

"Proletarec"
je delavski list za
mislilce čitatelje

PROLETAREC

Drugi najstarejši
jugoslovanski
socialistični list

GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKE SOCIALISTIČNE ZVEZE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF JUGOSLAV FEDERATION, S. P.

STEV.—NO. 1142

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KAMPANJA ZA OJAČANJE STRANKE

PRVI AVGUST JE ZAČETEK VELIKE KAMPANJE ZA OJAČANJE SOCIALISTIČNEGA GIBANJA

Zbiranje doneskov v kampanjski fond \$50,000

Jugoslovanska socialistična zveza
sodeluje v akciji

PRVIM AVGUSTOM se je pričela velika akcija širom dežele za zbiranje kampanjskega fonda socialistične stranke, čigar minimum je določen na vsoto \$50,000. Kampanja bo trajala ves mesec avgust. Če se dobi \$100,000, toliko bolje za socialistično gibanje v tej deželi.

Predsednik kampanjskega odbora je Norman Thomas, podpredsednik je milwauski župan Daniel W. Hoan, B. C. Vladeck je blagajnik, Marx Lewis pa je direktor kampanje z uradom v New Yorku.

Medvojni naval ter povojna reakcija je prizadejala socialistični stranki ogromno škodo. Par sto njenih listov je bilo uničenih. Stotine njenih postojank je bilo pod pritiskom terorja razpuščenih. Mnogo njenih agitatorjev in voditeljev je bilo preganjanih. Nekateri, med njimi E. V. Debs, so bili poslani v ječo. V navalih na socialistično stranko so jo proglašali za mrtvo na eni strani reakcionarji, in na drugi takozvani ekstremisti. Stranke, ki so se ustanovile, da nadomestijo "mrtvo" socialistično, so same mrtve, ali pa životarijo v svojem sektaštvu. Socialistična stranka živi in se jača. Novo navdušenje prevaja njene vrste. Število njenih članov in somišljenikov se naglo poveča. Njeni aktivni agitatorji pridobivajo v krog delavske politične akcije unije z ustanavljanjem lokalnih političnih organizacij pod imenom Labor Party. Njeno delo pa je otežkočeno vsled pomanjkanja gromnih sredstev.

Eksekutiva je na eni svojih prvih sej izvolila poseben odsek, kateremu je poverila nalogo organizirati kampanjo za zbiranje organizacijskega fonda. Za direktorja je bil imenovan Marx Lewis, treniran socialistični organizator, bivši tajnik kongresnika V. L. Bergerja, predsedništvo odseka pa je bilo poverjeno Normanu Thomasu. Urad tega odseka je v New Yorku, kakor že omenjeno.

Ze pred pričetkom kampanje, to je nekaj dni pred 1. avgustom, je znasala vsota, prispevana v ta fond, do \$5,000. Strankin odsek apelira na vse člane in somišljenike, da prispevajo enodnevno plačo, ako mogoče. Kdor more, naj prispeva več.

Od vsote, ki jo zbere v ta fond Jugoslovanska socialistična zveza, dobi stranka 30%, JSZ in Proletarec za agitacijo med našim delavstvom 30%, državne organizacije 10%, socialistična mladinska liga (YPSL) 10%, Debs radio postaja in angleški socialistični listi 10%.

Iz vsote, ki jo dobi stranka, bo pokrit tudi dolg, katerega ji je ostalo nekaj tisočakov od prošle predsedniške kampanje. Glavni namen tega fonda je, da nudi podporo stranki ter njenim listom pri organizatoričnem delu. Iz vseh držav prihajajo v njen glavni urad apeli: Pošljite nam literaturo in organizatorje! Ustanovljajo se postojanke, ki pa so mnogokje v začetku šibke in potrebujejo za delo v okrožjih velikih mest ter okrajih sodelovanja skupne stranke.

Zmaga angleškega delavstva pri prošlih volitvah je vzpodbudila tudi ameriško delavstvo. Predsedniške volitve lansko leto so mu znova dokazale, da

nima med demokrati in republikanci česa izbirati. Obe sta kapitalistični stranki in služita profitu. Progressivci v njih vrstah so neorganizirani in se jih čuje le toliko v kolikor so sposobni razglasiti svoje predloge in kritike v časopisju. V odločilnih momentih pa je tudi večina takozvanih progressivcev, izvoljenih na republikanski in demokratski listi, s tisto večino, ki služi molohu.

V vrstah liberalcev, ki so dolgo kolebali v negotovosti, se pojavlja stremenje po bolj odlojeni taktiki. Med seboj razpravljajo, kako in kam. In logičen odgovor je, da ako hočejo v politiki koristiti ljudstvu, morajo delovati za organiziranje stranke, ki je ljudska za ljudstvo. Ta stranka je socialistična. V svoji novi ustavi ima določbe, ki ji dopuščajo taktiko, da se združijo v eni stranki vse delavske in farmerske skupine, katere so pripravljene absolutno prekiniti vse stike s strankama kapitalizma.

Clarence Senior, novi tajnik socialistične stranke, obišče (Nadaljevanje na 3. strani).

NAROČNIKOM

Ako vam je naročnina potekla, ali ste jo že obnovili?

Če ne morete takoj, sporočite, da si zasigurate redno prejetje lista.

"NAJBOLJ ŠKODLJIV BUTTLER"



"ZEDINJENE DRŽAVE EVROPE" V DRŽAVNIŠKEM SVETU

Včerajšnja "socialistična utopija" dobiva znake realizma

Angleška vlada ustavila gradnjo novih vojnih ladij.
Hoover ji je odgovoril z enakim odlokom

Ameriška tarfna manija je spoznati povsod v Evropi in drugje v povojnih letih. Vsled tega klici po ekonomski uniji Evrope /v meščansko-kapitalističnih krogih. Socialisti seveda razumejo, da se proces združevanja mora izvršiti na en ali drug način. Zvesti svoji nalogi delujejo naprej za zgraditev socialistične družbe narodov.

Do dolgo let so socialistični propagando za unijo evropskih držav imenovali v buržvaznih krogih za "utopijo, toda ekonomski zakoni so močni in državni — eni več drugi manj — spoznavajo, da je rešitev Evrope ne v zapiranju mej, nego v enotni ekonomski uniji. Do nje prihaja Evropa s kapitalističnimi metodami. Locarnski pakt, jeklarski trust, ki ga tvorijo nemške, francoske, belgijske in nekatere druge kompanije evropskih dežel, izboljšanje transportacijskih sredstev med državami, l'ga nurodov itd. so reči, ki gladijo pota k boljšemu sporazumevanju. Najjačji argument, ki silo ohramele ostanke starega evropskega državniškega naziranja na stran, pa je mogoče prodiranje ameriškega kapitalizma. Kaj zmora mala kapitalistična Francija, ali Nemčija, Italija itd., v primeri s kapitalizmom Zedinjenih držav, kadar se podajo v tekmo, so imeli priliko

spoznati povsod v Evropi in drugje v povojnih letih. Vsled tega klici po ekonomski uniji Evrope /v meščansko-kapitalističnih krogih. Socialisti seveda razumejo, da se proces združevanja mora izvršiti na en ali drug način. Zvesti svoji nalogi delujejo naprej za zgraditev socialistične družbe narodov.

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EDWIN PRIMOSICH SMRTO PONESREČIL

Dne 26. julija je smrtno ponesrečil v avtomobilski nezgodi znani clevelandski Slovenec Edwin Primosich. Vračal se je z orožnih vaj v Carlisle, Pa.

Pokojnik je bil urednik angleškega tednika "Cleveland Journal", ki ga izdaja ista tiskovna družba kakor dnevnik "Enakopravnost" in je namenjen predvsem clevelandski slovenski mladini. Studirjal je na Western Reserve univerzi medicino tretje leto. Rojen je bil l. 1903 v Chicagu, od tu pa je šel z roditelji na Slovensko. V Ljubljani je dovril šest razredov gimnazije. Po vrnitvi v Ameriko l. 1920 je nadaljeval študije v Clevelandu. Preživljal se je s svojim delom.

V Clevelandu je bil aktiven član Narodne italnice, in dram. društva "Ivan Cankar". Bil je tudi učitelj v Slovenski Mladinski šoli. Zanimal se je v splošnem za slovenske ustanove in pri nekaterih tudi sodeloval, v kolikor mu je dopuščal čas.

Bil je član angleško poslujočega društva "Comrades" št. 566 SNPJ., h kateremu je prestopil od druž. 147.

Pogreb pokojnika se je vršil v ponedeljek 29. julija iz doma E. Goršeta, kjer je stanoval osem let.

KAJ JE S PROHIBICIJO.

Ljudje, katerim je prohibicija glavno vprašanje, postajajo zopet nestrpni. Eni, ki so pričakovali, da bo Hoover v stanju posušiti deželo, se jeze ker tega ni storil, drugi pa se jeze, ker je postrlil naredbe, da jo uveljavi.

Nekaj važnih sklepov novega gl. odbora S.N.P.J.

Prvi kontest te vrste. — Za konferenco jugoslovanskih podpornih organizacij. — Za agitacijo med mladino.

Novi glavni odbor SNPJ., ki je zboroval tri dni v tednu z dne 22. julija, je napravil več važnih sklepov, med katerimi omenjamo: Razpiše se pisateljski kontest, ki traja od 15. avgusta do konca marca prihodnje leto. Nagrad bo deset v skupnem znesku \$1,000. Povabljeni so slovenski pisatelji v Ameriki in starem kraju. To je prvič, da kak ameriški slovenski list razpiše tak kontest, in prvič, da bo tak list prispeval tolikšno vsoto hkrati za povesti. Večinoma jih ponatiskujejo iz knjig, ne da bi dali pisateljem kako odškodnino. "Prosveta" bo po 31. marcu prihodnje leto preskrbljena z izvirnim povestnim gradivom za dolgo časa.

Konvencija SNPJ. je na prošli konvenciji sprejela resolucijo za združevanje, oziroma za stopnjevalno združevanje z drugimi jugoslovanskimi podpornimi organizacijami, in resolucijo slične vsebine je sprejela tudi konvencija HBZ. Seja gl. odbora SNPJ. je izvolila poseben odsek treh članov, čigar naloga med drugim je, da podvzame korake, ki bi dovedli enkrat prihodnje leto do konference podpornih organizacij, na kateri bi bila vsaka enakopravna in bi smela poslati do tri zastopnike vsaka. Tvorijo ga Cankar, Aleš in Pleše.

Izvoljen je poseben odsek, ki ima nalogo izdelati načrt za širokopotezno agitacijo med mladino za pridobivanje članov SNPJ. V tem odseku so Lotrich, Lokar in Leksha, ki so na prošli konvenciji zastopali angleško poslujoča društva.

Za pomožnega urednika Prosvete je bil izvoljen Anton Gardeti. Louis Beniger je prvi pomožni urednik in A. Slabe drugi. Razpisamo službo v tajniškem uradu je dobila Mary Jug iz Kansasa, kjer je učiteljica angleščine na višji šoli.

Ford zgradi tovarno v Dalmaciji

Listi v Belgradu pišejo, da ima Henry Ford v načrtu zgraditi avtomobilsko tovarno v Dalmaciji (tik obrežja, iz katere bo oskrboval z avti predvsem trg v Jugoslaviji). Sedanja Fordova zastopstva za Jugoslavijo je v Trstu s podružnimi uradi v jugoslovanskih mestih.

Multimilijonarji

ne podpirajo
delavstva v
politiki.

Citajte članek v prvih
dveh kolonah.

SODNA OBRAVNAVA V GASTONIJI PROTI STAVKARJEM

Napadi na priče, kampanja v časopisju in razredni interesi

Teroristične metode ne bodo ugonobile odporne sile delavstva v južnih državah. Apeli za unijo, da jim pošlje organizatorje.

V Gastoniji se je pričela v ponedeljek 29. julija sodna obravnava proti stavkarjem, zbiranja proti uradnikom unije in voditeljem stavkarjev, ki so obdolženi raznih prestopkov, med drugim tudi umora policijskega načelnika, ki je bil izvršen pred tedni iz zasede, oblasti pa dolže voditelje sodegovorne za zločin. Unija tekstilnih delavcev, ki je vodila stavko v Gastoniji, je pod komunističnim vodstvom. V boju se je posluževala ostrejših metod kot se jih nevedno druge unije, k temu pa so jo izzivala še kompanije s svojimi provokacijami. Petnajst komunistov je bilo aretiranih ter so predani poroti, da sklepa o njihovi usodi.

Kot je običajno v takih obravnava, se tudi tu provocira priče, ki so na sumu, da bodo obtožencem prijazne, in lokalno časopisje ustvarja psihološko razpoloženje proti tujim "razgrajajem" in "zdražbarjem".

Na pričanje je bil pozvan tudi governor Gardner, ki je dobil baje od nekega stavkarja pismo, v katerem mu je pojasnil prvi naval na urad unije i grožnje za nadaljnje šikaniranje stavkarjev, ter ga s tem opozoril na zle posledice, ako ne podvzame potrebnih korakov.

Stavka tekstilnih delavcev v Marionu, N. C., se nadaljuje. Traja od 11. julija.

Iz tekstilnih centromov na jugu prihajajo na unijo apeli za organizatorje. Kompanije so se v svojem domnevanju, da bodo v južnih državah prste pred nepravilnimi, ki jih označujejo za "labor trouble", zmotele. Izkoriščanje naleti vedno na odpor, pa bilo kjerkoli.

Vojno rožljanje med Rusijo in Kitajsko je potihnilo

Grozeči vojni oblaki, ki so se pomikali ob madžarski meji ter ob progi Kitajske vzhodne železnice v podobi armad ter diplomatskih not, aretacij in deportacij, so se nekako razpršili. Dogajajo se še demonstracije dijakov na Kitajskem proti "rdečemu imperializmu", in pa v od Moskve oddaljenih ruskih mestih, v katerih zahteva proletarijat od vlade, da ne sme popustiti v sporu z banditskimi kitajskimi militaristi niti za las.

Predno bo sporno vprašanje rešeno, bo poslanih še precej not, odnošaji med obema deželama pa ostanejo brzkone še dolgo neprijazni.

Glasovi iz Našega Gibanja

Zapisnik seje eksekutivne J. S. Z. dne 26. junija 1929

Prisotni od eksekutive Fr. Alesh, Fred A. Vider, F. S. Tauer... Zapisnik prednjo seje sprejel kot čitan.

Poročilo tajnika: JSZ. ima sedaj 39 aktivnih klubov. Klub št. 128 v Nokomisu se je razpusil, ker so se člani razšli za delom.

Ustanovil se je nov klub v Detroitu, Mich., z devetnajstimi člani, in reorganiziral se je klub v Blaine, O., s 7 člani.

Finančno stanje Zveze dne 31. maja: Blagajna \$923.39. Od te vsote je konvenčnega fonda \$525.36 in upravnega \$398.03.

Izobraževalna akcija šteje sedaj okrog 106 organizacij, in sicer 88 podpornih društev, 9 kulturnih in 9 socialističnih klubov.

Poročilo tajnika se sprejme na znanje. Tajnik nato predloži priziv bivšega člana kluba št. 49 JSZ., Joseph Presterla, ki pravi, da ga je klub št. 49 izključil v času, ko se ni mogel priti zagovarjati.

o. odbor kot drugo instanco. Tajnik predlaga zapisnik klubove seje in tudi zapisnik zaslusnevalnega odbora, ki je bil v to pooblaščen od tajništva JSZ.

Druga poročila. Zaitz, tajnik stavbinskega odbora, pravi, da je podrobno poročilo o stanju stavbinskega odbora izdelal in bo priobčeno v Proletarcu.

ali kateri so "preleni", da bi si nalogali na hrbet hišna dela. Komaj dve leti je od tega, pa stojimo pred stanovanjsko krizo, oziroma se nahajamo sredi nje.

Na drugi strani je razvoj mesta samega poleg vedno ugodnejših prometnih sredstev povzročil v tem oziru pravcati preobrat; medtem, ko se sredi mesta dviga iz tal več in več mogočnih trgovskih poslopij, se ljudstvo seli izven mesta.

Frank Hoerle, po mojem mnenju nekaj krščanski socialist, je imel glavni govor ter predčital pismo sponserjev Konferenca za progresivno politično akcijo.

Član soc. kluba št. 37. Priredbe klubov J. S. Z. in drugih soc. organizacij. August. WAUKEGAN, ILL. — Piknik kluba št. 45 JSZ. v nedeljo 4. avgusta.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — Piknik wisconsinške soc. stranke v nedeljo 11. avgusta na Mugeko Beachu v Milwaukeeju.

ČLEVALAND, O. — Piknik kluba št. 27 JSZ. v nedeljo 25. avgusta na Močilnikarjevi farni.

Irwin, Pa. — Priredba soc. stranke okraja Westmoreland v Greenban parku blizu Irwina v ponedeljek 2. septembra na Labor Day.

JOHNSTOWNSKA KRONIKA.

Iz naše okolice nekaj časa ni bilo glasu, pa bi morda kdo čitatelj mislil, da smo se vsi predali sv. Mali Tereziji, ali da spimo spanje pravicega.

Dne 7. julija se je tu sešla skupina ljudi iz Cambria County v svrhu, da organizira novo politično stranko za ta okraj.

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Tukajšnja slovenska fara dobro napreduje, to je, postala je jako progresivna. Ker se ne morejo na noben način zediniti, kje naj stoji božji hram, so v svrhu izhoda pod vodstvom župnika frančiškana kupili dve hiši, v katerih naj bi se vršili verski obredi.

Učeniki teh novih idealov imajo sicer prav — proč s politikom, da bo prostora za našo! Kaj pa potrebujejo delavci politike? Naj imajo drugi te skrbi!

"VILHAR" IME PEVSKEGA ZBORA S. D. Z.

Collinwood, O. — V petek večer 19. julija je dobil pevski zbor SDZZ. na seji direktorija in odbeka žena ter članov zboru ime slovenskega skladatelja Josipa Vilharja, narodnega mučenika, ki je kljub trnjevi poti skladal slavkove melodije.

Zbor je imel svoje vaje par mesecev. Vse je bilo le bolj formalno, za poskušajo, ali se bi SDZZ. izplačalo imeti svoj zbor ali ne. Začeli smo z moškimi zborom, ko pa smo definitivno zaključili, da zbor ostane, smo ga spremenili v mešan zbor.

Prijetelji, socializem je nesreča za delavstvo in brez pomena, vendar pa je bilo treba delavske vlade v mogočni Veliki Britaniji, da se je pričelo resno delovati za svetovni mir in razoroževanje. Treba je bilo delavske vlade, treba je bilo socializma, da se je pričelo resno upoštevati star socialistični ideal — ustanovitev Združenih držav Evrope.

Priredba soc. stranke okraja Westmoreland v Greenban parku blizu Irwina v ponedeljek 2. septembra na Labor Day. WAUKEGAN, ILL. — Konferenca JSZ. za Wisconsin-Illinois v nedeljo 29. septembra.

Člevaland, O. — Piknik kluba št. 27 JSZ. v nedeljo 25. avgusta na Močilnikarjevi farni. Irwin, Pa. — Priredba soc. stranke okraja Westmoreland v Greenban parku blizu Irwina v ponedeljek 2. septembra na Labor Day.

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Na prihodnji konvenciji JPZ. Sloga ne bo brez propagande za te nove "ideale", da se z njimi reši narod, naše duše in morebiti še kaj drugega, ter uniči učinek na prejšnjih konvencijah sprejetih resolucij in če mogoče tudi načelne izjave, ki je vsekakor zastarela — vsaj za nekatere — ker izvira iz časov, ko je delavstvo še mislilo, da ni vseeno če gre na volišče ali ne, ali koga voli, oziroma če se briga za svoje gospodarske razmere ali ne.

Sicer me takozvani nazori našega dičnega rev. Trunka brigajo tako malo kot naprimer Budhova vera, vendar pa sem rahloveden, kako je prebavil angleške volitve in kako prebavlja MacDonalda in njegovo delavsko vlado.

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Predno bo minilo net let, bo vladalo delavstvo v vseh velikih industrijalnih državah v Evropi. Ako bo ameriški delavstvo ostalo zvesto svojim starim idealom in se ne bo vmeslavalo v politiko, tedaj ga ne bo zadela "evropska kriza" in bo lahko ostalo še naprej kulturno in narodno ter se veselilo sedanje divne prosperitete in suše. S tega ozira opozorjam tudi delegate in delegatnje J. P. Z. Sloga, naj bodo na konvenciji moderni, naj se potrudi, da ne bo sprejeta nobena resolucija, ki bi nas umekala v politiko, naj bodo tolerantni in puste, da "delajo" politiko za nas drugi, ki jo razumejo, ter skrbre, da ostanemo mi samo narodni in kulturni, pa bo zavladda sreča v Izraelu.

PIKNIK KLUBA J. S. Z. V WAUKEGANU BO 4. AVGUSTA.

Waukegan, Ill. — Piknik treh odborov S. N. Doma, ki se je vršil 21. julija, je povoljno izpadel. Vreme je bilo jako ugodno in udeležba obilna.

Na istem prostoru bo imel v nedeljo 4. avgusta piknik klub št. 45 JSZ., ker je za take izlete eden najbolj prikladnih. Drevja je mnogo in sence ne manjka. Ker je na hričku, ima to ugodnost, da v slučaju dežja voda sproti odteka.

Truck odpelje prvič izpred SND. ob 9. zjutraj in drugi ob 2. popoldne. Voznina na obe strani je 25c za osebo. Otroci v spremstvu staršev je ne plačajo. V slučaju grdega vremena bo piknik "pod streho" Slovenskega narodnega doma. Pripravljani odbor zagotavlja, da bo posetnike zadovoljil v vseh ozirih.

NA LABOR DAY V BOWSER'S GROVE.

Herminie, Pa. — Na Delavski dan prvi ponedeljek v septembru priredi socialistična stranka okraja Westmoreland piknik v Bowers Grove, kjer nastopijo govorniki, poleg teh pa bodo na sporedu razne igre, plesna in prosta zabava.

POČITNICARJI BREZ DOMOVINE



Kako je bil umorjen ruski car?

Ob 11-letnici zadnje carje e noči v Jekaterinburgu

Ljubljana, junija 29. 11 let je poteklo, kar je bil ruski car Nikolaj II. umorjen v Jekaterinburgu od boljševikov oz. rdeče armade, ki je izpraznjevala mesto...

in je bila last kakega inženirja ali doktorja. Nekega dne me je obiskal kolega Miku. Bil je imenovan za komandanta in je poveljeval moštvi, ki je stražilo carja...

"PROLETARCI VSEH DEŽEL, ZDRUŽITE SE!"

Piše Anton Kristan, Ljubljana.

Po znanem glasovanju na letošnji konvenciji SNPJ. radi gledj od l. 1843 sem so jim sledili enakomisleči in danes: kamor te pripelje pot, povsod najdeš zadrugarje in njih institucije...

de: postanimo zadrugarji—in tošnji konvenciji SNPJ. radi gledj od l. 1843 sem so jim sledili enakomisleči in danes: kamor te pripelje pot, povsod najdeš zadrugarje in njih institucije...

Družina našega prijatelja je "na počitnicah". Račta bi si oddahnila ter se lotila sandvičev, a vse naokrog je "privatno" in "taborenje prepovedano". Zelo lep kraj, ki ga lahko gledaš z avta, in to je vse, kar je dovoljeno v "takih krajih".

Socialni ideali

Predaval IVAN MOLEK v klubu šte. 114 J. S. Z. v Detroitu, Michigan, 12. januarja in v klubu šte. 1 J. S. Z. v Chicagu, Illinois, dne 25. januarja 1929.

(Nadaljevanje.) Drugi poskusi. V tem času—med julijko revolucijo v Parizu leta 1830 in revolucionarnimi izbruhi 1848. leta—je začelo socialno idealiziranje in gibanje dobivati izrazitejša oblika...

Prevatne ideje socialnih utopistov sredi zadnjega stoletja, ki so se kretale med Svico, Parizom in Londonom, so kmalu dobile odmev tudi v Rusiji.

Owenova zadrugarska akcija je dobila pozornost v Franciji. Prvi je bil neki Buchez, ki je (1831) organiziral zadrugo mizarjev v Parizu in par let kasneje zadrugo zlatarskih delavcev...

V Rusiji je bilo drugače. Velika in čisto agrarna dežela je bila takrat še pod sistemom tlake. O industrijah se ni bilo duha ne sluha...

Brivec iz Nove Pešte

V Ujpesti (Novi Pešti), predmestju Budimpešte, je zaposlen tridesetletni Ludvik Nagy kot brivec v neki brivnici. Bil je že od nekdanjega brivca. Ta poklic mu je bil sredstvo, da je zdrav preživel vojno, ujetništvo, revolucijo in kontrarevolucijo...

Ludvik Nagy pripoveduje:

"Ko sem ravno bril našega gledališkega ravnatelja, nekega demobiliziranega kozaskega polkovnika, je stopil nek mlajši oficir v brivnico in glasno dejal:

Nikolaj II. na postaji Jekaterinburga

Nikdar ne bom pozabil te scene. Car je nosil oguljeno čepico iz ovejega kozuha, vojaške hlače, slabe škornje in siv vojaški mantel. Silno žalosten je bil, mogoče je celo jokal. Ozrl se je krog sebe in zagledal vojake. Nihče mu ni pomagalo iz vagona. Trepetajoče so njegove noge iskale stopnic, potem je skočil na tla. Bržkone si je s tem nategnil žile, zakaj ko je stopal proti izhodu, je lahko šepal. Posadili so ga v avto, ki je vozil preko Glavnega prospekta do okroglega trga s štirimi kinomatografi...

Porcelanska skodelica.

Sla sva preko steklene verande in sva od tam pogledala v neko sobo. V sobi je sedel car za mizo v isti obleki, v kateri je izstopil iz živinskega vagona. Sklonjeno glavo je podpiral na roke. "Car joče," sem dejal. "Kaj še," mi odvrne Miku, "vesel je kot otrok. Takoj se bo nasmešnil in skalal."

Noč.

16. julija so bili obdelovalni mesto. Vsak hip bi utegnili vdreti v mesto. Kaj bi to pomenilo, smo vedeli dobro. Šel sem k Mikuju. Bil je pijan, njegovi ljudje tudi. Miku se je smejal:

Leta 1914, ob vpadu Rusov

v Madžarsko, je bil ujet, prišel v Turkestan, pobegnil iz logorja in je po mnogih blodnjah križem Rusije prišel spomladi 1918 v Jekaterinburg med rdeče vojake. On je bil pač brivec, nič se mu ni moglo pripetiti, postal je gledališki frizer in neki madžarski kolega z imenom Miku je postal kmalu rdeči gardist, frizer Nagy je avanziral.

Na verandi in v carjevi sobi

je ugassila luč. Vrata kleti so zaškripala, začuli smo težke moške korake. Vrata so se zapahnila. Potem: revolverski strel. Nekoliko kesneje sta prišla oba moža, Miku in dva rdeča gardista. Oba tujca sta nosila neko breme, zavito v šotorovino (celtno). Pozneje sem zvedel da je bilo to carjevo truplo.

"Priidi za nami na postajo."

Letel sem na vso moč ter dohitel Mikuja in vlak.

Da madžarski napis na platu je veljal nekaterim za dokaz, da so Madžari ubili carja. Brivec Nagy pa zanikava to. Tako pripoveduje Nagy o atmosferi te noči, usodne za carja. Pripoveduje samo svoje vtise te noči on, ki je stal prav za prav ob strani in ki so se mu ti dogodki začrtali v spomin. Zdaj bo tega 11 let.

Oglašajte priredbe podpornih društev, klubov JSZ. in kulturnih ter vseh drugih naprednih organizacij v "PROLETARCU".

Atlantic Printing & Pub. Co. 2656 SOUTH CRAWFORD AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Znani so nam ljudje, ki so marljivo hranili dolga leta, pa so svoje prihranke zgubili radi neopreznega vlaganja. Zakaj ne bi upoštevali naših nasvetov in vložili svoje prihranke v sigurne investicije? Na razpolago smo jim vedno, kajti to je naša naloga. Kaspar American State Bank 1900 BLUE ISLAND AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.



Aristide Briand na čelu francoske vlade

Sprememba vlade ne znači spremembo zunanje ali notranje politike Francije. Takoj ko je francoska zbornica ratificirala pogodbo, s katero se Francija obvezuje odplačati Zedinjenim državam svoje dolge, je premier Poincare, ki se je zelo prizadeval spraviti to pogodbo pod streho kolikor mogoče prijateljske stike, podal ostavko. Na resignacijo ga je prisilila bolezen. Predsednik republike je od stop sprejel na znanje 26. julija in po običajnih posvetovanjih s predstavniki poslanskih klubov je poveril sestavo vlade zunanjemu ministru Briandu, ki je imel to službo že večkrat prej in je že dolgo na čelu francoskega zunanjega ministrstva.

Odstop Poincareja ne znači spremenitev francoske notranje in zunanje politike, ker so ostale v vladi večinoma iste stranke in osebe kakor doslej.

BOGASTVA V GROBNICAH.

Poročajo da so bile grobnice kitajskih cesarjev v bližini Pekinga oropane draguljev in zlatnine v vrednosti tri milijarde dolarjev. Tako vrednost v grobnicah bivših vladarjev nebeskega carstva se glasi kakor pravljica. Edgar L. L. Morgan, tajnik baptistične tiskovne družbe na Kitajskem, zatrjuje o teh tatvinah v posebnem članku, in pravi, da so bile izvršene največ v prošlem letu. Okradli so jih tatovi, ki imajo zveze z mogotci.

ZVEZA SPORTNIH DRUŠTEV BO IMELA KONFERENCO.

Ameriška zveza delavskih sportnih društev bo imela sportni zlet ter zborovanje 24-25. avgusta v Flushingu blizu New Yorka.

Unije za osvoboditev Mooneyja in Billingsa

Akcija za osvoboditev Mooneyja in Billingsa, ki sta v zaporu že vrsto let ne da jima bila krivda za bombni napad na "preparadno paradno", ki se je izvršil med vojno v San Franciscu, dokazana, se neprestano nadaljuje. Obrambni odbori širijo literaturo z dokazi o njih nedolžnosti, ki jih potrjujejo razni sodniki, poslanci in mnogi drugi prominentni ljudje. V Washingtonu se je konvencija državne delavske federacije, ki je zborovala v Billinghamu, Wash., ponovno izrekla za obrambo akcijo v prid obeh žrtv, in enako zahteva, da se izpuste jetniki, ki so bili med vojno poslani v zapor po znani tragediji v Centraliji, ko je od dolarških patriotov nahuiskana drhal navalila na dvorano IWW.

DNEVNIKI V MONTANI V SLUŽBI "BAKRA".

Na prošli konvenciji Montanske delavske federacije je bila sprejeta resolucija, ki priporoča senatu, da naj uvede preiskavo ne samo v koliko so velike papirnice lastnice listov, nego tudi, kdo lastuje devet dnevnikov v Montani. Ta je tako izgleda, da jih lastuje znana sovražnica delavstva, proslula Anaconda Copper Mining kompanija. Znano je, da je ona neposredni gospodar nad montanskim dnevnikom, s katerim skuša napeljevati javno mnenje v svoje toke.

263 UBITIH V IMENU PROHIBICIJE.

Agentje prohibicije so v svojem prizadevanju posušiti deželo ustrelili glasom poročila, ki ga je podal kongresnik La Guardia, 263 oseb, izmed katerih so bile ene popolnoma nedolžne. Strupeni alkohol, ki je prišel na trg po prohibiciji, pa pomori nagloma ali polagoma več tisoč oseb vsako leto.

Pesmi, poezije, igre. Angleške knjige socialne in znanstvene vsebine.

ROMANI, POVESTI, ČRTICE IN OPISI.

Table listing various literary works including 'Albrecht Ivan', 'Green A. K.', 'Hans Knut', 'Hasek J.', 'Jakov Ruda', etc., with prices.

Knjigarna "PROLETARCA" 3639 West 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Main table listing books and magazines such as 'Anfisa', 'Benek trgovec', 'Čarlijeva ženitev', 'Gospa z morja', 'Hrbtenica', 'Julij Cezar', 'Macbeth', 'Othello', 'Očičenje', 'Romantične duše', 'Sen Kresne noči', 'Umetnikova trilogija', 'Znanstvene razprave', 'Politični in gospodarski socialni spisi', 'Pesmi in poezije', 'Albumi s slikami', 'Razno', etc., with prices.

Poučne in znanstvene knjige. Romani, povesti, črtice in opisi.

Table listing educational and scientific books and novels, including 'American Communism', 'Anarchism and Socialism', 'Ancient Lowly', 'Boston', 'Debs and the War', 'Drugless Health', 'End of the World', 'God an. My Neighbor', 'Goose-Step', 'Kralj Lear', 'Kratka zgodovina Slovencev', 'Misterij duše', 'Naš sadašnji ustavni položaj', 'Narodnogospodarski eseji', 'O delavskem in socialističnem gibanju na Slovenskem', 'Praktični socializem', 'Pohorska trojica', 'Republik of Lato', 'Right to be Lazy', 'Roberts Rules of Order', 'Savage Survivals', 'Science and Revolution', 'Sex Science', 'Social Revolution', 'Spies in Steel', 'Struggle Between Science and Superstition', 'They Call Me Carpenter', 'The Cry for Justice', 'The Profits of Religion', 'Universal Kinship', 'Vital Problems in Social Evolution', 'Yerney's Justice', 'Walls and Bars', etc., with prices.

MOONLIGHT PICNIC SOC. PEVSKEGA ZBORA "SAVA" v soboto večer 10. avgusta na KEGLÓVEM VRTU WILLOW SPRINGS, ILL. Vstopnina v predprodaji 25c, pri vohu 35c.

RICHARD J. ZAVERTNIK ODVETNIK. JOSEPH STEBLAY ZEMLIŠČA - POSOJILA - ZAVAROVALNINA 2552 So. Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Crawford 8200.

Zadružna banka v Ljubljani JUGOSLAVIA, EUROPE V LASTNI HIŠI, MIKLOŠIČEVA CESTA 13. BLIZU GLAVNEGA KOLODVOA. SE PRIPOROČA ROJAKOM V AMERIKI ZA VSE GOSPODARSKE POSLE, ZLASTI: 1.) sprejema denar na hranilne vloge ali na tekoči račun proti najboljšemu obrestovanju. 2.) posreduje najcenejšo dostavo denarnih pošilk iz Amerike v domovino in obratno. 3.) posreduje v vseh gospodarskih in finančnih zadevah hitro in po ceni. Denar, ki se namerava poslati v staro domovino, naj se nakaže na račun Zadrúžne banke na Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15 Union Square, New York, N. Y., istočasno naj se Zadrúžno banko o tem obvesti in naroči izplačilo. Obravnajte se v vseh potrebah za stari kraj na Zadrúžno banko v Ljubljani.

NAJVEČJA SLOVENSKA TISKARNA V AMERIKI JE NARODNA TISKARNA 2142-2150 BLUE ISLAND AVENUE CHICAGO, ILL. Mi tiskamo v Slovenskem, Hrvatskem, Slovaškem, Češkem, Poljskem, kakor tudi v Angleškem in Nemškem jeziku. Naša posebnost so tiskavine za društva in trgovce.

Our Tame Issues

Political issues in the United States look cheap and tawdry compared with the problems which Europe has to face in the contest between the Socialist parties and the parties of the old disorder.

Over there, the workers are a real power. Over here, politics is a game of old party humbug with the votes of the workers.

The issues which the two old parties in the United States discuss with solemn seriousness are mere begatelles, a matter of spoils for the pets of the amalgamated machines that take orders from big business.

European Socialists are fighting the battle of the common people against the whole camp of reaction all over the world.

The American wage worker and farmer hardly know that European Socialist parties are at the threshold of power. The big American news companies and dailies don't want the people to know anything about that.

But some day soon, the old party politicians in Washington will suddenly have to face a combination of European Socialist governments.

The policies of those Socialist governments will force American big business to meet real issues which the big press has persistently veiled by a screen of misinformation.

The American government, with badly informed old party politicians and a misinformed electorate, will be up against it as never before. The American people will pay for misinformation with years of suffering that could easily have been spared them by a more farsighted and intelligent ruling class, and by more socially minded Labor leaders.

Kinds Of Patriots

"I suppose that the most fertile cause of war is patriotism," writes Heywood Brown in *The Nation*.

"Naturally, I wish to qualify and define the word Patriotism and should be a far wider and deeper emotion than the lip-service imposed on school children.

"If any American ever devised a more harmful slogan than 'My country right or wrong,' I have not heard it.

"The truest patriot is the man who sets the highest standard of conduct for the government under which he lives. Nobody would consider it friendship to allow an individual to embark upon obviously anti-social conduct, and we have every right to insist upon good behavior on the part of Uncle Sam.

"In preaching to the citizen of what he owes his country, he should not be allowed to forget that his country can also be in debt to him."

Toward Socialism

There is hardly a measure of public development, where the larger interest of the people is made paramount, that was not at first advocated by the Socialist movement. The force of public opinion and public education have more and more been evolved in the direction of Socialism, and the old parties in power have been forced to grant many Socialist measures as a result of Socialist agitation.

Despite the size of the Socialist party numerically in this country, it represents a movement, platform and ideals that have proved more potent in making for the public welfare and progress of our people than any other movement of recent times. We don't expect any spectacular changes or any rapid rise to power at the next election; but the whole trend is toward the progress of Socialism in the world today; toward a system of co-operation for our mutual welfare. The gradual Socialization of many industries and the use of the powers of government for the public welfare is a vindication of our efforts. Morris Hillquit.

California

California has a state pension law, which provides that indigent aged persons may receive a pension not to exceed \$1 a day. One-half of the pension will be payable by the state and the other half by the county in which the beneficiary resides. The beneficiary must be at least 70 years of age, have been a resident of the state 15 years and the county one year and without children or other persons to support him. His property may not exceed \$3,000 in value and any outside income must be counted as a part of the total income of \$1 a day.

While the act is not wholly satisfactory to old-age pension advocates, they point out that details can be perfected, since the principle is accepted.

NON-UNION PROSPERITY

BY ADAM COALDIGGER

"Out looking for a job. Went to Continental Motors. Stayed for half hour. Young bullet-headed clerk ignored us. . . . Went over to Hudson." Passed through quickly with no job. Went to Chrysler. Big mob. Crushed. Waited for two hours but no job. After being rejected went to U. S. Rubber Company. Found waiting-room full of men who had been there from eight in the morning. (This was about 11 a. m.) Left and went over to Dodge; no job. Went to Murray Body; also passed through. McCord Radiator Company wanted women only. Took street car to Ford Rouge plant. There were about 750 men inside a clearing surrounded by steel-wire fence—just like cattle in pens. Many of them had been there since early morning. My feet are sore and hot from tramping all day on burning sidewalks. . . . Sweated all day and am very weary and uncomfortable. . . . Spent over half a dollar on car fares; as a result did not have enough to eat lunch. . . . I walked many miles from plant to plant. Ten hours wasted today looking for work."

This is a day's entry in the diary of job-chaser Robert L. Cruden as set forth in a recent issue of *The Nation*. However, Bob landed a job at last at the Packard plant, where the car of the chosen people is turned out, and this is what he found:

"No Loitering. Get out Production." This sign on our general foreman's desk symbolizes the whole system. Our job was to put ventilators into bodies as they came along on the "line." We had to work swiftly, for if a body went through un-assembled there was trouble and plenty of it. We would receive a visit from the general foreman, after which all would speed until our shirts stuck to our bodies. But then the jobs would not be well done and another visit would result. It was an impossible situation; the output was increased almost daily but no one was added to our "gang." Besides, due to physical strain, our gang was rarely at full strength. Some one was always at home resting up. The inspectors were told to co-operate with us by not looking at the jobs too closely, but that was offset by the general foreman's firing our best man for talking back to him. Finally, in a last effort to make us speed up, he made us record the number of jobs we did every day. At first we all conveniently forgot about it, but when the general foreman came around threatening to fire "the whole goddamned bunch"—this same gentleman taught Sunday school—our panic was pitiful to behold. We speeded up as fast as we could, especially one oldish man whom we called "Frenchie." He suffered from sort of stomach trouble and it was cruel to see him bent up under the cowl, sweat pouring from his strained face, while he frantically gripped the half-hidden bolts we had to tighten. "But wot I do?" he asked when I spoke to him about it. "Me got wife and kids home. If me quit dis job, no get order job."

We worked eleven hours a day; we were ready to quit after seven. After five in the afternoon we would get up on the cross-beams and work away in a semi-conscious state, putting out in two hours half as much as we usually put out in an hour. "Frenchie" used to get shaky on his legs and moan about his stomach. The others cursed at having to get up and down so often. One night I actually went to sleep leaning against a body and was saved from the wrath of the boss only by a worker, who gave me a push. We usually left the plant around seven at night, most of us too tired to run to the street car. I left home at six in the morning and returned at eight, ill-tempered and on edge. I would eat whatever was set before me, suddenly and without question; wash off dirt haphazardly, and then collapse into bed. There I would lie until wakened at 5:30 the next morning. Working, eating, and sleeping were my sole functions.

And so on and on, long hours, short wages, intolerable speeding, fake bonuses. And all to save a penny here and there on a luxury car which sells from three to six thousand dollars, and also because the Lords of the automobile industry know so much better what is good for labor than do the labor unions.

Dutifully Done

Even in this vale of tears there is an occasional oasis of hilarity. The new tariff bill is one of them.

There was a time when the G. O. P. was strong for the full dinner pail and the free breakfast table for the workingman. I also remember a campaign song which made the welkins weik during the McKinley campaign containing the sweet refrain, "Twenty pounds of sugar for a dollar."

But alas, times have changed. The supplicant before Congress is no longer the working man praying for high wages on the one hand and cheap food on the other, but the farmer who wants more pay for the things that go into dinner pails, everalls and breakfast food. Wherefore, the cry for farm relief.

And harking to the supplications of the erstwhile brawn and backbone of the nation, Congress met in solemn conclave and boosted the duty on

- Beer, 100 per cent;
- Lamb, 100 per cent;
- Milk, 223 per cent;
- Pork, 40 per cent;
- Cheese, 36 per cent;
- Cuban sugar, 67 per cent.

The latter item alone will add some three hundred millions to the annual sweet bill, according to some Democrats. Democrats from the Louisiana sugar bowl look sweet and say nothing. Senator Smoot, representing Utah beet sugar and the Mormon church, don't seem to mind the raise either.

The duty on wheat remains at the present rate of 42 cents per bushel. This no doubt will keep Canadian and Argentine wheat out of the American market, but as the price of American wheat is determined by the Liverpool market, continuation of the prevailing prosperity among American wheat farmers is assured. (Note: Reference to prosperity among wheat farmers is pure irony.) May I also be permitted to point to the highly significant fact that when news of the proposed tariff-farm relief bill leaked out, wheat dropped 15 cents per bushel. The price of bread, however, is still 10 cents per loaf. The disparity between the price of wheat and bread is, no doubt, due to the absence of rapid communications in the United States.

Besides raising the duty on other food products too numerous to mention, the new tariff also boosted the duty on raw materials. Left to the beneficent working of "business as usual," the increased cost of raw material would either reflect itself in lower profits to the manufacturer or higher prices to the consumers. But as Congress has already announced that "where the duty is increased on a basis raw material, the compensatory duties (on the finished products) are necessarily increased, I anticipate no serious losses to the manufacturing interests.

Labor leaders who recently petitioned Congress to extend additional protection to American labor by means of higher duties may be interested to learn that the new tariff will increase the cost of living in the neighborhood of eight per cent. Petitions to Congress for a compensatory wage increase are now in order. Do I hear a motion? If not, why not?

For the consolation of the farm leaders, who complain that the farmers did not get all they asked for, let me say that what they got is bad enough. I venture the assertion that whatever benefit the farmers may derive from increased duties on the comparatively insignificant amount of farm products imported will be more than offset by their loss of European markets. (Oh, yes, it takes European goods to pay for American goodies) and the "compensatory" price increase on most everything they buy.

Oh, farm relief, what cute things are committed in thy name.

Yes, What Is The Matter With Young Folks?

"What is wrong with young boys and girls of Chicago," asks Jane Fradel of Latrobe, Pa. "Why do they not contribute to the English section of *Proletariat*? Many of the Pioneers have parents active in the Socialist Party. Why don't they follow their footsteps?"

"Donald Lotrich happens to be the only Slovene who writes for the *Proletariat*. We certainly enjoy reading his 'Searchlight'."

"Adam Coal digger's articles surely are an addition. They're excellent." Jane, by the way, is a young Slovene girl, not over 15, but reads much about our movement, is very interested in this paper and writes occasionally for it. We would like to have more friends of her type.

AUTO-SUGGESTION WOULD DO.

Strange that Congress passed a law for "farm relief" instead of using the good old American way. What's that? Well, just telling the farmer that he is "prosperous, telling him by radio, by newspaper by pulpit, by stump speaker, by news reel. Then pass a law telling him to constantly mumble to himself as he follows the plow: "I am prosperous; I am prosperous, etc., etc."

THE MUFFLER



Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

SEARCHLIGHT

BY DONALD J. LOTRICH

Fifty thousand dollars is sought by the Socialist Party for organizational purposes. The Campaign last during the month of August only. Prior to the official start, however, three thousand dollars have already been contributed. This is indicative of the urgent desire of some of our comrades to bring the party to the front, among the ranks of labor. With the continuation of this spirit for the 31 days of August, the quota should be oversubscribed. A new National Executive Secretary of our party has been selected. To give him the needed encouragement so that he can fulfill his duties properly and with ease it is absolutely necessary that the full amount be gotten.

An attendance which exceeded even last year's was on hand at the Pioneer picnic at Sterzinar's Grove last Sunday. With the addition of many last minute gifts, totaling 48, the winners of 15 races were well repaid for their efforts. The \$275.00 radio was won by Mrs. Malnarich of South Chicago, and she tells us that she had a place all picked for it. Many out of town guests attended the picnic, and to our knowledge satisfaction prevailed throughout.

Mr. Frank Aleah mentioned that Moonlight picnics were very popular years ago. That they would gather together and make pleasure through the night. At the Club meeting last week other members nodded in approval, so they have decided to hold a Moonlight reunion under the shadows of Kegel's trees in Willow Springs on Saturday evening August 10th. If you want to see how it used to be and if you want to spend a pleasant evening, be sure to attend.

The automobile industry has grown tremendously in the last decade. From a poorly fitted car to one of perfection. It is surprising to note, however, how badly our coworkers, those who make and assemble the various styles and makes of cars, have progressed with the car. They are more efficient, no doubt. They must be, in assembling the car. But they have lost all their efficiency in organizing themselves. If organized at all, the auto workers are poorly organized. Until the employers begin to decrease their wages everything is humpty dory. When the reductions come, what then? Nothing. They are not organized to fight.

Well, the war between Russia and China has been averted. At least, so say our diplomats who are in close touch with the nations in dispute. They have agreed to arbitrate and settle their differences. Our opinion of the entire situation is that any conclusive treaties will not erase the hatred that has arisen and spread because of the breach of contract. It takes much grit to forgive and forget.

Two St. Louis aviators have stayed in the air for over 16 days as this goes to press. They take on fuel while flying. Perform all of nature's needs while flying. They are out to set a record which will be hard to better. With their determination they most likely will. It is amazing nevertheless to have two men show such marvelous stamina. A plane to keep in motion for such a length of time,—it means that its makers have put the best into it,—for which they will receive due credit. It means much for the future of aviation.

Does it make any difference to you whether you pay 7c per kw. hour for electricity to light your home or whether you pay 3c per kw. hour? In a certain town in Canada where the people own and operate their own power plant 3c is being charged, and the plant is making money. Right across the border in our U. S. they are paying 7c. Inflated stock values make excessive prices necessary. Don't you think you ought to interest yourself enough to learn, understand, and preach public ownership? To take some of the water out of the present "watered stock"?

Westmoreland County Meeting

The Westmoreland County Socialists hold their meetings at Greensburg, the county seat, every third Sunday of each month.

The attendance is not very large, but the few who do come are right on the job.

I attended the meeting on the 21st of July. Comrade Anton Zornik presided over the meeting. Two new members were admitted and the rest of the time was devoted to the making of plans for the picnic. The final plans for the picnic were left over for the next meeting, which will be held on the 18th of August.

The Socialists of Westmoreland County will have their annual picnic on "Labor Day" at Bowers Grove, which is located 3 miles east of Irwin, Pa. Comrade Frank Crosswaith will be the principal speaker. Dancing will be enjoyed by the young and old the whole day. Music will be furnished by "Midnight Strollers," a well known orchestra in this section of the state.

Here's a little joke I heard at the meeting. It happens to be true:

Our comrades didn't know whether one man could be nominated for two offices, so they sent one of the members to make the inquiry at the courthouse. But he knew just as much when he left the courthouse as he did before he went in.

It hardly pays to go to the courthouse for 99 chances out of a hundred the people there are more ignorant than you are yourself. If this fact was incorrect there would be less corruption and injustice in this country. Jane Fradel.

Southern Corporation Feudalism

BY JAMES ONEAL

History never repeats itself although it sometimes appears to do so. The reason for this is that a former situation appears to be similar to something that today attracts our attention and for this reason we make comparisons between the past and the present. We have an example of this in the southern textile strikes.

If it were possible to place a gigantic scoop beneath the factory system in Massachusetts in 1820 and transport it to the modern south we would find that it would fit in with conditions there today. The old abuses, the old despotism, the low wages and long hours of the earlier period, emerged in the south and the strikes in that region have served as a mirror in which is reflected the early capitalism of New England.

There are two phases of this textile feudalism that are especially notable. The mill villages are dominated by the textile companies and this amounts to corporatism control of the political, educational, social and religious life of these towns. It is almost impossible for a church to escape this influence. The result is that many preachers are on the payroll of the companies.

The result is also a religious creed of textile supremacy. The mill-owned pastor gives his time to reconciling the workers to their lot. He becomes the spokesman of textile capital. He cannot justify the men and women of the mills when they strike, as that attitude would result in separating him from the payroll of the company. The pastor endeavors to justify his role on the ground that the owners and laborers are members of the same churches, and they usually are.

What follows this situation is a division within the churches between the owners and the laborers. The conflict within the mills is carried into the realm of religious faith, and it could not be otherwise. Certain preachers not on the payroll of the companies take their stand with the workers. So we have the striking contrast of workers at their meetings opening with prayers for victory while the chamber of commerce has a company-pastor open with prayers for the defeat of the strike. This company ministry repeats the textile history of New England.

Then there are the welfare workers employed by the textile companies. They look after the health of the workers, encourage gardening and savings plans; supervise home sanitation, advise mothers, and in general serve the textile owners as overlords responsible for dependent serfs. This "benevolence" was also a feature of early New England capitalism.

Naturally, when there is some bill before the legislature which affects the industry and the workers these welfare workers are called before legislative committees as "experts". They are in intimate contact with the industry and the workers and their opinions are considered authoritative. That they have important knowledge is certain, but that they can give any unbiased opinions so long as they are in the paid service of the corporations is not certain. They are as much tied to the corporations as the company pastors and yet their advice weighs heavily in legislation relating to these mill-owned villages.

So this southern textile system repeats many of the old abominations that persisted in the New England of a hundred years ago.

The assertion of their humanhood through the present strikes is a splendid answer to this corporatism domination. The latest word from Elizabethton is that these striking men and women will organize independently in their own party to wrest the political powers of the city and county from their enemies. That is inspiring news. Let us hope that these workers will carry out their determination and transfer public offices used against them into their own hands.

Women Workers

There is still a considerable difference between men's and women's wages. Internationally speaking, there has been a slight improvement. In Denmark, for instance, women's wages have risen from 53.8 per cent of men's to 60.7 per cent. A similar development is reported from Norway, Sweden, France and the United States. The German Factory Workers' union has had a similar experience. The lower payment of women depends partly on the lower standard of the vocational education of girls.

The special protection of women is practically undisputed in Germany. The position is different abroad, as will appear from the resolutions of the women's suffrage society and other organizations. These efforts deserve special consideration owing to the importance of the international regulation of social protection. We must also watch the congress of the International Suffrage Alliance to be held in Berlin in the near future. It is an established fact that, among other things, infant mortality can be reduced still further by improving the special social protection of women.

The modernization of our civil law and the revision of all antiquated laws which have already become obsolete will be possible only when women, including married women, have complete economic independence. The reform of the marriage law is closely connected with this independence. The political interests of women in legislation are concentrated to a high degree in the laws arising out of the industrial employment of women and its social effects: the distress of mothers and children. But at the same time, general policy should not be neglected.—Marie Juchacz, in an address at the general congress of the German Socialist-Democratic party.

Political Prisoners in Russia

The Relief Society for Socialist Prisoners and Exiles in Soviet Russia is issuing a recent appeal for aid to be distributed by the Socialist parties of Russia, regardless of party affiliations—distribution being allowed by the soviet authorities—asserts that—"The number of prisoners and exiles in Soviet Russia runs into tens of thousands. In Solovki island and Kem alone there are more than 45,000."

It is stated that these prisoners are forbidden to seek work and are allowed only \$3.25 a month on which to eke out a miserable existence.—The World Tomorrow.