

BREZPOSELNOST NAJVAŽNEJŠE Vprašanje

MILIJONE DELAVEV IN NJIHOVIH DRUŽIN V BEDI VSLED KRONIČNE NEZAPOSLJENOSTI

ANGLIJA, ZEDINJENE DRŽAVE, NEMČIJA IN DRUGE INDUSTRIALNE DEŽELE SO PRIZADETE

Trajna rešitev tega problema je mogoča samo v popolni preosnovi ekonomskega reda.

Brezposelnost, s čimur mislimo industrialno rezervno armado, postaja bolj in bolj kričec socialni problem. Nezaposljenost nastaja, ker potrebuje industrija v sedanjem uredbi, katera sloni na bazi producije za profit, razmeroma manj delavev kakor jih je potrebovala za isto koliko producuje prej, ko roboti iz kovin, gumi z elektriko, oljem in paro, niso izvršili toliko dela.

Velikanska strojna enota omogoča masno producijo. Na primer, v nekaj mesecih producirajo ameriške avtomobilske tovarne več kot dovolj avtomobilov za ameriški in zunajtržni trg za vse leto. Ko je mera producije dopolnjena, morajo avtomobilski delaveci na cesto. Pravico imajo iskat drugo delo. Toda kje naj ga isčejo? Eni ga dobe, toda izgube ga zoper drugi. Ako je pet milijonov služb, delavev pa šest milijonov, jih mora biti en milijon brez posla.

Isto je v ameriški oblačilni, tekstilni, jeklarski, prenogovniški in več ali manj v vseh drugih industrijskih. Sezona zaposlenosti traja po letu, morda 9 mesecev, a včasih le nekaj mesecov. Plače pa so običajno le tolikšne, da je za sproti, in sko gre delavev "po sredi," si tudi prihrani kak stotak ali dva. Tisti, ki delajo stalno, katerih je morda kakih štideset odstotkov, povprečno računano, imajo seveda tudi boljše pogoje, da si denevo kaj na stran "za stare dni." Drugih šestdeset odstotkov, ki so izpostavljeni nezaposlenosti, nima teh priložnosti.

Brezposelnost v Zedinjenih državah je narasla posebno v drugi polovici tega leta, in obetajo, da se bo v prihodnjem letu, ki je na pragu, število brezposelnih še bolj pomnožilo, četudi bo produkcija lahko večja kakor letos. Novi stroji in prodejne izdelkov na debelo to omogoča. Tuji priganganje — to se pravi — izrabljvanje delavev do skrajnosti povzroča, da je treba za količino storjenega dela vedno manjih živih storjenih mož.

Vprašanje brezposelnih je sedaj najbolj pereče v Angliji. Industrija v Angliji je bila do vojne ena prvih na svetu. Imela je ogromen mednarodni trg, in Velika Britanija je prospovala. Med vojno in po vojni so ga ji v veliki meri odvzeli Zedinjene države. Ameriška industrija je v primerni z angleško mlajšo, boljše organizirana in ima veliko več vitalnosti. Anglija nima izgleda, da si še kedaj pridobi mesto, kar kričega je imela do leta 1914.

V Angliji je že leta trajno brea posis okrog milijon do pol-milijon delavev. Od države dobivajo podporo za brezposelne, ali za državno gospodarstvo je to breme, ki ga težko zmaguje. Anglija potrebuje reorganizacijo svoje industrije, in temu

"DEVETINPETDESET PREMOGARJEV MRTVIH"



Starci, žene in otroci devetinpetdesetih premogarjev, ki so bili ubiti v eksploziji 17. decembra v McAlesteru, Oklahoma, so imeli žalosten poročil. Na sliki vidite prizor, kakršni se dogaja pred vstopi v rudnik po takih katastrofah. Žene, otroci, prijatelji in drugi hite pred rovom v pričakovanju, da dobe svoje drage žive iz groba. To se malenkaj zgodi. Iz tega premogovnika so dobili ven via trupla v par dneh, nekatera tako razmaznjena in občana, da jih ni bilo mogoč izpoznavati. V Oklahoma je bilo v rudniških eksplozijah tekom proših let ubitih 300 rudarjev. Pred tremi leti je bilo v Dugnan McConnellu ubitih 91 rudarjev, v ostalih eksplozijah pa do 30 do 60. V eni leta 1892 je bilo ubitih sto. Zjutraj dne 17. decembra, par ur pred eksplozijo, je inspektor rudnika zabeležil v svoje poročilo, da je rudnik varen. Potres po naselbini, ki je izbruhnil sledil, ga je uveril, da se je "zmotil." Če mu rizikati človeška življenja?

SOCIALISTIČNA KAMPAJNA ZA 30 TISOČ NOVIH ČLANOV V LETU 1930

NOVI SOCIALISTIČNI KLUBI MED DIJAŠTVOM NA UNIVERZAH

V tem letu je dobila socialistična stranka več novih članov kakor v prejšnjih petih letih skupaj.

Esekutiva socialistične stranke je na svoji seji, ki se je vršila predzadnji teden v Buffalo sklenila, da se v letu 1930 organizira veliko kampanjo, katere cilj je dobiti sfranki najmanj tri deset tisoč novih članov.

Tajnik Clarence Senior je poročal, da je dobila socialistična stranka letos več novih članov kakor pa v zadnjih petih letih skupaj. Sentiment med ljudstvom se obratil njiju v prilog Norman Thomas, govor na shodi v Teaxasu, in rezultat je, da se v tej južni državi ustanavljajo nove postojanke. Enaindvajset novih stranknih podružnic je bilo organiziranih zadnje čase in mnogo prejšnje so pomnožile članstvo.

Socialistični klubji so bili ustavljeni med dijaštvom univerz Chicago, Wisconsin, Columbia, California, Kansas in v treh kroglih v New Yorku.

Izmest federacije sta najbolj napovedovali v članstvu Italijanska in židovska.

Direktor socialistične kampanje za pridobivanje novih članov je Marx Lewis. Najprvo bo podvzet na Newyorskem distriktu.

Ker bodo prihodnje leto kongresne volitve, bo stranka to priliko izrabila za intenzivno volilno agitacijo. Nominirala bo kandidate povsed in ob enem bo glavnih stan ter eksekutiva sodelovala z lokalnimi agitacijskimi odboji.

Prihodnja seja eksekutive bo v Los Angelesu 9. in 10. marca. Medpotoma bodo člani eksekutive povzornili na shodi, ki jih bo

NAD 23 TISOČ LJUDI UBITIH

Automobilske nezgode bolj in bolj žanjejo.

Iz statističnih poročil, ki so bila objavljena nedavno, posnemamo, da je bilo leta 1928 ubitih v Zedinjenih državah v avtomobilskih nezgodbah 23,765 ljudi; od prejšnjega leta so te nezgode narasle za nad en odstotek.

Največ ubitih je bilo v New Yorku, namreč 2,554. Pensylvanija je na drugem mestu s 1,882 smrtnimi slučaji, in California na tretjem, kjer je bilo ubitih 1,755 ljudi.

542 oseb je bilo ubitih v kolizijah avtomobilov s karami popularne železnice, in 2,041 v kolizijah avtomobilov z vlaki na železnih križiščih. Največji odstotek tvoří nešportní, ki so najbolj izpostavljeni nevarnosti.

Postava, kakršna je moča le v Mehiki

Mehika je na glasu kot dežela, kjer človeško življenje nima velike cene. A vendar se je ravno v tej republiki dogodilo, da je njen glavno mesto spremelo postavo, ki določa: Vsakdo, ki vozi avto ali karo ponljene železnice in smrtno povozi človeka, mora dobiti najmanj šest let zaporne kazni.

Dne 17. decembra so uslužbeni učilne železnice v mehiškem glavnem mestu proglašili ednevno stavko v protest proti tej postavi.

V Chicagu je bilo v tem letu ubitih samo avtomobilskih nezgodah nad tisoč oseb. Če bi bili vozniški obsojeni, kakor določa postava v mehiškem mestu, bi to pomenilo za okrog 600 ljudi tri tisoč šest sto let zaporne kazni.

Slovenci v Chicagu so vabljeni na Silvestrovo zabavo, ki jo priredi, kakor vsako leto, klub št. 1. Vršila se bo v torek 31. decembra zvečer v Landdale Masonic Temple. Več podatkov je na notranjih straneh.

SOVjetska UNIJA TREBI PRAZNOVERSTVO

Sežiganje ikonov v Rusiji.

Sovjetski režim si zelo prizadeva, da iztriebi praznovršterstvo med mužiki. Pravoslavna cerkev v Rusiji je bila pod carizmom ne samo orodje reakcije in feodalizma, nego je slonela popolnoma na gluposti mase. Otežkočala je izobrazbo kolikor je največ moga. Revolucija je prisiliла, da se je ostrela carskih priveskov, toda šlo je težko, ker je bila pretečno spojena s starim režimom.

Njena oslabljenost v novih razmerah je prisila sovjetski vladni kakov način načrtov, podprt v praviljavju občinskega denara, pa vse nič ne izda. Vprašanje je še vedno nerešeno. Podgora med mestom in cestno-železniško družbo je potekla že dolgo, novi pa ne morejo skleniti, ker ni pa ni soglasja.

Samuel Insull, glavni utilični magnat v Chicagu, in eden najmogočnejših v Ameriki, dolži "politiko". Vse preveč je te preklicane politike in vprašanje po rešenju, kadar se jo na kak način odstrani. Čudno, kajti Samuel Insull sam je velik politik. V kampanji za senatorskega kandidata Smitha npr. je potrošil cel kup tisočakov. Smith je bil izvoljen, a večina v zveznem senatu mu ni priznala pravico do sedeža z utemeljito, da je v kampanji potrošil preveč, oziroma da mu je mandat kupil multimilijonar Insull. Smith je bil tedaj načelnik illinoiske komisije, kateri ima odločajočo moč pri določanju cen električnih plinov in vozil vseh podobnih karav in sploh v vseh podobnih zadevah. Insull bi mu gotovo ne domagal "naprej" ter potrošil zanj v kampanji več kot bi mogel Smith zaslužiti tudi če bi bil šest terminov senator, aki bi Smith res delal v interesu ljudstva.

Zaenome s tem sežiganjem so prosvetne autoritete uvedle vzgojno kampanjo, da dvignejo ljudski razum k pravilnemu delovanju.

ČUDEŽ — SVETNIKU VRE KRI

V Neapolju v Italiji imajo v posebnih posodi tri svetnika sv. Januarusa, ki je umrl mučenške smrtni slučaji, in California na tretjem, kjer je bilo ubitih 1,755 ljudi.

Štiri oseb je bilo ubitih v kolizijah avtomobilov s karami popularne železnice, in 2,041 v kolizijah avtomobilov z vlaki na železnih križiščih. Največji odstotek tvoří nešportní, ki so najbolj izpostavljeni nevarnosti.

Zdralivo za zamotane transportne probleme v velikih ali pa v manjših mestih je občinsko lastništvo javnih naprav in pa uprave s socialistično ideologijo, kajti le te so sposobne služiti ljudstvu, ne pa tiste, ki so izvoljeni s pomočjo kapitalističnih kampanjskih fondov.

PROFIT WARNER BROS. KOMPANIJE.

Warner Bros. kompanija, ki se počesa s proizvajanjem filmskih iger oziroma govorečih filmov, je napravila v problem fiskalnem letu, ki je končalo 31. avgusta, \$17,271,905 čistega dobička.

NAŠA KAMPAJNA V LETU

1930

za 3 tisoč celoletnih naročnin bo največje agitacijsko podvzetje za razvajanje "Proletarca" v zgodovini tega lista. Začne se 1. januarja. Minimalno število moramo doseči zadnjega decembra prihodnje leto. Vsakem agitatorju bodo naročnine, ki jih pošle, doitevane od izkaza do izkaza. Bodite zastopani že v prvem izkazu dne 9. januarja.

HANS KIRCHSTEIGER:

Pod spovednim pečatom

(Roman, poslovenil E. K.)

(Nadaljevanje.)

A sedaj je bilo treba kuhati. Kaj tako dobre, kakor kuhanje v samostanu, seveda ne more ponuditi svojemu gostu; česar ni bilo, je morala nadomestiti dobra volja. Še pred kosilom je prišel stari diurnist v obnošeni sukni. Kako je ogledalo gospojinskega župnika! Ali to ni bil oni župnik, kateremu ni mogel pred mnogimi, mnogimi leti, ko je ponesrečil na vsečišču, vrnil iz noviča. Na obraz onega župnika, na katerem je bila jasno zapisana lakomnost, ni mogel nikdar pozabiti. Še danes pa mu je bilo žal, da ni mogel videti obraza takrat, ko je dobil župnik polnovič, ki mu ga je bil takrat poslal v nefrankiranem denarnem pismu. Naglo, da ne bi moral čakati na zahvalo, je vročil začudenemu župniku Hercogovo pismo za svojega brata, ki je imel dobro in uplivno službo v neki tiskarni v Solnogradu. Tudi brat je seveda protestant, ali katoliškemu duhovniku zato niti treba bati ničesar; ta brat že poskrbi, da dobi župnik primeren zasluzek.

Še je držal Hercogovo pismo vpraševanje v roki, a zgornji moj je že izginil.

Tako dobro kakor danes ni kosi župnik, od kar ni več sedel pri mizi svojih starcev. Ne pri bogato obloženi škofovski mizi, ne v mramorni dvorani ne bi bil mogel jesti tako dobro, kakor pri enostavnem družinskem obedu protestantskega čevljara. Še jedi je slajšala družinska sreča, in vsi so se najedli pri nebotatem kosilu, kajti ljubezen je sedela med njimi.

Dan poprej ob enaki ur se je bil oziral utrujeni potnik pol upanja po krasnem samostanu v dolini. Tukaj je mislil najti mir za svoje trudno srce. In našel ga je, a ne v bogatem samostanu, temveč v siromašni hiši priprtega delavca.

Prav ob tem času so klicali tudi danes zvonovi samostanske cerkve na večernico, ko je spremjal čevljark svojega gosta na kolodvor. Rad bi ga bil imel še nekoliko dni pri sebi, toda zmanjši, siromak ni hotel obremeniti siromašne družine.

Ob cesti na kolodvoru je bila ubožnica in ravnokar je izstopil pater Oto skozi nizka vrata.

Skoraj da se je ustrašil, opazivši obo moža. Potem je stisnil župniku roko z neizrecno žalostnim pogledom. Dejal ni ničesar. Potem je odšel. Govoriti ni smel. Prelat mu je bil strogo prepovedal, goroviti z izgubljenim sinom cerkev. Cerkvena pokorščina napram duhovnemu predpostavljenemu mu je nalagala to težko žrtev. Edina beseda bi bila smrten greh.

Tudi mudilo se mu je, da pride pravočasno v cerkev k petju na koru. Bil bi greh, ako bi zamudil to.

A ko je hitel, ves zasopilan, po hribu proti cerkvi, si je obljubil, da bo molil za svojega ubogega učence.

Čevljark pa ni prislo niti na misel, da bi moral za svojega spričevalca, ker mu je kupil vojni listek do Solnograda in naskrivaj vtasknili monikron župniku v žep.

Vlak, ki je pridral v glasni klic sprevodnikov so skrajšali slovo, ki pa je bilo tem bolj prisreno.

Zlasten, kakor da se je poslovil z ljubim bratom, je gledal mojster za viakom, zlasten se je vrnil počasi v svojo delavnico. Ta mož mu je bil prinesel mnogo sreč; njemu ima zahvaliti, da bo poslej ena vera v njegovi družini. Tuji pater iz samostana je naredil iz njega že skoraj katoličana; le še tri dni, pa bi se bil iskrešenega srca odrekel veri svoje ljube matere. Pravočasno je se čital katoliški list, iz katerega je bladro dihala brezravnost. Še pravočasno je našel ob samostanskem zidu napol otrpnjenega katoliškega duhovnika, ki ga je bila zavrgla neusmiljena cerkev. Sedaj ostane lahko zvest: veri svoje matere; tudi njegova ljuba žena mu bo sledila na njegov poti v nebesa. Ta župnik je poučil tudi njo, ne da bi bil moral izpregovoriti le besedo; sedaj je izpoznał tuži ona, da je ljubezen do bližnjega edina prava pot Gospoda.

XXIX.

V tem je hitel vlak z župnikom dalje in dalej. Njegov nauk je: Naprej in naprej in kdo zastopi pot napreku, njega povori brez usmilinga. Z dogmo in s kazuistiko se mu ne pride do živega; ob vseh takih rečeh žvižga in se pelje mimo in hiti naprej in naprej!

Na deski ob vozu stoji sprevodnik, socialni demokrat, in se sneže ljudem, ki so zamudili vlak. Socialni demokrat kuri stroj, socialni demokrat drži navor in ravna lokomotivo let. Naprej in naprej! Ljudje na postajaličih pa preklinajo napredok, ki ni hotel počakati nanje, da bi bili izmolili rožni venec do konca. A v tem ko kolnejo, odsopija že drugi vlak za njimi; vselej zamude pravočasni vstop.

Župnik ni imel mnogo časa, da bi se bil vedjal takim mislim. Stopil je k oknu, pa se ni mogel več ločiti. Pokrajina, po kateri je hitel vlak, je bila vsak čas krasnejša, kakor prav raj, gorovje se je približevalo progi, jezeru se je razsvetilo v poslednjih žarkih zahajajočega solnca, hribi so se temnozeleno pobarvali, le pravljenci Podhrib je včas sneg na Visokem. Gelu se je dičil v hladni purpurni bleščobi, ko je vlak zapeljal v postajo Solnograd.

Hercog ni bil tujeck tukaj. Še v dijaških letih je bil v počitnicah romal v to krasno lepoto. Vsako leto je komaj čakal na počitnice, da bi si v Solnogradu ugasi žajo po vzvišeni krasoti.

A še danes, ko je stopil po tako dolgemjetni v srednji samostanski celici v najlepše mesto Evrope, je prav živo občutil vrednost svobode. Bilo mu je, kakor človek, ki je prestavljen iz mrtve puščave, v živ paradiz.

Samo nekaj je kazalo, da tudi ta paradiž ni v nebesih, ampak prav na zemlji. To je bil de-

nar; tudi v solnograškem raju se ne more biti brez njega. Vendar se ni izpodtaknil ob tem kamnu. Vajen je bil pomanjkanja, pa mu je bilo neizrecno lahko pri srcu, ko je pozno v noč sedel na bregu tihu sumeče reke. Z Meničkega hriba so se razlegali veseli glasovi vojaške godbe; vseokrog so se svetili beli žarki nešteti električnih žarnic.

Dočim se je širilo srce, se je moral pač želoden skromno zožeti, ali kakor so hiteli bliščiči valovi Salice mimo njega, tako se je razblinjeval spomin na otočno preteklost v užitku lepe sedanjosti. Nekoliko kron, ki jih je začuden našel v žepu, mu je zagotovilo skromno večerjo in zajtrk za drugi dan.

Bilo je jutro polno svetlobe in bliščiča, ko se je staro mesto sveže in mladostno zbudilo, kakor roža v jutranji rosi. Solnce se še ni dvignilo nad Črni vrh, ko je Hercog že stal na visoki trdnjavi. Jutranji zvonovi so zapeli, zdaj se, zdaj z one izmed tridesetih cerkva.

Opojen od stare, a še vedno mlade lepote, ki se je nerazčleneno spojila z umetnostjo, je župnik skoraj pozabil na pismo v žepu.

Bil je že čas, da ga odda in da si pošče novega kruha za staro leta.

Toda želeso ostane želeso, naj tolčeo najtežja kladiva po njem, dokler hočejo; želeso ostane, če dobi obliko težkega nakala ali pa mične umetnine; če pride celo magnet blizu, bi pohitelo k njemu kakor nevesta v ženinovo naročje.

Prav tako se godi katoliškemu duhovniku, če gar poklic je pristen. Naj so bili udarci usode, preganjanja in nehvaležnosti kolikorkoli po njem, vendar ostane duhovnik; njegova cerkev je magnet, ki privlači njegovo srce venomer s skrivnostno močjo. Nevidna duševna moč je prijela tudi Hercoga. Srce in roke, glava in noge, vse je sililo k palaci z nešteti velikimi okni, kjer stoluje s škrilatom odeti kardinal, ki mu pravijo "nemški papež".

Sam ni prav vedel, zakaj je stopil v to palajočo. Ali je upal, da najde tukaj pravega izveličarjevega naslednika in pomoči? Ali mu je velenal čut duhovniške dolžnosti, naj se predstavi škofov, v češč skofiji je mislil živeti poslej? Ali pa je bilo navadno spoštovanje od Boga postavljene gospodske ali pa vse skupaj? Skratka, intinstivno je gnalo duhovnika k mogočnemu kardinalu njegove cerkve, kakor želeso k magnetu.

Saj je zadružništvo samo, ki najbolj uspešno dela na znižanju cen posameznemu blagu. Torej deluje zadružništvo vzporedno s strokovnimi organizacijami. Le da je zadružništvo možno, voditi svoje delo sistematično in organizirano, ter se tako mora nadjeti uspehov, ki jih v resnici žanje. Treba je ceniti že prihranke, ki jih konzumna društva vredno delajo v očah naravnega delovanja skokov v želodcu. Izpolnite kupon in prejeli boste poskusno steklenico za zaston. Če se niste upali jesti

tehničkih škrilnih jedil, boste kmalu sprevidej, da gredo že dobro skupaj z izvrstnim kalifornijskim vinom, kaškarom, regadrom in drugimi zdravilnimi zelišči. Plačite \$1.25 v vsej lekarni.

Prilikom imate, da se preprečite kaj Trinerjevo gorenko vino napravi za vas s tem, da vam ofičisti drobovje in ojača naravno delovanje skokov v želodcu. Izpolnite kupon in prejeli boste poskusno steklenico za zaston. Če se niste upali jesti

POŠLJITE TA BREZPLAČNI KUPON TAKOJ!

Jos. Triner Co., Dept. 27, 1333 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Ime
Ulica Mesto Država

Zadružništvo stoji torej na trdih tleh. To nam daje upati, da nam bo uspelo omogočiti siromajnjejši ljudski plasti dostop do plodov kulture. Zakaj zadružništvo je sicer visok, vendar stoji zadružnik na trdnem temelju izkušenj, da jim ni mogoče vec zaiti.

Misel skupnosti nas vodi, ne človek! Skupnost naj voda, ne posameznik!

Lepota pokrita vsled UTRUJENOSTI



Naredite 3-dnevno poskušnje ZASTONJ

Je res, da se pozna utrujenost živev in misle na obrazu radi preobilosti dela, ali največkrat jo površno neredit notranjih organov. Lepota, živahnost in vtrajnost se vam povrne le, ako so ti organi v redu v normalno vrste svojo nalogo.

Da obdržite lepoto lica, rabite razne kosmetike, ali bolj vajno je, da držite prebavne organe v redu.

Prilikom imate, da se preprečite kaj Trinerjevo gorenko vino napravi za vas s tem, da vam ofičisti drobovje in ojača naravno delovanje skokov v želodcu. Izpolnite kupon in prejeli boste poskusno steklenico za zaston. Če se niste upali jesti

tehničkih škrilnih jedil, boste kmalu sprevidej, da gredo že dobro skupaj z izvrstnim kalifornijskim vinom, kaškarom, regadrom in drugimi zdravilnimi zelišči. Plačite \$1.25 v vsej lekarni.

NAROČITE

AMERIŠKI DRUŽINSKI KOLEDAR



LETNIK 1930

ZADRUŽNA BANKA

Ljubljana, Jugoslavia,

V LASTNI HIŠI, MIKOŠIČEVA CESTA 23, BLIZU GLAVNEGA KOLODOVORA, SE PРИPORОČА ROJAKOM V AMERIKI ZA VSE GOSPODARSKE POSLE, ZLASI;

- 1.) sprejemite denar za hranilne vloge ali za tekoči račun proti najboljšemu obrestovanju.
- 2.) posredujte najcenejšo dostavo denarnih pošiljk iz Amerike v domovino in obratno.
- 3.) posredujte v vseh gospodarskih zadevah hitre in po ceni.

Denar, ki se namestava poslati v staro domovino, naj se nakaže na račun Zadružne banke na Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York, N. Y., istočasno naj se Zadružna banka v tem obvesti in naroči izplačilo. Naš upravni zastopnik za Ameriko je Joseph Menten, 15824 Normandy Ave., Detroit, Mich. Obrabite na njaj.

Obrabite na vseh bančnih posilih na staru kraju na Zadružno banko v Ljubljani.

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72% of the Income for Wars

So far as we have the power to remind them we do not intend to let the people of this country forget that the government at Washington spends about 72 per cent of its income on past and future wars.

It wouldn't be so bad if the late war, which was the worst from the financial point of view, had been necessary or had been fought for any good purpose. If it had been worthy, if it had been fought for the sacred cause which it was pretended to be fought for, if it had been fought to make the world safe for democracy, to put an end to war forever, and to usher in a new world of fellowship; if such were the case, it would be worth the price.

But as soon as the war was over and the peace negotiations commenced, it quickly became evident to everybody who had been blind during the hostilities that all of these idealistic claims were lies. Of course, we Socialists had known all the time that they were lies, and we refused to support the war, but most of the people were fooled.

The war was fought for sordid financial and commercial reasons. Every minute of time spent in it was wasted. Every life lost in it was wasted. Every limb and every mind lost in it was given to no purpose. Every dollar spent in it was wasted.

And just think what good could have been done with those forty billions of dollars!

Just think what good could be done with the 72 per cent of Uncle Sam's income that is now spent on past and future wars! Education could be carried to every illiterate in the country. Old age pensions—generous ones—could be given to every aged man and woman. Unemployment insurance could be paid to everyone who is out of work. The power trust could be taken over and run for the benefit of the people. Ditto the other trusts and the railroads.

—Milwaukee Leader.

"Successful" With the Help of a Subsidy

Near the close of the Coolidge administration, 11 ships of the government's merchant marine were sold to "private enterprise." Among them were six splendid passenger vessels, including the Leviathan.

"Private enterprise" bought these 11 ships for a little over \$16,000,000—about one-third of what it would cost to build the Leviathan alone. Only 25 per cent was paid in cash; the rest is spread out in annual payments running 15 or 20 years. It was the greatest bargain sale in sea history.

In addition, the government agreed to lend about \$60,000,000 or 75 per cent of the cost of building other ships, to make the new line one of the greatest on the seas.

Then the company which got this bargain refused to go ahead with the promised building unless the government will give it a 10-year contract for carrying the mails at an exorbitant rate.

This subsidy would amount to \$2,300,000 a year! The President's message to Congress recommended this kind of a support to the owners of the American merchant marine.

In the meantime glorified "private enterprise" has put on a stock-selling campaign, boasting of its enormous prospective profits.

This at the same moment it is telling Uncle Sam it will starve to death without a subsidy!

For chilled steel nerve, for gall which at least resembles the glory of God in that it passes understanding, this company is entitled to the prize.

But what kind of a prize is due to the "statesmanship" which sells a splendid government property for a song to a concern that reneges on the singing?

Italian Fascism at Home and Abroad

If ever government investigation of foreign propaganda in America is in order it is that investigation of Fascist activities in the United States for which Dr. Charles Fama of New York has asked. Usually we fear such investigations as tending to limit rather than advance civil liberties. But Mr. Marcus Duffield in the November issue of Harper's Magazine gives strong evidence that Mussolini's American Empire is no joke. He even manages to collect his tax on bachelors from young Italians in America!

The tax on Italian bachelors and Mussolini's other measures and exhortations to Italians to increase the birth rate are, we are delighted to say, failing of their purpose. The latest figures show a decline in Italy's birth rate. Which is good not only because the last thing Italy needs is a higher birth rate, but also because it shows that even Italians put some limits to Mussolini's powers. He who claims for himself and Fascism credit for everything in Italy may be slightly troubled to explain why then he should not be blamed for the slight increase in the death rate which the figures also show.



Mills, Gastonia Gazette, Sued in Wiggins Case

Civil suits against the Manville-Jenckes Company, the Meyers Mills, the Gastonia Gazette and 21 individuals, totaling \$50,000, were filed in Gastonia, N. C., this week by J. Frank Flowers, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, on behalf of the "estate" of Ella May Wiggins, textile striker killed by a mob on September 14.

The Civil Liberties Union is bringing the suits to obtain money for the support of the five children left destitute by Mrs. Wiggins' death, and to help check the lawlessness of mill agents. The Civil Liberties Union is bringing the suits because Wesley May, brother of the dead woman, is too poor to bring them himself. The suits will be tried some time in the spring.

Fourteen alleged members of the mob which attacked the group of strikers with whom Mrs. Wiggins was riding to a union meeting have been bound over for the next grand jury, slated to sit in January, following a special investigation ordered by Governor Gardner. The investigation was ordered when the last grand jury failed to bring any indictments in connection with the Wiggins murder.

H. G. Galley, an investigator for the Civil Liberties Union, brought out evidence in the investigation which was responsible for holding two of the fourteen men against whom participation was clearest.

The Civil Liberties Union will take part in the private prosecution against Mrs. Wiggins' slayers, and has offered rewards of \$1,000 for information leading to the conviction of the murderer, and \$250 each for information convicting participants in the attack.

Efforts are being made by the Union to trace and bring back for the prosecution material witnesses who were spirited away from Gastonia immediately after the killing.

Does a Horse Push or Pull a Wagon

"P.u.," according to Webster's International dictionary, means "to exert force upon so as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force." The same authority defines "push" as pressing "against with force in order to drive or impel." Both actions are involved when a horse draws a load. If it is hitched to a wagon in the usual manner the horse pushes against the collar or breast strap for the purpose of pulling the wagon. The horse pulls the vehicle and does not push it. Perhaps "draw" expresses the idea better. According to the authority quoted above, "draw" means "to causes to move continuously by force applied in advance of the thing moved." — The Pathfinder.

It now appears that workers education in this country will be made safe by annexing it to universities that are sustained by investments in big corporations.

More English Articles on Page 7

SEARCHLIGHT

By Donald J. Lotrich

Another Merry Christmas has passed into history. We are on the verge of entering another New Year. To wish one another a prosperous New Year, to us workers means only to keep within the time of style, because everybody does it. We sincerely wish that our people will be healthy and thereby acquire what else is necessary to be happy. The same prosperity shall prevail. **May you all have a healthy, happy, successful 1930!**

And if you want to start the New Year right, you should be among the jolly folks who are going to sound in the New Year at the Lawndale Masonic Temple. Come in on New Year's Eve and watch the boys initiate new members into the new "Ham Bone Club." A merry old time and get-together until the wee hours of the morning. Refreshments plenty and joy galore. We invite our friends to come.

"And do you agree with Mr. Bullock, Mr. Montague?" "In what way, Miss Hegan?" "That the end of it all will be a revolution?" "I don't know, Miss Hegan. I find I am moving that way. I used to think we could control capital. Now I am beginning to suspect that it is in the nature of capital to have its way, and that if the people wish to rule they must own the capital."

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Our Jugoslav Building and Loan Association held its annual meeting last Saturday. "Twasn't boisterous at all; in fact, 'twas peaceful, indeed. For the sake of economy the directorship was reduced from twelve to nine. There are probably many other means by which our building and loan association can reduce its expenses and gain the confidence of its subscribers. People want to save, and do save. The thing to do now is to get them to save in our association.

Senator-elect Varc has been ousted. In his place Pennsylvania's governor named Joseph R. Grundy, who is known for his activities as a lobbyist, and very unpopular among the workers of his state. But what was the governor put into office for? That reminds us so much of the incident in "The Machine," about which you will be told next week. Party loyalty and money counts these days. Ability means very little.

Poor Chicago with its three and a half million people can't even pay the salaries of their school-teachers on time. The president of the school board has been hunting a bank to give the instructors their salaries by Christmas. Where are the millions of dollars received annually for auto and vehicle tax; and street franchise percentage; and property tax; water tax, and various other taxes?

Why, of course, the racketeers and politicians have been padding their payrolls and their payrollers saw to it that their party was being returned to office at each election. There is no honesty in politics here today!

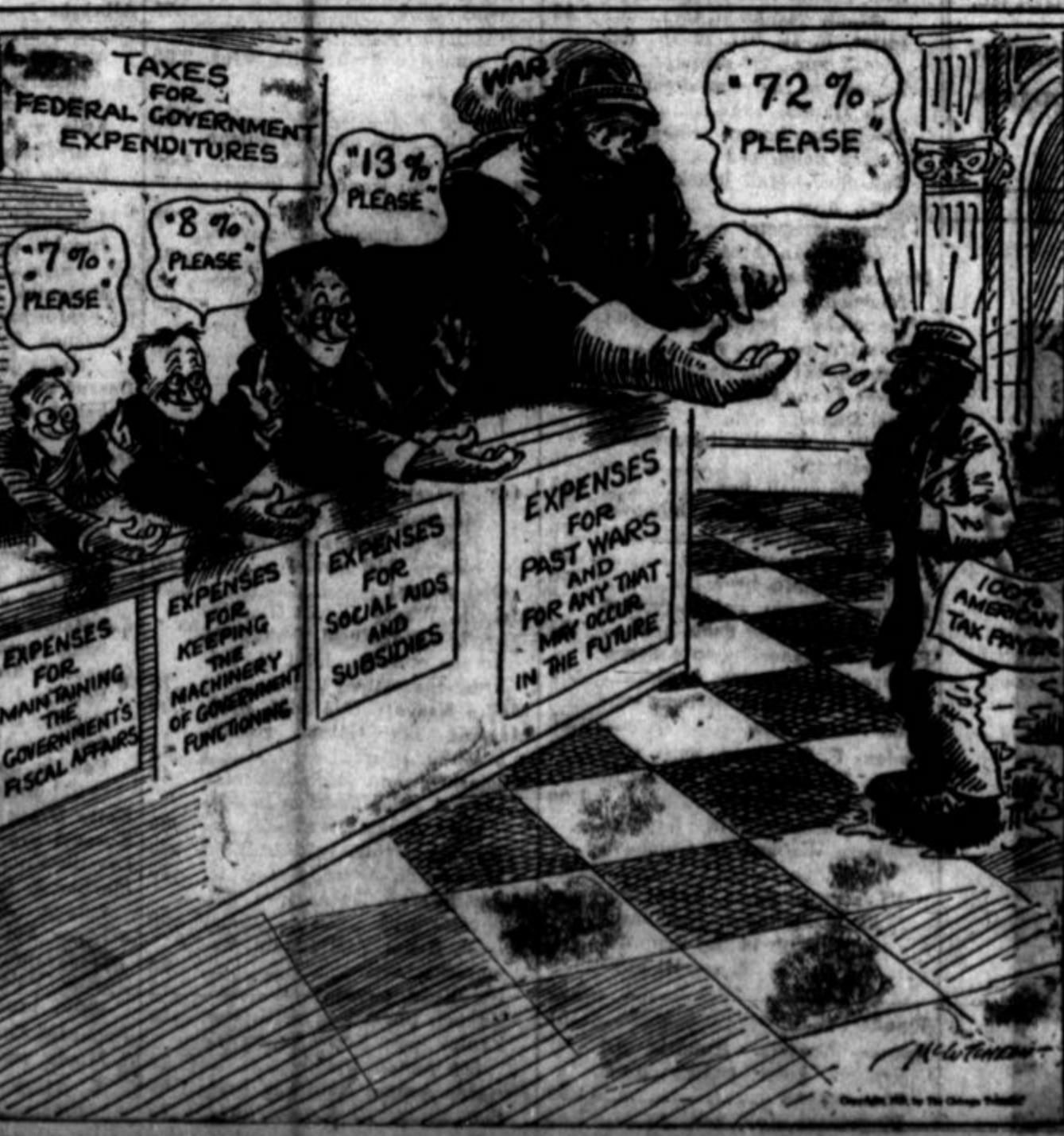
Ramsay MacDonald has another moral victory to his credit. As the Labor Government's mine bill was up for passage, he laid the question squarely up to his opponents. He plainly expressed his knowledge of the situation. Knowing that he was at the mercy of the other two parties, he told them so, as if to say,

NO SUCH PERSON, MAYBE.

Snob—I never associate with my inferior, do you?

Girl—I don't know. I never met any of your inferiors.—Pathfinder.

WHERE YOUR DOLLAR IN GOVERNMENT TAXES GOES



OUR AIM:
EDUCATION,
ORGANIZATION,
CO-OPERATIVE
COMMONWEALTH

VOL. XXIV.

THE LOGIC OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

By James Onsal

The process by which industry ripens to the stage where it must become public property is as interesting as the ripening of fruit. Restricting our view to the field of what is called "public utilities," American history is instructive. Gas, electric light and power, water and similar services are all regarded as public utilities. There has never been any dispute regarding their public character.

But note the American attitude toward these utilities. With some exceptions we permit public utilities to be privately owned and privately exploited. It would be just as sensible to permit our streets and public libraries to be privately owned, but we are no more logical in the policy than a man who is mad in bone.

Our illogic does not save us from the effects of our contradiction. The public character of these privately owned utilities is thrust upon us as population increases and the service of the utilities becomes more important. Continuing the contradiction we turn to public service commissions for the regulation of the utilities. Even the name we give to these bodies—"public service"—is in conflict with the private ownership of the public services.

But we muddle on and mumble phrases about "privilege initiative" and "paternalism" and "free-born Americans." In the meantime the public service commission is on the job regulating rates and services of the privately owned services. Who are the regulators? They are usually politicians and corporation lawyers, men whose views, training, associations and sympathies are in accord with corporate enterprise.

The regulators hand down various decisions and are long we become dissatisfied with the rulings. It seems that the regulators are too often regulated by the owners of the public utilities. The decisions go against us and in favor of the utilities. The result is that we have the fiction of public regulation that is really for private interests. All over the country we are having this experience with public service commissions and one of the most recent comes from St. Louis, Mo.

In that city complaint was made against a 25-cent dial phone charge for private exchanges and the case went before the Missouri state public service commission. That body approved the 25-cent charge. The telephone company got rid of competition on the ground that it would mean economy for the subscribers, but once it monopolized the field it asked for higher rates and the request was granted. The dial system itself dispenses with many telephone operators, yet in spite of this saving the company is upheld in making an extra charge for one class of subscribers using the dial system.

Reviewing the treatment received at the hands of the utility corporations and the regulators, the St. Louis Star had the following to say: "Whether it is a case of valuation, rates, service or stock flotation, the corporations seem to get what they ask. It might be supposed that the public, at least once in a while, would be right, but no. Somewhere, somehow, the public service commission always finds a flaw in the public's logic. Perhaps somebody else can explain it. We give up guessing."

Well, our explanation is that there is "a flaw in the public's logic" which begins with fundamentals. It permits public services to be privately owned. That flaw in its logic gives the corporations what they want and the people what they do not want. When we get right in our logic we will not get left in our expectations of what is due us. Regulation is worse than a farce. As a rule it serves those who are enriched by gouging us.

Mote and Beam

The most remarkable feature about the opposition to Socialism is that Socialism and the Socialists are charged with being guilty of all the evils of which the present capitalist system is in fact guilty and which Socialism will prevent.

For example, we are charged with wanting to divide up, whereas we want to prevent the dividing up that is now going on.

We are charged with wanting to destroy incentive when in reality we want to abolish the system which has already destroyed the good incentives and introduce one which will restore them.

We are charged with attempting to destroy individuality and reduce the people to a dead level, but the truth is that the present system has to an alarming extent destroyed individuality and reduced the masses of the people to a dead level and we want to destroy that dead level and give the people a chance to develop their individuality.

We are charged with having designs to ruin the home, which has already been largely ruined by the present system, and we are trying to elevate and purify it.

We are charged with stirring up class hatred, whereas the present system is the sole cause of class hatred, and we propose to abolish classes and thereby abolish class hatred.

We are charged with standing for an impracticable system when the present system has conclusively demonstrated by its own working that it is impracticable, and Socialism is the only practicable way out of the mess it has got us into.—John M. Work, in *What's So and What Isn't*.

A BEST SELLER

All Quiet on the Western Front, Eric M. Remarque's devastating war novel, has been at the head of the list of best sellers for the past three months. The total sales of the American edition are reported to be over 250,000. In Germany, sales have passed the million mark while France and England each report between 100,000 and 200,000. The total number of copies sold in all countries is now 1,000,000.