

VZNEMLJIVO NAGIBANJE K EKSTREMOM V NEMČIJI

FAŠISTI SO ZDAJ DRUGA NAJJAČJA STRANKA V DRŽAVI, KOMUNISTI TRETJA, IN SOCIALISTI PRVA

Protest nemških volilcev proti plačevanju vojne odškodnine išče izraza v strankah, ki so za nasilno ukinjenje obstoječega stanja

V Nemčiji je nad tri milijone brezposelnih, stotisoče ubožnih kmetovalcev, in več milijonov nizko plačanih delavcev. Nemčija je v občutni gospodarski krizi, radi katere so potrebne drastične finančne reforme. Plačevati mora visoke reparacije in to breme vojnih odškodnin bo ležalo na Nemčiji skozi tri generacije in dalje, ako se Youngov načrt medtem ne spremeni.

V znamenju krize in teh problemov se je vršila volilna kampanja za državnozbornske volitve, ki so se vršile v nedeljo 14. sept. Vsa Evropa in tudi Amerika je nestrpno pričakovala izida, kajti prejšnja zbornica je vlado razpustila z utemeljitvijo, da je z njo radi razkosanosti strank nemogoče konstruktivno delati. Najglasnejši so bili v volilni kampanji skrajni ekstremisti — na desni fašisti in na levi komunisti, ki so oboji prišli iz volilne borbe z velikim uspehi.

Največji napredek beležijo fašisti (ki se uradno imenujejo narodno socialistična stranka); iz stranke, ki je štela v prejšnji zbornici 12 poslancev, so postali druga najjačja stranka s 107 sedeži v državnem zboru.

V volilni kampanji so fašisti naglašali za svoj program absolutno opozicijo proti Youngovemu načrtu za odplačevanje reparacij, proti židom in za odvzete političnih pravic ženskam. Obljubovali so kmetom brezobrestna posojila, odpravo parlamenta in uvedbo fašistične diktature. Brezposelnim delavcem so obljubovali zaposlitev z javnimi deli, temu programu pa so prilivali še olje najbolj šovinističnega nacionalizma.

Fašistom sorodno stranko tvorijo tudi Alfred Hugenbergovi nacionalisti, ki imajo 41 poslancev, v prejšnji zbornici pa so jih imeli 78. Nazadovani so v prid odprto fašistične stranke.

Do 90% volilcev se je udeležilo glasovanja, okrog 35,000,000 oseb, največ v zgodovini nemške republike. Vsaka oseba stara 20 let ali več, ima v Nemčiji volilno pravico. Glas

som ustave ima vsakih 60,000 volilcev, ki se udeležijo glasovanja, pravico do enega poslanca. Število poslancev torej odvisi od števila ljudi, ki se udeležijo volitev. Prejšnja zbornica jih je imela 493, sedanja jih ima okrog 570.

Štiriindvajset strank je poseglo v volilni boj, ki so imele 7,515 kandidatov. Mnoge niso dobile niti 60,000 glasov, in vsled tega nimajo nobenega poslanca. Tekom kampanje, ki je bila ena najbolj vročih kar jih pozna Nemčija, je bilo 6 oseb ubitih, 165 ranjenih, več tisoč pretepenih, 851 je bilo obsojenih na zaporne kazni, in tri tisoč začasno aretiranih.

Socialistična stranka ostane tudi v bodoče najjačja stranka v zbornici. Dobila je okrog 8,600,000 glasov in 143 poslancev; preje jih je imela 153; na drugem mestu je fašistična stranka s 107 poslanci (preje 12), komunisti na tretjem s 78 (preje 54), katoliški centristi 69 (preje 61), nacionalisti 41 (preje 78), gospodarska stranka 23 (preje 23), država stranka 22, Bavarci 19 (preje 17), ljudska stranka 29, kneška liga 18, krščanski socialisti 14, po par poslancev pa imajo razne druge skupine.

Okrog 25% ljudi se je izreklo vedoma in nevedoma za fašistično diktaturo, 15% za komunistično, ostalih 60% pa v načelu za sedanj sistem parlamentarizma.

Cez mesec dni mora biti novi državni zbor sklican, in do tedaj se bo izvedelo, ali bo imela Nemčija koalicijsko vlado tistih strank, ki podpirajo sedanjo ustavo, ali pa bo imela koalicijsko vlado, ki bo pripravljala pot fašistični diktaturi. V prvem slučaju bi morala iti v koalicijo socialistična stranka, kajti brez nje bi druge demokratske stranke ne imele večine, v drugem pa se bi pridružila koaliciji fašistične skupina.

Kakor so volitve v Nemčiji presenetile svet, je vzroke čisto lahko najti. Nemčija daje duška svoji potlačeni, in daje ga z glasovanjem za ekstremni stranki, ne da jima bi ljudstvo resnično zaupalo.

Ako se demokratske stranke združijo v koalicijo s socialisti, ostane zunanja politika Nemčije mirovna in protimilitaristična tudi v bodoče. Ako pa pridejo v vlado fašisti, bo to Franciji signal, da se bo pripravljala na obrambo proti nemški agresivnosti.

Največ upanja polaga demokraciji svet v socialno demokracijo. Vzlic bombardiranju od vseh strani in vzlic neugodnemu položaju, v katerem se je nahajala v teku kampanje radi svojega sodelovanja v nekaterih prejšnjih vladah, je ohranila svoje mesto in ostane najjačja stranka v rajhu.

ROPI IN UMORI V "CIVILIZIRANEM" MESTU



Ko je nastopil službo sedanji policijski načelnik v Chicagu, so listi, kot običajno ob takih premembah, obljubovali izčiščenje zločincev iz mesta in druge idealne reforme. Od tega je že mnogo tednov, ali o kakem "počiščenju" še ni sledu. Na sliki je notranjina lekarnar na 6560 Western Ave., v kateri je bil 10. sept. izvršen roparski umor. Ker je imel lekarnar samo \$40, sta se roparja razjezila in ga ubila. Nekaj dni prej sta dva mlada roparja ubila brez vzroka mlado prodajalko v neki groceriji, ker sta baje postala "nervozna". Velika porota in posebne komisije preiskujejo in študirajo, kako priplavati iz "kriminalnega vala", toda ker je policijski, sodni in politični aparat obeh strank kumpiran, preveva roparski in grafski, instinkt političarje ter druge veljake v višinah. In nižinah. Temu stanju ne bo mogoče odpraviti drugače kot z organiziranjem močne delavske stranke s socialističnim programom.

OPASNO PRODIRANJE RAKETIRJEV V UNJE IN NJIHOVE AKTIVNOSTI

Triintriideset unij v Chicagu baje pod kontrolo kriminalnih elementov.—Ameriške strokovne unije šibkejšje kot kdajkoli v prešlih 30 letih

Pomanjkanje idealizma v ameriških strokovnih unijah in kapitalistična ideologija velike večine njihovih voditeljev je vzrok, da so mnogi unijski plen takozvanih raketirjev, ki izkoriščajo članstvo in tirjajo podkupnine od kompanij, kontraktorjev, prevoznikov in od kogarkoli morejo. Raketirji so tudi dobri organizatorji. Če se jim zaidi, da bi jim kaka stroka delavcev pripomogla k dohodkom, pa jo organizirajo v unijo.

V Chicagu posebna komisija preiskuje "raketirstvo" v unijah. Triintriideset unij v tem mestu je baje pod oblastjo raketirjev. Izriniti jih iz vodstva je nemogoče, ker se v svojem boju poslužujejo nasilnih metod in umorov.

Nič boljše ni z unijami v New Yorku. Mnogi lokalni so le sredstvo pustolovcem za dobičanje "postranskih" dohodkov in političarjem demokratske in republikanske stranke za agitacijo v volilnih kampanjah.

Kot se glase zapisniki preiskovalne komisije, paradirajo mnogi zločinski karakterji pod masko delavskih voditeljev. Ta business jim prinaša več sto tisoč dolarjev na leto, največ v podkupninah.

Prav nič drugega ni, ako v taki atmosferi unije nazadujejo. Daniel J. Tobin, predsednik mednarodne bratovščine timstarjev (International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs

etc.) je na konvenciji te organizacije, ki se je vršila pred nekaj dnevi v Cincinnatiju, dejal, da ameriške unije po moči in vplivu niso bile v prešlih 30 letih nobenkrat šibkejšje kakor so danes. On sicer pripisuje največji vzrok tehnik, ki izpodirva delavce ter radikalizira obrate.

Ako pa bi predstavniki A. F. of L. hoteli govoriti resnico, bi priznali, da je mrtvilo v unijah krivo pomanjkanje navdušenja za organizacijo. Duša ameriških unij je zapopadena v dolarju, kakor v korporacijah, ki so tukaj radi interesov posameznikov in nimajo nobenega smisla za koristi skupnosti. Vloga in naloga unij pa bi morala biti drugačna.

V Kanadi je nad 118,000 brezposelnih

Kanada je imela meseca avgusta 118,000 brezposelnih, kar je za njene razmere zelo visoko število. Prizadetih je tudi mnogo Slovencev in Hrvatov; eni so brez zaslužka že od prošle zime.

Nazadovanje števila farm

V Illinoisu se je število farm zmanjšalo od l. 1920 za deset odstotkov. V začetku leta 1929 je bilo v Illinoisu 237,181 farm, letos jih je še 214,871, ali 22,310 manj. V enaki meri nazadujejo tudi v Wisconsinu in veči ali manj v vseh drugih državah Unije.

POOSTREVANJE ODNOŠAJEV MED ITALIJO IN JUGOSLAVIJO

"Mi imamo pripravljenega še mnogo svinca za jugoslovanske hrbe," so pisali provokacijski fašistični listi na račun Jugoslavije po sodnem umoru štirih slovenskih mladeničev v Trstu. "Fašistična revolucija bo šla brezobzirno naprej in pomedla pred sabo notranje in zunanje sovražnike," se glasi neki drugi grozilni članek v uradnem glasilu fašistične stranke.

Italija nič ne skriva, da pripravlja svoje ljudstvo na vojno z Jugoslavijo. Italija hoče ojačati svojo pozicijo z novimi teritoriji na račun Dalmacije in slovenskih krajev. Fašizem bi bil nevdržljiv, ako si ne bi prilival življenske sile za vojno propagando in z navdušenjem za klanje.

V Jugoslaviji se oblast trudi zatreti v kali demonstracije proti Italiji. Časopisju ni dopuščeno pisati proti Italiji, kakor piše italijansko proti Jugoslaviji. Vzlic temu postaja tudi jugoslovansko ljudstvo bolj in bolj prežeto sovraštva proti Italiji.

Vojno nevarnost med tema deželoma morejo odvrniti le velesile s svojim pritiskom na Italijo, ki pa mora postati močnejši, če jim je resnično na tem, da preprečijo krvavi spopad.

V Španiji se pripravljajo na volitve

Španska vlada obljubuje, da se bodo vršile volitve poslancev v parlament enkrat decembra. Velike stavke julija in avgusta so to vprašanje pospešile, kajti Španija je v neprestani nevarnosti pred republikansko revolucijo.

PREDSEDNIK GREEN PROTI ZAVAROVALNICI ZA BREZPOSELNE

Wm. Green, predsednik Ameriške delavske federacije, je v svoji izjavi za konvencijo federacije dejal, da se ne strinja z agitacijo, katere cilj je izvajati podpore za brezposelne. Po njegovem mnenju je najboljša podpora brezposelnim delo, zato apelira na vse odgovorne faktorje, naj poskrbe, da bodo delavci dobili zaslužek. Podpora bi jim po njegovem mnenju le škodovala.

Nihče, ki agitira za podporo brezposelnim, ne ubija privatne iniciative in takih reči, ki jih ima v čislju Green. Vsak socialist mu radevolje pritrdi, da je najboljša podpora brezposelnim zaposlitev, toda to naše mišljenje ne more preskretati trem ali štirim milijonom brezposelnih dela in zaslužka, kajti z deli razpolagajo korporacije, ne mi. Lahko pa zahtevamo podpore za brezposelne in to bodo prej ali slej dobili, kajti brezposelnost postaja kronična socialna bolezen tudi v Zed. državah.

Pomnožitev prohibicijskega osovja

Prohibicijski administrator Amos W. W. Woodcock želi, da se v proračunu določi za njegov oddelek \$11,200,000, ali dva milijona dolarjev več kakor v prejšnjem fiskalnem letu. Woodcock pravi, da potrebuje še najmanj 500 novih prohibicijskih agentov, da bo imel na vsakih 60,000 prebivalcev vsaj enega plačanega, ki bo pazil, da bo ljudstvo izpolnjevalo ta sveti zakon.

Nova politična stranka v Illinoisu

V Illinoisu je bila ustanovljena American National Party, ki je vložila že peticije za svoje kandidate pri jesenskih volitvah. Njeni predstavniki pravijo, da stranka verjame v sedanji kapitalistični ekonomski sistem z modifikacijami.

ŠE ENO VPRAŠANJE RAZOROŽITVE



Na sliki je arzenal, ki so ga zaplenili newyorški policaji nekemu gangsterkemu vodju. Razen različnega orožja so našli pri njemu nitroglicerini ter druge priprave za izdelovanje bomb, nad sto ključev in pa orodje, ki služi pri vlomih. V New Yorku imajo sedaj preiskave tudi o korupciji zgoraj. Več najvišjih uradnikov je obtoženih prejemanja grafa in zveze z gangsterji.

NOVE OMEJITVE PRISELJEVANJU

V odpomoc brezposelnim, pravi vlada, bo naseljevanje iz Evrope začasno skoro čisto ustavila. — Tudi Kanada je zaprla svoje meje. — Kriza brezposelnih v Južni Ameriki.

Hooverjeva administracija je prišla na idejo, da je treba naseljevanje iz Evrope nekaj časa čisto ustaviti. Ameriški konzuli so dobili naročilo, da naj odrekajo vizume onim, ki se mislijo priseliti v Zed. države v svrhu iskanja službe. To postopanje dovoljuje naseljenjskim oblastim določba, da se ne sme v to deželo pripustiti nikogar, ki lahko postane "javno breme". In delavec, ki pride sem za zaslužkom, pa ga ne dobi, postane čisto lahko "javno breme", in tako je vlada našla legalen izhod iz zagate.

Tudi Kanada je skoro čisto zaprla svoje meje.

Radi velike brezposelnosti v Argentini, Braziliji itd., preiščujejo tudi ministri južnoameriških vlad o predlogah za omejitve ali pa ustavljenje naseljevanja. Službe postajajo tako dragocena reč, da se jih ograjuje v trdnjave mej, ali problema to niti od daleč ne reši, zato bodo morale vlade storiti pač kaj bolj pametnega, če jim je res za olajšanje bede brezposelnih delavcev.

Povsod se poznajo slabi časi

Dobiček čikaške Yellow Cab kompanije, ki je največja družba za prevažanje potnikov v taksijih v tem mestu, se je v prošli polovici leta v primeri z isto dobo lansko leto znižal par sto tisoč dolarjev.

New York ima v šolah 1,300,000 otrok

V pričetku tega šolskega leta se je vpisalo v newyorške šole 1,300,000 otrok. 200,000 izmed teh jih obiskuje verske šole, največ katoliške.

SVOJE
VTISE
o goriških
Slovincih

opiše v kratkem v
Proletarcu
Matt Petrovich
iz Collinwooda.

JOBS, THE BIGGEST PROBLEM

President William Green of the A. F. of L., who spoke at the New York state fair at Syracuse, urged private industry to provide secure yearly income for the worker, a 5-day week, and old age insurance. He did not mention unemployment insurance except in connection with "purely seasonal industries", the funds to be "jointly created".

The Conference for Progressive Labor Action asked for unemployment insurance amounting from 40% to 60% of the workers' prevailing wage, depending on the size of his family, to be paid not more than 26 weeks out of the year, all funds to be contributed by the employer.

Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L., speaking before the Baltimore Federation of Labor, pointed out the unusually sweeping character of the present depression, which he said was caused by machinery displacing industrial workers, mergers and chain stores displacing clerks and salespeople, and large-scale farming displacing farmers. Thus non-consumers—those with no pay to spend—increase in all walks of life. Morrison stated that an old age pension system was inevitable in the United States, and he urged a shorter working day and week.

Shorter working time with high wages was also advocated by President George L. Berry of the printing pressmen at Little Rock, Ark.; by President Charles P. Howard of the typographical union at Houston, Tex.; and by President Joseph P. Ryan of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council. Berry also advocated legislation "to prevent competition in labor between children and able-bodied men."

While Morrison said that this depression had not been marked by charges that wages were too high, Howard stated that the organized workers have recently been confronted with demands for wage reduction and the unorganized had suffered greatly all year from "the moth-eaten industrial philosophy of wage reduction and increased hours." The unorganized, he pointed out, must depend on the conscience of their employers for protection, and "business has no conscience."

A rosy picture, contradicted by reports from all over the country, was painted by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, who asserted, "The old sweeping layoffs and wage slashes have not been resorted to in this period of depression. We may congratulate ourselves", he declared, "on the spirit of cooperation that generally prevails between American employers and workers."

Labor cannot get security against the ordinary risk of modern industrial civilization without political activity, declared Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for governor of New York. Purely economic organization it not enough, he said.

John P. Frey of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L. stated that organized labor is determined to establish industrial liberty fix the political and religious liberty guaranteed to American citizens: the right of men "to participate in determining the conditions under which they shall live and work."

P. Harry Jennings, New England organizer for the teamsters' unions, advocated the 5-day week and unemployment insurance to be provided by organized industry."

Throughout the entire nation the big problem in the minds of the working class was jobs. The job question of 1930 is comparable in import to the slavery question of the early 19th century. Like the problem of chattel slavery, the question of what to do with surplus human life will not down. It will be answered because it must be. Whether or not it will find its solution in the same kind of disorder which eventuated out of the slave question depends upon how well the workers of the world organize their forces to bring Socialist order out of Capitalist chaos

DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're treading seems all up hill,
When the funds are low and the debts are high
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh.
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest, if you must—but don't you quit.
Success is failure turned inside out—
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt,
And you never can tell how close you are,
It may be near when it seems afar;
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—
It's when things seem worst that you must not quit.
—Selected.

WHEN A FELLOW IS OUT OF A JOB

All nature is sick from her heels to her hair,
W'en a feller is out of a job.
She is all out of kilter and out of repair,
W'en a feller is out of a job.
Ain't no juice in the earth an' no salt in the sea;
Ain't no ginger in life in this land of the free,
An' the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be,
W'en a feller is out of a job.

W'at's the good of blue skies an' blossoming trees,
W'en a feller is out of a job?
W'en your boy has large patches on both of his knees,
W'en a feller is out of a job?
Them patches, I say, look so big to your eye
That they shet out the lan'scape and cover the sky,
An' the sun can't shine through 'em, the best it can try,
W'en a feller is out of a job.

For you've jest lost holt with the rest of the crowd,
W'en a feller is out of a job;
And you feel like a dead man with nary a shroud,
W'en a feller is out of a job.
You are crawling around, but you're out of the game,
You may hustle about—but yer dead just the same—
Yer dead, with no tombstone to pull up yer name,
W'en a feller is out of a job.

Everyman that's a man wants to help push the world,
But he can't if he's out of a job;
He is left out behind, on the shelf he is curled,
W'en a feller is out of a job.
Ain't no juice in the earth an' no salt in the sea;
Ain't no ginger in life in this land of the free,
An' the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be,
W'en a feller is out of a job.

James Whitcomb Riley.

Socialist News From Milwaukee

Contributed by Tony J. Kannikar Jr.

The unemployment situation in Milwaukee is no better than it was a month ago. There still are thousands of people waiting patiently to be called back to their jobs. "The Milwaukee Leader" is the only paper that is trying its utmost to help the great mass of unemployed. On its front pages it carries every day a headline "Milwaukeeans Need Work; Will You Help?" This is an appeal to the home owners, garages owners, store keepers and factories for temporary or permanent jobs for the needy.

Frank Metcalfe, Socialist—Phil La Follette, Progressive—Charles Hamersley Democrat, all three candidates for governor of Wisconsin, have been disqualified by no other than Governor Kohler, running for reelection on the Republican ticket. He stated in his speech that: "No man is qualified for a public office unless he is the head of a large business." Might as well forget about the rest. There was Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, and yes, even the silent Mr. Coolidge who were not qualified for their positions, because none of them was ever at the head of a business and never had a payroll to meet. I suppose Harry Sinclair would be eligible for public office. He could meet a payroll—ask any conservative Republican.

Recently a Young Workmens Circle was formed in Milwaukee with a membership of 35. There were about 75 people present at the meeting, and it is expected that they will all be enrolled soon.

The Milwaukee Musicians union has agreed with the employers upon the same conditions as those of the past year. The agreement provides that the same number of musicians be employed to play in theaters, and that all theaters must employ union orchestras or organists.

"All Quite on the Western Front" is again being shown in the theaters of Milwaukee. All those who can should see it. From that picture one learns that there is no genuine heroism in war. War is disgraceful unless used strictly in self-defense, that is if our country was actually invaded by another. No other war is justifiable.

C. Schallitz, sheriff of Milwaukee running for re-election travels with 10 concertina players from one place to another where the crowd likes to hear "Clap Hands, Here Comes Charlie". Charlie has decided that such methods are better than his speeches. Some people liked his clownish tactics when he tried "to steal the show" in the Lindbergh parade, but the intelligent voters want a serious, dependable sheriff and not a clown in office.

The conditions in the southern textile mills as described in Mil-

waukee by two women speakers from the south at Washington park are deplorable and extreme. It doesn't seem human that civilized beings could inflict such conditions upon the workers. There is no way to bring such employers to their senses except through the power of the organized workers standing together and demanding their rights.

The Wall Street Journal states that as large as the consuming power of the American public is, it is not equal to the producing power. It goes on to say that 50 million dollars a year income is paid to workers as compared to the nation's income of 90 million dollars in 1928. Editors are gradually learning that under the private ownership system, wages are not high enough to enable the workers to buy back the things they produce.

The 15th biennial report of the department of labor and the industrial statistics of the wage scales and hours per day in Louisiana show the reason for the present depression. Their average hours of labor per day is 10½, while the earnings average about \$1.86 per day. Very encouraging isn't it. It is enough to condemn the present social system to the hottest and deepest part of hell.

SEARCHLIGHT

By Donald J. Lotrich

Sheboygan, Wis. will be the scene of the next conference of the Illinois and Wisconsin Clubs and Lodges of the Educational Bureau of the J. S. F. on Sunday, September 28. There will also be a mass meeting on Saturday, September 27th, under the auspices of our Sheboygan branch.

When we speak of dates our readers must not forget to patronize two early dances. One by Ladies Lodge Nada, No. 102, S. N. P. J. on Saturday evening, October 4, and the other by the Pioneers, No. 559, S. N. P. J. on October 11. The former at the lower hall of the Lawndale Masonic Temple and the latter at Sokol Havlicek Hall.

The weather was bad last Sunday so only a fair crowd attended the Chicago S. N. P. J. Federation picnic at Kegons Grove, Willow Springs. Andy Gram from Detroit brought the Young American girls ball team for a game with Chicago's Pioneer girls. The game was well played with the score winding up 6 to 5 in favor of the Pioneers.

A couple of years ago the now forsaken President of Argentine Republic of South America was one of the most popular presidents ever to be elected in Argentine. While he was radically inclined he was not stern yet the people admired him. However he was what we would call "easy going." And because he did not favor the big business interests of other countries, our U. S. commercial interests being prominently included in that group, the conservatives managed to depose him through means of the army. Immediately the U. S. press comes out with praise for the revolutionists and much criticism for the old regime. This same U. S. press that gives shelter to revolution in Argentine would be the first to cry horror should we Socialists overturn the crooked politicians with honesty and idealism. How well the press does serve its class! It makes a lot of difference for whose benefit the deed shall be committed.

Chicago's gangsters and racketeers have had their hands in the labor unions. For years the rank and file had little control over their destinies. Gurs, and the power of the gangsters led many locals of the various unions and the members filed behind this outlawry against their will. Our States Attorney has enlisted the assistance of big labor men to clean the unions. Knowing that they really need a good house cleaning we welcome the move and hope that the outcome will be the end of terrors reign in the unions. If the leaders of the Federation of Labor wanted to clean them out they would have done so long ago.

The season for plays is with us again. Sava's singers urge its members to attend rehearsals regularly. Journeys End will be the first play of this season at C. S. P. S. Hall on Sunday, October 26th.

Prohibition, say the large newspapers, will be the main issue in the coming elections. People everywhere are demanding an adjustment of the Prohibition Law, and the two old parties will blind the people by howling its pros and cons. Our people must not permit themselves to be led astray by these perpetual tactics. Let us ask you to get into the fight for some real beneficial legislation. Better working conditions, unemployment insurance, and old age pensions are only three of the more vital questions.

Our Day

On Sunday, Sept. 21, Milwaukee's Federation of lodges will give a mammoth entertainment at the S. S. Turner Hall. The committee assures everyone an enjoyable afternoon and evening. The program starts at 2:30 P. M. with a short English play. Following this another play in Slovene is scheduled and many other individual and group programs. The speaker for this event will be Donald J. Lotrich, a most ardent worker among the Slovene Youth. As most lodges of Milwaukee are members of the Federation, it is therefore expected that good cooperation will be shown on the part of its members to help make this celebration a huge success. Tony Kannikar, Jr.

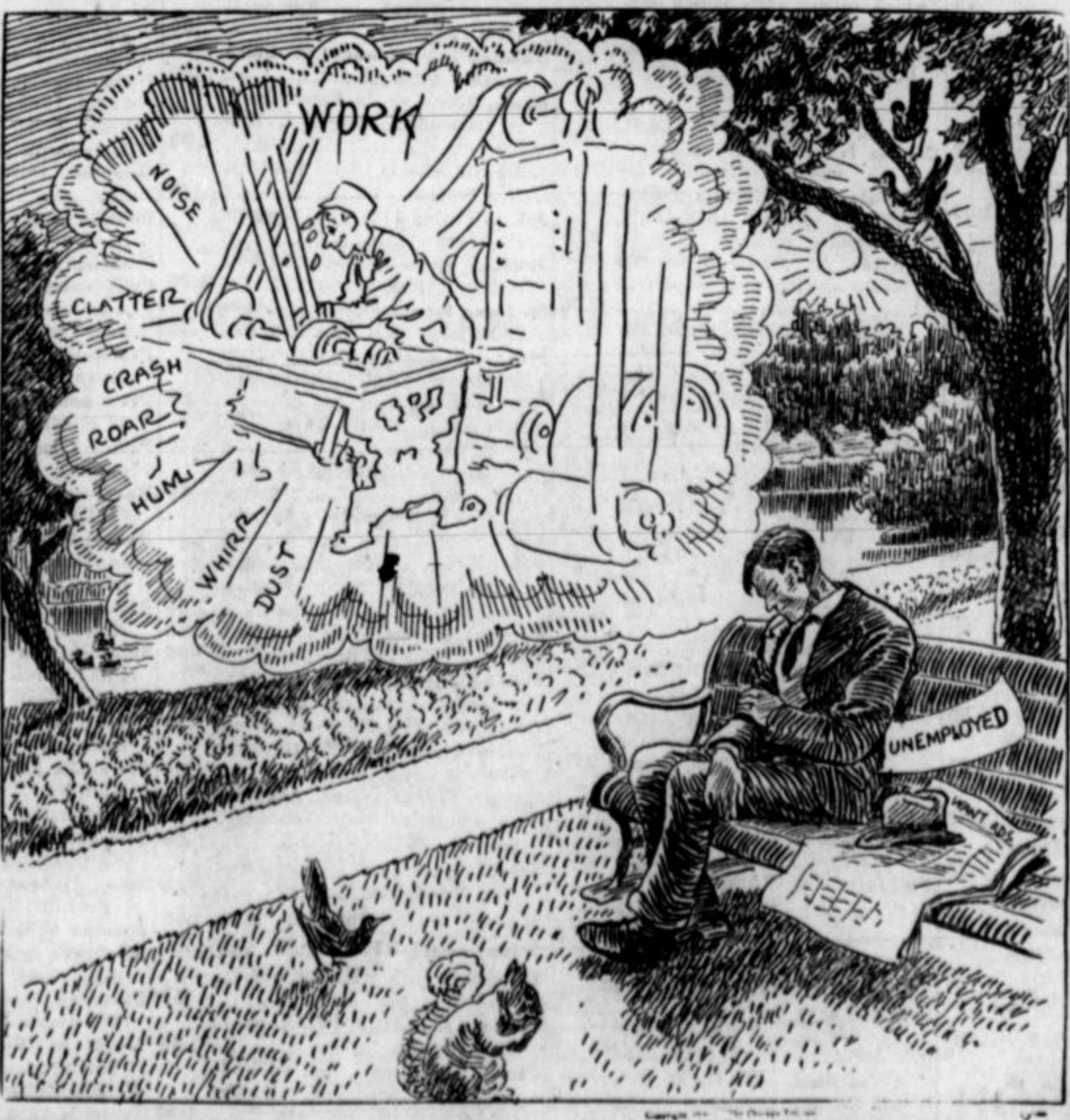
But Who Ever Heard Of Them Resigning?

A member of the senate or of the house of representatives resigns by transmitting a letter of resignation either directly to the executive of his state or to the presiding officer of the house of congress of which he is a member. In the house the usual practice is to transmit the letter of resignation directly to the governor, at the same time notifying the speaker of the house of the action. When a member resigns directly to the senate or to the house the body to which the resigning member belongs orders its presiding officer to inform the governor of the state of the resignation.—The Pathfinder.

Doing Well

Father—How are you getting along at school, my boy?
Teddy (triumphantly) — Awfully well, Dad. The teacher said that if all the boys were like me he would shut up the school tomorrow.—Vancouver Sun.

HIS DREAM OF HEAVEN



John McCutcheon in The Chicago Tribune

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

Colorado

The newly organized Colorado Springs local has now passed the Denver local membership and has put a ticket in the field of three candidates for the lower house and one for the state senate.

Kansas

The most enthusiastic socialist state convention since the war has inaugurated plans for a militant fall campaign in Kansas, with a full ticket for state offices. More than 50% of the delegates were farmers, and major consideration was given in the state platform to the socialist program of farm relief. In addition, strong planks were adopted on unemployment relief, labor legislation, protection of purchasers in installment buying, repeal of the criminal syndicalist law and abolition of the Kansas Industrial Court.

The socialists were the only ones to adopt the planks of the Kansas Federation of Labor in full, but the union planks were not nearly enough for the party, and it added provisions for a six-hour day and five-day week, abolition of injunctions and "yellow-dog contracts," old age and unemployment insurance, state employment offices and strict regulation of private agencies, payment of full wages to families of prison workers, and union conditions for state employees.

After the convention, Clarence Senior and Harold Keiso, a Kansas University student and correspondent for Federated Press, made an auto tour of the south central and eastern part of the state, speaking and meeting comrades and newspaper men. Stops were made in Wichita, Augusta, Emporia, Arkansas City, Independence, Coffeyville, Girard, Arma, and Pittsburg. The Associated Press sent out a twelve inch story on the convention while a good deal publicity was secured in the other places where stops were made.

New Jersey

The New View, monthly paper started some time ago by Henry Jager, has been taken over by the New Jersey state organization. Send for samples to P. O. Box 192, Hoboken, N. J.

New York

The news is piling up so fast from the battles of the Socialists East of the Hudson that it is difficult to choose a small item that will give our readers the trend of events. The capitalist press of New York city, while continuing hostile to Socialism, now respects the party for its fighting qualities and is giving it the news space it deserves. Literature distribution, street corner speaking, talks over the radio, and appearances before all kinds of audiences are under way more extensively than ever before.

In Harlem, the Socialists have the only Negro candidate in the field, giving them an initial advantage that is greatly strengthened by the fact that Frank Crosswaith is the one running. His street meetings are growing into traffic blockers each night. Literature sales are mounting. The Barbers Union and the Mechanics are aiding in the campaign, and the local press is beginning to take notice after years of indifference and hostility.

Oregon

The Socialists are striving to get enough money together to enable them to have their platform and ticket printed in the official bulletin that the government mints to every voter in the state. They need \$200 right away—before September 15, and those who can afford to do so will be enabling the party to propagandize the voters 600% more cheaply than otherwise they could by contributing. Send check or money order to Chas. Kolb, Labor Temple, Portland.

Utah

Ben F. Wilson talked to a crowd of over 300 at an open air meeting in city hall park at Ogden last week.

Wisconsin

Socialists of this state are putting on a campaign that rivals the one in New York for intensity, even if it is not so spectacular. The van is covering the state as it has not been covered for years, and the response at street corner meetings is unequalled in the history of the party. Noon day shop meetings are being held or planned before every large factory in Milwaukee, Sheboygan, West Allis, Racine, Kenosha, and other industrial cities.

PAPER FROM SEAWEED

The first factory for the production of paper from seaweeds is nearing completion in Novosibirsk. The method by which paper is produced from the Siberian lake weeds has been invented by the Russian engineer Veljev. The lakes of the Chansk district alone in Siberia can furnish annually 100,000 tons of seaweeds, which represent almost pure cellulose.

The results of the examination of these seaweeds in the Leningrad Technological institute exceeded all expectations. The conversion of the weeds into paper takes less than half an hour while in the ordinary process of paper production more than a day passes before the raw material is transformed in to the finished product.

Sixteen different kinds of paper as well as cardboard and glue have been obtained from the seaweeds. The waste is used to produce a fireproof plastic mass which can be manufactured into tiles and other products. The seaweeds contain also iodine and bromine.

The central industrial organs in Moscow have become interested in the new method of producing paper and have decided to take measures to make use of seaweeds for industrial purposes on a large scale wherever this is possible.—Soviet Union Review.

MARRIAGES OF CONVENIENCE

Mrs. Newset—O, John! Daughter has married the chauffeur.
Mr. Newset—O, that's not so bad. Now if Clarence would only consent to marry the cook we would be well fixed.—Exchange.