

VEČINA OBEH STRANK PROTI POMOČI BREZPOSELNIH

POSLANCI, IZVOLJENI OD LJUDSTVA, PLJUJEJO NA DELAVSTVO IN FARMARJE

Senat poslušen sluga kapitalizma.—Tri milijarde korporacijam, toda niti centa v pomoč nezaposlenim

Tri milijarde vsega skupaj je določil kongres v prid velikih bank, železnic in drugih korporacij, toda niti centa v pomoč brezposelnim delavcem.

Senatorja Costigan in LaFollette sta predlagala, da naj se dovoli od imenovane vsote \$375,000,000 brezposelnim v direktno pomoč, in ravno tolikšno vsoto pa se bi razdelilo med države za gradnjo cest, skupaj v direktno in indirektno pomoč brezposelnim \$750,000,000.

Debata o tej predlogi je bila burna. LaFollette je argumentiral, da je dežela veliko bolj dolžna pomagati bednim delavcem, kakor pa bogatinom, ki posedujejo delnice korporacij.

Glasovanje o tej predlogi je prišlo na vrsto 16. februarja ponoči. Trustjanski interesi so zmagali, kot običajno, kajti 48 senatorjev je glasovalo proti, namreč 27 republikancev in 21 demokratov. Kakor vselej, tako se je tudi ob tej priliki pokazalo, da ni med republikansko in demokratsko stranko nobene razlike.

Za predlogo je glasovalo 35 senatorjev, med njimi 15 republikancev, 19 demokratov in Shipstead iz Minnesote. V tem številu so vsi takozvani neodvisni progresivci in pa tisti senatorji, ki so se bali zamere pri volilcih, pa bi radi, da so prihodnjo jesen zopet izvoljeni.

"Pozna se vam, da znate ubogati in da razumete skrivna povelja," je dejal republikanski-demokratski večinski senator LaFollette. "Ko ste dobili migljaj, da je treba postaviti za ustanovitev federalne kreditne korporacije v pomoč velebiznisu sprejeti brez odlašanja, ste to storili."

Milwaški župan Hoan je v svojem govoru v klubu časnikarjev v Chicagu prošli teden dejal, da naj ljudstvo nikar ne prišakuje od izvoljenih uradnikov delovanja ljudstvu v korist, če so dotičnim uradnikom založili kampanjske funde privatni interesi. Kapitalisti prispevajo za agitacijo republikancev in demokratov zato, da dobe te vsote nazaj stotero povrnjene. Dokler masa volilcev tega ne bo razumela, bo v zbornicah nemoteno gospodarila večina, ki jo ima na vrvi ameriški kapitalizem.

Senator Copeland iz New Yorka, ki je glasoval za La-

Follettovo predlogo ne toliko iz ljubezni do ljudstva; kot iz strahu pred naraščajočo močjo socialistov v njegovi državi, je dejal, da se boji revolucije, če bosta vlada in kongres odklanjala pomoč množici bednih. "Samo v mestu New York imamo danes 79 krušnih vrst (bread lines)," je vzklikal, "in te procesije bednih so upravičene pričakovati pomoči od kongresa."

Senator Costigan, ki je tudi podpiral LaFollettovo predlogo, pa je dejal:

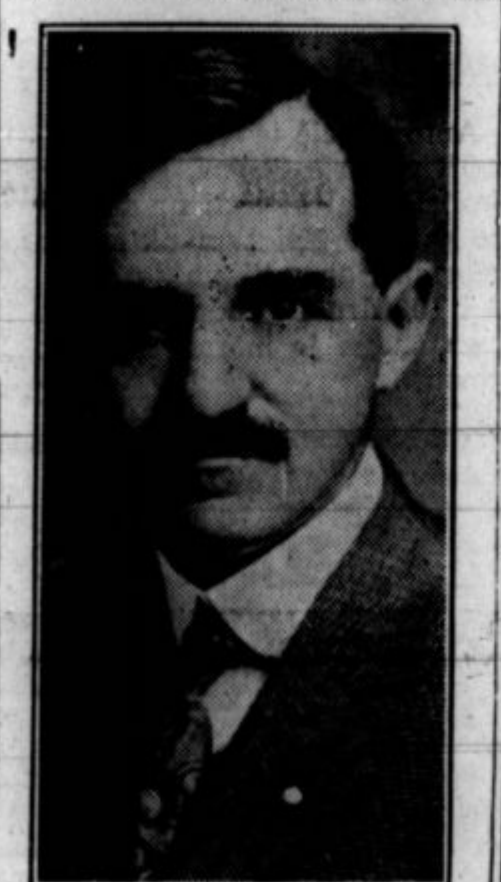
"Ko se mi tu pričamo, umirajo v vseh krajih dežele moški in ženske od glada in nešteto otrok lega lačnih k počitku."

In LaFollette je vzklikal: "Apelizam na tovariše senatorje, da naj ne bodo tako zaslepljeni kot so bili burbonci v Franciji pred francosko revolucijo."

Vzlic vsem tem apelom pa je bilo jasno od vsega začetka, da predloga progresivcev ne bo sprejeta.

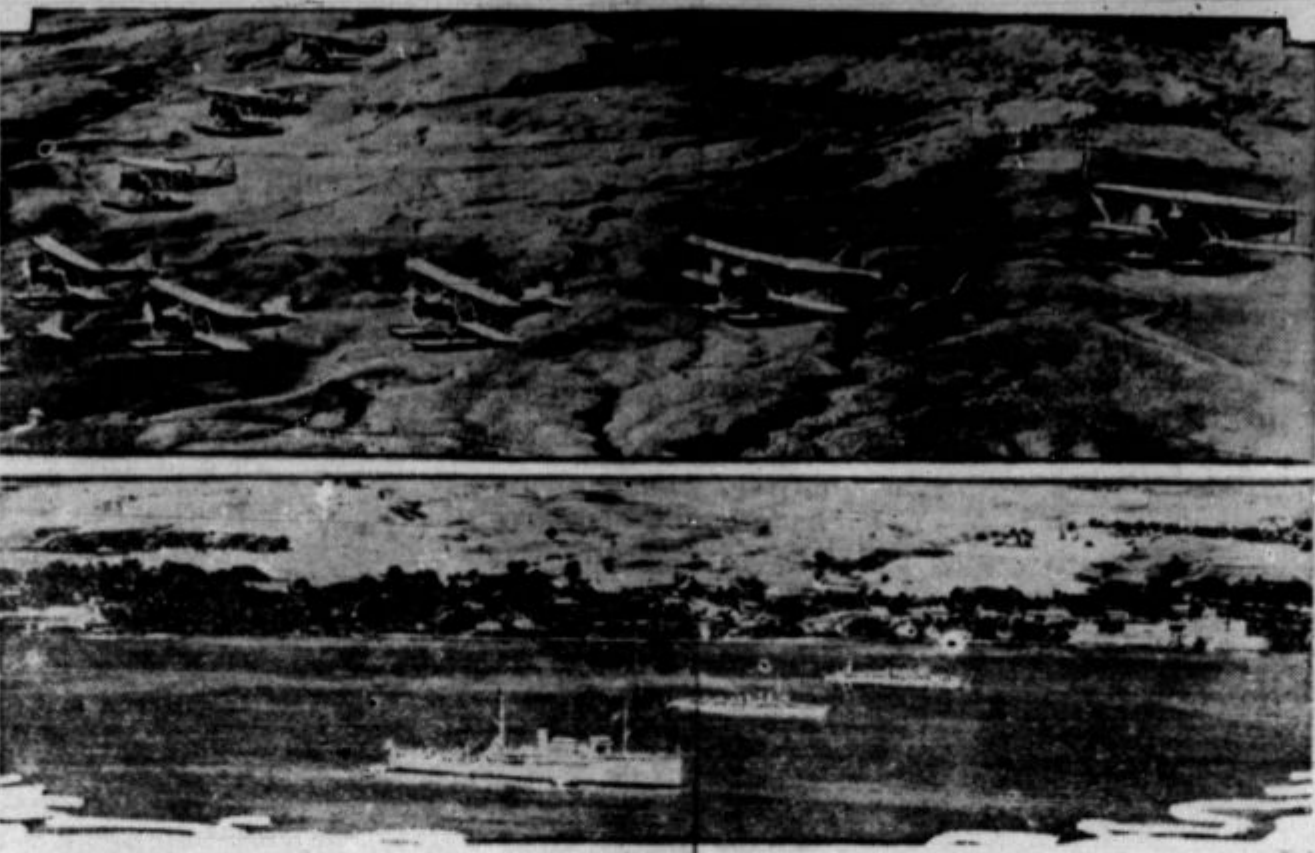
Vsota, katero je določala v pomoč nezaposlenim, je majhna. Po proračunu socialistov bi morala znašati vsaj pet milijard dolarjev, ki se bi porabila deloma za direktno pomoč in ostalo za javna dela. A še to malo, kar so progresivci predlagali, je večina "delavskih prijateljev" v senatu odklonila. Kaj njih brigajo delavci—saj vseeno glasujejo zanje!

ZUPAN D. W. HOAN, KI IMA SVETOVEN SLOVES



Zupan Daniel W. Hoan je na čelu administracije milwaškega mesta že mnogo let. V sled vzornega gospodarstva je postal znan širom Zed. držav. Soc. stranka ga je v županski urad znova nominirala. Primarne volitve bodo 15. marca, končne volitve pa 5. aprila. "Nestrancarji", kot se v Milwaukee imenujejo republikanci in demokratje, vodijo v sedanjih kampanji proti Hoanu in vsem socialistom silovit boj, a tudi socialisti ne drže v agitaciji rok križem.

SLIKA Z MANEVROV NA HAVAJSKIH OTOKIH



Ameriška vojna mornarica, zračna flota ter mornarična pehota se je prošle tedne zbrala pri Havajskih otokih v svrhu vojnih manevrov, o katerih je ameriško časopisje veliko pisalo. Manevri so vzbujali tudi svetovno pozornost, ker so se vršili tako blizu Japonske v času, ko je slednja najbolj razvila svojo agresivnost na Kitajskem. Na tej sliki so vojni aeroplani in vojne ladje, ki so bile razdeljene v obrambni ter napadalni del. Edina močna država, s katero se Zed. države na Pacifiku radi imperialističnih tendenc lahko zapletejo v vojno, je Japonska. Manevri so se vršili tokrat še posebno v namenu, da se ameriška vojna mornarica in zračna flota pripravi za eventualni spopad z Japenci.

VLOGE V BANKAH SO ZMANJŠANE NAD 10 MILIJARD DOLARJEV

Vloge v ameriških bankah so lani nazadovale več kot deset milijard dolarjev, ostala imovina narodnih (national) bank pa dve milijardi. Koliko je nazadovala imovina (izven vlog državnih (state) bank, zdaj ni še znano.

Vloge v national bankah so lani padle \$3,627,299,000. V prošlem letu je propadlo, ali prenehalo s poslovanjem, 655 narodnih bank. John W. Pole, kontroler of the currency, ki je objavil te podatke, domneva, da je okrog polgred milijardo dolarjev od dvignjenih vlog zdaj skritih po domovih in v varnostnih shrambah v bankah, ker je ljudstvo izgubilo zaupanje v denarne zavode.

Ta skriti denar bo zdaj skušala dobiti vlada, ki bo ljudstvu ponudila v prodajo svoje obveznice.

Velika večina ljudstva je brez vsakih denarnih sredstev, deloma ker so ljudje prihranke potrošili vsled brezposelnosti, in deloma ker so jih izgubili v bankah ali pa so jih jim odvzeli v "dobrih časih" agentje z lotami, delnicami in drugim, kar so jim že mogli prodati.

Vzlic nazadovanju vlog pa imajo banke v svoji posesti še vedno okrog 55 milijard dolarjev, kar je ogromna vsota. Denarja je torej mnogo, toliko kot ga je bilo, le da je v posesti čezdalje manjšega števila ljudi.

Ogrski socialisti hočejo zmago

Socialistična stranka na Ogrskem je lani napredovala s 101 na 219 lokalnih organizacij. Njihov voditelj Karl Poyer je nedavno v javnem govoru izjavil, da hočejo zmagati, in v ta namen se bodo poslužili kakršnihkoli sredstev.

BORBA ZA OHRANITEV REPUBLIKE IN WEIMARSKÉ USTAVE V NEMČIJI

Stari Hindenburg spet kandidira.—Demokratske stranke v koaliciji vsled strahu pred fašizmom

Nemčija je politično zelo drugača kakor iti samostojno nestabilizirana dežela. Krivo v boju, socialna demokracija pa temu je nereseno vprašanje reorganizacije, vztrajanje Francije pri Versailleski pogodbi ne da bi se tudi sama ravnala po njenih določbah, in pa vzbuditev nemškega nacionalizma pod fašistično firmo, ki grozi vsak čas strmoglaviti republiko in proglasiti diktaturo po Mussolinijevem vzorcu.

Adolf Hitler, vodja nemških fašistov, obljubuje, da bo njegovo prvo delo, ko dobi vlado, "počiščenje za marksizmom". Ako se res dogodi, da pride na vlado in bo ostal pri svojih groznjah, bo dal pomoriti vodilne socialne demokrate in komuniste ter proglasil obe stranki nezakonitim. Odpravil bo vse socialne pridobitve, katere je po vojni izvojevala socialistična stranka, ženskam bo odvzel volilno pravico, odpravil svobodo tiska in zborovanja popolnoma ter reorganiziral Nemčijo po fašističnih načelih.

Dasi je fašistična stranka v Nemčiji s komunistično v neprestanem boju, je položaj tak, da bo Hitler v slučaju fašistične zmage zastopal politiko prijateljstva in sporazuma s sovjetsko Rusijo, medtem ko bo nastopal napram Franciji ter njenim zaveznicam sovražno. Enako dela na svoj način Mussolini.

Predsedniške volitve v Nemčiji se bodo vršile 13. marca in končne volitve nekaj dni pozneje. Demokratske struje so pripravile sedanjega predsednika 84-letnega Hindenburga, da naj spet kandidira. Stari bivši feldmaršal, nekdanji popolnoma vdan kajzerju, se je vdal in obljubil, da bo v slučaju zmage branil republiko in njeno ustavo. Komunisti bodo imeli svojega kandidata, dasi ne žele zmago fašizmu, toda so v položaju, da jim ne kaže

Mandžurija, dežela miru

Po osvojitvi Mandžurije je poveljstvo japonske armade imenovalo v civilne urade sebi naklonjene Kitajce. Ti uradniki so po tajnem dogovoru z Japonci proglasili Mandžurijo za samostojno deželo in ji dali ime Ankuo (dežela miru). Novi japonski protektorat, kar je Mandžurija po japonski invaziji v resnici postala, je po površini še enkrat večji kot Japonska in šteje 30,000,000 prebivalcev.

Teoretično je Mandžurija v smislu proglašena samostojnosti neodvisna dežela enako od Kitajske, od katere se je poslovila, kot od Japonske. Dejansko pa je njen gospodar japonski kapitalizem in mandžurska vlada se bo morala ravnati po poveljih iz Tokia.

Farmarji se pridružujejo socialistom

Socialistični organizator E. M. Lane je reorganiziral v Texasu pet bivših klubov Farmarske Unije v lokale socialistične stranke.

V U. M. W. of A. ŠE NE PRIDE TAKO KMALU DO SPREMENB NA BOLJE

Prošle konvencije unije U. M. W. of A. v Indianapolisu, katero vodi John L. Lewis, se je udeležilo nad tisoč delegatov, ki pa so razen delegatov iz Illinoisa in z anarhista zastopali večinoma le sebe, oziroma mrtve ali pa papirnate lokale. Lewis je konvencijo popolnoma dominiral, dasi so se dogajali na nji burni prizori. Boj med Lewisom in vodstvom 12. ali illinoiskega distrikta se je na tej konvenciji in po konvenciji zelo poostil. Lewisova večina, ki je štela okrog tisoč delegatov in "delegatov", je zahtevala, da se odpravi "injunction", kateri Lewisu zabranjuje odstavljati in nastavljanje unijske uradnike v Illinoisu po svoji volji.

Pod pritiskom razmer se je konvencija izrekla za 6-urni delavnik 5 dni v tednu v vsi premogovniški industriji. Sprejela je resolucijo za pomilostitev Mooneyja in Billingsa, za gradnjo spomenika materi Jones, izrekla je svoje simpatije rudarjem v Kentuckyju, zahtevala je postavbo, ki bi garatirala vloge v bankah, je za ustanovitev velikega stavkovnega fonda v A. F. of L., je za sprejem postavbe v prilog izplačitve bonusa bivšim vojakom, za odpravo zaposlevanja otrok do 18. leta v industriji, za izvolitev federalnih sodnikov, obsodila je podvzetja, ki se namesto premoega poslužujejo kurivnega olja, naravnega plina in elektrike ter priporoča, naj jih delavci bojkotirajo, zahtevala je, da kongres dovoli varenje dobrega piva, izrekla se je za vladno reguliranje premogovniške industrije, toda proti socializaciji rogov, ker smatra socializacijo za možnost le v oddaljeni bodočnosti, in sedanjem času pa za nepraktično, in da je vse priznanje in zaupnico Lewisovi administraciji. Predlog, da se Lewisu in drugim odbornikom

(Dalje na 5. strani.)

LE KITAJSKA, NE PA JAPONSKA, JE KRIVA TE VOJNE

Japonska osvaja dalje.—Tisoče Kitajcev ubitih.—Brezuspešna mirovna prizadevanja.

Mikadova vlada se zgraža nad svetom, ker jo dolži agresivnosti na Kitajskem. Pravi, da sodijo vlade evropskih in ameriških držav Japonsko želo pristransko, pač zato, ker se zdaj ne vedo, da je v resnici Kitajska tista, ki je napadalka in je vsled tega po mednarodnih pogodbah smatrati le Kitajsko krivim agresivnosti in posledice, ki so nastale.

Izgleda, da si Japonska zdaj vse upa. Azijo si podjarmlja, iz tujih vlad se norčuje, ko jim dokazuje, da je Kitajska, ne pa Japonska, začela z agresivnostjo, ob enem pa japonske časopisje vrača očitke s sarkastičnimi članki o ameriških vpadih v Nicaraguo, Mehiko, Panamo, Haiti itd., kjer so ameriške čete lovile "bandite" kakor jih lovi zdaj japonska armada na Kitajskem. Enake očitke ima za Veliko Britanijo.

V tem položaju so vsa mirovna prizadevanja lige narodov in drugih dežel brezuspešna, razen tega pa je v njih velike neiskrenosti, kar je svojstvo imperialističnih vlad.

V bitkah v in okrog Sangaja je padlo že stotine Kitajcev, med njimi tudi mnogo žen, starcev in otrok, ker japonske bombe ne izbirajo dosti.

Izvoz zlata

Francoski interesi so dvignili že mnogo svojega zlata v Zed. državah, ker ne verujejo več v trdnost ameriškega dolarja. Več ko za dve sto milijonov dolarjev je bilo prošle tedne izvoženega v Francijo, v Amsterdam, v Švico in druge bančne centre.

V MILWAUKEE!

Ali bo vaša naselbina zastopana na IX. rednem zboru JSZ?

ZAVAJANJE S "PATRIOTIZMOM"



Japonski kapitalizem je razvil v svoji deželi veliko propagando o "ljubezni do domovine", o njeni časti ter o šalitvah, ki jih je storila Kitajska, zato je treba Kitajce kaznovati. Kot militarizem povzroč, vabi tudi na Japonskem mladeniče prostovoljno v armado. Na sliki so japonski prostovoljci, ki se so pripravili poveljstvu za pobijanje Kitajcev v Saigaju. Ja pa na Japonskem mnogo izobraženo mladino, ki protestira proti vojni.

VSE, KATERIM JE naročnina potekla, smo pred par dnevi o tem obavestili. Zanašamo se, da jo vsi obnovite ko hitro mogoče!

O ZADNJI PREGOVARSKI STAVKI

Nace Zlemberger.

(Nadaljevanje.)

Mislil, da ni nobena industrija tako prizadeta, kakor premogokopna. Poznavalci tu...

dar, si so svarili, a tudi oni so bili uverjeni, da je John L. Lewis unijo zavozil v blato...

Pomožne akcije.

Po stavki U. M. W. of A. Pot navzdol za ameriške premarjarje se je začela po vojni. Kriza je nastala v premogokopni industriji...

Kakor so naši premarjarji večinoma dobri stavkarji, tako so drugi naši delavci drugod veliko pomagali v zbiranju denarja...

Zrušenje premarjarske unije.

Vsaka stavka ima svoje meje in tudi ta ni bila izjema. Organizatorji U. M. W. so začeli izginjati iz stavkovnih okrožij...

V stavki l. 1927 in dalje so se premarjarji silno izčrpali. U. M. W. of A. je izgubila vse...

Notranji boji v uniji. Samo premarjarji se bodo še spominjali, kakor se je začel v "drugem stadiju" stavke...

Država Washington

V državi Washington je bilo prve tri mesece tega leta ustanovljenih devet novih socialističnih lokalov.

Poročilo z agitacije v Pa.

Bridgeport, O. — Dne 13. februarja sem se napotil v Library, Pa. Za vraževerne številka 13. ni privlačna. Meni ne dela razlike.

Usavili sem se pri svojem starem prijatelju in trgovcu L. Grozniku. Potem sem šel k M. Dermoti, s katerim svo obiskala par naročnikov.

Na Library ima "Proletarec" precej naročnikov. Delavske razmere pa so v tej nasebini jako slabe.

Iz Library sem šel na Moon Run, kjer vlada brezposelnost v popolnem pomenu besede.

Naslednja postaja je bila Imperial, ki je zdaj ena najaktivnejših nasebin v našem gibanju.

Dalje sem obiskal nasebino Cliff Mine, kjer so vsi obnovili naročnino.

Posetil sem še Aliquippo. Tu vlada prava mizerija. Obiskal sem med drugimi Smrekarja, Yeranta, Lampiča, Strubeljna, Marolita itd.

Odsel sem na Sygan. Tu so brez zaslužka vsi že štiri mesece. Uspeha ni bilo, obljubili pa so ponoviti naročnino...

Do ture sem zaključil v nasebini Cudy. Kakšne so razmere, boste razumeli, če povem, da v celém društvu SNPJ. so le štirje člani...

Hvala vsem, ki so mi šli na roko in mi bili na uslugo pri agitaciji. — Joseph Snoy.

D. J. Lotrich bo govoril v Clevelandu

V nedeljo 28. februarja popoldne bo govoril na prireditvi federacija SNPJ. Donald J. Lotrich, drugi gl. predsednik SNPJ.

V soboto večer 27. februarja bo govoril v klubu št. 27 v Slov. nar. domu in v nedeljo dop. ali pa v ponedeljek zvečer pa v klubu št. 49 v Collinwoodu.

Črnci pristopajo v S. P.

Letos je v mestu New York pristopilo v socialistično stranko več črncev kot v treh prejšnjih letih skupaj.

Zanimiv del "Proletarca" so dopis. Pristopite v krog naših dopisnikov ter sotrudnikov tudi vi.

PRIREDBE PODPORNIH IN DRUGIH DRUŠTEV

WAUKEGAN, ILL. — Predstava dram. odeska SND. v nedeljo 10. aprila v Slov. nar. domu. Opomba: Cena objavov v tej rubriki je \$1.00 za cel čas...

Reports and Comments

Cambria Socialists on the March

The Johnstown Democrat, in its issue of February 14, published some news about the Socialist convention of Cambria county recently held in Nanty-Glo.

Local newspapers on Sunday, February 14, carried as headlines "Ford to hire 30,000 men".

A good sale of tickets in advance for our Variety Program to be held Sunday March 6 is reported.

Arthur McDowell, state organizer of the Socialist Party, presided at the meeting which was open only to members of the Party.

The convention adopted a resolution recognizing the strike now in progress at the Benscreek mine No. 2 of the Hughes Coal Co.

Recently a new English branch of the Socialist Party was formed in Johnstown.

There may be good shows downtown but on Sunday April 10 at the Slovene Workers Home on 437 S. Livernois Ave.

The next meeting of the English Division of branch 37 will be held Monday February 29 at Obnuck's home.

The American Freeman just published a special issue called the "Hoover Racketeering Edition".

Sunday, February 14, father Coughlin of Detroit spoke over the air on a nation-wide hook-up, flaying Hoover and telling how Hoover himself was at the head of those foreign corporations swindling people of their money.

The Mooney Defense meeting recently held at the Northern High School, 5,000 or more people packed the auditorium.

Socialist Campaign Drive in Milwaukee

Sidewalks of Detroit

Dr. W. Charles Widdowson of Blacklick was selected as the party's choice for congressman from the Twenty-seventh district.

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lege (a branch of the University of Pittsburgh). Comrade Knight asked me to be present and so I attended. Five new members joined that day and for the next meeting they have several prospects.

State Executive Committee Asks for Funds

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Illinois at its last meeting launched the first drive for campaign funds.

The reactionary bosses thought that by making such a number of signatures necessary they would eliminate us from the field, but we are determined to win.

To do this it is necessary that we have funds, and the S. E. C. members themselves pledged the first 24 contributions of five dollars each.

The English Division of branch 27 will hold its regular meeting Saturday evening February 27 at 7:30 P. M. at the SND on St. Clair Ave.

Lotrich in Cleveland

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Pay and Pay

"Jess as I expected! They've gone to sellin' the weather!" "Whatcha mean—sellin' the weather?" "Look at than sign: "August Fur Sale."

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THE MILWAUKEE LEADER The only English Socialist Daily in America 540 W. Juneau Ave. Milwaukee, Wis. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year \$6.00—Six months \$3.00—Three Months 1.50

The Human Cost of the Depression

Nine hundred social workers of New York city who last year made some 750,000 visits to the homes of the poor, have made a report on the mental sufferings of the unemployed, and the effect of unemployment on character. Here are some of the items in the list:

"Discouragement, depression, desperation—often to the verge and sometimes to the point of stealing, suicide and murder.

"Loss of self-confidence and development of a sense of failure and inferiority.

"Loss of initiative and responsibility.

"Loss of pride and self-respect.

"Constant fear, even when again employed."

"As a result of economic conditions of the past two years," says the report, "family groups have disintegrated; the source of income has shifted from the husband and father to the wife and children or to the public; home discipline has suffered; family problems have been precipitated; instability and insecurity have increased."

We have heard enough and to spare of the cost, in dollars and cents, of adequate relief for unemployment. Here is a partial account of the cost, in suffering and ruin, of not relieving it. With children hungry, with men driven to crime or suicide, with families breaking day by day under the strain, who can get excited at the sufferings of a multimillionaire from an increased income tax?

—The Milwaukee Leader.

Who Are "We"

You will be interested to know that "our stake" in investments abroad amounts to sixteen billion dollars. "We" have big stakes in foreign enterprises and bonds and other nice things. Considering "our" holdings "we" should be a happy people.

When you know who "we" are you will concede that we are happy. "We" are the bankers and the big capitalists of the United States. When they have rich pickings abroad it is customary to refer to them as "our stake". This identifies the jobless and the starving with the gentlemen who do not starve.

It is the use of such "blessed words" that conceals the class character of capitalistic society. "Our stake" may be in danger some time so that it will be necessary to send soldiers and marines to protect it. In that case it is important that conscripts should believe that it is "our stake" that is in danger. The only real stake workers have is the conquest of capitalism itself and when that is accomplished our silk hat gentry will pass into history with the dinosaurs.

—The New Leader.

What Capitalism Does to the "Independent Farmer"

A farmer near Girard owned a very fine farm of some 200 acres. It was well improved and the farmer was considered one of the substantial citizens of the community. Three years ago he decided to expand his operations and he borrowed \$12,000 on his fine farm and its equipment. At that time wheat was selling at \$1.50 a bushel. He figured that when the debt came due he could settle with 8,000 bushels of wheat. The mortgage came due a few weeks ago. He figured up in wheat and found that it would require 26,000 bushels of wheat to liquidate the indebtedness. He couldn't—or he didn't raise that amount of wheat last year, and so the farm sold under the hammer for just enough to liquidate the mortgage. The farmer, once a substantial citizen, with a good credit at the bank, is today looking for a job. Capitalism confiscated his land!

The American Freeman.

Listen and Learn

There should be no hesitation on the part of the masses to listen to the message of Socialism nowadays. Millions of them have nothing else to do.

The First Duty

The first use then, in man, of that he knows is his painstaking for the good of all; Not faintly weeping for his own made woes, Not laughing, with a melancholy gail, Not hating, from a soul that overflows With bitterness, breathed out of inward throat; But sweetly rather to ease, loose and bind As need requires this frail, fallen human-kind.

—Fulke Greville (1554-1628).

Association: Raising the tariff wall to keep out foreign goods, while foreigners had money enough to buy American's supplies.

SEARCHLIGHT

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

Serious riots have taken place in sunny Italy and the Communists are blamed for inciting them. It may be true that the Communists are responsible for them but a government that suppresses all liberties to the masses including free speech and the press is liable to run into riots and rebellions. Fascism has kept itself in power thru force and violence. It expects its subject to be tenderhearted citizens who would obey and respect the regime that makes freedom impossible. All that may continue for a while but human nature will not permit the perpetual submission of free speech and press and when it rises it must do so in force. We are not proponents of violence or force nor do we propagate violent remedies but every attempt to shake the shackles that hold the masses in servitude meets with our approval. After all, in rising against force the masses pursue the methods taught them by their masters. Riots and rebellions are certain signs of discontent and misrule and Italy cannot deny that everything is according to law and order any longer. We are inclined to believe that there will be more persecutions of honest inhabitants.

Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, Wisconsin was given an honorary membership in the Chicago Press Club, one of the most exclusive organizations of its kind. After being given this honor he ripped into the old line politicians, last Friday afternoon. The entire proceedings were broadcasted over the radio. The Mayor is bringing new laurels to Milwaukee and to his efficient and honest regime and if this will not bring on a wave of new thought nothing else can. One of his famous remarks was that "the politicians of the two old parties aim to get as much as they can and as quick as they can and that is as far as they understand politics." He stressed the need of service to the people and wound up by telling his listeners to tear down the dollar sign from the city hall and replace it with the sign of humanity.

It turned out just as we expected. Congress supplied the bankers and financiers loads of money to maintain their bearings. For the unemployed workers, they considered, and decided that they were not entitled to any. Perhaps this may teach the great mass of suffering humanity to unite and wrest the power from the plutocrats who serve only the rich. The workers would not believe us when we were telling them of dual measures, dual justice, dual laws, one for the rich and another for the poor but they have the most convincing argument in the decision of the senate to pass up the relief for the needy.

Great interest is being aroused throughout the States in the coming national convention of the Socialist Party. Many State organizations have asked for additional delegates while the nominations show great desire to have the privilege of representation. It is a reflection of the trend of the times and dissatisfaction with the conditions prevalent. How important a part our party will play in the coming national elections the convention will learn from the various delegations. No doubt, being the only recognized radical national party, votes will be recruited from every class of people including the intellectuals. It is for us to make this a memorable rally of radical thought and sound judgment and with the leadership of experienced and brilliant minds it should be all of that.

Socialist club No. 1 JSF will hold its regular monthly meeting Friday Feb. 26, at the SNPJ Hall. Important discussion on the various reports of our Federations Convention will take place. Voting of delegates will also take place. We must be present in full numbers.

There can be no other but the feeling of gratitude towards the "Father of our Country", for the part he has played to bring about the republican form of government into these United States. He was sincere and wanted to give the people of this country more freedom and more power in their government. That's why he fought so bravely in the Revolution. This year the country is celebrating the 200th anniversary of his birth. However, were he able to arise today and witness the gross miscarriages of justice, of the want amid a world of plenty, of the exploitation of manpower, he would never

Wages and Prices

Many people are easily misled by propaganda to the effect that prices are determined almost entirely by the rate of wages. During the war, for example, every time the workers won a 10% increase in wages, the owners of industry would use this increase as a pretext to raise prices. At the present time since they have been forced to sell their products at a lower price, the bosses have begun a campaign to cut wages.

One can accept such actions quietly only if one is willing to swallow two fallacious beliefs. The first is that labor is the only cost of a commodity. Figures recently issued by the Department of Commerce show that labor costs average less than 20% of the final selling price. The rest represents the cost of raw materials and the share of the capitalist in the form of rent, interest, dividends and profit. In other words imagining an object selling for \$5.00, one dollar represents the labor cost. If labor got a 10% increase the selling price should be \$5.10—not \$5.50 as was the case during war, when, due to a steady demand for goods from Europe, capitalists could charge almost anything they pleased.

The second fallacy in the relation of wages and prices arises from the inability to see what fixes the price of a commodity. Price is determined by the laws of supply and demand. Therefore, in a depression when demand is bad, the way to sell goods is to lower prices. If a high level of prices were maintained under present conditions, capitalists with their fixed overhead expenses would be unable to make enough of a total profit to stay in business. On the other hand by lowering the market price, enough more items might be sold so that the total profit will be kept up. For example, let us suppose that the profit on a commodity selling for \$5.00 is \$1.50, and the overhead expenses are \$100. If only 50 articles were sold the firm would operate at a loss. If however, the price is reduced to \$4.00 and 250 articles are sold, the firm would make a profit. This example should make it clear that wages do not determine prices, and that therefore there is no justification for cutting wages even though prices have been lowered.

Finally, inasmuch as labor costs are less than 20% of the selling price, a 10% cut in wages allows for a cut in commodity prices only

Our Doings Here and There

By JOHN RAK

Discussions on problems that will be brought up at the JSF Convention, election of delegates to the National convention of the Socialist Party to be held a week prior to ours in Milwaukee, as well as other business, make it important that all members of branch 1 be present at the meeting Friday February 26. All are urged to also invite their friends to attend.

The Chicago YPSL will, on Sunday March 13 at the Workers Lyceum on Kedzie and Ogden Ave., sponsor an International Festival. Their program consists of speakers, singing, dancers, musical numbers and a play "Foiling the Reds". A dance will follow. Admission is only 25c and tickets can be purchased at the office of Proletarec.

Two plays and other entertainment are scheduled for Sunday March 6 by the Detroit comrades at the Slovene Workers Home. Keen interest for this affair has been shown by the large ticket sales in advance, says a comrade from the Auto City. The admission price is 40c in advance and 50c at the door.

The ninth regular convention of JSF will be held in Milwaukee as the final returns of our referendum, received last week, show. A considerable amount of work, dealing with problems confronting our organization, awaits its delegates. Reports of our organization and its Educational Bureau

2%. On the other hand a 10% cut of all wages means that the demand for commodities is reduced about 10%, inasmuch as the workers forming an overwhelming majority of the consumers have their ability to buy taken away from them by exactly that amount.

Wage cuts are always unjust and at the present time they are well nigh criminal because they cut down the buying power of the masses and thus stand in the way of any recovery from the present crisis.—A. H. K.

will be made and it will be important that all branches send representatives. The Youth question will also be discussed. The convention takes place May 28, 29 and 30.

On Sunday March 27 the English Division of branch 1 will produce a short drama "Daily Bread" for the benefit of unemployed members of the Chicago district SNPJ Federation. The program will also consist of a Slovene play, speakers, other entertainment and a dance. Admission tickets are only 40c in advance and 50c at the door.

In Collinwood, branch 49 has recently arranged a meeting for the purpose to organize the young folks within the Socialist movement. Twenty-two applicants joined at this meeting. There are now several youth branches in Cleveland and we hope they will successfully carry on their duties and increase in membership.

Comrade Donald J. Lotrich of Chicago will sojourn to Cleveland Saturday February 27 to speak at the Cleveland Federation of SNPJ affair on Sunday and at the meetings arranged by our branches. The English Division of branch 27 made arrangements to have him speak on the day of his arrival at their club room on St. Clair Ave.

"Can Socialism Prevail in America", a blue book from the Little Library of Socialism by James Oneal, will be the topic for discussion at our next meeting of the English Division of branch 1. We often hear among the young folks when approached to join our movement that Socialism is impractical. This subject will afford opportunity for a good discussion and we hope that all members will invite their friends. The meeting will be held on Thursday March 10 at the lower SNPJ Hall.

Hopeful

Here's something hopeful: Capitalism got a severe jolt on the south plains of Texas when returns came in from a straw vote on the presidency conducted by a local newspaper. Though Herbert Hoover carried the district and the entire state in 1928, Norman Thomas is running four to one ahead of him on the straw balloting.

Straw votes do not win elections and too much importance should not be given to them. However, an expression of sentiment like this has an undeniable significance. It shows that more and more people are becoming convinced of the need for a fundamental change in politics. It also indicates a drop in the amount of prejudice which Socialists must overcome. A few years ago such a report from even a straw vote would have been impossible in the backward south. Who can tell what changes the next few years will bring?—Reading Labor Advocate.

Begin Socialist Planning

Almost everywhere I go I find increased interest in Socialism. Our enemies are more active against us, which is a good sign. But applause doesn't win elections or build a party.

What we need is a Four Year Plan, for building Socialism and a party. We have not had it and despite fine individual work and good work by some locals we have largely wasted our opportunities since 1928. It mustn't happen again.

We can organize. Bridgeport, Conn., is proving it. Taylor and King and Bell are proving it in Detroit. Most and Barron are proving it through West Virginia. We must have a plan for organizing and a squad of organizers who can be sent two by two to the strategic points. There is no other way.

Then we must have special facilities and men to deal with labor situations. An accredited Socialist helper, not preaching party politics to begin with, but effective unionism could over and over get the kind of hold that Tom Tippet got for Brookwood with the Kanawha Valley miners in West Virginia. There is no other way. That way is practicable. We can recruit the men. We must get the money.

—Norman Thomas.

"The Poor Man's Insurance"

The life insurance companies of the United States in 1930 wrote 9,487,515 policies to be paid for by weekly premiums; and in the same time, 7,106,801 such policies lapsed for lack of payment. In other words, for that year, almost exactly 75 per cent of the weekly premium policies were defaulted. In a majority of such cases, the payments actually made were a total loss.

Weekly premium policies have been called the poor man's insurance. The actual working of them seems to be to make the poor man poorer. This hardship is increased in a year of distress like 1930—and there may be a still worse showing when returns are in for 1931.

But even in 1929, 56.31 per cent of the weekly premium policies were allowed to lapse.

Figures are not at hand to show the actual loss to those who took out these policies and then let them lapse. It must have been a very large sum. In 1929 and 1930, the amount of weekly insurance written was about the same—something more than \$2,768,000,000. In 1929, \$1,551,000,000 of this lapsed, and in 1930, \$2,007,000,000. Weekly premiums on such totals run into money fast.

It ought to be possible to get insurance protection for workers without such ruinous waste and without harnessing them to their employers by "group insurance."—Labor.

The Radio Revolt

For two years there has been muttering in the ranks. More and more owners of radio receiving sets have become irritated and disgusted with the increase volume of sales talk squeezed in the hands of a small group of interrelated corner, the offerings, the endless repetitions of the same old croonings, warblings, blues and jazz interspersed with ardent descriptions of all kinds of commodities, annoyed and angered even more listeners as the months rolled by. Warnings against this excessive commercialization of radio came from many quarters; members of the federal radio commission, the radio trade press, artists, ministers, educators raised their voices in protest, but without avail.

In radio broadcasting, the rights of the listener should be paramount. In transmitting apparatus and studio equipment the 550 commercial broadcast stations have an investment, at the average rate of \$50,000 per station, of less than 30,000,000, at an average cost of \$60 the 13,000,000 receiving sets represent an investment of \$780,000,000, almost 20 times the cost of the transmitting equipment, yet the owners of the transmitters have added are now acting, as though their end of the business were the important one and the only part worthy of consideration.

Now the revolt of the listeners has found a voice in congress. Senator James Couzens of Michigan has introduced a resolution asking the federal radio commission for a survey and report on the commercialization of radio programs, the possibility of limiting or eliminating direct advertising from the air and on the feasibility of government ownership of radio.

In the house Representative Horr is asking for an investigation of the tendency toward a broadcasting monopoly and of the acts and policies of the federal radio commission.

Both resolutions deserve the support of congress. They will get it if radio listeners will let their representatives in congress know that they are heartily in favor of all efforts to improve broadcasting conditions and prevent a radio monopoly.

—San Leandro News.

THE GREATEST FAILURE OF THE AGES



Spencers in the Omaha (Neb.) World Herald.

There are no statutes of statesmen who could think of nothing to do in time of crisis except to protect the rich from paying their share of the taxes.