

"PROLETAREC"
JE DELAVSKI
LIST ZA
misleče čitatele.

PROLETAREC

OFFICIAL ORGAN JUGOSLAV FEDERATION, S. P.

GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKE SOCIALISTIČNE ZVEZE

DRUGI
NAJSTAREJŠI
jugoslovanski
socialistični list.

NO.—ŠT. 1216.

Entered as second-class matter December 6, 1907, at the post office
at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1879.

CHICAGO, ILL., 1. JANUARJA (JANUARY 1,) 1931.

Published weekly at
3639 W. 26th St.

LETO—VOL. XXVI.

DELO NAŠEGA GIBANJA V TEM IN PROŠLEM LETU

Napredovanje klubov
J. S. Z. v aktivnostih

Izvajanje sklepov osmego rednega zborna JSZ.—Več in boljše priredebe.—Izgledi za uspehe v letu 1931

Vzdic depresiji in brezposelnosti so bili posebno eni klubi Jugoslovanske socialistične zveze v prošlem letu izredno aktivni. Dokazali so, da je napredek mogoč, da se novi člani dobe, da so priredebe lahko uspešne in da je mogoče na njih izvajati lepe sporede v delavskem duhu. Videli smo, da kjer je volja za raziskanje "Proletarca", je list dobil mnogo novih naročnikov.

Osmi redni zbor J. S. Z., ki se je vrnil lanskot letu, je začrtal program za delo in dal smernice, ki določajo taktilo klubom in Zvezji. V maršicem se ta program izvaja, v ostalem pa bo treba delo pospešiti v tem letu. Jugoslovanska Socialistična Zveza mora razširiti svoje aktivnosti na vseh poljih kakor še nobenkrat doslej.

Mladinsko gibanje v J. S. Z.

Mladinsko gibanje pod okriljem JSZ. se zadovoljivo razvija. Lani so bili storjeni šele začetni koraki z ustanovitvijo mlađinskih angleško poslujočih pododsekov, toda ne še v vseh klubih. Ako hoče postati socialistično gibanje med našim ljudstvom močno, mora pridobiti več mladine. To je eno poglavje, kateremu se mora letos posvetiti v naši agitaciji vso mogočo pozornost.

Agitacija med ženstvom

V naših klubih je še vse premalo članic. Delavke spadajo v delavsko organizacijo prav tako kakor delavci. Mož in žena vodita boj za obstanek skupno, in boriti se bi morala skupno v delavski organizaciji za socialistični program, ki znači temeljito spremnenitev razmer v prid delovnemu ljudstvu. Pridobite ženske v klub in za udeleževanje sej. Klubi, ki imajo seje v takem času, npr. ob nedeljah dopoldne, da se jih ženske običajno ne morejo udeleževati radi domačega dela, naj spremene datum da omogočijo prihajati na zborovanja tudi članicam.

Širjenje našega tiska

Med našim ljudstvom je polje za širjenje delavske literature še vedno veliko. Čimvečje bo število naročnikov Proletarca, toliko lažja in uspešnejša bo agitacija za pojačanje klubov JSZ., toliko večja in boljše bodo naše priredebe in pojačana bo s tem v vseh ozih tudi Prospektiva matica ter njeni določeni.

Vsek klub naj smatra za eno svojih glavnih nalog delovati za razširjanje socialističnih listov, v prvi vrsti svojega glasila "Proletarca". Brez agitacije se krog naročnikov ne bo širil, neglede kakor dober je list. Kadarkoli je prilika, naj se deli socialistične letak in priporoča knjige, take seveda, ki so vredne, da jih delavci citajo.

Konferenčne organizacije

Konference JSZ. so se izkazale za zelo efektivno sredstvo v izvrševanju našega dela tako na političnem kot na izobraževalnem polju. V njih lahko sodelujejo ne samo klubki JSZ., nego tudi vse iste organizacije, ki so pridružene Prospektivi matici. Konference JSZ. nudijo priložnost naprednim kulturnim ter podpornim društvom vseh jednot in zvez, da delujejo skupaj, in da pošljajo deležate na skupne konference. Zelo važno je, da imajo konferenčne organizacije aktiven odbor ter sposobnega tajnika, ki ima dovolj prostega časa, da ga posveti dela za Konferenco. Zborovanja naj ne bodo prepogosta, toda ne manj kot dvakrat na leto. Ce so dobro zasnovanata, in imajo odborniki pripravljena poročila, store lahko zelo veliko v agitaciji za naš tisk, v vojnih kampanjah, za Prospektivo matico in v raznih skupnih akcijah.

Prospektiva matica

Prospektiva matica ima med gotovimi krogki, ki delavskemu gibanju niso naklonjeni, precej nasprotnikov, kar dokazuje, da je to potrebna ustanova. Naša želja je, da bi ji pripadal vseko napredno kulturno društvo in vsa napredna društva podprtih organizacij. V preteklem letu je bilo v Prospektivi matici do 150 podpornih in kulturnih društev ter klubov. Delo, ki ga vrši Prospektiva matica, ne vpije toda je važno de. Sodelovala je tudi v prošlem letu z mnogimi delavskimi odri, pomagala pri številnih priredbah, razpečala veliko knjig in splošno je na kulturnem polju kolikor je največ mogla. Da pa bo ta ustanova mogla delati v še večjem obsegu, ji je treba pomoći do večjih virov. Potrebuje namesto 750 do 500 organizacij. Članarina je nizka—od 50c do \$2 na mesec, oziroma je prostovoljna in društvo samo določi, koliko bo plačevalo na mesec.

Aktivnosti klubov JSZ. konferenc ter Prospektive matici v letu 1930 so bile zadovoljive. Zavzemimo se vsi skupaj, da morajo biti letos še bolj uspešne. Samo v Clevelandu, Milwaukeeju, Chicagu in Detroitu lahko pridobimo v J. S. Z. najmanj tisoč novih članov, ker se v ta mesta naši ljudje najbolj naseljujo. Razmere za socialistično agitacijo so ugodne. Povečajmo svoje aktivnosti takoj v začetku leta.

NEVARNOST LJUDEM IN HIŠAM



Na sliki je razbit aeroplanski, ki je padel z višine 1500 črtev na Rockaway Beachu, L. I., na dvorišču tik hiše, v kateri staneve večja družina. Z nevarnostjo, ki preti ljudem in hišam iz zraka, se mnogo ukvarjajo. Izdane so bile razne regulacijske naredbe, po katerih se morajo ravnati letalci, glavni pogoj za varnost pa je pač v izboljševanju letal, da se bodo v stanju spustiti na tla varno tudi v slučaju poškodbe stroja ali kake druge nezgodbe v konstrukciji letala. Ker se število aeroplanskih množi in v njimi tudi zračni promet, naračajo sorazmerno tudi nevarnosti, kakorje tu opisana. Zanimivo je, da sta se izkobala oba letalca po padcu le malo poškodovana iz tega aeroplana.

DRAGA "LJUBEZEN", KI JO PLAČUJE NAROD

V Bukarešti jim je že žal, ker so s takim navdušenjem sprejeli Karla ter ga oklicali za kralja, namesto da bi ga držali v inozemstvu. Kralj Karl je razvajen in poleg tega še nepaten ljubimec, ki ima žen kakor kak bogat Turak v starih časih. S svojo legitimno ženo kraljico Heleno se še ni pobotal. Ona ve, da jo nima rad, in da ne bo edina, tudi če se vrne k njemu.

Predno se je Karl vrnil, je hotel poravnati nekoliko ljubavnih zadev. Dvorjanji to napravijo najraje z denarjem, ali pa, da spravijo človeka s poti. Zizi Lambrino, Karlova ljubica in ena bivših njegovih žen, je dobila za slovo od Karla \$400,00, ob enem se je zavezala da ne bo do njega nikoli več ničesar tirjala. Magdi Lupescu, s katero je živel, predno se je vrnil v Rumunijo, je dal za slovo pod enakimi pogoji \$100,000. Rumunski kmet in delavec pa plačujeva také špase. Svet je res še silno zabito.

Norman Thomas bo govoril v Chicagu

V nedeljo 22. februarja bo predaval v Adelphi teatru v Chicagu Norman Thomas. Angažiral ga je čikaški Open Forum. Vstopnice se bodo dobiti tudi v uradu Proletarca.

Naročite knjige

"Cankarjeve družbe".

Štiri knjige 1.10

Dobite jih v
Proletarčevi
knjigarni

POLOMI BANK ATEN-TAT NA PRIHRAKE MALIH VLAGATELJEV

Dne 22. decembra je zaprla vrata druga največja banka v Miami, Florida.

V Philadelphiji je 22. decembra prenehala s poslovanjem Bankers' Trust Company, ki ima \$55,000,000 imovine. Uradniki obeh bank pravijo, da so vlagatelji zahtevali svoje vsote v prevelikem številu, kar ju je prisililo ustaviti poslovanje.

V tednu z dne 15. decembra je v North Carolini nehalo poslovanje enajst bank in dve v South Carolini. V Illinoisu sta isti teden zaprli vrata Pop County State banka v Golcondi in First National banka v Kansasu, Ill. Par banka je šlo prošle dneve na kant v West Virginiji, ena v Nebraska in ena v Utah.

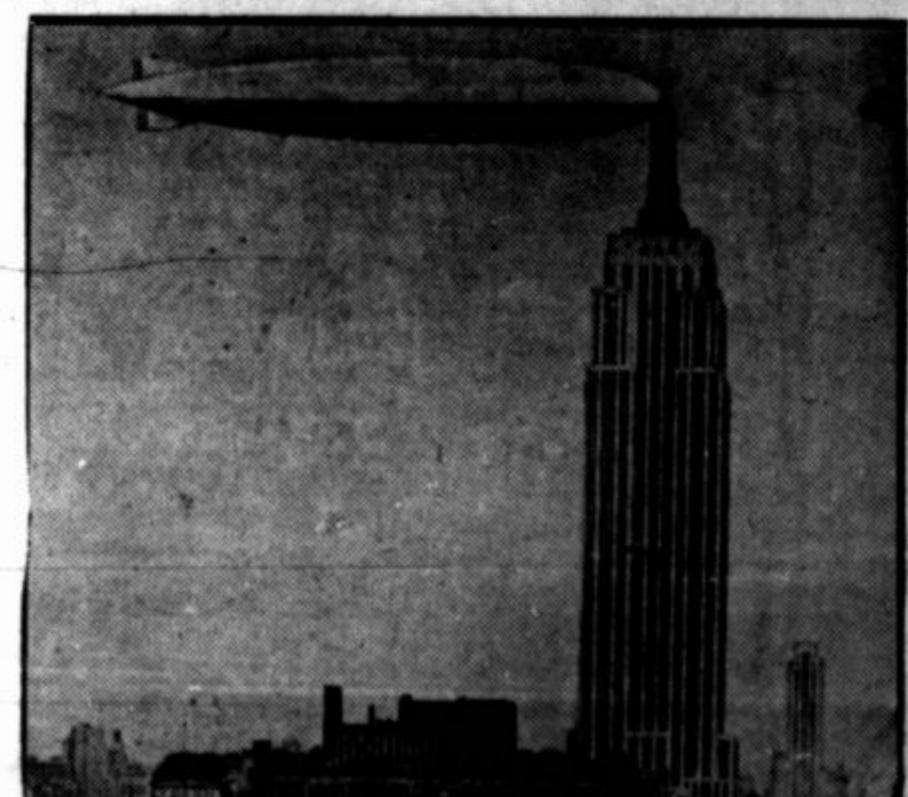
Dne 22. decembra je nehalo poslovanje First Bank and Trust Co. v Atice, Indiana. Dve sta isti teden zaprli vrata v državi Mississippi, ena v Atlanti, Georgia in Chelsea Bank and Trust Co. v New Yorku. Slednja ima nad 40,000 vlagateljev in njihove vloge znašajo blizu štirindvajset milijonov dolarjev.

Vlagatelji Millard State banka v Chicagu, katera je zaprla vrata avgusta 1930, so dobili prvi 20% od svojih vlog dne 22. decembra. Kdaj dobes ostalo in pride kak kapitalist v zapor, koliko dobes, tega receiverji, ki upravljajo banko, zdaj še ne vedo. V tem letu je izginilo več sto malih bank, in nekaj primeroma velikih finančnih zavodov.

Federalna radio komisija proti delavskim postajam

Radio postaja Čikaške delavske federacije (WCFL) ima težkoče v bitki z radio postajo čikaške "Tribune". Federalna radio komisija je naklonjena "Tribuni" in predlagata koncesije v reguliranju oddajne moči njeni postaji na škodo oni, ki imajo čikaške unije. Ista komisija tudi predlaga, da se Debsovi radio-postaji v New Yorku licence več ne izda, da se ne drži točno regulacijskih določb pri oddajanju svojega programa. Kakor vse v tej dejeli, tako bo kapitalizem monopoliziral tudi zrak za svoje radio postaje.

NOV PRISTAN ZA ZRAKOPLOVE



Zrakoplovi, kakor je ameriški "Los Angeles" ali nemški "Graf Zeppelin", ne morejo pristati drugje kot v kraju, kjer imajo bodisi posebno zgrajen pristan zanj, ali pa začasno postavljeno ogrodje, h kateremu pričvrstijo zračno ladjo. V mestu New York bo služila v ta namen Empire State building kakor razvidno iz slike. Ta zgradba je visoka 1,248 črtev.

DVOJNA MERA V POMILOSTITVAH

Vsi kapitalisti, ki so bili v ječi zaradi goljufij, ki so znašale milijone dolarjev, so že pomilovani. Mooney in Billings sta še vedno v ječi.

W. T. McGraw, bivši governer države Indiana, je bil leta 1924 objesen radi goljufij, ki so mu prinesle sto tisoč dolarjev. Začel je kot bančni klerk, postal milijonar in vodilni politik v državi, katera mu je dala governorsko čast. To je tisti McGraw, ki je dejal, takrat ko je bil governer, da se sramuje, ker je Eugene V. Debs iz iste države (Indiana) kakor on. Smatral je, da dela Debs sramoto Indiani vsled svoje zaporne kazni. Po Debsovi vnitrični iz zapora je bil poslan v federalno ječo v Atlanto governer McGraw. Debs mu je kompliment vrnil z obrestmi.

Predsednik Coolidge je tega governerja avgusta 1927 pomilostil, dne 23. decembra 1930 pa mu je predsednik Hoover vrnil vse državljanke pravice. Debsu jih niso nikoli. Ko je bil v ječi nekaj časa Harry Sinclair, niso z njim prav nič postopal, vendar je v Atlanti, Georgia in Chelsea Bank and Trust Co. v New Yorku. Slednja ima nad 40,000 vlagateljev in njihove vloge znašajo blizu štirindvajset milijonov dolarjev.

Vlagatelji Millard State banka v Chicagu, katera je zaprla vrata avgusta 1930, so dobili prvi 20% od svojih vlog dne 22. decembra. Kdaj dobes ostalo in pride kak kapitalist v zapor, koliko dobes, tega receiverji, ki upravljajo banko, zdaj še ne vedo. V tem letu je izginilo več sto malih bank, in nekaj primeroma velikih finančnih zavodov.

Prezident Coolidge je tega governerja avgusta 1927 pomilostil, dne 23. decembra 1930 pa mu je predsednik Hoover vrnil vse državljanke pravice. Debsu jih niso nikoli. Ko je bil v ječi nekaj časa Harry Sinclair, niso z njim prav nič postopal, vendar je v Atlanti, Georgia in Chelsea Bank and Trust Co. v New Yorku. Slednja ima nad 40,000 vlagateljev in njihove vloge znašajo blizu štirindvajset milijonov dolarjev.

V malo kneževini Monako se tistih par tisoč prebivalcev, ki jih deželica ima, upira in demonstrira proti svojemu knezu, ker se oblast ne zmeni ne za apele njune obrambe ne za sentiment ljudstva. In to nista edina razredna jetnika v ameriških zaporih.

Tudi v Monaku imajo revolucionarni val

V malo kneževini Monako se tistih par tisoč prebivalcev, ki jih deželica ima, upira in demonstrira proti svojemu knezu, ker se oblast ne zmeni ne za apele njune obrambe ne za sentiment ljudstva. In to nista edina razredna jetnika v ameriških zaporih.

ALEKSANDER NEVEROV:

Taškent-kruha bogato mesto

(Ruska povest iz dini velike lakote.)

Prevedel Ivan Vuk.

(Nadaljevanje.)

Obhodil je tujo, gladno čredo, izgnano iz raznih vasi in krajev, in težko vzdihnil. Začel iskati vagon, v katerega ga je bil posadil sodrug Dunajev. Ali po noči so vsi vagoni enaki, vsi vagoni so zaprti kakor žitnica, polna pšenice. Zaprio, zabarikadiralo se je ušivo gorje in nikogar ne sprejme.

Miška potrka po nekem vagonu. Nekdo krikne skozi majhno razpokljino:

— Kaj bi rad?

— Naši so v vagonu.

— Idi dalje! Vaši so se odpeljali, ostali so samo naši...

Potkal je na drugi vagon. Nikdo ni odgovoril.

Iz tretjega so zakričali:

— Kaj vznemirja ljudi?

— Ne puščaj vsake nesnage!

Dvakrat je obšel Miška dolgi, raztegnjeni vlak, sklučil se, pomigal s trepalnicami in sedel.

Hudiči nesočutni. Kaj bom požrl vagon? So mar vaši?

Sel je dalje.

A kam?

V treh vrstah stoje temni vagoni. Vso noč lahko hodiš — ne odpro se in ves dan lahko hodiš — ne odpro se. Povsod se plazijo ljudje:

pod vagoni,
za vagoni.
na postaji,
za postajo.

Stisniti se h komu in mu potožiti svoje gorje je nemogoče.

Miško gorje leže iz ožaloščenih oči, vendar Miška ne sme plakati. To je dobro. Ničko ne sliši žalostnega glasu, nikdo ne pobere potočeno solzo.

Treba trpeti.

Tudi pokojni oče je vedno govoril:

— S solzami ne odženeš bede.

Vseeno, Miška se mora pripeljati v Taškent, aka je že na potu. Sedaj najbrže že ne bo več tako daleč. Če bo na potu kje večje mesto, proda nožič s pasom. Miška je začel računati, kateri dan je bil ko je odšel zdoma. Zmešal se je: če je danes sreda, potem je deset dni, a če je petek, potem — dvanajst dni.

Za postajo je ril po zabočku za smeti neki fantek. Zaril se je vanj z glavi prav do pleč. Miška je obstal poleg njega in ga razdovedno gledal.

— Kaj delaš tu?

Fantek ni odgovoril.

Pogledal ga je ravnodušno in se zopet zaril v zabočki prav do pleč. Nasel je kost in jo vtaknil pod pazduho. Tudi Miška je pristopil z druge strani k zabočku in je začel prav takovo vneto riti vanj.

Oba sta rila molče, prijemajo drug drugega za roke. Čez minuto je Miška zlezel z nogami v zaboček. Fantek ga je nejevoljen potegnil za rokav.

— Kaj sem te klical?

— Sam sem prišel!

Miška je bil v zabočku videti majhen. Edino glava je molela iz zabočka. Fantek ga je hotel udariti po glavi ali pa mu kapo vreči proč. V tem trenotku je pribeljal mimo pes z ogromnim krajcem kruha v gobcu. Fantek je zagledal kruh v pasjem gobcu. Planil je za psom, mahajoč z rokami. Miška je skočil iz zabočka.

— Z opoko ga spodbij!

Opeke ni bilo pri rokah.

Miška je zagrabil kos tračnice, a je ni mogel dvigniti.

Dva lačna sta bežala z dveh strani za psom, a pes je zbežal za postajo na polje. Zlahkot je preskočil jarek za postajnimi vrtovi, obstal na hribčku, držeč med zobmi ukrajeni kruh.

Tudi otroka sta obstala.

S temnih, mokrih vrtov so se pripodili še drugi psi.

— Zgrizli se bodo — je reklo Miška.

Fantek je mračno odgovoril:

— Enega bi se lotil z dobro palico.

— Kako ti je ime?

— Trofim.

— Vrniva se!

— Počakaj! Psi se bodo spopadli med seboj.

— Zakaj?

Trofim ni odgovoril.

Stal je v sami srajci, na prsih raztrgani, bos in brez kape. Na plečih je visela na mestu

Wm. B. PUTZ

Cicero's { LEADING LARGEST OLDEST } Florist

Cvetlice in venci za vse slučaje.

5134 W. 25TH ST., CICERO, ILL.

Tel.: Cicero 69. Na domu Cicero 2143.

Royal Bakery

SLOVENSKA UNIJSKA PEKARNA

ANTON F. ŽAGAR,

lastnik.

1724 S Sheridan Rd.,

No. Chicago, Ill.

Tel. 5524.

Gospodinje, zahtevajte v trgovinah kruh iz naše pekarne.

TIMELY OBSERVATIONS

By JOHN F. KUTCH

Some weeks ago a very attractive incident occurred in New York, in the fashionable Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Judge Ben B. Lindsey, a man with enviable record in juvenile courts and Bishop Wm. T. Manning of the Episcopal Church were the stars in what I would call a fine melodrama.

Bishop Manning, expressed that he was going to skin Lindsey alive from the pulpit and Lindsey retorted that he would be present to be skinned and probably would attempt to reply to the bishop.

On the following Sunday "the fur began". The cathedral was filled by some 4,000 fashionably dressed worshippers who had come because of the sensational feature, not for spiritual communion. True to his promise, Bishop Manning waded into Lindsey with a choice supply of ecclesiastical epithets. At the conclusion Lindsey leaped from his seat and rushed up the aisle and cried: "Bishop Manning, you have falsely represented me! If this is not a house of justice it is not a house of God. In Justice I ask five minutes to answer your unfair attack."

Then two ushers seized Lindsey. More than a 100 worshippers surged into the aisles. One yells to punch him another makes a gesture as to strike with profanity as accompaniment. Such an event is the reputed House of God is incredible to religion. It shows what principles are being used to-day, a religious fanatic is hard to convince, and I might remark that had Sinclair Lewis written this story to "Elmer Gantry" everybody would have said it was an impossible event, and yet it occurred in the magnificent Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Maybe the clergy have something to be proud of now. What wonderful propaganda.

The passing of December brings to a close a year that will stand out in history as the year of great depression in the prestige of governments all over the world, as well as being remembered as the year of the great financial-economic depression.

No fewer than nine governments were overthrown by coups d'état, force of arms, or threats of force during the year; at least three governments were turned out of power by parliamentary action, and attempts were made by force of arms to overthrow five other governments. Wholesale, spontaneous uprisings by the populace of a number of the countries so overwhelming as to have the regime in power no choice but abdicate. Or carefully planned coups d'état so skillfully and swiftly executed as to catch the governing powers by surprise, obviated much possible fighting and bloodshed.

The only continents not touched by these uprisings were North America and Australia, and I am of the belief that it "won't be long now", before we must undergo radical changes. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti, Peru and the Dominican Republic of Latin American sphere have undergone changes as results of revolutions, threat or coups d'état. Abyssinia of the African continent, Roumania and Spain in Europe did likewise. Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Uruguay and China experienced attempts.

Austria, Belgium, Egypt and France effected changes by parliamentary methods. The economic distress and discontent is aggravating the political unrest throughout our universe and the horrors of war are again approaching. A world wide movement, every nation is spending enormous sums in preparation for all this. Again mankind will be paying with life, blood, more human suffering, mass misery for our social mistakes, our ignorance and superstitions. Today while yet celebrating the Yuletide

In mešata se, stokata, hropeta, lovita drug drugega tadv glasova, kakor dva vira.

V temi, strašeci tišini, prerezani s samotno svetilko, je obupno in brido plakala baba z otrokom. En glas je bil gluhi iz bolne notranosti, drugi... obupno kričeč. Zdaj hlestne, zatuli, zdaj spet zastoka komaj slišno s trepetajočo struno.

In mešata se, stokata, hropeta, lovita drug drugega tadv glasova, kakor dva vira.

In teče iz dveh virov grenko gorje, vrženo v široko kriško stopo, na majhno postajo. In to gorje se ne gane z mesta, ne naprej, ne nazaj.

Trofim je reklo Miški, kazaje na babo:

— Pripeljala se je iz tujega kraja, odpeljati se ne more.

— Kaj jo poznaš?

— Vse poznam. Stiri dni se klatim po tej postaji. Z možem se je peljala. A mož ji je umrl. Glej, tam so ga zakopali...

Nevesele misli so lezle Miški v glavo.

(Dalje prihodnjic.)

Dr. Otis M. Walter

ZDRAVNIK IN KIRURG

4002 West 26th Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

V uradi od 1 do 6. popoldne, v torek, četrtek in petek od 1. pop. do 8. zvečer.

Tel. LAWNDALE 4872.

V FRANCES WILLARD BOLNISNICI

od 9. do 10. dopoldan ob torkih, četrtekih in sobotah.

Tel. Crawford 2893.

Tel. na domu Rockwell 2816.

Dr. Andrew Furlan

ZOBODRAVNIK

vogal Crawford and Ogden Ave.

(Order Bank Bldg.)

Uračne ure: Od 9. do 12. dop., od 1. do 5. popoldne in od 6. do 9. zvečer. Ob sredah od 9. do 12. dop., in od 6. do 9. zvečer.

Tel. Crawford 2893.

Tel. na domu Rockwell 2816.

Distribution of Nurses

There are approximately 200,000 graduate registered nurses in the United States today, as compared with 12,000 in the year 1900. The complaint of "overproduction" is occasionally heard from members of the nursing profession.

Is it true that there are too many nurses graduated now and that the classes should be restricted in number to eliminate this evil?

Nurses, as do most classes of professional people, tend to "cluster" in the cities and the larger centers. There the demand seldom keeps pace with the supply.

Whereas large agricultural districts and towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants are woefully in need of competent nursing attention.

It would be in the interests of the nurses as well as of the rural people to effect more prisoners. They're the lawyers!"

equal distribution. Can't something be done to make country life more attractive to the R. N.? —The Crusader.

Putting Over a Swift One

He had proposed and the girl had turned him down.

"Ah, well," he sighed dejectedly,

"I suppose I'll never marry now."

The girl couldn't help laughing a little, she was so flattered.

"You silly boy!" she said. "Because I've turned you down, that doesn't mean that other girls will do the same."

"Of course it does," he returned with a faint smile. "If you won't have me, who will?"

Mistaken Identity

"My goodness!" exclaimed the stranger, who had dropped into the police court to pass away half an hour, "they've caught a pretty tough lot this morning, haven't they?"

"You're looking at the wrong lot," said his neighbor. "Those aren't the prisoners. They're the lawyers!"

SOCIALISTS!

READ

The Two New Best Sellers

SOCIALISM

What It Is and How to Get It

By OSCAR AMERINGER

32 PAGES

Published Oct. 1930

10 CENTS

AND

ART YOUNG'S

PRIMER OF SOCIALISM2-dozen original cartoons
by America's foremost cartoonist

24 PAGES

Published Oct. 1930

10 CENTS

Literature Agents!

Send for quantity prices

Socialist Party of America

2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

KNJIŽNICA KLUBA ŠT. 1 J.S.Z.

3639 W. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

(v upravnosti Proletarca)

ima na razpolago bogato zbirko knjig v slovenskem in angleškem jeziku, katere izposojuje proti malo odškodničnemu članom in nečlanom in nečlanom.

Urad odprt vsak dan izvzemši nedelj in praznikov in ob večerih razven torka večera.

Knjižničar.

TISKOVINE**SLOVENSKA UNIJSKA TISKARNA**

KNJIGARNA "PROLETARCA"

3639 West 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Poučne in znanstvene knjige.
Romani, povedi, črtice in opisi.

Album slovenskih književnikov, (uredil dr. J. Šlebinger), vsebuje opise in slike slov. književnikov od Trubarja do daje. Fina vezba \$5.00	Ljudske prijedelke, (L. N. Tolstoij), broš. .75	Tarzan sin opice (Edgar R. Burrough), broš. 75c, vez. .75	Levstik Fran: Zbrani spisi za mladino, vez. .1.00	V zarje Vidove, (Oton Zupan-vez) .75	Vladar, (Niccolo Machiavelli), broš. .50
Karenina, (L. N. Tolstoij), roman v dveh delih, fina vezba .5.00	La Boheme, (Henry Murger), roman, broš. .1.00	Tarzan in svet, (Edgar R. Burrough), vez. .60	Maselj Fran-Podlimbarski: Zbrani spisi, fina vezba. I. zvezek. Slike in črtice, Gorski potoki in Tovariš Damjan, broš. \$1.50 vez. .1.00	Svojemu narodu (Val. Vodnik), brč. .25	V novo deželo (E. K.), broš. .25
Bacili in bacilke, (Damir Feigel), humoristični, broš. .45	Leto sezone, (S. H. Vajanskij), roman, broš. .60	Tarzanove živali, (Edgar R. Burrough), broš. 75c, vez. .1.00	Trbovje, proletarske pesmi, (Tone Seliškar), broš. 50c, vez. .1.10	Zadružna prodajalna ali konsum .10	
Bedačka izpoved, (Strindberg), broš. \$1, vez. .1.50	Loveški spomin, (Vladimir Kavčič), roman, broš. .75	Tarzanov sin, (Edgar R. Burrough), vez. .1.00	II. zvezek: Potresna povest. Moravske slike, Vojvoda Per in Perica ter črtice, brč. \$1.50, vez. .2.00	Zadružni koledar 1929, izdala Zadružna založba v Ljubljani .40	
Beg in teme, (Ruski pisatelji), broš. 75c vezana .1.25	Milan in Milena, (Ivan Cankar), lubezenska pravljica, broš. .80	Tarzanova mladost v džungli, (Edgar R. Burrough), vez. .1.00	Oba skupaj, broš. \$2.75, vez. 3.75	Zadružni koledar 1930, izdala Zadružna založba v Ljubljani .50	
Boy, (L. Coloma) roman, vezan .40	Marjetica, (Anton Koder), idila, vez. .65	Tri povesti, (L. N. Tolstoij), Jetnik v Kavkazu, Starca, Koščko zemlje potrebuje človek, broš. .40	Pregelj Ivan, zbrani spisi: I. zvezek. Štefan Golja in njegov Tolminske novele, broš. \$1.85, fina vezba. .1.75	Za staro pravdo (Fran Erjavec) .50	
Božična pesem v prozi, (Charles Dickens), broš. .40	Moderna knjižnica, I. zv. vasebuje Črtice in novele (Milan Pugelj), broš. .40	Tri povesti, (G. Flaubert), broš. .65	II. zvezek: Bogovec Jernej. Balade v prozi, broš. \$1.85, fina vezba. .1.75	Zbirka domaćih zdravil, s pojjudnim opisom človekog dela, broš. .65	
Besi, (F. B. Dostoevski), roman v dveh delih, 758 strani vez .1.25	Moje življenje, (Ivan Cankar), vez. .85	Tik za fronto, (Damir Feigel), vez. .75	Čarljeva žemlja—Trije ženini (F. S. Tauchar), dve žalosigri enodejanke, broš. .25	Zbirka rudarskih in fužinskih izrazov (J. Bezlaj) .30	
Bele noči—Mali junak, (F. M. Dostoevski), povesti, broš. .50	Morski vrag, (Jack London), vez. .80	Udovica, (I. E. Tomic), povest, broš. 50c, vez. .75	Golgota, (M. Kriček), drama v treh dejanjih .50	Zdravje in bolezni v domaćih hiši Dr. Just Bežar, I. del: Sestava, delovanje in nega Smernice zdravega življenja, ilustrirana, vezana .1.25	
Bike, (Marija Kmet), povesti in črtice, broš. .45	Umiračoče duše, (Ilka Vaště-Burgerjeva), zgodovinski roman iz baročne Ljubljane, broš. \$1.25, vez. .75	Tavčar Ivan: Zbrani spisi. III. zvezek: Otok in struga, Tiberius Pannocius, Kuzovci, Vita vitae mesas, Janez Solnce, broš. \$2.10, vezana .2.50	Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Fran Erjavec) .25	
Brez zarje, (Milan Pugelj), broš. .65	Muhoborci, (Fr. Milčinski), črtice, vez. .75	Vitez iz rdeče hiše, (A. Dummas), roman iz časov francoske revolucije, broš. 75c, vez. .1.00	Julij Cesar (Wm. Shakespeare), vezana .75	Zgodovina srpskega naroda (Z. Strelj) .75	
Cerkvene miši (L. Calco), povest iz sedajnosti, broš. .75	Mlada ljubezen, (Alojz Kraigher), roman, vez. .75	Vladik in Mitka, (Zofka Kveder), vez. .50	Macbeth (Wm. Shakespeare), vezana .75	Universal Kinship (J. Howard Moore) izredno zanimiv spis dokazov evolucije, vez. .1.25	
Cankarjev zbornik spomin Ivana Cankarja, vez. .1.10	Milijonar brez denarja, (C. P. Oppenheim) vez. .50	V Ameriko in po Ameriki, (A. Kristan), broš. .40	Othello (Wm. Shakespeare), vezana .75	Vital Problems in Social Evolution (A. M. Lewis), vez. .60	
Četrtek, (G. K. Chesterton), fantastični roman, vez. .50	Medvladje, (Jože Pahor), socialistični roman, broš. .75	Višnjeva repatika, (VI. Levstik), satiričen roman v dveh delih, broš. \$2.00, vez. .2.50	VI. zvezek: Cvetje v jeseni in Visočka kronika .2.50	Yerney's Justice (Ivan Cankar): Hiapcer Jernej in njegova pravica, Prevel Louis Adamic, vezana v platno .50	
Človek mrtvih lobanj, krovnik razigranih duš, roman (Bratko Kreft), broš. \$1.35, vez. .1.85	Mali klatež Tom Sawyer, (Mark Twain), vez. .50	Trdina Janez: Zbrani spisi, fina vezba, vsebina: I. zv.: Bahovi huzarji in Iliri ter verske bajke stare in nove .2.00	Zdravje in bolezni v domaćih hiši Dr. Just Bežar, II. del: Sestava, delovanje in nega Smernice zdravega življenja, ilustrirana, vezana .1.25	The Social Revolution (Karl Kautsky), vezana .60	
Cvetke, (Majar H.), šopek pravljic za stare in mlade, broš. .20	Na kravih poljanah, (Ivan Matičič), tripljenje in strahote z bojnimi pohodovi bivšega slovenskega plavinskega polka, vez. .65	II. zv.: Bajke in povesti o Gorjancih .2.00	Trdina Janez: Zbrani spisi, fina vezba, vsebina: II. zv.: Bajke in povesti o Gorjancih .2.00	Universal Kinship (J. Howard Moore) izredno zanimiv spis dokazov evolucije, vez. .1.25	
Črni panter, (Milan Pugelj), povesti in črtice, broš. .40	Nača vas, (Anton Novak), broš. 75c, vez. .50	Vitez iz zvezek: Vladik in Mitka, vez. .50	III. zv.: Bajke in povesti .2.00	Vital Problems in Social Evolution (A. M. Lewis), vez. .60	
Daj nam danes naš vsakdanji kruh (A. Cerkvenik), povest, broš. .50	Na krivih potih, (Žaljski), broš. .40	Voklopniku okoli sveta, (R. Kraft), v dveh delih, broš. .1.50	IV. zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	Yerney's Justice (Ivan Cankar): Hiapcer Jernej in njegova pravica, Prevel Louis Adamic, vezana v platno .50	
Decameron, (Giovanni Boccaccio), I. del broš. \$1.50, vez. .2.00	Obisk pri slovenskih pisateljih in umetnikih, (Izidor Cankar), vez. .75	Voklopniku okoli sveta, (R. Kraft), v dveh delih, broš. .1.50	V. zvezek: Izka Kongres .2.50	The Profits of Religion (Upton Sinclair). Razprava o izrabljivanju ver za privatne interese, vezana .2.00	
II. del. broš. \$1.50, vez. .2.00	Ogenj, (H. Barbusse), dnevnik desetnike, vez. .1.00	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	VI. zvezek: Gospa z morja (Henrik Ibsen), igra v petih dejanjih, broš. .2.00	The Social Revolution (Karl Kautsky), vezana .60	
Deteljica, ali življenje treh kranjskih bratov, francoskih vojakov, (Janez Cigler), broš. .45	Obisk pri slovenskih pisateljih in umetnikih, (Izidor Cankar), vez. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	VII. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Universal Kinship (J. Howard Moore) izredno zanimiv spis dokazov evolucije, vez. .1.25	
Dekle Eliza, (Ed. de Concourt), roman, vez. .65	Obojsenci, (VI. Levstik), povesti broši. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	VIII. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Vital Problems in Social Evolution (A. M. Lewis), vez. .60	
Domače živali, (Damir Feigel), vez. .45	Občinsko dete, (Branislav Nušić), roman dojenčka, broš. .50	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	X. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Yerney's Justice (Ivan Cankar): Hiapcer Jernej in njegova pravica, Prevel Louis Adamic, vezana .50	
Deveti januar, (M. Gorki), črtica in ruske revolucije, broš. .25	Ob 50-letnici dr. Janeza Ev. Kreka, broš. .25	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XI. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	The Profits of Religion (Upton Sinclair). Razprava o izrabljivanju ver za privatne interese, vezana .2.00	
Don Corea, (G. Keller), roman, broš. .25	Ogenj, (H. Barbusse), dnevnik desetnike, vez. .1.00	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XII. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	The Social Revolution (Karl Kautsky), vezana .60	
Dve slike, (Ka. Meško) broš. .50	Obisk pri slovenskih pisateljih in umetnikih, (Izidor Cankar), vez. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XIII. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Universal Kinship (J. Howard Moore) izredno zanimiv spis dokazov evolucije, vez. .1.25	
Drobnič, (Fr. Milčinski), vez. .65	Ogenj, (H. Barbusse), dnevnik desetnike, vez. .1.00	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XIV. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Vital Problems in Social Evolution (A. M. Lewis), vez. .60	
Dvonožec, (Karl Ewald), naravoslovne pravljice s slikami, vez. .90	Papenžinja Fausta, (M. Zevaco), roman broš. \$1.50, vez. .2.00	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XV. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Yerney's Justice (Ivan Cankar): Hiapcer Jernej in njegova pravica, Prevel Louis Adamic, vezana .50	
Elizabeta, hči sibirskega jetnika, broš. .25	Patria, (H. Federer), povest iz irske junaka dobe, broš. .50	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XVI. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	The Profits of Religion (Upton Sinclair). Razprava o izrabljivanju ver za privatne interese, vezana .2.00	
Filosofska zgodba, (Alojz Jirasek), vez. .50	Povest, (Fran Erjavec), vez. .40	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XVII. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	The Social Revolution (Karl Kautsky), vezana .60	
Francija in drugo, (E. Kristan), b. o. .35	Povest, (Maksim Gorki), broš. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XVIII. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Universal Kinship (J. Howard Moore) izredno zanimiv spis dokazov evolucije, vez. .1.25	
Glad, (Knut Hamsun) roman, broš. .25	Povest, (Fran Erjavec), vez. .40	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XIX. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Vital Problems in Social Evolution (A. M. Lewis), vez. .60	
Gadjje gnezdo, (VL. Levstik), broš. 75c, vez. .1.00	Pozdrav, (Fr. Milčinski), vez. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	X. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Yerney's Justice (Ivan Cankar): Hiapcer Jernej in njegova pravica, Prevel Louis Adamic, vezana .50	
Glastnjator, (G. J. Melville Whyte), zgodovinski roman v dveh delih, broš. .75	Pozdrav, (Fr. Milčinski), vez. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XI. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	The Profits of Religion (Upton Sinclair). Razprava o izrabljivanju ver za privatne interese, vezana .2.00	
Golem, (G. Meyring), roman broš. 50c, vez. .40	Pot, (H. Sienkiewicz), roman, vez. .40	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XII. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	The Social Revolution (Karl Kautsky), vezana .60	
Gospod Fridolin Žolna in njegova družina, (Fr. Milčinski), vez. .35	Povest, (Maksim Gorki), broš. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XIII. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Universal Kinship (J. Howard Moore) izredno zanimiv spis dokazov evolucije, vez. .1.25	
Hči papeža, (H. Sheff), zgodovinski roman, broš. .75	Povest, (Maksim Gorki), broš. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XIV. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Vital Problems in Social Evolution (A. M. Lewis), vez. .60	
Humoreske, groteske in satire, (VL. Azov in Teffi), broš. .80, vez. @ \$0.00	Povest, (Maksim Gorki), broš. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XV. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Yerney's Justice (Ivan Cankar): Hiapcer Jernej in njegova pravica, Prevel Louis Adamic, vezana .50	
Igralec, (F. M. Dostoevski), iz spominov mladičnika, roman, broš. .80	Povest, (Maksim Gorki), broš. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XVI. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	The Profits of Religion (Upton Sinclair). Razprava o izrabljivanju ver za privatne interese, vezana .2.00	
Inžubljeni svet, (Conan Doyle), roman, broš. .75	Povest, (Maksim Gorki), broš. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XVII. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	The Social Revolution (Karl Kautsky), vezana .60	
Iz modernega sveta, (F. S. Finziger), roman, vez. .1.50	Povest, (Maksim Gorki), broš. .75	V zvezek: Grajski pisar, 4000, V Zali, Izgubljeni Bog in Pomlad, vez. .2.50	XVIII. zvezek: Zgodovina slovenskega naroda (Dr. Josip Gruden), 1088 strani, ilustrirana .4.00	Universal Kinship (J. Howard Moore) izredno zanimiv spis dokazov evolucije, vez. .1.25	

QUEER WAYS OF ONTARIO

They have some queer ways of doing things in Ontario, Canada.

An old man, 72 years of age, with no friends or relatives, went to the police of Hamilton, Ontario, and asked them to put him in jail. That, he said, would give him the food and shelter he could no longer earn for himself.

Instead, the police looked up his record, found he was eligible to an old age pension, kept him until it was granted, and turned him loose. It is a small pension which provides only a meager living—but it is his own and these old folks who have been stepchildren of fortune have learned how to make a little money go a long ways.

Queer crowd, these Ontario chaps, says Labor. They develop their own power and sell it to themselves at cost, instead of letting "private enterprise" use it to make millionaires; and they pension off their old folks, instead of sending them to jail. It is just barely possible that the United States might learn something from Ontario.—Exchange.

PUT TO SLEEP?

Everybody is doing something or other to help the unemployed.

Millions of dollars are raised for them—in newspaper headlines.

Jobs for tens of thousands of workers are created—again, in newspaper headlines.

Endless numbers of committees on unemployment have been set up, and respectable citizens and prominent politicians exert themselves to the limit to get into the headlines.

And in the meantime the unemployed are crowding the municipal lodging houses and swelling the breadlines.

There is a strong probability that these combined, co-ordinated, and high-pressed drives will result in enough charity to keep the souls and bones of the unemployed together, just about enough to get them short of the point of ease when they might think more fully and more logically about what would really be helpful to them.

Half-starved people will not think further than a loaf of bread, and so charity will keep them half, or 40 per cent starved.

But what after we pass this crisis?

Unemployment, if not on so large a scale as at present, is bound to stay with us—what then?

The liberality of the donors in the present drives and particularly the lavish publicity given that liberality, will it put to sleep the thought of adequate compulsory unemployment insurance which is the only approach to a rational way of dealing with the problem?

—The Advance.

Einstein As He Is

Mayor James J. Walker of New York the other day extended a formal welcome and the keys of the city to a man who could not possibly become a citizen of the United States and who if he had been in America might have occupied a cell in Atlanta Penitentiary along with Gene Debs. This man is one of the most distinguished citizens of the world, one of the greatest thinkers of all time, but he is a Socialist and a pacifist who has proclaimed and taught steadfast opposition to all war and who has even gone so far as to say in this land of the D. A. R. that a government would not risk war if it thought that 2 per cent of its prospective soldiers would refuse to fight. This man, of course, is Albert Einstein. We hail him not only as the world's greatest scientist but as a comrade in the struggle for peace.—Norman Thomas.

Blame Ourselves, Not The Foreigner

Every nation, as H. N. Brailsford says, will blame the foreigner for its miseries if it has but a plausible excuse.

Ours tried it, in the Russian wheat-selling episode, but did not get very far.

Blaming the hard times on world-wide depression is more plausible—but even so, the United States could have good times all by itself if it were willing to take the right action to secure them.

This country has the greatest home market in the world. Mr Hoover says we consume an average of about 90 per cent of our own production of commodities. We could easily consume the remaining 10 per cent—and set all industries going full blast—by paying the useful workers enough so they could buy the products.

As this will not be done, on account of private ownership of the industries, other far-reaching measures are called for.

Milwaukee Leader.

SEARCHLIGHT

By Donald J. Lotrich

Our 1930 Christmas has been the most commercialized Christmas of them all. We are getting into a habit of saying and repeating these phrases, because each year more and more money is spent and business is made. Not only did the mailman and parcel post man carry tidings and packages of good cheer but there was the radio and the telegraph that carried countless numbers of messages. So once more the big moguls have done a big business and the little ones didn't do so much. What else matters, so long as there are profits? Did the number of unemployed lessen any? Was there less suffering because of Christmas? Every where hymns and carols brought good will to men. Wonder what the 7,000,000 unemployed thought of all this?

The government of the U. S. refused nearly \$14,000,000 on unearned taxes. That's a lot of money to us who are only used to seeing nickels, dimes and quarters. In all of this money had been turned into some public service, to aid the unemployed we would command the acre. Since it was returned to large corporations and rich individuals, who hire attorneys and scrutinize every deduction to enable the rich to evade as much of the tax as possible one must call it damnable. Imagine the U. S. Steel Corp. overpaying \$15,000,000, can you? This writer can not because every man in their office would have to be fired because of this overpayment. Besides there is a whole lot more urgent need to help the unemployed than there is to help these rich. What cares our government about the unemployed worker. Not much because all they do is talk about it. It's the way of the present government and there is only one way to change it. The poor man always helps his poor brother. Got the rich away from the control of the government. Let the workers rule and then and only then can the workers expect anything. That's why the rich so fear Socialism.

Last Friday night Socialist Club No. 1 JSF held an annual meeting and elected new officers for 1931. After the regular session Peter Bernik its secretary made a report on "policies and activities" of the club. He clearly defined that the purpose of our club was to teach and bring up the people in the spirit of the workers thru plays, recitals, debates and discussions and to give them relaxation with our concerts. In my estimation the report was good and the facts well founded. Comrades Gorden, Rak and Kopach have been selected to formulate the English sub-branch. Our club contributed \$10,000 to the Unemployed Fund of the Chicago District SNFJ. Federation.

All we hear and read is unemployment and its consequential collections. But so it must be with our prevailing system and we too must beg our folks to contribute. A fund, under the auspices of the Chicago District S. N. P. J. Federation, for the unemployed will be considerably enlarged if a good attendance will be had at the dance on January 10, 1931. The S. N. P. J. Hall will be used and Johnny Kochevar will play. Many contributions of various merchandise is being received and accepted.

Indiana's former governor who was in jail because he used the mails to defraud has been pardoned by president Hoover and has left Atlanta for his home before Xmas. An embezzler of \$8,000,000 on the west coast has been given a 10 to 100 year sentence. Mooney and Billings against whom the witnesses have falsified are still in prison. There is little hope for them ever coming out alive. Mooney and Billings are labor men. The other two are rich men, or should be rich. That's the difference. Two have money; two have not. But I have often said it is all you can expect. Rich will naturally help the rich. The poor have no one in office to help them. It therefore sums right down to our old pleading. Workers unite, vote your ticket, the Socialist ticket, if you want justice. Do you believe if Upton Sinclair had been elected governor of California that Mooney and Billings would stay behind the bars?

There has been more factional strife among Slovenes during 1930 than there has been in many another years. Lack of unity and all this unrest is bringing us into two distinct divisions with which to begin 1931; those that toil and build and those that try to cause spikes and disruptions. Wake up ye old souls who are

biased by the wrong preachings. Join the ranks of the constructive builders and in that way you can help put an end to all of these petty jealousies and minor quarrels.—Awaken

Pioneer Lodge of Chicago has started a Juvenile Slovene School a month ago which has turned out very successfully. At the first lesson 45 young boys and girls signed up and at last Saturday's lesson there were 47. Katka Zupancic who often contributes to Proletarec and the American Family Almanac, is the teacher. The outlook for 1931 for our school is excellent.

Reserve January 25, 1931, for our club's next play. Also February 14, 1931, for the Pioneer Valentine Dance.

While you are enjoying yourself at the New Year's Parties, think a little about the poor strikers of Virginia. Norman Thomas made a report on his trip to Danville, Va. and outlined the primitiveness in that district. Everywhere the poor must help and this is another appeal for

Room for Improvement

Harvey S. Firestone furnishes the following statistics to support his contention that we are not suffering from overproduction: 4,000,000 city families have no bathtubs; 3,000,000 families have unplumbed homes; 4,000,000 rural families are doing without electricity; 5,000,000 families lack adequate clothing, food and shelter; 13,000,000 families have no telephone; 7,000,000 families have no automobile; 20,000,000 families haven't a good radio set.—The World Tomorrow.

Vacuum

"Mamma, I have the stomach-ache," said Peggy, aged five.

"That's because you haven't had any lunch yet," answered Peggy's mother; "your stomach is empty. You would feel better if you had something in it."

That afternoon the minister called and in the course of conversation remarked that he had been suffering all day with a severe headache.

"That's because it's empty," said Peggy. "You'd feel better if you had something in it."

MORE ENGLISH

ARTICLES ON PAGE 5.

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL ON



REPORTS AND COMMENTS

"Cuba Libre"

All reports that a volcano is bubbling beneath the Machado dictatorship in Cuba which is a nursing of American capitalism and virtually protected by the Platt Amendment, not only have the labor unions been crushed, but the students have demonstrated against the regime and evidence indicates that professional men are now aroused. The recent election was a farce carried out under Machado's police and in plain violation of the Cuban Constitution. Opponents of the dictators have mysteriously disappeared and floating bodies in Havana harbor in recent years give some idea of what is happening.

American capitalists have millions invested in the island and have a big stake in this bloody regime. A manifesto by 100 Cuban women sent to Senator Walsh protests against the military dictatorship and charges the American Ambassador, Harry F. Guggenheim, with being friendly to this regime. A move to inquire into the matter was blocked by Senator Jones of Washington on the ground that a Senate rule forbids consideration of conditions in foreign countries unless requested by the President.

Thus when it is a matter of human life and liberty Cuba is a "foreign" country, but if American capitalist interests are endangered by a rising of the masses Cuba loses its "foreign" status and becomes an American colony into which American troops are moved. This is the clever use to which the Platt Amendment is put. It is on a level with the gambler who plays with marked cards.

—New Leader.

Office and Power

"There is only one thing better than a Labor government in office: that is a Labor government in power."

So says The London Daily Herald, the paper with over a million circulation which serves as the official organ of the Labor party of England.

It describes the difficulties of trying to carry on while in a minority in parliament.

The difficulties are truly great. But, in attempting to carry on under these difficulties, the Labor government had better watch its step lest the Labor government in office should not be followed by a Labor government in power.

The independent Labor party keeps advising the Labor party to be more militant and aggressive.

Without indorsing all of its proposals, the advice, we believe, is good. The MacDonald government—if we are able to judge it at this distance

is showing too much caution and timidity. It is compromising too much in order to keep in office. It had better be more aggressive and go down to defeat on some big issue. It could then go before the country in a new election and win. If it continues its present course it will most likely go down on some minor issue and then lose out at the election.

It has, nevertheless, accomplished a great deal, and it is not always given credit for its accomplishments.

It must be given credit for the alum clearance act, the raising of the school-leaving age, the miners act, the consumers' bill, the land bill, the pensions act, the trade union bill, the on the "live register" so that they recognition of Russia, the placing of from 200,000 to 300,000 unemployed might receive unemployment insurance, the extension of widows' pensions to vast numbers of widows who had not been receiving them, the guarantee of the insurance of the new Cunard liners which finds work in Glasgow alone for 5,000 shipyard workers for a period of three years, the \$675,000,000 sanctioned for work schemes which have already found work for nearly 200,000 men, the new scheme for the revival of agriculture, the success in some of its foreign-relations work, the aid it has given to world peace, etc.

—Milwaukee Leader.

Will They Be Freed?

"Sunny Jim" Rolph, governor-elect of California, will have it in his power to pardon Mooney and Billings. Liberals were so certain that such would be his course that they urged his election.

Now that he is elected, things seem to have changed a good deal. Governor-elect Rolph has senatorial aspirations, and such do not dovetail with a Mooney pardon. The powerful corporations in California will not stand for a senator from the state who is not thoroughly reliable and the freeing of Tom Mooney and Billings by Gov. Rolph would not be taken in corporate business circles as proof that the governor is of senatorial quality.

What this all means to the two men who have been in jail now for a horribly long 14 years is quite obvious. What the friends of Mooney and Billings can do about it is not at all clear. They certainly ought to storm heaven and earth in and around the liberal and labor movement in the United States.

But again, if there had been a movement aware of its interests and alive to its duties, there would have been no Mooney-Billings case.

—The Advance.

Socialist Physicians Organized to Help People

Dr. Jacob Auslander, a New York physician writes to inform us that a group of physicians in New York have formed an Association of Socialistic Physicians and that they invite every physician in the country who believes with them that the present economic order is not what it ought to be, to join the Association. The means of production and distribution, that is, all machinery, the factories, the mines, the railways and all other means upon which people depend for a living, the socialist physicians think, should belong to society as a whole. The immediate purpose which this association dedicates itself to, is of immediate value. They wish to advocate the socialization of medicine, to offer active support to such organizations as The Workers' Health Benefit, The Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, The Workmen's Circle; they urge the study of occupational diseases and they advocate an adequate program of health, of protection for workers in factories and mines. Other points on their program include compulsory health and accident insurance, low prices for medicinal things, a fight on the abuses in the drug market. Advocacy of social hygiene measures, the dissemination of knowledge of prevention of diseases, birth control, and the fight for legal recognition of the latter. One need not necessarily be a Socialist to support the new group in their enterprise, though it is certain that Socialists will find it in keeping with their beliefs to take a part in this movement.

—Advance.

Loaded With Wheat and No Place to Go

In the reports of congressional activities we have not noticed any bill for the distribution of the wheat which the government owns.

Last time we commented upon this wheat, the government owned about 60,000,000 bushels.

Now it owns more than 100,000,000 bushels.

The grain is in the hands of the National Grain Stabilization Corporation, which was established by the Federal Farm Board.

Something ought to be done with it, for it represents a large part of the surplus wheat of this year and last year. In 1931 there will probably be another surplus, and this old surplus will help to depress the price and keep the farmers in the slough of despond.

What to do? If it were dumped on the market, the price would be depressed at once. That won't do.

It could be given to the unemployed and the otherwise distressed without depressing the price, since thousands upon thousands of these are undernourished and could not buy the wheat or the flour and would not receive enough nourishment from any source. The wheat would simply go unbought and unused, to the physical and mental detriment of those who ought to have it. It could be turned into flour and distributed, or the wheat itself could be distributed, for whole wheat is good food as it stands.

And if other interests, afraid it would cut into their sales, will not permit this to be done, then it could be sent to the starving Chinese.

In either way, it would do some good, and the distribution would remove an embarrassing obstacle that stands in the way of farm relief.—Milwaukee Leader.

Party Discussion

One of the most encouraging signs in years is the revival of discussion in the Socialist Party. Various points of view are being raised regarding political campaigns and programs; the proper attitude towards Russia and Bolshevism; Socialist policy in relation to trade union organizations and issues, and other matters of importance to the members.

The fact that the members are in a questioning mood is a healthy sign. Moreover, in the past five or six years many new members have been admitted and they are eager to participate in the discussion and contribute to the formulation of policies. Their keen interest is also welcomed.

Of the main topics of discussion, political campaigns and the trade unions are as old as the Socialist Party. They have come up in nearly every national convention since the Unity Convention in 1901. Soviet Russia is not a new topic but it is recent, the party having defined its position in national conventions for ten years. The New Leader will at an early date present a digest of the Socialist Party towards Russia as it unfolded since the Bolshevik revolution.

At a recent meeting of the National Executive Committee in Newark it was decided to hold a national conference of the party in May. As a means of contributing to intelligent discussion at this conference the committee urged that locals work out suggestions for the agenda. The present discussion contributes to this end and we hope that locals throughout the country will do likewise.—The New Leader.