

ŽIVLJENSKE RAZMERE PO SVETU POSLABŠANE

LJUDSTVO V BEDI V DOBI IZOBILJA

Opevani "ameriški življenski standard"
izginil. — Mizerija v Nemčiji in Italiji

Izboljšave v sovjetski Uniji. — Katastrofalne
posledice kapitalističnega gospodarstva

Še nikoli v moderni dobi, razen v času svetovne vojne, niso živela ljudstva po svetu tako v pomanjkanju, kakor prošlo leta. Celo v tej deželi, z njenim opevanim "ameriškim življenskim standardom", je milijone ljudi v tolikšnem pomanjkanju, da jih tira v obup, ali pa v udano resigniranost. Najbolj pa so se v prošlih par letih poslabšale življenske razmere v Nemčiji in Italiji, četudi sta fašistična papeža Mussolini in Hitler obljubovala urediti narodno gospodarstvo in odpraviti bedo.

Tudi prebivalstvo sovjetske Unije je živelo skozi po vojni v vse prej kot ugodnih razmerah. V tej velikanski "žitnici Evrope" so bile krušne karte odpravljene šele koncem prošlega leta. Prej so smeli kupovati kruh le v odmerjenih količinah, ali pa v takozvanih prostih trgovinah po zvišani ceni. Ali tudi tu ga ni bilo v izobilju. Sovjetska vlada je uverjena, da pritriganje v hrani ne bo več potrebno in da bo vsled tega letos in drugo leto življenski standard njenega prebivalstva znatno dvignjen.

Dočim sovjetska Unija za pomanjkanje v prošlih letih lahko navaja upravičljive razloge, kajti beda je nastala zaradi neurejenih razmer, socialnega preobrata, civilne vojne, suše, in nato vsled pritriganja, da si je dežela prihranila čim več za industrializacijo, pa nimajo moderne kapitalistične dežele nobenega poštenega opravičila za bedo v svojih mejah. Blaga in ne živili ter ni zmanjkalo, kajti skladišča so bila založena; in češar ni imela ena, je posodovala druga toliko več. V pametni uredbi bi med seboj sodelovali za blaginjo vseh, toda kapitalistično gospodarstvo pozna samo profit. Kadar v njemu pogoji za gromadenje nadaljnjih profitov izginejo, nastane — kriza, ljudstvo pa je pahnjeno v revščino, zato, "ker so skladišča polna".

Gospodarski sistem, ki uničuje živino in omejuje pridelke kljub temu, da milijone ljudi nima zadostne hrane, ali celo stradajo, je blaznost. Ameriški "new deal" neguje tak sistem, ki, ub temu, da se obupna dejanja in samomori med bednimi množe.

Ne Rooseveltov new deal, ne Mussolinijev ter Hitlerjev fašiz-

Italija in Japonska lovita "bandite"

Denarja je v bankah
veliko, toda pretežno
lastnina bogatašev

V Zd. državah je bilo 31. decembra 15,834 poslojujčih bank, ki imajo približno trideset milijard dolarjev vlog. 60 odstotkov teh vlog je v "velikih" bankah, katerih je 177, ostalih 40 odstotkov pa v 15,657 bankah. Iz teh števil je jasno, da ameriške finance kontrolirajo par bankirjev s svojimi milijardnimi bankami v New Yorku.

Enako razmerje je tudi v lastništvu vlog. Večinoma so svojina bogatašev. Delavci in srednji sloji pridejo tudi v skupni vsoti svojih vlog prav malo v upošte.

Izmed 177 največjih bank jih je 26 v New Yorku, v katerih je 42 odstotkov od skupnih vlog v bankah te vrste. Samo tri banke so, ki imajo nad milijardo dolarjev vlog v vseh trije v New Yorku. V Chicagu je pet bank, ki jih statistika prišteva med omenjenih 177 velikih.

STRAH PRED ATENTATI

Na Dunaju se je vršil 26. januarja sijajen "operi bal", prvi od l. 1915 naprej. To je bila maskarada bogataške gospode, diplomatov in visokih uradnikov. Udeležil se je tudi diktator Schuschnigg. Toda na takih prireditvah je nevarnost atentatov celo večja kakor na drugih. Zato je vlada poslala med 4,000 gostov 800 najbolj zanesljivih vojakov, ki so se preoblekli v paže, da ne bi v vojaških uniformah vznemirjali bogate in fašistične gospode. Vsa teh vojakov je imel skrit samokres, da bi ga lahko rabil čim bi se od kje prikradel kak zli gost z morilnimi nameni. Tudi odvodni kanali pod soplepjem in v bližini so bili zastraženi, da se bi kdo nepovabljenih ne prikradel mednje skozi podzemne luknje.

"Tudi slepa kura—"

Poveljnik ameriške legije je po navadi velik reaktor in profesionalni patriot. Sedanjni njen komander Frank Belgrano ni izjema. Vendar pa se je municijem baronom zelo zameril, ker je dne 23. jan. pred kongresnim odborom, ki preiskuje municijsko industrijo, dejal, da če se iz vojne vzame profit, ne bo vojne. Izjavil je dalje, da če bi bil v zadnji vojni profit v vojne namene zabranjen, bi veterani ne zahtevali bonusa. Tako pa so magnati doma napravili stotine milijonov dobička na račun vojne, dočim so morali ameriški vojaki prenašati križe in težave v nji za hrano in \$1 na dan.

Koliko društev v vaši naselbini je vključenih v Prosvetni matiči?

KRALJEVANJE BEDE



Tisoče otrok v delavskih družinah umrje vsako leto, ker so podhranjeni, ker so matere preobupane in izčrpane, in očetje brez zaslužka, pa ni sredstev, da bi premagali bedo. Tisoče ljudi si je vzelo v prošlih letih življenje, ker so videli pred seboj le večanje bede. Na drugi strani pa meni vlada, da se v Zd. državah pridelava vsega preveč, posebno živil, pa omejuje produkcijo s subvencijami, z odkupovanjem zemlje in na druge načine. Istotako je okrog 30,000,000 ljudi odvisnih za preživljanje od njene direktne in neposredne podpore.

V Zedinjenih državah, katere imajo vsega več kot katerakoli dežela na svetu, kraljuje Beda na milijoni. Kriv pa je sistem, in krivo je tisto ljudstvo, ki trpi v pomanjkanju, namesto, da se bi organiziralo za socialistično ekonomsko uredbo, v kateri bi Beda beležena le v zgodovini in spominjala na žalostno prošlost.

PRIPRAVE ZA JUBILEJNO SLAVJE "PROLETARCA" DNE 10. MARCA

Članstvo JSZ, naročniki in drugi v Chicagu ter
sosednih mestih povabljeni na slavnost

Trideset let delavskega lista je redek dogodek. "Proletarec" je prvi slovenski delavski in socialistični list, ki izhaja blizu tri polna desetletja. Tudi med Hrvatji tu ali v starem kraju ni nobenega starejšega. Delavski listi v Zd. državah, bodisi v angleškem in v drugih jezikih, so redki, ki bi izhajali dalj kot "Proletarec". Zato je ta jubilej "Proletarca" dogodek, ki je vreden, da se ga dostojno praznuje.

Jubilejna priredba "Proletarca" se bo vršila v nedeljo 10. marca v dvorani SNPJ. Priprave zanj vodi klub št. 1. V sporedu sodeluje dramski odsek, pevski zbor "Sava" in mladinski odsek. Pred to slavnostjo bo v petek 22. februarja zvečer, na datum seje kluba št. 1, posebno zborovanje, ki bo posvečeno izključno "Proletarcu". Ob tej priliki bodo povabljeni za govorilnike vsi tisti člani JSZ v Chicagu, ki so delali za "Proletarca" pred mnogimi leti, in oni, ki so aktivni zanj danes.

Na slavnost 10. marca bodo povabljeni pismeno vsi klubi JSZ v Chicagu in bližnjih naselbinah, naročniki in drugi. Prebitek prireditve je namenjen tiskovnemu skladu Proletarca.

"Osvoboditev delavcev je stvar delavcev samih." — Marksistični nauk, ki je vedno resničen.

NOVI IMPERIALISTIČNI VPADI NA KITAJSKO IN V ABESINIJU

Tajni dogovori kapitalističnih velesil na račun
šibkih dežel. — Usoden masaker v Somalilandu

MIR, sklenjen po zmagi zaveznikov, je bil imperialističen mir. Zato je naravno, da se politika velesil giblje naprej v duhu imperialističnega mešetarenja in osvojevalnih ambicij.

Današnja osvajanja se sicer vrše v prid "civilizacije". Japonska je okupirala Mandžurijo, da jo je "osvobodila banditov", ki so prežali na njeno prebivalstvo. Zatrjevala je svetu, da nima osvojevalnih nagibov, pač pa hoče, da postane Mandžurija neodvisna, nad njo pa bo čuvala japonska armada, da se ji zagotovi miren razvoj in omogoči blagostanje. Tako je japonski imperializem vzel Kitajski velik del njenega ozemlja. V tem letu so okupirale japonske čete na Kitajskem nadaljnih tisoč kvadratnih milj površine, istotako zato, da so dotične kraje osvobodile banditov. Razlika seveda je, da so namesto prejšnjih zavladali japonski banditi, ki so v tem poslu veliko spretnejši, kakor pa kitajski banditski veljaki. Tako si Japonska polagoma večja svoje mandžursko "cesarstvo" in prodira ob sovjetski Sibiriji dalj in dalj v notranjost Azije.

Na sličen način se pripravlja na lov za "banditi" Mussolinijeva Italija. Za svoje "civilizacijsko" delo si je izbrala Abesinijo (Etiopijo), edino deželo v Afriki, ki je vsaj navidežno samostojna. Abesinski cesar je zelo v skrbeh in naroča za svoje čete municijo kolikor dopuščajo abesinske finance. Italija je osvojila že pred leti velik del abesinskega obrežja, drugega pa sta vzeli Anglija in Francija, Abesinijo pa zaklenile v notranjost. Proti koncu prošlega leta so začele italijanske čete iz svoje kolonije ob Abesiniji prodirati polagoma v notranjost. V spopadih z domačini je bilo par italijanskih vojakov ubitih, še več pa Abesincev. Abesinija se je radi te invazije pritožila ligi narodov. Mussolinijeva propaganda trdi v odgovor na abesinsko pritožbo, da so meje med italijansko kolonijo in Abesinijo nejasno določene, zato ni Italija vzela Abesiniji ničesar, ako tudi slednja izjavlja, da so ponekod italijanske čete prodrle blizu sto milj v notranjost. Rim odgovarja, da so lovile "bandite". Na tem novo osvojenem ozemlju gradi Italija stratežne ceste, kar pomeni pripravljanje za nadaljno osvajanje.

Ko je bil francoski minister znanjih zadev Pierre Laval nedavno v Rimu na obisku pri Mussoliniju, je svet ugibal, kakšne koncesije je obljubil Italiji v podkupnino za njeno prijateljstvo in sporazum proti Hitlerju. Zdaj je očitno, da mu je Francija obljubila ne samo precejšen kos dveh svojih kolonij v Afriki, ampak mu ob enem dovolila, da sme "civilizirati" Abesinijo. Izgleda, da je v to kupčijo tajno pristala tudi Velika Britanija. To sklepa javnost iz velike propagande v italijanskem časopisu, ki piše o barbarizmu v Abesiniji in o krivičnih obdolžitvah, ki jih je vložila v uradu lige narodov proti Italiji abesinska vlada.

Na pomoč tej italijanski propagandi je prišel neki rod v Abesiniji, ki je v bližnji francoski koloniji v Somalilandu dne 22. januarja umoril francoskega administratorja ter 96 francoski kolonistov. Tudi ako bi bili najeti za ta masaker, ne bi mogli italijanskim imperialistom napraviti boljše usluge, in ob enem tudi francoski vladi, ki ima zdaj vsaj "razlog", čemu je pametno, da se Italiji dovoli civilizirati to barbarsko deželo. In kdo ve, če ni dotičnih "divjakov", ki so izvršili napad na omenjene Francoze, nahujskal kak tajni zaupnik — "agent provokator" — v službi italijanske ali pa francoske vlade, da imata zdaj priliko ovreči pritožbe Abesinije v ligi narodov in opravičiti italijanski lov za "banditi" v deželi etiopijskega cesarja!

Akcija za brezposelne v Z. D. in v Angliji

Tudi angleška vlada se bavi z načrti za naselitev družin brezposelnih na male kmetije, kjer si naj bi pridelovale potrebiti živež. Ob enem računajo, da dobi ta ali oni član družine tudi po nekaj dni zaposlitve v bližnjih tovarnah ali rudnikih. Načrt, ki ga ima MacDonaldova vlada, določa potrošek \$56,000,000 za nakup zemlje, ki bi jo parcelirali, postavili na njo male hišice in naselili vanje 18,000 družin. Ob enem bo parlamentu predložen načrt za zavarovanje agrikulturnih delavcev proti brezposelnosti, katerih je v Angliji 750,000.

Rooseveltova administracija je že pred dobrim letom objavljala načrte za slične farme. V par krajih je že poskusila, toda eksperiment se baje ni obnesel, oziroma je bil predrag.

Plače pri novih javnih delih

bodo povprečno kakih \$50 na mesec. Brezposelne bi namreč vposlili le po toliko dni, da bi zaslužili omenjeno vsoto.

Dviganje zavarovalnin

Ameriške življenske zavarovalnice so lani prodale 10.1 odstotkov več zavarovalnin kakor l. 1933, ali skupaj \$3,605,432,000.

STE ŽE NAROCILI KNJIGE

Cankarjeve družbe?

Vseh pet knjig Cankarjeve družbe za leto 1935 stane samo \$1.40. Ne odlašajte z naročilom! Imena teh knjig so navedena v oglasu na 5. strani.

United Socialist Drive

Na dan Washingtonovega rojstva dne 22. februarja prične socialistična stranka s sistematično kampanjo za pridobivanje članov in zbiranje fondov, ki ji jo omogočil vršiti to delo. Ta fond je določen na vsoto \$50,000. Socialistična stranka v New Yorku se je že obvezala, da bo zbrala \$10,000. Omenjenega dne se bodo vršili veliki socialistični shodi, v namen, da se da kampanji poln zamah. V Bridgeportu, Conn., bosta govorila med drugimi Norman Thomas in Fred Henderson, v Cincinnatiju Daniel W. Hoan in Norman Thomas, in v Louisvillu Clarence Senior ter Maynard Krueger.

Zupan Hoan bo govornik na shodu v Indianapolis dne 22. februarja in v Philadelphiji 24. februarja. Na slednjem shodu bo govoril tudi sodnik Jacob Panken iz New Yorka.

Drugi govorniki, ki nastopijo omenjene dneve na raznih shodih, so James Oneal, Leo Krzy-

Tragedije med brezposelnimi in krivci

Prvih par let sedanjega gospodarskega poloma in panike so se dogajali samomori tudi med bogataši, ko so spoznali, da so svojo imovino zaigrali v prid večjih bogatašev. To je polagoma minilo, kajti bogatašev, ki bi bili v tej krizi vse izgubili, je malo. Celo Insull, ki trdi, da je ob vse, živi kljub temu še vedno kakor milijonar. Samomori in umori med bednimi pa se množe ne le v mestih, ampak tudi na farmah. V

Chicago je dne 22. januarja ustrelil brezposelni Geo. Tomšič ženo in nato sebe. Zapuščata pet nedoraslih otrok. Zena je pričakovala sedmega, toda jo je mož ubil dan predno je porodila. Listi so poročali, da je bila Tomšičeva družina na relifu.

Večjo senzacijo je dne 25. januarja povzročila 50-letna Mrs. Ruth Watson Arden, potoma stare ameriške rodbine, in njen 27-letni hromi sin Hen-

ry. Sin je pred leti z odliko izdelal izpit na čikaški univerzi, toda vsled paraliziranih nog ga niso hoteli nikjer v službo vključiti. Njegovim prvotnim pričevalom o nadarjenosti. Mati je delala, da ga je izšolala, potem se je v stiski obrnila tudi na predsednika Roosevelta, ki ima enako telesno hibo. Ob sta obupala. Ona vsled sinove nesreče, za katerega radi starosti ni mogla več delati, in on radi svoje telesne hibe. Omenjenega

dne sta ubila doma uradnico religijske urada, ki je prišla k njima na poizvedovanje, nato sta šla še v religijni urad, kjer sta ubila še eno uradnico, dva namješčenca pa ranila. Po tem činu je sin ustrelil mater in sebe. Časopisi so hoteli zvrniti odgovornost za ta tragični čin na komunistično propagando, ampak se jim ni posrečilo. Za tragedije te vrste je odgovoren sistem, ki ljudem brez sredstev in dela še bolj greni življenje.

E. ZOLA:

RIM

Povelovnik ETBIN KRISTAN

(Nadaljevanje.)

Jecljal je temne psovke: Sugašljivi lizun, ki glumi skromnost in ponižnost, podli vohun, ki ima nalog, da vidi, sliši in pokvari vse v palači — nečista, uničujoča žuželka, ki vlada nad najplemenitejšim plenom in žre levo vo grivo — jezuit, pravi jezuit, hlapec in tiran obenem v svoji nizki odurnosti, ob svojem zmagovitim golazenskem delu!

"Umirite se, umirite se," je ponavljal Pierre. Dasi je upošteval blazno pretiravanje, ga je vendar samega obhajala groza, katere ni mogla nobena reč več potlačiti. Celo kadar je bil sam ponoči, v postelji, ob zapahnenih vratih, ga je grabil strah, tako da se je, dušec svoj krik, skrival pod divan, kakor da prihajajo skozi stene ljudje, da ga zadavijo.

Brez sape, s slabim glasom, kakor da prihaja iz boja, je nadaljeval: "Saj sem Vam pravil — onega večera, ko sva govorila v Vaši sobi, dasi so bila vrata trikrat zaklenjena... Napačno je bilo, da sem s Vami tako prosto govoril o njih, ker sem si hotel okušati srce, pripovedujoč Vam, česa so sposobni. Vedel sem, da izvedo vse, in glejte, izvedeli so, zakaj hoteli so me umoriti... Glejte, tudi ta trenutek grešim, ko Vam to pravim, zakaj izvedeli bodo in topot me ne zgreše... Oh, konec je! Mrtev sem — ta plemeniti dom, ki se mi je zdel tako varen, bo moj grob!"

Globoko sočutje s temi mrzličnimi, od groznih utvar izmučenimi možgani, s tem bolnikom, ki je docela ugonabljal svoje zgrešeno življenje in v strahovih blazne domišljije, da je preganjan, se ga je polastilo. "Bežati morate! Nikar ne ostanite tukaj, pridite na Francosko, pojdite proč, kamorkoli!"

Začuden ga je don Vigilio pogledal; pomiril se je za trenutek. "Bežim naj? Čemu? Na Francosko? Saj so tudi tam. Kamorkoli? Tudi tam so. Povsod so; zamenjati bi bežal — bil bi vendar pri njih, med njimi... Ne, ne, rajši ostanem tukaj. Rajši umrjem takoj tukaj, če me ne more Njega eminence več braniti."

Upri je v sliko, na kateri se je bleščal kardinal v svojem rdečem svilnatem talarju, pogled neskončne prošnje, v katerem se je izkušal še žarek upanja zasvetiti. Ali napad se je vrnil in ga je tresel in lomil s podvojeno mrzlično silo.

"Pustite me, pustite me, prosim Vas... Nikar me ne silite, da bi še govoril. Oh, Paparelli, Paparelli! Če bi se vrnil, če bi me videl, če bi me slišal... Nikoli več ne bom govoril. Privezal si bom jezik, odrezati si ga bom dal... Pustite me vendar! Pravim Vam, ubijete me — on se vrne, in to bo moja smrt! Pojdite, oh, prosim Vas! Pojdite!"

Don Vigilio se je obrnil k steni, kakor da si hoče zazidati usta z grobno tišino. Pierre je sklenil, da ga zapusti; zakaj bal se je, da bi lahko izzval še resnejši napad, če bi mu hotel pomagati.

Ko se je Pierre vrnil v prestolno dvorano, je bil zopet sredi strašnega, neozdravljivega žalovanja doma. Nova maša je sledila prejšnjim; neprenehoma so se brale maše, in njih jeclane molitve so brez konca in kraja prosile božjo milost, da bi dobrtno sprejela dvoje dragih ubeglih duš. In ob umirajoči dišavi venečih rož, ob obledelih zvezdah dveh sveč je mislil na ta zadnji polom plemena Bocanera. Dario je bil zadnji svojega imena. Z njim je izginila življenja polna obitelj Bocanera, ki je s svojim imenom izpolnjevala zgodovino. Razumeti je bilo ljubezen kardinala, čigar edini greh je bil njegov ponos na to ime — do tega nežnega dečka, do zadnjega svojega plemena, do edine mladike, po kateri bi

bilo moglo še ozeleneti staro deblor — in če je on kakor donna Serafina želel najprej ločitev in potem poroko, je bil še bolj kakor želja, da se konča škandal, vzrok v nadi, da vstane iz dvojice lepih otrok novo, krepko plemo; zakaj bratranec in sestrična sta trdovratno vztrajala na tem, da se ne poročita, če se ne dobita. Zdaj je ležala tam na paradni postelji, v svojem neplodnem smrtnem objemu zadnja lupina, uborni ostanek dolge, sijajne vrste knezov, prelato in vojskovodij, ki jo zdaj pogoltne grob. Končano je; iz starega dekleta, ki ni več žena, iz starega duhovnika, ki ni več moč, ne vstane nič več. Oba ostaneta drug poleg drugega neplodna, kakor dvojice starih hrastov, ki sta edina še ostala od nekdanjega gozda in zapustita kmalu popolnoma golo plan, ko odmrjeta. Kakšna obnemogla bolelost je bila v tem zadnjem življenju! Kakšna žalost, če si mora človek reči, da je zaključek, da vname vse življenje, vse upanje v jutranji dan s seboj! Iz jecljanja maš, iz omedljuje dišave rož, iz bledeosti sveč je Pierre čutil propad te žalosti, te težke kamna, ki pade za vse čase za ugaslo rodovino in zakrije cel svet, ki je izginil.

Razumel je, da mora kot sostanovalec poskati donno Serafino in kardinala, pa se je dal takoj odvesti v sosednjo sobo, kjer je sprejemala princesa. Sedela je v črni obleki, zelo tenka, zelo vzravnana na fotelju, s katerega se je počasno in dostojanstveno dvignila za trenutek, da se zahvali za pozdrav prišleca. Okamenela oblika, premagujoča telesna bolečina, je poslušala izraze sožalja in ni odgovarjala niti besedice. Ali Pierre, ki jo je bil natančneje poznal, je uganil iz njenih upadlih potez, iz praznega pogleda, iz bridko zateglih ustnic, kaj se je strašnega godilo v njej; uganil je, kaj se je vse porušilo v njej, ne da bi bilo mogoče upanje na povratek. Pri kraju ni bilo le plemo; tudi njen brat ne bo nikdar več papež, dasi je tako dolgo mislila, da napravi vdanost, odrekanje žene, ki je žrtvovala tem sanjam svoje moškega in svoje srce, svoje skrbi, svoje premoženje, svoje zgrešeno žensko in materinsko življenje, papeža iz njega. Nemara je sredi tolikih razvalin najbolj krvavala rana te razočarane častihlepnosti.

(Dalje prihodnjič)

AGITATORJI NA DELU

Izkaz naročnin, ki so jih poslali agitatorji "Proletarca".

Vse naročnine, ki jih pošljejo zastonjki in drugi agitatorji Proletarca, so štete na bazi polletnih naročnin. Namreč agitator, ki pošlje eno celotno, je zabeležen v tem seznamu s dvema polletnima.

I. IZKAZ.

Joseph Snoy, Bridgeport, O.	19
Anton Zornik, Herminie, Pa.	17½
Anton Jankovich, Cleveland, O.	16
Joseph Korschich, Detroit, Mich.	14
Jacob Rožič, Milwaukee, Wis.	13½
John Jereb, Rock Springs, Wyo.	10
Bartol Yerant, W. Aliquippa, Pa.	8
John Marolt, West Mineral, Kans.	5
K. Erznoužnik, Red Lodge, Mont.	5
Chas. Pogorelec, Chicago, Ill.	5
John Rak, Chicago, Ill.	5
John Zornik, Detroit, Mich.	4½
Frances Zakovšek, No. Chicago, Ill.	4
Anton Šular, Arma, Kans.	4
Anton Bogataj, Renton, Pa.	4
John Langerholc, Johnstown, Pa.	4
Simon Kaučič, Virden, Ill.	4
Mike Krultz, Willard, Wis.	3
Henrik Pečarič, Nanticoke, Pa.	2½
John Kosin, Girard, O.	2
Anton Kokal, Helper, Utah	2
Jacob Bergant, Power Point, O.	2
Frank Boltezar, Pueblo, Colo.	2
Frank Bizjak, Chicago, Ill.	1
John Podgornik, Cicero, Ill.	1
Vincent Pugelj, West Allis, Wis.	1
James Dekleva, Gowanda, N. Y.	1
John Krebel, Cleveland, O.	1
Frank Martinjak, La Salle, Ill.	1
John Teran, Ely, Minn.	½

Skupaj v tem izkazu (4 tedne) 162½ polletnih naročnin. Prejšnji izkaz (4 tedne) 105½.

V knjigah je znanje, ki je vsakemu odprto. Navajajte svoje prijatelje in znanje na čitanje. Toda samo to ne bi zadostovalo. Navajajte jih, da bodo čitali to, kar je njim v korist.

Clevelandski Slovenci poklonili Peruškovo sliko staremu kraju.

Cleveland, O. — Tukajšnji Slovenci so zbrali skupaj \$500 in kupili s to vsoto Peruškovo sliko "Simfonija ameriškega zapada", da jo poklonijo Narodni galeriji v Ljubljani. Predno so sliko odposlali, je bila par dni obešana v Slov. nar. domu. Prej je bila že na raznih razstavah upodabljajoče umetnosti.

Idejo za to akcijo je predložil javnosti Ivan Jontez. Vršil se je nato sestanek, izvoljen je bil odbor in pričel z zbiranjem prispevkov. Nalogo je uspešno završil.

Proletarec ima veliko zalogo slovenskih in angleških knjig.

POLITIČNI BOJ ZARADI MEDNARODNEGA RAZSODIŠČA



Woodrow Wilson in vsi predsedniki Zed. držav za njim so urali ameriški kongres sprejeti predloga, da se ta dežela pridruži mednarodnemu razsodišču, ki ga je ustanovila liga narodov. Toda predloga je bila vsakokrat porazena. Večina je smatrala, da Zed. države niso imele vzroka poseči v evropsko vojno, in da bi bil vstop v mednarodno razsodišče enako nepremišljena poteza. Ob otvoritvi sedanjega kongresa je predsednik



Roosevelt poslanecem med drugim priporočil pridruženje te republike mednarodnemu sodnemu tribunalu, ki ima sodno palačo in urad v Haagu na Nizozemskem (v sredi te slike). Najhuji vodilni nasprotnik pristopa je senator Hiram Johnson iz Californije. Rooseveltovo stališče sta v debati zagovarjala senator Robinson (na levi) in senator Pittman (na desni na tej sliki). Opozicija je napela vse sile, da prepreči pristop.

O enotni fronti

Detroit, Mich. — V prejšnjem dopisu sem razpravljal o združenju delavstva na političnem polju — toda s kom? Resnica, da je to težko vprašanje.

Ako motrimo preobrate, ki se dogajajo v zadnjih letih, in rezultate volitev v Zed. država, vidimo, da si delavstvo želi nekaj novega, nekakšne spremembe, kar pomeni, da ni več zadovoljno z današnjim sistemom.

Vsled tega svojega nagnjenja po spremembi je delavstvo dostopno onim, ki mu nastavljao limanice fraz in obljub. Samo da je nekaj novega.

V ameriški javnosti opažamo, da med ljudstvom raste želja po nekakšnem Mojzesu, ki bi ga odvedel iz mizerije. Zdaj je večina upajo, da se bo Roosevelt izkazal za takega odrešenika. Ampak med mnogimi vera vanj že gine, kajti kljub vsem obljubam je preočividno, da se le trudi pomagati kapitalistični uredbi.

Brezposelnost je bila lani v splošnem povečana, državniki dolg raste in prav tako izdatki za relief. Obveznosti zvezne vlade segajo že v mnogo milijard dolarjev. Davki so naloženi tako, da jih direktno ali indirektno plačajo odjemalci.

Nova razočaranja so neizogibna in delavci bodo spet pred vprašanjem, koga se oprijeti.

Kar se tiče socialistov in komunistov, so se dosedaj že lahko uverili, da ima ameriški narod nekako bojazen pred njimi. Imajo pač predsodek proti "izmom" razen "amerikanizma".

Lahko smo se že prepričali, da s to našo taktiko uspehi ne bodo mogoči. Ako pogledamo program farmer-labor stranke, je našemu dokaj sličen. Samo, ako bi ga izvajali. Tudi je moje mnenje, da ime stranke nas ne bi smelo ovirati, ako bi bila sprememba v korist delavstva. Tudi naš program ni izvedljiv do pičice, akoravno bi naša stranka zmagala. Izvesti bi ga mogli šele sčasoma. Ako pa bi imeli program, ki bi ga mogli izvesti takoj, bi ga lahko potem toliko boljše izboljševali.

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ODBOR.

The Ghost That Haunts The Ruling Politicians

The system of wage payment for labor power sold by workers became general when the capitalist system of production became the main form of production in society. Before this system appeared there was occasional economic distress following wars or as a result of pestilence, a cyclone, an earthquake or some other natural cause. A one-crop region like tobacco in Virginia in the colonial period also occasionally brought a sharp decline in prices and a temporary crisis.

However, industrial depressions did not become periodical until the capitalist form of production became general. This system has produced a crisis on an average of every thirteen years, and this does not include minor depressions of short duration between the major ones. The history of capitalism shows that it is fatally stricken with this disease, and as long as the system survives it is impossible to avoid these fearful disasters.

President Roosevelt is trying to revive capitalism and avoid depressions. His party in 1920 declared that it had made depressions impossible by enactment of the Federal Reserve Act. Nine years later capitalism was tumbling into the world depression. The New Deal is now added to the Federal Reserve Act. What is to be expected of it?

The employment program is expected to provide jobs for seven million workers by the middle of 1936. President Roosevelt estimates that 3,000,000 workers are unemployable for one reason or another and that if 7,000,000 go back to work on public works "prosperity" will return. Will it?

By pouring public funds into public works this will stimulate

capitalist industries as the latter will provide materials for public works, but the average wage to be paid in public works employment will be about \$550 a year. This will be not only feeble purchasing power; it will tend to accustom millions of workers to a fearfully low standard of living. Purchasing power will still be way below the former more normal rate to even temporarily pull capitalism out of the hole.

Then, as the public works program gradually becomes completed, it will be necessary

to discharge the workers. Discharge means decline of demand for goods and the gradual slowing up of the industries providing materials for public works. And the result? Sliding right back to where we are now. Having slipped back, what public works will then be available to take up the slack? Practically none.

Looking at this depression ghost that haunts the ruling politicians, they may well ask with Bill Shakespeare whether it "brings airs from heaven or blasts from hell."

—The New Leader

THE HEART OF SOCIALISM

By Anna A. Maley

Our bread-winning machinery is necessary to the lives of men together. It may be called social-use property. Socialism stands for a new industrial control—for the social ownership and the democratic control of social-use or industrial property.

Some forms of property may be privately owned without injury to the community. Things which are subject to private use should be privately owned.

The productive properties, the industrial properties, upon which all depend, cannot be owned by the individual without injury to the community. Mills, mines, railroads, telegraph and telephone facilities—the great means of production, transportation and communication—are subject to social use and should be socially owned and controlled.

You accept the principle of social control to the extent that you believe in public schools, public roads, the public postoffice, the public fire department and such other things as are maintained for the use of the community rather than for the private profit of the few.

The public schools and other public institutions, it is charged, are full of graft and other abuses. An examination of these abuses will disclose the fact that they are due, not to Socialism, but to the lack of it. The people must own not only the schools but also the book supplies, the materials for building the schools, and other things necessary to our system of public education. They must own not only the federal building but also the railroads which carry the mails. They must own not only our public services and our industries but also the government which administers these things.

—From "Our National Kitchen."

OUR NEXT MEETING

The members of our English Section of branch 1 JSF met last week to plan for another year of active Socialist work. The entertainment and lecture committee outlined a social program with a speaker for our meeting Friday, February 8, at Styblo's Hall, 2700 S. Turner Ave. Comrade Donald J. Lotrich reported that 100 copies of a new pamphlet "Why Aren't We All Rich?" was purchased to be sold by his committee. The organizers contemplate on a membership drive and the librarians promised to give our library more publicity. Our May Herald will also be our 30th Anniversary issue of Proletarec and the March 10th affair at the SNPP Hall are included in our plans for Socialist activities.

Our last meeting held at Styblo's Hall was well attended. Over 50 people were in attendance. We invite all sympathizers to be with us again February 8, at Styblo's Hall and enjoy the fine program that will take place. Our senior comrades and their friends are likewise urged to spend this evening with us.

Organizer, Chicago, Ill.

1934 Activities Of Branch No. 1 JSF

EXCERPTS FROM THE SECRETARY'S REPORT
PREPARED BY ALICE ARTACH

It is important for branch organizations to review the work of the past year in order to clearly see its progress and to know whether or not they have fulfilled their expectations.

Before giving the financial standing of branch No. 1 let's remember that results of our work can hardly be measured by monetary figures and that our greatest work is spreading Socialist propaganda. Thus the financial data should not be adjudged as the only source of progress.

The financial standing shows a net balance of \$271.54. The receipts for 1934 totaled \$3,160.96 and disbursements \$3,139.03. Singing Society "Sava" has a net balance of \$24.74 for the year. Expenses incurred by "Sava" for 1934 were \$525.42. This includes instructor's fees, song selections, hall rent and other necessities.

Contributions to the sustaining fund were: to Proletarec \$139.91, Socialist Party of Cook County \$17, Agitational Fund of JSF \$30.38 and to the West Side District campaign fund \$17.25, a total of \$204.54.

During the past year seven major affairs were held. A New Year's Eve dance, a joint Commemoration of the Paris Commune on March 4, by the Chicago JSF branches, Sava's Spring Concert, April 29, Sava's Moonlight Picnic, August 18, a joint picnic for Proletarec, Sept 16, a dramatic presentation, October 21 and Sava's Fall Concert, Nov. 25. The proceeds of the joint affairs of March 4 and September 16 were given to Proletarec and the JSF. In addition to these, several minor socials were held. The attendance at these affairs, in spite of the depression, was satisfactory. After every regular branch meeting, lectures and discussions on major problems and current events were held. These meetings and lectures were well attended.

Our membership decreased from 110 to 105 members. Although our membership is somewhat smaller, the comrades performed a great deal more work during the past year. The branch also has the good support of its many sympathizers.

An English Speaking Section was

organized in November 1933 to make the field among our Youth greater and more promising. Its main function is spreading Socialist knowledge among the young generation and to win them for the Socialist movement. Their Literature Committee deserves special mention for its fine work of selling 1,605 books and pamphlets last year. Their literature sales amounted to \$83.49, the cost of which was \$65.95, leaving a balance of \$17.29 in their revolving fund to be used in further literature purchases.

In May 1934 a Juvenile Section of Sava was organized. This group appeared on three different programs last year with much enthusiasm and success. The singing instructions are given by Jacob Muha and the dramatic phases of instructions by comrade Mary Jugg and Louis Beniger.

Now, comrades, let us all resolve to do our utmost and make it another successful and active year.

Open Forum

Chicago, Ill. — The 6th congressional branch of the Socialist Party will hold its monthly social Saturday, February 2. The installation of officers for 1935 and a public trail on the "Communist United Front Maneuvers" will also take place. Refreshments and dancing after the meeting.

The Open Forum lectures for February are:

Feb. 1st Symposium: "The Significance of the Kirov Assassination". Speakers: a Trotskyite, Communist and Socialist. Admission 10c.

Feb. 15th: "The Austrian Socialist Revolution of 1934" with slides of the revolutionary days. Speaker: Clarence Senior, National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

Feb. 22nd Symposium: "The Menace of American Fascism" by Edward K. Hogan, "Civil Liberties" by Jack Sher and "Racial Minorities" by Morris Pearlman. Admission 10c.

All lectures are held at the branch headquarters 3437 W. Roosevelt Rd., every Friday at 8:15 P. M.

Gertrude R. Dubin.

"DELAVEC" REPEATS OPERETTA

On Sunday, February 3, Singing Society "Delavec" of Newburgh will repeat their operetta, "Na kmetiji in v kajžici" at the Domovina Hall in Barberton, Ohio. The operetta was translated from Bohemian and was first staged in the Slovene Workers Home in Collinwood. It has four acts crammed with solos, duets, quartets etc. The plot in brief is as follows:

Ivan, working on Seljan's farm is in love with his daughter Milka. It was Milka that persuaded Ivan to make the farm his home when she found him wandering in the village nameless, homeless and in ignorance as to his birthright. Ivan was well liked at first for his knowledge and cheerfulness and soon had a place in the household. Everything went along fine until Seljan, a widower married again. His wife Martha, cruel and selfish by nature, determines to run the farm her own way which she does with nagging and scolding until no one can see her for hate.

Ivan and Milka rummaging through the cottage find documents written by Ivan's father proving that the farm was in really Ivan's property. He also learns of his last name and age which he did not know before.

Martha's nagging helps Ivan decide to leave the farm. He goes to a nearby cottage and makes it his home. Martha inspired by her victory over Ivan makes life unbearable for Milka who goes to her grandfather, Dedek with her story. Dedek upbraids Sel-

"There can be no economic health in this country until billions of the money now going to the owning class are diverted into the pockets of the consuming workers. Excessive incomes cannot now be wisely spent or invested. For many decades in the United States

man for neglecting his daughter whereupon they go to Dedek's place but Milka has disappeared. Seljan reproaches his wife and blames her for Milka's disappearance. In a blind rage he threatens to kill her upon which Martha decides it's time to leave.

In the meantime Milka goes to Ivan and tells him that she left home and wants to live with him. By the grave of Ivan's father they swear to live as man and wife with the cottage named as witness to their marriage. Finally, it all ends back on the farm where upon the insistence of Seljan, Ivan takes charge and the wedding is celebrated again.

The admission to this operetta is only 40c. The program starts at 3 P. M. Those of you that want to go from Cleveland be at Joe's Beer Garden, 3839 E. 93rd St., at 12:30 from where we will travel by Bus. The round trip fare is 50c. I'll be seeing you in Barberton Sunday, February 3. —Joseph Lever, Newburgh, O.

CAPITALISM IS THROUGH

there was a shortage of capital, but that day has passed. The pioneer stage is ended. The demand for new railroads, new factories and new mines is slowing down, and never again will there be a need to devote so large a proportion of the national income to expansion. More over, it is no longer profitable for citizens of this country to invest a billion dollars a year in foreign lands, as was done during the decade following the World War. The larger incomes cannot be spent for consumers' goods, they cannot find profitable fields of investment at home, and it is unsafe to invest large sums abroad. So billions of dollars are loafing around in vaults. If this money had gone to the workers in the form of higher wages and salaries, the present economic plight of the country would have been avoided."

In the above paragraph, Kirby Page's book, Individualism and Socialism, lays its finger on the incontrovertible evidence that capitalism is through.

It is quite true that if the money had gone to the workers there would have been no depression, but that is the sort of thing which just isn't done under capitalism. Workers may win somewhat higher

wages from time to time, but, in the very nature of the capitalist system, the employers have to pile up billions of profits or they won't play.

The time when the workers receive their full earnings, minus the cost of administration, will be the time when capitalism no longer exists. It can't happen under capitalism.

The inability of the beneficiaries of capitalism to find sufficient opportunities for the investment of their surplus capital, marks the beginning of the end of the system. Without expansion, it cannot function. It may hobble along for some time, but it will never be a lousy, going system again. It will be laid in its grave just as soon as the people acquire an understanding of the real facts and the way out. It is the province of the Socialists to educate the people—and it is your province to help to do it.

Furthermore, it is the duty of the workers consciously to train themselves for governmental and industrial positions—to train themselves to take charge of the whole works when called upon to do so.

—The Milwaukee Leader.

THE WORKER

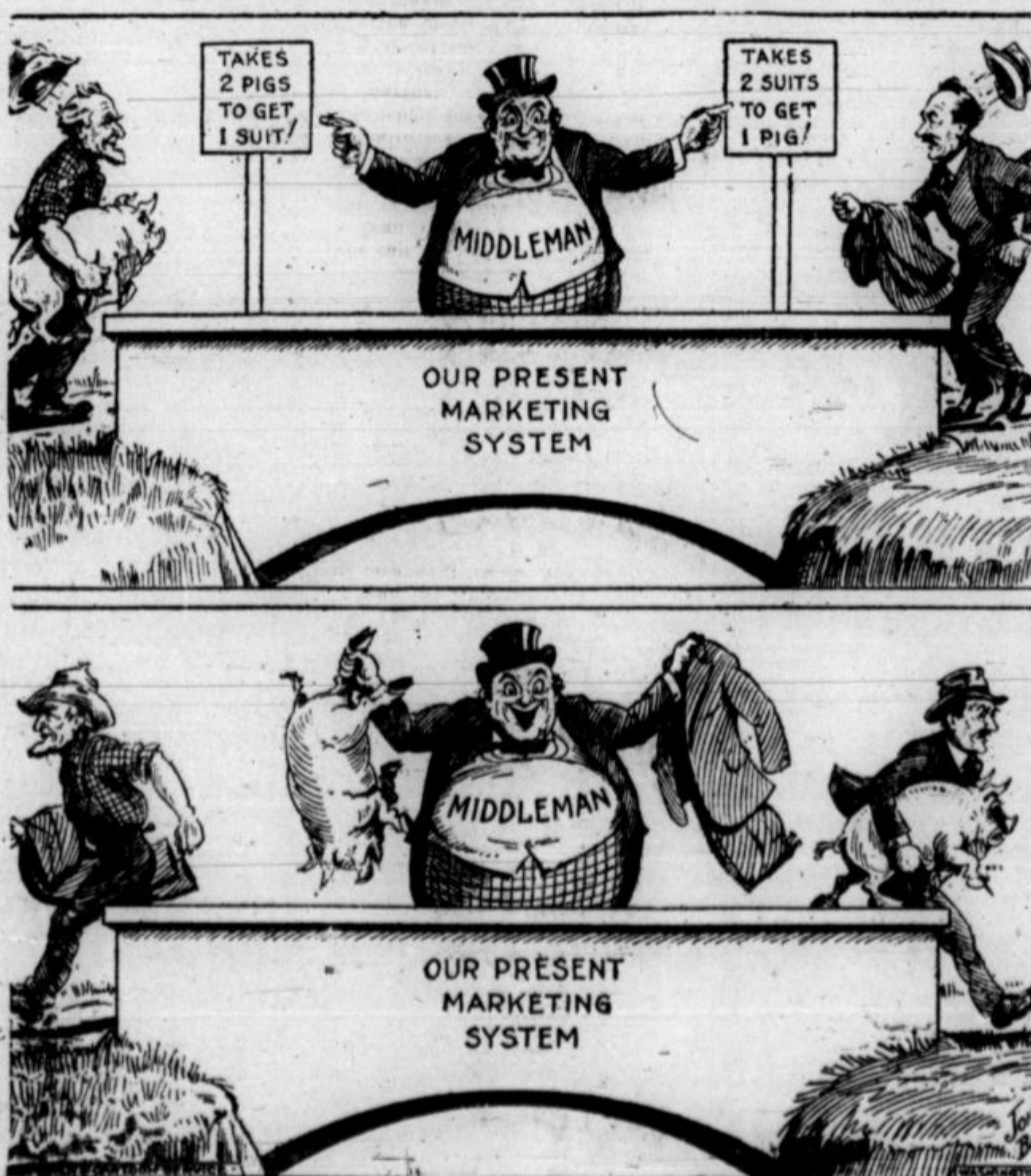
By Berton Braley

I have broken my hands on your granite,
I have broken my strength on your steel,
I have sweated through years for your pleasure,
I have worked like a slave for your weal.
And what is the wage you have paid me?
You masters and drivers of men
Enough so I come in my hunger
To beg for more labor again!

I have given my manhood to serve you,
I have given my gladness and youth;
You have used me, and spent me, crushed me,
And thrown me aside without ruth;
You have shut off my eyes from the sunlight,
My lungs from the untainted air,
You have housed me in horrible places,
Surrounded by squalor and care.

I have build you the world in its beauty,
I have brought you glory and spoil;
You have blighted my sons and my daughters,
You have scourged me again to my toil,
Yet I suffer it all in my patience,
For somehow I have dimly known,
That some day the worker will conquer,
In a world that was meant for his own!

THE MAN WHO MONOPOLIZES THE BRIDGE



SEARCHLIGHT

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

We have often said that we were opposed to terror, shootings, etc. But, I suppose, when an incident occurs as occurred in Chicago last week where an elderly woman and her full grown son were forced to the wall to starve by the economic depression, we would not be human if we didn't at least sympathize with them. The terrible thing about it is, that two workers, perhaps innocent of any wrongdoing, were the victims. Yet, I would suspect, that their case was not given the attention it should have been given and rather than starve the two unemployed people took themselves out of misery and in addition, took two women case workers with them. These shootings are going to put more fear into the people administering the emergency relief. Some of them have been getting rather haughty at times. Most of the higherup relief administrators live comfortably in hotels or well furnished homes and haven't the least idea what the poor unemployed workers must contend with. And even if they did know they wouldn't understand. These shootings will direct the attention of some of them to be more reasonable. It's a wonder they didn't pin a Communist label on these two people. What happened to the American Legion, Hearst's papers, The Paul Revere's, etc.?

That well spoken of German refugee Tony Sender, a legitimate member of the German Reichstag before Hitler, will be in Chicago and speak to us on Feb. 3. We intend to go and hear her even if the lecture is to be held at the Chicago Women's Club. Reports from other centers speak very highly of Tony Sender and we, too, should receive her with a full attendance.

A question is in order. What's happened to our Cook County Central Committee meetings? The enthusiasm has disappeared, there seems to be a lack of spirit and the meetings are getting to be dull. Perhaps there isn't much we can do to get interesting meetings. The new Executive Committee should look over the possibilities of making better reports and featuring such agenda which will bring back some of that needed spirit. When a County Central elects a new Executive Committee without a contest that's a bad sign. That's a sign of disorganization and lack of interest and certainly without promise.

Our New Leader of January 25 brings out the story of what Social legislation had been proposed by Socialists and comments just as we did last week that after all progress in this field is being attained after many years of constant agitation. Their is the thought for a powerful pamphlet. Teach Americans their own history. They have shown how little they know about what's happened. And in the vanguard of social legislation what a tribute it is to the

Socialist Party that their two congressmen Victor Berger and Meyer London were the sponsors of ill fated social bills in 1912 and 1916. What a memory to our dear deceased comrades. Out of Berger's grave comes the old age pension bill of 1912, not exactly as Berger wrote it but the thought is there. And out of London's grave comes the unemployment insurance bill of 1916. Together they march right to Congress, to Washington, D. C., where they should have been all these years. Let's tell our American citizens about these things in well worded pamphlet. Tell them that today politicians are 25 years behind the times.

"An appeal to Reason" is the title of a big ad in the Chicago Tribune for the Associated Gas and Electric System in which they lambast government taxes and competition and appeal to the millions of investors to stop the government from wrecking their financial institution. All the old Tories fall for this line of "unreasoning". Naturally they fall for that line which tells the lie about the government part of it. Yet, when we glance back we note that these very people, these old Tories, were the ones who said the government couldn't operate anything profitably. Just as soon as the government does step in a little bit these supposed to be sturdy institutions begin to shake like an earthquake. No, these capitalist institutions cannot withstand the least little bit of decent competition. —We say, make them write down their capital structures and take the water out of their stock and take some of the big fat profits from those who perform no useful work.

They say we are going to commemorate the Austrian revolution on Friday, Feb. 8 with a fitting program by our Social Study Club. Let's drum up a big crowd and put on a good program.

Their Attention Is Called, And How!

"Why don't you give your people a free press?" asked Publisher Paul Block of Dictator Mussolini.

"Why, we have a free press!" replied Il Duce. "Of course when a writer attacks the government in a way we know to be harmful to the people, then we call his attention to it. Yes, we call his attention to it." And how!

WAR

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise: "The war gave us the shame of war prosperity and the horrors and crimes of post-war depression and all the moral, physical and national breakdown that came as the inevitable aftermath of the war swindle and shame."

Judging from the looks of things, if Capitalism isn't dead, it surely's gone mangy.