

OTO BAUER:

(Prevoja Talpa.)

DA, ČASI SE MENJAJO, PA TUDI MISLI LJUDI

Značilno nazadovanje

VSTAJA AVSTRIJSKIH DELAVCEV

NJENI VZROKI IN POSLEDICE

(Nadaljevanje).

Gospodarska kriza je malo mečane in kmete sproletarizirala; meščanska demokracija ni znala množice obvarovati pred krizo. Pred krizo jih ni znala obvarovati ne zato, ker je bila demokracija, nego zato, ker je bila meščanska demokracija, t. j. demokracija, ki temelji na kapitalističnem lastniškem in produkcijskem načinu. Toda tega malomeščanske in kmetijske množice niso razumele. Ker so bile obučene in ogorčene, so se odvrnile od demokracije sploh, začele so iskati nekaj novega, nekaj, kar še ni bilo kompromitirano, upajoče, da jih bo to rešilo. Tako so postale te množice zrele za fašizem. Heimwehrovi agenti so tako lahko pridobili malomeščanske in kmetijske sinove. Ti so prišli tako pod vodstvo aristokratskih veleposestnikov in c. kr. generalov, ki poveljujejo heimwehrovskim bataljonom, — prišli so pod vodstvo razredov, ki jih je vrgla revolucija l. 1918 s prestola.

In v istem času, ko se je kapitalistična buržuazija obrnila proti demokraciji, da bi zločila moč strokovnih organizacij, da bi odpravila socialne pridobitve delavstva; v istem času, ko so zbrali aristokrati in generali krog sebe armado iz obubožanih malomeščanov in kmetijskih sinov, da bi uničili njim toli obsovanega demokracijo in da bi obnovili svojo državo, avtoritativno državo, predvojno državo, ki so v njej vladali — v istem času je bila odprta moč delavskega razreda strašno oslabiljena. Več kakor tretjina delavstva je bila brezposelna, ostali so se tresli za kruh.

Po letu 1848 je vsakemu zgodovinskemu preobratu v Nemčiji sledil podoben preobrat v Avstriji. Ko je dobil v Nemčiji moč velemeščanski liberalizem, je tudi Avstrija dobila "meščansko vladno". Ko se je Bismarck l. 1878 odvrnil od liberalizma, je tudi v Avstriji liberalno vladno zamenjala fevdalno-klerikalna Taaffejeva vlada. Bismarckovim protiso-

cialističnim zakonom je sledilo Taaffejevo izjemno stanje. Ko so protisocialistični zakoni v Nemčiji propadli, je bilo tudi v Avstriji izjemno stanje odpravljeno. 9. novembra 1918 je propadlo nemško cesarstvo; tri dni pozneje je tudi Avstrija postala republika. Tako je razvoj v Nemčiji zmeraj vplival na razvoj v Avstriji. Tako je bilo tudi sedaj: Ko je Hitler uničil nemško demokracijo in nemški socializem, so tudi aristokrati, generali in kapitalisti v Avstriji menili, da je prišel trenutek, da tudi tu ustvarijo fašistovsko diktaturo, da tudi tu razbijejo socialno demokracijo in strokovne organizacije.

Aristokratije in generali, ki jim je ideal habsburška preteklost, in pa katoliški klerikalizem niso marali, da bi prišla Avstrija pod Hitlerjevo oblast. Pač pa so skušali izkoristiti "antimarksistično" konjunkturo, ki je nastala radi Hitlerjeve zmage nad demokracijo in delavskim razredom, da bi tudi pri nas uničili demokracijo in delavski razred ter ustvarili domačo, iz krajevnih razmer izvirajočo alpski fašizem.

Ko je začelo po 5. marcu 1933 tudi v Avstriji naraščati nacionalsocialistično gibanje in je začel Hitler boj z Avstrijo, bi bilo naravno, da bi se proti rušavi nevarnosti zvežale vse sile, ki so bile zoper zvezo s tretjim carstvom. Tega pa niso marali ne aristokrati in generali, ki so skušali zopet obnoviti Habsburško Avstrijo, ne kapitalisti, ki jim je šlo za uničenje strokovnih organizacij in za "odpravo socialnih bremen", in tudi ne cerkveni knezi, ki jim je, kakor je priznal jezuitski pater Bichlmayer, "fašistovska vzgoja" ljubša kakor demokracija, ki ima v njej tudi svobodomiselski svobodo propagande. Kajti sicer bi zamudili "protimarksistično" konjunkturo. Tako so se začeli naenkrat boriti na dveh frontah: proti nacionalsocializmu in proti socialni demokraciji. V boju proti najmanj 70-tem odstotkom lastnega naroda so se morali posluževati zmeraj nasilnejših sredstev, morali so odpraviti vso od ljudstva izvoljena zastopstva, za cilj so si morali postaviti popolno odpravo splošnih ljudskih volitev, če so se hoteli obdržati na oblasti. Tako so zostrili nasprotstva do trenutka, ko je preostala delavskemu razredu samo še izbira: ali sramotna kapitulacija ali obupen upor.

Sedaj so zmagali v razrednem boju proti delavskemu razredu. Sedaj proglašajo: "Odslej ne sme biti nobenega razrednega boja več." In res! Če mora delavski razred brezpravno, brez možnosti obrambe prenašati razredno vladno kapitalistov in veleposestnikov, starih generalov in cerkvene hierarhije, ne da bi se jim mogel upirati, ali je potem razredni boj še mogoč? Pomirjenje razredov, ki ga proglašajo, ko so pomorili toliko delavcev, delavskih žen in otrok, pobesili ranjene ujetnike, sestrelili delavskega stanovanja — to "pomirjenje" je v resnici popolna uklonitev delavskega razreda pod diktaturo vladajočih razredov. Toda gospodje se motijo! Prav kmalu bodo spoznali, da z njihovo zmago v eni izmed razrednih bitk še ni odločena razredna vojna.

In kaj sedaj?

Velika zgradba socialnodemokratskih organizacij v Avstriji je porušena. Ni pa moči porušiti mišljenja 600.000 organiziranih socialnih demokratov v Avstriji. Res, našlo se bo nekaj prebežnikov — prav tako, kakor so l. 1918 nastali novembrski socialisti, bo sedaj nastalo nekaj februarjskih patriotov. Res, nekaj jih bo radi osebnih, materialnih koristi odpadlo od



Ko je predsednik Roosevelt potoval pred par tedni skozi North Dakoto, so ga farmarji pozdravili med drugim tudi z napisom, kakor je na spodnjem delu te slike: "Dal si nam pivo, daj nam zdaj še vodo!" North Dakota je zelo prizadeta zaradi suše. Vrh tega niso največje jezero usihneva. V teku let so se zmanjšale še za dobro tretjino. Mnoga mala jezera so popolnoma suha. Vodnjaki so se mnogokoli izpraznili in farmarji so v veliki stiski za potrebno vodo, bodisi zase kakor za živino. Predsednik Roosevelt jih naj reši tega. Eni so mu priporočali, da naj vlada dovoli potre-

beno vsoto za zajezitev reke Misuri, vodo iz nje bi napeljali v suha jezera in po farmah North Dakote. Ampak predsednik Roosevelt ni ničesar obljubil. Da je, da je bila stvar s pivom čisto lahka, kajti pivo je v slovniški moči. Dati nekaj, kar je v moči naravnih elementov, pa ni tako enostavno. Kartunist Carl je narisal to sliko v dveh delih. Na vrhnji pravijo farmarji na zapasu: "Ni nam to vodo, mi hočemo pivo!" — To je bilo pred par leti. Danes pa isti farmarji pod pritiskom suše apelirajo na predsednika: "Dal si nam pivo, daj nam tudi vodo!"

RAZNOTEROSTI IZ INOZEMSTVA

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.)

nica ruske sibirski železnice v Vladivostok in na Pacifik sploh.

Amnestija v Nemčiji.

V Nemčiji je vlada pomislila pred volitvami prošlo nedeljo več tisoč političnih jetnikov, toda le take, ki so bili obtoženi, da so govorili zaničevalno, sovražno ali "smešno" o Hitlerju in o drugih vodjih nacijskega režima. Ostali tisoči političnih jetnikov so obdržani v zaporih in koncentracijskih taborih.

Ekssekucije v Avstriji.

Dne 20. avgusta so obsodila avstrijska sodišča 20 nacijscev v smrt, ker so sodelovali v pušču, v katerem je bil umorjen kancler Dollfuss. Bili so obsojeni. Mnogo drugih je dobilo dolge zaporne kazni. Položaj v Avstriji s tem ni rešen, kajti gospodarska in politična situacija je kritična celo bolj kakor pred nekaj tedni.

Volitve v Avstraliji.

Dne 15. septembra se bodo vršile v Avstraliji splošne volitve, v katerih gre za odločitev med konservativci in delavsko stranko. Slednja je sedaj v manjšini. Reakcija v svoji propagandi trdi, da je delavsko gibanje krivo krize, katero so omilile šele konservativne skupine. Delavska stranka to propagando uspešno pobija, kajti ni ji težko dokazati, da je gospodarske polome vsesplošno povzročil kapitalizem.

Mobilizacija v Španiji.

Španska vlada je v začetku avgusta odredila splošno mobilizacijo. Na pritisk socialistov je dne 6. avgusta izjavila, da ni naperjena proti delavstvu ali kakim tuji deželam, ampak bo služila edino vojaškemu vežbanju, v katerem je Španija po trditvi vlade ena najbolj zaostalih dežel na svetu.

Mussolini odpoklical svoje čete.

Vlada v Rimu je odpzvala svoje čete izpred avstrijske meje, kamor je prošle tedne poslala okrog 50.000 oboroženih mož.

Križa na Kubi.

Težka notranja kriza na Kubi se nadaljuje, ker ameriški kapitalisti ne puste, da jim bi kaka "radikalna" vlada v Havani kvarila business. Vlada Kube je odpravljena od dobrohotnosti administracije v Washingtonu toliko, da si ne upa ničesar ukreniti, kar ji ne bi odobril Wall Street. Ko so zastavljali vladni postni in brzojavni nameščenci, jih je vlada v Havani 5.280 odslovila vsled tega "prestopka".

Piknik kluba JSZ v So. Chicagu odložen

So. Chicago, Ill. — Oznani smo, da se bo piknik kluba št. 224 v Pullmanu-So. Chicagu vršil v nedeljo 26. avgusta, ako bomo mogli dobiti prostor. Oddan je drugi organizaciji. Vsled tega se bo naš piknik vršil v nedeljo 9. septembra na običajnem prostoru, 114 Ave. D. v So. Chicagu.

Ako vzamete poulično železnico, peljite se s karo št. 5, ki gre do 108. ceste in Ewing Ave. v So. Chicagu. Od tu naprej je še 6 blokov v forest preserve. — M. Marolt.

"Enakopravnost" v Jugoslaviji prepovedana

"Enakopravnost" z dne 18. avgusta poroča, da je v Jugoslaviji prepovedana. Tozadevni odlok vlade je prišlo ljubljansko "Jutro" 5. avgusta.

Nove dividende

General Motors korporacija bo v tej polovici leta razdelila \$22.000.000 dividend in American Telephone and Telegraph kompanija \$42.000.000.

NAJVEČJA SLOVANSKA TISKARNA V AMERIKI

JE

NARODNA TISKARNA

2142-2150 BLUE ISLAND AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mi tiskamo v slovenskem, hrvaškem, slovanskem, češkem, poljskem, kakor tudi v angleškem in nemškem jeziku.

NASA POSEBNOŠT 50 TISKOVINE ZA DRUŠTVA IN TRGOVCE

ČLANI DESETEGA REDNEGA ZBORA J. S. Z.

Do prošlega ponedeljka so bili pripravljeni od klubov JSZ, društev Prosvetne matice in konferenc JSZ sledeči delegati:

Klubi JSZ.

- St. 1, Chicago, Ill. — Luka Groser in Mary Udovich. — Namestnik Justin Salts in Karolina Macerl.
- St. 3, Oglesby, Ill. — Mary Kern.
- St. 4, La Salle, Ill. — Peter Benich.
- St. 5, Johnstown, Pa. — Theresa Glavach.
- St. 9, Power Point, O., Matt Tuick.
- St. 10, Forest City, Pa. — Frank Drasler. Namestnik Joseph Cebular.
- St. 11, Bridgeport, Ohio, Joseph Snay.
- St. 12, Gowanda, N. Y., John Matkevich.
- St. 13, McDonald, Pa., Lorenc Kaucič.
- St. 16, Chicago, Ill., Ludvik Vipotnik.
- St. 18, Bridgeville, Pa., Ivana Glaser.
- St. 20, Chicago, Ill. — Mike Ladevich.
- St. 21, Arma, Kans., John Kunclj.
- St. 24, Salem, O., John Krizaj. Namestnik Frances Mihevc.
- St. 27, Cleveland, Ohio, Joseph Jauch in Betty Bogatay. Leo Poljak, namestnik.
- St. 28, Newburgh, Ohio, Frank Hribar.
- St. 31, Imperial, Pa., Frank Augustin.
- St. 33, Nanticoke, Pa., Henrik Pečarič.
- St. 37, Milwaukee, Wis. — Leonard Alper. Namestnik Joseph Radel.
- St. 47, Springfield, Ill., John Gorick.
- St. 49, Collinwood, Ohio, Andy Božič.
- St. 69, Herminie, Pa., Anton Zornik.
- St. 114, Detroit, Mich., Anton Jurca in Stojan Menton.
- St. 115, Detroit, Mich., Math. Urbas.
- St. 118, Canonsburg, Pa., Anton Mavrič.
- St. 175, Moon Run, Pa., Michael Jerala.
- St. 180, West Allis, Wis., Frank Chadek.
- St. 222, Girard, O., Andrew Krvin.
- St. 224, Chicago, Ill. — Anton Mutz. John Jereb, namestnik.
- St. 232, Barberton, O., Max Kotnik.

Prosvetna matica.

Delegati društev, ki so včlanjena v Prosvetni matici, so:

- St. 1, SNPJ, Chicago, Ill., Frank Zaitz.
- St. 5, SNPJ, Cleveland, O., Joseph Skuk.
- St. 6, SNPJ, McDonald, Pa., Lorenc Kaucič.
- St. 49, SNPJ, Girard, O., Frank Verbič.
- St. 53, SNPJ, Collinwood, Ohio, Frank Hayn.
- St. 87, SNPJ, Herminie, Pa., Anton Zornik.
- St. 88, SNPJ, Moon Run, Pa., Michael Jerala.
- St. 102, SNPJ, Chicago, Ill., Angela Zaitz.
- St. 106, SNPJ, Imperial, Pa., Anton Poljak.
- St. 121, SNPJ, Detroit, Mich., John Jane.

- St. 122, SNPJ, W. Aliquippa, Pa., Bartol Yeran.
- St. 124, SNPJ, Forest City, Pa., Frank Rataj.
- St. 126, SNPJ, Cleveland, Ohio, Jos. P. Terbižan.
- St. 138, SNPJ, Strabane, Pa., John Količ.
- St. 142, SNPJ, Collinwood, O., Louis Kaferle.
- St. 147, SNPJ, Cleveland, Ohio, Andrew Bavčer.
- St. 192, SNPJ, Milwaukee, Wis., Frank Novak.
- St. 295, SNPJ, Bridgeville, Pa., Anna Berdnik.
- St. 312, SNPJ, Collinwood, Ohio, Anton Mavrič.
- St. 358, SNPJ, Power Point, O., Matt Tuick.
- St. 447, SNPJ, Nanticoke, Pa., Henrik Pečarič.
- St. 559, SNPJ, Chicago, Ill., Jack Groser.
- St. 564, SNPJ, Detroit, Mich., Raymond Traunk.
- St. 600, SNPJ, Johnstown, Pa., Theresa Glavach.
- St. 712, SNPJ, Johnstown, Pa., France Langerholc.
- Federacija SNPJ zapadne Penne, Bartol Yeran, Aliquippa, Pa.
- St. 29, JSKJ, Imperial, Pa., Anton Poljak.
- St. 108, JSKJ, Girard, O., Frank Verbič.
- St. 19, JPZS, Milwaukee, Wis., Frank Novak.
- St. 27, SDZ, Cleveland, O., John Trlep.

Konferenca JSZ.

Konferenca JSZ za Wisconsin in Illinois, Frank Novak, Milwaukee, Wis.

Konferenca JSZ za vzhodni Ohio,

Joseph Skoff, Barton, O.

Konferenca JSZ za Cleveland in okolice, Louis Zorko.

Konferenca zapadne Pennsylvanije, Jacob Ambrozich, Moon Run, Pa.

in George Smrekar, W. Aliquippa, Pa.

Kulturna društva.

Dramatično društvo "Soča", Strabane, Pa., John Zigmam.

Soc. pevski zbor "Sava", Chicago, Ill., Mary Jugg.

Soc. pevski zbor "Zarja", Cleveland, O., Louis Jart.

Dramsko društvo "Anton Verovšek", Cleveland, O., John Zaitz, namestnik Louis Črnič.

Citralnica S. N. D., Waukegan, Ill., Frank B. Brence.

Poročevalci.

Poleg delegatov bodo člani zbora sledeči referanti ali poročevalci, (mnogi izmed teh so ob enem delegati klubov ali društev):

- Frank Česen, Detroit, Mich.; Anton Sular, Arma, Kans.; John Trčelj, Strabane, Pa.; Joseph Jauch, Cleveland, O.; Nace Ziemberger, Piney Fork, O.; Frank Aleš, Chicago, Ill.; Frances Langerholc, Johnstown, Pa.; Josephine Turk, Cleveland, O.; Frank Podboy, Parkhill, Pa.; John Gorjanc, Cleveland, O.

Člani odborov JSZ.

- Filip Godina, Josko Oven, Fred A. Vider, D. J. Lotrich, Frank Zaitz, Geo. Maslach, Peter Kokotovich, Peter Bernik, John Kopach, Sava Bojanovich, Alice Artach, Vinko Lešćakar, Angela Zaitz, Anton Gardan, Ivan Molek, John Rak in Chas. Pogorelec.

The Threat of Perpetual Poverty

There is something ominous in the fear expressed by the Durable Goods Industries Committee that "any further general increase in wages at this time would retard and not encourage recovery."

At first glance such an opinion would appear without any foundation whatever. "How," one asks, "can it be possible that greater purchasing power in the hands of the workers of heavy industries will retard industrial recovery?"

But in a society composed of economic groups with conflicting interests, viewpoint and personal advantages means so much that, from the point of view of the big industrialists themselves, it might be bad to give many people more money to spend.

How come? Well—

The heavy industries, manufacturers of such things as automobiles and similar "luxury" products, are seeking to dispose of their products within a certain definite economic group. They know that the lowest paid worker today cannot buy their wares. They know that he could not buy them even though he were to get several 10-per-cent wage increases. So they leave the low-paid workers out of consideration and center their sales efforts upon that class of workers and business men whose incomes are still above the bread and butter standard.

But—if the wages were increased very much, and if this increase in production costs were added to the cost of the product, a portion of the present market will be destroyed. The less-well paid of the potential customer group will be forced to restrict their purchases while those who are more fortunate may delay their buying in the face of a price rise.

In other words, the industrial worker may be definitely out of the picture as a customer—in the opinion of heavy industry's spokesmen.

Of course this viewpoint conflicts with the ancient American idea that every boy

has a chance to become president of the United States or a millionaire, if he prefers, regardless of the economic status into which he happens to be borne. The viewpoint now becomes: "He who belongs in the under-privileged group must be kept there; make it possible for more of the upper strata to buy what industry has to sell."

That, at least, is the only line of reasoning which we can assume which will justify the declaration that higher wages will retard recovery. Moreover, it is significant that such reasoning is in line with the actual course of events right now. Sons and daughters of workers who are living on doles are likely to become dole takers, too—unless there is a radical change in economic purposes and practices.

However, we have entertained the viewpoint of the labor-exploiting group long enough. We now submit our own, which is that increased purchasing power will hurt heavy industries only because the increase is not strong

enough. The workers in all industries should get higher rewards—much higher. So great, in fact, should be the advance in living standards that every worker would find it possible to have the automobile, electric washer and similar devices which organized industry can make.

We Socialists are out to get the fruits of industry for those who produce them. We know that in order to do so we will have to deprive non-producers of their right to reap profits from the labor of producers, but for that we have neither regret nor apology. In short, we are not interested in a prosperity which means saving industry. Our idea of prosperity is to use the industry to save the people from poverty and to give them a heaped-up measure of the good things of life. In order to do that we are urging the people of this rich nation to unite with us for the capture of the political power which will enable us to make the change from industry for profit to production for use.

R. L. A.

TRAVELING INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES

From Chicago
Fare—\$12.30 round trip.
Railroad—New York Central (La Salle street station).
Time—Good on any Train Friday, August 31, and returning up to midnight September 4.
Trains—
Leaves Chicago Arrives in Cleveland
10:45 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
9:00 P. M. 5:40 A. M.
11:40 P. M. 7:50 A. M.

Main group leaves on the 11:40 train.
Returning:
Leaves Cleveland Arrives in Chicago
4:00 P. M. 9:55 P. M.
5:35 P. M. 1:00 A. M.
10:00 P. M. 5:45 A. M.
12:20 A. M. 7:15 A. M.
1:15 A. M. 7:55 A. M.
All trains run on Standard Time.

The Slovene Workmen's Home is located at 15335 Waterloo Rd. From the Union Terminal take St. Clair-Collinwood-Euclid Beach car direct to the hall. (Do not take any other car.) Those coming from Pennsylvania thru Pittsburgh by Erie R. R. should come to the 93rd

st. depot. Then take northbound E. 105th St.-DuPont car to St. Clair Ave., and transfer to St. Clair-Collinwood-Euclid Beach car to the hall.

Those coming from Pennsylvania on Penna. R. R. should get off at Euclid and 55th St. Then board northbound E. 55th St. car with sign "Marquette Loop" to St. Clair Ave., then transfer on the St. Clair-Collinwood-Euclid Beach car to the hall.

Those coming by bus from the West should get off at the Public Square and take the St. Clair-Collinwood-Euclid Beach car to the hall.
From Pittsburgh by auto take U. S. 30 to Lisbon then 45 to Salem, then 14 to Cleveland.

From Chicago by auto take U. S. 20. On Ivanhoe road you turn north to 152nd St., and St. Clair. Then continue on 152nd St., to Waterloo Rd and the hall.

Delegates coming to Chicago buy special World's Fair round trip fares to Chicago only. Then buy this special fare to Cleveland.

IMPORTANT DATES

Friday, August 24, will be the regular meeting of branch No. 1 JSF. Various important reports of the different committees will be made. After the business meeting a discussion on problems coming before the JSF convention and instructions to our delegates will take place. A report of the campaign committee will also be given in regards to the progress of soliciting signatures and plans for future lectures and mass-meetings. All members, including those of the English Section are urged to be present.

On Sunday, August 26, all members of the English Section and their friends planning to attend the planned outing should be at the S. N. P. J. Hall not later than 9 A. M. Truck transportation and plenty of good eats have been provided for. A good time is assured. Bring your bathing suits along. The next meeting of our English Section will be held on Friday, September 14, at the office of Proletarec. Invite your friends to attend.

A large delegation will leave Friday, August 31, for the JSF convention in Cleveland. Anyone wishing to join us on this trip can get the information in both the Slovene and English articles in this issue, or by calling Rockwell 2864. Plan to spend your week-end of September 1st in Cleveland.—Pub. Comm.

COMPANY UNIONS

No workers ever of their own initiative have organized a company union—it is a boss-inspired union. The power that creates company unions can destroy them. Worker representatives not only must not antagonize the management—for that means discharge—but are ignorant of labor conditions in other plants and other sections even in the same industry, moreover are untrained in the tactics of bargaining; thus the representatives are usually timid, ignorant and unskilled negotiators. No truly equalized collective bargaining is possible in company unions.

A company union cannot strike because it has either no treasury or one limited to its own members; it cannot get the help of other workers in the same industry. Consequently a company union has no power of compulsion over an employer.

Under a benevolent administrator a company union may produce harmonious relations, but most of the

WHAT IS AMERICANISM; WHAT IS PATRIOTISM?

When officials and organizations denounce "radicals" in the unions—when new organizations are being formed to preach "Americanism" and "patriotism"—we wonder if the men back of such movements know what these terms mean.

Does patriotism consist of ranting against radicals and pacifists?

Does Americanism consist of persecuting persons who happen to have been born in some other country?

Does patriotism consist of promoting theories and principles which would eventually result in war?

Does Americanism consist of helping entrenched wealth to keep on taking the earnings of the masses?

Do Americanism and patri-

otism consist of maintaining institutions which doom the masses of the people to poverty and millions to unemployment?

To us, such conceptions of Americanism and patriotism seem not only ridiculous but positively wicked.

They are exactly the opposite of true Americanism and true patriotism.

Genuine Americanism and genuine patriotism consist of doing those things which make for the permanent happiness and prosperity of the people of one's own country and the people of the world.

From this point of view, the boosters for spurious Americanism and spurious patriotism are narrow-minded, jingoistic, and their words and actions are so foreign to the best interests of their countrymen as to border upon treason.

Genuine Americans and patriots do not forever brag about their Americanism and their patriotism.

When you hear men denouncing radicalism as un-American and unpatriotic, and accusing radicals of fomenting strikes, as if there were no other causes for strikes, you may know that these accusers have an axe to grind, and that they are neither good Americans nor good patriots.

Real patriotism and good Americanism consist in trying to make this country one in which social justice will prevail. Not all persons who call themselves radicals have that desire, but all persons who have that desire, and who endeavor to do something about it, are radicals.

The Milwaukee Leader.

SEARCHLIGHT

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

The Nickel Plate Railroad with whom we have made arrangements to transport our people to Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, August 31, has had to withdraw its offer to us through insistence of other competing lines. We have, therefore, been compelled to make other arrangements with the New York Central Lines, the details of which are published in this issue. Our people should know that the \$12.30 fare is good on any train on August 31 and returning September 4. About six of us are leaving Friday morning on the 10:45 train to be in Cleveland on time for the symposium. Those wishing, can join us on this train.

ful. All who can spare some money should send it to the Socialist Party of Illinois, 526 E. Adams Street, Springfield, Ill.

Nothing promising is on the horizon for the working men and women. Strikes and class struggles are the only positive forces before them. Whole trades are preparing to walk out in September and with proper and militant leadership they may gain some advantages. It is fine to see so many of the National Executive Committee members of our Party take a leading part in the strikes.

LISSEN, GOD!

By COVINGTON HALL

Lissen, God!
You're going too strong on supermen, miracle-men, marvel-men, dictators, heroes, he-men, big men, statesmen, and great labor leaders!
Be reasonable!
You're overdoing it!
Besides, it ain't fair.
Already as it is there's too much "Brains"
At the top and too much bone at the bottom!
For Christ's sake, quit it!
It won't work!
It ain't workin'!
It never has and never will!
You're ruinin' this Free Country!
Stop! Look! and Listen! Before it is everlastingly to late!
Spread the intelligence and spare the intelligencia:
Give 'em a rest—they need it!
And — — —
Wake up the workers, O Lord!
Show the suckers what saps they've been worshipping as demi-gods!
And — — —
Get THIS into their heads:
One Union of all Labor is all that can "Save" the Proletariat!
Nothing else has, can, or will work!
O, Lord, come on! Come on!
Hurry up Get busy!
And — Come yourself!
Don't send your son,
'cause this ain't no place for children and I don't mean maybe.

It's Very Simple

The job of every good capitalist is to buy labor and raw material (which is but another term for labor) as cheap as possible, and sell the product for more than he paid for it. The reason why Capitalism doesn't work, is because Labor can't spend more than it earns. — A. G.

Turn on the Hot Air

Diner (after glancing at check): "There is a beauty parlor next door, isn't there?"
Waiter: "A lady runs a place for reducing figures, sir."
Diner: "Then I'd be obliged to you if you'd have her work on this dinner check before I pay it."

Names That Mean Something

Maybe what the country needs is new names for old parties. We suggest in place of—
Republican—Starvation party.
Democratic—Hunger party.
Socialist—Dinner party.
—The American Guardian.

PROFIT AND LOSS



This And That From Cleveland

The Socialist Party Picnic of Cuyahoga County held August 5, at Pintar's Farm, was a failure, as far as entertainment value was concerned. Financially, it was not so bad. The whole fault of its sorry denouement can be traced wholly to the lack of cooperation of the party members and the opera on which Zarja spent most of its time. This limited our members for picnic work. Notably lacking in the preparation of the picnic was John Krehel, one who knows how to arrange a picnic very satisfactorily.

However, there were some good things at this picnic. Our candidate for governor spoke. He was followed by the National Chairman, Leo Krzycki, who delivered a talk on the situation of the union weathers strike where comrades Pauli and Raymond with a group of strikers were jailed and held in prison. According to Krzycki, the living conditions of the union weathers are worse than he ever saw. On significant thing in the strike region is that the sheriff is republican, the judge a democrat (or vice-versa; my memory serves me poorly here) yet they work hand in glove with the powers that be against the miserable serfs. The weeder, his wife and children receive a miserly pittance for back-breaking work in the most productive and fertile soil of the state. Needless to say, the owners, a group of capitalists have been making big money. According to the information from the state office this fertile region has the highest tuberculosis death rate in the state. Favorable publicity was given us by the daily press on Krzycki's talk.

This correspondent went on the street corner to speak for the first time. I officiated as chairman which

is rather an easy job, looking at it from the audience. But when I faced the public my command for fitting words disappeared and I had to wait till some would "dawn" on me. One of my comrades commented on my chairmanship, "You're a good chairman. You talk very slowly. People understand you easier." The meeting was held by the East Cleveland branch in protest to the incarceration of our comrades and strikers in the union region. Karl Pauli was the principal speaker and was well received by the listeners.

I just received comrade Lotrich's letter and it is gratifying to know that he has taken considerable interest in and added some valuable hints as to the arrangement of the symposium. He promises to be in Cleveland on Friday, August 31, at this symposium, though the date is somewhat inconvenient for him. Frank Drasler from Forest City, Pa., sent in a notification of his acceptance. So far the only one we haven't heard from yet to complete the list of speakers is Stoyan Menton. We want all participants to answer before the 25th of this month. This is necessary to get some effective publicity.

The JSF Conference for the Cleveland district was held Sunday, August 12. John Vehar was elected organizer for the Youth Groups. All English speaking Youth organizations in this district interested in educational and cultural work should communicate with John Vehar, 5335 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Louis Zorko was elected delegate to the JSF convention. Favorable publicity was received on the conference and more was promised for the convention.

Louis Jarts, Cleveland, O.