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čitatelje.

PROLETAREC

GLASILO
PROSVETNE
MATICE
J. S. Z.

OFFICIAL ORGAN JUGOSLAV FEDERATION, S. P.

ORGAN JUGOSLOVANSKE SOCIALISTIČNE ZVEZE

ST. — NO. 1290.

Entered as second-class matter, December 6, 1907, at the post office at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

CHICAGO, ILL., 2. JUNIJA (JUNE 2,) 1932.

Published weekly at
2629 W. 26th St.

LETO — VOL. XXVII.

SOCIALISTIČNA STRANKA V VOLILNI KAMPANJI

PROGRAM, KI ODGOVARJA ČASU IN POTREBAM DELAVSKEGA LJUDSTVA

Plodovitost 17. konvencije soc. stranke. — Volilni program. — Spremembe v ustavi in pravilih

Sedemnajsta konvencija socialistične stranke, ki se je vršila v Milwaukeeju 21.—24. maja, je bila prva po letu 1919, ki beleži napredek v članstvu, in prva v 16 letih, ki se je vršila v skupni volji za enotno delo vseh izražanj in smeri v stranki. Vsak delegat se je zavdal, da ima socialistična stranka letos priložnosti, kakor še nikoli poprej in v tem pojmovanju se je konvencija v velikem navdušenju pričela in se ob enako navdušenem razpoloženju tudi končala v torek 24. maja blizu polnočne ure.

Poročila v dnevnem tisku.

Časopisje v Zed. državah, razen čikaških dnevnikov, ki socialistične vesti namenoma ignorirajo ali pa jih napravijo za nevažne, je o tej konvenciji veliko pisalo. S svojimi poročevalci so bili zastopani časniški sindikati, wisconsinski dnevnik, New York Times in več drugih. Eni so poročila potvarjali in delali vtis, kot da je konvencija zapletena v frakcijske boje tako zelo, da groze razkolu z vseh strani. Nobena smer, zastopana na konvenciji, ni gojila misli in še manj načrtov za kake razkole. Naravno pa je, da so na socialističnih konvencijah debate drugačne kakor na primer na zborovanih kapitalističnih strank, kjer povprečen delegat ne sme drugega kot ploskati izbranim govornikom, katere določi strankina mašina. Na naših zborih vlada svoboda izražanja in delegatje mnogo kritizirajo.

Smeri v stranki.

Precej nejasnosti je bilo med čitatelji po Zed. državah, ko so videli poročila o volitvah za predsednika strankine eksekutive. A tudi te volitve niso bile ničesar izrednega in ne toliko napete, da bi radi njih trpela socialistična agitacija.

V socialistični stranki se po vojni jača nov dotok članov iz vrst takozvanih intelektualcev, študentov, učiteljev in pisarniških delavcev. Vsi ti ljudje so prišli v stranko največ na apele Normana Thomasa, kateri pa je enako aktiven tudi med industrialnimi delavci. Okrog milwaškega župana Hoana pa se zbirajo tisti ameriški sodrugi, ki zagovarjajo taktiko praktičnega dela namesto razlaganja socialističnih teorij ali prerakanja o Rusiji. Precej vpliva dobivajo v stranki takozvani militanti, ki so večinoma mlajši sodrugi, jako aktivni in

željni močnih akcij. Okrog Morrisa Hillquita pa se združujejo socialisti stare šole, socialisti, ki se veliko pečajo s teorijami in znanstvenim razlaganjem socializma. Morris Hillquit je pionir v ameriskem socialističnem gibanju. Bil je na prvi konvenciji Socialistične delavske stranke pred 40 leti, ki je prvič nominirala prvega socialističnega predsedniškega kandidata. Od tedaj je bil na vsaki konvenciji soc. stranke, in bil je aktiven v vsakem volilnem boju. Je mogočen orator, teoretičar, slovit odvetnik, predavatelj in zna tudi poljudno razlagati socialistične teorije. On je že dolgo let smatran za enega glavnih voditeljev socialističnega gibanja v tej deželi. Po rodu je Žid, rojen v Rusiji. Novejši element bi Hillquita rad potisnil bolj v ozadje, in iz tega razloga so pridobili milwaškega župana Hoana, da bi prevzel na konvenciji kandidaturu za strankinega predsednika, v kar je Hoan klenčno privolil. Volilni boj za ta mandat je bil ljut, ker ima Hillquit pač mnogo prijateljev in iskrenih somišljenikov, pa tudi njegovi protivniki so se na vso moč trudili, da napravijo spremembo na vrhu strankinega vodstva. Hillquita je predlagal v daljšem govoru James H. Maurer in Hoana pa milwaški odvetnik Quick. V nadaljnjih govorih so agitirali eni za Hillquita in drugi za Hoana. Za slednjega se je izrekel tudi Norman Thomas. Hillquit je v svojem govoru izjavil, da sprejme nominacijo in dejal, da je on zastopnik marksistične interpretacije mednarodnega socializma, medtem ko se opozicija naslanja na takozvani ameriški socializem in zagovarja praktično taktiko, kakršno bi baje ameriško delavstvo laglje razumelo in ji sledilo.

Hillquit izvoljen.

Za Hillquita je glasovalo 105 delegatov in za župana Hoana 80. Prvi so reprezentirali 7,526 članov in drugi pa 6,984. Hillquitova večina po članstvu je znašala le 542 glasov. Ko so bile te volitve končane, se je delegacija docela umirila in vršila svoje delo brez kakih ostrih spopadov, razen v vprašanju prohibicije. A tudi tu je ostro nasprotoval sprejeti točki le en delegat, ki je prišel iz New Jerseyja in je po mišljenju iskren suhač. Ta točka socialistične platforme med drugim določa, da naj se prohibicijo razveljavi in po odpravi 18. amendmenta naj imajo prohibicijo le tiste države, ki jo hočejo, v drugih pa naj se vrši produkcija kot tudi distribucija likerjev, vina in piva v področju in pod kontrolo države.

Vprašanje prohibicije.

Prohibicija je bila na tej konvenciji kajpada ena najmanj važnih točk. Več se je pečala z določbami in agendi o stališču soc. stranke do sovjetske Unije. Z veliko večino je bila sprejeta resolucija, s katero (Nadaljevanje na 3. strani.)

BREME, KI NAJBOLJ TLAČI



Militarizem v vsaki deželi na svetu požre več kot polovico vseh dohodkov države. S svojim žretjem je obubožal ne le ljudstvo, nego grozi s polomom celo svojemu najboljšemu pokrovitelju kapitalizmu. Tako kot je ne bo šlo dalje. Ali bo moralo človeštvo streti militarizem, ali pa bo militarizem strl človeštvo in vrgel v svoji krvavi histeriji, ki se lahko vsak hip pojavi, še to civilizacijo, ki jo imamo, daleč, daleč nazaj.

Dva sistema

Sistem profita in privatne svojine je treba odpraviti in ga nadomestiti z uredbo, v kateri se bo produciralo za potrebo. Ljudstvo v celoti bo gospodar svojih sredstev in v celoti bo skrbelo za blaginjo vseh. To bo socializem v praksi.

IX. REDNI ZBOR JUGOSLOVANSKE SOC. ZVEZE Z USPEHOM ZAVRŠEN

Delegatje iz petih držav. — Milwaške priredbe. — Mladinska reprezentacija. — Dobro podani referati

Prvič v zgodovini JSZ se je dogodilo, da je njen zbor pozdravil politični uradnik, in sicer tajnik župana D. W. Hoana s. Houser, ker je bil župan sam odsoten iz mesta. Na mestni hiši pa je bil velik napis v angleščini v pozdrav Jugoslovanski socialistični zvezi ter njenemu zboru. Na ta način ni bila dozdej pozdravljena še nobena jugoslovanska konvencija.

Deveti redni zbor JSZ je otvoril 28. maja ob 9:30 zjutraj tajnik JSZ s. Chas Pogorelec. V imenu milwaških in westallških članov JSZ je delegacijo pozdravil Albert Hrast, v imenu socialistične stranke mesta Milwaukee in države Wisconsin pa njen tajnik Leo Krzycki.

Glavni otvoritveni govor v imenu eksekutive je imel Joško Oven. Na banketu zvečer se imeli nagovore razni uradniki milwaškega okraja in člani legislature, med njimi šerif Benson, mestni pravnik Max Raskin, senator Polakowski, Emil Seidel, ki je bil pred 20. leti prvi socialistični župan milwaškega mesta, alderman Tesch, poslanec Ermenc itd. Izmed članov zborna so govorili Chas. Pogorelec, Peter Kokotovič, Anna P. Krasna, John Obluck, M. M. Klarich itd.

Prvi dan 28. maja je predsedoval Filip Godina, podpredsednika pa sta bila Andy Grum in Albert Hrast. V nedeljo je predsedoval Donald J. Lotrich, podpredsednika pa sta bila Anna Mahnich in Anton Kamnikar. Zadnji dan zborna je predsedoval John Olip, podpredsednika pa je sta bila Anton Jankovič in John Rak.

V nedeljo večer se je vršila priredba z dramskim in koncertnim sporedom ter govori. Tudi na banketu prejšnji večer je bilo več koncertnih točk, ki jih je izvajal moški zbor soc. pev. zbora "Naprej" in tamburaški zbor "Hedji".

Brzkone prvič v zgodovini JSZ so o tem zboru pisali angleški dnevnik v Milwaukeeju. Reporterji so izpraševali posamezne člane JSZ o raznih problemih, časniški fotografi pa so slikali zbor, nekaj posameznih članov in članice in pa udeležence banketa, kateremu je predsedoval Albert Hrast.

ODTEKANJE ZLATA IZ ZED. DRŽAV OMAJALO ZAU PANJE V DOLAR

Evropski bogataši in banke imajo, oziroma so imeli v Zed. državah nad milijardo dolarjev vložb. Mnogi evropski aristokratje, kapitalisti in spekulant, so investirali svoj denar v burnih kaotičnih dneh evropskih ekonomskih potresov v ameriške banke. Tako je prišlo še več evropskega zlata v varne shrambe ameriškega vsemočnega dolarja.

Zdaj to zlato odvažajo iz Zed. držav v Francijo, Belgijo, Anglijo, Holandsko, Nemčijo, Svico in več ali manj tudi v druge "stabilizirane" dežele. Včasih ga gre iz newyorških bančnih zakladnic do dvajset milijonov dolarjev in tudi nad trideset milijonov dnevno. Ameriška zlata rezerva se je v nekaj tednih znižala za okrog pol milijarde. Poleg tega se krčijo zlate rezerve tudi v bankah v splošnem, ker so mnogi bogataši v strahu za varnost dolarja izmenjali svoj papirnat za zlat denar.

Kako to, da danes kapitalisti izmenjujejo zlati ameriški dolar v francoske zlate franke in v švicarsko, ali belgijsko in holandsko zlato denarni enoto? Finance imajo pač svoje muhe. Največja je vsekakor ta, da se je dolar jako slabo izkazal, od kar je izpodrinil s prvenstva angleški funt sterling. Zmeštrane ameriške finance ne delajo nobenega kredita Morganovi dinastiji, in niti ne njenim podložnikom v ameriški vladi, kateri domujejo v Washingtonu. Četudi se je steklo v to deželo pretežni del vsega zlata na svetu, je veličanstvo dolar izgubilo kredit. Svetovni finančniki nič več ne verujejo v dolarjevo trdnost. Morda nastane deflacija vsak čas, mogoče tudi velik finančni polom, in ker se tega boje, izmenjujejo dolar v druge vrednote. Omajnost vere v dolar je nov dokaz bankrotiranja ameriške vidne in nevidne vlade.

Predloga za dovolitev nauka o porodni kontroli v kongresu zavržena

V kongresu je prišel pred poseben odsek predlog poslanca Hancocka, ki bi v slučaju sprejema odpravil določbe, katere prepovedujejo širjenje informacij o porodni kontroli. Kongresni odsek je predlogo odklonil z 20. proti 4. glasovom. Sedanji zakoni smatrajo take informacije za "nemoralne" in se jih ne sme širiti ne javno in ne po pošti.

Mellonov "raj"

Pennsylvania je v glavnem država milijardarja Mellona in njegove enako bogate familije. Vzlic njegovim obljubam je zaposelnost delavcev padla v aprilu 4 odstotke in plače 10 odstotkov. To povzema iz poročila o ekonomskem stanju v Penni, ki ga je izdala Federalna rezervna banka v Philadelphiji.

Lincanja

L. 1931 je bilo v Zed. državah 15 lincanj, 11 manj kot leto poprej.

RAZPOLOŽENJE ZA NASILNE AKCIJE NAGLO NARŠČA

Pojavljanje fašistične psihologije. — Bivši vojaki zahtevajo takojšnje izplačilo bonusa.

Ameriška kapitalistična propaganda je storila veliko taktično napako, ko je zgradila Ameriško legijo in ji dala v svoje namene fašistično-patriotični značaj. Mnogi veterani so vzeli stvar jako resno in zdaj, v tej krizi, zahtevajo, da jim kapitalizem izkaže obljubljeni naklonjenost. Hočejo namreč, da se jim izplača zavarovalninske police v celoti, kar bi za Zed. države pomenilo par milijard več dolga in skrahiranje vrednosti sedanjega dolarja. Vsled tega tej zahtevi nasprotuje predsednik Hoover in vsi vodilni finančniki dežele. Veterani pa so jako dobro organizirani in hočejo, da jim dežela izkaže čimveč uslug za njihovo službovanje v armadi tekom svetovne vojne. Le mal odstotek izmed njih je bil faktično na fronti, ampak to zdaj ne šteje. Gre se le za vprašanje, ali naj jih Uncle Sam primerno nagradi, in če se brani, ga je treba prisiliti. Mnogi bivši vojaki so zaključili, da nimajo česa izgubiti, če se poslužijo v tej akciji tudi nekoliko protipostavne agresivnosti. Posamezniki v vseh večjih ameriških središčih so se organizirali in podvzeli skupno pot v Washington, v namenu, da predložijo svoje zahteve za takojšen celoten bonus. Ker nimajo denarja, so okupirali na voznji tovorne vlake. Na enih progah so jih prevažali z gnevhom, toda brez ugovora. Na železnici B. & O. v Illinoisu pa so bivšim vojakom, ki so dospeli do St. Louisa z zapadnih držav vojni odrekli, veterani so jo vseeno zahtevali, in pozvana je bila milica, da varuje "privatno lastnino". Veteranom so na to preskrbeli avto-truke, da so lahko nadaljevali svojo po v glavno mesto.

Take vesti so za kapitaliste skrajno neprijetne. Ampak to lažje se, da bodo če ne bo šlo drugače, vzorili gonjo proti delavskemu gibanju in nauhujskali te uporne veterane v novo vojno za "patriotizem" in obvarovanje ameriških institucij.

Nova eksekutiva soc. stranke

V eksekutivo socialistične stranke so bili na milwaški konvenciji izvoljeni sledeči člani: Morris Hillquit, New York, predsednik; Daniel Webster Hoan, Milwaukee, Wis.; Norman Thomas, New York; Darlington Hoopes, Pennsylvania; Powers Hapgood, Indiana; Albert Sprague Coolidge, Massachusetts; Leo Krzycki, Wisconsin; James D. Graham, Montana; John C. Packard, California; Jasper McLevy, Connecticut; Lilith Wilson, Pennsylvania.

Eksekutiva mora zborovati najmanj štirikrat v letu in ima moč reševati vse strankine zadeve, razen onih, o katerih sme odločevati le konvencija ali pa referendum.

Ako dobi vsak naročnik povprečno enega novega naročnika

NAS PROGRAM

Boj proti sedanjemu sistemu in za socializem do zmage.

- Večja socialistična stranka.
- Več klubov JSZ z večjim številom članstva.
- Več aktivnosti v klubih.
- Več socialističnega mišljenja med socialisti.
- Več društev v Prosvetni matici.
- Več kulturnih društev z delavsko ideologijo.
- Več delavske prosvete v delavskih organizacijah.
- Poostritev borbe proti zavajalcem.
- Gojitev socialističnega prepričanja v delavcih, da postane nepremagljivo.

V NEWYORŠKIH NASELBINAH MED SLOVENSKIMI FARMARJI

Piše Anton Vičič

(Nadaljevanje.)

V državi New York v okrožju mest Worcester, Coopers-town, Roseboom, Cherry Valley, Springfield, Hartwick in Burlington je okrog sto slovenskih farmarjev, ki se pečejo pretežno z mlekarstvom in kokošjerejo. Njihov trg so mesta na vzhodu, med njimi ogromni New York. Toda za svoje produkte dobe tako malo, da jim zdaj ne plača niti krme za kokoši in živino, kaj šele njih delo. Rekli so mi, da jim prekupci plačujejo za kvort mleka do dva centa. Delavci v mestih teh stvari ne dobe poceni. Razliko spravijo razni prekupci in trusti, ki kontrolirajo v mestih razpečavanje mleka in drugih živil.

Ko greste po teh krajih okrog, dobite na prvi pogled vtis, da so farmarji jako premožni. Ker pa razumete, kakšne so razmere na trgu, si lahko predstavite drugačno sliko, ki pojasni, čemu je v Zed. državah posebno lani propadlo toliko farm in čemu so farmarji preko vratu zadolženi in ne morejo nikamor iz krize.

Stopil sem pri enemu ali drugemu rojaku v hlev in videl po 50 in več krav. To je mnogo za enega farmarja. Nekateri imajo nad tisoč kokoši. Jajc nisem videl še nikjer toliko kakor tukaj. Ali ko se podaš v pomenke, vidiš, da so farmarji vzlic tej veliki imovini v težkih skrbeh in v boju za obstanek ter za ohranitev tega kar imajo.

Njih gospodarska poslopja so jako praktična. Naš rojak je svojo farmo zelo moderniziral, da se od starokrajske jako razlikuje. Živeli bi lahko brezskrbno, četudi pri težkem delu, ako jih ne bi tlačil isti sistem enako težko kakor tare industrialnega delavca.

Za poljedelce in živinorejce v Ameriki bi bile olajšave v teh razmerah le v zadrudništvu, trajno pa bi svoj gospodarski rešili šele v socialistični uredbi.

Med farmarji po Zed. državah obstoji že zdaj mnogo za drug, toda jih večinoma upravljajo ljudje, katerim manjka zadružne vzgoje in zadrudne ideologije. Demokratije in republikanci ne morejo biti dobri zadrudniki, ker jim manjka smisla in duha za sodelovanje. Ta svojstva ima le zadrudništvo, ki je prežeto s socialistično ideologijo.

Kakorkoli obračamo to stvar, vidimo, da je farmarjem socialistično gibanje enako potrebno kakor delavstvu v industrijah. Oboje izkorišča kapitalistični sistem in obojim krade

plodove njih dela. Zato upam, da bo v tej krizi tudi slovenski farmar spoznal, kje je njegovo mesto v politiki. Priporočam našim kmetovalcem, da naj si naroče in čitajo Proletarca, ki jim dogodke in politični ter ekonomski razvoj pravilno tolmači. Iz tega lista bodo spoznali, čemu je le njim v korist, da so v volilnih bojih na strani socialistične stranke, kateri se pridružuje čedalje več farmarjev širom dežele.

Little Falls, kjer je bil moj centum, je mesto med hribovjem v grapi. Ima okrog 12.000 prebivalcev, med katerimi so številno zastopani Irca, Poljaki in tudi druge slovanske narodnosti. Tekstilna industrija le malo giblje, velika usnjarna pa je že pred 4. leti prekinila obrat. Tudi papirnica je v tem mestu in več drugih tovarnen. Obratuje vse slabo in brezposelnih je mnogo. Plače so zelo nizke. Lani so otvorili tudi delavnico, v kateri tko svilo. Uvedla pa je sistem zastonjskega dela, kakršen ima le malo primer. Dobrodošli so ji le mladi ljudje. Vsaki, ki ga je "najela", je podpisal obvezo, da bo delal 14 dni brez plače, in šele, če se v tem času nauči, mu bo kompanija plačala ako ga obdrži v službi. Ali po 14 dnevih je skoro vsakega odslovila, češ, da se ne more naučiti in da ji napravi več škode kot koristi. In na njih mesta je "najemala" nove, da so se učili in ji delali zastonj.

Take razmere so slabše kot telesna sužnost. Takrat je gospodar svojemu delavcu moral dati hrano in obleko, moderni sužnjedrži pa nočejo niti te odgovornosti.

Povsod, kjer so pečine in hribovi, imajo tudi "Lover's Leap". To znači pečino nad prepadom, s katere skačejo zaljubljeni, ki so obupavali vsled svoje nesreče, v brezno. Lover's Leap v Little Fallsu res zasluži to ime in o njemu je tudi bajka, kako se je pred mnogimi leti neki železniški arhitekt zaljubil v indijansko krasotico. Ko je glavar zvedel o njenem razmerju, ji je prepovedal shajati se z bledoličnikom a ljubezen pač ne pozna prepovedi. Sklenila sta pobegniti. Glavar je njuno nakano uganil in še bolj pazil nanju. Ko sta se nekega dne skrivaj napotila iz tega kraja, so ju glavarjevi ljudje zajeli ravno ko sta bila blizu te pečine. Rajše kot da bi se ločila, sta šla skupno v smrt v globoki prepad. Legenda pripoveduje, da ima ta pečina od takrat to ime. Tudi naš rojak Gašper Bajt si je pred več leti poiskal smrt tu gori. Rekli so

mi, da je bil vzrok nesrečna ljubezen. To niso edini slučajji te vrste v zgodovini "pečine zaljubljenec".

Tu mimo vozijo tudi ladje iz in proti Buffalu ter v druge kraje ob velikih jezerih. V Little Fallsu je ogromna zavornica, ki dviga in niža ladje v kanalu pri njih prehodu iz ene vodne višine v drugo.

Blizu "pečine zaljubljenec" je Paradise Hill. Dviga se kakih par sto čevljev nad mestom. Tu dobite kristalno kamenje, ki ga rabijo v ceneni ovratnicah in sličnem nakitu. Na tem "diamantnem hribu" ima svojo domačijo z 20 akri zemlje naš rojak Frank Petava. Z nje je krasen razgled. On je posestnik tako krasnega kraja, da malo takih. To vam pridi tudi drugi. Malo nižje

ima lepo vilo rojak Frank Petkovič. V nji je bil v času te agitacije tudi moj stan, iz katerega smo razvijali kampanjo za razširjenje Proletarca. Hvala za naklonjenost in sodelovanje sem dolžan posebno Frank Petavsu, dalje Frank Rožancu, Matijatu, ki me je prevažal s svojo karo, Peviču, Cvetičarju, Gregorinu in drugim, ki so mi bili v čem na uslugo.

Dne 6. marca smo imeli še sestanek v domu druž. SNPJ. potem smo bili tudi pogoščeni in si nazdravljali z newyorčani, da se poslovimo drug od drugega v prijateljskem, veselim razpoloženju.

Iz Little Fallsa sem se odpeljal v Buffalo, od tu pa v Gowanda, N. Y., kjer sem obiskal Proletarčevega zastopnika Jamesa Deklevo. Kot drugi, ima tudi on mnogo vzroka za pritožbe zoper gospodarje naše usode; on še posebno, ker so mu storili v tovarni veliko krivico. Tu sem imel priliko videti predstavo "Stari grehi", ki jo je imelo druž. Slovenski dom. Videli sem, da imajo izborne direktante, kakršnih bi v mali naselbini ne pričakoval. Žal, da dom nima večjega odra, ki bi bolj odgovarjal za predstave. Z Deklevom sva šla po naselbini okrog rojakov in s to agitacijo sem bil prav zadovoljen.

Gowanda, ki napravi na tujca prijeten vtis, ima okrog 4000 prebivalcev, med njimi okrog 50 slovenskih družin. Proletarec je zdaj med njimi jako razširjen, prej pa ga je prihajalo le par izvodov. SNPJ ima tu slovensko in angleško poslujoče društvo. V prvem je okrog 70 in v drugem kakih 30 članov. Dalje ima tukaj svoje društvo SSPZ, in dva JSKJ. Tu so razne tovarne, ki nestalno obratujejo. Plače so nizke, kar je sedaj pač povsod enako pravilo.

Slovenski dom je delničarsko podjetje. Stal jih je \$8.000. Dvorana je lepa a oder je majhen. Cerkva je 13, med njimi dve katoliški.

Ko sem delo dogotovil, sem se poslovil od prijazne Deklevove družine, kateri izrekam lepo zahvalo za gostoljubnost. S tem sem svojo misljo v New Yorku za enkrat dokončal in se podal proti Ohio in potem nazaj na osrednji zapad.

Listnica uredništva

A. K., Milwaukee. — Vaše naznanilo dospel prepozno za objavo v prejšnji številki. J. A. S., Cleveland. — Vzrok nepriobčitve isti kakor gori.

Čemu napredna društva više naselbine ne oglašajo svojih priredb tudi v "Proletarcu"?

To in ono pri nas in drugod

Cleveland, O. — Nikjer se ne razpravlja o zadevah poulične železnice toliko in tako pogosto kakor v clevelandski mestni zbornici. In kompanija vedno dobi kar zahteva. Mesto, uslužbenci in ljudstvo, katero rabi poulično železnico, pa je na izgubi. To je raditega, ker nima v mestnem koncilu nikogar, da bi zastopal ljudske interese. Zadnjič, ko se je zopet obravnavalo vprašanje po čem naj se prodajajo vozni tiketi v večjem številu, je rekel koncilman Hopkins, da je bil vedno za kompanijo. Mi to dobro vemo. Zato pa so ga ljudje, ki imajo vodilno besedo v kompaniji, tako priporočali v izvolitev. Roka roko umiva.

Demokrat Miller je obljubil, da bo vožnja na poulični železnici cenejša, ako bo izvoljen za župana. Izvoljen je bil. Vožnja je dražja. Ali ni res tako? Temu lahko pritrudi tudi demokratska "A. D."

Urednik "Enakopravnosti" Vatro Grill je prepustil wardno vodstvo republikanske stranke drugim. Je pač uvidel, da bi mu bilo prevzemanje take odgovornosti le v breme, ker je republikansko stranko ne-

mogoče opravičevati ali jo hvaliti v teh časih. Vaaj ne med Slovenci. Mogoče je, da se je iz te usodne zmete kaj naučil.

Meščanski dnevnik Plain Dealer je v izdaji z dne 24. maja priobčil editorial o Normanu Thomasu. Thomas je bil rojen v Ohio in je živel v Marionu. V rani mladosti je raznašal list Marion Star, ki je bil posest bivšega predsednika Hardinga. Kot inteligenten dečko je že pri tem delu lahko spoznal koruptnost in gnilobo kapitalističnega tiska. S tem si je pripravil pot k nadaljnjim spoznanjem in leta 1916, ko so začeli člani šibkega prepričanja odstopati, je Thomas pristopil, da je postal tudi aktiven strankin ČLAN, ne samo aktiven socialist. Plain Dealer priznava, da so govori, ki jih je imel Thomas na radio, bili pravilni v analiziranju in častni. Da. Niso pa bili častni glasovi, ki so jih dali delavci vzlic socialističnim svarilom Hooveru in Smithu. Verjeli so, da bo Hoover res ohranil prosperiteto, eni pa so zahtevali poleg tega še dobro pivo. Zdaj so deležni posledic svoje zmete.

Pravijo, da ne pričakujemo mnogo glasov, ker dobimo znamenito filozofično. Dejstvo je, da že sedanje zanimanje za socialistično stranko kaže, da bo socialistična lista dobila več glasov kot kdajkoli prej — in ako se kampanjo dobro razvije, jih bo več milijonov. Predsedniški kandidat Thomas je poštenjak, zmožen in pogumen vodja. Stranka, katero zastopa, ima jase socialen program — izvedljiv že v teh časih.

Eni modrujejo, da so z našimi programi težkoče zaradi tega, ker so posamezne naše točke osvojile potem druge stranke. Nekaj meščanske, nekaj komunisti. Kdor pa našo stranko pozna, ve, da nima tako preudarne programa nobena delavska skupina v tej deželi. Njen temeljna zahteva je socializacija prirodnih virov in vseh glavnih industrij na bazi industrialne demokracije.

Socialistična lista mora na glasovnico v vseh državah, je geslo naše stranke. V Ohio moramo nabrati na peticije za nominiranje socialističnih kandidatov 35.000 podpisov, kar zahteva precej dela.

Včasih so rekli, da Amerikanci naši stranki niso dostopni. Zdaj sem se uveril drugače. Od 90 podpisov sem jih dobil 15 od Slovencev, drugi so Amerikanci. Tudi Amerikanci se ne bodo pustili vedno zavajati republikancem in demokratom, kajti tudi oni imajo pamet, ki je sposobna misliti.

V nedeljo 5. junija ob 9:30 dopoldne bo redna seja kluba št. 49 JSZ. Pridite vsi, da čujete poročilo delegata IX. rednega zbora.

Dolžnost vsakega delavca je, da deluje za brezposelnostno zavarovanje. Agitirajte zanj povsod in pridobite za aktivno sodelovanje klube in društva.

Socialistična kampanja je v teku. Ako ste proti krivicam, proti brezposelnosti in proti nesigurnosti v kateri živimo v sedanjem ekonomskem sistemu, tedaj veste, da je vaše mesto v socialistični stranki. Pomagajte pri zbiranju podpisov in kampanjskih sredstev. Širite socialistične letake in liste. Prirejte socialistične shode. Naj stori vsakdo nekoliko, pa bomo vsi skupaj storili ogromno delo, ki bo že v doglednem času rešilo ameriško delavstvo iz klešč brezprimerni mizerije in kapitalizma. Frank Barbé.

Ali naj jim zavidamo?

Zvezna vlada je potrošila v raznih podporah za veterane svetovne vojne do zdaj že šest milijard dolarjev, je dejal pred kongresno komisijo general Frank T. Hines. Za industrialne veterane ni še ničesar izdelano.

KLUBOM IN DRUŠTVOM

ALI želite svojim priredbam čimveč moralnega in gmotnega uspeha?

OGLAŠAJTE JIH V PROLETARCU!

Nekaj o naših radikalcih

Collinwood, O. — V nedeljo 15. maja je bil v Slov. del. domu sklican shod, za katerega je bil oznanjen kot glavni govornik Frank Borić, tajnik komunistične zjaj na papirju obsojence National Miners Unije. Shod se je vršil pod avspicijami hrvatske postojanke komunistične Medjunarodne Radničke Obrane.

Na oglaševalnih letakih so beležili, da je Borić pod \$5,000 varščine, in da ga misli delavski department deportirati. Obtožen je, da je prišel v to deželo z napačnim potnim listom pod drugim imenom. Pojasnjevali so mi, da je prišel ta njegov prestopnik na dan zaradi njegovih sporov v Hrvatski Bratski Zajednici. Tam se je valed svoje politike skregal in tako je brača postopala med seboj na razne bratske načine. Jaz sem proti deportacijam. Vem pa, da se jim ogne več komunistov (ker imajo ponavadi boljše advokate) kot pa navadnih delavcev, kadar jih izsiede in ugotove, da so prišli sem nepostavno. Izrabljati take akcije v svrhu kolekt ali demagogije torej ni posebno etično, toda ker komunisti v "buržvazne čednosti" ne verujejo, zato se njih taka etična pravila "ne tičejo".

Kot so me informirali, Borić na tem shodu ni govoril o položaju, ne o kakem načrtu, ki bi ga bil priporočil za izhod iz žalostnih razmer, nego se je zadovoljil z običajno komunistično jerimijado zoper socialiste.

Družje Borića na tem shodu je bil tudi naš "lokalni komunistični prvoboritelj" Anton Purnik. Plaho kot zajec se je oziral, če morda ni v dvoranah bav-bav Barbić. Ker ga ni bilo, ga je začel "pogumho" kritizirati. Imenoval ga je tudi za vodjo socialistov v Collinwoodu, kakor da so tudi pri nas potrebni oficirji in razne komande, kot v taboru, katerega zastopa Borić.

Rojak Anton Rupnik ni nikak radikalec, nego le možakar z vrečo besed. V kritičnem momentu, ko je bilo treba odprto reči, da ali ne, je svoje komunistično prepričanje dvakrat zatajil predno je petelin enkrat zapel. Sodnik ga je namreč dvakrat vprašal o tem in A. Rupnik je dvakrat odvrnil, da ni komunist. Človek, ki skrjuje svoje takozvano prepričanje tako strahopetno, nima nikake pravice grajati niti najbolj grešnega socialista.

Kot je običaj, se taki tipi jako ogrevajo za Rusijo. A tudi pri tem naš A. Rupnik ni iskren. Medtem ko je na imenovani seji pozival delavce, naj se izselijo v Rusijo, je on zadovoljen ostati v tej kapitalistični deželi. Dejal je sicer, da bo šel enkrat tja in da mu vlada ponuja 350 dolarjev na mesec kot izvežbanemu gradbenemu delavcu. Mi vemo, da se sovjetska vlada za A. Rupnika v Collinwoodu prav nič ne briga in sploh ne ve da živi kak veščak pod tem imenom. Nobena vlada nobene dežele se ne ukvarja z oddajanjem ali ponujanjem malih služb. Sov. Rusija ima v tak namen posebno agencuro, katera v tej deželi posluje pod imenom Amtorg in mogoče je, da je ta odgovorila Rupniku na njegovo ponudbo. In drugič, mi vemo, da mora biti delavec iz tuje dežele že salomnensko dober veščak, predno mu uprava industrije plača toliko mezdo. Komunistom pa je sploh ne da, ne ruskim, ne tujim. Od njih se pričakuje nekoliko ljubezni do proletarke domovine, ne šamo do plače. Ta človek je torej le bojevnik, ki strelja s frazami.

Ze od leta 1919 skuša uničiti socialistično gibanje v Collinwoodu. Ko je tu pred 12. leti ustanovil Joško Oven socialistični klub, je bilo dovoljeno na klubovih sejah diskutirati o ruski revoluciji tudi Rupniku. Te diskuzije so se vleklo toliko časa, da je klub ostal na mrtvi točki, Rupnik pa se je oznanil za zastopnika De-

VELIKANSKI SHOD PO NOMINACIJSKI SEJI SOCIALISTIČNE KONVENCIJE



Po nominacijski seji konvencije socialistične stranke dne 22. maja v Milwaukeeju, na kateri je bil izvoljen Norman Thomas za predsedniškega in James H. Maurer za podpredsedniškega kandidata na socialistični listi, se je vršil v milwauškem mestnem avditoriju ogromen socialistični shod, katerega se je udeležilo tisoče ljudi. Del avdijence vidite na tej sliki.

lavske Slovenije, Proletarcu pa je napovedal pogin. Nato je še oznanil, da je Proletarec mrlji, ljudem pa priporočal, naj se pripravijo na revolucijo, ki lahko pride vsak hip, kot pred leti tisti silni vihar v Lorainu.

Proletarec je "od mrtvih vstal" in Rupnikova D. Slovenija pa je šla v grob. Razen tega so Rupnika v klubu Workers' Party obtožili izdajstva, ker je slovesno zatajil svoje prepričanje. Ko so šli takrat nekateri slovenski Collinwoodčani v Rusijo, A. Rupnika niti k zadnji večerji ni bilo, katera jim je bila prirejena v slovo. Tudi to so mu šteli v smrtni greh. Ko je bil klub št. 49 spet reorganiziran, je delal kolikor je bilo v njegovi moči, da bi mu onemogočil napredek ali ga vsaj demoraliziral. Ko so leta 1928 izdali napeti clevelandski-collinwoodski duhovi v "E." famozni "dokument sramote", se je zelo veselil naše "nesreče".

Ampak klub št. 49 še živi. V sled tega so eni klubovi nasprotniki, med njimi omenjeni rojak, hudi na Barbića. Prizadevajo si, da bi ga diskreditirali, češ, potem bo tudi konec socialistične postojanke. Je v zmoti, kajti klub ni stvar ene osebe. Zato s svojim ruvarstvom zoper Barbića na sejah društva in s šepetom okrog rojakov ne bo dosegel ne enega ne drugega namena.

A. Rupnik je bil za komuniste v tem kraju dozda "bad luck" in te svoje vloge tudi s svojim javnim nastopom 15. maja ni obrnil na bolje, rajše jo je poslalsal. "Lahko dokazem, da sta socialisti Podboy in Vidrich iz Johnstowna marširala v paradi Father Coxa", je razkrinkaval A. Rupnik. Povedala sta, da sta imela čas in sta "pasla ravednost". V tisti paradi so imeli komunisti celo poseben odbor, ki je izdajal letake. Ali je morda A. Rupniku o tem kaj znano? Čemu pa so oni bili v Coxovi paradi?

A. Rupnik bi se zvezal z vsakim reakcionarjem, samo ako mu služi v pomoč pri blatenju socialistov. Zato je bil on na prošli konvenciji SNPJ aktiven v istem "bloku", kakor Andrew Kobal, njegov kandidat za urednika Prosvete. In Kobal, kot je vedel Rupnik že takrat, ni komunist, nego propagandist režima, ki zdaj vlada kraljevino Jugoslavijo. Ta Rupnikov ideal živi v farovžu slov. župnika v New Yorku. Rekli

PROGRAM, KI ODGOVARJA ČASU IN POTREBAM DELAVSKEGA LJUDSTVA

Plodovitost 17. konvencije soc. stranke. — Volilni program. — Spremembe v ustavi in pravilih

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.)

tero izreka svojo prijateljsko naklonjenost in moralno podporo gospodarski politiki sovjetske vlade. Ob enem se je soc. stranka izrekla za osvoboditev političnih jetnikov v Rusiji in za restavriranje civilnih svobodščin. Vse resolucije z ozirom na stališče do Rusije, ki so jih predlagali konservativnejši delegatje, so bile odklonjene.

Kampanjsko delo.

Sprejet je bil podoben načrt, ki ga je izdelal poseben odbor za organizacijsko in kampanjsko delo pod načelstvom Normana Thomasa. Vsa socialistična agitacija mora biti usmerjena letos tako, da ne bo šlo samo za glasove, nego za pojačanje socialistične stranke. V ta namen bo ustanovljen poseben kampanjski list. Imenovan bo odbor unijskih voditeljev iz vrst članov socialistične stranke, čigar glavna naloga bo pridobiti strokovno organizirano delavsko politično akcijo pod okriljem naše stranke. Drugi poseben odbor bo iskal stike s podpornimi in ostalimi naprednimi delavskimi organizacijami za sodelovanje s socialistično stranko.

Konvencija je sprejela načrt za organiziranje socialistične federacije visokosolcev, katera bo imela v stranki iste pravice in naloge kot npr. narodnostne federacije.

Članarina bo v hodoče za članstvo angleških klubov spet večja, sliena tej, ki jo plačuje članstvo JSZ. Konvencije soc. stranke se bodo v prihodnje vršile vsake dve leti namesto štiri, kot sedaj, in za pokritje stroškov bo šlo od asesmenta vsakega člana en cent na mesec v strankin konvenčni fond. Ako bo število člarsiva v tem letu raslo kakor je prve mesece tega leta in leni, bo do predsedniških volitev več kot podvojen. Tudi cirkulacija so o njemu že takrat, da je tajen klerikalec, zdaj pa je to odprto, zraven še monarhist, in taki tipi so zavezniki našega Rupnika. — Frank Barbić.

socialističnih listov je veliko narasla.

Platforma.

V vsaki volilni kampanji si stranka formulira na podlagi obstoječih razmer program ali platformo. Naša letošnja platforma določa med drugim, da se potroši iz zvezne blagajne za takojšnjo pomoč nezaposlenim in farmarjem ter za javna dela deset milijard dolarjev. Strankin program dalje zahteva uvedbo 6-urnega delavnika 5 dni v tednu. Ustanovitev delavskih posredovalnic širom dežele pod enotno upravo. Državno zavarovanje delavcev proti brezposelnosti, za starostno pokojnino, odkodnino in bolniško podporo. Socializacija temeljnih industrij, javnih naprav, premogovnikov, kovinskih rudnikov in oljnih polj, prometnih sredstev in brezjojava. Socializacija vsega bančnega sistema. Preuredbo davkov, da jih bodo plačevali tisti, ki lahko plačajo. Negovanje zadržištva med farmarji, gradnjo cest in uvedbo vseh potrebnih reformov za oljšanje življenskega položaja farmarjev. Svoboda govora, zborovanja in tiska. Garancije za protektiranje pravic tujerodcev. Za omljenje imigracijskih zakonov, zaradi katerih so zdaj razdružene tisočere družine.

Resolucije.

Konvencija je sprejela določno resolucijo, s katero se socialistična stranka izjavlja proti vojni, proti militarizmu in imperializmu in za popolno razorožitev vseh držav. Zahteva od ameriške vlade, da prizna sovjetsko Rusijo. Sprejela je načrt za ustanovitev trajne pomožne akcije v stavkah, ki bo pod upravo in nadzorstvom eksekutive soc. stranke. Sprejela je izjavo, v kateri pravi, da se pridružuje sklepu socialistične delavske internacionale proti japonskemu imperializmu; v slučaju, da pride med Japonsko in Rusijo do spopada, bo soc. stranka zaeno s socialistično internacionalo storila vse v svoji moči v prilog sovjetske Unije. Konvencija je odobrila

resolucijo Margarete Sangerjeve za legaliziranje informacij o porodni kontroli. Izrekla se je za enake pravice črncem in zahteva, da se pravilo dvojne mere, kjer je proti črncem v veljavi, odpravi. Je proti fašizmu in se bo borila proti vsem organizacijam s fašističnimi tendencami. Konvencija je izrekla svoje simpatije in solidarnost preganjanim premogarjem v West Virginiji, Kentuckju in v Ohio.

O seji, na kateri je bil nominiran Norman Thomas za predsedniškega kandidata Zed. drž. in James H. Maurer za podpredsedniškega, je bilo poročano že v prejšnji številki. Bržkone ni bilo na nobeni nominacijski konvenciji v zgodovini stranke večje navdušenje kakor na tej.

Naraščanje članstva.

Socialistična stranka ima zdaj 649 postojank v 42 državah, kot je poročal strankin tajnik Clarence Senior. Edine države, kjer se ni socialističnih organizacij so Alabama, Nevada, North Dakota, Louisiana, Mississippi in South Carolina. V

teku dobrega leta je narasla za 6,000 članov. V stranki je sedaj sedem narodnostnih federacij, in sicer češkoslovaška, finska, italijanska, jugoslovanska, litvinska, poljska in židovska. Medtem, ko stranka v članstvu napreduje, so federacije v splošnem v prešlih dveh letih v članstvu nazadovale. V prvih treh mesecih tega leta je štela stranka 15,332 dobrostojećih članov, ali nad 6,000 več kot pred dvema letoma. Skupno z onimi člani, ki so zaostali s članarino nad 3 mesece, pa jih ima blizu 30,000. Lani je bilo ustanovljenih 96 novih klubov, letos pa že 132.

Dobri izgledi.

Vsa znamenja kažejo, da bodo pri volitvah to jesen zmagali mnogi socialistični kandidati, zato je posebno potrebno, da se pri nominiranju gleda predvsem na sposobnost in karakter člana ter na njegovo lojalnost socialističnim načelom. Tudi število socialističnih listov je naraslo, posebno pa se njih cirkulacija. Dvajset socialističnih listov izhaja v an-

TRINERJEVO GRENKO VINO
proti zaprtju, slabemu apetitu, glavobolu, izgubi spanja. V vseh lekarnah.

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V naši tiskarni se tiska "Proletarec".

glaškem in 17 v drugih jezikih. Vzlic temu preokretu pa situacija za socialistično agitacijo ni roznata. Manjka sredstev in treba bo ustanoviti še veliko postojank ter pojačati sedanje, predno postane soc. stranka vpliven faktor. Časopisje ji je v ogromni večini sovražno, njeno pa je maloštevilno in v primeri s kapitalističnimi listi ima majhno naklado. Toda led je prebit, tok gre zopet dalje po strugi napredka in zato gleda socialistična stranka z največjo nado v bodočnost. Konvencija v Milwaukeeju ji je pokazala, da je v to upravičena.

PRISPEVKI ZA POKRITJE STROŠKOV PRVOMAJSKE ŠTEV. PROLETARCA

- VI. izkaz.
Conemaugh, Pa. Klub št. 5 JSZ \$10; posamezniki \$1.20, skupaj \$11.20.
Waukegan, Ill. John Zakovšek \$1; John Gantar 50c; po 25c: Jack Mesec, Math Ogrim, Frank Penca in Frank Jereb, skupaj \$2.50 (poslala Frances Zakovšek).
Chicago, Ill. Albina Medic \$1; po 50c: John Rayor in Joseph Sernel, skupaj \$2.00.
Forest City, Pa. Po 25c: Anton Drasler, Anton Zaitz, Frank Ratale, Frank Povhe in Joseph Cebular; po 10c: Frank Leben in Frank Drasler, skupaj \$1.45 (poslala Jennie Zaitz).
Krayn, Pa. Po 25c: Louis Sterle in Frank Zalar; po 15c: L. Bavdek, P. Podvorec, J. Kosir, J. Hribar in A. Bučar, skupaj \$1.25 (poslal L. Sterle).
Springfield, Ill. Po 25c: John Ocepik in Julija Krmelj; po 15c: Frank Kalan in Joseph Ovca; Julija Filipovich 10c, skupaj 90c (poslal J. Ovca).
Sheboygan, Wis. Nabrano na zabavi kluba št. 235 JSZ 90c.
Cleveland, O. Po 50c: Anton Gubanc in John Zupanc; 25c: Anton Perme, John Filipić in Josephine Marjon, skupaj \$1.75 (nabral Anton Jankovich).
Akron, O. Mary Zelenik 25c; Frank Kurat 15c; po 10c: John Černe, Joseph Usnik, John Podlice, Tony Sušhel in M. Raplenović, skupaj 90c (poslal Joseph Jereb).
Collinwood, O. Andy Gorjanc 50c; Frank Barbić 25c, skupaj 75c (poslal Louis Zelenik).
Cicero, Ill. Vinko Bočniškar 50c.
Pittsburgh, Kans. Michael Pleshe 50c.
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Strabane, Pa. John Chesnik 50c.
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Macoutah, Ill. Po 15c: John Biskar in Louis Payer, skupaj 30c.
Pittsburgh, Kans. Joseph Bratkovich 25c.
Detroit, Mich. John Bernik 15c.
Arma, Kans. Martin Noner 15c.
Red Oak, Okla. Walter Peterzell 10c.
Neola, Utah. Anton Peterca 10c.
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Najboljši jugoslovanski socialistični list je "Proletarec". Prinaša članke, razprave in pregled delavskega gibanja po svetu ter opise aktivnosti v naših nasebinah na polju socialističnega in kulturnega dela.

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Pridobite vse, ki so socialisti po mišljenju, da postanejo tudi člani socialistične stranke...

Pomagajte pri oglašanju socialističnih shodov in razdelite kolikor največ mogoče stranki...

Jačajte klube JSZ, ker s tem jačate socialistično stranko.

Širite Proletarca, ki je edini jugoslovanski socialistični list v Zed. državah.

Pomagajte pri zbiranju prispevkov v strankin kampanjski fond.

Jugoslovanski delavci, kateri so pred 4. leti glasovali za Hooverja in Smitha...

Torej vsi v akcijo. Naprejte za socializem! Proč s krizo in s kapitalizmom!

Kaj je med nami z združništvom?

No. Chicago, Ill. — O združništvu se zelo malo piše v naših listih.

Ako se je delalo in se še dela za strokovne unije, zakaj bi se ne delalo za združniško misel, katere je bolj koristna in bolj uspešna kakor so bile in so današnje strokovne unije?

Kaj so strokovne unije? V dobrih časih so bili člani nekoliko bolj plačani, imeli so nekoliko krajši delavni čas...

V dobrih časih si je organizirano delavstvo od časa do časa priborilo malo boljše plačo. Podjetnik pa, ako je bil prisiljen zvišati plačo, je pa enostavno podražil svoje produkte...

Delavstvo ni hotelo ali ni razumelo, da bi se moralo organizirati raven strokovno tudi politično in gospodarsko. Ako bi bilo organizirano politično, bi si delalo postavne v svojo korist.

Ako pa se gospodarsko organizirati? Čisto enostavno — v združništvu! Med tem ko mora biti strokovno ali politično...

no organizirano delavstvo že precej močno, da doseže kak uspeh, tega ni potreba pri združništvu. V združništvu si člani zberejo mal kapital, s katerim začnejo kako podjetje.

Ako se lahko prične z grocarijsko trgovino, zakaj bi se ne nadaljevalo z oblačilno, obutveno, pohištveno itd.? Ako bi se delavstvo zavedalo te ideje, bi lahko imelo svoje tovarne, svoje rudnike in sploh vse, kar potrebuje.

To se lepo sliši ali ne? Le žal, da do tega ne bo prišlo še ta teden. Vzrok je, ker delavstvo premalo razume združništvo. Mi Slovenci, posebno ameriški se zelo malo brigamo za to idejo.

Ustanoviti združno ni težko. Težko pa jo je obdržati, še težje pa jo je voditi k napredku. Večkrat se sliši, da je obstoj združen od vodstva. Veliko je res na tem, ker danes je še to težko dobiti.

Tako bi se pomagalo zaneseti združniško idejo med delavsko maso, katero združništvo potrebuje, masa pa potrebuje združništva.—J. Z.

Člani JSZ na socialistični konvenciji

Konvencije socialistične stranke so se udeležili kot delegatje štirje Slovenci in sicer Frank Tancek iz Clevelanda, Anton Zornik iz Herminija, Pa., in Anton Garden ter Fr. Zaitz iz Chicaga.

V nedeljo 22. maja, ko se je vršila seja za nominiranje socialističnega predsedniškega kandidata, je bilo prisotnih med gosti mnogo Slovencev iz Milwaukeeja, nekaj iz Waukegana in drugih naselbin, ter precej Hrvatov in Srbov iz Milwaukeeja in Chicaga.

Ako vam je mar, nina na "Proletar" potekla, ali ste jo še obnavili?

Sijajen kampanjski banket

Chicago, Ill. — V sredo 25. maja se je vrnil v dvorani Steuben kluba v Chicagu banket socialistične okrajne organizacije.

Kolekta v kampanjski fond je znašala blizu \$1,400. Govorniki so bili R. B. Green, Roy Burt, Heywood Broun, Morris Hillquit in Norman Thomas iz New Yorka, James H. Maurer iz Pennsylvanije in D. W. Hoan iz Wisconsinu.

Star in večno-resničen pogovor pravi: Trmast pes je največkrat tepen. Urednik "E." je to spet dokazal s svojo malenkostno trmo da bi preklical trditve, da sem jaz "napisal" dopis s podpisom "OKO".

O "kavalirstvu" Enakopravnosti

Med tem časom je prav nerodno izdal, da je priča ženskega spola, na kar sem jaz poskrbel njeno izjavo, da ni videla dopisa v mojem stanovanju nekaj dni pred priobitvijo. Osebnost je glavni vzrok tega najnižjega časnikega napada.

Njen urednik je silno galanten človek! Nerodno in neizkušeno pričr izrabi v svoje namene za napad, jo izda, potem jo pa ozmerja, ker noče da bi bil združniški član.

SODRUGOM IN SIMPATIČARJEM V CLEVELANDU.

Seje kluba št. 27 JSZ. se vrše vsak prvi petek v mesecu ob 7:30 zvečer. Ženskega odnosa prvi torek ob 8. zvečer.

NAGRADA KIPARJU



Kipar J. McKnight iz Springfieldea, Ohio, je dobil za svoje umotvore priznanje Ameriške akademije v Rimu...

pošten človek trpel njegovo krivico! Na njeno besedo je dal veliko, veliko, da me je obdolžil avtorstva dopisa "OKO". Ravno ista priča je meni dala izjavo, da je njena govornica laž; njemu je zadnji teden povedala isto.

"V ZNANJE"

"Oseba, ki nam je poročala, da je videla dopis s podpisom 'OKO' pred objavo istega, sedaj pravi, da ga ni videla." Da se je to spravilo v list se je porabilo precej moralnega pritiska.

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IX. REDNI ZBOR JUGOSLOVANSKE SOC. ZVEZE Z USPEHOM ZAVRŠEN

Delegatje iz petih držav.—Milvaške priredbe.—Mladinska reprezentacija.—Dobro podani referati

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.) večer prej pa na banketu, tako da jih je milvaška naselbina res prav prijateljsko sprejela.

V nedeljo 29. maja popoldne so si delegatje ogledali mesto, zvečer pa so bili gostje na prejemljeni koncertni priredbi in

lista in urednika ne bo več vleklo. Posvetili bomo tudi na Shade Avenue, skupini navzočih, ko se je skuhalo obdolžitvev in zvedeli vse okoliščine mogoče preje predno pride v javnost polno ime pravega avtorja nesramnega in neznačajnega dopisa pod psevdonimom "OKO".

VELIKA GOSTOLJUBNOST MILWAUCANOV

Ne le Slovenci in Hrvatje, nego tudi drugi Milvaucanji socialističnega mišljenja so izkazali udeležencev IX. zbora JSZ vso mogočo prijaznost in gostoljubnost.

Vzorna aranžma

Red je eno — pa bilo kjerkoli, kar napravi na človeka vedno ugoden vtis. Clarence Senior, tajnik soc. stranke, je s sodelovanjem milvaških socialistov poskrbel, da so bile priprave za socialistično konvencijo, ki se je vršila koncem maja, res vzorno izvršene.

Anton Zornik HERMINIA, PA. Trgovina s mešanim blagom. Peči in pralni stroji naša posebnost. Tel. Herminia 2221.

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POTEM KO TEMELJITO

KASPAR AMERICAN STATE BANK 1900 BLUE ISLAND AVE. CHICAGO, ILL. prevdarite vse okoliščine, boste prišli do zaključka, da je vaš denar res najbolj varno naložen v

Sto izvodov za dva dolarja V agitacijske namene pošljemo sto izvodov "Proletarca" za dva dolarja. Naročite jih, kadar imate večje sejo, veselico, shod, predstavo ali kako drugo priredbo...

FENCL'S RESTAVRACIJA IN KAVARNA 2669 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Crawford 1382.

Simple Thoughts on Unemployment Insurance

BY DONALD J. LOTRICH

Unemployment Insurance is something new for the people of the United States. It has been in practice successfully for a number of years in England and Germany. We here, in the wealthiest and greatest country in the world, have had need for life insurance; fire insurance; theft insurance; burglary property damage, disability, cyclone insurance and accident insurance. Some of our pretty stars of the stage have even taken out insurance on their pretty legs, faces and what not. But unemployment insurance, can not puncture the minds of the millionaires. You workers might wonder why? It is easy enough to explain. When you want to insure your car or your home against the havoc of a possible fire or your life against accident, you must pay a premium. Insurance companies are set up to handle the risk, to take your money and to pay rates high enough to make the business a profitable one. The rich men generally go into the insurance business to realize big profits and dividends for themselves. Were it only to insure you against loss without profit to them they would soon leave you to care for yourself. But it's the profit they derive from your premiums that keeps their willingness to insure you.

Unemployment insurance as demanded by the Socialists is purely a social measure. It differs in only one respect from any other insurance. The premiums are still paid and the benefits are still received, just like any other insurance. But the difference between unemployment insurance and any other insurance is that to insure the unemployed the Socialists propose that the manufacturers and the State pay the premiums to insure the workers against slack periods, such as is upon us now.

You know that there is no objection to having you men and women insure your household, life, car, etc.; that is good business. Surely, you must pay. The moment the rich, who by the way can more easily afford to pay millions than you and I in dollar sums, are asked to legislate and tax their gold banks, then it's un-American, unpatriotic and a dole. It will break down that great "rugged individualism". It should be clear to you that you could have unemployment insurance if you pay for it. All you want of it, too. But unless we organize and focus our

attentions upon our legislators, and exert pressure upon them this great barrier (the rich men) will bar us from consideration.

We are here and must live. And to live you must eat. To eat you must have the means to buy food. To procure the means with which to buy food you must work. But there is no work for over 10,000,000 men in this country. Do you know that 30,000,000 people are affected need food, clothing, shelter because of these 10,000,000 unemployed? When you are fortunate enough to have a job and you toil hard from morning to night you make enormous profits for your boss. A single man can make 300 leather theater seats in a day for which he receives \$5.00 but which sell for about \$700.00. If the material from which the seats are made would cost \$300.00 and it does not, the corporation still has \$395.00 clear profit on one man's work a day. The boss only supplied the material to make the big profit. The worker created the seats to make the profit possible for which he receives a small salary and a layoff in dull periods. A man operating one machine, makes wraps, crates and packs 135,000 cigarettes in a day we are told. Those cigarettes sell for approximately \$900.00. Let us assume that the operator, that is, the worker receives \$8.00 per day and that the material cost \$450.00, which is a high sum. The worker has still made \$437.00 profit for his boss. We know that there are various incidental expenses involved in marketing the finished products. We also know that all these rich magnates spend their time in the ocean in Florida or on the golf course of some country estate because the workers pour gold into their pockets. That's why we contend that a part of the large profit should be set aside into a fund to protect you and the like of you when you are thrown out of work. I know you boys will say—"I want a job not a dole". I agree with you that every able bodied man and woman wanting to work should be given a job. But with machinery displacing man power faster than we can record them what chances are there for you to return to your job after you are laid off? Very little.

In 1930 the earnings of industry and business dropped from 25 to 30%. But the capitalists are well provided even for dull periods. They invest and re-invest their money so

that in the year of 1930, the big capitalists received \$428,500,000 more in dividends than in 1929. Let us compare this to what the workers shared. It is reported that there was \$9,600,000,000 less paid in wages in 1930 than in 1929. In other words there has been no provision made for the workers. But still the rich were well taken care of by their big doles.

Why shouldn't some of these excessive dividends be turned into premiums for the unemployed? In England jails and prisons are being closed down for lack of prisoners. They have unemployment insurance. A worker doesn't have to steal in England. But it is different in our own Country. You all know that there are thousands of poor workers begging and because they get nowhere with charity are forced to steal. In this respect one of the presidents of one of the greatest railroads said, "he would steal before he would starve". But they jail you if you do. Unemployment insurance would remedy this situation.

I'm not going to dwell much on this next point because it has been emphasized over and over again. The capitalists do not throw the machinery out on the street when they turn the workers out; nor do they give up their buildings. Nay, they oil, grease, and clean the equipment regularly. It costs money to buy new machinery and new buildings; it costs nothing to hire new hands. A company horse is fed and sheltered in dull periods as well as in the busy season. They too, cost money. Unemployment insurance will put the man on an equal level with the machine and the horse.

One Better

Young Wife: "The Brown's have a new baby and it's a perfect peach."
Hubby: "Huh! the Jones have two new babies and they're a perfect pair."

Foresight

First Stud (writing home)—How do you spell "financially"?
Second Stud—Financially, and there are two R's in "embarrassed."

A Christian nation is one in which cold and homeless people suffer while nice warm churches are unused.

A MISTRESS OVER MILLIONS



Poverty rules in the state of Abundance.

Enlightened Employers

In order to win workers away from using their own political and economic power, the ruling class has persistently taught that the employers themselves will take care of the workers. Why bother building up trade-unions or a workers' political party when men like Andy Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Henry Ford, Owen D. Young and others have expounded such noble phrases about the duties of employers to their workers? High wages, good conditions, industrial peace were promised for the very near future if only the workers would trustfully give themselves into the hands of leading business men.

Comparatively few people took Carnegie or Rockefeller at their word, their wealth acquisitions were too recent and their history too well known. Ford, however, with his widely advertised doctrine of high wages caught on, and soon there were millions of workers who believed almost everything which he chose to say about himself. It was only as the truth about the speed-up and no-old-men-wanted policies of the Ford factories gradually seeped through, that the public began to realize that

Mr. Ford and his ghost writers had been fooling them. The climax came when, with thousands of his American workers idle, Ford began to build factories in European countries; paying there less than one-half the wages he had been paying in the American plants. The hero had fallen, but in a short time the press appeared with a new messiah in the person of Owen D. Young. He also was pictured as the leader of a new conception of leadership among business men etc.; but then Labor began looking into his business and another hero took the count.

The reason for all this newspaper halabalo is obvious. In addition to building up the political prestige of aspirants for office, it serves to weaken labor's reliance in its own power, and thus renders it helpless before the united power of the bosses. As for the talk of high wages and better working conditions voluntarily given, one can find little or no foundation upon which to base any such hope. Norman Thomas tells of being at a conference with some of the so-called enlightened employers and how when he got them into a corner they all admitted that whatever good conditions existed in their plants were

so because of the fear that if things were much worse the men would begin to think of forming trade-unions.

Yet the important fact which one must always bear in mind is that even if enlightened bosses mean what they say, they alone can do practically nothing. The pressure of stockholders from within and competitors from without is always in the direction of forcing wages and working conditions down. If an owner starts having men high wages his competitors hiring women and children at one-third the pay is sure to force him to follow the same policy or to go out of business. This explains why talk of enlightened employers as a way out from the chaos of capitalism is nothing but an illusion.

The workers themselves organized industrially and politically all along the line must by sheer power force all employers, good and hard boiled alike, to raise wages and better conditions. This has been the history in the past and it will also be the method by which workers will better themselves in the future.

A. H. Kalish.

Will Henry Ford Go Broke?

Those in the know are familiar with the desperate struggle of the great Ford plant to meet keen competition on the one hand and the depressing ability of the public to buy automobiles on the other. It is said the fight now being waged between the two outstanding concerns making low-priced automobiles is to be a war to the death.

The General Motors is fortified with a long line of products aside from automobiles, and furthermore its leading stockholders have made millions in buying and selling the stock of the corporation. This money is available to tide over the affairs of the G. M.

Henry, being old-fashioned and confident he could beat the game, kept all the stock of his concern in his own family. His outfit could have been sold to the public through stock sales in 1929 for a billion dollars. Now the plant isn't worth (on the current market) even junk prices. His millions that he has accumulated will be spent in a desperate effort to retrieve his place in the automobile world. He will sell his car at a loss to do this. But the side is setting in against him and in two years Ford may be on the rocks, as are hundreds of other once proud captains of industry. It is the law of capitalism—Fred D. Warren.

Convincing Logic

"I tell you, old friends are the best!"

"That's right! Just try to think of a new friend who has stood by you as long as the old ones!"

To broaden your knowledge of the Socialist and Labor movement, read

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Norway
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in
parliament.

France
133
Seats

Hungary
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in
parliament.

Holland
35 seats,
804, 8118
votes.

Poland
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Voters Under
Terror.

Hundreds
Socialist
Dailies in
Europe.

Milwaukee
Mayor and
other
officials.

Spain
130 seats.

FOR THOSE WHO DO NOT KNOW!

SOCIALISM—WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT IS SWEEPING THE WORLD!

The Socialist party is the party of the workers. It urges the people to take economic and political power away from the capitalist class, not to establish themselves as a new ruling class, but to abolish forever all class divisions and class rule.

America today is not owned by the American people. Our so-called national wealth is not the wealth of the nation but of the privileged few.

These few are the rules of America.

They are few in number but they dominate the lives of their fellow men. They own our jobs and determine our wages; they control markets and fix prices; they own our food and set its cost; they own the press; they own the government and make our laws; they own our schools and mould the people's minds.

The Socialist party demands that the country and its socially usable industrial wealth be redeemed from the control of private interests and turned over to the people to be administered from the control of private interests and turned over to the people to be administered for the benefit of all.

The Socialist party advocates the establishment of a system of co-operative and publicly owned and managed warehouses, markets and credits to promote direct dealing between farmers and city consumers at the cost of the service in their mutual interests.

This will reduce the cost of living, will assure to the farmers a proper compensation for

National Headquarters
549 W. Randolph St.
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3639 W. 26th St.
Chicago, Ill.

their labor, and will enable them to escape from the twin curses of tenantry and mortgaged serfdom.

The socialization of industry as Socialists conceive it, means more than is commonly understood in the term government ownership; it includes democratic administration through the elected and responsible representatives of the workers in the respective industries and of the workers as a whole.

The bulk of the American people are workers of hand and brain; men and women who render useful service to the community in the countless ways of modern civilization.

They produce the nation's wealth but live in constant dread of poverty. They feed and clothe the rich, yet bow to their alleged superiority. They keep alive the industries, but have no voice in their management.

They constitute the majority and can right all these social wrongs whenever they learn to use the powers of their numbers.

The ruling class and their retainers cannot be expected to change the iniquitous system of which they are the beneficiaries. The people alone have a direct and compelling interest in abolishing that system.

To do this the workers must

be united in a political party and use it to enact such measures as will immediately benefit the workers, raise their standard of life, increase their power, and stiffen their resistance to capitalist aggression, and ultimately to transfer to the people ownership of large scale industries, beginning with those of a public character, such as banking, insurance, mining, transportation, communication, and the trustified industries, and extending the process as rapidly as conditions will permit to the end that the exploitation of labor through interest, and profit may finally be abolished.

The workers of town and country must be strongly organized on economic as well as on political lines. The ceaseless struggle of the labor unions and the constructive work of co-operative societies are absolutely necessary, not only for the immediate defense and betterment of the material and social condition of the producing classes, but also to equip them with the knowledge and the habit of self-discipline which they must have in order to administer efficiently the industries of which they are to win control.

It is the bounden duty of every Socialist wage-worker to be loyal and active members of the union of his industry or trade, and to strive with all his power for the strengthening and solidification of the trade-union movement. It is the duty and the privilege of the Socialist party and its press to aid

the unions in all their struggles for better wages, increased leisure and better conditions of employment.

The Socialist party stands for the mass of the American people. But its interest is not limited to America alone. In modern civilization the destinies of all nations are inextricably interwoven.

No nation can be prosperous, happy, and free while its neighbors are poor, miserable, and enslaved. The ties of international solidarity are particularly vital among the workers. In all advanced countries the working classes are engaged in an identical struggle for political and economic freedom, and the success or failure of each is reflected upon the fortunes of all.

The Socialist party is opposed to militarism, imperialism, and war. Modern wars are caused by commercial and financial rivalries and intrigues of capitalist interests in different countries.

They are made by the ruling classes and fought by the masses.

They bring wealth and power to the privileged few and suffering, death, and desolation to the many. They cripple the struggles of the workers for political rights, material improvement and social justice, and tend to sever the bonds of solidarity between them and their brothers in other countries. — From The Socialist Campaigner.

Australia—New So. Wales
54 out of 90 seats in parliament

Czecho Slovakia
60 seats in parliament.

Italy—15,000 Socialists in
prison and exiled.

France—Socialists control
164 communes.

New Zealand.
24 seats.

Let the Government Go Into Business

In spite of the fact that the private owners of big business have made an awful mess of it, and the further fact that the government has gone to its assistance in a big way, you hardly ever read a speech by a big business man without noticing that he makes a severe protest against the government going into business.

For several years, it has been a sort of a slogan among big business men that there should be more business in government and less government in business.

The other way around would be better: Less business in government and more government in business.

We certainly need to have less interference on the part of big business in the affairs of government. Big business wants all the favors it can get from government, but it does not want the government to have any of the profits.

Had the government not followed the promptings of big business, it might have cured the depression by this time: but it appropriated money to help big business out of the hole instead of appropriating it for the purpose of giving employment to the jobless and furnishing them with purchasing power which would have given factories an incentive to reopen in order to supply the demand for goods.

But the government should go much farther than that. It should take big business out of the hands of the incompetent big business men who have ruined them, and run these businesses, giving employment and supplying goods at cost or slightly above.

In that way—by going into business—the public could guarantee employment, shorten the hours, and bring order out of the present economic chaos.

So, whenever you encounter one of these shouters that there must be less government in business, just turn the tables on him and tell him that what we need is more government in business—that the private ownership of big business is a dismal failure, that big business men have made it a failure, and that they have thereby estopped themselves from the privilege of criticising the government for going into business if it sees to do so.—The Milwaukee Leader.

Eager for All to Know

We Socialists don't consider ourselves infallible. We simply believe that we have worked out a reasonable program of social life and we urge people to study this program, to examine the ideas on which it is based, to consider the aims and the possible effects of Socialism—and then to use their best judgment. Our educational work is not formulated, like capitalist propaganda, upon the plan of misinforming and misleading the people. On the contrary, we are eager for all to know thoroughly our facts, our ideas, our viewpoint and our aims.

You see—and we say it without boasting or vainglory—we are sure we are right. What we ask is only simple justice.

We are opposing a system that is bad and cruel and unscientific; and that is proving itself now, most notoriously, to possess these identical bad qualities. We are advocating a program that is sane, workable and in the interests of the majority. So with full confidence we ask you to look closely into the philosophy and procedure of Socialism. If you are a reasonable man or woman, who feels the injustice and the inequality of this system, you will almost certainly find yourself a Socialist after this investigation.

—The American Freeman.

Common Sense on Birth Control

Margaret Sanger and the forces of humanity generally are to be congratulated on the introduction into both Houses of Congress of a bill legalizing the dissemination of birth control information by licensed medical circles. Until now, intelligent birth control has been one more form of special privilege. The workers have been left to have an indefinite number of children regardless of their ability to support them, or the health of their mother, unless in despair they tried cruel forms of birth control or abortion. It is time to end this hypocrisy. It is time to make every child born in America a wanted child. Birth control will not produce prosperity in America. Intelligently applied, it will greatly increase human well-being.

—Norman Thomas.

After The Work Is Done

The ninth regular convention of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation is over.

It will go down as the most successful and far-reaching in the history of the Federation. The deliberations were timely and spirited and the delegates sensing the innumerable opportunities, made clearer because of the horrid economic depression, put all their energies into the work of the convention and reached decisions on questions of vital importance, which if carried out should greatly increase the size and value of our Federation.

Every report was cheerfully acclaimed but of course there were some which deserved an unusual amount of plaudits. The question of our Paper and problems of 'Prosvetna Matica' the (Educational Bureau) of our Federation consumed more than a full days time.

There was a burning desire in the hearts of every sitting delegate to promote these two institutions and to make them the most realistic and powerful central educational units among our people in this country. More aim and vigor was placed into the reports on the Serbo-Croatian questions than ever before with the enthusiastic promises that we shall have a Serbo-Croatian group attached to our Federation at the next Convention.

Every delegate realized that the time was exceedingly ripe for Socialist agitation and though our financial conditions are none too promising they will more than make up any monetary deficiencies by doubling their efforts to reach every suitable countryman and enroll them into our clubs. The report of our young comrades showed that the nucleus for the organization of young Yugoslavs Socialist has been formed in several cities and that they will not be satisfied unless their ranks our trebled by the time of the next convention.

In connection with the convention we must add that the Milwaukee-West Allis comrades made it mighty pleasant and enjoyable for us all. The banquet Saturday evening showed that they enjoy the respect and confidence of the Milwaukee Slovenes. It was probably the largest banquet ever held by our people in these "twin cities" and we call them twin because it was only recently that West Allis annexed a Socialist Mayor and three aldermen to follow the footsteps of Milwaukee.

Our comrades are proud of being able to bring the ninth regular convention of our Federation to Milwaukee. They are proud of the Socialist administrations and they have a just right to be proud. But they also wanted to make us sense the feeling of Socialist authority so they arranged a sight seeing trip that wasn't so much a sight seeing trip as it was a spirit making trip because it was the first time in

Peppery Colonel (pointing to the modern girl on the golf links): What's the present-day girl coming to? Imagine her parents letting her run around in plus-fours and Eton crop. Bah!

Partner: That sir is my daughter. Colonel: I'm sorry. I didn't know you were her father.

Partner: I'm not. I'm her mother.

Another interesting party game consists in trying to distinguish the fool drunks from the drunk fools.

the history of the Yugoslav workers that they were given cars of the officials with a police guard and the country sheriff, Al Benson at the head to go where they wanted and see what they pleased unmolested. This was an event which alone gave satisfaction to every delegate for coming to Milwaukee.

We have had the best of service and the most genuine hospitality from the arrangement committee and the comrades and Milwaukeees people. In particular, we have had the greatest of pleasure in making innumerable valuable acquaintances, so we are jubilant over the entire proceedings and procedures and the outcome.

Donald J. Lotrich.

Public Ownership of Railroads

Commissioner Eastman of the interstate commerce commission declared before a congressional committee that he believes public ownership of railroads might be forced on the country if economic conditions became definitely worse.

This is the conclusion that most students of transportation have reached. Private ownership of railroads has broken down and it is necessary for the government to be constantly bolstering up the system with subsidies and special concessions. If the railroads are a necessity, which we believe they are, they are a vital part of the industrial and social structure which should be placed directly under governmental control.

The history of the railroads of the United States is a story of corrupt and incompetent management. Most of the great systems were promoted by adventures and built out of public funds and have been used continuously to plunder the public through stock jobbing and excessive rates. At the present time private management is unable to finance the railroads and have forced a cut in wages, notwithstanding that hundreds of thousands of workers have been laid off, and those remaining have had additional burdens imposed on them. It is just about time for a new deal in our transportation problem.

—Minnesota Union Advocate.

THE JUGOSLAV FEDERATION

(The report as submitted to the National Convention of the Socialist Party.)

Four years is quite a period to review all the activity that takes place within the organization. However, I will endeavor to give you at least a brief glance at the stand and the work of the Yugoslav Federation since 1928.

At the time of the last party Convention in 1928, we had 47 active branches with a total membership of 934 members. During that period 19 branches were organized and re-organized, and an equal number disbanded, mostly of account of bad industrial conditions, as a large number of comrades were forced to go from place to place in search of employment. Naturally under such circumstances, the movement suffers.

At present we have 42 active and 5 passive branches with a total membership of 1003, including 11 members at large, a net gain of 69 members — not a large increase, but a gain which is encouraging considering the terrific depression under which we are obliged to work and carry on our propaganda.

The branches are located in the following states: Illinois 8; Indiana 1; Kansas 1; Michigan 2; Ohio 13; Pennsylvania 18; Wisconsin 3 and Wyoming 1.

The campaign of 1928. In that campaign our Federation actively cooperated with the National Campaign Committee in all possible ways. An appeal for a campaign fund was issued to the branches and many other progressive organizations, and the net result was a sum of \$1,164.00 of which \$325.00 was sent to the campaign headquarters; the rest was used for touring our speakers and printing the campaign literature in our own language.

United Socialist Drive of 1929. In that Drive we also actively participated and \$960.53 was collected through our efforts. Of that amount \$672.38 was sent to the Drive Director and National Office, the rest was used for our own propaganda.

Our Press and Literature. Our official organ "Proletarac", which is owned by the Federation, like all other socialist and labor publications, has a hard struggle for existence. Yet, in spite of all the obstacles, we were able to increase the number of our subscribers by over 600 since 1928. The largest increase was recorded during 1931, owing to the fact that we had a comrade on the road almost the entire year. We have now over 2,000 paid subscribers. Needless to say, our paper is always at the disposal of the Party and we cooperate with it most wholeheartedly. For

the past 18 years we are issuing an American Family Almanac, one of the best books of that kind issued by any socialist organization. The net profit of the Almanac is a great help in covering the deficit incurred by the paper. Six new books and pamphlets were issued in the past four years. Most of them were distributed free of charge to the organizations affiliated with our Educational Bureau. A campaign leaflet in our language was also issued in many thousands of copies. Some 50,000 pieces of campaign leaflets were ordered from the Party campaign office in New York and distributed in all localities that we were able to reach.

Our Cultural Activities. Many of our branches are actively engaged in cultural work, such as singing, dramatic, declamations, etc. Most of them are very successfully performed. Perhaps one of the most promising features within our organization is the Educational Bureau, through which tens of thousands of books, pamphlets, leaflets, dramatic plays and declamations have been distributed during the past four years to the affiliated organizations. At present we have 113 fraternal organizations, singing and dramatic clubs as well as some socialist branches affiliated with the Educational Bureau. The total membership is about 15,000 members. These organizations are paying monthly dues from 50 cents to \$1.50 per organization. In return for that they are entitled free of charge to all the literature issued by the Bureau. Truly it is one of the most vital and active educational institutions among the American Yugoslavs.

For the coming campaign we had already issued a call to the branches to raise the necessary funds to carry on a successful campaign in the coming election. That's a beginning. Later on, a general appeal will be made to all the progressive societies and groups among the Yugoslavs, and I expect that a substantial sum will be raised to help the party along as well as to carry on our own campaign to a successful conclusion.

This, comrades, is but a brief review of our activities since the last National Convention of the Socialist Party. With the National Office we have had most harmonious relations, and I trust the same shall be true in the future.

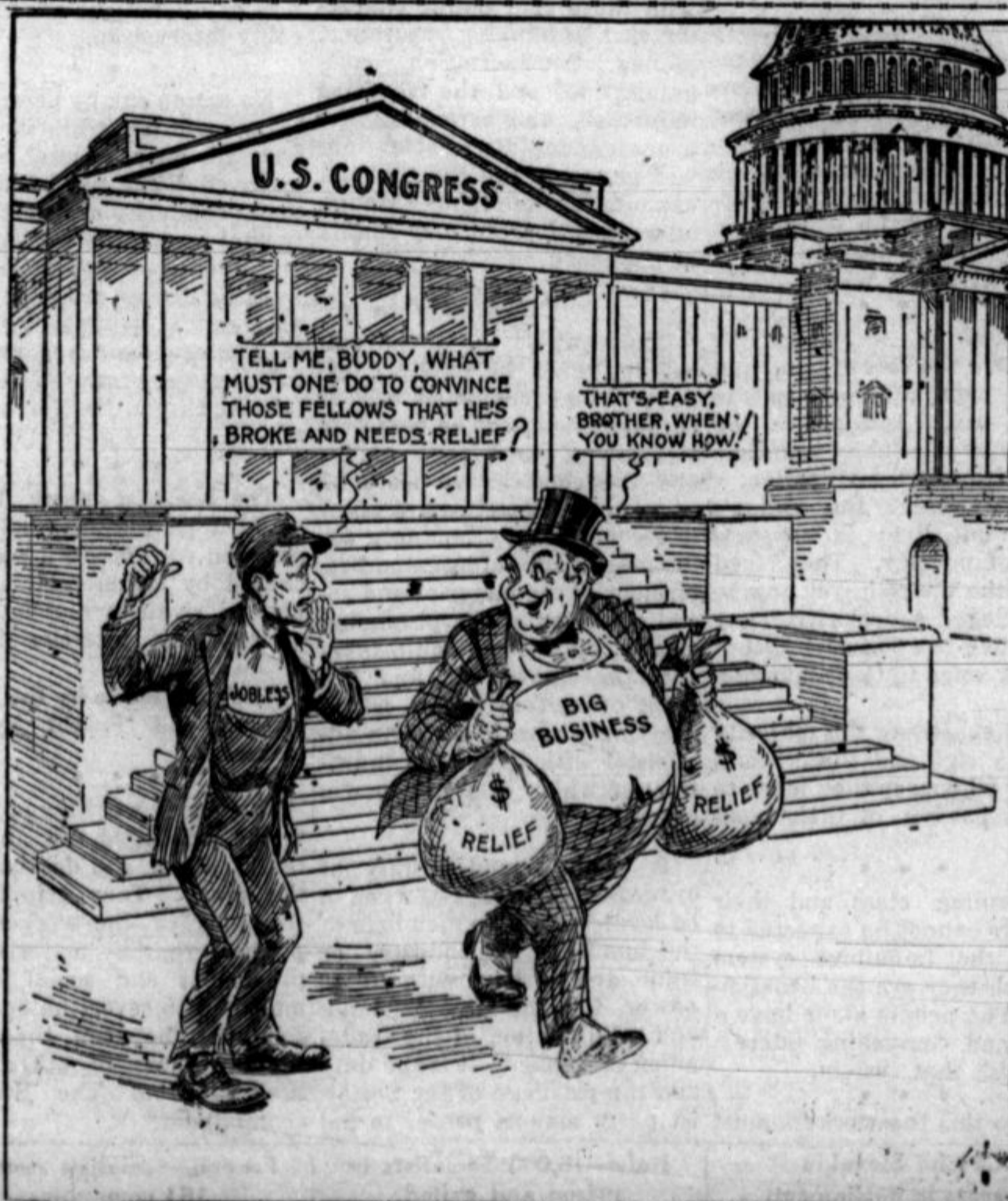
Charles Pogorelec, Secretary.

Cautious

Wife: "Do you know that you are the very best husband in the whole world?"

Hubby: "Not if it is going to cost me more than \$10.00."

Wants A "Tip"!



Capitalism: The Unfit!

"I am fully convinced," said Darwin, "that species are not immutable." Science has enlarged that view to comprehend every living entity, every form of existence, every human institution.

Change is the order of being. When anything is unadjusted to its environment, when its utility or its function has to a great extent failed its environment, nothing but dissolution or replacement by another entity awaits it.

Economic systems no less are subject to such change. None have been, none ever will.

The fittest survive, and capitalism has laid that flattering unction to its soul that it was the fittest system of all and its survival was assured.

But that was long ago. Capitalism has fulfilled its usefulness. It fails to function efficiently.

It has not adjusted itself to human requirements and the law of change which Darwin saw existing every species and which modern science steadily attends all things, inevitably assures that the present economic system as well must change.

Its menace to society, is admitted. It plunged the world into the shambles. Capitalist imperialism, seeking fresh fields for markets, for exploitation, for aggrandizement, casts millions into the red fields of slaughter; then into the armies of broken, workless and unwanted. Humanity can never and ought never to forgive.

When theocrats lost their hold upon the superstitions of the people, theocracy passed as a human institution.

When emperors failed to perform any useful function except to direct the subject in the fashions of the latest degeneracy or the most fatal of vices, they reached extinction; when kings became without any essential part to play in the body politic, monarchies were doomed.

So now, capitalism has fulfilled its usefulness. It has acted its part in the tremendous tragedy of human evolution. It has had its entrance and is now reaching its final exit.

On the stage the new social order will soon appear. Even now it is making its bow to the stormy audience that still writhes with horror and disgust at the degenerate villainies of capitalism.

The unfit is departing. The fittest is reaching its own. Enter the co-operative commonwealth.

Marvin Sanford, in The Industrial Democrat.

It Does Not Work

Never has the capitalist system been in worse straits than today. Never have the people who advocate the social ownership of the means of producing and distributing wealth had a better opportunity to drive home the final argument to prove that capitalism should be abolished. Even to the millions of workers who have never studied Marxian economics, the fact that capitalism is not working well enough should be apparent. And that is the damning thing to say about anything—it won't work!

It is no accident that this, the richest nation on earth, is being hard pressed to balance its government budget. It doesn't simply happen that states, counties and cities are going bankrupt. It is no freak of economy that millions of able and energetic people are jobless, homeless, moneyless and hopeless. Those things are not the visitations of an inscrutable providence. On the contrary, they are the natural and inescapable consequences of an economic order which operates for private profit and permits a few people to take for themselves all the wealth which industry creates.

The world has been heading toward the present collapse ever since private capitalism became a system. And the Socialists of the world have a perfect right to shout that disagreeable-sounding reminder: "We told you so!"

The amount of wealth which mankind is capable of producing is enormous. But the stream of wealth which can be made to flow from farms and industries do not flow into the homes of the people. On the contrary, they are used to build great private fortunes, of which the almost \$8,000,000,000 of wealth held by the Mellon family is but one glaring example.

How can workers get anything but the dregs when a few people get so much? How can the nation itself meet the ever-growing expenses of government when the one and only purpose of industry is that of making billionaires? How can states and cities and homes have enough when a few financial and industrial dictators take so much?

Just two factors will determine how long the game of exploiting workers for the benefit of a few owners will continue. One is the ability of the owners to use the power of government in their own behalf. The other is the extent to which the workers will cooperate for the establishment of the Socialist system of industry for social welfare instead of for private profit.

If the workers make intelligent use of the power which is theirs the new system can be achieved with comparative speed and ease. Otherwise, however, the suffering of humanity will continue until the masters' system crashes to earth as a result of its own corruption. A clear understanding of the plight in which the normal development of the capitalist system already has placed the masses of the earth should be prophetic of the future and furnish incentive to the socially minded for unity within the Socialist party.

—Reading Labor Advocate.

160,000 OUT OF 30,000,000 WORKERS INSURED

A recent survey of unemployment insurance plans in operation in the United States brings out the fact that but 160,000 or but less than one-half of one percent of the 30 million American working people (wage earners) are covered by one kind or another of the unemployment insurance "plans", none of them adequate to the requirements of so critical a time as the present. These plans, 79 in all, are distributed as follows, by type:

- 15 company plans benefiting 50,000 workers.
- 48 trade union plans covering 45,000 workers.
- 16 plans established by joint agreement of trade unions and employers covering 65,000 workers.

The State of Wisconsin has recently voted the establishment of an unemployment insurance system.

Sign in the show window of the well-known firm of Herbert Hoover, Inc., Famine Relievers—"Gone out of business".