

VEDNO VEČ TOLOVAJSTEV V AMERIŠKIH MESTIH

POGUBNI VPLIVI KRIZE NAD MLADINO RODE POSLEDICE

Obetanja oblasti za odpravo zločinov so v zločinskem sistemu brez vrednosti

Poboji v New Yorku, Chicagu, Denverju, Garyju in drugje. — Naraščanje prostitucije

V NOBENI civilizirani deželi na svetu ni v mestih toliko roparjev in zločincev, kakor v Zed. državah. V ameriških mestih ni nihče varen pred napadi. V New Yorku je najmanj 100,000 aktivnih zločincev, v Chicagu nad 50,000. Roparski napadi najdržnejših vrst se dogajajo pri belem dnevu v najprometnejših delih mesta, v velikih železniških postajah, v bankah, trgovinah itd. Mali trgovec je v nepristani nevarnosti za svoje življenje, kajti roparji — večinoma novinci — se pri njih pogosto oglašajo. Bordelska obrt, ki je bila v skoraj vseh ameriških mestih "odpravljena" že pred svetovno vojno, cvete in uspeva nepostavno, z vednostjo in protekcijo podkupljenih policijskih oblastnikov. Tisoče mladih deklet, ki prihajajo iz malih mest in farm v velika mesta iskati si službo, je vsled brutalnih okoliščin vrženih na pota, ki ponavadi dovedejo v prostitucijo. Illinoiski zdravstveni komisar dr. Frank J. Jirka pravi, da se samo v Illinoisu dogodi vsako leto 18,000 slučajev sifilisa. V drugih državah ameriške Unije ni nič boljše. Nešteto mladih fantov prične svojo "karijero" s kradnjo avtnih delov in avtov. Mnogi postanejo žeparji, drugi vlomilci, najdržnejši pa so lote nasilnih ropov z revolverjem v roki.

Poleg zločincev teh vrst je v tej deželi cela armada trgovcev, ki kupujejo in prodajajo ukradeno robo: zlatnino, avtne dele, avte, obleke, kožuhe itd. Policija ponavadi ve zanje, toda kako naj si načelniki policij in policijski kapitani ter slični funkcionarji pridobe premoženje v svoji službi, ako se bi zadovoljili edino le s plačami? Distilaren, v katerih kuhajo žganje tajno, da goljufajo vla-

Poostrevanje odnošajev v severni Aziji

Nova F.-L. stranka v Oregonu

Unije v Oregonu, farmerske organizacije in socialisti so si ustanovili stranko, katero so inkorporirali pod imenom Oregon Farmer-Labor Association. Socialistična stranka v Oregonu je po sprejetju sedanje načelne deklaracije odstopila zaradi oregonskega zakona, ki strank s takimi izjavami ne dovoljuje.

Etiopijski živ "časopis"

V Etiopiji je le majhen odstotek ljudi sposobnih čitati, zato ima vlada najete biriče, ki ustmeno razlagajo njena oznanila in sporočajo cenzurirane novice. Te vrste "časopis" je pri njih v običaju kakor so bili v evropskih deželah pred revolucijami buržvazije in ponekod še dolgo pozneje, posebno za uradne oklice.



NOVI ITALIJANSKI MISIJONAR



Presenetljiv ekonomski razmah sovjetske Unije

Industrializacija uspeva. — Reformiranje agrikulture. — Poleg svetlih tudi temne strani

Ogromen napor za zgraditev velike industrije v sovjetski Uniji se je sijajno posrečil, piše Louis Fischer, moskovski korespondent ameriške liberalne tedenske revije "Nation". Fischer, ki opisuje delo in razmere v Rusiji vedno simpatično in s stališča prijatelja sovjetske Unije, tudi kadar kako stvar v nji kritizira, pravi, da ni na svojem medavnem potovanju po prostorni državi nikjer opazil stagnacije, pač pa rekonstrukcijska dela v polnem zamahu. Tovarne, ki so jih zgradili v prvi letetki, danes ne samo producirajo, ampak so tudi dvignile produkcijo. Sicer je na povprečnega delavca še vedno znatno nižja kakor v Zed. državah, vzrok temu pa je še nezadostna izvežbanost delavcev v sovjetski industriji. Tovarniške uprave so vsled tega ustanovile posebne učne tečaje, da se delavci tehnično čimprej dobro usposobijo. Fischer pravi, da ena izmed zaprek, ki jih ima ruska industrija, je pomanjkanje ne samo izvežbanih delavcev, ampak delavcev sploh. Vsled tega se sovjetski inženirji trudijo izpolniti ali pa iznajti nove stroje, ki bodo izvrševali več dela kakor sedanji, z manjšim številom delavcev. Čemu sovjetska Unija ne odpre mej naseljevanju, Louis Fischer v tem članku ne pojasni. Nedvomno je vzrok ta, da je imela sovjetska oblast z delavci iz drugih dežel večinoma slabe skušnje. Delavci v USSR imajo sicer privilegije, kakor v nobeni drugi deželi, in njihov življenjski standard je bil posebno letos znatno izboljšan, toda je še vedno nižji kakor na pr. v Angliji, na Češkem, v Belgiji ali Zed. državah. Stanovanjski problem ni še rešen, če tudi je bilo zgrajenih tisoče novih delavskih stanovanjskih hiš. Vzelo bo leta, predno bodo vsi ruski delavci dobili dovolj prostorna, higienična stanovanja. Vsled teh življenjskih razmer je sovjetska Unija opustila namero, da bi v svoje tovarne uposlila tudi velik odstotek delavcev iz inozemstva, pač pa je najela inženirje iz drugih dežel, neglede na njih politično prepričanje, jih drago plačala za njihove skušnje in zmožnosti, ki so si jih razvili v ameriških, angleških in nemških obratih, in pod vodstvom teh in sovjetskih inženirjev so velike

SPORI MED EVROPSKIMI SILAMI VODA NA MLIN JAPONSKIH NAKAN

Preteča nevarnost za vnanjo Mongolijo. — Prodiranje japonskih armad ob sibirski meji

NAPETO razmerje, ki sta ga v Evropi povzročila fašistična diktatorja Mussolini in Hitler, služi japonskemu imperikalizmu kakor nalašč. Prvič v zgodovini so evropske vesile in Zed. države proti njemu brez moči. Japonska se bi do l. 1914. niti ne do l. 1929, nikakor ne upala podjarmiti ogromno Kitajsko, kakor si jo osvaja sedaj. Liga narodov, ki skuša v slučaju Etiopije uveljaviti sankcije proti Italiji vsaj na papirju, ni storila proti Japonski, ko je udrla v Mandžurijo in si osvojila ta velik kos kitajskega ozemlja, drugega, kakor da je poslala tja komisijo, da preišče, kako in kaj. Komisija je mogla ugotoviti le to, kar je bilo znano vsakemu, ki čita liste. Japonska armada je udrla v Mandžurijo, da si jo osvoji in izkoristi za Japonsko. Apetit japonskega imperikalizma ni odnehal. Japonske čete so bile poslano nato še v druge province severne Kitajske in zavladale nad njimi. Danes so v Tokiu odločno mnenja, da imajo Japonci priliko, kakor še nikdar prej, zavladati nad Azijo. Uprti v ta cilj, so se Japonci lotili tudi Vnanje Mongolije. To je dežela na severozapadu Kitajske, ob meji sovjetske Unije — edina takozvana kitajska provinca, katero dominira Moskva. Pod njen vpliv je prišla l. 1924, ko se je proglasila za mongolsko ljudsko revolucionarno republiko. Kitajska že prej ni imela z vnanjo Mongolijo tesnih stikov. Od leta 1924 pa je ostala kitajski teritorij le še na zemljevidu. Površina vnanje Mongolije je približno 714,000 kv. milj, ali več kot še enkrat tolikšna kot je površina Etiopije, katera je zdaj sporna točka Italije in lige narodov. Večina vnanje Mongolije je gorata in zelo redko obljudena. Ima pa bogate prirodne zaklade, med njimi velike plasti zlate rude, ki še niso načete. Prebivalstvo je primitivno — večinoma nomadsko. Glavno mesto Urga ima 30,000 prebivalcev. Vsa vnanja Mongolija ima kljub svoji prostranosti le kakih 800,000 prebivalcev. Ampak sovjetski Uniji služi za prehod na Kitajsko, in ob enem za varnostno mejo med njo in Kitajsko. Ako vzamejo Japonci še Mongolijo, bo meja med USSR in Kitajsko odpravljena. Imperialisti na Japonskem so se zavzeli izdreti to zagojzdo in se z osvojitvijo Mongolije pomakniti ob ruski sibirski meji skozi do Bajkalskega jezera. Krajina ob tem jezeru, ki je na sibirski strani meje, je za USSR strateški točka. Ako se dogodi, da Japonska zavlada nad vnanjo Mongolijo in si tu zgradi svoj teren za vpad v Sibirijo, nastane resna nevarnost, da odreže železniškemu prometu polovico Sibirije. Dokler je bila Japonska le pomorska sila, sovjetski Uniji ni bila nevarna. Militaristično brezmočna Kitajska je bila za Sibirijo najboljšje jamstvo, da se ni bati hudega. Japonska bi sicer lahko vzela kos obrežne Sibirije, z Vladivostokom vred, a to ji bi več škodilo kakor koristilo, zaradi trgovine in izmenjavanja blaga z USSR. Zdj se je stvar spremenila, kajti japonski militarizem si je osvojil ob Sibiriji že ogromno krajino in ima očitno v načrtu iztrgati sovjetski Uniji ves njen azijski teritorij (Sibirijo). (Nadaljevanje na 3. strani.)

Razna stališča za in proti sankcijam

Socialistična delavska internacionala je za sankcije proti Italiji, in to pod okriljem delavskih organizacij ter skupne akcije lige narodov. Enako stališče zastopa Mednarodna zveza strokovnih unij in komunistična internacionala. Sovjetska Unija je za sankcije pod okriljem lige narodov. Angleška delavska stranka je za sankcije.

Dalje pravi večina eksekutivne soc. stranke, da je proti ukinitvi dovoza živil v Italijo civilnemu prebivalstvu. Pošilja naj se mu jih kolikor povprečno v prošlih petih letih. Ustavi pa naj se dovoz vojnega materiala, in to vsaki sili, ki je zapletena v vojno. Eksekutiva ob enem izjavlja, da so njene simpatije na strani Etiopije. Glasilo "militantov" "Socialist Call" je proti lignim sankcijam. Glasilo "stare garde" tednik "New Leader" pa je za sankcije, istotako komunistično glasilo "Daily Worker". Komunisti pravijo, da nasprotniki sankcij pomagajo Mussoliniju

in ob enem ovirajo akcijo za kolektivno preprečenje vojne. Delavski razred sam ni in ne bo v stanju preprečiti, ali pa ustaviti Mussolinijevo vojno, neglede na proglase delavskih internacional. Sankcije lige narodov, ako se jih bi resno lotila, pa bi to gotovo dosegle. Le boj kot pod pokroviteljstvom lige narodov bi omajal Mussolinijev režim in ustvaril možnosti za njegovo strmoglavljenje. Argumenti Georgea Lansburyja in večine odbora soc. stranke v Zed. državah — pa če so še tako resnični, Mussolinijevemu početju ne bodo napravili kvara.

Nasprotujejo pa jim fašistična gibanja v vseh deželah. Fašisti v Franciji so priredili proti njim velike demonstracije, in premier Laval stori vse v svoji moči za odlaganje sankcij. Pacifistični socialisti v Angliji so proti njim, češ, da bi sankcije pahnilo Evropo v novo vojno.

Fašisti v Danskem, ki imajo zaslanbo največ med kmečkimi posestniki, so v prošlih par letih priredili proti koalicijski vladi, ki ji načeljuje socialist Torvald Stauning, velike demonstracije. Prošlo poletje je prišlo v Kopenhagen 25,000 kmetov, ki so se zbrali pred kraljevo palačo in zahtevali, da naj Stauningovo vlado odstavi. Kralj jim je odgovoril, da je ustaven monarh, zato nima pravice odstaviti vlade nihče drugi, kakor parlament. Kmečko fašistično gibanje na Danskem zahteva devaluacijo krone, kajti čimmanj ji bila vredna na mednarodnem trgu, večja bodo naročila iz ino-

Značilna triumfalna zmaga socialistov na Danskem

fašistične reakcije zmotno dejanje in da bo socialdemokratična stranka poražena. Volitve so se vršile 22. oktobra. Premier Stauning je dobil zaupnico in socialisti so izšli zmagoviti iz boja. Dobili so 760,000 glasov, 100,000 več, kakor pri prejšnjih volitvah, in 6 poslancev več, kakor so jih imeli prej. Komunisti so dobili 27,000 glasov. Na izid danskih volitev je javnost čakala z velikim zanimanjem. Bile so barometer, ki naj pokaže, ali val reakcije resnično narašča, ali pa je njen zamah že dosegel vrhunec in bo moral navzdol. Fašistično gibanje v Danski je dobilo ve-

liko finančno in moralno oporo v Hitlerjevi Nemčiji in v reakciji svoje dežele. Kljub temu je doživelo silovit poraz. Sodrug Stauning je prišel prvič v vlado l. 1924. V kabinet je imenoval same socialiste. L. 1926 je bil pri volitvah poražen, l. 1929 pa mu je ljudstvo spet dalo mandat in od tedaj je neprestano na čelu danske vlade. Pod njegovim režimom so bile izvedene velike ekonomske reforme ki jih ljudstvo upošteva. Ojačanje socialistične stranke na Danskem, ki ga je dosegla pri prošlih volitvah, je v vzpodbudo zavednemu delavstvu vseh dežel.

USPEH KANADSKIH SOCIALISTOV V PROŠLEM VOLILNEM BOJU

Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, v kateri so politično združeni socialisti in druge organizacije, ki so za socialistični ekonomski red, je dobila pri volitvah dne 14. oktobra v Kanadski parlament nad 620,000 glasov in devet mandatov. To je bila prva njena kampanja v takem obsegu. 620,000 glasov za socialistični program ni malo, ako jih primerjamo z glasovi, ki jih delavci oddajajo za socialistično stranko na vsaka štiri leta v Zed. državah. Komunisti v Kanadi so dobili pri teh volitvah 26,000 glasov. Kanadski volilni red določa,

da mora vsak kandidat v parlament položiti \$200 kavicje. Ako ne dobi predpisani minimalni odstotek glasov, ostane denar državi. Ker je odstotek visok, so socialistični kandidati izgubili na poroštjih \$15,400. Federacija, ki je v stanju financirati kampanjo in poleg tega izgubiti še tolikšno vsoto v jamčevinah, je skozi svojega predstavnika J. S. Woodswortha podala popolnoma upravičeno sledečo izjavo: "S svojo borbo smo šele pričeli. Ze prihodnje leto bo vide-ori teh volitvah 26,000 glasov. Kanadski volilni red določa, delavno socialistično stranko."

Masaker na ameriških cestah in ulicah

L. 1934 je bilo na ameriških cestah in ulicah ubitih v kolizijah motornih vozil in povoženih 35,769 ljudi. Par sto tisoč je bilo ranjenih. Lani je bilo ubitih v avtnih nezgodah 26.9 oseb na vsakih 100,000 prebivalcev. Letos bo ta odstotek še višji. V vseh vojnah, v katerih je bila zapletena ta dežela od leta 1776 pa do l. 1935, je bilo ubitih 244,357 ljudi, v avtnih nezgodah pa od l. 1920 do leta 388,936, ali 144,579 več kakor v vojnah.

SHOD
V DVORANI SNPJ
v petek 1. novembra
Citajte naznanilo na 5. in 6. strani.

STRUGGLING CLASSES

An English novelist, after sojourning in America, writes that there are no classes in this country, except that in a few cities there are aristocrats.

Novelists will be novelists. No doubt it was the habit of writing fiction that made him say this; either that or blindness.

For, the class struggle in this country is obvious to anyone who is not blind.

Capitalism divides the people into classes. Under this system, the great industries are owned by the few, while the millions of wage workers and small business men indirectly work for the benefit of the capitalist class, for, in devious ways, that class deprives them of most of their earnings.

Of course there are some minor respects in which the interests of the capitalist class and the working class are identical. It is, for instance, to the interest of both of them to have good weather and good health.

But, in the fundamental relationship of employer and employee, their interests are antagonistic.

The capitalist class wants to retain and increase its wealth. It wants to continue to live in splendid mansions. It wants to continue to have expensive limousines. It wants to continue to have yachts, and servants, and the like. It wants to continue to enjoy the pleasure of globe trotting at the expense of the workers. It wants to continue to shine at social functions with ostentatious display.

It can only do these things by gouging the working class out of most of its earnings. And it can only gouge the working class by retaining the private ownership of the great industries.

Hence, the capitalist class not only resists any attempt to make the great industries collective, but it also constantly resists any effort to increase the wages of the workers or to shorten their labor time or to better the conditions under which they work.

It will be seen, therefore, that the class struggle is solely due to the existence of capitalism, the private ownership system.

And Socialism is the complete and the only remedy for this condition.

By making the great industries collective, owned by all the people, through their governments, national, state and local, and run for the benefit of all the people, Socialism will remove the cause of classes.

With the removal of their cause, class divisions will disappear. There will no longer

be any classes. Class hatred will cease. The class struggle will end. We shall at last be a homogeneous people.

Classes are abhorrent to the Socialists. That is the reason the Socialists persistently work to abolish classes. The Socialists are the only people who are trying to abolish classes.

The capitalist class and all who help to maintain capitalism, by word or act, by voting the Democratic and Republican tickets, thereby help to continue the existence of classes and the bitter class struggle.

The Milwaukee Leader.

The 10th Anniversary of Pioneer Lodge SNPJ

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of English Speaking lodges in the SNPJ. We congratulate the SNPJ upon their accomplishments and efforts in spreading the fraternal message among the American born Slovenes. May this new generation of Pioneers in the SNPJ follow the traditions, uphold the principles and ideals of the very founders of this large fraternal organization. On them rests the future responsibilities of leadership and carrying on of the noble task for a cause that is worthy of their efforts. Let them be conscious of this fact always.

In connection with this anniversary an all English speaking conference of lodge delegates has been called. Young men and women from all parts of the country will meet in a one day session to discuss jointly various problems to promote more interest for their organization. May their deliberations be fruitful and may they carry away new enthusiasm for greater work. In order to prosper and grow and understand the problems as they arise, the young generation must become conscious of the fact that they are workers, struggling for an existence under the capitalist sys-

tem. That the problems arising from the breakdown of this system of private profit are also problems that effect their organization.

The root of all evil lies in the greedy system of exploiting the toilers. We hope the young members realize this fact and that they will carry on by educational propaganda and organizational means the battle against these social injustices. In this way they will be performing a noble task for the preservation of themselves and their Society.

At this time we also congratulate the Pioneer lodge for their fine record of fraternal work. They were the first English speaking lodge in the SNPJ and always a staunch supporter of labor principles. On November 2 and 3, they celebrate their 10th anniversary with a two day program. In connection with this two-day event the lodge has published an interesting souvenir journal, THE PIONEER, reviewing their past activities and work. We wish the Pioneer lodge a successful celebration as well as the entire English speaking movement of the SNPJ. May they achieve greater successes in time to come.

DEBS MEMORIAL PAMPHLET

The Heritage of Debs — the Fight Against War, a new 32 page pamphlet has just been published by the Socialist party. The booklet is very timely because of the impenitent war crisis and the anniversary of the death of Eugene V. Debs, America's beloved labor and Socialist leader.

It contains abridged versions of the famous Canton speech for which Debs was sentenced to ten years in prison, his speech to the jury reiterating his steadfast opposition to imperialism in the face of a jail sentence, and his statement to the court, "High Spots in the Life of Debs" and "Debs — the Man Unafraid". Also printed in this pamphlet is the position of Socialists against war and the resolution on war adopted by the national executive committee of the party at its meeting in Chicago.

The price per single copy is 10c and fifteen copies for \$1. Orders should be sent to the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

The younger generation has one advantage over the old one. It will outgrow what ails it.

THE NEED OF CULTURE

Since the beginning of the Depression public libraries all over the country have seen a tremendous increase in the demand for reading material. The new leisure enforced on the millions of unemployed has driven them to discover new ways of diversion and education. Even those still employed have "gone in for" reading as never before. More books on economics and political science are circulating today, which proves that people are searching for the answer to the many questions which arise from the present plight of our falling economic system.

That more people are reading, and choosing those books which give facts on economic subjects is significant. Public library facilities are free to

(Note: The Nonfrontier News Service states that the following dispatch comes from a most dependable and authoritative correspondent, without censorship, and is based upon trustworthy first-hand observations of its Italian informant in many parts of the country.)

No doubt you in America hear much about the enthusiasm of the Italian people for the war with Ethiopia. Take it with a heavy dose of salt. Of course, there are cheers when soldiers parade or when they leave on the troop transports, but who would not wave to a son, sweetheart or husband? Moreover, the Fascist militia can always be depended upon to lead any cheering.

Under this surface enthusiasm, however, runs a deep discontent, and there are ample reasons for it. Everywhere there are complaints about the high cost of living. The necessities of life, sugar, butter, etc., are very expensive and many cannot afford

them. Gasoline has now gone up to \$1 a gallon, which hits the upper middle class hard.

Experienced travelers from foreign countries who have not seen Italy for several years frequently comment on the fact that whereas there was ample opposition to Mussolini on their previous visits, it was at that time guarded and kept underground, but today it is often bold and open. It is not uncommon for a tourist who ventures to complain of high prices to be told bluntly, "Why shouldn't prices be high? Look at the government we have! See who's running the country!"

Then there are taxes. An infinite variety of them. Stamp taxes for every hotel bill paid, for every bank document, for every advertising card exhibited. Bachelor taxes bring groans from the unmarried. Meat taxes for football teams make others furious. Various kinds of war taxes have already been passed and more are coming. Many Italian people today remember Mussolini's saying that fortunately the Italians had never been accustomed to three meals a day.

There is also much opposition to the African war. No doubt, most

Italians would like to see Ethiopia added to their possessions, but this does not include any enthusiasm to fight in Ethiopia. Almost any young man, employed or unemployed, can think up a dozen reasons in no time as to why he does not want to go to war. They want to get an education or learn a trade, and now is the time. Or they worry about their homes. How can their parents or their wives and little ones live on 8 cents a day, the allowance made for a soldier's family? Many hundreds have tried to sneak away early in the summer, by having themselves appointed to the foreign offices of their firms or by going abroad to learn a trade. But they were too late. No passports were granted.

This discontent has not yet crystallized into an organized opposition, but the open grumbling everywhere in spite of the danger it involves does not auger well for Mussolini if the coming war lasts long. Already there are angry flashes of rebellion when fever-burning boys are brought home almost secretly to die. Mobilization, too, has been careful not to take too many men from the same village at the same time. Only the gods can guess what will happen in a war that is not an immediate success.



The spotlight is centered to Chicago this weekend where some of the most promising young Yugoslavs in America will endeavor to show their ability and their wares and where a fine large celebration is carded. To start out with Friday night's symposium and end in the Sunday program and dance our comrades and friends are due for some real serious business and, I hope, a lot of pleasant hours. The hours in between the opening and the departure of the numerous out of town guests will be crowded hours, indeed. It is certainly in order to ask our comrades and sympathizers to participate and cooperate to the fullest extent.

We have formerly had intercity symposiums and debates in Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland. These industrial centers have just about done most of the work among the new Yugoslav generation. Each of them were praiseworthy affairs and the attendance, particularly in Detroit and Cleveland were excellent. It has never come to pass that so many representatives of our young generation ever met before in one central point to discuss the serious aspects of an important question. But that will occur Friday night, Nov. 1. Pennsylvania will be strongly represented. New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Colorado, Indiana and Wisconsin too, will have representation there. We should try to have a good representation on hand to greet these visitors and make a favorable impression on them. The Social Study Club is to be complimented on arranging this symposium. We hope it adds prestige to the general celebration of the weekend.

On Saturday morning the serious business will start when the young SNPJ representatives assemble for their first English Speaking Conference. We're proud of the spirit of the SNPJ and are elated over the possibilities of this conference. Much good can come out of the deliberations. We see great possibilities for the new generation in proposing vitally important changes so needed for the successful continuance of our Society. To the delegates we extend

a warm hand of welcome and wish them every success in their important labors.

Then on Saturday evening we'll sit down to our tables at the Auditorium Hotel and enjoy a good meal. — Reservations are still coming in for this banquet. The last day for reservations is Friday, Nov. 1, 1935. — After the meal we'll have talks and a good program including vocal selections by Anton Subelj.

The climax comes Sunday at Sokol Havlicek Hall, 2619 S. Lawndale Ave. Anton Subelj will be the main attraction. He comes to us direct from New York City specially for this occasion. The rest of the program will include a recitation by Ernestine Jugg, a dramatic sketch by the young folks, under direction of Mary Jugg, a vocal solo by Alice Artach, a vocal duet by Anna Misko in Anton Medved, an instrumental duet by the Pogoda brothers, speeches and a dancing duet. In the evening we'll dance to the tunes of Keith Beecher and his orchestra and in the lower hall we'll have the Pucel trio. We invite and urge our people to attend and thereby show their good will to the young element in Chicago which is trying to progress along the lines set down by the comrades who founded the SNPJ.

We'll also have a radio broadcast over station WCFL at 10 P. M. If you can't attend the banquet tune in on the radio.

Some of us are mighty busy with these weekend preparations. Other comrades are devoting their time to the new home purchased recently. The stockholders met last Friday night and approved the necessary resolutions after receiving a charter and selected a board of directors to govern our Slovene Labor Center. Our job now will be to popularize our new headquarters and make them the true center of the Slovene workers in Chicago. If we all devote just a little time to the needs of the building we can truly make it the gathering place of Slovene progress in Chicago.

A Discussion on Labor Movement and its Relations to Fraternalism

The mass meeting for this Friday at the SNPJ Hall promises a fine discussion on Labor Fraternalism, a subject that should interest all active members of the fraternal and Socialist movement to be present. The meeting is sponsored by the Social Study Club of branch No. 1 JSP. There will be no admission charge.

The speakers for that meeting include several out-of-town comrades. Detroit will be represented by Estok Menton who is active in both the fraternal and Socialist movement. Estok has been invited to debate our Chicago comrades several times but was unable to accept because of other duties and we feel quite fortunate in having him for this meeting. From Johnstown, John Langerholc, Jr., has accepted to give his opinions on this important subject. The Chicago speakers are comrades Mary Jugg, Frank Zaitz, John Rak and Maynard Krueger.

All of the above speakers will give a good account of the labor movement and its attitude to fraternal organizations. Since both the labor and fraternal movements have in common the same objectives, brotherhood, security, its educational functions and demands for a better standard of living, it is well that we discuss them and enlighten ourselves about the task we must perform to carry out these ideals. Since the economic problems of the capitalist system forced the workers to organize and protect themselves against lower standards of living, against further exploitation, lower wages, long hours, sickness and death, poverty and unemployment, it becomes the chief concern in all fields of the labor movement, political, industrial and fraternal to unite their forces against these evils.

Some critics visualize such action on the part of fraternal organizations as politics, job-seeking and personal glory. They either do not know nor care to know that the economic prob-

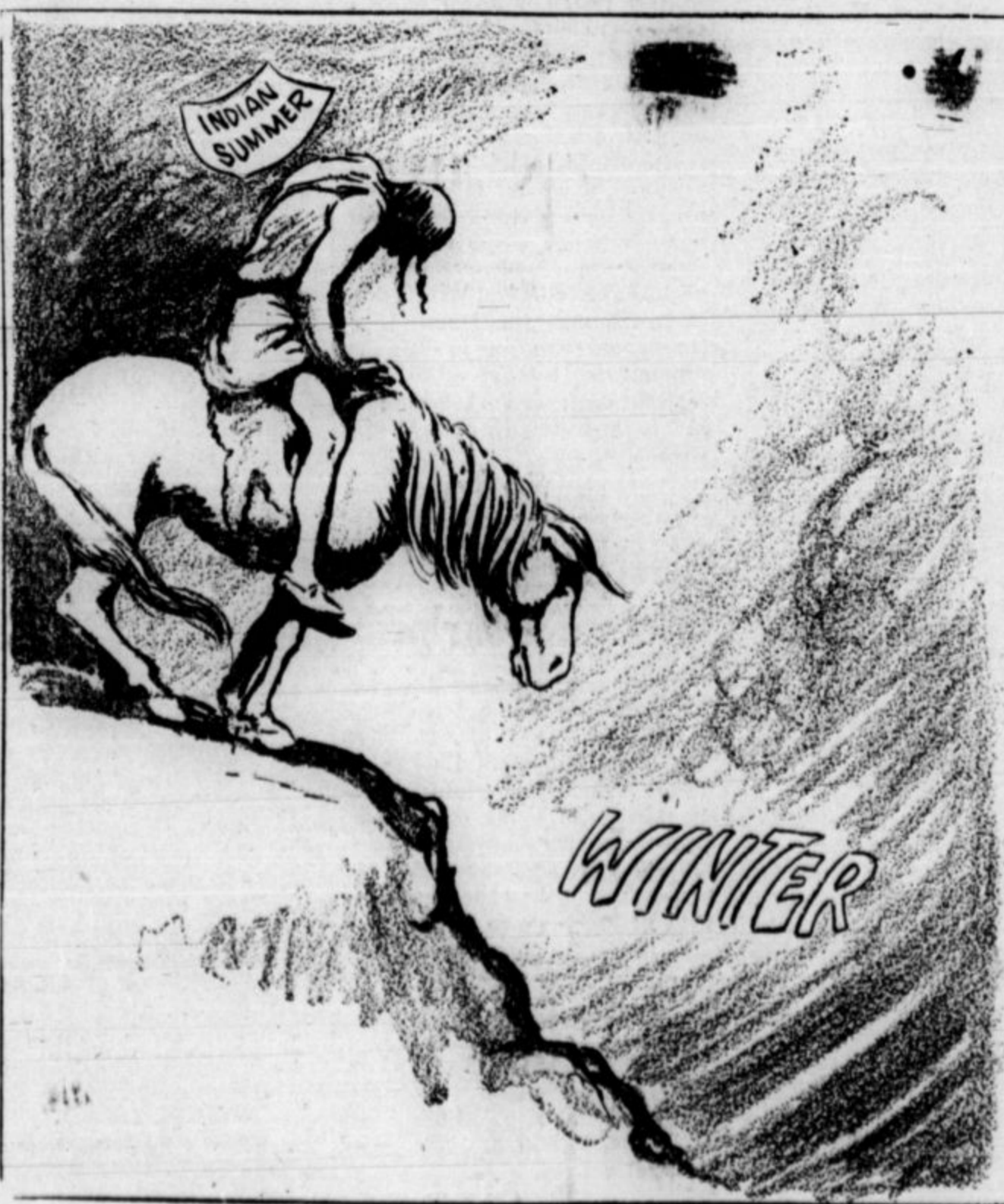
lems are problems of all fraternal societies. That their members have to face these economic issues which makes it a concern of the fraternal societies. Now then if a fraternal organization adopts the principle that it is a working class organization, recognizes the economic struggle of its members and strives thru its educational functions to enlighten its membership of these issues, urges and supports them not only in time of sickness and death but in their struggle for their very existence, is it job-seeking, personal glory or politics when the society or Socialists act in this manner? Are they not acting in the interest of the society and its membership as a whole?

No one who has worked or held a position in fraternal societies or the labor movement that was true to its principles has inherited a fortune. They worked for small wages, sacrificed time and money, shouldered responsibilities and faced criticism because they have principles and the interest of the workers at heart, in both the fraternal and the economic field.

The criticism by those who now profess to save us from the evil of "politics" has only been directed to the Socialists. Their illusions would have us believe that the economic problems have nothing in common with fraternal societies. But as long as the capitalist class with its breeding of social injustice for the workers, the efforts of these "evil chasers" condemning such work as politics will be in vain and do nothing but harm to the society as well as their own.

These are my views on the subject. Others will express theirs. We certainly hope that all active members will attend this meeting Friday, November 1, at the SNPJ Hall and listen to the discussion. After the meeting a social with music will take place. Let's spend this evening together with the young comrades and active SNPJ members.—John Rak.

A DREAD OF THE UNEMPLOYED The End of Warm Days



WHILE ATTENTION IS WANDERING

Two years ago, while the world stood frozen with horror at the first Nazi barbarities, Benito Mussolini smugly called attention to his own fascist land as a country of peace and plenty; while Hitler had himself photographed in stern military aspect, Mussolini stripped to the waist and pitched hay—for the benefit of the cameramen. While Hitler orated about Germany's military strength, Mussolini talked about "the battle of the wheat."

Today, when the decent opinion of the world execrates Mussolini and his murderous madness, the Hitler regime is likewise busy; but not ostentatiously performing acts of peace.

These are pretty dangerous days for the world. While Mussolini's helots are marching in the fearful heat of disease-ridden Africa; while battle-fleets are mobilizing in the Mediterranean and the peace of the world trembles in the balance, the masters of bleeding Germany are not idle. The fat and bloated Göring is going hunting, meeting foreign ministers hobnobbing with premiers and seeking to build a solid bloc of fascist countries.

The world will not be safe until fascism and all its works are destroyed, as a preliminary to the end of capitalism. To that end the Socialist and labor movement devotes all its energies, and the millions of organized workers will not rest until that end is attained.—The New Leader.