

MILIJONI BREZPOSELNIH PRED NOVO ZIMO

ROOSEVELTOV PROGRAM NI IZPOLNIL PRIČAKOVANJA

Deset milijonov nezaposlenih. — Draginja nova nadloga za ljudstvo. — Spekuliranje z bedo

PREDSEDIK Roosevelt je rekel predprošlo nedeljo v svojem govoru po radiu, da je bilo marca to leto do 13.000.000 brezposelnih. Med temi — je dejal — je bilo okrog tri milijone takih, ki so brezposelni iz navade in ne bi delali tudi če jim bi službe kdo ponujal. Neprostovoljno brezposelnih je bilo po predsednikovem mnenju le deset milijonov. Izmed teh jih je po zaslugi Nire dobilo delo štiri milijone, tako da je po njegovem računu le še šest milijonov nezaposlenih.

Izgleda, da je v številu brezposelnih in zaposlitvah nekdo predsednika Roosevelta napadel. Informiral, kajti tajnica delavskega oddelka v njegovem kabinetu je objavila drugačne številke, iz katerih je razvidno, da je dobilo od pomladi do zdaj delo le okrog 2.600.000 brezposelnih.

Vendar pa tudi Roosevelt sam ni več tako uverjen v učinkovitost naredb, ki so zapopadane v Niri, v njegovem agrikulturnem programu in v finančnih reformah. To je očitno izpovedal v omenjenem svojem govoru, ko je dejal, da ako te metode ne bodo izdale, se bo poslužil drugih.

Rooseveltova načrta je določal, da se mora kupna moč ljudstva dvigniti veliko bolj kakor pa cene potrebinam. V resnici se je dogodilo obratno.

Skupni zaslužek je septembra v primeri z avgustom celo nazadoval 2 in pol odstotka, dasi je število zaposlenih naraslo. To pomeni, da so kompanije najele sicer več delavcev, toda jim plačujejo povprečno manj kakor pa pred uveljavljenimi minimalne meze.

Zivljenske potrebščine so se povprečno podražile 25 odstotkov. Vrednost dolarja je ameriška vlada v svojem manipuliranju z zlato znižala 33 odstotkov. V primeri z zlato vrednostjo dolarja so se potrebščine celo pocenile, toda ker delavec ne dobiva za svoje delo nič več papirnatih dolarjev kakor prej zlatih, je ta razlika zanje pač brez koristi.

Ker je na podlagi teh manipulacij zvezne vlade kupna moč bistveno zmanjšana, ima to svoj odmev v zmanjševanju produkcije in v novih odslovitvah delavcev.

Senator Wagner, ki je načelnik delavskega odbora v NRA, pravi v svoji uradni izjavi, da brezposelnost “ni še premagana”. “Danes je še vedno 10.000.000 nezaposlenih” (po njegovem računu torej štiri milijone več ko jih priznava Roosevelt). “Tudi ako bo mogoče to jesen uposliti nadaljnja dva milijona,” pravi Wagner, “ostane še vedno 8 milijonov

FARMARJI IN VIŠJE CENE

Farmarji v ozrednjepozadnih in sev-zapadnih državah spet rebelirajo, posebno v Minnesoti, Nebraski, v Dakotah, Iowi in Wisconsinu. Zahtevajo višje cene za pridelke in živino, posebno za žita, in prete, da ne bodo plačevali davkov, ne obresti in ne obrokov na dolgovne, niti se umaknili iz zadolženih hiš, v katerih žive, dokler ne dosežejo cilja.

Z boji farmarjev in njihovim gnajvom, ki je zdaj naperjen proti Niri radi njenih neuspehov, človek lahko simpatizira. Kapitalizem jih je s svojimi mamili v letih “prosperi-

NAPORI FARMARJEV ZA ZVIŠANJE CEN PRIDELKOM



Milo Reno (na sliki na levi), predsednik Farm Holiday asociacije, pravi, da so se pridelci in zivnorazci naveličali čakati na izpolnitev obljub vlade. Zato bodo zvišali cene mleku, mesu in pridelkom s svojo akcijo, zapopadena v stavki. To se pravi, organizirani farmarji ne bodo prodali v mesta in prekupcem za mleka, žita in drugih poljskih pridelkov, dokler se vse te stvari ne podraži toliko, da se jim jih bo izplačalo prodajati. Stavka farmarjev, ki so organizirani v omenjeni zvezi, je bila proglašena 21. oktobra. Govor predsednika Roosevelta naslednji dan po radiu ji je vzel precej zamaha, ker je farmarjem dokazoval, da jim je vlada že veliko pomagala in jim bo še — cene pridelkom grodo tudi navzgor in administracija v Washingtonu bo poskrbela, da se še bolj podraže. Renu pomaga med drugimi posebno governor North Dakote, ki hoče, da žito v N. Dakoti ostane v žitnicah, dokler se zadostno ne podraži. Na sliki na desni je žitni elevator, kakršnih je vse polno in vsi so natrpani z žitom, za katerega vsled obubožnosti industrijalnega proletarijata ni za-dostnega trga.

“VOLITVE” V NEMČIJI IN HITLERJEVA GESLA

Diktator Hitler je ukazal nemškemu ljudstvu, da mora iti v nedeljo 12. novembra na volične in odobriti politiko njegove vlade. Ta ukaz je sicer zavil v plašč velike patriotične propagande, v kakršni je Hitler mojster. To bodo pravzaprav državnozbornske volitve. Okrog 600 poslancev bo treba izvoliti — enega na vsakih 60.000 prebivalcev. Samo tisti kandidati, ki jih odobri fašistična vlada, bodo na listi. Edina stranka, ki je dovoljena, je fašistična.

Hitler hoče, da ljudstvo pri teh volitvah odobri izstop Nemčije iz lige narodov; da odobri njegovo persekutiranje marksistov in židov. In da potrdi s čimvečjo udeležbo, da je stoodstotno na strani svojega kanclerja.

Vlada kontrolira zdaj vse časopise, radio in kino. S pomočjo teh in drugih sredstev je ves agitacijski in propagandistični aparat v njenih rokah. Hitler, ki je v govorništvu orator in demagog (v današnjih dneh brez primere) kuje gesla. “Nemčija zahteva časten kruh in časten mir!” je eden izmed njih.

“Jaz zahtevam fanatično edinstvo nemškega naroda”, je klical Hitler na velikem kampanjskem shodu 22. oktobra. Milijone Nemcev v dvoranah in pri radiu zvočnikih ga je poslušalo ter mu divje pritrjevalo.

“Mi smo se 30. januarja (prihod fašistov na vlado) lotili naloge, kakršno je podvezelo le malo generacij v zgodovini. Dobili smo vse v razpadanju in neredu... marksizem je uničeval deželo in delavsko ljudstvo... Mi smo zmajali marksizma odsekali glavo in odrešili Nemčijo pred notranjimi in zunanji sovražniki,” je grmel Hitler in milijoni so besneli v ekstazi patriotične histerije.

Ker je opozicija zatrta, bo vzelo pač dolgo, predno se ti- sto ljudstvo, ki podpira Hitlerja, strezni in začne razmišljati

o njegovem blufu. Nobena težkoča ni zapopadla, da ker marksizem ni vladal Nemčije, tudi ne more biti odgovoren za njene gospodarske težkoče. In prav nič težkoče ne bo ljudstvu izprevideti, da se razmere v Nemčiji pod fašizmom niso izboljšale. Res, da je par sto tisoč fašistov dobilo službe, toda bile so vzete “marksistom” in židom. Brezposelnih v Nemčiji je še vedno kot jih je bilo — namreč okrog pet milijonov.

Parlament ki ga bodo v Nemčiji “izvolili” 12. novembra, sploh ni parlament; v fašistični politični strukturi je nepotreben. Hitler je razpisal te volitve le za slepilo nemškemu ljudstvu. Vešaji pa morajo pravi prav tudi “državni zbor”, katerega razklada svoje — črte in politične geste, zato da bi povedal poslancem kar se ne vedo, ampak da skozi svoj parlament govori o svojih namerah vsemu svetu.

Persekucije v Nemčiji se nadaljujejo. Associated Press poroča iz Berlina v depeši z dne 22. oktobra, da je policija podnela svoj lov na opozicionalce in da jih je v par dneh več sto aretirala v raznih krajih države. Večina aretirancev so socialisti.

Vlada torej ni še prav nič si- zurna svoje trdnosti, pač pa je za svoj obstoj v velikih skrbeh.

Silovita je tudi zakulisna igra za vodstvo med raznimi strujami, ki so se strnile okrog Hitlerja. Ne večji jih ni — česar ko sovražstvo do delavskega gibanja. Na eni strani so hitlerjevci, ki hočejo vse oblast zase, in na drugi lunkerji in aristokrati, ki žele Nemčijo proglasiti za monarhijo.

Zidom so zdaj zaprta vrata do služb v vseh javnih uradih, istotako v privatnih. Branijo jim tudi študirati na vaučiliš-kih. Sedanja režim hoče, da se izsili iz Nemčije, ostali pa naj žive izolirano skupaj kakor v srednjem veku.

Nemčija pod Hitlerjem je resnično politična kazen: na urni daleč nazaj.

Ljudstvo v Angliji se začelo nagibati k delavski stranki

Dopolnilne volitve v okraju, ki so prinesle zmago tajniku delavske stranke Arthurju Hendersonu, niso bile smatranne za merilo nagibanja ljudstva k delavski stranki, kakor so smatranne dopolnilne volitve, ki so se vršile 25. oktobra v East Fulhamskem okraju, kjer je zmagal za poslanca kandidat delavske stranke J. C. Wilmer. Značilnost tega okraja je v tem, da ni delavska stranka in njemu dozdej še nikoli zmagala. Bil je trdnjava konservativcev. Zato je bil ta volilni rezultat senzacija za vso Anglijo.

Delavski kandidat Wilmer je dobil 17.790 glasov in konservativec W. J. Waldron 12.590.

Reakcija na Norveškem v strahu

Vsled uspehov norveške delavske stranke pri prošlih volitvah v parlament dne 17. oktobra se je reakcija začela še bolj nagibati k fašističnim nazorom. Delavska stranka je dobila 22 novih mandатов na račun buržvaznih strank, skupno 69. Konservativci imajo 31 sedežev, liberalci 24 in agrarci 22. Par mandatov imajo manjše skupine. Vsega skupaj je imelo kandidate 18 strank.

Buržvazne stranke so sicer v večini, toda med seboj zelo nesložne in nezmožne za vladanje. Za boj proti delavski stranki na Norveškem je nek Vidkun A. L. Quisling ustanovil fašistično gibanje. Quisling je bivši oficir, zdaj pa veletirgovec.

\$3,000 soc. ustanovam

Pokojni Morris Hillquit je zapustil po tisoč dolarjev soc. stranki, socialističnemu tedniku New Leader in socialistični Rand šoli socialnih znanosti v New Yorku. Ostalo imovino je zapustil ženi, otrokom in sorodnikom.

Ne čakajte na druge, da se zbuče, nego se pridružite socialistični stranki takoj!

POLOŽAJ PO SVETU SE NE IZBOLJŠUJE

V ZLIC mnogim prizadevanjem državnikov je gospodarski in politični položaj po svetu danes bolj zamotan ko npr. pred enim letom. Polom razoborožitvene konference v Zenevi, fiasko svetovne ekonomske konference v Londonu, kri- za v Ligi narodov, ponesrečeni eksperimenti Rooseveltove administracije v Zed. državah, polomi zlatega denarnega stan- darda in militaristična tekma bankrotiranih držav, so vidni, na glas vpiljoči znaki povečavanja boleznih na telesu hirajočega kapitalizma.

Na svetu je bilo že mnogokrat pomankanje. Milijone ljudi je umrlo gladi, ker so pridelke uničile prirodne katastrofe. Danes pa imajo države pred sabo problem: kam s pridelki? Kam z živino? Kako se iznebiti odvišnega bombaža, žita itd.? In zato, ker je vsega preveč, trpi samo v Zedinjenih državah do 30 milijonov ljudi obutno pomankanje: Vlada pa ga od- pravlja z uničevanjem — živili!

Vsi poskusi po vojni za ozdravljenje kapitalizma so se izjalovili. Nobena mazila mu več ne pomagajo. Vlade so po- lagale velike nade v razne pakete, pogodbe in sporazume, toda zaradi pomankanja enotnega smotra in volje za sodelovanje so bile vse svečane zaobljube le lepa gesta brez iskrenosti in brez pričakovanih rezultatov.

Evropa je danes v večji vojni napetosti kakor pred aten- tatom v Sarajevu. Oborožena je veliko bolj kakor je bila v svetovnem klanju. Njeni vojni aparati beležijo v izpopolnjevanju in izboljševanju za rušenje ter moritev na debelo ogromen napredek.

Redki so med kapitalističnimi politiki, ki ne bi videli, da pomeni nova svetovna vojna še večji gospodarski polom kapitalizma kakor prejšnja. Vedo, da bi bila blaznost, ker bi znjo- ne le uničili nešteto življenj in ogromna bogastva, nego bi za- vila vrat tudi njihovi razrahljani uredbi.

Da-li se kapitalizem vzdrži, danes ni več vprašanje. Vpra- šanje je samo še, koliko časa. Sredstva, ki se jih v Zed. drža- vah poslužuje za okrevanje kapitalizma Rooseveltova admini- stracija, niso kapitalistična, nego izposojena iz tuje shrambe. Kar početa Mussolini in Hitler, tudi ni zraslo na kapitalističnem vrstu. Vsi poskušajo z novimi, izposojenimi serumi ohrani- ti bolno telo starega reda pri življenju. Na svojo žaloat uvi- devajo, da jim bolnik bolj in bolj hira.

V Franciji je kriza povečana. Anglija je v negotovosti. V Nemčiji divja Hitlerjev teror dalje in njeno gospodarsko stanje je poslabšano. Narodno gospodarstvo Japonske je obič- čialo v mlaki in njeni dolgotni so silovito narasli, kljub temu pa militaristi tirjajo v proračunu večje vsote za vojno morna- rico in armado, kakor kdaj v zgodovini mikadovega cesarstva. Ogromna Kitajska je v političnem in ekonomskem se- sutju.

Južnoameriške države se davijo v dolgovih. Edino sovjetska Unija ima vzrok trditi, da ni na slabšem kakor pred letom, dasi je občutila prošle poletje veliko po- manjkanje. Diplomatično je na boljšem in tudi v ekonomskem oziru napreduje, dasi niti od daleč toliko kakor bi imela na- predovati v smislu petletnega načrta.

Kar bolni uredbi manjka, je naslednik, ki bi bil priprav- ljen, sposoben in dovolj močan zavreči stari sistem in začeti z nova na temelju socialistične ekonomije.

Delavski razred v tej kritični uri ni še usposobljen za svoje zgodovinsko poslanstvo. Kajti ako bi bil, bi bil strnjen v enotno silo, in delavske ter kmečke množice ne bi sledile de- magogom in ne bi dopustile fašističnih orgij.

Kljub priznanju te resnice ostane dejstvo, da bo svet ostal v kaosu, dokler delavski razred ne dozori za izvršitev svoje največje naloge.

Socialistično razlaganje razvoja in socialistične teorije za prenosno družbe niso v tej krizi izgubile prav nič na svoji vrednosti. Izgublja pa v igri z umirajočim kapitalizmom de- lavstvo, ker se v svojem umskem razvoju ni še povzpelo toliko daleč, da bi moglo zavreči sistem izkoriščanja in krivic ter ga nadomestiti s socializmom.

Kljub tej nepripravljenosti delavskega razreda pa nje- gova naloga ostane, kajti kapitalizem mora izginiti. V njegov konec vodijo zakoni, proti katerim je sam brez moči. V tej ve- liki dobi zgodovinskega prehajanja iz enega sistema v drugega je dolžnost socialistov, da pospešijo svoje delo — da uče, orga- nizirajo in usposablajo delavce za njihovo svetovno važno po- slanstvo kakor še nikoli poprej.

LIGA NARODOV V NOVI LUČI

Nemčija je imela zelo te- hen vzrok za izstop iz lige na- rodov, pojasnuje poluradna Wolffova časniška agencija v Berlinu. Po mnenju nemške vlade je liga zgrešila svoj na- men in se spremenila v javen shod, na katerem grme židov- ski in marksistični oratorji proti fašizmu.

Zmaga socialistov v Zurichu

Pri nedavnih volitvah v Zu- richu v Švici je socialistična stranka dosegla velike uspehe. Dobila je 37.800 glasov, ali 18.000 več kakor pri prejšnjih volitvah. Dobila je 48 odstot- kov od celokupnega števila od- danih glasov. V koncilu okra- ja Zurich imajo socialisti 64 mandatov, ali 3 glasove večje- ne nad vsemi drugimi stran- kami.

Komunisti so dobili pri pro- lih volitvah 4.200 glasov, ali 100 glasov manj kakor pred lviimi leti.

Seven Years Ago 'Gene Debs Died, The A. F. of L. Yet He Still Lives

BY JAMES ONEAL

Seven years ago on October 20, 1926, Eugene V. Debs died at Lindlahr Sanitarium, near Chicago. His death was the passing of the most powerful labor agitator in this country, the spiritual leader of the Socialist movement, the fiery crusader and lover of human kind. There is little doubt that his imprisonment shortened his life, although 'Gene always assured his friends that he was not conscious of the stone walls and steel bars.

Several books have been written of 'Gene Debs, each one having a merit of its own, but the final biography remains to be written.

Four men, perhaps five, stand out in the older generation of the Socialist Party, 'Gene Debs, Victor L. Berger, Morris Hillquit, Meyer London, and Ben Hanford. Berger was the incomparable organizer of victory; Hillquit the philosopher, economist and logician; London the soul aflame in resentment against abysmal wrongs; Hanford the master of a form of proletarian oratory that escapes definition, and Debs depicted above.

To know these five comrades was to be proud of the movement of which they were accepted leaders. Each towered high in the movement and was loved by the party members.

'Gene Debs was of the angular build of Lincoln without the latter's apparent awkwardness. In his presence one was impressed with his intense earnestness. His sincerity and profound convictions overwhelmed those with whom he talked. An opponent might disagree with him and yet affirm his affection for Debs. He was the best known man in Terre Haute and it was difficult for him to complete an errand in the business section because so many stopped to talk to him or to grasp his hand.

Debs had unswerving confidence in the working class. At times he was impatient with the workers and often with their representatives, but this was due to his eagerness to get the workers marching under their own class banner

in every phase of the class struggle.

In five elections he was the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, the last time—in 1920—when he was a prisoner in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. In the first four elections, 1900 to 1912, Debs was always assigned for his final speech to Terre Haute. We who received him, who arranged those meetings, knew how much 'Gene Debs gave of his life to the movement.

He began these tours stocked with physical energy; when he reached the end he was guant and haggard, although as mentally alert and as spiritually alive as when he started. He lost weight and months would pass before he would recover from the ordeal. He could not resist the attentions of the audience at the end of a meeting or of friends in a hotel. For that reason one comrade was always assigned to him whose main duty it was to drag him away from these attentions so as to conserve his energy.

The campaign of 1908 was the most severe ordeal of these campaign struggles. That was the year in which the party hired the "Red Special" train and financed it largely from collections taken at meetings. How Debs survived that fearful drain on his vitality is a mystery. When he arrived in Terre Haute, he was happy but near exhaustion, and yet that final speech of the campaign measured up to his best.

Oratory was not a gift with 'Gene. He enjoyed telling the story of his first attempt before a club of which he was a member. He spent weeks in careful preparation, determined to carry the audience by storm, but when he faced his friends he wilted. So did the prepared address!

However, he became one of the greatest speakers of his time. Wendell Phillips and Robert G. Ingersoll, the latter a personal friend, both masters of platform oratory, had the greatest influence upon 'Gene's style, although he did not imitate either.

Here it may be said that the Canton speech he delivered

against the war was deliberately planned with full knowledge of the consequences. The writer stopped in Terre Haute a few weeks before the Canton meeting and was told by 'Gene what he intended to do. The war mania was high. He contended that some one must squarely challenge the Espionage Act and that it was his duty to do it. His arrest, trial, conviction and his defiant speech in court are now a part of Socialist history.

Seven years ago he hurt us by passing on, and every anniversary of his death leaves us still keenly conscious of our measureless loss. 'Gene Debs, soul of the proletariat, courageous fighter for the class for whom you lived and died, we dip our red banner in salute to your memory!

MASS MISERY

A survey of the health of the families of jobless workers in the leading cities of the country would no doubt show an appalling situation. One such survey has been made in one area of the East Side in New York City which covered 4,500 families between 1930 and 1932. The findings show that illness has increased 83 percent in these families of the jobless in this period!

This is a fearful toll of misery to be taken by workers because our industrial system fails to operate. Men, women and children contract diseases due to lack of sufficient food, warmth and shelter and because of accumulating mental distress.

It is impossible to make this mass misery vivid to those who do not live in such a hell. But to those who must endure it life is fast becoming intolerable. To end that misery, to restore to the human race the happiness that is easily available is the task of the Socialist movement.

The New Leader.

PRESENT-DAY YOUTH

"Willie," cried his mother, "come into the house this very minute. I have some errands for you to do." "Why, mother!" exclaimed Willie. "I want to grow up to be a law-abiding citizen. Dad says the new code forbids child labor."

By NORMAN THOMAS

It is with profound disappointment that all Socialists, all foes of Fascism, all lovers of labor's cause, must view the record of the recent A. F. of L. convention. That convention itself was somewhat aware of the crisis it faced. It heard not without disquietude General Johnson's declaration that labor unions should be regulated by government, that each labor union should have a government representative in its control and that strikes were henceforth unnecessary. It is only a comparatively short step beyond this to the labor set-up in Hitler's "totalitarian" state. And this speech, remember, came from a man who is one of the most important members in an administration which is often cursed because it is too friendly to labor!

It is useless to make the Administration the principal culprit in this situation. General Johnson's speech was a warning of what is bound to happen save as labor by its own power and wisdom averts it. But what did the A. F. of L. do? It listened to some sound speeches on the evils and dangers of NRA. It decided to join the boycott on German goods. It adopted some resolutions. It finally granted a charter to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which I hope will prove a good thing. It warned of the dangers of uncontrolled inflation.

But it did not exert itself to have a clause inserted in the code that wages should automatically rise with the cost of living. It did not clear the way for industrial unionism, but instead voted to split up in crafts the Brewery Workers' Union, a precedent that will do untold harm. It did not take adequate steps to democratize unions or end racial discrimination. It did not set up more efficient machinery of organization, strike relief and labor defense. It did not recognize the necessity for independent political action to capture political power before it is too late.

Unless the Executive Council can repair these omissions very rapidly, in many places and in many industries workers will be faced with the bitter choice: no union, a company union, or one of several inefficient and sometimes mutually hostile craft unions. Who can blame them if under these circumstances they seek to form independent industrial unions of their own, whatever the risks involved?

Some Mistake About Loons

"Crazy as a loon!" Who in the 'ell ever heard of a loon so loony as to go hungry in the midst of plenty?

Why not pay high wages if the worker is a cash customer?

There is a real reason why the ballyhoo of 1933 will not succeed as well as the same course in opinion-making did in 1917. Back in the days of the war it was the Workers who were to be psychologized. Today the Masters of industry are the ones who must have their opinions and objectives changed.

It is a comparatively easy task to make millions of ordinary people willing to sacrifice their lives in a war about which they know nothing. The very ignorance of the masses about fundamental causes renders it a simple matter for those who control the sources of information and publicity to arouse the people to frenzies of patriotism and glory. But it is not so easy to fool big money grabbers. They do not reach conclusions blindly. On the contrary, their judgments and actions are determined solely and only by the figures which appear at the bottom of balance sheets.

The success of the NRA—so long as it is based upon the voluntary co-operation of the American people—requires that the difficult thing shall be done. What must be accomplished is to find the appeal which will cause the American plunderbund to willingly forego a large share of their profits in order that the millions now unemployed may be put to work.

More than that, the willing sacrifice must be in far greater volume than anybody connected with the National Recovery Administration appears to realize. The workers must be given a lot more than the codes thus far approved allow them. And the unemployed must get infinitely more than the food, clothing and fuel allowances which are now being promised for the fast-approaching winter.

Why must more than that be given to the under-privileged millions? Because unless the power is given them to consume abundantly, this eco-

nomie system, based as it is upon the ability to produce abundantly, can not continue. Industry has collapsed, not because millions refuse to be kept in poverty, but because the many have consented to produce much and consume little.

But there a contradiction appears. To give more to the many it will be necessary to take much—very, very much—from the few. And regardless of how much prosperity can be given the masses in that way, such prosperity will be considered as the deepest kind of failure by the owning classes.

So the problem recurs. How can the owners be fooled or forced to take less? It is the owners who must be brought into line—not the workers.

That's what makes the job of the NRA so difficult. It is easy to fool workers and keep them in economic bondage. Their chief complaint today is that the master class is no longer able to use them. But it is hard to fool exploiters whose only yardstick for the measurement of success is the amount which they can take for themselves by utilizing men and machines.

There is the job which must be done. The owning class has no interest in doing it. Only Socialist workers can be depended upon to see it through. For only Socialists are ready to scrap all old concepts of success and conduct human endeavor for the sole purpose of social welfare rather than private profit.

Reading Labor Advocate.



We can honestly say that Socialism has had a triumphant weekend. Branch No. 1 of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation, we could say, had a fitting and successful 3 day celebration of its 30th anniversary. First, it held one of the most successful business and lecture meetings of its long and struggling career last Friday night. I don't remember that the attendance was ever bigger at any of the meetings in the last ten years. At least a half dozen new members were added and comrade Molek's lecture on the NRA was timely. We went away from that meeting in high spirit.

Then Saturday night the young comrades had their turn. A debate was arranged between comrades Henry Kavacic and Ray Traunk representing the English section of branch 114 JSF of Detroit, Mich., and Oscar Godina and this writer of branch No. 1 JSF. The subject was "that the Socialist Party help form a new labor party". Those that listened said it was interesting and instructive. The judges gave us Chicagoans the decision. These two Detroit comrades brought 16 others along with them. And what a time they made of it. We were very happy to have these sturdy comrades with us and hope we'll soon have the pleasure of meeting them again. The social that followed afforded us an opportunity to meet each of the visitors personal. The attendance exceeded our expectations and the young folks were numerous. We are progressing splendidly.

This big celebration came to a most fitting climax on Sunday, Oct. 29th with a lengthy and attractive program. Songs, talks, plays and a heart reaching address by the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, Daniel W. Hoan were the features. A goodly number of the people attended and stayed until closing time. I missed out on most of the program in order to escort Mayor Hoan to and from our celebration so I can not relate other than what I've

been told. It was attractive but too lengthy.

We have turned into another period of the clubs history and the road is open before us. Now that we have contributed a definite part to the cause of the workers, to Socialism, and now that we have the experience and a better understanding of what the workers need we must make the next ten years the most profitable in the clubs' history. Everything looks bright and the future assures positive success.

Socialists in Cook County were busy on a dozen fronts last week. We held the regular County Central Committee meeting and among other things selected comrade Booth to the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mary Hunter who moved to New York with her employer. A financial report was rendered and a decision reached whereby only the County organization has permission to solicit funds to sustain the organization but that the 25% of the receipts would be given the State organization.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party met in Chicago on Oct. 29th and 30th. They were guests of the Cook County comrades at a Debs Memorial Dinner in the Tower Town Club Sunday night. The banquet was a complete success and though we Yugoslavs held our own celebration we managed to share in the big show with a \$52.00 contribution.

More about the banquet will be published next week together with the list of contributors to the Yugoslav amount. We are informed that over \$1200.00 was raised at the banquet.

A Hillquit memorial meeting was held in Chicago on Monday, Oct. 16. Prominent speakers extolled the benefits to Socialists and all workers due to Hillquit's unusual abilities. He shall never be forgotten.

The 30th Anniversary Program

Last Sunday, October 29th, branch No. 1 of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation of Chicago, celebrated its 30 years of active life in the Socialist movement with a fitting program at the CSFS Hall, 1126 W. 18th St. For this occasion the branch issued a souvenir journal with three group pictures of its membership, its singing society "Sava" and one which dated back to the year of 1910. Besides the program, this journal contains the history and activities of the branch from its beginning. An English article acquaints the Americans with its past history.

The program, as was stated in previous issues of this paper, suited the occasion. The two plays, one in Slovene and one in English, were well put up and the musical numbers by Robert Zakovsek from North Chicago and Frank Cotman Jr. of Chicago were excellent. Singing society Sava and the Bohemian quartet rendered a few selections and several short talks by representatives from other organizations congratulated the branch upon its work. The principal speaker was Mayor D. W. Hoan representing the national executive committee of the Socialist Party who made a fine address, complimenting the branch on its activities and urging the comrades to continue their good work. The juveniles in their

recitation, the pantomime and other numbers of the program were well arranged and made a good effect.

The hall was well filled, not only with our Chicago sympathizers but also with out-of-town visitors. From Detroit 18 young comrades of branch 114 were present. A large delegation also came from North Chicago and Waukegan. Other nearby cities from which we saw people present were Oglesby, La Salle, Virden, Nokomis and Springfield. There were probably a few more people from other cities with whom we did not get acquainted, but nevertheless, this was one of the largest out of town representations the branch has had at any time of their doings. This should add encouragement to the members of branch No. 1 to carry on their work and an inducement to their sympathizers to join the party so that the next Anniversary can be celebrated even in greater style. —kn.

Income and Outgo

Archimedes might have been a swell figgerer, because they say he squared the circle, but what we want to know is how to make two ends going in opposite directions in a straight line meet at the home plate.

WONDER WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS THINK?



Our Doings Here and There

The English Section of branch No. 1 Chicago, held a very interesting meeting last Thursday night at the office of Proletarec. About 20 comrades were present and participated in the lively discussion that took place. Several new members were initiated. The next meeting will be held on Friday, November 10. All members are urged to be present and bring a friend along.

Proletarec is now being published on 6 pages. Ever since it was reduced to 4 pages numerous articles and reports had to wait for publication for a week or more at times because of lack of space. Six pages still does not meet the requirements for all material we receive every week nevertheless, it permits more of our branches to be presented with their activities in each issue. The task now is, circulation. Branches in the larger cities can help in this respect by ordering bundle orders each week for distribution among friends and sympathizers. This would in turn help our solicitors get new subscribers and would at the same time advertise their local branch doings.

On November 26, Singing Society Sava of branch No. 1 will hold its concert at the CSFS Hall. All summer the singers have been rehearsing for this affair and promise a real treat to all that attend. Besides their own numbers, "Karl Marx," a Bohemian Socialist chorus, will feature on the program with a few

selections. In the evening there will be dancing with music furnished Karl Marx, a string orchestra. They will also participate in the program with their instruments.

On the North Side, branch No. 16 JSF holds its meetings every 3rd Friday of the month at 2250 Clybourn Ave. There are a number of Socialist sympathizers on the North Side who as yet are not members of this branch. We urge them to join and become active members of the Socialist Party. On Saturday, December 9, this branch in conjunction with branch 20 will sponsor a dance at Aldine Hall, 911 Center St. Good music and a good time is assured. The admission is 25c in advance and 35c at the door.

Back in 1903 the first lodge of the SNPJ was organized. It was named Slavija. Since then hundreds of lodges organized under the SNPJ and today this fraternal organization is the largest among the Slovenes in America. On Sunday, November 19, lodge Slavija will celebrate its 30th Anniversary with a program and dance at the SNPJ Hall. The afternoon performance will consist of a play, short sketches, singing and short talks by lodge representatives. Pioneer lodge will participate with a short skit and the singing will be furnished by Sava, Presern and other singing societies. Admission tickets are 35c in advance and 40c at the door.—John Rak.