

MILIJONE BREZPOSELNIH, PA NOBENE REDNE PODPORE

AMERIŠKO NARODNO BOGASTVO JE CENJENO NA \$361,800,000.000

Vzlic zakladom blaga in zlata strda milijone delavcev in njihovih družin.—Dola za brezposelne v Angliji

V ameriških blaginjah je v veliki meri sodelujejo. Razmilijone in milijarde dolarjev, mere so jih prisilile. Ako bi ki jih je spravilo skupaj delo milijone delavcev.

Ameriško narodno bogastvo je cenjeno na \$361,800,000,000. Na vsakega prebivalca te dežele, neglede na starost, pride nekaj manj kot tri tisoč dolarjev. Ker teh tisočakov ogromna večina prebivalcev nima, je naravno, da so večinoma posest milijardarjev, milijonarjev ter manjših bogatašev, ki tvorijo le majhen odstotek prebivalstva.

Milijardar si ni sam prisluzil milijarde, pa če je še tako priden in sposoben. Spravili so mu jih skupaj delavci, ne on.

Čemu torej ne bi od tega, kar so delavci ustvarili, pripadalo nekaj njim kadar so ostareli in ne več sposobni za delo, in kadar so še sposobni za delo, pa ga ne morejo dobiti?

Anglija je v primeri z Zed. državami revna dežela. Okrog dva in pol milijona njenih delavcev je brez zasluzka, katerim plačuje država dolo, to je, zavarovalniško podporo v služaju brezposelnosti.

Prošlo leto so dobili brezposelni delavci v Angliji \$389,500,000 "dole", torej 389 in pol milijona dolarjev redne podpore, katero ne dobivajo kot miloščino, nego kot dolo, katero jim je družba dolžna izplačevati, ali pa jim dati delo in zasluzek.

Koliko "dole" dobivajo brezposelni delavci v Zed. državah? Konservativni računari in poznavalci razmer pravijo, da jih je najmanj 6 in pol milijona brez zasluzka, mnogi že nad leto dni in več. Čemu jim najbogatejša dežela na svetu, ki se ponaša z največjimi zakladi blaga in zlata, odreka dolo?

Ameriški kapitalizem se s svojim časopisjem na vso moč upira propagandi za zavarovanje brezposelnih. Kolikor največ more, jo duši in v svojem časopisju večinoma ignorira. Socialistični stranki pa se je posrečilo organizirati posebne zveze, katerih edina naloga je, delovati za sprejem zakonov, ki bi naložili državi, da mora brezposelnim delavcem plačevati redno podporo, da ne bodo odvisni samo od beračenja in od verskih ter drugih dobredelnih akcij. Uniže, ki so se večasi tej socialistični zahtevi ironično nasmihtavale, danes

Slaba investicija

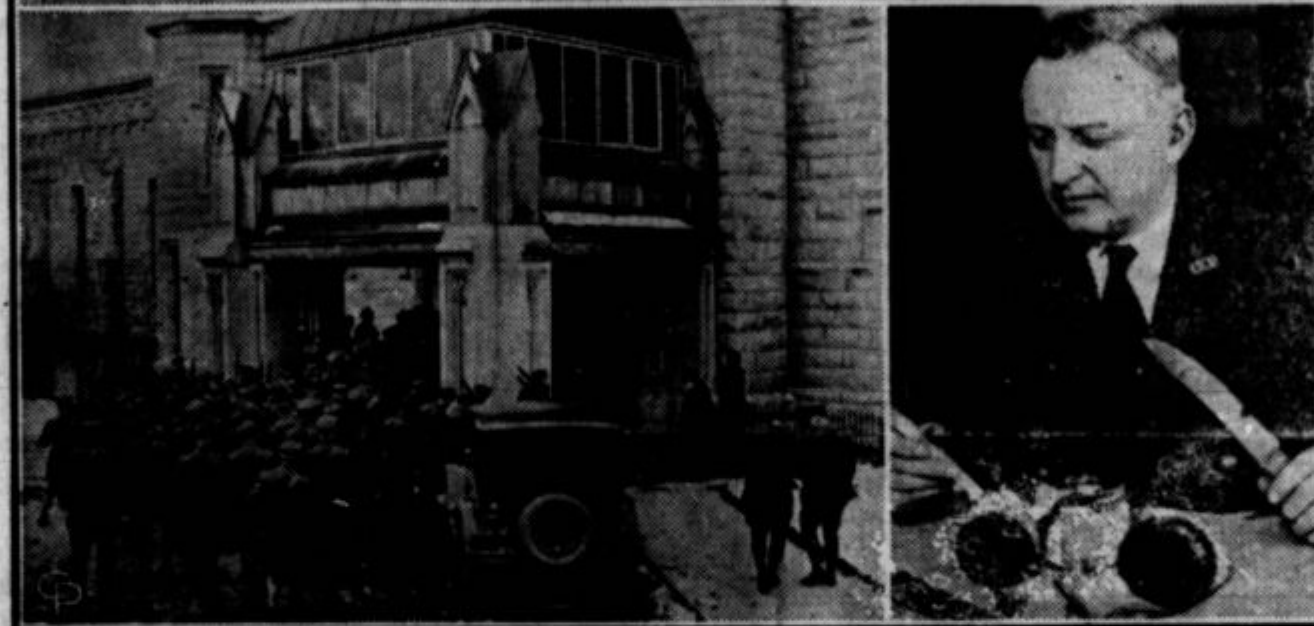
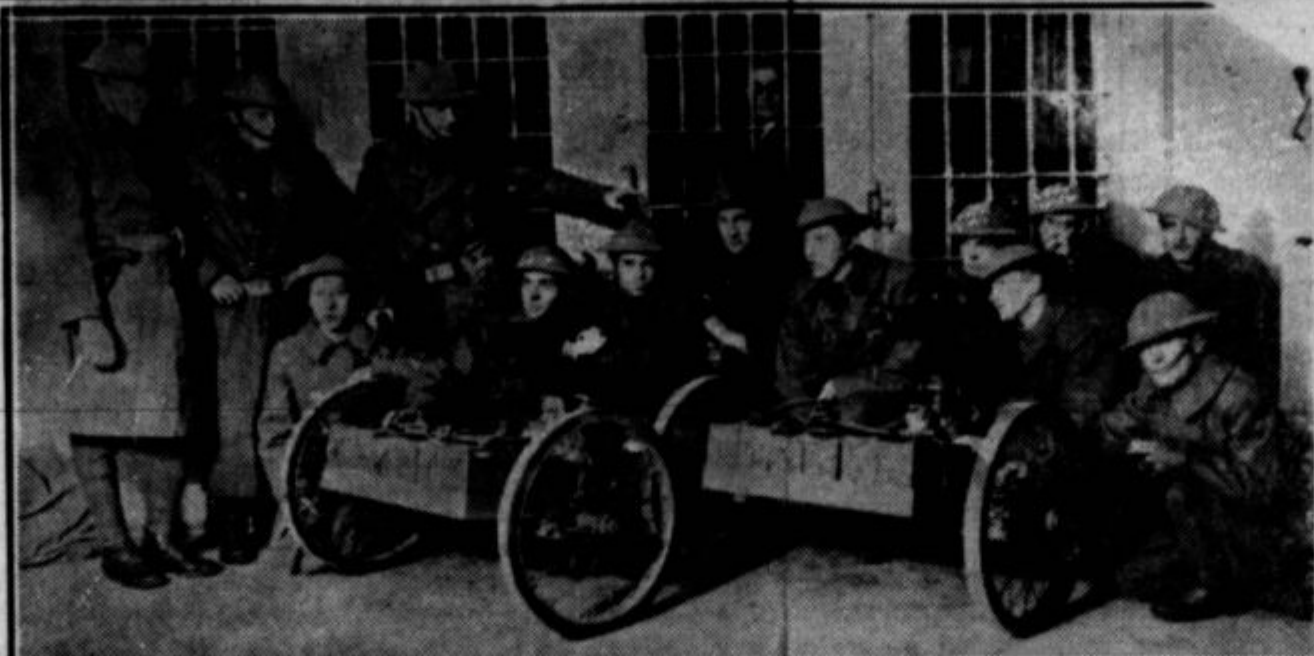
Ameriška vojna ladija "North Dakota", katera je stala štiri milijone tri sto tisoč dolarjev, je vlada nedavno prodala na javni dražbi starinarju za \$87,206. Vlada se je je iznebila, ker ni bila več primerna za uporabo.

Socialistična stranka v Chicagu zmagala na sodišču

V ponedeljek 30. marca je sodišče ugotovilo, da je volilni biro storil socialistični stranki krivico, ker je brisal njene kandidate z glasovnice. V Illinoisu delujejo socialisti kot stranka 30 let. Sklep volilnega odbora je sodišče razveljavilo.

SOCIALISTIČNI KANDIDATJE bodo na glasovnici tudi v torek 7. aprila. Glasujte za celotno socialistično listo. Sporočite o tej zmagi tudi drugim, in pridobite jih, da bodo svoje glasove oddali socialistični stranki.

TUDI V JEČAH ODLOČUJE VPLIV DOLARJA



Ječ je mnogo v deželi, grade pa vzlic temu vedno več novih in stare povečavajo. Razmere v njih za jetnike brez denarja in vpliva so neznosne. Vseled tega se prošla leta dogajajo v njih izgrede in upori, ki so stali že mnogo življenj. Več poslopij v obzidjih jetnišnic so ob takih prilikah uporni arestantje zažgali. Poslednji upori so se dogodili v illinoiski državni jetnišnici v Jolietu and Statevillu, ki sta tu na sliki. Gornja slika prikazuje državno milico s strojnimi puškami, ki je zasedla ječo, da ukroti uporne jetnike. Spodaj na desni je jetnišnični ravnatelj (warden) Frank Kness. Vzroki upora v tem kakor v večini drugih slučajev te vrste so sledeči: Proračun določa, da se sme na vsakih 50 jetnikov porabiti toliko in toliko za hrano. Uprava res porabi včasih še več, toda tretjino vsot gre nji in posedovalcem za graft. Posledica je, da dobe jetniki manj in pa veliko slabšo hrano, kakor jim jo določa proračun. V privilegijih in olajšavah so upoštevani le jetniki, ki imajo koga, da jih zalaga z denarjem in daje podkupnine. Država ima tudi takozvani parole board, to je odbor, ki odločuje, katerega jetnika se naj oprosti in koga ne. Pa se dogaja, da izpušča največ kriminalce, ki so člani močnih "sindikato" in imajo vseh tega za sabo koruptne člane legislature, advokate in dolarje. Delavci in farmarji pa, ki so prišli v zapor za manjše prestopke, morajo ostati v ječi. Nimajo stotakov za podkupnine in nikogar z vplivom, ki se bi zavzel zanje. Stotine jetnikov obsodijo sodniki od enega leta zaporne kazni do smrti. Take sme odbor, ki odločuje o pomilostitvah, oprostiti takoj po letu prestane kazni, ene izpusti celo prej, med tem ko morajo drugi ostati v zaporu mnogo let ali pa do konca svojih dni. Mnogi tistih, ki upravljajo ameriške ječe in izrekajo kazni, bi spadali v ječo, toda te niso bile zgrajene zanje in za bogataše.

Načrti socialistične stranke za pojačanje svojih aktivnosti

Priprave za milwaško konferenco. — Propaganda za socialno zakonodajo. — Širjenje letakov, brošur in knjig.—Socialistična agitacija v južnih državah.

Eksekutiva socialistične stranke je na prošli seji, ki jo je imela v začetku meseca marca v Washingtonu, obravnavala o mnogih važnih problemih. Vitalno vprašanje zanje je, pojačanje organizacije. Vse njene postojanke imajo nalogo organizirati kampanjo za pridobivanje novih članov. Se nikoli v prošlih desetih letih ni bila prilika za zgraditev jake socialistične stranke tako ugodna, kakor letos. Treba pa je agitatorjev. Stranka je poslednje mesece narasla v članstvu in v številu svojih postojank. Okrajne organizacije so začele obnavljati lokalna glasila.

Eksekutiva sklicuje na dne 19. junija strankino konferenco, ki se bo vršila v Milwaukeeju. Zborovala bo tri, morda štiri dni. Vsaka državna organizacija ima pravico poslati enega delegata in poleg tega še na vsakih petdeset članov enega. Udeležbi se jo vsa eksekutiva in mnogi drugi socialistični voditelji. Konferenca bo

razpravljala o agitaciji, o akcijah za socialno zakonodajo v prid brezposelnih in starih delavcev, in o pripravah za prihodnjo nominacijsko konvencijo. Razen tega bo na dnevnem redu tudi vprašanje članarine, forma organizacije itd.

Eksekutiva apelira na socialistične okrajne organizacije, da ustanove, ali pa pojačajo obstoječe zveze za akcije v prid brezposelnim delavcem. Treba je napraviti na mesta, okraje, države in zvezno vlado zadosten pritisk, da se bodo oblasti žurile vsaj nekaj storiti v odpravo milijonov bednih. Socialistična stranka je izdala s sodelovanjem večšakov konstruktivno predlogo za uvedbo dolo brezposelnim delavcem, katera je predložena že v več legislaturah raznih držav.

Sklenila je, da pospeši razpečevanje agitacijskih letakov, ki se pečajo s socialnimi problemi, militarizmom, privatnim profitom itd. Stranka sodeluje tudi v oglašanju Norman

Thomasove knjige, ki je izšla te dni, in v kateri znanstveno razlaga, da je rešitev Zedinjenih držav le v močnem socialističnem gibanju in socializmu. Knjiga se imenuje America's Way out. Stane \$2.50. Dobi se jo v Proletarčevi knjigarni.

Stranka bo povečala svojo agitacijo tudi v južnih državah. V ta namen se bo vršila v Atlantici, Georgia, januarja prihodnje leto seja strankine eksekutive, njeni člani pa bodo tja in nazaj grede govorili v raznih mestih na jugu na socialističnih shodih. Pred njimi bodo pripravili teren drugi agitatorji. V Virginiji, Texasu in par drugih južnih državah ima stranka že nekaj jakih in zelo delavnih postojank.

Zelo je ovirana v agitaciji radi nezadostnih sredstev. Eksekutiva apelira na članstvo in somišljenike, da prispevajo v Socialism Forward Drive, ki ga zbira glavni urad v agitacijske namene. Želi dobiti vanj najmanj \$50,000, kar ji omogoči storiti toliko agitaci-

NEMŠKO-AVSTRIJSKA CARINSKA UNIJA UZRUJAVA EVROPO

Nemčija in Avstrija sta tajno sklenili carinsko unijo, ki znači, da postaneta v nji ena gospodarska enota. Ko je prišla pogodba na dan, je prva protestirala Čehoslovaška. — Francija je proglasila opozicijo proti paktu in istotako več drugih dežel. Francija in njene zveznice se boje, da je odprava carinske meje med Nemčijo in Avstrijo prvi odločilni korak za združenje teh dveh dežel v eno državo. Francija je že v mirovni pogodbi z Avstrijo poskrbela za klavzulo, s katero se Avstrija zavezuje, da ne sprejme nobene zveze in nobene pogodbe, ki bi ogrožala njeno samostojnost. V Parizu trdijo, da je na podlagi te točke carinski pakt med Nemčijo in Avstrijo neustaven. Berlin odgovarja, da je bil sklenjen na podlagi programa, ki ga je podal svetu francoski zunanji minister Briand v svoji prepoziciji za stvoritev evropske unije. O paktu bo sklepala ali liga narodov, ali pa mednarodno razsodišče, če obvelja zahteva Francije in njenih zveznic, predno ga bosta mogli Avstrija in Nemčija izvesti v praksi. Za nju bi bil velika gospodarska pridobitev.

Žrtev toliko kakor v veliki bitki na vojnem polju

V Zedinjenih državah je bilo lani nad 835,000 avtomobilskih nezgod, v katerih je izgubilo življenje 32,500 ljudi, 962,000 pa je bilo ranjenih. Tisoče izmed teh je pohabljenih za vse življenje. Te številke so iz statistike, ki jo je dne 23. marca dala javnosti Travelers Insurance kompanija.

skega dela, da bo za prihodnje predsedniške volitve veliko boljše pripravljena kakor je bila leta 1928. In ameriško delavstvo potrebuje zdaj bolj kot kdaj poprej močno socialistično stranko.

ČETRT MILIJONA BODO ZAPRAVILI PO NEPOTREBNEM

Dejstva o graftu in korupciji v newyorški mestni upravi dognana, vzlic temu silijo s preiskavami v namenu zavlačevanja.

Kadar se ob pojavu kakega škandala, v katerega so zapleteni visoki uradniki, začne počasno, birokratično pripravljane za preiskovanje, ima to skoro vselej namen s preiskavo stvar zavlačevati, da izgubi med ljudstvom zanimanje, in političarji na visokih in nižjih mestih kradejo ljudske milijone dalje.

Legislatura države New York je določila pol milijona dolarjev za preiskave in to vsoto se lahko porabi za preiskovanje korupcije v upravi mesta New York. Preiskave so počasna stvar, trajala bo dolgo, in medtem bodo politiki demokratske-republikanske stranke že našli pot, da obrnejo ljudsko pozornost drugam in zakrijejo ali pa pobelijo svoje grehe. Ob enem potrošijo tudi denar, določen za "preiskave".

Zurich dobil socialistično upravo

Mesto Zurich v Švici, v katerem je sedež Delavske-socialistične internacionale, je dobil pri zadnjih občinskih volitvah socialistično upravo. Izmed 125 članov mestnega sveta so jih dobili socialisti 63, razne buržvazne stranke so jih dobile 56, in komunisti 6.

Zlat studenec za advokate

Illinoiska legislatura je določila v proračunu \$854,000 generalnemu pravniku za njegove pravne izdatke in preiskave. Skoro ves ta denar se porabi za plačo raznim advokatom kot nagrada za delo, katerega so storili za stranko, ki je na vladi.

KOMEDIJONT Z GLAVO "V PESKU"



Newyorški komedijontski župan Jimmy Walker rad posnema taktike pitja noja. Glave sicer ne utika v pesek, nego v kurje perje, ker je manj trdo... Jimmy je demokrat, kar pomeni isto, kakor če bi bil republikanec, kajti med republikansko administracijo v Chicagu ter demokratsko v New Yorku ni razlike. Obe sta korumpirani, in kakor v Chicagu, zahteva "javno mnenje" tudi v New Yorku "počistitve". Ko je postal klic proti korupciji najjačji, ko so začele razne organizacije pritiskati tudi na guvernerja, da naj posreduje, je Jimmy odšel na zapad, da se zabava v Indijanci. Na dlaki ga vidite, ko je bil nedavno v Palm Springs, Cal. Indijanci so mu posodili svojo "perjanico", in Jimmy se postavlja z njo. Vleče španisko plačo, najbrž dobi tudi kaj postrani, drugo njega ne briga. Marškomu v New Yorku je zdaj zelo žal, ker ni zadušil glasov za Thomasa, toda premotili so jih bobni, godba in cirkus, kot navadno v volilnih kampanjah, v katerih kapitalistični stranki razpolagata s stotisočaki.

HOOVER'S OVERSEER

It is a peculiar fact that the individual in this country who climbs over the backs of a lower class into the heaven of the upper classes often becomes more reactionary than many born into the upper range of society. The former slave owners generally obtained their overseers from the poor whites and these plantation bosses were often restrained from too brutal whippings of slaves by written instructions of the owners. Vulgarians like Henry Ford become slave drivers in their attitude towards organizations of labor. We have also observed men from the ranks of labor elevated to some public office by appointment who have become bootlickers of reactionary classes.

Secretary of Labor Doak owes his job to President Hoover. Doak is supposed to represent labor. For years he was identified with the railroad brotherhoods but if he had lived in the days of the old slaveocracy he would have qualified as a plantation overseer. Had he received instruction from the master regarding punishment of the bondsmen under his charge we have every reason to believe he would have violated them when the master was absent.

His recent reply to a question regarding illegal raids of immigrant workers indicates his point of view. Asked if some complaints against the methods of his agents were not due to references to the United States having been regarded as an asylum for political refugees, he is reported as having said, "Yes, and we've been reaping the harvest ever since."

This from a "labor" man is revolting. We prefer the slave owner born to his task to the obscure underling who gets into the service of reaction and willingly does its work.—
The New Leader.

KANSAS AND MICHIGAN

Governor Harry H. Woodring of Kansas deserves credit for having vetoed the capital punishment bill which was passed by the legislature of that state. The bill provided for death in the electric chair for the crime of first degree murder and also for the crime of robbery with firearms.

Of course, the crimes of first degree murder and robbery with firearms are horrible, but they can't be stopped by enacting a capital punishment law. In England they used to have the death penalty for all sorts of offenses. Pickpockets were hanged, and pockets were picked in the crowd watching the hanging, so futile was the law.

In Michigan, two years ago, the legislature passed a capital punishment bill and Governor Green had the courage to veto it. But this year they have a referendum on a capital punishment bill and there is no telling how the people will vote. We hope they will consider that the most murders occur in states that have the death penalty. It would be a shame to have our sister state go back to legal murder after once having abandoned it.

Readers, in Michigan or elsewhere, who want to get literature on this subject, can write to the League to Abolish Capital Punishment, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing is president of the league; or he was, and we suppose he is yet. He knows by long experience with prisoners that the death penalty is no good.—Milwaukee Leader.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

"Have you killed your man?" The foregoing arresting caption over an editorial in The Oregon Farmer refers not to the crime wave that is sweeping the country but to the lengthening motor vehicle casualty list. Statistics indicate that out of every 33 motor vehicles registered in the United States in 1929, one injured somebody in the course of the year; out of every 1,200 motor vehicles driven, one killed somebody in 1929. From these figures the Oregon exchange deduces that if the average man drives a motor vehicle for 33 years of his life, he will injure two persons; if 100 average men drive some kind of a car 12 years of their lifetime, one of them will kill somebody.

That is why The Oregon Farmer inquires: "Have you killed your man?" The gravity of the situation is reflected in the query. Surely it behooves all of us to drive more carefully and to show greater regard for the rights of other drivers, in order that the law of averages may not overtake us. Neither the role of killer nor that of victim holds any appeal.—The Times, Roanoke, Va.

Something wrong with the intellectual police of capitalism. Not one has stepped forward with the charge that Socialism is responsible for the diseases of capitalism.

SEARCHLIGHT

By Donald J. Lotrich

Chicago will go to the polls next Tuesday and receive a ballot on which will also appear the Socialist ticket. The court ruled in our party's favor last Monday. The Election Board on recommendation of "Demos" and "Reps" threw Socialist and other minority parties candidates off the ballots. Our party promptly went to the court. The result is that voters in Chicago will have an opportunity to declare themselves for a party, which really fights for their interests. Remember your candidates next Tuesday on the Socialist ticket.

Last Wednesday, we had our colored orator Frank Crosswaith with us. He spoke on "Unemployment" before a fair attendance at the SNPJ. Hall. Step by step he outlined the march of the machine and boldly flayed the administration for lack of support of the jobless. "The rich get all the cream," he said, "and even the convicts and prisoners are supplied with the necessities of life. But not so for the jobless." His contention was that the government could just as easily, in fact more easily, help its law abiding jobless inhabitants as it does its prisoners. His address lasted nearly an hour and though it was late in the night the audience was so moved by his fluent language and his specific citations that none left until Crosswaith concluded. We recommend that other clubs and locals procure his services.

Our Socialist club held its regular meeting last Friday night. The feasibility of the club's quarters was again thoroughly discussed and a conclusion reached which should prove beneficial. Several places are being investigated. The purchase of such premises would awaken the comrades to greater activity and that should mean greater progress.

The young folks and especially the contributors to our page must not expect that we will completely socialize the country now that they have become affiliated. When one of the young folks inquired how long it would be before the Socialists would get into power to make the changes, we could see that our answer was none too pleasantly received. It is a matter of time. How soon can we educate the masses to our program. There are Socialists who have been building this movement for decades, and they are still in the front ranks. It is terribly hard to make some people understand. Others grasp the theory much quicker. We don't need many more

years of the present conditions before the people will begin to think, and their funds and supplies run low. So just be prepared to work alongside of your comrades and think not of the day, but of the work that lies before us.

Mass unemployment demonstrations have been successfully carried out by our New York City and Milwaukee comrades. Of course they have strong Socialist organizations which makes it easy for them. Chicago and Cook County Socialists are holding a monstrous May Day celebration. Let us make this an unemployment demonstration as well. Chicago's workers somehow cannot awaken to the fact that they must organize for their demands. But even here the field is broken and one good showing will annex many of them.

The trial of Leo Brothers notorious gangster and gunman is being held these days and the court room is jammed at each session. This man has been accused of shooting and fatally wounding Alfred Linde the Chicago Tribune's underworld correspondent. Testimony given thus far, has made many a Chicagoan believe that the accused man is guilty and the newspapers emphasize the importance of the trial.

Our club's chorus will hold its spring concert on Sunday, April 26, at the SNPJ. Hall. A diversified program climaxed by an English, one act, operetta is being prepared. — And for May Day, due to advance rental of hall, our club will hold its annual May First celebration. It is well to keep these in mind.

We are overjoyed again to learn of the success our Socialist candidates have had in the Milwaukee primaries. For the School Board out of the first six places, five of them were Socialist. It again proves the value of organization. These boys have a clear issue before them and Milwaukee must go to the polls next Tuesday again and elect all five of the school board. They can easily do it.

We must comment on the effective work of our comrades in Detroit. Good meetings are held by these boys and girls, and socials, dances, and plays are frequent. That's life, which brings new members and contentment to our efficient workers. They must be complimented for their activities. May other branches follow Detroit.

Capital Punishment Law Opposed

On Monday April 6, the people in the state of Michigan will vote whether or not the Capital Punishment bill shall become a law.

We cannot and do not intend to dictate to the people of how they should vote, but strongly recommend that this bill should not pass. Many good reasons can be given why it should not become a law.

Mr. Brucker, the newly elected Governor of Michigan stated that "The death penalty is the strongest preventive of crime". If so, can the Governor explain why in the state of Georgia where a capital punishment law is in effect has the highest murder rate, while in Wisconsin which has no such laws has the lowest rate in the United States? Leopold and Loeb of Chicago actually confessed and bragged about their killing of Bobby Franks, and yet they were not executed as the state laws of Illinois call for. This act alone is plenty proof that the death penalty does not concern the rich people.

If it is a preventive of crime, can the Governor explain why the murders are increasing in the following states: Illinois, Pennsylvania, California and New York where the capital punishment law is in effect? New York alone had nine slayings in 24 hours on March 24. Has there ever been a rich murderer executed in any state in the Union?

Our answer is NO. It is always the poor and helpless, who have no funds and are therefore not able to finance their defense, that are made the victims of this law. The rich take care of themselves splendidly.

Branches No. 114 and 115 JSF. have with its English Division gone on record as strictly against capital punishment in the state of Michigan. Furthermore it is important that if you are not registered yet, do so at once in the city hall. Then go to the polls on Monday April 6, and voice your own opinion on the ballot.
Herman Rugel, Detroit, Mich.

WHY I AM CONTRIBUTING TO THE SOCIALISM FORWARD DRIVE

By Fred D. Warren

Two plus two equals four.

This statement is so obvious that no one questions it today.

Yet there was a time in the childhood days of the race when this simple problem in mathematics was an unsolved mystery.

Labor plus nature's resources equals happiness and plenty.

This statement is as true as the first one—but as yet man has not accepted it.

It is the confident hope that this simple problem in social economics will soon be accepted by all men that prompts me to make my modest contribution to the Socialism Forward Drive.

May the goal of \$50,000 be reached quickly. These dollars are sorely needed for National, state, and local work.

Cleveland Socialists Name Strong Slate in City Poll

At a highly enthusiastic city convention of the Socialist Party of Cleveland, held Monday, March 16, four candidates for City Council were nominated, a campaign committee of six was elected, and a platform committee of five chosen. A large part of the convention was composed of Yipsels, who instilled a strong fighting spirit into the older comrades.

Socialist candidates for city council are as follows: 1st district, John G. Willert; 2nd district, Joseph Martinek; 3rd district, Joseph Siskovich; 4th district, Max R. Wohl. Since Cleveland elections are conducted under the proportional representation plan, the convention decided to nominate only one candidate in each district, so as not to divide our vote. Willert and Martinek have very good chances to be elected. Wohl is a member of the Young People's Socialist League.

The campaign committee is composed of John Krebel, Sidney Yellen, Max Epstein, Jones, Lew Zerlin, and Bob

Parker. The committee has already begun formulating plans to make the coming campaign the strongest in the history of the Cleveland movement. The platform committee is composed of Joseph Manlet, chairman, Bob Garvin, Ben Parker, and Meyer Weintraub.

Why Sherwood Eddy is a Socialist

"America to-day is a planless chaos, with its pestilential slums, its greed for wealth and its disproportionate distribution of wealth," said Sherwood Eddy, retired Y. M. C. A. Secretary to a group of University of Chicago students.

"The Socialist movement offers a social plan and vision. Social insurance and the ultimate bringing about a new social order can be attained only of a strong Socialist Party."

CHEAPER

Lawyer: "For a nominal fee, I'll enter divorce proceedings against your husband at once."

Lady Client: "What do you consider a nominal fee?"

Lawyer: "Five hundred dollars."

Lady Client: "Never mind, I'll have him shot."

MORE ENGLISH ARTICLES ON PAGE 7.

CONSEQUENCES OF CORRUPT POLITICS



IF WE HAD THAT MONEY

The net cost of the World war to the United States, according to the treasury department, was \$37,873,908,499. Of course that, being net figures, does not tell half the tale; no, not a third of it. The indirect losses were doubtless even greater than the direct expenditures. And the nation's spending billions right along which may properly be charged up to the war.

But, taking the net figures alone, what couldn't be done with thirty-seven billions of dollars these days? Suppose we had that money to stop unemployment and set the wheels going again. Does anyone know of any good that came out of the war? —

CONGRESS SPURNS THE UNEMPLOYED

Congress adjourned without doing anything for the unemployed.

England has just voted another \$100,000,000 for the unemployed.

The United States has more unemployed than England. It has more in number and more proportionately.

England has unemployed insurance.

The United States has none.

England recognizes the obligation of society to care for the unemployed while they are denied jobs.

The United States leaves them to the more or less tender mercies of private charity.

And don't forget that there is another great difference between England and the United States.

England has a great Labor Party, and it is partly in power—that is it has a minority government and can do part of the things it wants to do but by no means all of them.

The United States has a rich men's party in power, ably seconded by another rich men's party that wants to be in power.

The difference between England and the United States in this respect is due to the fact that nearly half of the voters of England voted for Labor Party candidates, whereas only an insignificant fraction of the voters in this country did so. The great majority of the voters here voted the Republican and Democratic tickets. The conditions they are now suffering from are the natural result of that piece of witless stupidity.—Milwaukee Leader.

THE ONE WAY OUT

Regulation, says Senator Norris, has failed because the regulators are regulated by the power trust. The senator favors public ownership of power utilities. He has made a long fight for public ownership and operation of the Muscle Shoals plant.

Regulation is a fizzle because private ownership of public utilities is fundamentally unsound.

It is "economically unsound", to use the pet phrase with which the standpaters try to damn every forward move. It is also morally unsound and psychologically unsound. Men usually look out for their own interests. Men who enjoy the private ownership of public utilities find that their own financial interests are antagonistic to those of the public—and they look after their own. They have the advantage of being on the inside, of having a closely-knit organization, of having plenty of money to hire experts, of having access to all the figures.

The public is at a great disadvantage in going up against such a combination.

There is no way—for the public—except to banish private ownership of public utilities and take the utilities over and run them for the benefit of all. There will then be no antagonistic financial interests. It will be to the interest of managers of the utilities—hired by the public—to operate them in the manner best suited to the public convenience.

In saying this we have said nothing new, but it will have to be repeated so long as there are citizens who imagine that private ownership can be harmonized with the public welfare. It can't.—
Milwaukee Leader.

WISCONSIN

All Socialist candidates were assured a place on the Milwaukee election ballot as a result of a preferential primary held March 17. For the first time in many years, Socialist control of the school board is practically assured. In the primary, party candidates won the first three and the fifth and sixth places for their candidates. Five members will be elected from the ten who qualified.

William Swoboda, Socialist candidate for mayor of Racine, polled the largest number of votes ever received by a party candidate in that city, winning majorities in two wards.

Frank Crosswaith has just finished a four-day organization campaign in Milwaukee which has added a large number of new comrades and resulted in much favorable publicity for the party.

WHAT THEY SAY WHEN THEY DIE

What do great men say on their deathbeds? Are they solemn, or afraid, or indifferent? The Golden Book Magazine presents this testimony:

"I feel the growing over me."—Keats.

"I'm afraid to go home in the dark."—O. Henry.

"I leave this world without a regret."—Thoreau.

"I am not in the least afraid to die."—Darwin.

"I suppose I am now becoming a god."—The Emperor Vespasian.

"Alas, I am dying beyond my means."—Oscar Wilde.

"Now comes the mystery."—Henry Ward Beecher.

"Draw the curtain, the comedy is ended."—Rabelais.

No wonder laymen don't understand banking. No other business could bust without showing symptoms and auditor would recognize.