

# AMERIŠKE STROKOVNE UNIJE NA RAZPOTJIH

## KONSERVATIVCI MIŽE PRED REALNOSTMI NOVEGA ČASA

### Organiziranje delavcev po industrijah in delavska politika glavni problem

**Velike naloge v napačnih rokah. — Gnavljenje  
s komunisti. — Znaki probujanja v unijah**

V KROGIH unij Ameriške delavske federacije je danes veliko razpravljanja o predlogih za ustanovitev delavske stranke, ki se bi oslanjala v glavnem na unije, in o predlogih za organiziranje delavcev po industrijah, namesto po strokah, kakor doslej. Predsednik A. F. of L. William Green pravi, da ne izključuje možnosti delavske stranke, toda zdaj med članstvom unij ni še zahteve zanjo. Ker je delavstvo samo ne zahteva, bi bilo nesmiselno, da bi mu nekaj usiljevali, česar ne mera, meni on. Naravno, da Green osebno ni pristaš neodvisne delavske politične akcije, ker smatra, da je taktika, s katero A. F. of L. podpira "delavske prijatelje" in "kaznuje" nasprotnike, najboljša. To je zelo ozkogrudno politično naziranje, ki v pravem delavskem gibanju ne bi smelo imeti mesta. Delavstvo ne bo nikdar ničesar pomenilo, ako ne bo zahtevalo nič drugega kakor drobtine.

V tej glavni sporni točki se danes krešča v A. F. of L. dve smeri. Ena vztraja v ortodoksnih konservativnosti, zahteva ohranitev stare forme unij, vpije zoper "komunisti" in išče naklonjenosti demokratičnih in deloma republikanskih "progresivnih" politikov. Druga hoče, da se A. F. of L. izreče za program, ki bo pomenil nekaj več kakor samo zahtevo za višje plače in krajši delovnik. To ima veljavno le dotlej, dokler je delavec vpostlen in podjetju, katero priznava unijo. Ampak v krizah, kakor je sedanja, in vsled čezdale večje gotovosti, da pod kapitalizmom delavci nimajo nikake garancije za dostojno ekzistenco — pač pa veliko prej za brezposelnost in pomanjkanje, je naravno, da so se množice drugače brezbriznih mezdih podložnikov začele podzavestno upirati vsemu starem in enako podzavestno in nesmotreno — zahtevajo spremembe.

Tu ima vodstvo Ameriške delavske federacije neprecenljivo prilžnost, da se bi postavilo na čelo vsemu delavstvu in z njegovo pomočjo šlo v boj za program, ki bo določal in omogočil

## Vohunstvo je v diktaturah "patriotična čednost"

V Nemčiji je ukazano gostilničarjem, natakarjem, prodajalcem, brivcem itd. prisluskovali pomenkom med odjemalci in gosti. Ko hitro čujejo, da govori kdo zoper Hitlerja, pa magari še na tako šaljiv in nedolžen način, se ga mora nedudoma zatožiti policiji. Tako je Nemčija čezdale bolj spreminjana v državo vohunstva, kjer nihče več nikomur ne zupa.

Prav tako je vohunstvo spremenjeno v patriotično čednost in podaniško dožnost v Italiji. Vohunstvo je bilo vedno smatrano za poniževalen, dostojnega človeka nevreden poklic, ampak v diktaturah je narobe.

## BOJ ZA OLJE IN RUDE

Pogodba angleških in ameriških kapitalistov s cesarjem Selassiem za izrabljanje prirodnih bogastev Etiopije postaja pravi namen spora med njimi in Italijo. Angliška vlada je protestirala proti kupčiji. O temki imperialistov za posest in kontrolo nad rudami in prirodnimi viri sploh, katera proti zapletu svet v novo ogromno vojno, približno informativno poročilo v prihodnji številki.

# Zle posledice nepremišljene pretnje

### Ali se Etiopija bori za ohranitev barbarizma ali za svojo svobodo?

Etiopija je silno barbarska dežela. Tako trdijo v Rimu. Namreč sedaj. Toda leta 1923 je zastopnik Italije v društvu narodov zatrjeval, da je Etiopija več nego upravičena, da se jo sprejme v ligo, kajti odpravila je sužnost ter uvedla socialne ter agrarne reforme. S tem je postala civilizirana dežela. Anglija je tedaj polahno nasprotnovala sprejemu Etiopije v ligo, Italija pa se je postavila za njeno zaščitnico in tako je cesar Haile Selassie prišel v največje društvo sveta.



Zdaj vlada v Rimu zatrjuje, da je Etiopija tako barbarska, da sploh ne bi bila smela biti rikdar sprejeta v ligo. Italija pa je zgodovinsko pozvana, da to deželo osvobodi in civilizira. Vrhu tega bo v Etiopiji dobilo prostoro milijone Italijanov, kajti v domovini je zanje čezdale bolj tesno.

Etiopija v svoji propagandi odgovarja, da je telesno suženstvo v zadnjih letih odpravila in da je uvedla veliko novotarij, katere jo upravljujejo, da se lahko prišteva k civiliziranim deželam. Izjavlja, da se bo borila do krajinosti za ohranitev neodvisnosti.

## Užaljena zastava

Wilhelm Nagel v Reinbeku, Nemčija, je bil obsojen na 6 mesecev zapore, ker ni salutiral nacistični zastavi.

## JAVNA DELA IN RELIFNE PLAČE



Stavke proti "relifnim" plačam, ki so od \$40 do \$90 na mesec, so bile vse izgubljene. Delavci so stali pred pretnajo: "Ostanite na delu, ki vam ga nudimo, ali pa ne boste imeli nobene druge prilike za relif." Pa so, kakor počelo, ali večinoma vsi, ako tudi z gnojvom v srcu, na nadaljne relifne štite, ker so jim jamčili, da jih otmo le na ta način bede in še večjega ponižanja. Ne zliki so delavci pri onem takih, "javnih" del, kjer je bila oklican stavke in nato na omenjeni način zadužena. Vloga pomivanja s tem hajpad ni bila odpravljena. Kljub temu je v New Yorku demonstriralo proti nizki relifnim plačam nad 15.000 delavcev.

## Številke o umrljivosti in vzroki naraščanja

### Kriza ima na zdravje ljudstva v nižinah slabe posledice. — Tudi avtne nesreče naglo kose

Zvezni census bureau poroča v svojih preliminarjih podatkih, da je lani umrlo 1.396.903 ljudi, kar je od leta 1918 najvišje število. Po odstotkih je umrlo 11 oseb na vsakih tisoč prebivalcev, leto prej pa 10,7.

Prostovoljno si je lani vzele življenje 18.828 ljudi, ali 14,9 na vsakih 100.000 prebivalcev. L. 1933 je izvršilo samomor 19.993, ali 15,9 na vsakih 100.000. Največ samomorilcev si konča življenje s strelom. Na drugem mestu so obojanja in utopitve. Največ jih gre prostovoljno v smrt vsled beže, starosti, brezposelnosti in neozdravljivih bolezni.

Sodnih eksekucij je bilo lani 162, leto prej 131 in l. 1932 pa 153. Če sodimo po teh številkah, se svet ni še nič poboljšal. V sled vročine je lani umrlo 3.250 ljudi (leto prej 1.025), zmrznilo pa jih je 437 (leto prej 319).

V avtnih nezgodah je izgubilo lani življenje 33.980 ljudi, torej več kakor v kaki veliki bitki. L. 1933 je bilo v avtnih nesrečah ubitih 29.323 in leta 1932 pa 26.350. Po odstotkih je bilo lani v teh nezgodah ubitih 26,9 na vsakih sto tisoč prebivalcev, prejšnj. dve leti pa 23,3 in 21,9.

Vsled alkoholizma je lani umrlo 3.921, predlanskem, pred odpravo prohibicije, pa 3.049.

## "Protirdečkarska" propaganda seje in žanje

la deportiranje vseh nedržavljanov, ki prejemajo relif. Resolucija o amerikanizmu zahteva, da naj bo v tej deželi dovoljen samo en "izim" — "amerikanizem". V resoluciji je dalje rečeno, da Legija veruje v ustavo, v svobodo govora in tiska, toda slednje dvojje se konča, kjer se začneja veleizdaja. Enako pravita Mussolini in Hitler. Svoboda govora in tiska gre le do točke, kjer se nahajajo hvalospevi vladajočim. V južnih državah, v Californiji, v Oregonu itd., so bila iz-

## AMERIŠKA DIPLOMACIJA NI KOS SPLETKAM V VNANJI POLITIKI

### Nevljudna nota zvezne vlade dobila v Moskvi enako hladen odmev. — Hibe vetrnih komunistov

DIPLOMATI zvezne vlade so že precejkrat, ob različnih prilikah, zablodili in se ali osmešili, ali pa se znašli v neprijetnih zagatah, če že ni bilo kaj hujšega.

Ena takih ponesrečenih potez je bil protest ameriške vlade, poslan komisarju vnanjih zadev v Moskvo, z očitki, da se sovjeti ne drže svoje obljube, katero je dal Maksim Litvinov Rooseveltu, ko sta se domenila o vprašanju priznanja.

Zvezna vlada se je odločila za protest vsled govorov ameriških delegatov na kongresu kominterne v Moskvi, dasi so bili veliko milejši, kakor pa govori istih ljudi na ameriških zborovanjih svoje stranke predno so Zed. države priznale sovjetsko Unijo.

Govori par ameriških komunistov v Moskvi so bili seveda bahava stvar, ker so moč in vpliv svoje stranke veliko pretiravali. To prav dobro vedo tudi v državnem departmentu zvezne vlade, prav tako v justičnem in enako vsi tisti reakcionarni krogi, ki nevdzdržema grme o "rdečkarski" nevarnosti.

Ameriška protestna nota vsebuje med drugim Litvinovo pismo Rooseveltu, v katerem častno obljublja, da bo sovjetska vlada respektirala ameriško formo vlade in da ne bo podpirala nikogar, ki jo hoče nasilno strmoglaviti. Prav tako ne bo naklonila podpore nikomur, ki hoče nasilno vreči obstoječi socialni red (kapitalizem).

Ameriška komunistična stranka je nato res postala bolj ameriška, začela s kampanjo za delavsko stranko, industrijalne unije in za boj proti fašizmu, sodelovala je v stavkah, a ob enem se je ogibala dejanj, ki jo bi preveč družila z Moskvo. Ako ne bi bilo Hearstove propagande, Ameriške legije, reakcionarnih delodajalcev in Heera ameriške revolucije, bi ameriška javnost komaj vedela, da imamo poleg drugih in komunistično stranko. Toda propaganda reakcije rabi nekaj določnega, pa si je za svoj borbav izbrala komuniste. Ker jih je malo, je pristela k njim ves "brain trust" in nemalokrat tudi predsednika Roosevelta. "Newdealerjem" to ni bilo ljubo, kajti kapitalistični tisk je mogočen, pa se bi mu morda res posrečilo očrtni predsednika in njegov veliki štab sodelavcev in svetovalcev za komuniste. To bi škodovalo demokratični stranki v prihodnjih volitvah.

Protestna nota proti USSR je imela torej v glavnem tendenco zavrniti Hearstovo propagando in trditve drugih torijev, da je Rooseveltova administracija z eno nogo v kominterni in da na svoj način tira to deželo v enako gospodarstvo (in bedo ter teror), kakor ga ima sovjetska Unija. V podkrepitev naglasanja, da nima Rooseveltova administracija do komunističnega gibanja nikakih simpatij, je bila v noti poleg drugega ostra pretnja, da ako sovjetska vlada ne stori konec komunističnemu tuvaranju za strmoglavljenje ameriške vlade, bodo sledile "zelo resne posledice".

V Moskvi so noto prečitali, se par dni posvetovali in jo nato zavrnili z izjavo, da ni sovjetska vlada dogovora v ničemur prelomila, kar pa se tiče kominterne, je vendar jasno, da sovjetska vlada zanjo ni odgovorna.

Zdaj je odvisno od ameriške vlade, da izvede svojo grožnjo "zelo resnih posledic". Toda kaj naj stori? Podkomisar vnanjih zadev Krestinski je v odgovoru zelo hladen in protest zavrača na jako oster način. S tem je spravil državni departmet v Washingtonu v veliko zagato, četudi je to skušal zatajiti z novim odgovorom Moskvi. Ampak "zelo resne posledice" — to je bila res nerodna grožnja.

(Nadaljevanje na 4. strani.)

## Socialisti v Terre Haute nadaljujejo Debsovo delo

V mestu Terre Haute, kjer je bil rojen Eugene V. Debs, vzdržuje governor Indiane Paul V. McNutt obsedno stanje že več tednov, četudi je bila splošna stavka že davno končana. Dasi ni bilo tudi v stavki nikake potrebe za vojaško vlado, je governor ni prekalal niti potem, ko ni bilo več niti najmanjšega vzroka, da krade orehalstvu državljsko svobodo.

Tej njegovi nadutosti so se uprli socialisti, ki so kljub poveljem milice sklicevali shode in nabirali podpise na protestne pole. Miličniki so jih aretirali, med njimi tudi člana ekskuzivne soc. stranke Powers Hapgooda. Ko je o tem čul Norman Thomas, je prišel tudi on na pozorišče. Sklican je bil shod in miličniki bi bili morali na podlagi določb v zakoniku obsednega stanja Normana Thomasa aretirati. Toda governor se je premislil in naročil oficirjem, da naj ne sežejo v "ekstremnost".

Vlada Indiane je že mnogo let v rokah skrajnih reakcionarjev. Eden njenih prejšnjih governorjev je dejal, da ga je sram, ker je Debs rojen v Indiani. Ta isti veljak pa je bil tako zapleten v sleparije in graft, da je bil obsojen v zapor. S takimi ljudmi se morajo boriti socialisti v Indiani in v mestu Terre Haute, kjer je živel veliki borec za ljudske pravice, Eugene V. Debs. Njegovi sodrugi, ki se danes upirajo vladi milice, delajo čast Debsovmu imenu in njegovemu rojstnemu mestu.









## ON THE WAY TO MORE COMPLETE DEMOCRACY

While the Hearst press and other sources of reaction seek to destroy some of the elements of political democracy which have already been gained in this country, the rest of us must redouble our efforts to increase the total of political democracy and to gain industrial democracy.

Some of the ways in which political democracy is still lacking are the following:

**Secret diplomacy:** The president and the secretary of state still have the power to create situations, without consulting the people, and without the people's knowledge, which might result in war, with all its terrible consequences.

**Excessive authority.** The president, the secretary of state and the congress still have the power, even without resorting to secret diplomacy, to jockey the country into war without consulting the people about it.

**Electoral college.** The president and the vice president are not elected by direct vote of the people.

**Appointment of federal judges.** They are not elected. They are appointed. Not only are they appointed, but they are appointed for life, not for short terms.

**Usurped power.** The supreme court—five members of it, in fact, for five constitute a majority—assume the power to overturn the will of the people by declaring laws unconstitutional.

**Bicameral congress.** The congress is divided into two houses, making it hard to get any good bill through.

**Irresponsibility.** The president and the cabinet officers

are not subject to interpellation by congress.

Obstacles in way of change. The national constitution and most of the state constitutions cannot be amended by a simple majority vote.

People's power limited. There is no federal initiative, referendum and recall; neither do these exist in some of the states.

All these elements of political democracy are lacking, and doubtless more. Anyone interested in promoting genuine Americanism would seek to secure the addition of these elements of political democracy, instead of trying to tear down what we already have.

And any real patriot would also seek to make use of the very important elements of political democracy which we al-

ready have—such as free speech, free press, free assemblage, and the ballot—for the purpose of releasing the American people from the clutches of industrial and financial overlords, by going forward to industrial democracy. Political democracy is important in itself, but one of its most important features is that it can be used for the purpose of securing industrial democracy by peaceful means.

—The Milwaukee Leader.

### It's A Great System

It's just ten years ago that Bryan and Darrow debated the pros and cons of evolution in Dayton, Tenn.

It's too bad that Bryan, who attacked the man-from-monkey idea, couldn't have waited till now for the debate. After six years of depression he could have proved that we all are still monkeys!

## BRIDGEPORT ACTIVITIES

**Bridgeport, O.** — Comrade Charles Pogorelec, secretary of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation, has just completed an organizational tour in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. While here, he organized a new branch in Maynard, Ohio. He also solicited a fine number of subscriptions for Proletarec and The New Leader. Considering the bad working conditions and the floods which have been invading this district, his trip to this part of the country was a success. He gave interesting talks at special and regular meetings of different JSF branches and particularly stressed the need of young people joining our branches and carrying on Socialist work.

Branch No. 11 JSF of Bridgeport will celebrate the 25th Anniversary of JSF, the 30th anniversary of Proletarec and the 10th anniversary of our club on Saturday, November 30, at Boydsville Hall. A special program will be arranged and announced later. Since the New Deal has done nothing in the line to better conditions for the working people, we should turn to something that will—which is the Socialist party. All young people who are interested in the Socialist Party and live in Bridgeport are urged to attend the next meeting of branch 11. We are planning to organize an English Section of the branch. Let's get together and see what we can do.—Margaret Snoy.

### Meeting Of Milwaukee Comrades Sept. 6

Comrade Jacob Rozic, secretary of our Milwaukee branch 37 JSF, recently informed us that their youth Section has begun to function again. At their last meeting the young comrades planned to canvass all prospects and invite all members to their meeting Friday, September 6. It was also decided to invite comrade John Rak from Chicago to speak at this meeting which will be held at the S. S. Turn Hall. Comrade Rak has accepted the invitation and will do his utmost to get a good active Youth Group functioning in Milwaukee again.

We urge all the members of both the English Section and branch 37 to turn out in full numbers and cooperate to make this meeting a success.

## COOK COUNTY LABOR PARTY ORGANIZED

Chicago, Ill. — One hundred and thirty delegates from 63 Chicago local unions of the A. F. of L. and the Railroad Workers met in Lather's Hall, Sunday, August 25, and voted overwhelmingly in favor of the launching a labor party for Cook County. J. Roberts, manager of the Joint Board, Millinery Workers Union, on behalf of the resolutions committee gave the report favoring definite formation of a labor party based on Chicago trade unions.

The platform tentatively adopted includes twenty planks stressing chiefly labor rights of freedom of speech, assembly, organization and strike, union wages on all relief work, the 30-hour week, complete social insurance based on recognition of the possibility of plenty for all if industry is operated for use, militant opposition to fascism, international solidarity of labor, nationalization of banks, communications, transportation, public utilities and other vital industries, collective ownership of which is vital to the general welfare.

Many prominent Socialist trade unionists took an active part in the work of the conference, among them Morris Seckind of the Jewish Federation of Trade Unions, Samuel Laderman of the Pocket Book Workers, J. Roberts of the Millinery Workers, George Meade of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Arthur McDowell of the Adult Education Teachers Union and several others. Officers of the Cook County Labor Party are Dave McVey, chairman, Sorraime Lowe, vice-chairman, George Meade, secretary and Meyer Adelman, treasurer.

## OPEN FORUM

Chicago, Ill. — The 24th Ward Branch, Socialist Party, announces the following September program of its Discussion Group, meeting every other Friday night at 8:30 at its new headquarters, 3400 Douglas Blvd., Chicago: September 6th; Laddie Janik of the Bohemian Socialist newspaper Spravednost on: "The Underground Activity of German and Austrian Socialists;" September 20; Jack Rosen, attorney, on: "The Meaning of Workers' Democracy."

The branch is completing arrangements for its Open Forum program for October and November. Among the subjects are: "What About the Communist International?" "The General Strike as a Weapon in the American Labor Movement;" "The Fascist Tendencies of the Hearst Press;" and "The Socialist International vs. the Communist International" (an estimate). The speakers invited are: Albert Goldman, Leon Depres, Hyman Schneid, and Carl Haessler. The chairman and vice-chairman of the Open Forum are respectively Mordecai Shulman and Morris Pearlmans.

A house-warming party in the new headquarters will take place on Saturday, September 21st.

## A RHAPSODY ON THE UNEMPLOYED

By Clarence H. Taylor

I am a child of nature, made in the image of my God. I am a brother of mankind, with the same human feelings, the same desires, of the same mould.

I have built mansions, that others may abide in them, I have spanned rivers, made possible the weaving of cloth to be turned into garments, — say, I too have made the garments.

I have dug the natural ore from the earth, transformed it into the mighty machine, which I am not permitted to operate.

I have made it possible to have the necessities, as well as the luxuries of life at the market place, where those who have the coin of the realm may barter for them.

I, who have fashioned the machine of our modern industrial life, and made it possible for all mankind to enjoy life to the uttermost, am now denied the right to participate in the results of my labor. I, a free man, not a slave or a serf, am not as well off as was the slave or the one bound to the manor of the Feudal Lord.

I am free to seek employment, I am free to sell my labor power when and where I can find a purchaser, I am free to tramp the streets, seeking here and there another freeman, who may have use for my services.

I have free access to the public roads, the public seats in a park, the public library, and the public buildings.

I am a freeman, but without employment to enable me to secure those things which make it possible for the body to be robust.

I, made in the image of my God, am denied the rights which the mules of even the Southern sharecroppers enjoy, i. e., the right to use my labor power in order to provide the food, clothing, shelter and fuel so necessary for the upkeep of myself, my family and my home.

I live by work. The ground I once worked does not belong to me. The tools I once used are not mine. I worked with the property of my boss. (He is not my master, but my boss, for am I not a free man?)

The only thing I own is my labor power, which I must exchange for my right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. (I have pursued happiness so long, that I am completely fagged out.)

## STREET CORNER MEETING

Chicago, Ill. — Next Thursday, September 5, the English Section of branch 1 JSF will sponsor a street corner meeting at Millard and 26th St. A prominent party speaker, a representative from the YPSL and one of our own comrades give talks. In order to have a successful meeting it is necessary for all members in this district to be present and assist in the sales of literature and other propaganda work.

## ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL TOUR

Comrade Chas. Pogorelec, business manager of Proletarec and executive secretary of the JSF, has just returned from a three week organizational tour in Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and parts of W. Va. Visiting 27 cities and towns he secured 122 half yearly subs for Proletarec and sold a large quantity of literature.

While on this tour he addressed 12 meetings arranged by branches and the JSF conferences and organized two new branches, one in Maynard, Ohio, and the other in Presto, Pa. Speaking at a meeting arranged by branch 95 in Glencoe, O., he secured several new members for the branch.

In Salem, O., where he also spoke, the branch celebrated the 30th anniversary of Proletarec. Approximately 400 people attended the affair from different parts of Ohio. In Bridgeville, Pa., the JSF conference, according to comrade Pogorelec, was well attended and decided on good plans for further Socialist work in their district.

This is the second organizational tour comrade Pogorelec has made this year. His first trip was to the Pacific coast and thru the Northwestern states. Both were a success. His accomplished results in the way of new subs, literature sales and the attendances at his meetings, he attributes to the fine cooperation he received from our comrades and friends.

## PROLETAREC PICNIC SUNDAY, SEPT. 29

Sunday, September 29, the Proletarec's picnic sponsored by branch 1 JSF will be held at Kegel's Grove in Willow Springs. As in the past years, the arrangement committee plans to this to be one of the best enjoyed picnics of the season. The young comrades plan several novelties for your entertainment. Music will be plentiful. For a good time reserve Sunday, September 29, and join the comrades and their friends at Kegel's Grove.

## Well, 'Twas Only a Promise Anyway



## THE RIGHT TO WORK

By Edwin Markham

Out on the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men,  
To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf in his den.  
Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone;  
It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.  
They ask but leave to labor for a taste of life's delight,  
For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses watertight.  
They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands.  
They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like the sea sands.  
And the right of a man to labor and his right to labor in joy,  
Not all your laws can strangle that right nor the gates of hell destroy,  
For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones,  
And it shall stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

## THE PRICE OF WAR

By Ralph J. Westlake

Lives destroyed; the dead lying in windows; mass graves; men crippled; men maimed and blinded; children orphaned and starved; wealth wasted; property demolished; science and art prostituted; sad-eyed hopeless women; peace-lovers jailed; old heads bowed in final grief; scalding tears falling on pitiful mementos; desolated fields and homes and hearts; forests of wooden crosses—the immediate cost of war!

Unemployment; savings eaten up; stunted, ill-clad children; spreading disease; faltering footsteps; pleadng voices; bread lines; dehumanization; accelerated vice and crime; hunger and madness and suicide—the aftermath of war!

Boundaries altered; violent changes; industry dislocated; markets destroyed; international debts and indemnities; tariff walls; retaliations; debts and reparations repudiated; currency and trade wars; time-honored economic inter-relationships disrupted; new industrial competitors; increasing armaments; unbalanced budgets; increasing suspicion; hatred and hostility between nations; crashing stock markets; closed banks; ruined silk markets; starvation; fascist counter-revolution and dictatorship; "peace pacts" violated; international chaos—the casual fruits of war!

Closed factories; idle machinery; permanently idle workers; worthless stocks and bonds; middle classes proletarianized; discontented peasant farmers; landless men and manless land; wage workers reduced to beggary; crime and general destitution; closed schools and crowded prisons; paintless, crumbling buildings; deteriorated roads; wandering men, women and children; ships rotting at the docks; idle and drunken sailors; increasing prostitution; warehouses overflowing with food, clothing and shoes; foodless and ragged people tramping the streets in shoes without soles; misery; desolation; desperation; increasing panic; havoc spreading to the ends of the earth; unborn generations enslaved with debts and robbed of their heritage of health; infer or people; feudalism; stolid creatures of the hoe; permanent depression and cultural darkness—the ultimate price of war!