

MILWAUKEE DOLOČENO ZA SEDEŽ IX. ZBORA J. S. Z.

VELIKA VEČINA ČLANSTVA GLASovala ZA MILWAUKEE

Klub št. 37 bo vodil lokalne priprave za zbor. Volitve delegatov se prično 1. marca. Razprava o sporedu

Deveti redni zbor JSZ., za katerega vlada že zdaj večje zanimanje kot za kateregakoli prej po letu 1916, se bo vršil v mestu Milwaukee, Wis. Tako je z veliko večino odločilo članstvo na referendumu, kateri je bil končan 12. februarja. Po številu oddanih glasov je Cleveland na drugem mestu in Cannosburg na tretjem. Točen seznam glasov bo objavilo tajništvo JSZ. v prihodnji številki.

Drugi v Milwaukeeju.
Zadnjič se je vršil zbor Jugoslovanske socialistične zveze v mestu Milwaukee 25.—28. decembra 1912, torej pred blizu dvajsetimi leti. To je bil drugi kongres ali zbor te organizacije. Navzočih je bilo 35 delegatov, ki so zastopali 22 klubov, dalje 9 članov eksekutive, glavni tajnik, trije uredniki glasil in več bratskih delegatov.

Veliko se je že spremenilo od tistega časa. JSZ. sama je šla skozi težke, kritične boje in razkole, ki so ji pustili neugodne posledice.

Vzlic temu pa bo IX. zbor JSZ. v Milwaukeeju predstavljajo mnogo več, kakor pa njen II. zbor v istem mestu pred dvema desetletjema.

Vprašanje sedeža zbora.
Prošli ali osmi redni zbor JSZ. v Detroitu je nominiral tri mesta, med katerimi naj bi članstvo na referendumu izbralo, kakor določajo pravila JSZ. Vsa tri tvorijo važne postojanke v našem gibanju. V vseh imamo aktivne klube. Največ agitacije so izvršili Milwaukeejanci, pri kateri je pomagala tudi župan D. W. Hoan. Mnogi so želeli, da se bi zbor vršil iz agitacijskih ozirov v Clevelandu, od kjer pa ni bilo nikake agitacije, razen ene izjave. Vsa druga za Cleveland je prišla izven Clevelanda, ki pa ni bila zadostna.

Milwaukeejanci na delu.
Četudi Milwaukeejanci za ozirom na prometne zveze z direktnimi programi ni najprikladnejše mesto, bo imel zbor v njemu vse ugodnosti, ki jih je z ozirom na našo agitacijo mogoče pričakovati. Milwaukeejanci sodrugi so se že pripravili, da napravijo delegatom in drugim gostom bivanje v svoji sredi prijetno, in poskrbeli bodo, da bo imel zbor z njihove strani vso oporo tudi v moralnem in propagandističnem oziru.

Volitve delegatov.
Volitve delegatov za zbor se

prično v soc. klubih ter društvi Prosvetne matice dne 1. marca. Navodila in izkaznice jim razpošlje tajništvo JSZ.

Pričakuje se, da bo imel ta zbor do sto delegatov, članov eksekutive in poročevalcev, s katerimi pride tudi mnogo gostov. Trajal bo tri dni. S časom bo moral razpolagati zelo ekonomično, da bo mogoče vse razprave voditi v meja stvarnosti in konstruktivnega dela.

Spored je zelo važen.
Osnutek sporeda bo kmalu objavljen. V izerpku je bil podan na tej strani v prejšnji številki. Razprava o "Proletarcu" in več drugih problemih je v listu in klubih že v teku. Še več jo bo prihodnje tri mesece.

Važno bo vprašanje o našem tisku. Pri tem se bo treba varovati, da ne zagazimo z iluzije nego razpravljamo le v okviru dejstev in možnosti, ki so res možnosti za razmah. Uda-ja se je prevelikim nadam, bi le kvarilo faktično agitacijo.

Naše delo med mladino.
Prošli ali osmi redni zbor JSZ. v Detroitu je bil prvi, ki je imel delegate tudi iz vst rojene mladine. Delegacija je sprejela smernice za delo med mladino, na tem zboru pa bomo že lahko dobili točen pregled, v koliko so uspele, v čem so pomankljive in kako jih lahko izboljšamo.

Enako važna je socialistična agitacija med ženstvom, v kateri še ne beležimo zadovoljivih rezultatov. Ta zbor bo moral temu vprašanju posvetiti vso potrebno pozornost.

Prosvetno delo in kampanja.
Prosvetna matica bo imela na tem zboru veliko reprezentacijo in dobre poročevalce. Delo, ki se nam nudi na prosvetnem polju, je ogromno. Tu imamo najlepše prilike za uspehe.

Naravno, da se bo ta zbor bavil obširno s propagandističnimi aktivnostmi ter volilno kampanjo, ki jo imamo v tem letu. Konvencija socialistične stranke se bo vršila istotako v Milwaukeeju. Prične se 14. maja in bo trajala do pet dni. Udeleži se je tudi več članov JSZ.

Španija vzgled drugim republikam

V uradnih dokumentih v španski republiki ni treba nikomur označevati, da-li je rojen od zakonitih ali nezakonitih staršev; nova ustava ne dela med zakonskimi in nezakonskimi otroci nikake razlike.

Vsakdo v Španiji, t. j., moški in ženske, ima volilno pravico po 23. letu starosti.

Vse privatne posređovalnice za službe so odpravljene in nadomeščene z državnimi.

Papirnata imovina

Imovina Insullovih interesov, zapopadena v Utility Investments, Inc., ter v Corporation Securities kompaniji, je vsled padca delnic in bonđov znižana za \$333,000,000.

PROFIT VELIKO VAŽNEJŠI KOT DELAVCI



Na svetu je mnogo nevarnih poklicov. Eden izmed najnevarnejših v teh časih je služba pilotov, ker je zrakoplovba še vedno v razvojnem stanju. Potniki, ki se od časa do časa vozijo v aeroplanih, so v večji nesigurnosti, kot pa če se bi vozili z vlakom. Toda povprečen potnik se vozi po zraku le malokdaj, zato tvega svoje življenje v tem oziru veliko manj kot pa pilotje, katerim je operiranje letal vsakdanji poklic. V sedanjih krizi pa je tudi pilotov preveč. Century Air Lines korporacija je naznanila operaterjem svojih letal, da jim bo znižala plače 40 odstotkov. To je bil zanje prevelik udarec, pa so šli na stavko. Kompanija je obljubila v svoji ponudbi, da jim je pripravljena garancija, da bodo do \$150 stalne mesečne plače. Prej so imeli \$3 na uro za operiranje letal podnevu in \$5 na uro ponoči. Zaslužili so povprečno nad \$200 na mesec. Vsled tega znižanja se je dogodilo prvič v zgodovini letalstva v tej deželi, da so pilotje napovedali stavko. Njihova unija pripada Ameriški delavski federaciji, katere jim je obljubila svojo moralno in kolikor mogoče tudi gnotno pomoč. Na tej sliki je letalo, ki je padlo na tla v Bakersfieldu, Cal. Pilot in sedem potnikov je bilo ubitih.

EKONOMSKO KRPANJE V WASHINGTONU LE ZA PRIVATNE INTERESE

Zed. države, ki imajo pretežni del vsega zlata na svetu, bodo začele z "inflacijo", to je, s tiskanjem posebnih izdaj papirnatega denarja v vsoti milijarda dolarjev, brez da bi bilo zanj pokritje v zlatu.

Dalje bo vlada izdala v obliki denarja in bonđov dve milijardi kredita, ki bo na razpolago velebankam, železnicam, zavarovalnicam, farmarskim kartelom in drugim velikim industrijskim ter finančnim podjetjem. Vsi ti načrti so izdelani v prilog bogatašev, je pa še dvomljivo, ako jim bo s tem res pomagano.

Nobena tajnost ni, da je to inflacija, katere posledica bo skorogotovo velik padec dolarjeve vrednosti, konsenzketna podražitev življenjskih potrebščin in s tem še več mizerije med ljudstvom.

Delavstvu vsepovsod in v vseh poklicih so znižali plače. Zdaj bodo znižali nakupno vrednost dolarju, kar je indirektno znižanje plač, vrhute pa kujejo okraj, občine, države in zvezna vlada načrte za nove indirektno davke, katerih vse breme odpade na konsumente.

Demonstracije za osvoboditev Tom Mooneya

V New Yorku in mnogih drugih mestih se bodo 24. februarja vršile pod avspicijo soc. stranke in naprednih unij demonstracije za osvoboditev Tom Mooneya.

NEVARNA TEKMA VELESIL ZA PLEN NA KITAJSKEM.—KRVAVEČI NAROD

Japonska nadaljuje z invazijo.—Tuje vojne mornarice v kitajskih vodah.—Demonstracije proti vojni

Japonska je okupirala že nad 200,000 kv. milj kitajskega ozemlja, kar je več kot še enkrat toliko kot je površina Jugoslavije, da jo navedemo za primer.

Japonska je položila svojo imperialistično roko tudi na glavno kitajsko pristanišče Šangaj. Mnogo japonskih vojakov, in tisoče in tisoče Kitajcev, vključivi žene in otroci, je že padlo v tej vojni, ki pa je ni nihče napovedal, da ne bi kršili "mirovnih" pogodb...

Kitajska je vzlic svoji ogromni militaristično zelo šibka dežela. Poslužila pa se je bojkota japonskim produktom, in japonski militarizem je vzel to za pretvezo, da nadaljuje z osvajanjem kitajskega ozemlja in pri tem mori ne le kitajske vojake, nego ugonablja s plinskimi bombami ter granatami, ki jih mečejo iz aeroplanov, tudi prebivalstvo kitajskih mest in vasi.

V kitajskih vodah so močne flotile ameriške, angleške in francoske vojne mornarice, da ne govorimo o japonski. V kitajskim obrežnih mestih in v velikih notranjih trgovskih centrih se nahajajo ameriške čete in tudi vojaki drugih velesil, da "protektirajo" življenja svojih državljanov in njihovih interesov.

Ameriški kapitalizem npr. ima na Kitajskem nad \$250,000,000 kapitala, razen tega pa izvažajo na Kitajsko ogromno blaga, kajti 400-milijonski narod nudi tržišče, ki je brez primere.

Vseh tujcev, to je, Amerikancev, Angležev, Rusov, Japoncev, Francozov itd., je na Kitajskem le okrog 360,000, kar je v deželi s 400,000,000 prebivalcev malenkost. Vzlic temu imajo imenovane dežele, razen Rusije, na Kitajskem vojne ladje in čete ter diplomatske štabe, ki ne nastopajo s Kitajsko kot z enakovredno, nego kot s podjarmljeno deželo.

Japonska ima na Kitajskem okrog \$1,250,000,000 investicij in približno toliko tudi Velika Britanija. Japonska je izrabila sedanjo svetovno krizo, da razširi svoje grabeštvo na Kitajskem, ali pa — propade kot kapitalistična velesila. Tudi sovjetska Unija ima na Kitajskem kakih \$300,000,000, največ v mandžuri vztočni železnici.

Tujci na Kitajskem, katere omenjamo prej, so največ ravnatelji v tovarnah tujega kapitala, trgovski agentje, carinski nadzorniki, tehniki itd. Mnogo je tudi "misijonarjev", ki uče Kitajce krščanski evangelij, v resnici pa so le predstraža kapitalistične invazije.

Vsled silnega pritiska, ki ga izvršuje ves kapitalistični svet nad Kitajsko že dolgo dobo, takorekoč od leta 1839, so se vsa prizadevanja Kitajcev, da se otresejo tujih vsiljivcev, izjalovila. Življenje nima na Kitajskem vsled teh razmer nobene vrednosti. Nikjer ni imperializem za deželo toliko

PAPEŽ IN MUSSOLINI STA SE V POLITIKI ČISTO SPORAZUMELA

Mnogim socialistom je še vedno uganka, kako je papež mogel iti v tako tesno prijateljstvo s krvnikom Mussolinijem. Ne le to, nega ga je tudi odlikoval z redom zlate ostroke za zasluge, katere ima Mussolini "za sveto vero"...

Dne 11. februarja je papež sprejel Mussolinija v privatni avdijenci. Nad eno uro sta se pomenkovala o skupnem načrtu za versko in fašistično osvajanje. Mussolini je bil sprejet z dvornim pompom, kakor so včasih sprejemali vladarje. Papeževi vojaki so tvorili špalir, skozi katerega se je pomikal Mussolini s svojim spremstvom, in godba papeževе garde je igrala fašistično himno "Giovanezza".

Po avdijenci je šel Mussolini v cerkev sv. Petra, pokleknil in molil. Ko so ga hoteli častniški fotografii slikati, jih je odgnal z vzklikom, "ne dovoljujem, da bi me motili v molitvi!"

Mussolini je bil svoje dni ne le ekstremen radikalec, nego tudi svobodomislec. Nihče mu ne verjame, da je v sedanjih spreobrnitvi iskren. Toda v svoji politiki potrebuje papeževę zaveznitva in papež potrebuje Mussolinija. Roka roko umiva.

12 novih soc. listov

Leta 1931 je bila ustanovljenih dvanajst novih socialističnih listov, med njimi tedniki in mesečniki. Dva sta privatna, toda zastopata program soc. stranke in agitirata zanj, namreč "American Guardian" ter "American Freeman". Tudi listi, ki so glasila unij, objavljajo mnogo več gradiva iz urada soc. stranke kot pa prejšnja leta.

šno prokletstvo, kakor ravno na Kitajskem.

Na Japonskem je nekaj ljudi, ki vojno proti Kitajski obsojajo in so to izrazili v demonstracijah. Vojska kamaričila pa je tako izražanje čustev zatrla s silo. Med aretiranci je mnogo socialistov.

ČEMU TUJE ČETE V ŠANGAJU?



Čemu pravzaprav rabijo velesile svoje čete in mornarice na Kitajskem? Vlada Zed. držav trdi, da zaradi "varnosti življenj Amerikancev ter ameriških interesov na Kitajskem". Na enak evangelij prisega Japonska, istotako Velika Britanija, Francija in par drugih dežel. Resnica je, da vse skupaj tiče ob tla kitajskega kulja v interesu svojih kapitalistov, od katerih nima ne kitajsko ljudstvo, ne ljudstva drugih dežel, nikakih koristi. Imperializem imenovan dežel je največ kriv kaosa, ki prevladuje že toliko let na Kitajskem.

DO RAZOROŽITVE JE V GENEVI ŠE ZELO DOLGA POT

Spanija za odpravo ofenzivnega orožja.—Ruski mirovni načrt.—Francija za mednarodno armado.

Razorožitvena konferenca v Genevi se vrši že četrtyeden. Zastopniki vseh dežel so za razorožitev, toda niti dva nista enakega mnenja. Vsakdo daje predloge z ozirom na koristi svoje dežele, oziroma njih vladajočih slojev.

Le Spanija je prišla z definitivnim predlogom, da naj države odpravijo vse vojne naprave, ki so zgrajene v napačne namene, kot velike vojne ladje, zrakoplove, ogromne topove itd. Sličen načrt je predlagal ruski komisar za zunanje zadeve Litvinov.

Francija je za ustanovitev mednarodne armade pod okriljem lige narodov, čemur pa nasprotujejo mnoge dežele, med njimi Zed. države, sov. Rusija in več drugih.

Anglija in Zed. države so predvsem za razorožitev na kopnem in pa za omejitve vojnih mornaric v smislu že obstoječega londonskega dogovora.

Nemčija zahteva, da se Francija razoroži, ali pa si lasti zase pravico, da si zgradi armado in mornarico iste velikosti, kakor jo ima Francija. Versailleska pogodba ji to zabranjuje.

Celo Japonska se je izrekla za razorožitev, dasi je istočasno v vojni proti Kitajski. Ker odločujejo na tej konferenci imperialistični vplivi in militaristi, bodo njeni uspehi v dosego zmanjšanja militarizma neznamiti, ako jih sploh kaj bo.

Armada združnikov

Mednarodna kooperativna alijanca, v kateri so včlanjene razne zadrage, ima okrog 71,000,000 članov, zadrage, ki niso v alijanci, pa imajo 18,000,000 članov. Število združnikov je mnogo višje kakor pa število strokovno organiziranih delavcev.

Ko ta list
prečitete,

izročite ga prijatelju, da ga bo bral tudi on. S tem ga pridobite, da postane

naročnik

"Proletarca"

Preparations for War

There are rumors of preparations for war. Everybody knows that this country and other countries have put themselves in a precarious situation in China. A situation which is full of dynamite. An untoward incident might create a condition which would be construed as reflecting upon the 'national honor'.

We sometimes wonder if such a thing as national honor exists. Whether it exists or not, it is awfully touchy. If a marine should be killed or a flag fired upon or "insulted", there would be great resentment by the country to which the marine or the flag in question happened to belong—and the whole world might become involved. Nations are so terribly touchy about a thing like that, even though they are willing to let their own people starve along in unemployment without turning a finger to help them.

Whatever happens, keep out of war.

Let no one suppose, just because war would create some temporary jobs, that it is therefore desirable. Opium may feel good while one has it in his system, but the after effects are terrible. War is exciting, and it creates jobs for the time being, but the after effects are bankrupt nations, skyrocketing taxes, graves of boys, crippled and insane veterans, unemployment, poverty, misery, starvation and economic chaos.

Those are the results.

—The Milwaukee Leader.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Secretary Stimson is a better man than "Hell and Maria" Dawes for the American delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference. At best there is little enough to hope from the conference, from the American administration, or from the American delegation save as the pressure of working class opinion in all countries may force upon reluctant statesmen some constructive action. In Europe where labor organizations are stronger than here and far more dominated by socialist ideals I believe that it is possible and indeed essential that deliberate effort be made to lay the groundwork for a general strike in the event of war. Even in America it is well to agitate for the idea and to urge the kind of organization that would make it effective. Even partial strikes or threats of strikes have helped block wars. They have been endorsed in principle by socialist and labor bodies. A general strike against war is more feasible and easier to organize than such a general strike as was tried in Great Britain. (That strike showed astounding possibilities.) It is not at all on such a footing as the Mooney-Billings general strike once proposed by the I. W. W. It would produce a far more direct and immediate effect upon government. It would tend immediately to paralyze effective military preparation, and by proper educational work it could be made clear to the workers that a strike against war while no picnic party would involve less suffering for them than enforced participation under conscription in war.—Norman Thomas.

Private Enterprise Has Failed

During the past two years it has been demonstrated that the task is too great for private industry to co-operate in its solution. It is historically proven that whenever any project has been too great for private enterprise to handle the government of the United States has been called upon to act. The Panama canal was built by the government because it was too big for private enterprise to accomplish. It is building Hoover dam for the same reason—it built Muscle Shoals for the same reason. It carries on the postal system for the same reason and the time is coming when the railroads of the country will be dumped in the lap of the government for the same reason. It is apparent, therefore, that the great industries which are the basic factors in industrial prosperity in this country must have the supervision and control of the government.

Notwithstanding the oft-repeated and urgent cry of those entrenched in favored places that the government cannot operate industries of the nation as efficiently and satisfactorily as private enterprise, the answer appears to be quite clear that private enterprise in failing utterly to do it.

—Typographical Journal.

He Ought to Know

If you had seen but one day of war, you would pray God that you would never see another.—Wellington.

SEARCHLIGHT

By
DONALD
J. LOTRICH

With all the impudence of a scoundrel the Chicago Daily Tribune stretches its hideous paws into Milwaukee and makes every conceivable effort to discredit every good effort and every bit of honesty. In a special report, by a special Tribune correspondent, a certain citizens body has discovered that Milwaukee isn't what Mayor Hoan and the officials claim it to be, but a city equally as much indebted as any other city. What a curse such newspapers are to the communities over which they prevail. It is no wonder that Chicago is so deeply sunk in the rut with such deplorable policy makers as its paper. The Tribune is not satisfied to see Chicago politicians steal, grab, rob and graft. No, it wants to pollute the minds of the decent citizenry of Milwaukee with this dreadful degenerate disease. It is a disgrace to see such unwarranted, presupposed and unofficial figures from men who are supposedly clean. But Milwaukee is a firm structure and will withstand all such attacks, as only firm structures can. Were Milwaukee only a delicately constructed organization we would never become so enthused over it.

There is another answer to all these blind attacks upon Milwaukee. It ranks the highest in the country for its municipal financial institutions. It has the lowest insurance rates because it has the most efficient fire fighting force and policemen. It rates one of the lowest in crimes committed and in auto accidents. The records are there and the figures speak. That's why we hope that the citizens of Milwaukee will not be fooled by the dope dished out by this disgraced capitalist sheet but return to power honest and efficient men who will keep the good name of Milwaukee where it is today.

These poor capitalists cried ever so loud to keep the government out of business and formed a society "to keep the government out of business". But what have they done now? They forced the government to go into business and a darn rotten business too, of salvaging the wreck these imperial wizards and experts have caused. The government will now go out and salvage the financiers and industrialists who have been stranded on the rocks of their greed for greater profits. This whole thing could be adjusted once and for all. While the government is giving two billions of dollars to save the crooks and grafters and exploiters why not take the reigns of the business. This is a good chance now. These experts have shown that they are not capable of mastering the situation, that they need the government to help them in their business. Any man with any sound ideas can now see that business runs the government and that the capitalists have the government just for the privileges derived, that of exploiting the great masses being one of them.

Yet, while the hungry and destitute have been crying for assistance there was no heed. Nobody cared whether they starved or froze in the cold. Just as soon as the big moguls needed help their petty consols brought them the needed revenue. And the former outnumber the latter 99 to 1. But how can that be, you ask? You see, the poor are disorganized. Most of them have very little education and they allow the 1% of the people to bluff and fool them. And every time there is an election they either promise beer, a full dinner pail or a job, for everyone and after each election, after the workers have given their votes to the wealthy they are left out in the cold without beer, a full dinner pail and jobs. Take a lesson, you fellow workers from the actions of your government in supplying help for the wealthy and ignoring the miserable wretches. When the next elections come vote for your fellow worker not a professional politician. —A Socialist.

Sixty three towns in the U. S. have their own power, gas and water plants. All of these municipal plants have made profitable returns during the past year. In many cases city governmental taxes have been eliminated because the power plant made enough profit to take care of governmental costs. "Government in business" had better be the slogan of the working class. It is reason enough, that the big bankers and industrialists oppose it. One specific group has to its credit the governmental ownership of public utilities, the Socialists. By voting for them in election time you place money into your own pocket.

Where do we stand on the question of war? Our stand should be as bold as it is possible to make it that we are opposed to all wars. Thinking people should be able to use their minds to settle their differences. Once a Socialist world is set up there will be little danger of war. Until such time we must use our every influence to oppose war. It is understood that war is inevitable under the present system of imperialistic greed, hate and theft. There will be no security nor peace for the world until Socialist governments are set up. So while we are planning and working for Socialism we are, at the same time, working for peace. If our readers want to do their share towards peace the Socialist Party offers them this opportunity.

We are always happy to read the New Leader and enjoy some splendid articles, discussions and editorials. In its completion of eight years service for the Socialist movement the New Leader deserves to be congratulated and complimented. We hope its present policy will continue and that it will improve with each succeeding issue as in the past.

Pioneer Lodge of the SNPJ held a most successful dance last Saturday evening at the SNPJ Hall. A big crowd was on hand to enjoy the fine music and the hall was beautifully decorated in accordance with the custom of these young folks.

Maternal Inheritance

"A good worker, but talks too much," wrote the teacher on Jimmy's report card which fell into his father's hands.

When Jimmy returned the card to his teacher she found written across it: "You ought to hear his mother."

Jamboree in the Jam

Two little boys were talking. One said to the other: "Aren't ants funny little things? They work and work, and never play."

"Oh, I don't know about that," replied the other. "Every time I go on a picnic they are there."

Our Doings Here and There

By JOHN RAK

The attendance at the last regular meeting of our English Division of branch 1 was not large, but nevertheless those present participated in the discussion that took place. Comrade Zore introduced a new applicant for membership which was accepted. If each and every member would strive with more effort to get new members to join our branch and attend meetings regularly, we could accomplish more in our field of work. Times have never been so opportune to agitate for Socialism and bring its message before the working class.

On Friday February 26, the regular meeting of branch 1 will be held. As discussions on various subjects always follow the regular order of business, the committee will also arrange to have an interesting topic for that night. All comrades are asked to be present.

The English Division of branch 1 will have charge of the English program to be staged on Sunday March 27 at the SNPJ Auditorium. It will be sponsored under the auspices of the Chicago District Federation of SNPJ. All proceeds will be used for welfare work among the unemployed members of its lodges. The program will consist of two plays, one English and one Slovene, several musical numbers, singing, speakers and a dance. Admission tickets are 40c in advance and 50c at the door.

In Detroit our comrades and friends are in for a good afternoon Variety Program on Sunday March 6 at the Slovene Workers Home on 437 S. Arctillery Ave. The English Division of branch 114 has charge of this affair and assures the audience a real treat. One of the two plays that they will produce is an English comedy "Hans von Smash" which made a big hit in Chicago. We feel certain that this play as well as the rest of the program will be enjoyed and well worth its admission fee of 50c.

On Saturday February 20 a social and dance will be given by branch 180 in West Allis at Krals' Hall. To forget the depression for one night, comrades and friends are urged to be present and enjoy themselves with the crowd.

The JSF convention to be held the latter part of May will be of great importance and each branch and lodge affiliated with its Educational Bureau should be represented with delegates. Problems dealing various questions of our organization will be discussed. Over two thirds of the membership cast ballots in the recent referendum, which was to decide where the convention will meet. Milwaukee was selected.

Under the auspices of branch 114 in Detroit a debate on the question of dictatorship will be held Saturday February 20 at 116 E. Six Mile Rd. Comrade Joseph Owen from Chicago and Martin Menton from Detroit are the debaters. The admission will be free till 7 P. M. and after that time a small charge of 25c. A dance and social will follow the debate.

Who Won and What?

An even greater mystery than who won the war is, what were the winners?—Arkansas Gazette.

SIGN OF THE TIME



The New Way

We always discover new ways of doing things. When we were young and one country wanted to make a raid on another, they first severed diplomatic relations. In other words diplomats that formerly got drunk together don't speak to each other, until a few hundred thousand or a few millions are killed. Well, after the diplomats have decided to pout, formal declarations of war are issued and the "fun" starts. But the diplomats who formerly got drunk together, and are now pouting stay away from the bloody show. They wave the flag at home where the shells don't "burst". They are called "diplomats" because they have sense enough to keep out of the trenches and let the other fellow who is not diplomatic get shot at. That's the old way the Christian nations showed the world of what stuff they were made.

The modern way is to get drunk but don't pout. If you want a piece of the other fellow's country go and take it. If he don't like it, get the boys who are trained to use the implements of civilized warfare to do the job for you. They get paid for it, in Japan. Why waste all that time pouting and passing formal and solemn declarations to have an international shooting-match?

"Buttinsky" is here again and he wants to know whether we don't think the "Japs" got the idea of raiding Manchuria from us in Nicaragua and Haiti. We can guess, but we don't know.—The Labor News.

Case Record in Imperialism

The worst sins of our bankers are not connected with the war debts but with the flotation of phoney loans, foreign and domestic, since the war. Supposedly respectable bankers paid a bribe of half a million dollars to the son of a former president of Peru in order to get a loan which time has defaulted. It is estimated that the bankers made around 120 million dollars profit on floating foreign loans which have cost the American people around two billion dollars in losses—unless an unexpected amount of the loans should be made good. Senator Johnston has brought up testimony showing that little banks on Main street were forced under pressure to take some of these phoney foreign loans from the big banks. The same pressure doubtless compelled them to take phoney domestic loan securities. Perhaps the worst thing of all is the fact that apparently the State Department brought pressure on Columbia to grant an oil concession as the price of an insecure loan. That's what economic imperialism means.—Norman Thomas.

The Worst Way

If merciless repression can break the spirit of the Indian revolutionists, their cause is lost. The British government is doing everything short of the tactics of open war to crush the independence movement. The arrest of Mrs. Gandhi followed that of her famous husband by about a week, and scores of other Nationalist leaders have been imprisoned. The Indian National Congress has been declared illegal and forbidden the use of the mails; its funds are liable to confiscation. Street meetings are being broken up and the unresisting participants are beaten sadistically.

The Indians in return are playing all their usual methods with redoubled energy and apparently with great effect. There is a campaign against paying taxes; all British goods are under the ban; Indians are withdrawing their money from the postal savings banks. Even the postoffice is boycotted, and the Nationalists are setting up the beginning of a parallel mail-carrying system of their own. In Bombay, it is estimated that all business is reduced on the average by 75 per cent. The cotton exchange's loss is \$3,000,000 a day, and the sale of cotton cloth has been cut by \$500,000 a day. When China boycotted British goods it was only a short time until proud Aibion was brought to her knees, and her policy completely reversed. The Indian position is of course very different; yet it remains a question whether Great Britain in the midst of a financial and economic crisis can long afford to pay the terrible cost of holding India by military force.—The New Republic.

The Scottsboro Case

The withdrawal of Arthur Garfield Hays and Clarence Darrow from the Scottsboro defense because of the Communists refusal to join in a statement promising to make the interests of the condemned Negro boys the chief concern of the defense attorneys and to engage in no controversies between the various groups which are interested in the affair, means that the case will now become merely a tool for Communist strategy. Communist doctrine makes it inevitable that the fate of the convicted boys will be made subservient to the cause of dramatizing the class struggle in America. This does not mean necessarily that the boys will be sacrificed to political necessities but it does mean that their fate will not be the main concern of those who are defending them. Considering the morbid fears of the south that Communism may spread the terror of revolt among Negroes, it is quite obvious that a purely Communist defense for the boys greatly reduces their chances of acquittal, if indeed it does not seal their doom.

—The World Tomorrow.

No Man—not even the rich man—can escape by himself from the troubles of this maladjusted age. We must all escape together by joining hands in the organization of a cooperative society.

It used to be, "Daddy, if you don't give me a penny, I'll eat worms." Now it's, "Uncle Sam, if you don't loan me a billion, I'll go Bolshevik." —The American Guardian.