

RAZBURKANE EKONOMSKE IN POLITIČNE RAZMERE

NAPETOST V EVROPI KROTI STRAH PRED POSLEDICAMI NOVE VOJNE IN SOCIALISTIČNA INTERNACIONALA

Intrige proti sovjetski Uniji. — Dolgotrajna kriza Anglije.—Pilsudski zmagal.—Valovenje v Španiji. — Politični viharji v Nemčiji in Avstriji.

Čitatelj, ki sledi dnevnemu tisku, in ako vzame poročila dobesedno, je pod vtisom, da je posebno Evropa v položaju, v katerem se lahko vsak hip prične nova vojna in se razvije v svetovni požar.

V Italiji izpušča grozeče militaristične govore Mussolini. Francija utrjuje svoje meje in izboljšuje armado, dasi se na drugi strani govori o miru in v Genevi konferirajo državniki o razorožitvi. Jugoslavija se dobro zaveda opasnosti Mussolinijevega rožljanja ter se oborožuje na vseh koncih in krajih, vrhutega kopira diktatorske metode, ki so potrebne militarizmu, če noče parlamentarnih ovir ali demokratične kontrole.

V Rusiji pišejo listi o gigantski zaroti, ki se je pletla že leta, za strmoglavljenje sovjetske vlade. Zapleteni v njo so po zadržanju ruskih funkcionarjev poleg mnogih sovjetskih državljanih razni kapitalisti ter posebno bivši francoski premier Poincaré ter sedanjí zunanji minister Briand. Vsi obdolženi zanikajo krivdo, toda sovjetska vlada si stvari ni izmislila, dasi jo sedaj pridno porablja in morda povečava za propagando v svoji deželi proti notranjim in zunanjim sovražnikom sovjetov. Dejstvo seveda je, da ako se bi prilika ponudila, bi se kapitalistični krogi ne pomišljali pomagati tistim v Rusiji, ki bi se lotili močnega upora proti sovjetski vladi. Več sto zarotnikov v Rusiji je, kakor trde poročila, aretiranih, in precej teh bo obsojenih na smrt. Komunistični diktaturi taki slučajji dobro služijo za utrjevanje svojega vpliva ter za izvajanje diktatorskih metod. Vzlic sovražstvu, ki ga goje kapitalistični krogi napram sovjetski Rusiji, ni zdaj še nobene definitivne kombinacije za vojno proti sovjetom, dasi se na tako možnost na obeh straneh pripravljajo.

Anglija je zakopana do vratu v kolonialne krize, npr. s težkočami v Indiji, katera zahteva formo dominjona takoj, s problemom Palestine, Egipta itd. Premierji njenih dominjonov so imeli nedavno konfe-

rencu v Londonu, ki pa v tej splošni krizi ni končala z upalnimi sklepi. Brezposelnost v Angliji je kritična ves čas vojni. Valed indijskega bojkota ter obubožanosti kontinentalne Evrope, ter vsled ameriške konkurence je angleška izvozna trgovina ter industrija zelo nazadovala. Vlada se trudi priti v okom situaciji, toda vzroki so svetovnega značaja, zato s svojimi lokalnimi odredbami ne more izvesti reformov, ki bi temeljito omejile depresijo.

V Španiji se vrše demonstracije republikancev ter organiziranih delavcev proti kralju in vladi. Monarhija je v nevarnosti. Vlada zatira stavke: orožniki, policija in vojaštvo tudi strelja v demonstrirajoče delavske množice, ako se zdi to potrebno vladajočim.

Na Poljskem je pri državnobzorskih volitvah prošlo nedeljo zmagal diktator maršal Pilsudski z večtedenskim teroriziranjem opozicije. Vodilni socialisti in voditelji drugih opozicionalnih skupin so bili tekom volilne kampanje aretirani ter pridržani v ječi. Socialistična internacionala je naslovila na ves svetovni tisk oster protest proti gaženju državljanov svobodščin. Pilsudski je izšel iz volilne borbe vzlic svojim metodam in privilegiraneemu položaju z večino, ki ni prav nič impozantna.

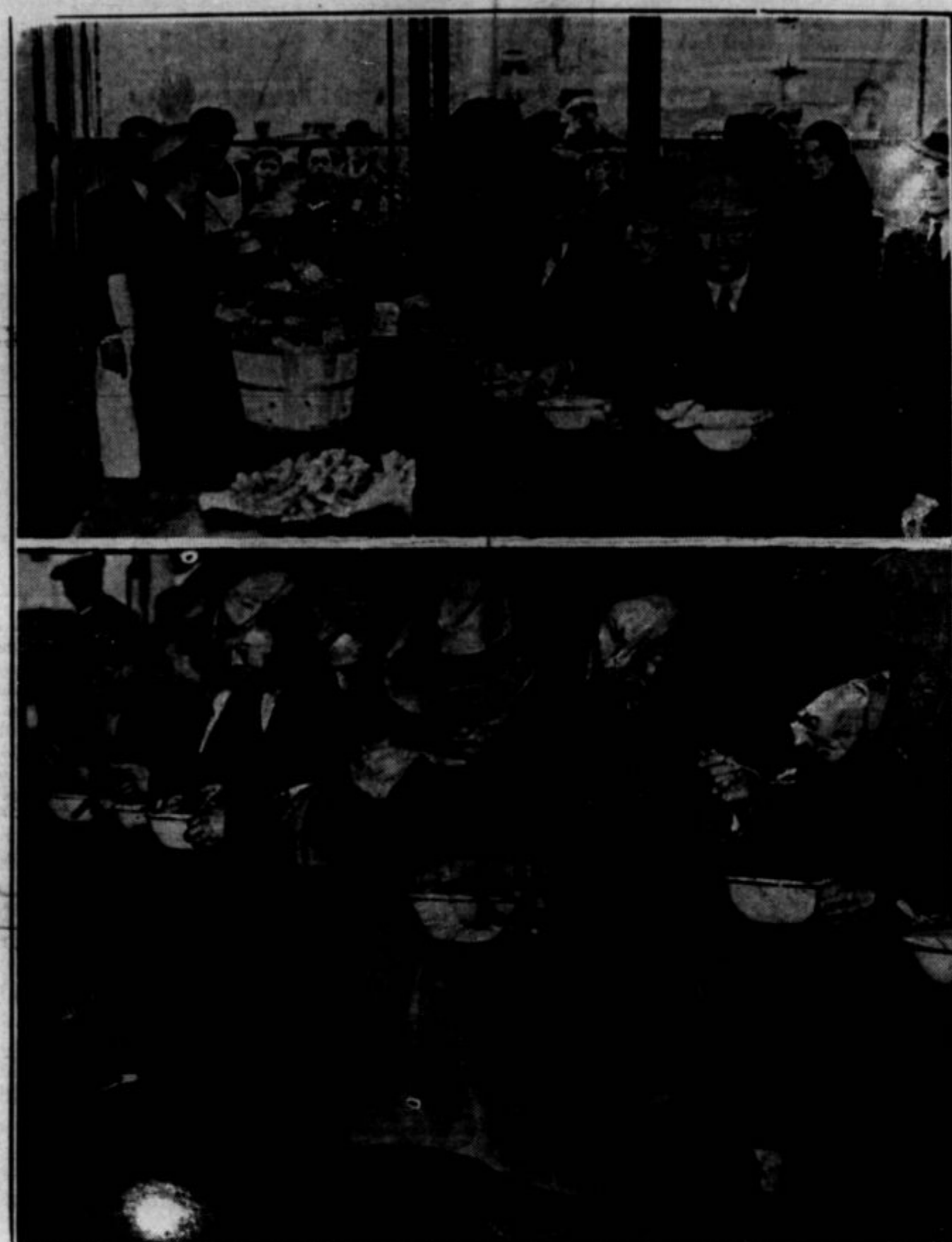
V Nemčiji in Avstriji dviga glavo fašizem. V Avstriji kljub rohenju ni mogel dobiti trdnih tal in pri volitvah 9. nov. se je izrekla proti njemu ogromna večina prebivalstva. Več zaslonbe je dobil v Nemčiji, ker obljubuje na mah odpraviti breme vojnih odškodnin. V resnici fašisti v Nemčiji le podaljšujejo in povečavajo napele odnošaje med državami in ustvarjajo s svojimi grožnjami nesigurnost, kakršna je velika zapreka takozvani ekonomski stabilnosti pod kapitalizmom.

Rumunija ima neprilike z agrarno krizo ter s krivdjem, ki se ne more pobotati s svojo prejšnjo ženo, pa mora vsled tega odlašati kronanje in celo kabineti padajo raditega.

Agrarne države v Evropi se bore s finančnimi težkočami, ker ni trga za njihove pridelke. Kriza je velika, delavcev po svetu milijone brez zaslužka, militarizem žre, ljudje pa nimajo denarja, da bi ga dali za hrano.

Taka je slika napetega položaja in kriz v Evropi. Vsak hip lahko izbruhne vojna, pa vendar nevarnost zdaj še ni tako silna, prvič, ker se vse vlade boje strašnih posledic, in drugič, ker so tu delavske organizacije, katerih ne bo tako lahko zaplesti v orodje za krvavi metež, kakor se je to zgodilo v prošli svetovni vojni.

PROSTA HRANA S PEČATOM MILOŠČINE



To sliko shale iz prijaznosti Chicago Daily News. Zdravi ljudje hočejo delo in se preživljati z delom. Sistem, kakršen je, ga jim ne da. Cela armada ljudi, ki šteje več milijonov, je potisnjena na fronto brezposelnih. Tisoči so prisiljeni prebivati na prostem ali kjerkoli pod streho najdejo koteček, za katerega jim ni treba plačati stanarine. Hrano dobivajo tu in tam v javnih kuhinjah, v molincah Salvation Army, in v restavracijah, kakor so npr. gori na tej sliki. Zdravi in močni ljudje so degradirani v nizine mizerije in zavrnjenosti po krivdi sistema, kateri ni niti malo vreden, da ga kdo hvali ali brani.

Dvojni nazori o vprašanju plač

Industrije, ki so odvisne od "dobrih plač" delavcev, npr. avtomobilska, so proti znižavanjam v drugih obratih, medtem ko delajo v svojih isto "radi konkurence"

Le majhen odstotek delavcev more trditi, da jim v tej krizi plače niso bile znižane. Ostalim so jih odšcepili petino, četrtno, tretjino in tudi polovico. Kupovalna moč delavcev je vsled tega temeljito zmanjšana, kar je eden izmed glavnih vzrokov sedanje krize.

Alfred P. Sloan, predsednik velike General Motors korporacije, je dejal v pismu delničarjem svoje kompanije, da delavcem ni utrgala plač, ker verjame, da čimboljše so plačani, boljše je za splošno gospodarsko stanje dežele. "Ameriška prosperieta temelji na visokih plačah delavcev," je konstatiral.

Njegovo stališče je razumljivo. Avtomobilska industrija, ravno tako industrija, ki izdeluje radio-aparate, cenene klavirje in drugo, kar se lahko smatra za luksuz, je odvisna od "dobrih plač" delavcev. Ako ima delavec stalno delo s primerno plačo, je v stanju kupiti avto, čeprav na obroke. In kupil bo morda klavir radio in še

marsikaj kar si ne more privoščiti če zasluži komaj toliko, da je za hrano in za najpotrebnejšo obleko. Druge industrije pa, ki ne prodajajo direktno delavcem, se trudijo v tej depresiji vreči življenjski standard ameriškega delavca ob tla in to so v veliki meri že storile.

Bilo bi boljše za trgovino, za industrijo, in za splošno blaginjo ljudstva, če bi kompanije plačale delavcem kolikor največ mogoče, toda pod kapitalizmom se to ne zgodi. Cilj jim je profit, in vso svojo ekonomijo usmerjajo z vidika pohlepa po dobičku. Nič ne de, koliko delavcev strada, koliko otrok je oropanih užitka mladosti, koliko mater trpi fizično in duševno vsled pomankanja hrane zase in otroke. Filozofija profita smatra, da naj si reveži pomagajo kakor vedo in znajo. In ker so kapitalisti tudi "dobri", dajo nekaj tisočakov ter milijonov v "bogašim", nato se dajo slikati, in listi pod njihovimi portreti poročajo, kako se brigajo za brez-

poselne, kako se udeležujejo celo konferenc za odpomoč brezposelnim, kako jim oskrbujejo azile itd. To je zelo malo in ne zasluži nobenega priznanja. Ogrumnih dobičkov ne bi bilo brez izkoriščanja delavcev, in to, kar jim dajo nazaj v obliki miloščine, je kaplja, pa še to je insult za delavstvo.

Kapitalist Sloan, ki trdi, da je za velike plače, je v pojasnjevanjih reporterjem pozneje dejal, da so mnoge kompanije, ki ne odobravajo zniževanja plač, iste prisiljene tudi same odšcepavati, ker jih v to sili konkurenca drugih kompanij. Tako vidimo kaos v kapitalistični uredbi in vseh koncih in krajih. Izhod je preuredba gospodarske strukture, kakor jo ima v načrtu socializem.

Milijoni v bedi

Wm. Green, predsednik A. F. of L., pravi, da grozi to zimo beda v Zd. državah 20,000,000 ljudem.

PRISELJEVANJE IZ MEHIKE USTAVLJENO

Naseljevanje cenelih delavcev iz Mehike je skoro popolnoma ustavljeno, kot poroča naseljeniški biro državnega departamenta v Washingtonu. Mehikim delavcem se odklanja ameriško vizo pod pretvezo nepismenosti, nevarnosti, da postanejo imigranti brez sredstev javno breme itd. Septembra t. l. je bilo pripuščenih v to deželo samo 438 Mehikancev, toda večinoma profesionalci, poselniki itd. Ničče med njimi ni delavec, kakršne vidimo na ameriških železnica.

Leta 1927 se je uselilo iz Mehike 77,162 delavcev, l. 1928 jih je prišlo 58,456, l. 1929 je bilo pripuščenih 39,501, letos pa je ameriška oblast omejila, in končno ustavila priseljevanje delavcev tudi iz Mehike. Železnice si iščejo cenene delavce med sestradanimi brezposelnimi, katere je glad primoral, da jemljejo mesta Mehikancev na progah.

Priprave za županske volitve v Chicagu

Prihodnje spomlad bodo v Chicagu županske volitve, katere nameravajo socialisti temeljito izrabit za pojačanje svoje stranke. Možno je, da prevzame kandidaturu za župana Wm. A. Cunnea, kar bo socialistični kampanji mnogo koristilo. V kampanji bi pomagali Norman Thomas, župan Hoan, župan Stump iz Readinga, Louis Waldman, James H. Maurer itd. Čas je, da se Chicago resnično zganee, ako se hoče kdaj osvoboditi režima terorja in korupcije.

Ameriški kapital v Argentinini

V Argentini, kjer se je pred tedni polastila vlade vojaška kamarila z revolucijo, znašajo ameriške investicije nad osem sto milijonov dolarjev. Iz Zd. držav je Argentina leta 1928 izvozila za \$180,000,000 raznega blaga. Sploh ameriški uvoz narašča, ker izpodriva z argentinskega trga Anglijo in druge tekmovalce.

Bankroti trgovin naraščajo

Zadnji teden v oktobru je šlo v konkurz širom dežele nad 500 trgovin in raznih drugih podjetij. Število konkurzov z vsakim mesecem raste. Marsikdo, ki je imel pred par leti še dobrodojče podjetje ali trgovino, je danes vržen med brezposelni proletarijat.

Zniževanje števila delavcev na železnica

Število delavcev na ameriških železnica se stalno znižuje. Avgusta to leto jih je bilo samo še 1,514,367, ali 245,186 manj kot avgusta 1929. Razen tega se je to število znižalo od julijskega 17,344. Železnice delavce še vedno odslavlajo. —

MILIJONE MARK ZA EX-DVORJANE

Nemške muhe gulijo ljudstvo

Nemška revolucija po končani vojni je odvzela kajzerju, njegovi žlahti in drugim aristokratom imovino, ki je po vsej pravici ljudska posest. V letih pozneje se je reakcija v Nemčiji ojačala, in princí ter princezinje so začeli tožiti državo, da dobe nazaj "ukradeno" in "zaplenjeno" bogastvo.

In res, reakcionarni nemški sodniki vračajo, če ne vse, pa vsaj takole kakšno polovico in več, kar znaša v nekaterih slučajih mnogo milijonov dolarjev. —

Dne 31 oktobra je dobila tako tožbo princezinja Milica, žena nekdanjega črnogorskega prestolonaslednika Danila. — Pred poroko je bilo njeno ime princezinja Jutta Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Zahtevala je odškodnino za škodo, ki jo je povzročila nji in njeni žlahti nemška revolucija, in godišče ji je na imenovani datum določilo zopet \$900,000, ki jih ji mora plačati država. Milica in Danilo bosta imela zopet "fine čase", davkoplačevalci v Nemčiji pa se bore z bankrotom. Reakcionarji ne poznajo pravice. Četudi ljudstvo umira od glada, samo da ima "plemstvo" vsega zadosti.

Združenje angleških parobrodskih družb

Sest največjih angleških parobrodskih družb, ki vzdržujejo potniški promet med angleškimi in nekaterimi drugimi lukami v Evropi ter New Yorkom in Kanado, je sklenilo sporazum, ki določa, da bodo v bodoče obratovala kot ena družba, dasi pod vsemi dosedanjimi imeni. S tem odpravijo medsebojno konkurenco in bodo lahko toliko afektivnejše tekmovalce z združeno nemško parobrodno družbo, ki vzdržuje s svojimi novimi, modernimi parniki prekoatlantski promet med nemškimi ter ameriški lukami. Ta nemška konkurenca je nevarno posegla v obrat angleških kompanij, kar jih je prisililo na sporazum.

Štetje brezposelnih

V Chicagu so 8. nov. uvedle oblasti s sodelovanjem dobrodelnih organizacij štetje brezposelnih. Prišlo jih je znaniti svojo mizerijo okrog 85,000, velika večina brezposelnih pa se ni potrudila v urade, ker smatra, da brezposelnim ne bo to v ničemer ali le malo koristilo. Slednje samo nekaterim. Štetje brezposelnih uvajajo tudi druga mesta.

Japonci na Havajskem otočju

Na Havajskih otokih, ki so ameriška posest, živi 150,000 Japoncev. Vseh prebivalcev je okrog 300,000. Japonce na teh otokih so prešteli števci japonskega cenzus biroja.

Najboljše jamstvo
za redno prejema lista je, da redno obnavljate naročnino.

HINTS FOR THE JOBLESS

You are unemployed and want help. Much of American capital was once unemployed. It needed help and got it and it has continued to get it to this day. Here is how, it is done.

Owners of capital obtained a government which they called an "Empire of Fairness". It was fair of them. They wanted railroads. The Empire voted them millions of acres of land. It gave them vast sums of money. Owners of other unemployed capital wanted rich coal, mineral and oil lands. The Empire voted these to them. Still others wanted timber lands and quarry sites. The Empire gave them away.

Manufacturing capital wanted help. The Empire raised a tariff fence around manufacturing plants, raised it higher, and higher, and higher. Shipping corporations wanted aid. Handsome subsidies were given. Railroads wanted more help and mail contracts signed by the Empire were largely subsidies. Almost everything asked of the Empire was given.

Of course the silk hat fat boys wouldn't call these gifts "doles". No. They call it "American enterprise". Hoover called it "rugged individualism." The government of the fat boys and for the fat boys he calls the "Empire of Fairness".

Let's do the same. Let's have an Empire that makes decisions for us, a Socialist Empire, one that will forget the fat boys and that will serve us. Why not?—The New Leader.

THE GREAT AMERICAN ELECTORATE IN ACTION

It is the futility and maybe the tragedy of American politics that voters who now calmly admit that there is no substantial difference between the old parties, lack the imagination, the courage and the intelligence to get out of the endless cycle of using first the Republican stick to beat the Democrats and then the Democratic stick to beat the Republicans. Hoover and the Republican Party richly deserved defeat. But the Democratic Party did not deserve victory. If it were called on tomorrow to do anything but criticize Hoover it would be hopeless. It is not united on prohibition, the tariff, taxation, public ownership, unemployment insurance or a foreign program. Its record in New York State and New York City where it has had power is, to put it conservatively, no better than Hoover's in Washington.

Some good men got in in the landslide. Locally the voters often manage to choose the less of two evils. But we who believe that democracy is preferable to dictatorship and that it is capable of education have no reason at all to talk about the instinctive wisdom of the people. Still less reason do we have for saying that men automatically learn economic wisdom from hard times. The average voter is angry at Hoover and the Republicans not because they stand for an outworn and dangerous system but because they (the voters) lost out in his Wall Street prosperity in which they still want to believe. It is the bitter truth that in general poverty and unemployment make masses of voters more fearful and more dependent upon the city political machines which have power to threaten them with worse fate or to bribe them with a little charity just before election. To overcome this situation requires far more intensive education and organization than we have done. — Norman Thomas.

Hopeless Morons

One of the most pitiable creatures in the world is a man who is robbed of everything but a bare living and exists in a decrepit house heated by a senile stove, but who nevertheless opposes Socialism because he has been told that it will divide up property, quash incentive and bust up religion and the family. Capitalism was good enough for his father, whose remains lie in the potter's field, and what was good enough for his father is good enough for him, you bet. The grocer has denied him credit, and he doesn't know where the next meal is coming from, but he will not stand for any attack on our glorious institutions.

Morons of that type are safely conservative. Their votes can always be depend on by old party politicians. Socialists cannot make a dent in their alleged minds but can only leave them to stew in their ignorance and folly. — Milwaukee Leader.

Historical Note

When Lincoln was elected to congress from Illinois his campaign expenses, paid by his party, were 75 cents.—Detroit News.

REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Our Doings Here and There

By JOHN RAK

The chorus "Zarja" of branch No. 27 JSF., Cleveland, O., will give its annual concert on Thanksgiving Thursday November 27, at the Slovene Auditorium on St. Clair Ave. A fine selection of popular and classic songs will be presented to the audience by "Zarja's" duets, trios, quartets and by its chorus. A few selections will be given also by singing societies "Jadran" and "Cvet". A two act drama in Slovene about even graves protesting against the injustice of the possessing class will conclude their program. Then dancing will follow in the lower hall. Admission 50c for the afternoon, 35c in the evening. Afternoon tickets good also for the evening entertainment.

A combined program and dance will be given by club No. 5 JSF and its English sub-branch Saturday November 22, in the Franklin Hall, Franklin-Conemaugh, Pa. One of the features of this program will be a one act comedy staged by our young comrades. You can feel assured that your time will be well spent by attending this affair. Keep the above mentioned date reserved.

Has your lodge or branch sent in an order for the 1931 American Family Almanac? If not, make it your duty to get some of them distributed in your locality. With a little effort in your spare time we can give it the circulation it really deserves.

Anton Subelj, opera singer of Ljubljana, will accompany "Sava" in their concert to be held Sunday November 30 at the C.S.P.S. Hall, Chicago. The committee has made a fine choice of classical and popular folk songs. Also the latest pictures of Paris and Jugoslavija, taken by Jacob Zupančič during his recent visit there, and by the movie photographer of Cunard Line, will be shown. An enjoyable time with dancing to follow the program is assured. Tickets are available from all members of the chorus and branch No. 1 JSF., also at the office of Proletarec.

sor a dance for their fourth anniversary Saturday November 29, at the Franklin Hall. Good dance music will be furnished by a popular orchestra. Everyone is cordially invited.

Frances Langerholc.

Observations From Cleveland

Thanks to the guests and friends that surprised me on the eve of my birthday, also the members of branch No. 27 JSF. for their wonderful gift. I was indeed happy to see so many Comrades, Strugglers, Progressives and Beacons present. Thank you.

Remarkable gains in the recent election for the Socialist Party showed a good progress in the labor movement. In New York the Socialist vote doubled compared to that of 1928, Milwaukee, Wis., elected nine assemblymen, a sheriff and a state senator. Two of our comrades of Reading, Pa., will sit at the next session of the Penna., state legislature. These results prove that the people are becoming more dissatisfied with the present governing system.

The Strugglers of Cleveland are making good progress in the SNPJ membership campaign. Already, it is rumored, they lead the lodges of their city. Onward Strugglers! Lets finish on top!

The concert held recently by the Collinwood Socialist branch, No. 49 JSF, together with the speakers and dance program, was indeed a big success. Not since the opening of their hall, were there as many people in that hall as on the afternoon of October 26. We heard Comrade Anna P. Krasna of Johnstown, Pa., whose speech will not be forgotten. A good number of the Strugglers were present and enjoyed a good time.

John Lokar Jr., Collinwood, O.

Isn't She Also the Speaker?

1st Hubby—I think I'll run my wife for congress?
2nd Hubby—Why?
1st Hubby—Because she is so handy introducing bills in the house.

Mary—"Going to bed Mother? Aren't you going to sit up and wait for Dad."
Mother—"What's the use? I have such a cold I can hardly speak."

Handicapped

Mary—"Going to bed Mother? Aren't you going to sit up and wait for Dad."
Mother—"What's the use? I have such a cold I can hardly speak."

Fall Concert of Club "Zarja"

Singing society "Zarja" was organized in 1916 by the club No. 27 JSF., Cleveland, O. After hard work for almost 15 years, Zarja gained popularity in all Slovene settlements and now is one of the largest and best Slovene choirs. Early this Spring, much dissatisfaction prevailed among some of its members and a split occurred. Arguments passed of which group is rightfully entitled to the name, its library and notes. Finally the case was brought to court and Judge Kennedy ruled that our by-laws passed out in 1922 and that our notes, library and name be turned over to this new group. However the case is appealed to higher court as we firmly stand up for our rights and will fight to the end.

On Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 27, this real Zarja of club No. 27 JSF will give its annual Fall concert in S. N. Auditorium on St. Clair Ave. An excellent program is arranged for that afternoon. Also singing societies "Jadran" and "Cvet" will give a few good selections. The second part of their program will be a drama in two acts about graves protesting against the injustices to the workers. A dance will follow the program.

Rose Sumrada, Cleveland, O.

Our Day Saturday, Nov. 22nd.

Johnstown, Pa.—Our young people sub-branch in conjunction with club No. 5 JSF. will give a program and dance Saturday, November 22, at the Franklin Hall. Two plays will be staged; one, a two act drama "Grobovi bodo izpregovorili" in Slovene, and the other in English, "Betty's Blunders", a one act comedy. Speeches by several prominent speakers will also be given. The program will be both educational and entertaining and you can feel certain that a good time is in store for all. Admission for ladies and gents 50c, and 25c for children between the ages from 12 to 16. Tickets can be secured from any member of the branches or from the undersigned.

"Naja Sloga" No. 600 SNPJ, a ladies' lodge of Johnstown, will sponsor

SEARCHLIGHT

By Donald J. Lotrich

Anton Subelj, the man whose voice has been bringing joy and laughter to thousands of Yugoslavs in various parts of the country, will appear again in Chicago on Sunday November 30. He is to be the attraction at Sava's concert, although the complete program of Sava is in itself a masterful combination of good songs. The program will be even more effective by the addition of motion pictures of his year's excursion to Europe, showing the scenes along the route from Chicago to Paris, Jugoslavia, and various European cities. Because of the lengthy program it will start promptly at 3:00 P. M. No exception will be made to the starting time. You must be there on time to receive the full benefit. Admission is 75 cents.

Before a concert of this type the members of Sava have always been unsettled. Such is not the case for this concert. Mr. Muga has patiently worked through the summer and fall months so that only a general polishing up is needed for the remaining two weeks so that it should be a complete success. One also notices more life in Sava. And the possibilities of annexing a lot of new talent is evident from all this.

We have not been in close touch with the South Chicagoans. That can plainly be seen. Last Sunday quite a nice group of Westsiders attended the 25th Anniversary celebration of Lodge Delavec No. 8 SNPJ. We were told that the attendance was a great deal better than usual. It has a right to be. But the program was too monotonous from the standpoint of the audience. Too many speakers. Yet celebrations of that type are known to carry many speakers, so the folks shouldn't complain, although a more diversified arrangement would have been much better. Congratulations and good wishes were "the order of the day". A play completed the lengthy program and this was followed by dancing.

Developments in the past week in our city show the vast extent to which criminals have built up their machine. One of the most prominent gangsters is on trial for evading the income tax laws. They are also investigating the Post Office leases and that answers a question which has for long been misunderstood. I have always pointed with pride on the governments postal system when speaking of government ownership. If the government can operate the mails so efficiently as the U. S. system is operated why couldn't it also operate the railroads, telephones, electric light and other utilities? But the Post Office Department has been making a deficit. It seems that the wrong people control it because the leasing of Post Office buildings too, has become a racket. The government in all probability, has been "skinned". Overpayments on leases may be one cause for winding up on the short end of the financial sheet. You may be asked to pay more for your mailings soon. But with good, sound and honest men running this system the Post Office Department could pay good returns.

You have heard that story haven't you, about the three greatest men. Washington, because he freed us from England. Lincoln, he freed the slaves. However, because he freed us from work. Well, a politician said we should be patriotic. "The crisis is greater than we think they are." — All right then. All you 7,000,000 men out of work, need to do, be patriotic, praise the system and see how many million more workers our 59 guiding stars will throw out of work.

END OF THE TRAIL



JUST A FEW THINGS

Socialism will abolish involuntary poverty. It will give you full earnings.

This is not an appeal to selfishness or avarice. We do not want you to be selfish or avaricious. We want you to be unselfish and generous.

But you know as well as we do that a person cannot live the right kind of life, nor enjoy the happiness is the due of every human being, nor take the proper care of his health, nor develop his mind as it should be developed, if he is deprived of most of his earnings. If he has children he cannot give them the advantages of higher education when he does not get what is coming to him. Socialism will see to it that you get what is coming to you, instead of having to divide up with the big financial and industrial hogs, as you do now.

Socialism will shorten the hours of labor for you and everybody else, thus giving you time to develop your intellect, and to enjoy the company of your friends, and to inaugurate your hobby if you have one, and to carry out those plans which you have been secretly cherishing all these years.

Socialism will guarantee you employment. It is the duty of society to guarantee to every willing worker, man or woman, an opportunity to earn an honest living; and this is one of the things which the Socialists most earnestly stand for.

Socialism will free you from subservience to the rich owners of industry and put you on an industrial equality with others. For the Socialists propose not only the collective ownership of the great industries but the democratic control of them as well. You will have an equal voice and vote in industrial matters, instead of being made to feel that you are a nobody and a sort of a slave. Socialism will mean self-respect and individuality for everyone.

This isn't all of the things that Socialism will do for you—only a few of them—but it should be enough to make you work hard for it.

WOMAN AND LOW WAGES

BY AGNES H. DOWNING.

There were more than 8,500,000 women and girls working in gainful occupations outside the home by the 1920 census. Forecasts say there are 10,000,000 now. The tide is rising—in 1880 it was 14.7 per cent of all the women; in 1900, 18.8 per cent; in 1920 it was 21.1 per cent. This is about one-fifth of all women and girls past the age of 10 in the land.

Why do so many work outside the home? The women's bureau of the federal department of labor has made extensive studies of the question. They find in the large that the married women who work are the wives of poor underpaid men, and that the women's wages go to help maintain the families. In some cases they are the sole support.

These conclusions are based on intensive investigation, and this is buttressed by the knowledge that among women who work, wives of foreigners whose husbands are handicapped because of lack of the English language and the wives of Negroes who are often discriminated against, predominate. The greater number of these women have children, and the women are carrying on the double burden of keeping the home and working outside. Adequate pay for the men would unquestionably keep many of them in the home. These working women do not cause low wages, but low wages cause the women to work.

POVERTY IS HELL

Poverty is the open-mouthed, relentless hell which yawns beneath civilized society. And it is hell enough. Poverty is not merely deprivation; it means shame, degradation; the searing of the most sensitive parts of our moral and mental nature as with hot irons; the denial of the strongest impulses and sweetest affections; the wrenching of the most vital nerves. You love your wife, you love your children; but would it not be easier to see them die than to see them reduced to the pinch of want in which large classes of every civilized community live? — From this hell of poverty it is but natural that men should make every effort to escape. With the impulse to self-preservation and self-gratification combine nobler feelings, and love as well as fear urges in the struggle. Many a man does a mean thing, a dishonest thing, a greedy and grasping and unjust thing, in the effort to place above want, or the fear of want, mother of wife or children.—Henry George.

WAR — WHY!

Give me a gun,
That I may blaze away
At him, whom I ne'er met before this day;
Yes, 'e'en at him whose face I scarce can see,
He, afar off, a thousand yards from me.
Mad work? Yes, 'tis for both of us poor fools,
For me and him, both of us merely fools.

Give me a gun,
That he may fire at me
If chance he gets. For that—let Fate decree;
He's but a blot, a dot upon earth's crust,
But now 'tis I or he must bite the dust.
Quarrel? Not me, ne'er met the man before;
We're simply fools and fools, I say once more.

Arm both of us,
That each may shoot at each.
At home—his home and mine—the parsons preach
All men are brothers. That I don't deny;
But if 'tis so, then I would ask you why
We should be faced now, strange friend and me,
Having no quarrel? 'Cause 'tis fools we be.

Give me my sight!
That's right!

Mate, give me thy hand!
At last we understand,
Guns, bayonets, swords, cannon and all hell's tools,
These no men need when human reason rules,
Thy home is thine, sacred thy fatherland,
Mine doubly safe, while true to Right we stand
Hell's agents only—Vice, Ambition, Greed—
Thy foes and mine; from these we'll now be freed!