

AMERIŠKI "ZLATI STANDARD" IZGUBIL BITKO

REORGANIZACIJA FINANC IN BANKOVNEGA SISTEMA

Novi zakon pripuša ogromno inflacijo.—Cene potrebščinam se dvigajo.—Protektiranje velebankirjev

Proslavljeni ameriški "zlati standard" je zrušen in ameriške velebanke je morala rešiti propada zvezna vlada z inflacijo. V nastali finančni paniki je zahteval predsednik Roosevelt od kongresa diktatorske pravice v odločevanju o reorganizaciji bankovnega sistema in jih dobil. Predložil je svoje načrte, ki sta mu jih odobrila obe zbornici. Le nekateri progresivni senatorji, med njimi LaFollette in Shipstead, so glasovali proti.

Reorganizacija bankovnega sistema, kot si jo je zamislila Rooseveltova administracija, ima namen rešiti in pomagati vsem takozvanim solventnim privatnim bankam, dasi je imel Roosevelt zdaj najboljšo priliko zahtevati socializacijo bank. Sam je priznal, da so krivi te panike bankirji v prvi vrsti. In ker se je že odločil, da reši velike banke in druge "trdne" banke propada s pomočjo države, čemu jih bi država rajše ne prevzela in jih obratovala kakor obratuje sedaj poštne hranilnice? Odgovor na to je, da kakor prej v Hoovrovem, tako odločujejo zdaj tudi v Rooseveltovem kabinetu privatni interesi. Ni jim zato, da bi ustvarili ljudska bogastva, nego da bi si protektirali in obvarovali svoja.

Ko je Anglija opustila svoj zlati standard, je to vest ameriško časopisje razglašalo na prvih straneh s kričajočimi naslovi. Ampak v slučaju ameriške finančne panike, ki je veliko večja kakor pa je bila v Angliji, je ameriško časopisje le tolažilo, da ni nič hudega, treba je samo potrpeti in zaupati Rooseveltu, ki bo vse pravilno uredil. Vsa izplačila v zlatu so prepovedana, ravno tako izvoz zlata in izozemstvo. In o teh dejstvih je časopisje pisalo po navodilih iz Washingtona tako, kakor da zlati standard ni ukinjen, nego le "boljše protektiran". Enako je to časopisje zavijalo po krahuh na newyorški borzi l. 1929, ki znači pričetek krize v Ameriki in po ostalem svetu. Tudi takrat so pisali da ne bo nič hudega nego je treba zaupati predsedniku Hoovru, ki bo protektiral prosperiteto in ameriški življenski standard.

Medtem, ko je vlada prišla na pomoč privatnim bankam z reorganizacijo, posluje poštne hranilnice še vedno po svojem starem sistemu, ki je bil sprejet v kongresu v namenu, da

DO DESET LET ZAPORA ZA MALO PONEVERBO.

ZA VELIKE NI KAZNI

Sodnik John Prystalski v Chicagu je obsodil Paul P. Baltusa, kateri vodi malo zifkartaško agenturo in razpošiljalnico denarja, od enega do deset let zapora, ker je poneveril \$77, ki mu jih je zaupal klient.

Ako bi bil Baltus poneveril pet milijonov ali 25 milijonov dolarjev, bi ne dobil nikake kazni. Justica, ki ima kazni le za male králice, velikim pa dopuša, da se odkupijo, ni justica. Celo novi predsednik Roosevelt je v inauguracijskem govoru priznal, da zaupanja med ljudstvom in denarne magnate ne more biti, ker so ga varali. Ampak magnatje vzlic svoji nepoštenosti še odločujejo, medtem ko morajo mali králici v zapore in plačevati globo.

BANČNA KRIZA KONČANA Z INFLACIJO



Od 1. oktobra do letos je propadlo v Zed. državah nad pet tisoč bank. Vloge v njih so znašale tri in pol milijarde. Velebankirji so proces propadanja podpirali v nadi, da bo kakega pol ducata velebank dobilo potem ves bankovni monopol. Že v prejšnjem kongresu, ki je nehal zborovati 4. marca, so imeli predlogo, ki je določala, da smejo največji denarni zavodi sновati podružnice po vse drželi. Toda izkazalo se je, da so tudi velebanke v krizi, iz katere jih je rešil poleg governerjev še Rooseveltov moratorij, in dne 9. marca pa je bil sprejet poseben zakon, čigar glavni namen je rešiti "solventne", to je, vse velike banke. Kongres je sprejel predlog Rooseveltove administracije za inflacijo, ki dovoljuje, da sme vlada izdati dvakrat več papirnatega denarja kot ga je zdaj v veljavi vseh skupaj. Dobe ga banke, ki v povračilo vlože v federalni rezervni banki vladne bonde in druge vrednote, katere si odbere po svoji uvidevnosti tajnik zvezne zakladnice. Le malokatera izmed manjših bank bo deležna teh "ugodnosti". Na sliki je urad federalne banke v Chicagu, kjer so v času "moratorija" izmenjevali ljudem bankovce v drobiz.

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FAŠIZEM V NEMČIJI SLONI EDINO NA TERORISTIČNI SILI

Hitlerjeva fašistična vlada v Nemčiji sledi Mussolinijevim stopnjam, toda v službovanju kapitalizmu nazivi Mussolinija daleč prekašajo. Komunistom Hitler grozi z interniranjem v kempah, kjer ji bo porabil "za koristna dela". V Chemnitzu so fašisti udri v urad socialističnega lista in ubili urednika. V Brunswicku so na ukaz fašistov navalili na socialistični delavski dom policiji in ubili enega socialisto, druge v domu pa so pretepli. Komunistični dom "Karl Liebknecht" v Berlinu so fašisti konfiscirali. Poročajo, da so ga izročili fašističnemu društvu za pobijanje boljšešvima. Policija v Berlinu je tudi okupirala impozanten dom nemških strokovnih unij. Od kar je postal Hitler kancelar, je bilo v spopadih in fašističnih napadih ubitih nad sto oseb. Fašistična vlada je zastavo nemške republike prepovedala in legalizirala na svoj način fašistično in pa staro monarhistično zastavo.

časopisje je večinoma ustavljenno. Se celo listi katoliškega centra imajo težke neprilike s Hitlerjevimi cenzorji. Vsak časopis, neglede komu pripada, je kaznovan z večdnevno suspenzijo, če priobči kaj takega, kar ni po godu Hitlerju in njegovim tolovajem v vladi.

Velikemu provociranju in preganjanju so izpostavljeni tudi židje, katerih je okrog 600,000 v Nemčiji. Razbijajo jim trgovine in urade. Velike department prodajalne fašisti oblegajo z namenom bojkota, zato ker jih kontrolirajo židje. Hitler izziva tudi v civilno vojno, gotovo v nadi, da bi na ta način dobil pretvezo pobiti vse socialistične in komunistične voditelje ter agitatorje. Med aretiranci niso samo komunisti in socialisti, nego tudi zagovorniki republikanske ustave iz buržvaznih krogov.

V obrambo in varstvo "morale" je Hitler prepovedal tudi nudistično gibanje in razpusil kolonije nudistov. Položaj v Nemčiji je zdaj radi pijanega fašističnega navdušenja in nacionalistične historije med milijoni prebivalcev v prilog Hitlerjevi vladi. Vzlic temu ne bo v stanju za rešiti delavskega gibanja, četudi ga je začasno zbila na tla.

Velik deficit

Deficit zvezne vlade znaša v prvih 8. mesecih tekočega fiskalnega letá eno in četrt milijarde dolarjev.

Jamranje in agitacija

V Proletarcu so bili objavljeni načrti za agitacijsko kampanjo v prid lista, JSZ in prvomajske številke. To pomeni delo, ki pa se ga ne bo izvršilo s kritiziranjem in auki, nego edino z aktivnim sodelovanjem drug drugega v agitaciji.

PRIVATNI INTERESI ZA DIKTATURO. — APEL SOCIALISTOV V WIS.

"Bankirji izrabljajo sedanjo krizo, da potisnejo ameriške delavce in farmerje pod diktaturo," pravi med drugim proglaš. soc. stranke v Wisconsinu. Roosevelt zahteva s svojim milijonarskim finančnim tajnikom Woodinom v Wall streeta diktatorske pravice v svrhu, da obvarujejo bogataše pred izgubami. Ekonomijo hočejo uvesti na račun zniževanja plač in ukinjevanja ustanov, ki služijo splošnosti. Obdaveiti nameravajo živila, ne pa bogastva. Namesto, da bi uvedli podpiranje brezposelnih z gotovino, jih nameravajo mobilizirati za prisilno delo pod vojaško kontrolo za hrano in malenkostno plačo. Proglas apelira na delavce in farmerje, da naj se organizirajo in napovedo reakciji in kapitalizmu boj, kajti brez borbe se ne bodo ubranili novega navala, ki prihaja nadnje v obliki prijateljskih zagotovil in obljub.

Avstrijski fašisti zelo ogrožajo mir

Reakcionarna diktatura, ki jo je proglasila v Avstriji vlada kancelarja Dollfussa, je nalezela na mogočen odpor socialistov vzlic temu, da je imela podporo fašistov in klerikalcev. Socialisti na Dunaju so izjavili, da se civilnim svobodščinam in republikani ne odrečejo, pa tudi če treba v civilno vojno.

Zlato v skriviščih

Tekom krize, posebno v zadnji bančni paniki so vlagatelji vzeli iz bank v zlatu nad \$420,000,000. Nato je vlada vsa izplačila v zlatu ustavila, od vlagateljev pa je zahtevala, da zlato vrnejo in ga zamenjajo za papirnat denar. Mnogi so to storili.

Slika izobilja na eni strani, bede na drugi

LABOUMNI Stanley McCormick potrebuje za svoje preživljanje okrog sto tisoč dolarjev na leto. Toli-ko je dovolilo sodišče, da se sme porabiti iz njegove imovine, ki je produkt dela trpinov v tovarnah trusta za izdelovanje poljedelskih strojev.

Nedavno je odločeval o slični zadevi sodnik James A. Delehanty v New Yorku. Ni se sicer šlo za slaboumne- ga bogataša, nego za 7 let starega otroka. Ime mu je Lucy Cotton Thomas. In sodnik je imel odločiti, koliko se sme porabiti vsak mesec od otrokovega bogastva. Dolgo je premišljeval in končno izdelal proračun, o katerem je dejal, da se ne nanaša samo na sedanje nego tudi bodoče otrokove potrebe. Skupna vsota, ki se jo sme izdati za malo Lucy Cotton vsak mesec, znaša tri tisoč dolarjev, ali tisoč pet sto dolarjev na mesec več, kot pa zasluži povprečen stalno zaposlen delavec v teh časih skozi vse leto. Razdelil pa je modri sodnik za potrebe otroka vsoto sledeče:

Stanarina za otroka in služinčad	\$800.00
Šofer, služkinja in razni izdatki	350.00
Govornantka	125.00
Hrana za otroka, mater in služinčad	600.00
Učne potrebščine za otroka	50.00
Najemnina garaže in shrambe	150.00
Pranje in čiščenje	50.00
Elektrika, telefon	75.00
Za napitnine	25.00
Za opremo, popravila in dekoriranje stanovanja	600.00
Potni stroški	100.00
Zavarovalnina, prevoznina	75.00
Plača učiteljem francoščine, glasbe, plesa, za knjige, rože, zdrava itd.	400.00

Skupaj torej tri tisoč dolarjev na mesec. To ni osamljen slučaj, kajti le o malokaterem odločuje sodišče. V bogataških krogih se troši za enega otroka na leto veliko več, kakor pa si more privoščiti vsa družina povprečnega stalno zaposlenega delavca s "primerno" plačo. Nešteto delavskih družin pa se mora danes preživljati s par dolarji na teden, milijone drugih pa je odvisnih od miloščine.

Po pol stoletju dognanja o razkrajanju kapitalizma

Ko je Karl Marx pred več ko 50. leti znanstveno prerokoval razkrajanje in skrahiranje kapitalistične ekonomske uredbe, je bil kapitalizem še razmeroma mlad in poln življenske sile. Vseposod je pridobil na moči in izpodrival staro fevdalno plemstvo z vladnih mest. Mnogi, ki so sicer priznavali pravilnost gotovih Marxovih teorij o zakonih ekonomskega razvoja, niso bili pripravljeni verjeti, da bo kapitalistični sistem kdaj tako bankrotiral in postal razvalina, kot je predvideval Karl Marx.

Danes vidimo, da so vse kapitalistične dežele več ali manj v polomu in bankrotirane. Celo Zed. države, s svojim "najmodernejšim" kapitalizmom, so v gospodarskem krahuh. Ameriški finančni sistem je v razvalinah, iz katerih ga izkopa sedaj Rooseveltova administracija. Zlati standard dolarja je ukinjen. Brezposelnost

Kominterneta za skupno delo

Komunistična internacionala je v tednu z dne 6. marca objavila manifest, v katerem odgovorja na proglaš delavske socialistične internacionale, da je pripravljena sporazumeti se s socialističnimi strankami za skupen boj proti fašizmu in gaženju socialnih pridobitev. Dolgotrajna borba med delavskimi strankami pa je pustila mnogo ran, ki se ne bodo kmalu zacelile. Zato ni pričakovati, da bo sporazum povsod naglo realiziran, kajti delavske stranke morajo v prizadevanjih za skupnost pokazati, da so iskrene, in da jim delo za skupno fronto ne bo samo manever. Evropsko delavsko časopisje veliko piše o tem. Mnogi naglašajo, da ako bi komunisti v Nemčiji ne bili tako zavzeti v svoji nameri, da uničijo socialistično stranko, strank,

MORE LIGHT ON OUR BETTER AMERICANS

Some years ago, when James A. Stillman, then of the National City Bank of New York, and Florence Reed, and the then Fifi Stillman and her Canadian Indian guide occupied the headlines of the daily press for weeks, the scandal became so notorious in the press that the former was forced to resign as the head of that gigantic financial institution, and a fellow by the name of Charles E. Mitchell succeeded him and rose to prominence.

Now a new scandal is attached to the National City Bank. In the former case it was of a personal and private nature, but the scandal loving press and the scandal loving public relished it, although it was really none of the public's business.

The present scandal is of an entirely different character; it is one that is of grave concern because the public paid some \$31,000,000 for the confidence it had in the head of the National City Bank.

Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, who recently resigned as chairman of the board of the National City Bank, second largest financial institution in the United States, like Samuel Insull and Ivar Krueger, was looked upon as a financial genius. He has been regarded as one of America's foremost citizens, because he made millions. It develops now, in the case of Mitchell, as it did in the cases of Insull, Krueger and others of their kind, that he is a gryp artist of the most highly developed quality, that his business 'success' was based on fraud and that the American public is a choice collection of suckers.

Among other things Mr. Mitchell told a senate investigating committee how stocks were "sold" at a loss to a member of his family in order to defraud Uncle Sam of income tax. It was also revealed how he dumped a loss of \$31,000,000 in bad Cuban sugar stocks on the dear American public, through an institution affiliated with the National City Bank. And for the fraudulent business methods Mr. Mitchell admitted an income of between two and three million dollars per year.

Simultaneously with the

scandalous story admitted by Mr. Mitchell comes the story from Chicago informing us that nineteen "financial leaders" have been indicted in the Insull crash for fraudulent transactions. They are among the "leading citizens" of Chicago.

These are the men who talk of "private initiative" and "rugged individualism". These are the men who tell us that their brains are needed to run the affairs of the country, industrial, financial and political. These are the men who say "put business into the government and keep the government (we the people) out of business". And when we bravely march to the ballot box every four years, we, the masses, the shorn lambs, show that we believe in the skin game and we vote for more of it.

Read the story of Mitchell, of Insull and his compatriots in the skin game. Read the story of Ivar Krueger, of Fall, of Doheny, of Sinclair, of the Doughertys and lesser lights like those of our own city now vacationing in Joliet, and one cannot escape the conclusion that we are the easiest as-

sociation of hay seeds that ever came down the pike.

Obviously there is something lacking in our make-up. Either we are deceiving ourselves when we herald our superior intellect to the world, or we lack the moral courage to speak out against the domination over our destinies by these polished slickers of the Wall Street and La Salle street type. Certain it is, these expensive burlesques would not be permitted to continue among a rational people.

No hope for betterment need be entertained so long as our literature consists of scandal, crime, vice, mushy love and blazing wild west stories, and our chief recreation is jig-saw, bride, golf walk-a-thon, horse races, road houses and dance halls, prize fights and pole sitting.

Why not look the bitter truth squarely in the face and acknowledge it?
—The Labor News.

Deflated
Employer—And have you felt any change since you were married?
Newlywed—Not a nickel, sir.

PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1

Poverty, hunger, sickness and old age are ancient enemies of mankind, but unemployment is a foe of the new frontier. It is true that we have had unemployment before. There have been at least 15 big depressions in the last 12 years. But all these have come since the introduction of machinery and factories. The farmer with his family made his own clothes, raised his food and preserved it, made most of his tools and build his own house, in the days before factories. Land was plentiful. Hard times came with bad crops. Sickness overtook him and age crippled him. But he was never out of work when he was able and wanted to work. He never starved when there was food in his cellar and barns.

Today we find millions of men who want to work unable to find anything to do. We know too well the story of idle machines, and unemployment: plenty to eat and hunger and starvation. Never in the history of the world has there been such a scene of idiocy. Here is a new enemy of giant stature which workers must destroy if there is to be any safety in this new world. We may say it is the chief enemy. For if we make full use of all our man and machine power we can have

sufficient of everything to banish the fear of most of the other enemies of man.

What can we do about it? The Workers' committee offers a program—present relief from public works, shorter hours, unemployment insurance. But unemployment is more than a bad headache which comes along once in a while. Terrible in itself, it is a sign of a still deeper disease in the body of society. So long as making profit is the chief reason for running industry and farms, that long will we have times like these coming again.

Let us never forget that on this frontier of the new America we must abolish unemployment. And to do this we must plan to use all our factories and mines and farms to make the things we need—not just to make money for a few people who cannot spend what they get.
—The New Frontier.

THE ADEQUATE PROGRAM

Sympathetic as we are to the mortgage moratorium idea, we do not want anyone to suppose that we consider it a panacea either for farmers or city people.

It is merely one of those incidental things that have to be done in order to help victims out of a pinch—like the outdoor relief. Neither of them is a solution; they are only temporary relief measures.

Lack of jobs and the general slump make it impossible for many of the home mortgagors to meet their interest and the payments on principal. The price of property has gone down. If the mortgagee forecloses, the property too often sells under the sheriff's hammer for less than the amount of the mortgage. The mortgagor then gets a personal judgment against the mortgagor for the deficiency.

This is a very bad condition of things.

If foreclosures can be prevented, this would also prevent the unjust deficiency judgments. It would give the harassed mortgagors time in which to await an upturn from the depression, in one way or another, so as to be in a position to meet the payments.

It only affects the mortgagors to that extent, and it does not at all affect the millions of wage earners and farmers who do not own homes but are tenants.

The entire working class population, of city and country, is or should be interested in farther-reaching measures, to supply jobs, raise living standards and bring economic security.

For this purpose, only the program of the Socialists is adequate. All wage earners, would-be wage earners and farmers would be well advised to get back of it.

—The Milwaukee Leader.

Experienced

The school ma'am having caught the janitor in a falsehood, asked him where he thought he'd go in the hereafter.
"Well, wherever I go," the janitor replied, "I expect to be making fires for school teachers."

About The 'New Deal'

By NORMAN THOMAS

If on March 7, 1928, anyone had prophesied that four years later, in the richest country in the world, we should not only have around fifteen million totally unemployed, a whole class of farmers approaching bankruptcy, and a sweat shop level of wages, but also that the first act of a newly inaugurated President would have been to proclaim a bank holiday or moratorium, the prophet would have been declared a candidate for an insane asylum. Yet that is exactly what has happened. Not even the prospect of the inauguration of "The New Deal" could check the panic lack of confidence in a banking system in which extortionate greed and incompetence are so badly mingled as in ours. The capitalist system is writing its own doom faster than its critics can keep up with it.

Probably the business and banking interests supporting President Roosevelt's lead, which has been endorsed by Ex-President Hoover, will be able to pull us at least temporarily out of the present financial panic. This is a very different thing from restoring prosperity. It ought to be accepted as a principle that banks saved only by government action, Federal or State, should pass absolutely into the control of the government and not be returned to the owners

who could not manage them. The Federal Reserve Bank should be completely owned by the government; all commercial banks should be compelled to join the Federal Reserve System; all solvent banks should be compelled under the Federal Reserve to guarantee their depositors against loss. Then the Postal Savings Bank should be developed into a complete publicly owned bank under a Federal Board, with segregated thrift and commercial accounts. States and cities should be allowed to form publicly-owned banks affiliated with the Federal Reserve. There should be a Federal Board to direct the flow of credit. In this way the machin-

ery of socialized banking can be built up. We shall not have the fact of socialized banking, however, if public banking is carried on under a capitalist government by a capitalist party, to stabilize the capitalist system. Socialized banking can only be achieved along with the socialization of natural resources and the means of production and distribution, under the direction of a party which uses the power of the state for the interest of workers with hand and brain. Nothing of this sort will be offered by the Roosevelt administration. It cannot be obtained until the workers do some organizing on their own account.

SEARCHLIGHT

They say that the banking situation has been cleared up, that confidence is being restored and that now we have nothing to fear. What folly! President Roosevelt has averted the complete collapse of private banking by coming to their rescue just in the nick of time. He thinks, by supplying these banks with loads of money that they are saved. But there is no such thing for private banking, as safety. If the people really regain their confidence what will the banks do with all the accumulated money? They are not loaning any, only in rare instances. And if the people shall not regain their bearings it's only going to continue as it has in the past. Well they know, that there is only one salvation. Well they know, that confidence is not restored by words but rather, by deeds. Yet, they dare not take that one course, perform that one deed, that would save the works and restore confidence. Only government control and operation can save these institutions. And if they put it off now they will have to meddle with the program before long again.

It is amazing how effective the Presidents plea was upon the ignorant masses. They have the "new deal" and that is all that matters. What- ever Roosevelt does is alright even if it tends to make bad matters worse. One would expect that the great number of unemployed, and for that matter, even the employed workers have been taught a lesson by the depression; that they would not take a politicians word for anything, but demand action. To the contrary; without a program, without any knowledge of how to right the wrongs and only with the capacity of a plea for patriotism and sacrifice and the ignorant masses throw aside all the teachings and sorrowful experiences of the past four years and trek behind the "new deal" with another shuffle of the same cards.

Chicago's martyred mayor was buried last Friday with all the splendor of a monarch. Thousands shivered in the cold to get a glimpse of the dead body. The politicians were ordered out in full numbers to make it appear in union even though they are bartering with one another to name a successor.

It is hard to understand the masses. Corrupt and inefficient politicians can sway them back and forth at will, but getting them behind an honest movement to throw off the yoke of tyranny, is a hard and tedious job. The people just cannot be real. They fancy, everything before reality. They willingly give up every personal liberty for some indefinite fancy. From day to day they dream unrealities and impossibilities. They willingly and patiently suffer from want when there is plenty. And when they are called upon to carry the burden to enable the wealthy to regain their control they flock like sheep in a stampede.

We Socialists are in a predicament all the time. If we tell truth, we are shunned. And if we don't, we shun ourselves. "Mayor Cermak was a good mayor. He did a lot for the people, didn't he?" I was asked. When I tried to explain that he might have done some good things but that he was a professional politician who attained his prominence by crawling over the backs of his people, I was disliked. Yet, that is exactly what Cermak has done. With the exception of assisting some of his relatives and friends to obtain jobs he did nothing for the workers. The lot of

the common people is not one iota better because Cermak lived. But it is hard to make people understand because loud screeching headlines poison the very being of even the politician's own foes. We have Socialist papers. They need to be circulated if we are to get anywhere. Goodness knows, Chicago needs a strong Socialist daily.

With Hitler gaining dictatorial powers, a flop in Austria and Roosevelt's reigns being tightened no one can deny that dictatorship are not in vogue.

Shall we discontinue the English page of Proletarec? Being pressed for space and receiving suggestions from the readers and contributors the editor has put the question squarely before you. Personally, I want to see the English page continue but if our readers are subscribers to the New Leader, Milwaukee Leader, The American Guardian, The American Freeman, etc., then we might dispense with those reprints. I doubt that many of our readers see all these papers. Hence, it is well to give them good Socialist articles in English.

What's Doing in Milwaukee

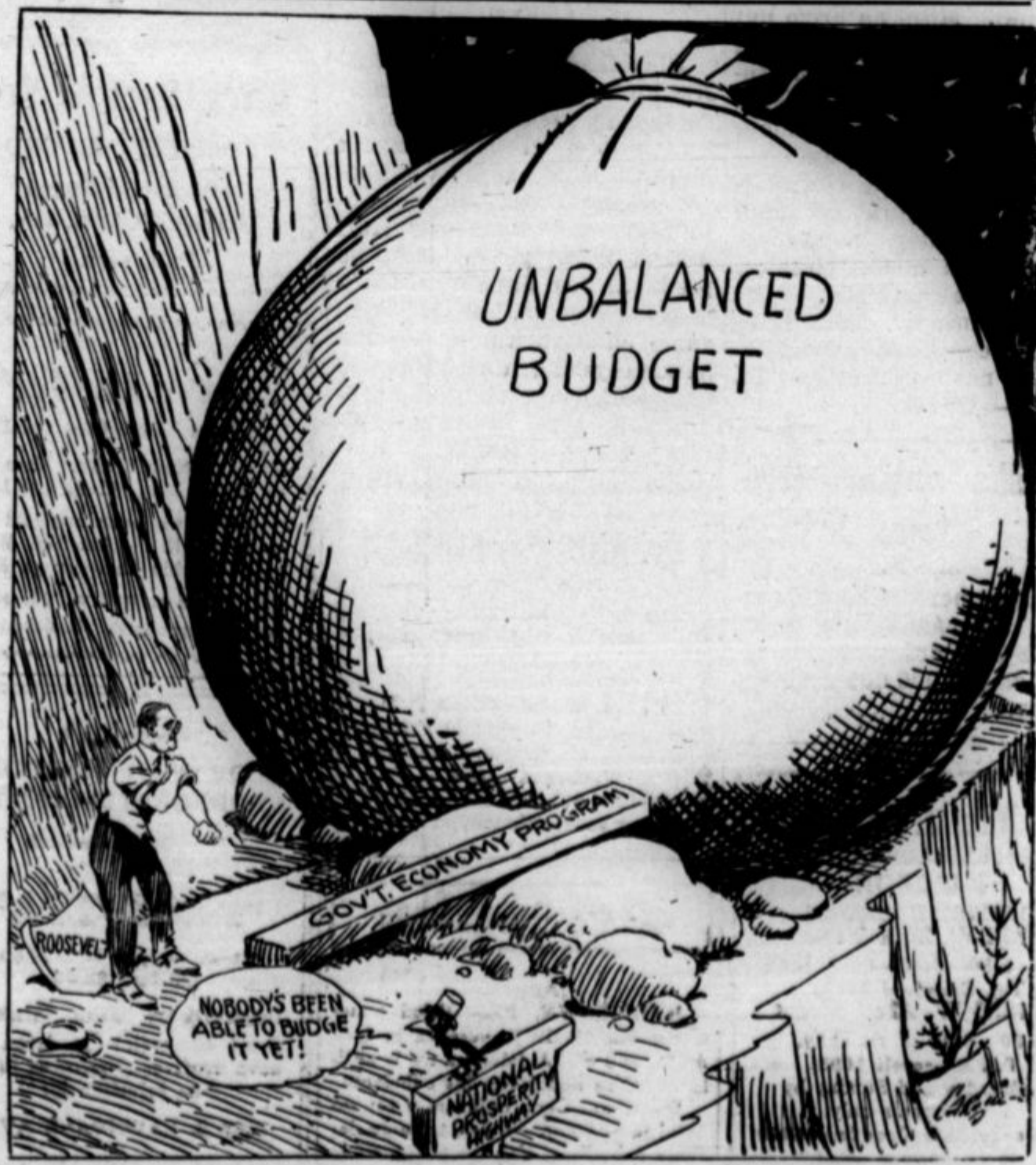
All comrades of English Section of branch No. 37 should attend the regular meeting Tuesday, March 21, at the S. S. Turn Hall (downstairs) at 8 P. M. sharp! Many important matters have to be acted on immediately. Comrades J. Wegel, J. Hren and Frank Obluck will give talks on "The Case for Socialism". Discussion will follow. Work must also be started at once to get our necessary quota in membership and Proletarec readers as outlined in the plan drafted by the JSF executive committee. I am certain that if every comrade gives a little of his time toward fulfilling this plan, we will reach our quota, not only that but surpass it.

Branch No. 37 had a very successful meeting last week. Comrade Sotarik gave a very good talk on the two ways of obtaining our goal—Socialism. I am certain that the attendances of future meetings will be larger if they continue to have lively Socialist discussions. An important step was taken so as to shorten the business part of the meeting and allow more time for educational talks. The executive committee of the club will meet one hour before the regular meeting to transact all business and then submit a report to the meeting of their action on different matters, either to be approved, rejected or amended by the membership. I earnestly believe that the business can thus be shortened considerably which will give more time for lectures and educational discussions.

The banks in Milwaukee were reopened again. The majority of their business was being done in scrip issued by the Milwaukee Clearing House backed by banking institutions until the government stepped in. Only a few months ago the Common Council defeated an ordinance introduced by the Socialists that would allow the city to pay 25% of salaries in scrip, backed by their collateral. Thus the city employees would receive 25% in scrip and 75% in cash for their services. But no, the bankers and big real estate men deemed it a dangerous practice and yet at this time they are following the same procedure to save their skin.

Anton Kamniker Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

WHY NOT WITH A CAPITAL LEVY?



The "Army" of the Unemployed

Witnesses before the sub-committee hearing testimony on the LaFollette-Costigan relief bill used 12,000,000 as the number of unemployed in America now.

Let's see what this means.

If the 12,000,000 unemployed, their wives, and other members of their families of voting age, voted together, they could easily control the country.

If settled on farms, in line with the back-to-the-farm movement, each of the 6,000,000 farms in America would have to be divided into three parts, the farmer retaining one, and an unemployed family put on each of the other two tracts.

In normal times, a general strike of 12,000,000 workers could tie up the industries of the country overnight. (It's the capitalists who are striking now.)

If armed, the 12,000,000 would constitute a force almost FIVE times as large as the combined standing armies of England, America, France, Russia, Poland, Italy and Japan.

Counting five to the family (a little too high as there are families with more than one person formerly employed now idle), if the unemployed were to settle in Canada, the population of that country would increase six times, or 600%; moving to Mexico, that country's population would be increased four times or 400%.—The American Guardian.