

PROLETAREC

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Indija Jugoslovanska Delavska Tiskovna Družba, Chicago, Ill.

Glasilo Jugoslovanske Socialistične Zvezze NAROCNINA v Zedinjenih državah za celo leto \$3.00; za pol leta \$1.75; za četr leta \$1.00. Inozemstvo: za celo leto \$3.50; za pol leta \$2.00.

Vsi rokopi in oglasi morajo biti v našem uradu najpoznejše do pondeljka popoldne za priobitev v številki tekočega tedna.

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Published every Thursday by the Yugoslav Workmen's Publishing Co., Inc. Established 1906.

Editor Frank Zaitz
Business Manager Charles Fogorec

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, One Year \$3.00; Six Months \$1.75; Three Months \$1.00.—Foreign Countries, One Year \$3.50; Six Months \$2.00.

PROLETAREC
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Vprašanje priznanja sovjetske Unije

Izmed najvažnejših strank v tej volilni kampanji je socialistična stranka edina, ki zahteva, da Zedinjene države priznajo sovjetsko vlado. Republikanska platforma o stvari molči, istotako jo ignorira platforma demokratske stranke, dasi so kapitalisti kateri financirajo kampanjo obema, lačni ruski naročili, jih sprejemajo in kujejo profite. To je nelogično, hinavsko in nezdravo razmerje. Če ameriška vlada smatra, da je Rusija kužna dežela, in zato ni vredna njene priznanja, potem bi morala tudi prepovedati ameriškim kapitalistom sprejemati ruska naročila in jemati rusko zlato v plačilo.

Ameriški kapitalisti ne odrečijo Rusiji niti najmanjšega naročila, ako si pri njemu obetajo kolikaj profit. Ruski denar jim je prav tako všeč, kakor italijanski, madžarski, poljski, turški ali katerikoli drugi, da ima le kaj veljave. Čemu torej priznavati Mussolinijevo diktaturo, ob enem pa odklanjati priznati vlado sovjetske Rusije? Ako ameriška vlada lahko diplomatsčno občuje s turško, siamsko, bolgarsko, jugoslovansko, Mussolinijevo in vsako drugo vlado, čemu bi ravno z rusko ne mogla?

Moč propagande

Ko je Japonska okupirala Mandžurijo in s tem zarila svoje imperialistične kremlje daleč v notranjost Azije, se je svet prav malo vznenjamjal, klub temu, da je ta osvajevalni čin zelo povečal opasnost nove svetovne vojne in možnosti za vojno proti sovjetski Rusiji. Liga narodov je v sporazumu z Zed. državami poslala v Azijo posebno preiskovalno komisijo, da ugotovi, v koliko je bila Japonska upravičena poseči v notranje zadeve Mandžurije in v čem, aka sploh v čem, je bila upravičena podvzeti oboroženo intervencijo na Kitajskem.

Posemne članici komisije so potem privatno omenjali, da je to invazijo kitajskoga ozemlja pripravljajti japonski imperializem s propagando v svetovnem tisku že mnogo let. Japonsko zlato je omamilo veliko zastopnikov ameriških in evropskih listov, ki so pošljali svojim časopisom poročila v prilog japonskega imperializma. S tem so pripravili javno mnenje na "neizogibno". Junius B. Wood je poročal češkim Daily News, da je japonska vladna propaganda skozi pet let podkupovala poročevalce tujezemskih listov na Japonskem in Kitajskem, da so ji pripravili v glavah milijonov ljudi pripraven teren. To je vzrok, da se niso ljudstva prav nič vzrujavala, ko je japonska armada navalila v Mandžurijo in jo okupirala ter začela natot s provokacijami še v Šangaju. Kadar čitate članek, ali poročilo v kapitalističnem listu, vselej dobro premislite in ga temeljito prebavite, drugače je nevarnost, da vam bo škodil, kakor škoduje želodcu pokvarjena hrana. Vsi članki za in proti osvajanjam, za in proti carinam, za in proti gotovim davkom, za in proti temu in onemu, so v kapitalističnem časopisu plačani, mnogi naravnost, drugi po ovinkih. To pojasni, čemu lahko dobite za par centov večji list, kakor pa stane papir, na katerem je tiskan.

Obljube, obljube, obljube

Na kampanjskih shodih zagotavljajo republikanski in demokratični kandidati, kako bodo protektirali vlagatelje v bankah, da ne bodo izgubljali svojih prihrankov, kakor sedaj.

Cemu jih niso protektirali že leta 1929, 1930, 1931 in zakaj jih ne protektirajo letos? Mar nimajo demokratije in republikanci večino v zveznem kongresu in v postavodajah vseh držav ameriške Unije? Če niso bili zmožni protektirati interese ljudstva dozaj, kdo jih bo navdahnil s pravico in poštostjo in poštostjo, da dobę potrebno sposobnost v bodoče? Ali pa so njihove obljube le običajna melodija, ki jo ponavljajo na svojih lajnah v vsaki kampanji v slepilo volicem? Mi nismo prav nič v dvomu, da je zadnje resnica.

KAOS V UNIJI ILLINOISKIH PREMOGARJEV



Premogarji v Illinoisu so delovali za odpoklic predsednika Walkerja in drugih odbornikov, ki so podpisali s kompanijami dogovor za znižanje plač. Nato pa so na posebni konferenci ustanovili novo unijo. Odpor, ki je nastal med rudarji, je bil toliko, da je presenetil ne samo odbornike unije nego še posebno vodstvo premogovnih družb in vso ameriško javnost. Da li bo v tem kaosu unija postala jačja, ali pa bo šla navzdol kot je šla v drugih distriktil, je zdaj že vprašanje. Vsekakor je tradicija za unijo med premogarji v Illinoisu tako močna, da jo tudi v teh izrednih razmerah ne bo lahko ugonobiti. Če pa bi bilo vodstvo z rudarji enotno in bi oboji delali sporazumno, ne bi mogel nične premagati. Ta slika je iz velike premgarske akcije za preprečevanje obnovitve obrata, dokler bi kompanije ne pristale v prejšnje mezde.

Z agitacije v Penni

Piše JOSEPH SNOY.

Dne 23. avgusta sem bil na Avelli, Pa. Razmere so tu neznošne. V uporu proti krivim

list tudi na Oakdale, kjer je socializma na eni, in čistega Marksovega socializma na drugi strani.

Tak boj na podlagi razuma bi pomenil za socializem velik trajen uspeh. Toda boj s sedanjimi nasprotniki se ne more voditi v tem smislu, ker jim manjka znanja, pa se opirajo edino le na laži in zavajanja, kar ima na celotno gibanje povzročenje posledice.

Socialistični mestni pravnik v Milwaukee je bil nedavno primoran nastopiti proti lažem enega izmed tukajšnjih kapitalističnih časopisov, ker je dotični list širil vesti, da nameščava mestni pravnik uposlitvi vodči moči v svojem uradu.

To naj bi se torej zgodilo v času splošnega "štedenja", ko pretaka Tax Payers Advisory Council tako gremke solze nad previsokimi davki.

Socialistični filozofija predstavlja jasno, čisto resnico, ker je utemeljena na zdravi trdnosti in istiniti podlagi gospodarskega in umskega razvoja.

Proti taki orjaški sili predstavlja jasno, čisto resnico, ker je utemeljena na zdravi trdnosti in istiniti podlagi gospodarskega in umskega razvoja.

Sodrug Raskin je gospodin povedal, da je lagala in nadaljuje, da delajo v njegovem uradu uslužbenci vsak dan preko določenih ur, mnogokrat pozno zvečer in ob sobotah popoldne.

Pa tudi ob nedeljah že več mesecov zaporedoma.

Ob tej prilики je povedal nekaj podrobnosti iz zgodovine delovanja prejšnjih "nestrankarskih" prednikov v tem uradu, kateri so v resnicu najeli številne moči, ko hitro je našlo kaj izredno delo.

Ko je na primer gotova kapitalistična klika tožila župana Hoana za vsoto 7,500, katero je vložil v banki kot poseben sklad, pridobljen od prodajalca živil po mestnem uradu za časa vojne, je mesto plačalo posebnemu advokatu po \$50 na dan, in tako je ta patriot "zaščil" \$10,000, da prisili župana premestiti omenjeni denar v tak sklad, kakor so zatevali nestrankarji. Oziroma mesto mu je plačalo \$2,500 več, kakor je znašala vsota, za katere je bila tožba uveljavljena.

Glede volitve delegatov za zbor JSZ na seji klubu št. 27 meseca marca 1932 iz katerih izvira precej varčna za povečanje spora, bi morali člani takoj na dotični seji zahvatiti, da se ugotovi, če je klub upravičen na podlagi številki svojih članov do dveh ali le do enega delegata. Morali bi takoj insistirati, da se voli ob delegata v smislu pravil, namreč, da jih voli klub kot celota, ne pa za posamezne odseke.

Odbor slovenske sekcije izjavlja, da Joseph in Angelo Siskovich nista postopala v smislu pravil, ko sta odklanjala imenovati poročnike in poudarjala, da se udeležita seje šele ko jima klub izpolni pogoje.

Upoštevajoč okoliščine razumemo, čemu je večina na seji navzočega članstva glasovala za izključitev. Vsi temu odbor slovenske sekcije smatra, da je klub dolgo prestrog kazen in jo ne odobri.

Joseph in Angelo Siskovich nista postopala v smislu pravil, ki sta predložila klubu, ko vprašata zanj in poravnate prispevke. Ker živita sedaj v Collinwoodu, priporočamo, da prestope tja v organizacijo.

Proti njuni izključitvi smo dobili par peticij proti temu, da niso bili sklicani na sejo klubu št. 27 vse odseki. Na teh peticijah je podpisanih 31 klubovih članov. Tem odgovarjamo: Zadeve, ki spadajo v področje podinčnega kluba, se obravnava in sklepajo v njihovih sejih, ne s peticijami. Vsi klubovi odseki so klub.

Seje klubov veljajo za članstvo vseh odsekov.

John Jankovich.

Ko so socialisti pri zadnjih volitvah priborili tako velike zmage, so imeli končno dovolj moči v mestni upravi, da so to tožbo vrgli z dnevnega reda in zadajo končali. Dotični go spodje, ki sedaj tako kričijo o štedenju, pa so se tudi sedaj borili z vsemi silami, da se obdrži še naprej advokata s \$50 plača na dan, da zmaga v tej tožbi.

Kekor je bilo že poročano, je mestna uprava po načrtu župana Hoana imenovala več posebnih odborov z nalogo, da proučavajo vprašanja lastnih javnih naprav, kakor električnih, plinskih, telefonskih in prometnih, dalje lastne trgovine in s koksom in premogom.

Vse to proučevanje je bilo naloženo uradnikom mestnega pravništva pod vodstvom župana Hoana imenovala več posebnih odborov z nalogo, da proučavajo vprašanja lastnih javnih naprav, kakor električnih, plinskih, telefonskih in prometnih, dalje lastne trgovine in s koksom in premogom.

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Vse to proučevanje je bilo naloženo uradnikom mestnega pravništva pod vodstvom župana Hoana imenovala ve

P. ZOLA:

RIM

Poslovenil Etbin Kristan.

(Nadaljevanje.)

Videli so v tem popolno filozofijo; videti so hoteli v tem vso usodo človeštva; ustvaritev sveta, moža in žene, prvi greh, kazenski končno božji sodni dan — ali tem se Pierre ni mogel zadržavati ob prvem pogledu v strmeči osuplosti, s katero ga je prevzelo teko. Toda kako je to povečevalo človeško telo, njega lepoto, njega silo in milino! Oj, ta Jehova, ta kraljevski, grozni in očetovski starec, vnešen od orkana svojega stvarstva, z razprostrtnimi rokami porajajoč svetove! In ta krasi Adam s plemenitimi obrisi in iztegnjeno roko, ki ga Jehova s čudovito kretnjo oživlja s prstom, ne da bi se ga dotaknil! Posvečen prostor je med stvarnikovim ustvarjenčevim prstom, majhen prostor, ki pa obsega neskončnost nevidnega in skrivnostnega. In ta mogočna obvezovanja vredna Eva, ta Eva s krepkimi boki, sposobnimi, da nosijo vse bodoče človeštvo! V njej je ponosna nežnost žene, ki bi hotela biti ljubljena ob prokletstvu; ona je celo žena v svoji zapeljivosti, v svoji plodovitosti, v svoji gospodovačnosti. Celo v štirih kotih fresk na pilastrih sedeče figure so slavile zmagovalje mesa: V svoji nagoti presrečnih dvajset mladih mož s krasnim telesom in z udi brez primere je tako polnih življenja, da jih blazno stremljenje po gibanju razvnema, vpoguje in sklanja v krasnih oblikah. In med okni stolujejo velikani, preroki in Sibile, moški in žene, izpremenjeni v bogove, bremzerni v misični moči in v veličini duševnega izraza: Jeremijski komolcem ob kolenu in z brado na roko oprto, zatopljen v prikazni in sanje; eritrska Sibila s čistim profilom, mlada in bujna, s prstom na odprti knjigi usode; Ježaja z močnimi ustimi resnice, ves otek pod živo žerjavico, ponosen, obraz napol odvrgen in roko dvignjeno z ukazajočo kretajočo kumejsko Sibilo, grozo zbujajoča s svojim znanjem in s svojo starostjo, čvrsta kačka skala, z nagubačenim licem, z nosom, podobnem kljunu ujede, s svojo štiroglato, vzvodenom, trmasto brado; Jona, tak kakor ga je riba vrgla iz sebe, v čudoviti zamaknjnosti, s spačenim životom, s skrivenimi rokami, z vzklonjeno glavo in s široko udrtimi kričecimi ustmi. In potem vsi ostali, vsi drugi — vsi iz ene veleike in veličanstvene obitelji, gospodajuči v sijajnosti večnega

zdravja in večne razumnosti, vtelešenje sanj o neuničljivem večjem in višnjem človeštvi! Tudi v gotskih obokih okenj, v linetah so vstajale in se tlačile prikazni polne lepote, sile in miliine. Bili so predhodniki Kristovi, sanjave materje z lepimi, nagimi otroci, možje z dalekoglednimi, v bodočnost uprtimi očmi, kaznovano, izčrpalo, po objubljenem izveličarju koprneče pleme. V obočnih kotih četverih vogalov pa se živo izražajo svetopisemski prizori. Izraelove zmagade nad hudočnim duhom. In končno velikanska freska v ozadju, sodni dan z mrgolečimi postavami, katerih je toliko, da bi bilo treba več dni, če bi jih človek hotel dobro videti. To je divja, od vroče sapo življenja pograbljena množica — začenši od mrljev, ki so jih zdramili besno v pozavnem pihači angelni apokalipse, od zavrženih, ki jih pehajo demoni nazaj v pekel, pa do Jezusa sodnika, obdanega od apostolov in svetnikov, do žarečih izvoljencev, ki se dvigajo, podprtih od anglev, v tem ko triumfirajo še više drugi, z instrumenti pasije obloženi angelni. In vendar je na stropu nad to ogromno sliko, ki jo je slikar naslikal trideset let pozneje v zrestoti svojega življenja, ohranjen ves polet, vsa samozavestna premoč; kajti v njej je podal svojo nedotaknjeno silo, vso svojo mladost, prvo vzplamtenje svojega genija.

Pierre ni mogel najti besede. Michelangelo je bil velikan, ki nadvladuje vse, ki jemlje sapo vsemu. Da se to spozna, je treba poleg ogromnosti njega dela pogledati dela Perugina, Pinturicchia, Rossellija, Signorelli, Botticellija, vse te čudovite prednje freske, ki se razpenjajo pod karnisom vse okrog kapela.

Narcisse ni dvignil oči do uničujoče krasote stropa. Ves zamaknjeni ni odvrnil pogleda od Botticellija, ki ima tukaj troje fresk. Končno je dejal mrmrja:

'Oh, Botticelli, oh, Botticelli! To je eleganca in miloba trpeče strasti, globoko občutje žalosti v največjem užitku. On je uganil vso našo moderno dušo in jo obdal z najbolj zapeljivim čarom, ki je kdaj izhajal iz kakšnega umetniškega dela.'

Pierre ga je osupej pogledal, potem se je drznil vprašati:

"Vi prihajate sem, da vidite Botticellija?"

"Gotovo," je mlađi mož mirno odgovoril. "Le zaradi njega prihajam vsak teden za nekoliko ur sem, in nič drugačega ne gledam, kakor njega . . . Tu poglejte ta list: Mojzes in Jetrove hčeri. Ali je ustvarila človeška nežnost in otožnost kdaj kaj bolj presunljivega?"

In zlahkim, pobožnim drhtenjem glasu, z obrazom duhovnika, ki stopa v čudežni, vznemirjajoči mrak svetišča, je govoril dalje. (Dalje prihodnjic.)

BATINE ZA BREZPOSELNE



Ko so nedavno v Philadelphia brezposejni hoteli demonstrativno v mestno hišo je manje navalila policija. Veliko delavcev so protestovali.

TISKOVNI FOND "PROLETARCA"

V pokritje obveznosti Proletarca tiskarni je treba zbrati v tiskovni fond najmanj \$2,500. V ta namen se je upravni odbor obrnil na posamezne sodruge, na naročnike in klube za prispevke in sodelovanje v agitaciji.

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III. izkaz.

Chicago, Ill. Po \$5: John Chamazer, Chas. Pogorelec, Frank Omahen, Frank Udovich in klub št. 224 JSZ; Anton Wouk \$2; po \$1: John Rayer, Vinko Ločniškar in Anton Wencel, skupaj \$30.

Chicago, Ill. Sava Bojanovich \$1.25; Mike Chavich 30c; po 25c: Steve Bijelich in Jovo Novakovich; po 15c: Frank Bosnjak in Nick Novakovich, skupaj \$2.35 (poslat Sava Bojanovich).

Valley Home, Calif. Martin Strojan \$1.45.

Burgettstown, Pa. Jack Lescovc 50c; po 25c: Martin Pompe in John Taučar, skupaj \$1.00 (poslat Joseph Snoy).

Pueblo, Colo. Neimenovan \$1.00.

Nokomis, Ill. Po 50c: John in Antonia Rak, skupaj \$1.00.

Dunlo, Pa. Po 50c: Louis Kever (Conemaugh) in Louis V. Widmann, skupaj \$1 (poslat Frank Gregorin).

Arma, Kans. Anton Sular \$2; Joseph Bratkovich 50c; po 25c: John Pečar, John Kunstelj in Matt Ulepčič, skupaj \$5.25 (poslat Anton Sular).

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V nači tiskarni se tiska "Proletarca".

Vprašanje "Proletarca"

Iz Pensylvanije. — V škodo delavskega gibanja je mnogo takih naprednjakov, ki so zelo glasni v dopisih in veliko obljubujejo, store pa prav malo, oziroma se nočejo žrtvovati ne z delom in ne finančno. Spominjam se dolgotrajne in vztrajne agitacije za spremembu oblike Proletarca. Obljubovali so, kako bodo povečali agitacijo, kako bodo poslali potem način in več oglasov, ali ostali so večinoma pri obljubah. V razpravah k prešemu zboru JSZ so eni dopisniki spet agitirali za povečanje, dasi je Proletar za naše razmere že sedaj izredno velik list, če se pomisliti, da ne stoji za njim nobena finančno močna organizacija in da je odvisen le od naročnikov, agitatorjev in tistih, ki prispevajo v njegov tiskovni fond.

Dal mi je tudi priliko, da si v njegovem gozdu nasekam drv za prihodnjo zimo. Sploh je Frank Kocjančič ne še umen farmar, nego tudi človek, ki rad pomaga ljudem. Postavlji si je peč za praženje in sploh je njegov vrt pripraven za izlet članstva naših društev in z prijateljske sestanke.

Barberton, O. — Nedavno sem obiskal Frank Kocjančiča, ki ima v bližini Doylestowna krasno farmo. Pridelek mu izborno kaže. Koruza je kakor v Banatu. Hlev, perutnina, živila — vse je upravljano in obdelovano po principih umnega kmetijstva.

Dal mi je tudi priliko, da si v njegovem gozdu nasekam drv za prihodnjo zimo. Sploh je Frank Kocjančič ne še umen farmar, nego tudi človek, ki rad pomaga ljudem. Postavlji si je peč za praženje in sploh je njegov vrt pripraven za izlet članstva naših društev in z prijateljske sestanke.

Josip Uječić.

Dne 25. sept. izlet čitaljev Proletarca

Chicago, Ill. — V nedeljo 25. septembra se vrši izlet naročnikov in drugih čitaljev Proletarca v Keglov vrt v Willow Springsu. Prebitek je namejen v podporo listu in za strankino kompanijo.

Slana in "prosperiteta"

Diamondville, Wyo. — Še tisti, ki delajo, nimajo od tega drugega dobička kot to, da "delajo". Zaslukel je ničev. Brezposelnih mnogo, eni že nad letom in dalj. Ko ste na vzhodu jamrili vsled neznenih vročine, smo tu imeli 30. avgusta že slano, ki je vse pobelila. V državi pelina to ni nič čudnega.

Na Blazonu je pogorel tipel. Za silo so zbilj skupaj drugega in rov spet obratuje. V tem in v drugih premogovnikih večinoma delajo le po par dni v tednu.

Kdor išče delo, naj ne pride sem, ker bi ga tudi kupiti ne mogel.

Razmere, kajneda, so od muh, naj bo pri nas ali drugod. Delavci, zapomnite si, da boste imeli krize vse dotiek, dokler ne vzmetete sami vlado v roke s tem, da izvajate zmago socialističnih strank. Agitirajte na njen tisket.

Anton Tratnik.

Dr. John J. Zavertnik

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KARL GLASER, lastnik.

NAJVE

Collectivism

Here is the argument for collectivism. Read it. Study it. Tell it to the enemies of collectivism. The man who can answer it has awaiting him rewards greater than have ever been known before. He who answers this will save the wealth of the world to those who own most of it today. They will give till it hurts to retain their power.

The machines of today make it possible to produce enough to satisfy every want of the human race. The only reason any one is in want is because he has no opportunity to produce or because what he produces is taken from him.

Men who are able to produce wealth are prevented from doing so today because the instruments of production are owned by non-producers. Owners will not permit their property to be used unless it shows a profit.

The number of those who own the things with which wealth is produced grows smaller. The number of those who own nothing and produce all grows greater. The producers are many times more numerous than the owners.

The producers will not forever stand to suffer and starve in the midst of plenty, while debarred from the gifts of nature and the powers of production only by the man-made laws of private property. The workers are already commencing to demand that they instead of the idle owners, shall own the earth and enjoy the fruits which their toil creates.

The laborers cannot own the complex machines of modern machinery individually. Each motorman cannot own a car. Each butcher cannot own a brick in a slaughter house.

They must own the instruments of production collectively. The useful workers and not idle owners will manage industry, all will have an opportunity to labor and there will be peace, prosperity and plenty for all.

This will be the collectivist society.

Find a flaw in its logic if you can.

—Marvin Sanford.

Propaganda for Sales Tax

The stage is being set for the enactment of a general sales tax by the federal congress next winter.

Naturally, because of the slump, there is a decrease in the amount of income taxes collected. Everybody knew there would be a decrease, but the pluto papers play it up as if it were totally unexpected, and they opine that a sales tax will be absolutely necessary in order to make up the deficit.

But it is not at all necessary. The deficit can be made up by increasing the rate of taxation on incomes, particularly the larger incomes.

The rates have always been too low on the larger incomes. They ought to be so high that nearly all of those incomes would be turned into the public treasury.

We would not be hard on anyone. We would leave to every rich man an income of several thousand dollars—an income which would seem sumptuous to a working class family. But the remainder of the incomes that run up into the hundreds of thousands and the millions should go to the public which produced them.

"How to Live"

How to Live is the title of a book authorized and prepared in collaboration with the hygiene reference board of the Life Extension Institute by Irving Fisher of Yale university and Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, former medical director of the institute. It is published, in a new edition, by the Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York.

The book gives rules for healthful living based on modern science, and most of the advice is good. Some of the advice most people could live up to, but some of it would be out of the reach of millions of the people at the present time.

The prevailing condition of poverty and worry is certainly hard on health. It is making neurasthenics and malnourished bodies.

Health is a neglected subject anyhow. Hitherto it has been neglected by most individuals. They would never think of treating their aches in the bum way in which they treat their own bodily machines. The public has also neglected health. The public health departments are doing good work, so far as they go, but they are going in their beginnings. As usual, private financial interest stands in the way of their proper development.—The Milwaukee Leader.

The disarmament idea is making progress. America and England are willing to reduce the land forces of France and Japan.

The Farmer and the Cobbler

A farmer raised two bushels of wheat. He needed only one for his own use, and he decided to sell the other bushel and buy some supplies. His neighbor, who was a good shoemaker of the old school, had made up a couple of pairs of shoes. The cobbler had use for but one pair, and he decided to sell the other pair and buy some food supplies. Times were hard and there was no money in circulation. They met on the corner of the town square and discussed the depressed state of their finances. One said the country needed more gold and the other one said it needed more greenbacks.

"If I had some money I could buy a pair of shoes, which I need badly," sighed the farmer.

"And if I had some money I could buy some food," said the cobbler.

"Things look pretty dark," commented the farmer.

And they both went home—one to look at the shoes he didn't need, and the other to look over his supply of wheat which was more than he could use. The following day the farmer packed up a few supplies and started east. On the road he met the cobbler, with a pack on his back.

Where are you going?" inquired the farmer.

"Going to Alaska," said the cobbler, "to get some gold. Where are you going?"

"I'm on my way to Washington to get Congress to print some greenbacks, so I can buy some shoes," said the farmer.

The cobbler stopped. "Shoes? I've got an extra pair of shoes. I'll sell them to you cheap."

"But I have no money," replied the farmer sadly, as he picked up his pack and started toward the capital of the nation.

"Hey!" shouted the cobbler. "Have you some wheat?"

"Sure," said the farmer.

"Then let's swap!"

"Well, I'll declare!" exclaimed the farmer. "Why didn't we think of that before we started on this trip?"

The farmer and cobbler went back home, unpacked their traveling bags, and made an exchange of a pair of shoes for a bushel of wheat. Both had food and shoes! And no money was needed in the transaction. This happened a long time ago, in the early days of the nation, before the "money" question bothered the pioneers to any considerable extent. Today we don't do things in that primitive way. We starve—and let the wheat rot and the shoemaking machinery rust. It's a darned funny world, after all!

—The American Freeman.

The Gold Standard

American exports have "almost reached the vanishing point," says a financial service which comes to my desk every week. In former years these American exports were used to balance the money required to pay for merchandise bought from foreign countries, money taken to Europe and elsewhere by American tourists, and money sent back home by millions of foreign-born workingmen. Now that our exports have stopped, this American money stays put in foreign countries, and is largely responsible for the steady outflow of gold. Gold standard partisans view this outflow of gold with apprehension, and point to it as evidence that the country is in a bad way. From a capitalistic standpoint they are right. Gold is necessary to keep up the cheat of the capitalist system, though it can be worked on a silver or a greenback standard just as well. It only works faster with gold—other systems would drag the agony, less intense, over a longer period of time. The gold standard has brought the United States and Europe to ruin, just as the silver standard has brought China and India to ruin. Not the metal, as money, but the system of hiring men to work for you and then reselling what these men made back to them at a higher price than the cost of production. Surplus values or profits, can be collected just as readily under one standard of money as the other. Don't let anybody get you excited about the gold standard, nor let anybody kid you into believing that silver or greenbacks would solve your problem, so long as private ownership of industry exists. The collective ownership of the land and all industry alone can eliminate private profit. And until this is accomplished your troubles will multiply. Maybe you will learn in time!

—Fred D. Warren.

An Explanation to Our Readers

This issue of Proletarec consists of four pages only. The cause is depression, which "depresses" the press of the workers much sooner than the newspapers owned and controlled by the exploiting class.

"Proletarec" was until now in its size one of the largest Socialist weekly in the U. S., regardless of language. We thought that it will continue steadily on eight pages. But our income on ads fell off over two thousand dollars. Our Book department is making much less than a year ago. We lost quite a few subscribers, while many ask to stay on the mailing list and promise to pay when again employed.

We are \$3,000 in debts. Our expenses were reduced to the limit of our abilities. And in order not to put paper in danger, we reduced its size.

Only temporary. To be exact, until friends of the paper will contribute sufficient amount into the sustaining fund to pay our obligation to the printery, and until comrades will go to work and fill the depleted number of subscriptions with new readers.

These words are especially addressed to our younger comrades. You too should become subscribers of Proletarec. Take your part of responsibility, and we will weather the storm that much easier and sooner.

Jos. Oven in Forest City

Forest City, Pa. — Members of branch 10, JSF, have all arrangements completed for their second picnic to be held this summer. Their date is September 11, and the place is at Lukas' Grove in Vandling. A greater number of old folks turn out to enjoy themselves at our picnics than at any other picnics that we have attended this summer and for that reason we will be looking forward to a good time on Sept. 11.

Joseph Oven, who, through the executive committee of JSF, is on a campaign tour through Western Pennsylvania will speak at our picnic.

Joseph Drasler.

KIDDERER'S WASHINGTON LETTER

For Corporation Heads Only

PRIVATE, CONFIDENTIAL, STRICTLY ON Q. T.
PLEASE DON'T READ.

By Adam Coalidger.

Washington views business outlook hopeful, but is afraid to say so on account of depressing effect of previous optimistic forecasts.

Carloading on upgrade. Three hundred and seventy-three thousand more passengers rode on freight cars last month than in the corresponding month of last year.

Building activities active. Perkinsville, Ohio, contemplates erection of two one-story store buildings in place of two one-story store buildings recently burned down, as soon as owners can convince court that they were not in Perkinsville the night of the fire.

Public Works. Public comfort stations report business as usual.

Home, Farm, Fireside, and Live Stock. Cows still contented, but rising discontent among dairymen due to low milk prices and the high cost of water. Bulls bearish. There are encouraging signs however that bull is losing some of its former potency.

Race between Corn and Wheat for the zero sweepstakes still undecided. At last report, corn was nearing the haywire with wheat only a nose behind it. Cotton prices more promising on account of prolonged drought and boll weevils in Cotton Belt, resulting from shooting of persons caught praying for rain and the breeding of bigger, better, and more prolific boll weevils.

Hogs picking up, but not kosher yet.

Tangible business factors spotted, with dark spots dominating, spreading, and getting darker. Responsible officials in Washington reluctantly admit dark outlook and are urging regional committees of bankers and industrialists to urge newspapers to play up good news and cover up the bad news. (Well, we're doing it, ain't we?)

Unemployment seems to be getting heavier. The unemployed, however, are noticeably getting lighter.

Election. The chances of Mr. Hoover's re-election are growing brighter every day, competent observers admitting now that he might carry Pennsylvania unless it should be carried by Roosevelt as most of them seem to think. In the latter event, business conditions will either grow worse or keep sliding until they will be where they would have been had Hoover been re-elected.

Anything Would Do

"Sorry, but you're too late for the job. I've already had 25,000 applications."

"Well, what about employing me to classify the applications?"

Limited Remarks

Mother: "What did your father say when he saw his broken pipe?"

Innocent: "Shall I leave out the swear words, mother?"

Mother: Yes.

Innocent: "Then I don't think he said anything."

How It Started

Side by side with the development of Industrial Autocracy went the extension of Political Democracy. So that with the concentration of economic power in fewer and fewer hands, more and more propertyless persons wielded the ballot. Thus arose the technology of ruling by fooling, which is the outstanding characteristic of every capitalist democracy.

—The American Guardian.

A vote for Roosevelt is a vote for Hooverism.

TO FREE YOURSELVES, VOTE SOCIALIST



OUR AIM:
EDUCATION,
ORGANIZATION,
CO-OPERATIVE,
COMMONWEALTH

Socialism and Communism

We are requested to state the difference between Socialism and Communism.

As customarily used, the word "Socialism" means a social system, while "Communism" means a method of making social changes.

However, both words have more than one meaning.

The word "Socialism" is sometimes used in such a way that it means the analysis which Socialists make of the social process. It is also sometimes used in such a way that it means the Socialist movement. But it is more often used as designating the social system which the Socialists are working for—a social system in which the main industries will be collectively owned and as democratically managed as may be found practicable.

Formerly, Communism meant owning and using things in common. It still has that meaning sometimes, but if you use it in that way you will have to stop and explain that such is your intention, for the Bolsheviks twisted it out of this former meaning and gave it a new one. As commonly used nowadays—as referring to Soviet Russia and those Communists who are the aftermath of the Russian revolution, there and elsewhere—Communism means a tactic, a method, not a social system. In this sense the word "Communism" means the method of making social changes by violent revolution, dictatorship and terror.

It is true that the Communists claim that their object in using the Communist method of revolution, dictatorship and terror, is eventually to arrive at Socialism. Strange things happen in human history, and it would indeed be very strange if a state of industrial democracy could be attained by teaching a whole generation of children to believe that violent revolution, dictatorship, terror, and the suppression of free speech, free press and free assemblage are sacred dogmas.

The Socialists do not believe in violent revolution, dictatorship, terror and suppression of civil liberty as methods of making social changes. They believe in peaceful methods, political and industrial.

—The Milwaukee Leader.

A Plague on Both Houses

Roosevelt and Hoover will call one another radical, in the hope of making votes in that way.

It is laughable. Both are so conservative that they can't see straight.

Conservatism is dry-rot. It has been and is in charge of public affairs, and it has made an awful mess of them.

The right kind of radicalism is the remedy for the ills of conservatism. The voters should boycott both of the old-party candidates and vote the Socialist ticket.—M. L.

Unemployment Relief

It is generally conceded that the relief measures passed by congress in the session which recently ended are inadequate either to turn the tide of depression or to prevent privation in the coming winter.

Already demands upon the \$300,000,000 fund for direct relief threaten to exhaust this fund long before snowfall.

The construction projects, for which credits amounting to about \$1,800,000,000 are provided, will get under way slowly, and furnish employment for only a small part of the increasing army of the unemployed.

Unless new, and as yet invisible, forces operate to revive industry on a large scale, there will be a demand for a more far-reaching and immediately effective program of federal relief before congress again meets in December.

The Costigan-La Guardia bill, embodying the USEC plan, has aroused nation-wide support in the short time since its introduction on July 1. All the railway labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor, many other organizations and a host of individuals petitioned congress to remain in session and enact this measure into law.

Economists and financial authorities of high rank have endorsed its foundation principle—national credit must be used to create purchasing power for the masses of unemployed so that business may be revived, commodity prices raised and employment rapidly increased.

The USEC plan is simple and direct. The United States Exchange corporation will issue credit certificates to unemployed heads of families with which they can buy, on their own notes, necessities of life for a period of six months, in a total amount of not more than \$500 per family.

The purchase of \$3,000,000,000 of necessary goods and services by those who now can buy nothing will speed up the industrial machinery enormously. Prices of farm products and manufactured goods will rise. Retail merchants, transporters, wholesalers and producers will employ several hundred thousand men practically overnight to handle the new volume of business.

Banks will loosen up their frozen credits. Hope will replace fear in millions of homes. The dread of oncoming winter will be replaced by a feeling of security.

If this is not the way to speedy recovery, what is the way?

That is the challenge that the USEC plan holds to timid and doubting politicians and business leaders.

USEC can prevent economic collapse. What is the alternative?—Labor.