "trouble." Nowhere was the opportunism of the social democratic and trade union bureaucrats more marked than in their attitude towards the nature and functions of the socialist youth movement.

Liebkecht Fights for the Youth.

It was Karl Liebkecht who from the very first took upon himself the not very grateful task of championing the cause of the young workers within party circles and without. In committees and conferences of the social democratic party and of the trade unions, everywhere he could possibly get a hearing, Liebkecht was perpetually putting forward the case of the toiling youth and demanding aid for their organization. It may well be imagined what uphill work it was to convince the bureaucrats of the necessity for a youth movement. Finally, however, the beginnings were made with the formal and grudging consent of the Party officialdom but, as Liebkecht himself complained, against their active and systematic sabotage. At any rate, the beginning was made and the Young Socialist League was formed. To this league and to its counterparts in the other countries of Europe Liebkecht dedicated his best efforts and his most brilliant work.

Liebkecht and the Anti-Militarist Struggle.

It was to a section of the Young Socialist League that Karl Liebkecht, in 1906, delivered his course of lectures



KARL LIEBKNECHT.

on Militarism and Anti-Militarism. The problem of militarism is predominantly a problem of the working youth, for the young workers and peasants form the vast bulk of the conscript armies of the bourgeoisie and bear the full brunt of capitalist militarism. It is a sign of the real proletarian spirit of Liebkecht that he, above all others, immediately saw the truly revolutionary implications of the struggle against militarism and called upon the whole working class to give its full aid to the proletarian and peasant youth in their campaign against it. Liebkecht was the prophet not only of the revolutionary youth but also of the revolutionary struggle against capitalist militarism that now constitutes one of the primary forms of activity of the Young Communist International.

"Militarism," wrote Liebkecht, "is not only a means of defense against the external enemy; it has a second task, which comes more and more to the fore as class contradictions become more marked and the class consciousness of the proletariat continues to grow. . . . Thus the task of militarism is to uphold the prevailing order of society, to prop up capitalism and all reaction against the struggle of the working class for freedom. Militarism manifests itself here as a mere tool in the class struggle, as a tool in the hands of the ruling class. It has the effect of retarding the class consciousness of the proletariat in co-operation with the police and the courts, the school, and the church."

"Anti-militarist propaganda must cover the entire country like a net," wrote Liebkecht addressing his words to the whole proletariat but particularly to the revolutionary young workers. "The proletarian youth

broke out—continually growing and expanding to ever wider proportions. It was this movement of revolt that two years later unseated the kaiser and the landowners and placed the power for a brief period of time into the hands of the false representatives of the proletariat.

The Social Democrats Incite Against Liebknecht.

The hatred and fear of the German state for Karl Liebknecht was heartily shared by the shameless betrayers of the German workers—the socialist and trade union officials who now became the most open agents of the military machine. The whole party apparatus was mobilized against him and his comrades. The worst passions of the lowest strata of the German workers were incited against them. They were publicly baited as “mad dogs” and “scum of the earth.” The social patriotic jingoes who were licking the boots of von Hindenberg were frothing at the mouth in their wild hatred of the heroic Liebknecht. These were the same men—these bureaucrats and “leaders”—who had a few years before shaken their heads and spoken pityingly of the “madcap” Karl who actually wanted to organize the “reckless” and “impetuous” youth for the struggle against capitalism. History indeed has a knack of placing fitting conclusions to its tales.

October, 1917.

In 1917, the world proletariat broke through the chain of capitalism at its weakest point—on the Russian sector—and in the fall of that year the Russian proletariat and poor peasantry took power. **The world proletarian revolution was begun! October, 1917, resounded through the world!**

The German Revolution and the Treason of the Social Democrats.

In Germany the collapse came towards the end of 1918. The kaiser fled the land. The workers everywhere threw off their yoke. Liebknecht was released and again became the idol of the masses. He immediately saw that the social democrats were actively engaged in robbing the workers of the fruits of their struggles, in liquidating the revolution and in turning the state power over to the bourgeoisie who were too weak to seize it themselves. With all the fervor of their profoundly revolutionary spirit Liebknecht and his comrades threw themselves into the work of showing the German working class the road to emancipation that had already been trodden by the Russian proletariat under the guidance of the Bolsheviki and of organizing them for the struggle. It was at this point that the full baseness and murderous lust of the “humanitarian” and “civilized” social democrats became evident. It was now that they showed themselves to be as bitter enemies of the cause of the proletariat as ever their masters, the capitalists themselves.

Liebknecht is Murdered!

It would require too much space here to recount the already well-known tale of Spartacus—of the organization of the Spartakusbund and of the uprisings and struggles it led. In these Liebknecht's “children,” the working youth, played the leading part for **was the youth ever absent when there was revolutionary work to be done and revolutionary struggles to be fought!** We know too well of the bloody provocations of the Scheidemann-Ebert Vorwaerts against the leaders of the struggling proletariat, of the blood-hound Noske, of the blood bath into which these “peaceful” gentlemen plunged Berlin and Germany. They did their duty—to the capitalist masters. But the working class will remember



ROSA LUXEMBURG.

these people who served the capitalists in the ranks of the working class!

Liebknecht Lives in the Revolutionary Youth.

Liebknecht and Luxemburg are dead—murdered by the social democrats for their service to the revolution. **But the banner they bore has not fallen.** The Red Flag of the proletarian revolution is still aloft—waving defiantly in the face of the imperialists. And rallying around the banner of the embattled toilers, in the front line of the struggle for the emancipation of labor and of humanity, are the spirited ranks of the proletarian youth—the youth for whom Liebknecht fought, whom Liebknecht inspired, whom Liebknecht taught, whom Liebknecht organized, whom Liebknecht led, for whom Liebknecht died!

The spirit of Liebknecht lives in the revolutionary youth—in the Young Communist International!

JOBS

In the depths of a sultry sewer,
Where muck runs yellow and sweat runs hot,
The backs of shovelmen
Swing in monotonous toil.

Up, down . . . Up, down . . .
Ten hours a day
Heaving yellow muck
Out of a sewer.

Lounging in the shade of the foreman's shanty,
A dozen shovelmen with clean overalls
Are waiting. . .

—Jim Waters.

studied. Often, the producers of a label product derive an extra profit from the sale of that product to union men. Unionization in these industries is sometimes a farce. No shop is "controlled" but the label shop and the label is nothing but a selling point. It represents a monopoly of a certain limited market. A few brands of cigars are typical of this. The printing trades label in certain open-shop towns is used by one printer who gets thereby a monopoly of all political printing. The label of the United Garment Workers furnishes another example. A collection of such cases should be made and studied. Altho they do not represent a large proportion of the total production, nevertheless, the mechanics involved is of great interest in understanding the degeneration of certain labor councils in which only label trades are represented.

An interesting study to be made in this connection is an examination of how the old Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, once a most militant body under the control of the old Socialist Labor Party and accustomed to undertaking mass picketing on behalf of any union out on strike, has degenerated into a body led by Tammany politicians with second-rate socialist henchmen like Lefkowitz as their lieutenants. At one time the big mass unions of New York, German and Jewish for the most part, participated actively in this council. Today, the needle trades workers of the I. L. G. W. U., etc. have no representation there. The meeting nights somehow always conflict in a most surprisingly coincidental manner quite "by accident" and the bulk of the representation consists of the leaders of city employes who enjoy a political monopoly of Tammany jobs and of local trades. The workers in all sections should make studies of their labor councils and a comparison of these will reveal much as to the effect of such privileged arrangements as were described above on the degree of militancy of the labor body in question.

Third Type: The Taking of a Portion of the Workers' Wage.

Closely related to the type described above but an extension of it, is the job trust union that directly exploits the unorganized workers through working permits, as is the case in the Electrical Workers' unions in many cities. Here the job trust is not able to supply from its own ranks all the jobs of which the closed shop gives it a monopoly, yet in spite of this it maintains a closed charter not admitting new workers into the union. But the unorganized workers are given jobs in return for the payment of heavy fees from their salaries to the union which through the issuance of a working permit acts precisely as the employment agency, taking some portion of the worker's wage in return for placing him or permitting him to work. Thus the unions derive their funds and the officials particularly their incomes, in large measure, not from the dues of the organized workers but from the wages of the unorganized workers. This is not the receipt of some portion of surplus value but, like the income of the landlord who rents his dwelling to the worker, it is money derived from what the worker earns and has received. In investigating this and related types, all examples of closed charters, working permits, high initiation fees, etc. should be examined, particularly with a view to understanding the influence of the monopoly of jobs upon the organized, the influence of their source of income upon



CHAINS.

THE CAPITALIST: Come, come, now, my friend! You see, I too have my chains to bear!

the labor leaders and the nature of the situation that enables the "job-trust" to maintain a job monopoly in the face of the fact that it hasn't a monopoly of the labor supply.

Fourth Type: Derivation of Part of Income from Surplus Value Extracted from Workers in Same Industry.

Very often a highly skilled craft or a craft of key strategic importance is paid more than the value of its labor power whereas the rest of the workers in the same shop are paid less than the value of their labor power. This is done by the bosses in order to keep the workers divided and make impossible the organization of the bulk of their workers. It is the cheapest way to break strikes, to prevent strikes of the entire industry and to prevent organization of the industry as a whole. With such privileged sections separate contracts are made with special privileges that encourage the workers involved to accept the doctrine of "sacredness of contract" as a substitute for the doctrine of solidarity of labor. The boss is thereby enabled to exploit the bulk of the workers in the industry more intensively than the average, and, however grudgingly, pays for it to the privileged section. Therefore the privileged section gets its bit of "extras" out of the big slice of extras that the boss takes from the bulk of the workers in the same factory or industry. There are any number of examples of this mechanism and it furnishes the biggest problem in the organizing of the basic industries where large masses of workers are employed. A few examples of how this works in practice will serve to illustrate the whole type. In telephone strikes in Mexico and San Francisco, the electricians stayed on the job, getting an increase at the expense of the telephone girls who struck and were beaten. In the shopmen's strike the traffic departments remained at work and hauled trains. The cutters in the old needle trades fights prevented organization for a long time, getting double pay and considering themselves superior to their fellow-workers. Part of their higher wages was explainable by virtue of

White Officer Returns as Spy.

One sees their high jinks in foreign capitals as the "three months" drag out into three years, and then five years. Impoverished Grand Dukes bestow decorations in return for cash and other favors, as a gay courtesan proves when she shows the "Cross of St. Anthony" on her brocaded garters, and thereby brings to earth the newly decorated financier. As their cash dwindles so do their boastings over military maps, and finally nothing remains but for the young "White" to re-enter Russia as a spy and endeavor to dig up the hidden booty.



KATJE.

death as he runs away.

This would mark the end of an American film, but not so here. Katje feels deeply her own part in unwittingly contributing to the progress of the spy so she avoids her young lover and tries to forget in doubly hard work. Then a cloud settles upon the whole community as it anxiously follows the reports on the illness of the beloved leader, Vladimir Ilyitch (Lenin). Even the children show the deep psychic response, and, as in other Russian films, the child actors contribute heavily to the artistic success. The heights of pathos are reached when a five-year-old gravely asks that her most cher-

In the meantime the Russian workers have rebuilt the factory; Katje, now five years older, stands at her father's loom and does the work he used to do. The perfect resemblance between the child that first plays the part and the charming Russian girl star is the sort of effect many American directors have tried unsuccessfully to achieve. In the village school military maps are also studied but the arrows point the opposite way, toward the driving out of the White Guardists who would rob the workers of their victory, and an argument between two ten-year-old strategists winds up in a free-for-all fight.

ished possession, a doll, be also given to Lenin as her gift of love.

Ride Through Storm for News of Lenin.

The intensity and high spirit of the free workers is shown in their efforts to electrify the whole local industry, an effort about to be crowned with success just as the spy returns to the village. His early successes, even to the extent of winning Katje away from her young engineer sweetheart, keep suspense at a high pitch. Time after time the villain almost gets the jewels dug up, but every time there is an interruption, often to the grave peril of the unsuspecting interrupter. Finally one slip arouses suspicion, and a second almost convicts, so in desperation to get the swag he blazes a trail of assault and murder that ends in his own

Finally, as the villages are making ready, despite a raging blizzard, for the anniversary celebration of the 1905 Revolution, a fragmentary phone message indicates that Lenin may have died. Then the wires are down, and the suspense, which communicates itself clearly to the audience as it watches the film, will allow no other solution than that someone must ride to the city for definite word. A thrilling ride through the blizzard; one horse after another is ridden down. The news is found to be true, and is finally relayed to the crowd that has waited in silence for six hours. It darkens all with a mantle of poignant grief. But soon comes the answer, a call to the masses to fill up the vacant place of Lenin with thousands of the best elements of the proletariat.

Heroine Joins Communist Party.

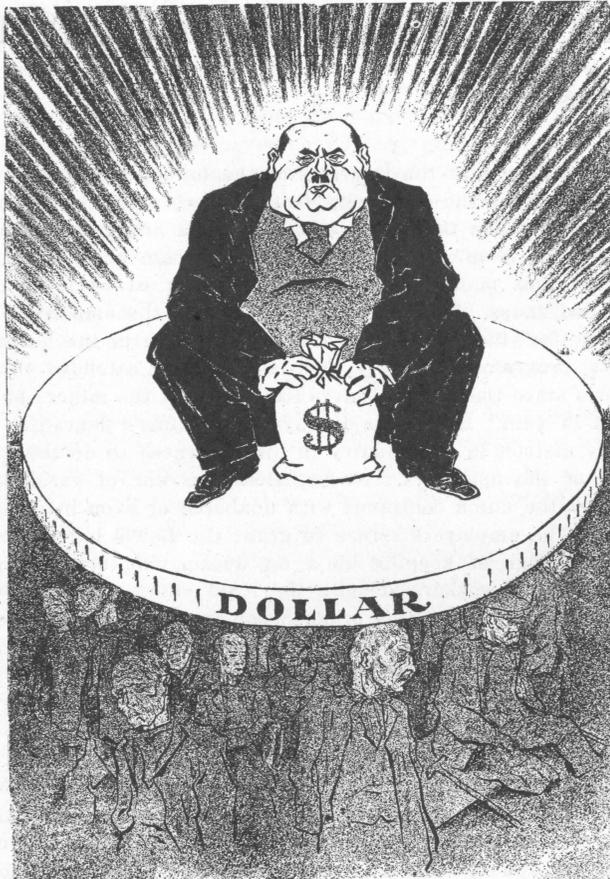
Katje hesitates. Should she ask for this treasured membership after she had unwittingly helped the spy? But



The Gay Emigre Shows the Cross of St. Anthony.



The White Guardist Stopped in His Murderous Course.



SEATS OF THE MIGHTY.

is the result of this change in policy. But the employers had to go farther than such devices. They had to give their workers as such some form of economic organization in addition to that in the shops. Speaking recently before the Taylor Society, R. G. Valentine, an efficiency engineer, stated that Taylor overlooked two prime factors making for increased efficiency in production: 1) the workers' consent, 2) their self-organization and discipline. It is with some realization of these necessities that the employers have built their great network of company unions in nearly all industries. The company union movement is a departure from the early policy of the employers, and its growth and expansion is one of the most striking and important developments in the United States in the past decade.

Company Unionism and the Bureaucrats.

Meanwhile the trade union bureaucracy looked with suspicion and hostility upon this whole development. Gompers himself denounced the rapidly spreading employers' schemes of "welfare work", group insurance, company unions, profit-sharing, etc., as detrimental to the trade union movement, but characteristically the A. F. of L. did nothing to counteract the movement. The corrupt bureaucrats followed their own crude policy of class collaboration, as stated earlier. They sold out strikes, they clung to the policy of arbitration, and they militantly defended the capitalist system against

the attacks of the left wing. But they were not yet prepared to go along with the new schemes of class collaboration being worked out by the efficiency engineers. Although gradually yielding to more advanced forms of class collaboration, they still maintained some shadow of independence from the employers.

The Bureaucrats Capitulate to Company Unionism.

But now they are rapidly and completely surrendering. They are adopting policies which, if unchecked by the revolt of the organized masses will degenerate the trade unions into an approximation of present day company unions. This development was greatly stimulated by the sweeping defeat suffered by the unions in nearly every industry in the great post-war struggle of 1919-23. After this disaster, the bureaucrats refused to adopt the measures necessary to strengthen the unions by consolidating them into industrial organizations and embarking upon a real campaign against the employers and to organize the unorganized. On the contrary, they raised still higher their yellow flag of class surrender. The class collaboration movement grew apace. Labor banking and all its co-related schemes of trade union capitalism flourished; the B. & O. plan spread its slimy growth upon the railroads. The El Paso convention of the A. F. of L. last year gave its blessing to labor banking, and to the B. & O. plan as in effect on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The Atlantic City convention this year went a long step farther, in its widely advertised new wage policy, by endorsing the B. & O. plan principle as the program of the whole labor movement. The trend in the direction of company unionism is unmistakable.

The Converging Development of Company and Trade Unionism.

Already the clearest heads among the employers and the trade union bureaucrats realize the converging development of company unionism and trade unionism, and are seeking the policies and organization forms which will unite the two. It is of real significance that recently the heads of the Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Southern Pacific, and other railroads having company unions made application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the drafting of a model scheme along the lines of the B. & O. plan for general application on the railroads. Such a scheme would be welcomed by the trade union leaders, not only on the railroads, but also in other industries. Their demands, as against the prevailing conception of company unionism, would be modest. Their principal demand would be for a type of organization enjoying at least a formal independence, which would be dues-paying in character and which would furnish them control over sufficient funds to pay their fat salaries and to finance their many new schemes of trade union capitalism. It is significant that Wm. H. Johnston puts forth as his principal argument in favor of the B. & O. plan that it will give the unions an opportunity to exist, which means in plain English, that the bureaucrats will be able to prosper and flourish. Johnston and his cronies controlling the A. F. of L. see no farther than that.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—An Example of the Degenerated Trade Union.

How far the trade union leaders are willing to degenerate the trade unions in order to secure the employers' per-

Build for the Third Year

By J. Louis Engdahl

KENNETH DURANT, American editor and manager of the Russian Telegraph agency, (Rosta), which has changed its name to the Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union (Tass) returns to New York after a two months' visit to the Union of Soviet Republics, declaring that the Soviet daily press is using the telegraph, wireless and radio more extensively than the newspapers of any other country in Europe. It is well to put down here that part of his report in which he says:

"The newspaper situation is extraordinarily good. The advance in the last few years in newspaper mechanics in Russia has been tremendous. The technical advance in transmission of news especially has gone beyond that of any other European country.

"Use of wireless in news transmission has met with great success in Russia. More than fifty newspapers are at present being served daily by wireless telephone within a radius of a thousand miles from Moscow."

This means that the eager population of the Soviet Union wants to know about events in the world immediately they happen. The Soviet press publishes more foreign than domestic news.



—Ellis



—K. A. Suvanto

Differs From Social-Democratic Press.

In the days before the war the social democratic press, of Germany for instance, was content to print the news of a British Trade Union Congress several days after it had occurred. It was evident that the correspondent had taken his time leisurely to compose his dispatch and send it off by mail. The socialist press of the Second International never established a telegraphic service of its own.

The recent strike wave at Shanghai, China, for instance, that had its repercussions thruout the republic, found detailed daily telegraphic dispatches going forward to Moscow and the whole Soviet press, for immediate publication, making them available immediately for the Communist publications in other countries. Similarly, all important events, that are of interest to the newspaper readers of the Soviet Union, receive like prompt attention. That interest, of course, is not a passing one. The millions who read the Soviet daily press feel themselves a part of the events reported. They become, if they are not already, a part of those events. "Hands Off China!" committees are organized everywhere springing up simultaneously, almost before the agonizing moans of the dying martyrs are silenced in the blood becrimsoned streets of China's great cities. Demonstrations for the release of Lanzutsky, Rakosi and others. The pulse beat of a great nation—the Union of Soviet Republics—throbbing in unison with those great human developments that receive the most careful attention from their press, that speaks for them.

It is not sufficient, therefore, to say that the Soviet press uses the telegraph and the radio more extensively than the newspapers of the rest of Europe. The American capitalist dailies can say that they lead the world in this

respect. But it is also what goes over the wires and thru the air. When Russian spokesmen plead for world trade union unity at a British labor congress, Soviet labor reads the reports and mobilizes to help drive for this desired goal.

It is the growing success with which the DAILY WORKER, on the eve of its second anniversary, is duplicating this condition in the United States, that assures its future as the spokesman of increasing masses of American workers and farmers. It struggles toward the desired goal—to become a mass organ. It not only reports events, for workers to read, but more and more its readers are being made to feel themselves a vital factor in the seething conflict of social forces.

FOR the first time since the DAILY WORKER was established, a long session of congress gets down to work at Washington, with the reading of the presidential message. This was not looked upon as a casual news event. Through the DAILY WORKER, and through it alone, the workers and farmers learned that Coolidge, on behalf of the ruling capitalist class, challenged them to new struggles. And through the manifesto of the Workers (Communist) Party that challenge was accepted, and labor in the United States moves into a more advantageous position in the class struggle because it has its DAILY WORKER to blaze the way.

Two factors, practically unknown when the DAILY WORKER was established and even when it celebrated its first birthday, enter into the strengthening of its relation with the masses. These are the reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party on a shop nucleus basis, and the mobilization of an increasing army, now small but steadily growing larger, of worker correspondents.

As the party develops contact with the masses, so does its official expression, the DAILY WORKER, go to the masses. The question of reorganizing the Workers (Communist)



—Lydia Gibson

Party was still being discussed when “The Daily” was established on January 13, 1924. Little progress had been made by the time the “First Anniversary” was reached. The “Second Birthday Anniversary” will see the party completely and successfully reorganized. The party will be in the shops, the factories, the mills, the mines, where labor, in sweat, blood and agony toils at its task under the slave whip of its master. There “The Daily” will also establish itself, more firmly than ever, the standard bearer of the struggle.

NOTHING was said about “Worker Correspondents” in the first issue of the DAILY WORKER. To be sure, isolated workers did write for “The Daily,” just as they had casually written for the weekly Worker, that preceded it. But no plans had yet been made to organize worker correspondents as part of the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER. The first anniversary came and we were talking about “Worker Correspondents.” It was difficult to get a start. Most of the party members who could write were foreign language comrades who wrote in their own language for the foreign language publications of the Party. Those who could write the English language were not in the shops in any great numbers. And these didn’t seem to grasp the meaning and the importance of “Worker Correspondence.” But that is all of the past. Although our “Worker Correspondents” now number less than 200, their ranks are growing. They are learning to write as they fight. The Worker Correspondent not only writes the story, but distributes a bundle of the issue containing it, among the workers who will be most interested in it. Thus virgin soil is broken. The circle of readers spreads. The influence of the DAILY WORKER grows.

Thus the DAILY WORKER is struggling valiantly toward the goal set for it by the Communist International in the greeting cabled to its first issue when it said:



—Robert Minor



—Robert Minor

"The DAILY WORKER must become a power. It must become the expression of all the oppressed workers and rebellious farmers in the country. It must be the leader in the struggle against American capitalism, which is consolidating its forces for fresh assaults on the working class."

With the DAILY WORKER as its spokesman, and with its members in industry in close contact with the masses, great achievements lie directly ahead for the American Communist movement. And every victory of the party rebounds to the strengthening its "Daily" through increasing its prestige among the workers.

That is the basis on which the building goes on.

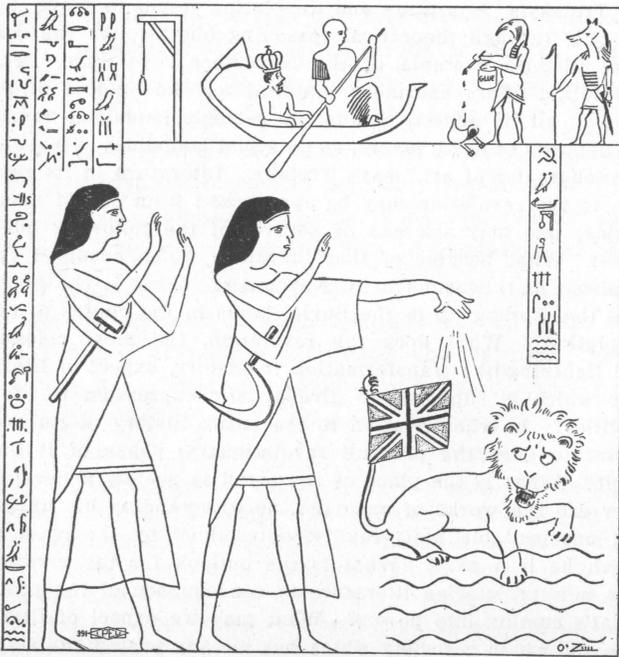
Just as labor must look to the Communist DAILY WORKER for its viewpoint toward what is transpiring in the capitalist government; so it must also read its pages to learn what is really going on in the organized ranks of the workers. The second year closed with the DAILY WORKER alone giving the left wing viewpoint, in the English language, of the three important conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the International Furriers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, that all marked new progress by the militant minority. The

telegraph delivered the news as soon as it happened to the DAILY WORKER office in Chicago, and quickly the edition was pouring from the press to be mailed to interested readers in all parts of the nation. It is difficult for reaction to maintain its seat in comfort under such conditions. The clear gaze of the informed rank and file pierces the darkness under cover of which it seeks to hide its crimes. Therefore, reaction rails at the DAILY WORKER, while the rank and file in growing numbers rallies in support of it.

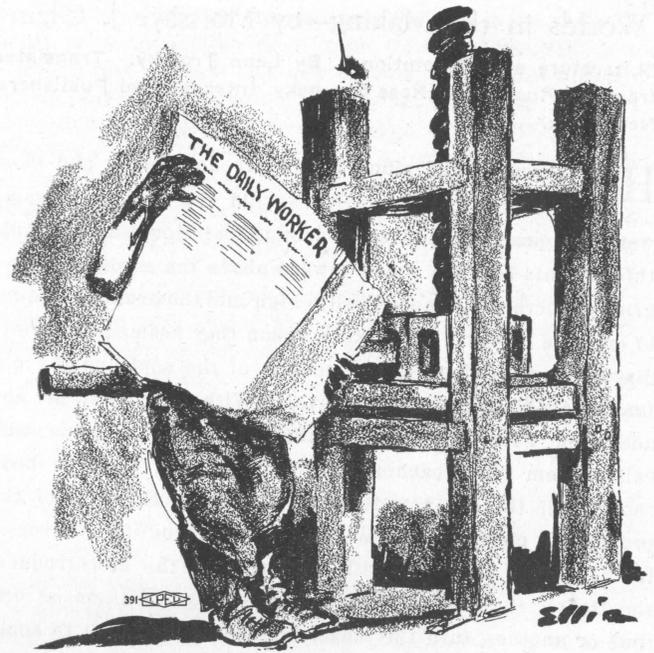
Much more will be said in the future, than is possible now, of the valiant little group upon whose shoulders falls the editorial work, in the Chicago office, of issuing the DAILY WORKER. Socialist journalism in this country established itself by picking members of its editorial staffs off the capitalist dailies. Communist journalism develops workers from the revolution's ranks for duty in the editorial rooms of its publications, just as the party develops workers to assume every important task of the Communist movement.

Thus the power of "The Daily's" pages grows with the Bolshevization of our party and its press. The results already achieved constitute the best assurance of continued progress.

Skilled news handling is not purely a matter of hack



—O'Zim



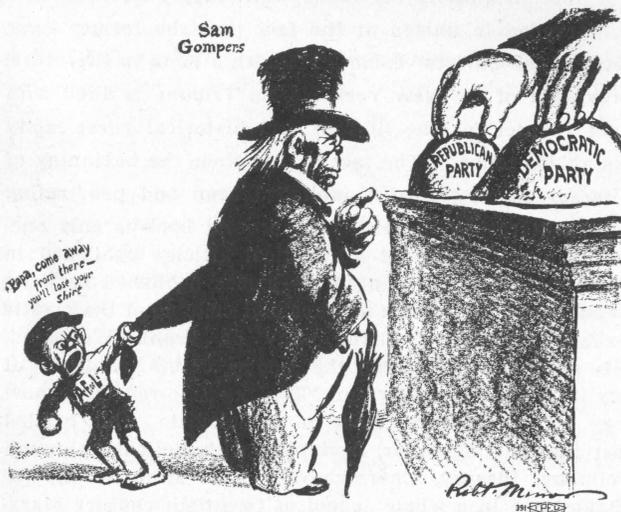
—Ellis

training in the big plants of the bourgeois newspapers; and for the purposes of effective results we can say that an intelligent, quick-witted Communist worker, with a little experience, becomes a more skilled reporter than can be obtained among the "professionals" of long training under millionaire employers or university schools of journalism.

In the particular field of art—journalistic art—cartoons, poems, etc., the DAILY WORKER not only makes no bow to the big capitalistic journals, but can truly boast that it produces the work of the world's greatest artists. On these same pages we have distributed a few cartoons that have been published in the DAILY WORKER. Are they good? It is safe to say that one comrade, Fred Ellis, a man who

works day in and day out on the scaffold as a sign painter, is a cartoonist of such truly great genius as to be compared with the greatest of the world. Then the drawings of K. A. Suvanto, (K. A. S.), O. R. Zimmerman (O. Zim), Hay Bales, Lydia Gibson, G. Piccoli, Juanita Preval, and others, show that among the ranks of the proletariat is all of the genius that is needed to make the revolutionary press. Robert Minor, a member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and newly appointed editor of the weekly magazine section of the DAILY WORKER, is also a cartoonist whose work as such in spare hours produces political cartoons of a quality that commands attention not only in the United States but also throughout the countries of Europe.

Thus powerful forces and untiring comrades are at work moulding "the Daily" into an invincible weapon of the Bolshevik revolution. The days of greater triumphs to be achieved lie ahead. **BUILD FOR "THE THIRD YEAR!"**



—Robert Minor

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