

V 28. LETU BOJEV IN KRIZ GLASILA JSZ

NEPRESTANA BORBA PROTI REAKCIJI IN ZA OBSTANEK

**Gospodarska panika in delavski tisk. — Bodočnost
Proletarca. — Agitacija in organizacija edino sredstvo**

S to prvo številko v januarju stopa "Proletarec" v osemindvajseto leto. Za delavski list v Zed. državah, neglede v katerem jeziku izhaja, je to dolga doba. Par tisoč jih je prenehalo v tem času. V sedanji krizi so prenehali listi, ki so izhajali že pol stoletja in dalje, med njimi "New Yorker Volkszeitung", ustanovljena l. 1878. ki je bila svoječasno vodilni in največji socialistični list v Zedinjenih državah. Do leta 1899 je bila v gmotno oporo tudi maloštevilnim angleškim socialističnim listom. Novembra v končanem letu je prenehala. Tudi veliki nemški dnevnik Herold v Milwaukeeju je prenehal. Češki socialistični dnevnik "Spravedlnost" je postal tednik. l. t. d.

"Proletarec" je bil ustanovljen v času, ko med slovenskim in hrvatsko-srbskim delavstvom ni bilo razen par postojank še nikakega socialističnega gibanja. List je imel takoj od začetka velike gospodarske težave, ki so ga davile več ali manj vseskozi. Komaj si je pridobil nekaj sto naročnikov, ko je l. 1907 nastala velika kriza in se vlekla par let. Tedanji pionirji so list komaj-komaj rešili propada. Zagazil je v finančne težave še večkrat, dasiravno je imel upravo vedno poceni. Ampak naročnikov je bilo premalo, ker je med malim narodom težko dobiti dovolj ljudi, ki bi znali hotele socialistični list in ga podpreti. Brez vzdrževanja je vsled tega odpadlo na malo skupino in je bilo toliko težje.

Med vojno je bil "Proletarec" zelo prizadet. Ze leta 1917 so mu začeli naročniki odpadati in 1919 jih je imel le še okrog tisoč. Zagazil je v dolg. Kakor v vsakem prejšnjem slučaju, so ga naročniki in člani JSZ v dobrih treh letih izkopali tudi iz krize po vojni iz gmotnih neprilic, deficita pa mu ni bilo mogoče odpraviti. Vzrok isti: premalo naročnikov.

L. 1929 smo mu spremenili obliko iz revije v časopis osmih strani s sedmimi kolonami. List je bil s tem povečan kot še nikoli poprej. Dobil je nekaj oglasov in več sto novih naročnikov. Opustil je kolekte in dobil le po par sto na leto v svoj tiskovni fond od onih, ki so prispevali, ne da bi apelirali nanje. Prišla pa je silovita gospodarska kriza, ki je vrgla nad polovico slovenskih delavcev trajno med brezposelne. Tisoči drugih zaslužijo zdaj komaj za kruh. "Proletarec" je

ČEMU JE ZAUPANJE V VLADNE USTANOVE VEČJE KOT V PRIVATNE?

Edina velika ameriška finančna ustanova, ki nič ne oglašja, je poštna hranilnica, pa vendar napreduje. V teku treh let je število vlagateljev poštne hranilnice naraslo s 416,000 na 1,545,000. Vloge v istem času pa s \$153,000,000 na \$784,000,000. Če pa bi poštna hranilnica ne bila ovirana z zakoni v prilogi pravnih bank, bi bil njen napredek še veliko večji. Ljudstvo se je v tej krizi naučilo, da je magari še tako korumpirana vlada mnogo bolj zanesljiva kot pa razne privatne korporacije in zavodi, kajti graft v vladi—kakorkoli je velik—je malenkost v primeri s korupcijo, ki so jo odkrili v raznih privatnih družbah.

Italija se oborožuje

Mussolinijeva vlada je 2. dec. sporočila, da bo dala zgraditi dve križarki in dva rušilca.

Vulkan krize na Japonskem

Nad Japonsko ima zdaj absolutno oblast militarizem. Dežela je zakopana v dolgove tako, da je bankrot neizogiben. Militaristi in kapitalisti motijo ljudstvo z japonsko okupacijo Mandžurije. Vsakdo, ki japonskemu osvajanju Mandžurije je nasprotuje, je "veleizdajalec". Ampak patriotični val bo prej ali slej polegel. V sled naraščajoče krize bo možnost revolucije velika, dasi na Japonskem ni jakega delavskega gibanja, ki bi bilo socialistično ali komunistično orientirano.

EKSPLOZIJA ZAHTEVALA 54 ŽRTEV



Eksplozija v premogovniku Shafer v Moweaqua, Ill., ki se je dogodila 24. decembra, je vzela življenje štirinajstdeset rudarjem. Rešilno moštvo je bilo na delu več dni, toda dobili so le ožgana, razmesarjena trupla rudarjev. Zadnja so prinesli ven 29. decembra.

Na božič je vladala v tem mestecu nepopisna žalost. Ljudje so se zbirali okrog vhodov v rovin in čakali cele dneve, da jim rešijo drage. Ženske in otroke so tolažili več dni, da je še upanje, ampak plini in požar v rovu je uničil še tista življenja, kar jih je ostalo po eksploziji.

MULTIMILIJONARJI V ZEDINJENIH DRŽAVAH SE NE BODO "IZUMRLI"

**Ogromni čisti dohodki vzlic krizi. — Vlada povrnila
nad \$80,000,000 "pomotoma preveč plačanega" davka**

Po našem pojmovanju je milijonar vsakdo, ki ima za milijon dolarjev ali več imovine. Davčni biro (Internal Revenue) zvezne vlade pa šteje k milijonarjem le one, ki imajo milijon ali več milijonov dolarjev čistih dohodkov na leto. Kdor ima npr. milijon dolarjev in ima od njega 5% čistih dohodkov, mu prinaša \$50,000 na leto. Po davčni statistiki on vzlic svojemu milijonu ne spada med milijonarje. Je pa v tej deželi samih priložnosti nekaj bogatašev, katerih čisti dohodki presegajo vsoto pet milijonov dolarjev. Težko je delavcu izračunati ali si predstavljati, koliko produktivne sile izčrpa tak multimilijonar iz svojih delavcev in konsumen-ov, predno more imeti pet milijonov dolarjev čistih dohodkov na leto.

Statistika davčnega biroja, publicirana nedavno, izkazuje, da je bilo leta 1930 v Zed. državah 150 posameznikov, ki so imeli milijon dolarjev in več čistih dohodkov vsaki. In l. 1930 smo krizo že imeli. L. 1931 je samo še 75 posameznikov prijavilo davčnemu uradu, da so imeli nad milijon dolarjev čistih dohodkov vsaki.

L. 1929 je imelo 38 posameznikov po pet milijonov do-

larjev čistih dohodkov. L. 1930 jih je bilo osem, l. 1931 pa štirje. Pet milijonov dolarjev čistih dohodkov, — hmmm, to je za enega posameznika ogromna vsota. L. 1929 je imelo 234 posameznikov od milijon do pol milijon čistih dohodkov na leto, leta 1930 jih je bilo 86, in leta 1931 "samo" še 29. Nekateri multimilijonarji plačujejo od tri do štiri milijone dolarjev dohodninskega davka, ki ga potem vrnejo na ljudstvo. indirektno, kajti le oni, ki producirajo, plačujejo davke, pa če tudi direktno ne plačajo niti centa.

Pri tako ogromnih vsotah so pomote v plačevanju dohodninskega davka mogoče, in kadar jih bogat posameznik ali korporacija izsledí, obvesti davčni urad, ta se o pomoti uveri in nato vrne "preveč plačano" vsoto. Lani je na ta način povrnil nad 80 milijonov, ali natančno povedano, \$80,583,504. Eni kompaniji je vlada povrnila kar \$2,960,297 "preveč plačanega" davka. Kako se je kompanija mogla zmotiti za tolikšno vsoto, je nam uganka.

Povračevanje davkov bogatašem po svoje pojasni, čemu se kapitalistom izplača prispevati visoke vsote v fondе republikanske in demokratske stranke.

Cena mleku

V Milwaukeeju, Wis., stane kvort mleka 7c. V Chicagu od decembra naprej 9c, prej pa 11c. Če bi distribucijo kontrolirali delavci in farmarji po zadržanih načelih, bi bilo mleko cenejše nego je zdaj, in farmarjem ga ne bi bilo treba prodajati napol zastoj, kakor ga prodajajo danes.

Farne in davki

V South Dakoti so izgubili farmarji 7,000,000 akrov zemlje, ker niso zmogli davkov. Zdaj je vprašanje, kdo jo hoče, ker se v teh razmerah obdelovanje ne izplačuje.

TUDI KONGRES SE JE ZAČEL ZANIMATI ZA KRAJŠI DELAVNIK

Poseben senatni pododbor za sodstvo je dne 5. januarja začel z zasliševanji raznih faktorjev z ozirom na predloge za zakonito skrajšanje delavnika. Stvar je komplicirana, ker ima vrhovno sodišče navedeno priložnost, da se v korist delavskemu ljudstvu, neustavim. Ta pododbor ima nalogo najti izhod in izdelati tako predlog, ki bo odgovarjal določbam v ustavi. Namen preiskave je podpreti gibanje za petdnevni delavnik po 6 ur na dan. Za predmet zasliševanja bo služila predloga senatorja Blacka, ki v bistvu določa tako skrajšane delavnika. Industrialci mu bodo vedno nasprotovali.

Pred mnogimi leti, ko se je pojavilo socialistično gibanje, so delavce pobijali, če so organizirano zahtevali skrajšanje delavnika na deset ur in pozneje na osem ur, zdaj pa to ni več "veleizdaja". Osemurnik je postaven priznan po vsem civiliziranem svetu. A tudi osem ur dela na dan v dobi strojne produkcije je polovico preveč. Znižanje na 6 ur pet dni v tednu bi zelo omejilo, če ne popolnoma odpravilo brezposelnost.

"Dobro pivo"

Naivneži, ki so pričakovali, da bodo demokratje "takoj odpravili" ali vsaj omilili prohibicijo, kakor so obljubili, bodo čakali še dolgo. To jim je v plačilo ker verjamejo blufarjem.

Blufanje z Insullovo zadevo v Grčiji in Z.D.

GRŠKO apelatno sodišče v Atenah je dne 27. decembra odločilo, da Samuel Insull ni izvršil ničesar tako kaznjivega, da bi ga Grčija morala vrniti Zed. državam in zato lahko ostane na Grškem. Dva pomožna državna pravnik iz Chicaga sta argumentirala pred grškim sodiščem v prilog zahteve ameriške vlade in dokazovala, da je Insull pobegnil pred justico in da je poveril \$172,000. Njegov čikaški zagovornik Floyd Thompson, bivši načelnik illinoiskega vrhovnega sodišča, pa je poslal grškemu sodišču advokatsko izjavo z dokazovanji, da ni Insull ničesar poveril in da Zed. države nimajo vroka zahtevati nazaj človeka, ki ni zločinec.

Vsakdo, ki je navezan samo na poročila v kapitalističnih listih, je vedel, da je bila vsa komedija za povrnitev Insulla le politična poteza, da se zadovolji ogoljufane investitorje, ki so izgubili v Insullovi spekulacijski piramidi \$250,000,000. Insull ni dajal zastoj za stotisoče dolarjev delnic aldermanom, županom, poslancem, državnim pravnikom in drugim politikom demokratske in republikanske stranke. Tudi časopisje je podpiral, zato so ga opevali kot finančnega in industrialnega velikan, za patrona opere in podpornika umetnosti. Rasipal pa je tuj denar in živel razkošno kot kak car na račun onih, ki so vlagali v njegove vodene delnice in bonde.

Ko je bil nad onimi Insullovi družbami, ki so propadle, proglašen konkurz, je sodnik imenoval Samuel Insulla pomožnim sodnim upraviteljem. S to potezo so skušali med investitorji napraviti vtis, da izgube ne bodo velike. Ali resnice ni bilo mogoče zakriti. Insull je odstopil od sodne uprave, določili so mu \$18,000 penzije na leto in mu dali priliko, da je hitro odpotoval v Evropo. Vedeli so tako dobro kot danes, da je z ljudskim denarjem nevarno igral in ga izgubil. Čemu ga niso tedaj aretirali? Zato, ker vrana vrani oči ne izključuje. Samuel Insull ni v polomih svojih dveh spekulacijskih družb nič večji krivec kakor tisti, ki ga danes navidezno preganjajo, da zadostje razjarjenim vlagateljem. Kapitalistično časopisje pa je vrglo sum protektiranja na Grčijo, namesto da bi priznalo, da bi Samuel Insull zdaj ne bil v Evropi, če bi mu ne dala prilike pobega ameriška sodna in politična oblast.

ZDRUŽENJE PETIH ČEŠKIH PODPORNIH ORGANIZACIJ

Pogajanja za združenje čeških podpornih organizacij v Zed. državah, ki so trajala par let, so bila končana 28. decembra. Tega dne so postale ena organizacija sledeče češke podporne jednote: ČSPS, ČSBPJ, ČSJ, JT, in ČAL a L. Združenje na organizacija se imenuje Československe Spolky v Americe. Po formalni združitveni konvenciji se je vršila slavnost v dvorani Škola Slavski v Ciceru, na kateri je med drugimi govoril tudi češki socialistični vodja Jos. Martinek iz Clevelanda, ki se je mnogo prizadeval za uresničenje združitvene ideje.

Najstarejša izmed omenjenih organizacij je bila ustanovljena pred 75. leti. Po velikosti so

manjše kakor naše slovenske, ker Čehi podpornih organizacij niso nikoli tako razvili kot Slovenci. Vse združene skupaj imajo zdaj približno toliko članov kot SNPJ. Združenje na jednota vodi kampanjo, da doseže število 50,000 članov in \$7,000,000 rezerve.

Medtem, ko je bilo javno življenje med Slovenci osredotočeno v podpornih organizacijah, so Čehi svoje delovanje koncentrirali v sokolskih društvih in domovih, v svobodnišnih šolah in številnih kulturnih ter drugih ustanovah. Zavarovani pa so deloma v svojih jednotah, veliko v ameriških in največ pa v insurance kompanijah. Združena organizacija je začela s kampanjo za nove člane med priseljenci, posebno pa med tu rojeno češko mladino. Katoliške in več drugih čeških podpornih jednot posluje naprej samostojno.

Ogromna izguba

Svetovni trg je na izgubi za dvajset milijard dolarjev na leto. To je vsota, ki so jo prejemali delavci, ki so zdaj v raznih deželah po svetu nezaposleni. Vseh brezposelnih je 30,000,000. Te številke je objavil statistični biro delavskega departmanta "lige narodov" v Ženevi.

Izredna ponudba

KNJIGE CANKARJEVE DRUŽBE
LETNIKI 1932-1933 IN
AMERIŠKI DRUŽINSKI KOLEDAR
LETNIK 1933
9 krasnih knjig samo \$2.50
Naslovite: PROLETAREC
3639 WEST 26th ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Oh, Liberty Can Man Deny Thee?

Apparently not; at least if good old Economic Determinism is somehow involved.

The United States has held the Philippine Islands for 34 years, at a cost of a billion dollars and thousands of lives and much anguish of the spirit. Every attempt of the Philippine people to secure independence up to now has been crushed at the cost of much blood and treasure and further anguish to the spirit.

Now independence seems to be looming up just ahead. And how?

Just this way: that noble son of freedom, Huey P. Long of Louisiana, threatened to filibuster the Short Session of Congress into a state of coma unless there was immediate action on Immediate Independence.

And why Huey Long of all people? Why his frenzied interest in the freedom of the half-naked people of Mindanao and Albay, of the bolo-throwers of Samar and the Moros of Sulu? And why did Franklin D. Roosevelt get such a Big Hand when he mentioned Philippine Independence in a campaign speech in Salt Lake City?

Well, it's this way: the Philippines produce sugar—much of it, and good sugar. And since they are a part of the United States shipping sugar from Manila to San Diego costs no duty—no more than shipping potatoes from Patchogue to Quogue or newspapers from New York to Hackensack.

But Louisiana and Utah likewise raise sugar, and the Louisiana cane sugar planters (whom Huey represents in the Senate) and the Utah beet sugar people would like to see Philippine sugar behind a high tariff wall, just as Cuban sugar is—to the joy of the Utah and Louisiana planters and the frenzy of the Cuban sugar planters, most of them Americans.

And Franklin Delano got the plaudits of the Salt Lake City crowd by hinting that he would favor putting the Phil-

ippine competition to Utah beet sugar behind high tariff walls... or rather by dropping hints about freedom for the Philippine people which the cheering-Mormons interpreted to suit themselves.

When you see old party politicians getting into a lather over freedom, justice and liberty, rub your eyes; and before you throw your sweaty nightcap into the air in loud huzzas snoop around a bit and see what there is in it for some of the dear old conscripts.

—The New Leader.

A New Robot to Displace Labor

The latest marvel in robotology (pardon this coining of a new word) is a micro-wave radio-typewriter. It transmits typed messages through the air to be typed by a receiving apparatus or a number of them. The power required to send messages is negligible.

The micro-ray typewriter is expected to prove of great value for intra-fleet communications; in peaceful endeavors for use in large manufacturing plants for the circulation of all types of information, such as production schedules; office communications in large organizations scattered over wide areas so correspondence and reports can reach all departments simultaneously; related businesses operating in different cities; news gathering by radio; forestry service com-

munication; train dispatching; airplane, police secret reports, etc.

How extensive the displacement of labor by this robot will be is not stated. However, that it will displace workers and increase the incomes of the owning classes is obvious. That is the curse of the labor-displacing machine but it is a curse due to capitalism, not to the machine itself. If capitalists are to continue to own industries the robot will produce for the owners. If the ownership is taken from them and vested in society the robots will work for us, reduce our hours of labor and increase our incomes.—The New Leader.

We Have Been Sentenced

Despite every attempt to misrepresent us and every effort to have people look upon us with disfavor, certain Cleveland elements received the jolt of their life when we packed the Workers Home on Sunday December 25. The intelligent people of Cleveland know the meaning of a good Socialist club, they also know how to judge the fracas that was started by those who oppose Socialism and Socialists and sentenced us with as good an attendance as we ever had before. We are thankful, because, this gives us increased energy and reaffirms our belief that we are right in our struggle.

A sympathizer, Cleveland, Ohio.

ABOUT THIS TECHNOCRACY

By NORMAN THOMAS.

Our Technocracy friends have at last given us an article, described as "authoritative", and worded in fairly simple language. It is published in Harper's Magazine which announces that the article was "prepared under the supervision of Howard Scott," and Scott is master technocrat.

Energy, only mechanical energy, is advanced as the basis of values and values should be measured not by dollars but by units of energy, let us say, by calories which are units of heat, which heat is transformed into energy. A price system based on an attempt to measure value by dollar is the root of all evil. The only way out is "a new system based upon a recognition and an understanding of our available energy". It appears that "we need look for no help from Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Fascists or Communists, for each group in its way is devoted to price also." How the new system is to be established, what power will bring about the change, how the system will work, whether it means a dictatorship of engineers—these are some of the many unanswered questions.

Scott himself has been telling audiences that he wasn't ready to answer such questions and that anyway they, the audiences, wouldn't understand. All of which is not too helpful. I suspect that most Socialists will agree with me that the Socialist description of the capitalist system is more adequate than Scott's description of what he calls the price system, and that Socialism has and always has had room for what is true in the colorful emphasis that the Technocracy group has brought into a study of our present situation. On the other hand, it does not appear as yet that the technocratic criticism of our present order or suggestions as to the way out include elements of great importance which Socialism does take account of.

"UNATTACHED WOMEN"

Among the unemployed in New York city there are about 30,000 "unattached women".

They are women who do not have homes or relatives in the city. Without jobs, they are even more tragically situated than the jobless men. A survey has shown that 18 per cent of them are suffering from nervous and mental disorders due to or aggravated by worry. That is, nearly one in five is in danger of losing her mind; and, as the depression is not over, there is no telling how many of the others will be in the same fix. And the tragedy of those who do not lose their minds is but little less severe.

These are women who earned their way when they could get jobs. They were good citizens and might have become mothers of good citizens if they had had a chance to live normal lives. But society as at present constituted takes away their opportunity and makes life a hell for them.

Yet there is no lack of work that ought to be done. Millions of people are deprived of things they should have. All of the unemployed could be given jobs in making those things if the industries were given the wherewithal to buy what they need.

A Report from Detroit

On Dec. 22nd comrade Kavacic, chairman, with comrades E. Menton and Olga Koss won the judges' as well as the audience's decision for "defending the youth of today". Comrade R. Travnik, chairman, with comrades H. Rugel and S. Menton, who on last minutes notice took V. Koss' place, who could not attend because of work took the defeat.

A gentleman from South Africa spoke on diamond mines and the working conditions in Africa.

Club 114 elected comrade Mrs. Junko for their secretary and for Singing Club Svoboda comrade Zornik for similar office. Comrade Benedict was elected delegate to the County central committee.

Singing Club "Svoboda" will sponsor a great operetta, "KAKOR STARI, TAKO MLADI", on January 15 at 3 P. M. at Slovene Workers Home, 437 Livernois. The admission will be 40 cents.

Michigan State Socialist Convention will be held in Lansing on January 28 and 29. Delegates from both English Sections and Jugo-Slav branches will attend.

Andrew Grum.

There is only one obstacle in the way—the unfortunate social system of private ownership of the industries. The industries won't operate unless there is private profit in it for the private owners. This is the dislocation of industry that accounts for the tragedy of the worried women and of millions of others, both men and women.

And this is the one thing which the powers-that-be—the Democrats and Republicans—will not touch. Private ownership and private profit are sacred to them. Some folks profess to believe that Roosevelt promised a "new deal" that meant something. His words were so vague as to be

meaningless. He made it abundantly plain, by implication from all his speeches, that he has no intention to do anything fundamental. The voters simply made numbskulls of themselves when they voted for him. They threw away their votes.

There may be an upturn from the depression, due to economic causes that have nothing to do with Roosevelt or Hoover. We hope there will be. But, if so, the rotten system will still be in existence, widespread poverty will still exist, and another disastrous depression will be on the way.

Socialism alone can prevent recurring depressions.

SEARCHLIGHT

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

We have had a serious catastrophe in Illinois. Fifty four coal diggers were trapped in an explosion and their lives snuffed out. Rescue crews have worked a full week to uncover the dead bodies and this week an investigation is held to determine the cause of the explosion. Needless to say carelessness caused the catastrophe. If we are properly informed an inspection of every workable mine is made each morning just before the men go down into the mine. It would seem that the inspectors' carelessness is totally to blame for the loss of these lives. The whole thing becomes suspicious when we realize that it was a cooperative mine and because members of the new Progressive Miners Union were the diggers.

A miners life is a risky life every minute of his underground employment. They should be well paid, but they are not. Many of the men are without employment the greater part of the year, hence, they are willing to work at anything never sensing the need of safety. It is bad enough to have the nonunion competition without having to put up with grafting and crooked mine union officials. In fact, when we recall the strength of the United Mine Workers of America and compare it with its present membership we feel a sting of regret that our fellow coal diggers were so deeply thrust by men whom they had chosen.

What safety measures have been applied to prevent wholesale killings of coal miners have been forced upon the operators thru the efforts of the more radical men who believed in the strength and power of an organized group. Mine catastrophes are not as frequent as they used to be but all of them can be avoided thru proper supervision. To get that supervision the men will have to use their organized political power and influence in order to obtain strict laws of safety on the statute books of each State. More than that, until the mines are nationalized and operated by the government on a non competitive basis there is no hope for anything better for the coal diggers. Until such time the lives of these workers shall continue to be sacrificed.

In reporting the Illinois State Conference at Springfield last week we stated that it would be held on Jan. 14. The correct dates are January 21 and 22. We suggest that our JSF club in Springfield arrange a meeting during this Conference.

We are happy to learn that Powers Hapgood, member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, is doing nicely after the accidental shooting. We cannot afford to lose such men as Hapgood from our movement.

What hope can we hold that the people in this country will learn their places and unite to thwart their ruin by the capitalist depression? We have gone thru three years of misery and nervousness and the New Year promises us more of the same menu. They are still cutting salaries of workers. They are still laying off the workers. Hence, the workers are without money and cannot buy the things they need so badly and which the manufacturers are so anxious to get rid of. They are talking about Technocracy now. They even talk Socialism. But as long as they only talk about it and act contrary to their talk at election time, there can be no hope of any

better change. So we are prepared to endure the hardships right ahead.

Samuel Insull had a lot of money. He probably still has, even if he "roped in" thousands of investors. They will not get him back into the U. S. even if they waste as much as he squandered. Here is another example of justice. Because he has money even tho the biggest of swindlers, Insull goes free. A poor man will go to jail because his family is hungry and he tries to get some food for them.

Ideal weather greeted us for the New Year and this helped to bring out a big crowd for the annual New Year Eve Party of Socialist club No. 1 JSF. As promised, a revival of the midnight program was received with approval. The crowd stayed until early in the morning. It was held at CSPA Hall.

A new estimate of 500,000 young boy and girl vagabonds has been made by various social agencies. Isn't it pitiful that the young who should be giving the proper training to start them off properly in life are cast out on the highways to become thieves crooks and criminals, in a country of overabundance of money and facilities.

As We See It

The war between "Lindy" Lokar and Jontez-Barbic is over in the Prosveda. Lokar surrendered unconditionally after he thought it would be an easy job to put one over on the other two. The "lingo" of a street-corner pool room "gentleman" does not go very well in real arguments, so Lindy lost.

Let this be a lesson to him so he won't be picking "on the socialists and challenging them to "come out", also calling them such names as "yellow hypocrites" and liars. He uses such language and says that someone else is ill-bred, when he doesn't show any manners himself, even in the public press.

The Lokars in general are mostly personal attackers, although they say that other people are so. The reason is that they do not know the difference between a personal fight and a struggle for principles of Socialism, unionism and social ideals.

We remember very well their approval when we had a fight against the republicans and the 23rd ward republican leader. But now Johnny Lokar is an official in the 32nd ward democratic club as reported in the AmeriKa Domovina.

In Prosveda he accuses the Editor of giving me privileges; he had all the privilege of writing insulting words against his lodge brother. If it were not for his language this dispute would not have started.

It seems fine when they say that they are for socialism and intermingle with the democrats for a job and the right to join that party. What kind of Socialism is this? Where are their principles?

As far as I am concerned and Ivan Jontez also, it was our duty to bring this matter to the front so every one would know who is who in the Socialist movement. This was not only our duty but the duty of every Socialist who really is a Socialist and has the courage as a party member. What we need is more courage in the ranks of the Yugoslav Socialist movement.

Frank Barbic, Cleveland, Ohio.

RAILROAD SECURITIES

The outstanding railroad securities in the United States amount to a total of approximately \$19,000,000,000, face value. Of this amount, \$7,000,000,000 consists of stock and \$12,000,000,000 of bonds.

Four major railways are paying dividends on their stock; the others are not paying dividends. As a result, most of the stocks are very low in price; some are practically out at the bottom. The \$7,000,000,000 of stocks could be bought on the market at a little over \$2,000,000,000.

The price of railroad bonds has also shrunk a great deal. It runs all the way from face value down to almost nothing, according to the condition the particular road is in. But the bonds range higher than the stocks, for they have two advantages: they would come in ahead of stocks on a forced liquidation, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has bolstered them up by loaning money to the roads.

The foregoing facts are taken from an article in The Railway Age, organ of railway owners.

The Railway Age insists that thrifty investors, savings depositors, insurance beneficiaries, religious societies, educational institutions, scientific bodies, etc., stand to lose if railway securities are not restored to their former value, since these bodies and many individuals have money invested in railroad securities. Of course many rich men have large sums of money invested in railway securities, too, but that fact is played down.

The time is evidently ripe for Uncle Sam to step in and take over the railroads.

This could be done by purchasing a controlling interest in the stock. At present prices, a little over a billion dollars would swing the deal. If he wanted to buy the bonds also, they can be had cheap now but would undoubtedly rise in price as soon as he took the roads over and he would have to pay them at par when due.

Perhaps a better way would be to quit loaning money to the railroads, let them go into bankruptcy, squeeze out all the investors completely, get the roads for nothing, and begin with a clean slate. Psychologically the security holders have already taken their loss. Uncle Sam is not under any obligation to make it good, but he is under obligation to furnish the American people with a unified railroad system, operated at cost, with justice to employees and the public.

—The Milwaukee Leader.

Man-Making

We are all blind until we see
That in the human plan
Nothing is worth the making
if
It does not make the man.

Why build these cities
glorious
If man unbuilded goes?
In vain we build the work,
unless
The builder also grows.
Edwin Markham.

THE HORN OF PLENTY



—Drawn by Art Young in America for all.