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PROLETAREC

OFFICIAL ORGAN JUGOSLAV FEDERATION, S. P.

GLASILLO JUGOSLOVANSKE SOCIALISTIČNE ZVEZE

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NEUSPEŠNO KRPANJE POLOMLJENE UREDBE

REŠEVANJE NEEKONOMSKEGA SISTEMA, KI SE POTAPLJA

Eksperimentiranje z novimi krediti. — Socialne na-redbe v prid kapitalizmu. — Grožnja s konfiskacijo

NAGLICA, s katero predsednik Roosevelt forcirja skozi kongres svoj ekonomskega program, dokazuje, da se vlada zaveda opasnosti gospodarskega poloma. Drugo vprašanje pa je, če bo Rooseveltov program v praksi res kaj koristil, in komu bo koristil. že prejšnji predsednik Hoover je uvedel inflacijo kredita, ki ga Roosevelt na vse strani povečava.

Dasi je Roosevelt izrekel precej kritičnih besed o finančnih mogotih in se predstavil za prijatelja ljudskih interesov, je dozdaj v praksi vseskozi pokazal, da mu je za rešitev sedanjega sistema največ in v tej smeri gre tudi vsa njegova ekonomska politika.

Priskočil je na pomoč velikim bankam in pri tem resil tudi nekaj manjših, ako so bile solventne, ni pa še storil nicesar za stotisoči ohranljivosti vlagateljev, ki imajo prihranke v pro-padih bankah. Le velikim ribam je pomagal iz mreže.

Z vladnim odkupovanjem posojil na prve uknjižbe na farme in domove, ki ga je predlagal v direktni in indirektni obliki, bo pomagal zavarovalnicam, bankam in drugim upnikom veliko bolj kakor pa zadoljenim kmetovcem in delavcem, kateri ne morejo pridakovati drugega kakor znatanje obresti za par odstotkov.

Temeljni namen federalne rekonstrukcijske korporacije je bil, zavarovati investicije trustjanom in vreči dvomljive vrednote na rame vlade za dober denar. Tako znašajo vladna posojila bankam, zavarovalnicam, železnicam in raznim drugim kompanijam že par milijard, ne da bi s tem krediti kaj pripomogli k omiljenju krize ali k zaposlitvi delavcev. Investorji so za dve milijardi na boljšem, delavcem in večini farmarjev pa ni te prav nič koristilo.

Roosevelt je znašal vladne izdatke za milijardo dolarjev.

To znači, da bo milijarda manj v cirkulaciji. Tudi kompanije si znižujejo izdatke naprej in naprej z odščipavanjem plač svojim delavcem. Ali vzliz temu stalnemu manjšanju kupne moči ameriškega delavstva se je Rooseveltova administracija podala na pot, ki naj privede v temeljito zvišanje cen potrebščin in blaga sploh. Dobro. Pravilno je, da bi dobili farmarji za svoje pridelke toliko, da jim bi plačalo vsaj trud in stroške. Toda že delavci ne morejo pokupiti blaga in živil niti po dosedanjih cenah, kako ga naj pokupijo, ko se podraži? Ako se bodo delavcem plače kar naprej odkrivale, da bodo povprečno komaj še od pet do sedem dolarjev na teden, bi bilo po obstoječih gospodarskih zakonih povsem naravno, da bi morale tudi cene potrebščin namen pasti sorazmerno. In bi padle, toda vlašča jih hoče

MOBILIZIRANJE ZA POGOZDEVANJE V TEKU



Prvi oddelki Rooseveltove pogozdevalne armade, ki bo štela okrog četrti milijona mož, oziroma mladih fantov od 18. do 25. leta, so že obdržani. Njih plača je dolar na dan, prehrana in postelja. Vsi so pod vojaško disciplino in pod nadzorstvom oficirjev regularne armade. Od svoje plače morajo puščati dve tretjini odvisnim sorodnikom,

predvsem staršom, ki so vsled sedanja/deprezije in brezposelnosti brez sredstev in jih vzdržujejo vladne pomočne akcije. Tako naj bi tabor ubil dve muhi z enim mahom. Na vrhni sliki so fantje, ki so sprejeti v "Novo armado". Spodaj so žotori v vojaškem taboru Fort Sheridan, Ill., kjer jih dajejo prvi pouk v disciplini in delu.

OBLICA KONFERENČ RADI VELIKE SVETOVNE ZMEDE

Med diplomati ni stagnacije nego prav živahno vrvenje. Sklicujejo konferenco vrh konference, mešetarijo tajno in javno, sklepajo pogodbe, pri tem pa svetovni gospodarski in politični položaj čezdaj bolj zamotavajo, namesto da bi ga odmatali.

S konferencami bo zdaj poskusil tudi predsednik Roosevelt, ki je povabil v Washington premjera MacDonalda in zastopnike Francije, Italije, Nemčije Argentine, Brazilije, Mehike, Kanade, Japonske ter nekaterih drugih držav, da se domeni z njimi o sporedu in programu bodočega ekonomskoga kongresa, ki se bo vrnil po letu 1933 v London. Zastopnika sovjetske Unije, brez katere ne more biti uspešnega ekonomskega sporazuma v svetovnem obsegu, Roosevelt ni povabil, kar mu v Moskvi tako zamerijo.

Po ekonomski konferenci, ali pa še pred njo, se bodo vrili posvetovanja glede vojnega dolgov. Bržkone bodo o njih govorili že na sestankih v Washingtonu koncem aprila. Italija predlaga popolno brisanje vojnega dolgov. Ameriški senat se temu upira in tira dolžnice da naj plačajo vsaj koliko

kor morejo. Ker pa Evropa nima namena plačati, že zato ne, ker je Nemčiji odpustila reparacije se bodo morale Zed. države s tem dejstvom spriznatiti in si na kak drug način pomagati, da se iznebe ogromnega notranjega dolga. Ena evropske države so si ga briše z inflacijo in skorogotovo se tudi ameriška vlada prej ali slej posluži strojev za tiskanje papirnatega denarja, da se iznebi dolga in deficitu.

V času, ko se v Washingtonu zbira ena skupina državnikov, se v Evropi druga prenika o Mussolinijevem predlogu za novo razkosanje Evrope. Gre se za kožo Jugoslavije, Rumunije in Poljske. Posebno prve. Tako je v diplomatskem svetu kapitalističnih vlad vsepolno zmede. Ako se Italiji posreči pridobiti tudi Roosevelt za preureditev mej, se bodo morale male dežele rade ali nerade podati, kakor so se morale podati v prošlosti vselej, kadar so si velesile delile plen, sfere vpliva ali si dajale koncesije za storjene usluge na račun šibkih. Stari kapitalizem, stara tajna diplomacija in stari imperializem. Vse je kot je bilo. Tako je razvoj po vojni spet potrdil pravilnost Marxove razlage o svojstvih kapitalizma, ki tira samega sebe v pogubo. Njegovi zakoni so taki in si ne more pomagati. S svojo blazno politiko spravlja kapitalizem v nesrečo in v bedo tudi ljudstvu vseh dežel. Ta resnica ostane, dokler bomo imeli kapitalistični sistem.

"Patriotizem" bogatašev
V zadnji bančni paniki in že prej so nekateri ameriški bogataši napolnili svoje varnostne shrambe z zlatim denarjem, v govorih na radio in v člankih v listih pa so apelirali na ljudstvo, naj zaupa bankam. Nekateri kapitalisti so dvignili od \$50,000 do pol milijona v zlatu, kar dovolj jasno dokazuje, da so imeli zelo malo zaupanja v banke in ameriški papirnati dolar.

Senator, ki se je zameril vsled zahtevanje davka na bogastva

Huey P. Long iz Louisiane je po besedah najradikalnejši senator. Propagira "distribucijo bogastev", toda je — kot progresivni senatorji sploh — brez socialnega programa. Distribucija po njegovem pomeni, naj se denar zoper razpodeli po državah tako, da se pomaga farmarjem in meščanom, katere je Wall Street obuboval. Long predlaga obdavčevanje kapitala. Nikomur se naj ne bi pustilo več kot sto milijonov, kar je čez, naj bi vze-

la država. In nihče ne bi smel imeti ved kot milijon dolarjev lohdokov na leto. To "znižanje" bogastev ni v bistvu nikak radikalni program dokler ne določi, kaj se napravi z zaseženo imovino — oziroma, dokler tak program ne vključuje socializacije. Ampak Huey Long se je bogatašem vseeno zameril. Na delu je čezdaj večja skupina v prizadevanjih, da se ga oblasti in vrže iz se-nata. Obtožen je korupcije, goljufij, sprejemanja podku-pnin in prevar.

16,788 bank odprtih

Po Rooseveltovem bančnem moratoriju je dobilo dovolje-nje za popravilo preizkušanje 16,788 bank. Nad dva tisoč bank je še vedno zaprtih.

Svoboda v Bolgariji

Bolgarski parlament je spre-jel zakon, ki določa, da komuni-sti ne morejo biti člani zbor-nice.

Naloge delavstva, ki jih ima v tej krizi

DOZDAJ je lahko postalo jasno že vsakemu delavcu, da mu kapitalistični politiki ne bodo pripomogli do boljših razmer. Neglede kako bi Roosevelt rad, da se gospodarski tok zaobrnejo od propadanja, je resniča, vendarle ta, da je armada brezposelnih v tem letu narasla, da je bank v likvidaciji veliko več kakor jih je bilo lani, da so dohodki kompanij nižji kot kdaj poprej in delavcem pa plačajo tako malo, da to že ni več izkorisčanje, ampak največji zločin, ki ga družba uganja nad graditelji bogastev!

Kapitalistični listi tolazijo ljudstvo, da se cene zvišujejo. Za delavce, ki so brez zasluga, in za one, katerim plačajo vsako leto manj, pomeni zvišanje cen le nove skrb.

Vse, kar je kongres na priporočilo administracije dozdaj sklenil za odpravo krize, ima v bistvu namen korigiti najprvo onim, ki posedujejo bogastva — torej kapitalizmu — in šele neposredno tudi ljudstvu. Vsako naredbo, ki jo sprejmejo v namenu omiliti bedo, je navadno predložena že ko je prepozno, da bi še mogla učinkovati, in tako vlada le troši in troši, se zadolžuje in prodaja bonde, kriza pa se prav nič ne žuri, da se bi pripravila na umik. Niti ni gotovo, če se bo sploh toliko umaknila, da bi mogli govoriti o pojemanju depresije.

Ako torej kapitalistični stranki nista v stanju storiti ničesar izdatnega v prid ljudstvu, se bo delavstvo pač moralo sprijazniti z resnico, da je rešitev le v njemu samem. Iz tega razloga sklicuje socialistična stranka na 6. maja veliki kontinentalni kongres v Washington, da se združi delavske drobce v skupno armado. Zaradi te resnice vodi socialistično delavstvo veliko agitacijo za pojačanje svoje stranke in razširjenje njenega časopisa.

Slovensko delavstvo v teh prizadevanjih ne drži rok krížem. V teku imamo kampanjo, da dvignemo število članov v JSZ za najmanj 25 odstotkov, in da pridobimo Proletarju tisoč novih naročnikov.

Mnogi klubi JSZ sklicujejo agitacijske shode, ali pa delajo v pripravah za svoje prvomajské prizadevanje. Nekateri jih bodo imeli skupno z ostalimi organizacijami socialistične stranke. Na vseh je treba polagati agitacijo za pridobivanje novih članov in novih naročnikov našemu tišku največjo važnost. Kajti predno postane delavstvo moč in faktor, ki bo svoje zahteve in svoj program tudi lahkou izvajal, se mora organizirati. Brez močne, socialistično orientirane delavske organizacije ne bo delavskih zmagovalcev, ne konca krize, ne socializma. Torej na delo za organizacijo, za pravice do kruha in za socializem!

RAZGALJANJE ŠPIJONAŽE NA OBRAVNAVI V MOSKVI

Graft na račun revščine

Kompanije, ki prodajajo v Chicago premog družinam na drobno, se zaračunale vladni illinoiski pomočni akciji za kurivo \$31,531 več kot pa je bila faktična cena. Tako so na eni strani ogoljufali bedne družine, med drugim pa država, oziroma ljudstvo, ki prispeva v pomočne fonde.

Nov župan — iste obljuhe

Novi čikaški župan je Edward J. Kelly. Pravi, da je božja volja, bo dober župan, izgnal bo zločince itd. — natancno take obljuhe kot so jih dali vsi prejšnji župani pred njim.

Majski Glas v stari kraj

Onim, ki vprašujejo, če bomo poslali Majski Glas tudi v stari kraj, odgovarjam: Da, poskusili bomo. Kdo torej želi, da pošljemo njegovim sorodnikom ali prijateljem Majski Glas, naj nam pošlje naslov dotičnih in pa vsoto 25 centov za vsak izvod.

Ponesrečen namen

Vojna "za odpravo vojne" je povzročila tisoč novih vzrokov za nove vojne.

Bržkone niso vse obtoženi angleški inženirji in ravnatelji krivi, in skorogotovo je med obtoženimi Rusi nekaj takih, ki so bili špijoni sovjetske vlade in hočajo izkazati svojo spremnost. Je pač popolnoma na mestu, da je oprezn. Obraunava proti njim se je pričela prejšnji teden. Zamiranje zato je bilo veliko v sovjetski Uniji in v Angliji ter tudi drugod po svetu. Ob enem je ta obraunava razkrila, kako glup je sistem, ki se opira na provokatorje, špijone in sabotaže. Vse dežele — vključivši sovjetsko Unijo, imajo špijone v drugih deželah. Vse skušajo pronicati v skrivnosti mili-tariističnih aparatorjev drugih držav. Vse želijo dobiti čim-točnejše podatke o novih iz-najdbah na polju militarizma, o kapacitetih in kvantitetih možnostih muncijskih industrijev v poedinih deželah. Ne mina leto, da ne bi katerakoli dežela zasledila špijonov. Vse seveda ne. Ene hitro postrel, nekateri zapro, večinoma jih izženejo. Ampak ta slučaj je dal sovjetskim oblastim prilike posvetiti bolj jasno v špijonski sistem, zato so se ponudene prilike dobro poslužile.

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List za interesne delavcev in ljudstvo.

Izjava vojak četrtek.

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546

Socialistična stranka v Nemčiji v borbi za obstanek

Z nekaj dekreti Hitlerjevega režima in s par tisoč aretacijami je bilo komunistično gibanje v Nemčiji podrt na tla v par dneh. Moskovska internacionala je v proglašu na nemško delavstvo dne 9. marca apelirala nam, da naj vrže silo fašizmu s svojo silo in proglaši diktaturo proletariata. Apel bo brez posledic, ker je nemško delavstvo danes razoroženo, in ker med ljudstvom veje histrični val kontrarevolucije. Apel Moske je torej prepozen. Ako bi odgovorni faktorji na vodstvu kominterne vsaj pred letom spremnili takto in jo napeljali v smer sprave s socialisti v Nemčiji, ki bi vodila v dogovor za skupni boj proti fašizmu, bi se nevarnost fašizma bržkone odstranilo. Tako pa so se komunisti in fašisti v parlamentu in v pruskem deželnem zboru skupno rogali demokraciji ter jo zasmehovali. Komunisti jo danes briško pogrešajo—kakorkoli jo je bilo v Nemčiji malo zadnjih nekaj let.

Danes v Nemčiji ni druge opozicije kot socialistična. Ampak socialistični listi so ustavljeni, socialistični shodi prepovedani, mnoga socialistična društva razpuščena, letakov se ne sme deliti, in tako je medsebojni kontakt med socialističnim delavstvom v državi z nad 60 milijoni prebivalcev skoraj docela odpravljen. Hitlerjeva vlada na drugi strani pa s svojimi agenti provokatorji v službi fašističnega ministra za propagando, in v svojem časopisu, na shodih ter po radiu širi zastupljive vesti o velikanskih tativnah, v katere so bili zapleteni socialisti, o begu socialističnih voditeljev v inozemstvo, o tajnem prenosu ogromnih fondov nemške socialne demokracije v banke na Češkem, o apelu desetih socialističnih poslancev na Francijo, da naj zopet zasede nemško porurje, o gorostasnih napadih socialističnega tiska v inozemstvu na Nemčijo itd.

Na otvoritveni seji nemškega državnega zborja 23. marca 1933 je Otto Wels v imenu socialne demokracije dejal fašistični večini in Hitlerju med drugim: "Lahko nam vzamete svobodo, lahko nam vzamete tudi življene, ampak poštenja in časti nam ne morete vzeti!" 94 socialističnih poslancev mu je ploskalo. Hitlerjeva večina zbornice je demonstrirala proti Welsu in množica fašistične milice ter drugih fašistov je zrila grozeče v zastopnike socialne demokracije. V takih trenotnih je treba poguma in socialistični zastopniki so ga dovolj pokazali. "Weimarska ustanova ni socialistična ustanova," je dejal Wels, "toda mi smo za državo, ki bazira na pravčnosti, enakopravnosti, državljanskih svobod in socialnih pravicah. Nemški socialisti odprto proglašamo svojo vero v principu človečanstva, pravice, svobode in socializma." Socialisti so mu vzliz grozečim fašističnim miličnikom gromovito ploskali, fašistična večina pa je pačila blazen, idiotski smeh, kakršnega uganjajo v motenju delavskih shodov v tej deželi tudi takozvani "komunisti".

"Idej vi ne boste uničili, ker so večne in neporušljive," je dejal v obraz fašistični reakciji. Nato jo je opozoril, da protosocialistični zakoni niso mogli ugrobiti socialne demokracije v prošlosti in jo ne bodo sedaj. "Iz teh perkucij bo izšla socialna demokracija sveješja in energičnejša," jih je zagotovil. Končno je planil pokoncu kancelar Hitler in s svojo večino preprečil Welsu nadaljevanje govora. Vsi socialisti v zbornici, 94 po številu, so glasovali proti zakonu, s katerim si je Hitler "legaliziral" fašistično diktaturo. Meščanska opozicija se je zbal groženj in se podala. Komunistični in 11 socialističnih poslancev je bilo interniranih že pred otvoritvijo parlamenta. Socialistična voditelja Severing in Leber sta bila aretirana na poti v zbornico.

Vsekakor je položaj v Nemčiji za socialistično gibanje skrajno težaven. Hitler ga skuša oblatiti z lažmi. Komunisti v inozemstvu mu po svoje pomagajo. Vsa sredstva za obrambo so socialistom odvzeta. Welsov govor je bil edino, kar so vsaj nekateri listi

(Nadaljevanje v zadnji koloni.)

PREDSODKI PREMAGALI I RAZUM IN PRAVICO



Dr. F. Soukup pride v Ameriko

Karl Glaser, tajnik češke socialistične federacije v Chicagu, je dobil poročilo, da se znameniti češki socialistični vodja senator dr. F. Soukup, odzove vabilo in pride v Ameriko. Tu bo predaval v delavskih klubih in govoril na socialističnih shodih.

Zločinstvo polomov bank

V teknu enega desetletja je v Zd. državah propadlo do prošle bančne panike nad deset tisoč bank in tisoče v viagateljev je bilo ob večino prihankov. V drugih deželah banka niso propadale niti v tej siloviti krizi, razen tu in tam katera.

Važna konferenca v Penni

"V nedeljo 23. aprila dopoldne se zborejo v Burgettstownu, Pa., zastopniki društva Prosvetne matic v klubu JSZ, da se povzemoje in sklepajo o agitaciji za naš tisk, za povečanje dlanstva v klubu JSZ, o pridobitvi nadaljnje društva v Prosvetno matico, o kontinentalnem kongresu v Washingtonu, o razpečavanju Majkega Glas itd."

To verno zborovanje bo otvoril tajnik Konference z. Jacob Ambrožič. O delu Konference bodo poleg tajnika poročali tudi John Terčel, George Smrekar, dalje tajniki klubov in drugi.

25-letnica društva "Slovenski Dom" št. 86

SNPJ

Chicago, Ill. — Društvo "Slovenski Dom", ki je edino slovensko poslujejo postojanka SNPJ na severni strani Chicaga, bo praznovalo v soboto 22. aprila v Flainerjevi dvorani, 1638 N. Halsted St., 25-letnico, ali svoj srebrni jubilej. Vstopnice so v predprodaji po 35c in pri blagajni 40c. Pričetek ob 7. zvečer. Društvo vabi članstvo SNPJ in drugo slovensko občinstvo, da pride na pripreditev v čimevjem številu.

Domača žabava "Lire"

Chicago, Ill. — Pevsko društvo "Lira" vabi vse svoje prijatelje na domačo žabavo, ki bo v soboto 22. aprila v dvorani dram. kluba "Nada", 1726 So. Racine ave. Začetek ob 8. zvečer.

Smrt rojaka

Ely, Minn. — Tu je dne 10. aprila nagloma umrl 47-letni Louis Gover. Zadela ga je kap. Doma je bil iz Brega pri Ribnici. Započaša sprogo ter dva sinova, katera sta v višje šole v St. Paulu, in hčer. Na Chisholmu započa brata, ki je bankir. Pokojnik je bil naprednega mlačenja. Bil je nad 12 let naročnik Proletarca in član društva št. 26 SNPJ. Pokopan je bil civilno.

John Terčel

Dve važni zborovanji

Barton, Ohio. — V nedeljo 30. aprila bo v Bridgeportu zborovanje soci. klubov in društev Prosvetne matic. Prične se ob 10. dopoldne v Boydsville. Društva in klubovi so vabljena, da pošljajo zastopnike. Pričite tudi somišljeniki!

Večer pred pričedi klub št. 11 zaborava z bogatim sporedom. Vprizorenje bosta dve enodejanki. Vabljeni so na udeležbo tudi vsi tisti, ki se udeležijo konference. Vstopina je 25c za moške in 15c za ženske.

Federacija društev SNPJ za vzhodni Ohio in zapadno W. Va. bo imela zborovanje v nedeljo 23. aprila pri Frank Kolencu, Windsor Heights, W. Va. Društva naj pošljajo X. redne konvencije SNPJ, da razmotrovajo o nerečih problemih SNPJ.—Joseph Skoff.

Fašisti so bili pri papežu

V tednu z dne 10.-15. aprila sta bila v Rimu na posetu pri Mussoliniju in papežu nemški podkancelar Franz von Papen in avstrijski klerikalni kancelar Engelbert Dollfuss. Oba sta "verna katoličana" in na veliki četrtek sta prejela sveto obhajilo iz rok samega papeža.

To se je morda zdelo zanimivo vernim katoličanom ne pa poznavalcem razmer. Namen njunega obiska je bil v resnici popoloma političen. Mussolini je vpliv vatikana zase dobro uporabil. Isto želi sedaj Hitler. Klerikalci v Nemčiji, kakor pred Mussolinijem klerikalci v Italiji, niso marali fašizmu. Zato je papež katoliško stranko v Italiji razpustil, v povračilo pa je dal Mussolini cerkvski privilegije. Enako obeta Hitlerjeva vlada. In tako bo papež z nemškimi fašisti gotovo sklenil dogovor, katoliški centrum, ki je v Nemčiji jaka politična stranka, —zagoni vrnitev demokracije,—pa bo moral iti po poti katoliški politične akcije v Italiji—to je, udinjati se bo moral fašizmu.

Ali brezposelnost pada?

V uradu Illinois Emergency Relief komisije pravijo, da se aplikacije za podporo nizajo. Eini menijo, da je vzrok temu zmanjševanje brezposelnosti, medtem ko drugi, med njimi predsednik Ameriške delavske federacije trdi, da je število nezaposlenih naraslo že na petnajst milijonov.

V omenjenem uradu priznavajo, da je aplikacija manj zato, ker so uveli boljšo kontrolo in pa drastično preiskavo v vsakem slučaju, da preprečijo izkorisčanje. Kdor ima količaj sredstev, ali le majno zasluga, ne pride v upoštev, razen seveda če ima "vplivne zvezde". To poslednje je vzrok, da mnogi, ki so podpore res skrajno potrebeni, ne prejemajo, medtem ko je na drugi strani nemalo takih, ki jim jo še ne bi bilo treba, pa so jih dobili brez posebnih težav. "Pull" jim je pomagal.

Prispevki za kritje stroškov prvomajske izdaje

I. izkaz.

Nanticoke, Pa. — Po 80c: John Ustar in Henrik Pečar; Frank Kovach 60c; po 50c: Frank Kitt in Joe Volk; po 25c: Tony Zupan, Frank Progar, Michael Ferlin in John Hojek; Louis Hribar 15c, skupaj \$4.35 (poslast Henrik Pečar).

Hermine, Pa. — Anton Potisek 50c; James Payer 30c; Math Drap 20c; po 10c: Jacob Yelsovar, John Schneider, Val Murn, Ilija Suman, A. Skubski, Frank Rahne, Joseph Resnik in Leo Stak; po 5c: Frank Hribar, Frank Vozel, Frank Leko in Joe Ruper, skupaj \$2 (poslast James Payer).

Chicago, Ill. — Anton Putz \$1; po 50c Fred A. Vidar, Vinko Ločničar, Anton Wencel in M. Novinec; Star znanec 49c; Anton Zagar (No. Chicago) 30c; Rok Znanec 30c; po 25c: Katherine Platt, neznanovan, Chas. Jurkosek, Jos. Owen, J. Weble, M. Biondič, Anton Marinšek, Frank Zaitz, Louis Zele in J. P. Kristan; po 20c: Blaz Novak in Ant. Andre; po 10c: Mary Aucin in Philip Godina, skupaj \$7.29 (nabrala Mary Andra).

Cleveland, O. — Math Potovich 80c; po 30c: Jack Obet in Theressa Cerkvenik; po 10c: Mary Trampuš in John Rozanc, skupaj \$1.60.

Pueblo, Colo. — Frank Pogorelec 50c; po 25c: Frank Stark in Martin Miklich; po 15c: Mary Maher, Ma. Levsek in Mike Gabrijan; po 10c: Mrs. Novak, Mrs. Roy Plantz, Louis Erkul, Tony Kochevar in Frank Smrajc; Mike Pogorelec 5c, skupaj \$2 (poslast Frances Boltezar).

Chicago, Ill. — Anton Putz \$1; po 50c Fred A. Vidar, Vinko Ločničar, Anton Wencel in M. Novinec; Star znanec 49c; Anton Zagar (No. Chicago) 30c; Rok Znanec 30c; po 25c: Katherine Platt, neznanovan, Chas. Jurkosek, Jos. Owen, J. Weble, M. Biondič, Anton Marinšek, Frank Zaitz, Louis Zele in J. P. Kristan; po 20c: Blaz Novak in Ant. Andre; po 10c: Mary Aucin in Philip Godina, skupaj \$7.29 (nabrala Mary Andra).

Gowanda, N. Y. — Math Potovich 80c; po 30c: Jack Obet in Theressa Cerkvenik; po 10c: Mary Trampuš in John Rozanc, skupaj \$1.60.

Springfield, Ill. — Anton Gorenz \$1.00.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Po 30c Valentine Stroj in Louis Valant, Frank Stroj ml. 25c; John Yari 10c; Joseph Cesnič 4c, skupaj 99c (poslast Frank Stroj).

Sabast, Wyo. — J. H. Krzisnik 50c; Frank Krushich 25c, skupaj \$2.50.

West Allis, Wis. — Anna Bergant 60c.

Strabane, Pa. — John Chasnik Jr., 30c; John Terčel 15c; Anton Mavrich 5c, skupaj 50c.

Viriden, Ill. — Po 5c: Frank Iversich, Frank Štempihar, Frank Reven, Simon Kavčič in John Shluger, skupaj 25c (poslast Frank Iversich).

Berwyn, Ill. — John Seteka 25c.

Skupaj v tem izkazu \$62.29.

II. izkaz.

Gowanda, N. Y. — Anna Povhe 50c; po 30c: Martin Matekovič in Tony Kran; Mary Stibl 20c; po 10c: Chas. Sternisha in Frank Miller; po 5c: Tony Prado, Arna Klančar, Louis Bučaj, Frank Klančar, Joseph Leonard, Louis Korbar, John Vehar, John Bradna, Anton Sever, Leo Klančar, Mike Evans in George Luine skupaj \$2.10 (poslast John Kontzel).

Hermine, Pa. — Po 25c: John Wieja, John Drap, Mary Drap in Frank Petsche; Frank Mlekuš 15c; po 10c: Joseph Bozich, John Wulič, Anton Buzjak, Louis Petsche, Joseph Beigar, Joseph Golob in Louis Sieber, skupaj \$1.85 (poslast James Payer).

Chicago, Ill. — John Rak \$10; Jacob Podbevsek 40c, skupaj \$10.40.

Reliance, Wyo. — John Porenta 30c.

Skupaj v tem izkazu \$14.65. Prejšnji izkaz \$63.29, skupaj \$77.94.

SOC. STRANKA V NEMCIJU

(Nadaljevanje s 1. kolone.) smeli omeniti—in tako je bil z njim storjen prvi kontakt s socialističnim delavstvom.

Socialistično gibanje v Nemčiji—vzlic množig taktičnih napak, ni pustolovski pokret, ki zabobi in utihne. Socialistični pokret v Nemčiji ni veter, ki pripiha in odpipa. Nemška socialna demokracija stoji na realnih tleh, svoja pota in taktiko pa si narekuje v soglasju zgodovinskega razvoja. Zaradi je njen zagotovilo, da je sedanje fašistične persekcije ne bodo uničile, upravičeno in resnično.

DRUŠTVO

"SLOVENSKI DOM" ŠT. 86 SNPJ
CHICAGO, ILL.praznuje v soboto 22. aprila v
FLAINERJEVI DVORANI,

1638 N. HALSTED ST.

25-letnico obstanka

VSTOPNICE: v predprodaji 35c, pri blagajni 40c.

The World Monetary and Economic Conference

The impracticability of capitalism was never better illustrated than by the agenda submitted by the preparatory commission of experts for the guidance and consideration of the forthcoming world monetary and economic conference.

In each nation capitalism is proving itself to be impracticable.

In world affairs the impracticability of capitalism is multiplied by the number of capitalist countries.

On this account, the league of nations itself is a cripple which dodgers along on crutches. It can make small countries behave occasionally, but big countries like Japan thumb their noses. It calls disarmament conferences which meet and talk endlessly and adjourn with nothing done.

The monetary and economic conference is expected to meet in London or possibly in Washington. The date has not yet been set, but it may meet within the next few months.

The preparatory commission was appointed by the council of the League of Nations, and some of the governments, with introductions to draw up an annotated agenda for the conference. The preparatory commission consists of 30 experts. The governments of Germany, Belgium, England, the United States, France, Italy and Japan designated two apiece. The governments of China and India (that is, the British government of India) designated one apiece. The council of the League designated 14.

The preparatory commission has finished the agenda and submitted it to the League for the use of the conference when it meets.

The agenda covers the general subjects of monetary and credit policy, prices, resumption of the movement of capital, restrictions on international trade, tariff and treaty policy.

Each subject is discussed, with recommendations as to crisis, but, back of that, was what action the conference the general condition.

The Hoarders

In the course of the excitement about the financial crisis we read remarks about "unreasonable hoarding".

We think that is an unreasonable criticism of the hoarders. They have had good reasons for hoarding. Thousands of banks have failed. It is evident that the banking business has been largely carried on in a sloppy manner, and it is natural that efficient bankers should have to suffer along with the rest. With thousands of banks breaking about their ears, it was the most natural thing in the world for those who still had some money to want to save it. Their panicky condition precipitated the recent crisis, but, back of that, was what action the conference the general condition.

The Fast Age

Oct 29, 1929. Night watchman announces outbreak of fire.

Nov. 15, 1929. Fire chief gives interview denouncing perpetrator of false alarm.

Dec. 7, 1929. Fire chief issues proclamation that fire is over.

Jan. 11, 1930. Fire chief declares no necessity for assembling Fire Department as the fire is about burned out.

Feb. 30, 1930. Fire chief tells committee of burned-out citizens that they came two months too late, being that there was no fire.

April 1, 1930. Principal fire-fighters called into consultation by fire chief pass resolution to the effect that lack of confidence is only reason for fire still burning, and counsel more confidence.

July 4, 1930. Fire chief, addressing mass meeting of fire victims, vouches information that fire is not really as hot as the one that burned down cook-shack of Continental at Valley Forge. But promises appointment of committee to find out if there is a fire and if so to appoint a second committee to see what to do about it.

Aug. 23, 1930. Committee appointed by fire chief reports fire greatly exaggerated and counsels confidence.

Oct. 29, 1930. Anniversary of outbreak of fire. Fire chief compliments associates for having successfully extinguished fire, and says that given time, it soon will burn out or extinguish itself.

Jan. 13, 1931. Fire chief informs press that while fire is still burning, nobody will freeze to death in it or die of sunstroke while watching it.

April 1, 1931. Fire chief calls

ought to take. The discussions bring out the conflicting interests of the various nations so clearly that any discerning person reading the agenda cannot but conclude in advance that the accomplishments of the conference will be slight. Some small mutual concessions regarding tariffs and trade barriers might be grudgingly made, and a few other little compromises might be consummated. But the conflicting interests are so great that, in spite of the evident desire of the nations to bolster up the capitalist system by international action, the chances of agreements of a far-reaching nature are slim indeed.

The conflicting interests are due to capitalism itself. Each country has its own capitalist class which wants to sell products in other countries but does not want to reciprocate. Each country wants to keep all the gold it can get hold of, but the debtor countries want the creditor countries to let loose of the gold which they are determined not to let loose of. The debtor countries want the creditor countries to be liberal in making loans, after having

got stung good and plenty by past loans. Each country wants to dump its surplus in other countries and to prevent other countries from dumping their surpluses in it. And so forth. The conflicting interests are wholly due to the nature of the capitalist system which the conference will seek to salvage from the ruin brought about by its own inevitable operations.

Socialize the various countries and these conflicts will disappear.

International trade will not then be a matter of the capitalists of one country competing with those of other countries. Each country will itself, as such, exchange products with other countries, each buying what products it wants and exchanging its own products for them. There will be no competition; only co-operation. This will lead to the abolition of armies and navies, and to human brotherhood.—The Milwaukee Leader.

Our May Day Issue

For May Day, Proletarec will publish a special 68 page issue in magazine form. The name of this publication is "Majski Glas" (The May Herald). Articles were contributed by all Slovene editors and writers of socialist thought in this country.

The price for a single copy is 20c. Besides this special magazine, rich in socialist material, the regular issue of Proletarec, in April 27th, will also be devoted to the meaning of May Day—the holiday of International Labor.

State Banking Pays

While private banks in North Dakota and throughout the nation were failing by the hundreds, the state bank established by the Non-partisan league earned a net profit of 19.6 per cent on its capital of \$2,000,000. The bank would have done even better had it not been lenient with farmers whose notes it carried, the state auditor reported.

A Model For Patriots

By Robert T. Kerlin.
The call for a "Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction", to be held in Washington, D. C., May 6 and 7, sends us back to our history books:

In October, 1774, the famous First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and became the first decisive step of the American colonists toward the Revolution which achieved their independence. Grievances long borne and now become intolerable brought that Congress into being. Unjust taxation, imposing upon the colonists a standing army in time of peace, robbing them of civil liberties, iniquitous trials for treason according to antiquated statutes, appointment of judges who were not responsible to the people—these were grievances stated in their Resolutions.

"The miseries to which they had been reduced," they declared in their Call, had been set forth in petitions which the King and his subservient ministers had declined to receive. Therefore, "for the recovery and establishment of just rights and liberties" they proposed and called this congress.

The memorable action of this First Continental Congress properly took the form of a Declaration of Rights. That action was fundamental. It was a manifesto to the tyrannical government against which they were rising, and to the world, of the grounds of their rebellion. This Declaration began by affirming the colonists' right to "life, liberty, and property". They did "claim, demand, and insist upon their inadmissible rights and liberties" as free citizens of the British Empire. They denounced acts and measures which are violations of those rights and liberties, violations that belonged to "a system formed to enslave America."

New statutes had been imposed, they asserted, that "are impolitic, unjust, and cruel, as well as unconstitutional and most dangerous and destructive of American rights." Assemblies have been frequently dissolved contrary to the rights of the people when they attempted to deliberate on grievances". Their petitions for redress had repeatedly been treated with contempt by their overlords.

This famous Declaration speaks for itself. It is an excellent model. The Congress itself is an excellent model. What that Congress and that Declaration meant for the world in 1774 in a political way our Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction and the Declaration it should issue should mean in an economic way. That Congress and that Declaration were surcharged with the spirit of rebellion; they led directly to the American Revolution. It was not six months until "the embattled farmers... fired the shot heard round the world."

Reports from Johnstown

Our Socialist club is going to give a dance and program Sat. eve., May 13. Two plays will be staged, a Slovene one act play, "Za Narodove Žulje", written by Frank Zaitz, editor of Proletarec, and "They Found Themselves", a short one act sketch in English. Both plays have a very good meaning and will no doubt please its audience. The admission will be very reasonable. A dance will follow the program. We ask all comrades and sympathizers to attend this affair.

The Johnstown Socialist branch elected a lecture committee which prepared plans for the series of educational mass-meetings. The first meeting was held April 9, at the Strange Theater at 2:30 P. M. Due to the Flood City lodge meeting that same afternoon, those of us who attended did not get there until late. We only heard part of comrade McClellan's speech on the "New Deal". Reverend Boyer, minister of the United Brethren Church of Morrellville, spoke on "Are We Tending Toward Socialism?". Several Communists tried their utmost in dissuading the audience from Socialism to Communism, but to no avail. The speakers took good care of them and answered every question. A nice crowd was in attendance. After the open forum the members of the branch got together to elect delegates to the Continental Congress to be held in Washington May 6—7. Two were elected and plans worked out to take as many there as possible at the least expense to them.

The Johnstown City No. 712 SNPJ ordered ten copies of the May Herald for distribution among its members. Has your lodge ordered any?

The English Section of Proletarec must not be discontinued. Many interested readers do not get any other Socialist paper, so it would not be a wise plan, even to those of us that have access to other Socialist papers. It would be a step backward if the English Section is discontinued. I do not think that the Slovene section is so shy of space that they would have to cut out the English Section. We want to go forward, and that means, do not discontinue the English Section. We like it, and enjoy reading it very much.—Frances Langerhol, Johnstown, Pa.

But He Wouldn't Whistle

The Smiths are on the balcony and can hear what a young couple are saying in the garden below.

Mrs. Smith: "I think he wants to propose. We ought not to listen. Whistle to him."

Mr. Smith: "Why should I? Nobody whistled to warn me."

"Ain't It Funny"?

By Frank F. Cherdron

Ain't it funny that the millions of workers and farmers good, instead of for the private profit of the selfish few?

Ain't it funny that the people do not know there is plenty for all in this great nation ours, and that all the people could enjoy security, peace of everything they need—happiness, joy and time for recreation—if things were only managed right?

Ain't it funny that any right-minded, right-hearted person would oppose the great, humanitarian movement—Socialism which is aiming to bring order out of chaos—an intelligently "planned" social system, under which all the people would enjoy all the blessing of nature?

Ain't it funny that all the workers do not yet fully sense that the Socialists, with intelligence, understanding and vision of the "morrow", are battling for their interests—and support them with enthusiasm?

Ain't it funny what "damp-hools" we mortals be?

SEARCHLIGHT

By Donald J. Lovrich

Few people realize the plight of our schools and the seriousness of the situation. Because of the tax muddle, greatly due to the inefficiency of our politicians, past republicans and present democrats, Chicago has been financially embarrassed for a long while. Along with other city and county workers, the teachers are probably the hardest hit for, they have some eight months back pay due them now. The cry is going up now to close the schools until the city and county is able to pay them. And to think of it, the Board of Education actually held a hearing on the proposal to close the schools. Fortunately, a majority of the Board Members still have some foresight and rejected the proposition.

It seems that the capitalist system has trained its figures to demand tooth for tooth. That is, they want the expenditures reduced or completely done away with regardless of the damage that would bring about. All these years the capitalist newspapers have helped to bring about a psychology of "get all you can while the getting is good" and now they are trying to instill a counter action of "cut costs at any price". And the dumb fools are following accordingly, never looking or figuring ahead to determine what such action may bring. The effects of these campaigns have been demoralizing. You can hardly speak with anyone who can reason at all.

What would it mean if the schools of Chicago were to close down? First, it would mean that 16,000 teachers would be added to the already large army of unemployed. Secondly, it would mean that many of them would have to be placed on the relief service. Then, many more janitors, engineers, etc., too, would join the great army of the jobless and some 350,000 children would be thrown out on the streets to cause no end of trouble. Undisciplined, uncared for and unrestricted the young people would be the cause of many accidents, much more disease and sickness and crimes. If Chicago were to close its schools for just one year the damage done would be so great that a whole generation could hardly repair it. So the patriots had better keep preaching their decayed individualistic patriotism to the young in their school classes otherwise the young by being turned out to shift for their own schooling might learn to demand a better life and living.

"We had to take salary cuts equivalent to 50% why shouldn't the government employees take a ten per cent cut too?" Not only have the people been lied to and bluffed about cutting government expenditures the newspapers have also misrepresented every other issue in which workers were involved. So the above quotation is only another evident factor that workers don't know what they want. When I told these people that sixteen million of us have been out of work for two

years or more and that it is time that they give up their jobs to us for at least two years in order to even it up, that was a horse of another color. And they wouldn't reason that demanding the reduction of other workers' wages because yours were reduced was bad logic. Why don't these same workers demand the reduction of salaries of the rich? Of railroad presidents, insurance company presidents, of industrialists, etc., who do not earn per year? But no that does not interest them. They are interested in workers who earn \$30.00 or so per week. Instead of managing to raise their own salaries they want to reduce those higher than their own.

If our comrades will go out and canvas the homes again as they did for the last play we will have a big attendance for Savas concert on Sunday, April 30. Extra rehearsals are being held to perfect and polish up the program so that everyone will have a delightful treat.

They told us that the legalization of good beer was going to return prosperity. On April 8, I visited the brewery and couldn't get near it and wondered if I may have been mistaken with my attitude but another visit on April 15 convinced me that I was right. The rush had subsided and everything was normal again at the brewery. Prosperity has dwindled again.

Detroit Workers to Demonstrate May Day

May Day, traditional in the labor movement as a day of working-class protest against capitalism, will take on an added significance as a day to demand freedom for Tom Mooney, to protest against unemployment, and the danger of rapidly approaching capitalist-imperialist war. Detroit workers will demonstrate in united mass strength in Grand Circus Park Monday at 1:00 P. M.

Among the speakers will be John Pansner of the Socialist Party; Serraine Lowe of the Proletarian Party; Frank Cedwall of the I.W.W.; Elmer Smith of the Communist Party (Opposition) and others representing the trade union movement and Labor Youth Groups.

Those Irish!

An Irishman on returning to his native land enthusiastically told of the power of the Irish in America. Quoth he:

"Nobody goes until the lights turn green."