

ŠTEVILO BREZPOSELNIH ZNATNO NARASLO

JANUARJA SO ODSLOVILI NAD 13 STO TISOČ DELAVCEV

Daljši delavnik in priganjanje vzrok večanja industrialne 'rezervne' armade

Veliki stavkovni boji v New Yorku, Akronu in v drugih krajih. — Oblast na strani kompanij

MINILO je že šest let, od kar je nastala kriza, a problem brezposelnih je v bistvu tam kjer je bil ob početku. Vlada je v interesu posredujočega razreda — pa če hoče to priznati ali ne — storila za milijone nezaposlenih le toliko, da ne umirajo gladu. A še to jim je dala na račun zadolžitve in pa prodajnega davka, namesto da bi odvzela znaten odstotek imovin milijonarjem, multimilijonarjem in milijardarjem, ki jih zase v taki množini nikakor ne potrebujejo. Obljube za zmanjšanje brezposelnosti se pod new dealom niso izpolnile, kajti na podlagi statističnih podatkov, ki jih objavlja urad Ameriške delavske federacije, je bilo ob koncu januarja t. l. 12,626,000 brezposelnih. Ker industrija tudi februarja ni najemala delavcev, je bilo stanje nezaposlenih tudi prošli mesec nespremenjeno.

Narast brezposelnosti v toliki meri ni nič manj kot tragedija, pravi komentar A. F. of L. k omenjenim številkam. 1-229,000 delavcev, ki so imeli zaslužek v decembru, so ga izgubili v januarju, pravi isto poročilo, ali več, kot katerikoli januar od leta 1931 naprej.

Poročilo pravi, da so vzrok povečanju brezposelnosti družbe, prvič, ker so po razveljavitvi Nire zvišale delovne ure in jih še vedno zvišujejo, in drugič, ker pospešujejo priganjstvo in tehnične pripomočke za večanje produkcije s čim manjšim številom delavcev.

Prekletstvo brezposelnosti in nestalne zaposlenosti visi torej nad ameriški delavci še s prav tako silo kakor l. 1933, ko so rekli, da je kriza na višku. Eno glavnih vzrokov mizerne razmere so nizke plače. Delavci se skušajo organizirati, ne zaradi kakih preukusnih namenov, ampak da si skrajšajo delavnik in zvišajo mezd toliko, da bo ob nji mogoče ži-

Homatije v Evropi, Aziji in Afriki

Predloga za zavarovanje proti brezposelnosti zadušena

Zveza industrialcev v Illinoisu je absolutno proti zavarovanju delavcev, da bi dobivali podporo v slučaju brezposelnosti. Predloga, ki tako zavarovanje določa, v illinoiski legislaturi sploh ni prišla v razpravo, pač pa je s prenehanjem zasedanja odpadla sama po sebi.

Federalni zakon, ki določa podporo brezposelnim, pravi, da jih bodo deležni delavci le v tistih državah, ki tudi same pomagajo. Ampak družbe so proti in poslanci jih ubogajo. Iz istega vzroka so tako predlog zavrgli tudi v Indiani. Če bi delavci glasovali za svoje ljudi, namesto za agente kapitalistov, jim ne bi bilo treba moledovati za drobtine.

Sveti oče v skrbih

Iz Vatikana poročajo, da je papež zelo v skrbih zaradi zadnje levičarske zmage v Španiji, vsled vztrajanja mehiške vlade pri svoji "protivinski" vzgoji otrok, in pa vsled negotovosti, kaj stori Hitler v prizadevanjih, da zedini katoličane in protestante za nacijski evangelij. Hitler namreč zahteva, da ne sme nihče biti podložen kakemu škofu ali papežu bolj kakor njemu.

Problem poljskih židov

Na Poljskem je tri in pol milijona židov. V sedanji krizi jih je bedno, nevedno ljudstvo zelo zasovražilo, ker jih dolži krivim svoje bede. Eden izmed poslancev je dejal, da je toliko židov prevelik odstotek za Poljsko in je predlagal, da se naj jih najmanj en milijon deportira. Kam? Tega ni mogel pojasniti.

VLAK PADEL 30 ČEVLJEV GLOBOKO



V prejšnji številki je bila na 2. strani slika trčenja dveh vlakov blizu Jordana v Minnesoti. Na tej sliki je vlak, ki se je zakotalil v Excelsior Springsu, Mo., 30 čevljev globoko. V prvoimenovani nezgodi so bili ubiti štiri železničarji. V tej pa je dobil poškodbe edino sprevodnik. Vzrok množičnim se nesrečam te vrste je zanemarjanje prog, kajti železnice "hranijo".

Španski delavci v borbi za iztrebljenje reakcije

Največja proletarska manifestacija v zgodovini Španije. — Ukaz za najetje odpuščenih delavcev

Eno najznačilnejših dejstev v zgodovini sedanje dobe je, da se je špansko ljudstvo otreslo fašističnega pritiska in klerikalno-fašistične večine v zbornici z glasovnic. Kljub skrajni napetosti v volilni agitaciji in na dneve volitev — ko je pretela nevarnost za fašistične in vojaške vpade od vsepovsod, ni prišlo do nikake velike fizične bitke. Po vsi Španiji je bilo skozi kampanjo in na dan volitev ter potem na dan ožjih volitev ubitih nekaj nad 30 oseb, kar v razmerah, kakršne so v Španiji in v romanskih deželah sploh, ni smatrano za izredno visoko število.

Po zmagi enotne liste delavskih in liberalnih strank je stara vlada odstopila, glavni klerikalni voditelj Gil Robles, ki je bil kandidat za španskega Mussolinija in Hitlerja, pa je "zbolel" in se "začasno umaknil iz javnosti".

Blizu 40,000 političnih jetnikov je bilo po ljudski zmagi osvobodjenih, nova vlada pa je družbam ukazala, da jih morajo najeti nazaj in enako vse tiste delavce, katere so po zažigani revolvi oktobra l. 1934 vrgli na cesto.

Odbor zveze španskih industrialcev je kompanijam sporočil, da jim ne preostaja drugega kakor da se pokore vladnemu ukazu, če nočejo riskirati revolucije in uničenje njihovih podjetij. Nekateri podjetniki so se sicer uprli, špansko delavstvo pa jim je prošlo nedeljo pokazalo, da njihove trgostvo ne bodo tolerirali.

Nad 150,000 jih je korakalo po ulicah Madrida s morjem rdečih zastav. Manifestirali so za Španijo, v kateri se naj zlo kapitalizma in klerikalizma odpravi. Španski proletarijat zahteva novo uredbo, ki bo služila njemu, aristokrati in druga bogataška posvetna ter duhovska gospoda pa naj odide, ako ji drago, ali pa se naj loti česa koristnega, da bo vedela, kaj je delo za vsakdanji kruh.

Volitve v Estoniji

V Estoniji se je izreklo 472,416 volilcev za demokratični sistem vlade in le 148,878 za diktaturo.

Stroški za pogreb angleškega kralja

Pogrebni stroški angleškega kralja George V., ki je umrl meseca februarja, so znašali približno \$125,000.

KAPITALIZEM VSEPOVSOD SE BOLJ IN BOLJ ZAMOTAVA IN POGREZA

Problem obrambne zveze med Francijo in Rusijo Mussolinijeve zmage v Afriki. — "Puč" v Tokiu

OB RAMBNA ali vojna zveza Francije s sovjetsko Unijo, ki jo je sklenil bivši francoski premier Laval še lansko poletje, je bila po dolgem odlašanju odobrena v francoski poslanski zbornici dne 27. feb. t. l. s 353. proti 164. glasovi. Francoski fašisti in mnoge druge nacionalistične skupine ji nasprotujejo, prav tako tudi večina vodilnih francoskih kapitalistov, ki podpirajo fašiste in pa idejo za sporazum med Hitlerjem in Francijo proti boljševikom.

Drugo besedo ima francoski senat. Velika večina prebivalstva v Franciji je za to zvezo, četudi so mnogi veliko izgubili, ker boljševiki po prevzemu vlade v Rusiji niso hoteli prevzeti odgovornosti za dolge carjeve in Kerenskijske vlade. Ampak mržnja do Nemčije in strah pred Hitlerjevimi nakanami je v Franciji večji kakor pa jeza nad novo Rusijo vsled dolgov, katere je kratkomalo črtala.

Nekateri vojaški veščaki dvomijo, da je Francija s to zvezo kaj posebnega pridobila. Kajti ako Hitler naval na Francijo, ji more priti USSR izdatno na pomoč le preko Poljske, ta pa je naklonjena Hitlerjevemu režimu in prejkone ima z njim tudi tajno vojno zvezo. Potemtakem bi morala Rusija najprvo poraziti Poljsko predno bi mogla napasti tretji rajh na njegovih mejah. Ali pa Franciji pomagati v zvezi z Rumunijo in Čehoslovako. Vsekakor je Francija to zvezo sklenila v veri, da bo koristila nji in da bo z njo brzdala Hitlerjev militarizem. Takoj ko je bila v poslanski zbornici odobrena, je Hitlerjeva vlada s posebno gesto ponudila Franciji sporazum in prijateljstvo, očitno zato, da bi preprečila nadaljne korake za odbritve francosko-ruske zveze.

Istočasno je Nemčija zapretila, da bo spet zgradila utrdbe v Porurju in naselila vanj svoje polke. Tako bi postala francoska meja še bolj ogrožena. Napetost je velika in mir na "zadnji fronti" v negotovosti.

Dasi je Nemčija zagazila v pomanjkanje živin in v bankrotno stanje, ni z oboroževanjem prav nič odnehala ampak ga pospešuje. Njena armada je spet ena najboljših na svetu in njena letalska vojaška flota se po zatrdilih veščakov lahko meri z vsako drugo. Dasi je njena vojna mornarica v primeri s prejšnjo kajzerjevo še šibka, povzroča kljub temu Londonu, Parizu in tudi sovjetski Rusiji nemalo skrbi. Ker je opozicija v Nemčiji zadušena, ni v nji mogoča nobena uspešna akcija za oviranje njenega oboroževanja. Treba je časa, da se ljudstvo samo zdrami iz omotice in ono stori konec režimu, kateri ga je pahnil na pota pogube.

V Italiji so nastali vsled njene vojne v Afriki za prebivalstvo težki časi. Sentiment za odstranitev Mussolinija narašča ne le med ljudstvom v splošnem, ampak tudi med fašisti samimi. Mussolini je menda to nejevoljo začutil in poskrbel, da so bile italijanske čete pognane v bitke z Etiopci z večjo odločnostjo. V kolikor je verjeti italijanskim uradnim poročilom, so bile negušove armade tepene na severni in južni fronti, Italijani (Nadaljevanje na 3. strani.)

NAČELO DEMOKRACIJE V EVROPI IN DRUGJE NI BANKROTIRALO

Zadnje volitve v Španiji so ralo presenetljive uspehe. Fa-pokazale fašistom vrata. Volitve 26. feb. v Estoniji so enako dokaz, da je fašizem le za-časen pojav, kajti velika večina volilcev se je izrekla proti njemu in za ustavno vlado z demokratično zbornico. Še celo na Japonskem je delavstvo pri nedavnih volitvah demonstri-

ralo presenetljive uspehe. Fašistični puč se je ponesrečil. Vzlic temu popularnemu mišljenju proti fašizmu pa je duh ricinovega olja in nacijskih revolucij še vedno močan in ima mogočne pristaše tudi v tej deželi. Delavstvo stori dobro le sebi, če je proti fašistom budavnih volitvah demonstri-

Spor o vprašanju oblike unij se ostri

William Green, predsednik Ameriške delavske federacije, preti, da odboru za industrialni unionizem, kateremu načeljuje John L. Lewis, ne bo prizanašal, pač pa postopal z njim po pravih. Green pravi, da je omenjeni odbor nič drugega kot dualna organizacija, kakršna v A. F. of L. ne sme obstojati. Sploh se spor med Lewisom in Greenom ostri in lahko dovede do razkola.

Lewis insistira, da naj eksekutiva A. F. of L. stori kaj izdatnega za organiziranje delavcev v masnih industrijah. V imenu odbora za industrialni unionizem je ponudil eksekutivi Ameriške delavske federacije pol milijona dolarjev, če se

resno loti kampanje za organiziranje delavcev v jeklarski industriji. Omenjeno vsoto bi prispevali premožarji in članstvo drugih industrialnih unij. V svoji ponudbi je navedel pogoj, da mora biti unija v jeklarski industriji industrialna, ne pa delavce ločiti v unije po strokah.

Green je Lewisovemu odboru hladno odgovoril, da bo predložil ponudbo prihodnji seji eksekutiv Am. del. federacije, ki bo meseca maja, a je že zdaj očitno, da ne bo upoštevana, ker se sedanja večina boji industrialnih unij oziroma sploh ne verjame vanje, češ, da jih bi kontrolirali komunisti.

Večinoma vse novo osnovane industrialne unije so navezane same nase. Edino moralno in gmotno podporo jim nudi odbor za industrialni unionizem, socialistični agitatorji in socialistično ter drugo radikalno delavsko časopisje širom dežele.

Ako se posreči organizirati jeklarske delavce, delavce v avni industriji, v industriji kavčuka itd., ter jim izvojevati priznanje, bodo unije stare forme s svojimi par milijoni članov obsenečene in staremu vodstvu bi odzvonilo. Birokrati v A. F. of L. to čutijo, zato ovirajo delo, katero bi bilo edino pametno in vsemu delavstvu v korist.

NAŠE AKTIVNOSTI

Na 3. strani je seznam naročnin, ki so jih v prošlih 8. tednih poslali agitatorji Proletarca. Napredovali so v primeri s prejšnjimi 8. tedni za 63 naročnin.

Klub št. 16 JSZ na severni strani Chicaga ima v načrtu kampanjo za razširjenje Proletarca. — Socialistična stranka v Allegheny County, Pa., vprašuje upravništvo, koliko bi stalo, ako naroči za dobo šestih mesecev vsak teden zavoje Proletarca, da bi ga sodrugi razdaljali med slovenskimi delavci. —

V Chicagu se zavzame za razširjenje Proletarca Social Study Club, ki objavlja, da bo to akcijo s sodelovanjem starejših sodrugov tudi uspešno izvršil.

V nedeljo 8. marca bo v dvorani SNPJ prireditve v korist Proletarca. Oznanila o nji so v tej številki.

ČITATELJEM PROLETARCA V CHICAGU IN OKOLICI

V nedeljo 8. marca bo v dvorani SNPJ prireditve v korist Proletarca, na kateri vprizore igralski iz Waukegana burko "Dva potepuha". Ostali spored tvorijo točke, v katerih nastopi mešan pevski zbor "Sava", dramski odsek kluba št. 1 pa vprizori igr v enem dejanju "God and Country". Govornik bo Peter Kokotovich. Čitatelji Proletarca v Chicagu in sosednih naselbinah so vabljeni, da se te prireditve, ki bo v korist njihovega lista, gotovo udeležijo. Spored je objavljen na 4. strani.

WHITHER GERMANY?

By Rudolph Katz

The beginning of the fourth year of the Hitler regime presents a peculiar picture. Participating in the celebrations marking the third anniversary of the regime on January 30 were largely the storm troops and party members, but not the army or government employees. The people were conspicuous by their absence.

A striking feature of the celebration was the publication in the official Reich gazette of legislation governing the proclamation of martial law—an act likely to be of extraordinary importance in the future but passed over in silence by the German press. Briefly, the law provides that martial law may be proclaimed in the event of disorders or a state of danger arising in the Reich, under which all power shall be transferred from the civil to the military authorities. With the proclamation of martial law, the commander of the army corps in each province would automatically become chief of the civil administration. All civil authorities as well as leaders of the Hitler party and Storm Troops chieftains would then be expected to obey only the orders of the general. In other words, there would be a return to the situation as it existed in the "beautiful and glorious" days of 1914-18.

Rise of Hitler

This law marks another important milestone in the history of the German counter-revolution, which began on January 30, 1933. The lines are clearly discernible. On January 30, 1933, German heavy industry succeeded in dealing to organized labor the blow long desired by the exploiters. Hitler, the exponent of the middle class, run amuck under the effects of the severe economic crisis, was chosen by the ruling class of Germany, the masters of concentrated heavy industry, to lead the offensive against the parties of the working class, the trade unions, cooperative societies and all other positions of labor, not excluding the smallest sport organizations and song vereins. He executed his orders faithfully by fanning to the extreme the ugliest, most primitive and most brutal nationalist instincts of the mob.

During the year 1933 and the first six months of 1934 it seemed as if the economic masters of Germany were about to have the experience of Goethe's amateur magician: "I could not free myself from the spirits I had called forth." But the danger that the middleclass masses roused to fury by the pseudo-socialist propaganda of the Nazis—those elements who made Hitler and his party—would demand the enforcement of a Socialist program, nationalization of the banks, heavy industry, the chemical industry and the armament industry, which had in the meanwhile attained gigantic proportions was very soon overcome. The blood purge of June 30, 1934, and Hitler's declaration that "the revolution is over" proved that he remained faithful to his real masters. To put it more precisely: he had to remain faithful to his masters if he was not to be handed his passports on the principle that the Moor had done his work and could go now.

The Real Masters

It has been quite clear who have been the real rulers in Germany since the end of 1934, and particularly since the repudiation of the military provisions of the Versailles Treaty

in March, 1935. The rulers are the masters of heavy industry and the large land owners, supporting themselves upon the army, which has been gaining in strength from week to week and month to month. The Nazi party and its auxiliary organizations are now merely tolerated. And why not? The masters of Germany are greatly indebted to them. There is a perfect business understanding between them. Under the arrangement the Nazis are permitted to retain their jobs, offices, salaries and service automobiles, while the masters of the nation's economic life retain final authority in everything. The higher officialdom and commanders of the pre-war and war era in industry and high finance are back again in the positions they lost in 1918. Slowly but surely the real power in the dictatorship has been shifted. The party stalwarts of 1933 have been pushed into the background while those who wielded power in the old kaiserist Germany have come forward to take charge of the steering wheel. Parades and new outbursts of hate against the Jews fail to conceal these facts.

But the partners in this alliance no longer feel quite happy. The ground under their feet is becoming rather insecure; it is getting hot. They are beginning to doubt the stability of the new system.

A Historical Swindle

The majority of the workers have been aware from the very beginning of the real meaning of the situation—the temporary success of the counter-revolution. The workers were deprived of their rights and rendered powerless for the time being, but they did not lose their political understanding and common sense. Quite different has been the attitude of the politically unschooled and inexperienced petty bourgeoisie. It actually believed Hitler's siren song. It took seriously his promises of a higher standard of living and a better social order. The independent artisans believed that orders would be

forthcoming, the landlords expected higher rents, the tenants looked for lower rents, the unemployed white collar workers expected jobs. The petty bourgeoisie is now perceiving it has been deceived. The process of disillusionment is still in progress. Rising food prices, food shortage, decline in real earnings and increase in taxes were required to rouse these elements to the realization that they are victims of an extraordinary historical swindle. Added to this has been the abolition of all democratic rights.

Fascist Basis Melting

The present situation in Germany may be summarized as follows:

The mass basis required by a modern dictatorship, and which had been acquired by German fascism in the support of the petty bourgeoisie during the critical period of 1930-1933 by means of hysterical and irresponsible propaganda, is already melting away like snow in the spring sun. When this process is completed, heavy industry will no longer find its alliance with the Nazi party profitable. The Nazis will be compelled to abdicate, while the masters of heavy industry and agriculture will be compelled to seek a new way out of the hopeless situation to save their skins. This way of escape may be—probably will be—war, or colonial acquisitions, or similar adventures.

Most everybody in Germany feels that changes are impending. The enslaved German working class is beginning to move. The day will come when the workers will storm the gates of the government buildings, supported by the masses of the disappointed petty bourgeoisie. That day, we may be sure, is not far removed. And on that day the Social Democracy, assuming the leadership of the masses, will be at its post, fortified by the cruel experience of the Hitler dictatorship and ready to undertake with energy and determination the task of building a new political and social order.

CONCERT FESTIVAL IN CLEVELAND

Cleveland, O. Entries have been received from eight singing societies to participate in the first Workers' Singing Festival to be held Sunday, March 8, at 3 p. m., under auspices of the Socialist Party of Cuyahoga County at the Slovene Auditorium, 6417 St. Clair Ave.

Most of the workers' singing societies in Cleveland are national groups; singing songs written in their languages. Several of the societies, such as the German group Lieder-klub, the Slovene Socialist chorus Zarja and others have a history which dates back over a period of 20 to 40 years. Zarja will celebrate its 20th anniversary this coming Thanksgiving Day. Such organizations have been active in developing a working class culture and in preserving the customs and traditions of the workers' organizations.

Each singing society will present a group of three numbers. At the conclusion of the concert all societies will group together and sing The Internationale. A group of solo numbers by talented instrumentalists will also be a part of the program. The contest is to be judged by music editors of the Cleveland daily papers.

The winners of this contest will be invited to sing at the mass meeting of the Socialist Party National Convention which will be held in Cleveland May 23, 1936. This meeting will attract Socialist and labor leaders from all parts of the country, including Canada and Europe. It will be held at the Public Music Hall.

Betty Bogatay.

A COMPARISON

The three main proposals for social insurance legislation now before the public are: The old age revolving pensions plan (the Townsend plan), the federal social security act (favored by the president), and the workers' social insurance bill (the Frazier bill, H. R. 3475).

The Townsend plan offers \$200 a month to all over 60 years old (except the wealthy and those who prefer to work) on condition it be spent within the month. Estimated number of beneficiaries: eight million. Cost 20 billion dollars a year, or 40 per cent of the total national income. The average person would be deprived of 40 per cent of his income; he would pay not merely 2 per cent on the transactions he makes, but indefinitely more. For when he purchases a pound of butter he pays 2 per cent on each exchange through which it has gone in order to arrive at his table, plus tax on all contingent commodities related to this service, i. e., payrolls, machinery, equipment, on each of which a tax has in like manner been pyramided. Estimates variously made place the resulting cost of living at 50 per cent to 65 per cent higher than at present.

The federal social security act fails to provide any health insurance, ex-

cludes all persons now unemployed, all farmers and self-employed persons, all charity, religious and government workers, professionals, transport workers and domestic help, and places the burden of its expense on labor by taxing the payroll. It provides for only a portion of lost wages for only a few weeks in the year, and will not apply in most states in the union.

The Frazier bill, just introduced in the 74th congress, is the most comprehensive bill yet offered, covering insurance for old age, unemployment, disability, maternity, widows' and mothers' insurance, and for the first time, including farmers, professionals and small business men, the self-employed middle class. It renounces payroll and sales taxes, and proposes to raise funds from high income, corporate surpluses and accumulated wealth. Benefits: \$10 to \$20 a week for each unemployed worker, \$3 to \$5 for each dependent.—Facts and Figures.

OR CAPITALISM?

The outstanding public health problem of this country, claims a wellknown doctor, is the prevention and control of chronic disease. How about ending unemployment?

Sunday's Program At The SNPJ Hall

Chicago, Ill. According to reports a bus load of visitors from Waukegan and North Chicago will attend our branch program this Sunday at the SNPJ Hall. They plan to leave from the Slovene National Home in Waukegan at 10 a. m. and will arrive in Chicago about noon. A lot of visitors are also expected from other nearby districts to take in our fine afternoon program.

With the Waukegan visitors will come the dramatic club of the SND to present a lively two act comedy. They tell us that the 15 characters that have parts in this play promise plenty of excitement and laughter for the audience. Martin Judnich, the director of this comedy says that its recent presentation in Waukegan is still talked about and many plan to see it a second time in Chicago.

Another short one act play is "God and Country" that will be staged by members of the Social Study Club. Here we will see four soldiers, each from a different nation, talking about the war they were engaged in. The question they ask themselves is what were we fighting for? The German wood carver from Bavaria didn't care about any land in France. The American was getting \$60 a week as salary at his trade and he was satis-

fied. Cakes and ale and the cab business was good enough for the British Tommy. The Frenchman was content with his little farm. They had nothing to gain from the war and as they look about they see and hear patriots calling for bigger armies, navies, more battleships, airplanes, poisonous gases etc. "But don't worry none", says Tommy. "Looks like we're gonna 'ave company pretty soon."

Singing society "Sava" also has a part in the program. The chorus will render several fine selections of classical and folk songs. There will be a recitation and speeches by comrades Mary Jugg and Peter Kokotovich. The program will be both entertaining and of educational nature and not too long. After the program Johnny Kochevar's orchestra will delight the dance couples with good music in the upper hall. Tony Omerza and Frank Gradishak will do their share of entertaining in the lower hall.

We ask all of our friends and sympathizers to attend this program Sunday at the SNPJ Hall. You can get tickets at 35c from all branch members. Reservations at the same price can also be made by calling Rockwell 2864.—Pub. Committee.

For Women Only

Conducted By Mary Jugg

Women everywhere should honor the memory of August Bebel, whose birthday occurred in the month just past. He was born in 1840 in Germany. Son of a poor working man, he joined one of the early working class organizations, and besides being one of the foremost Social Democrats to stand against Bismarck of Prussia and being sent to prison for opposing war with France, he did — guess what? Wrote a book, "Women and Socialism" when it took real courage to say that women had equal rights with men. Way after 1840 A. D., too!

Beauty parlors ought to experience a rushing business soon. Some New York hairdresser at a convention of beauty merchants said: "Red-haired women look younger." Watch the new crop and parade of the red-heads! Ho! Hum! But wait! Something good may eventually come of it. Remember Ponce de Leon? He discovered Florida—looking for the Fountain of Youth!

Some women have been discovered to possess as much brains as some men! For instance, there's the case of a Mrs. Benedict, a scientist. She's been working in cooperation with her husband Dr. F. G. Benedict since 1918 measuring how much energy is spent in doing various types of work—and even during sleep! They work on the theory that the human body is a machine—an engine—with the stomach as the combustion chamber. In their laboratory they measure expended energy of a bike rider who sits on a stationary bike, pedaling as though he were out to win a race, a woman who irons linens, a carpenter, a man who works out arithmetic problems, and various other subjects.

Through this study they expect to be able to determine the exact number of calories used during sleeping, mental exertion, and physical exertion.

Chicago.—The women of Branch No. 1 have undertaken to sponsor a Social party during the latter part of the month to purchase some necessary kitchen utensils for the new headquarters. Angela Zaitz proposed the idea, which is a good one, and ought to receive full support of our women. Those of you who have been wishing for more social entertainment at the headquarters, here's your chance to take the initiative for a worthwhile cause!

Isn't it queer that the Italian dictator believes that the proper way to prepare women for motherhood (which to him is the only function of woman) should be to keep women in ignorance—away from learning and the opportunities that will permit her to "know as much as a man." And what effect has the Christian influence, which should be centered in that country, had in trying to correct this medieval idea?

You women who are employed in various large companies know what a hold the employer has on you. You are not unacquainted with the speed-up system, the strict supervision, the wage reductions, and the right to dismiss you at will. More and more employers are using women to compete with men in working for lower wages. If you have felt the injustice of all this, why do you not invite others like you to organize into a strong labor group that will be able to meet such wrongs in a sensible manner?

SEARCHLIGHT

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

Maynard C. Krueger spoke at length on the status of the Socialist Party and its prospects for the future at the meeting of our Branch, last Friday night. He stressed that a gap of years existed between the older and younger comrades which has not been bridged. The gap was incurred in the inactive days of the Party when few young people were inducted into the party, Krueger explained. He felt that it was only natural that with renewed activity and with the affiliation of younger elements the present trends would be incurred. He looked for a revitalized Socialist Party of the future which would take the lead in advising and influencing a farmer-labor party. The members listened intently and followed up with several important questions. The meeting itself was not so well attended. The great bulk of the business, including reports of many committees were taken care of in record time.

At the meeting last Friday we stressed the need of making the special Program and Dance of March 8, at the SNPJ Hall, successful. First of all the net proceeds are intended for the drained treasury of Proletarec. In the past few years all such important ventures brought in some fine revenue. But, there is still another reason for drawing the attention of our comrades and friends to this affair. The Waukegan, Ill., players will present a comedy on the stage and they deserve your attention and cooperation. It has been quite some time since we have had any out of town dramatists on our stage. Hence, we should receive them in the proper manner.

I suppose one should say that the last Saturday's entertainment of our Social Study club was successful in that it brought us a little money and that some 80 people enjoyed rolling dice and took home the numerous gifts which our comrades secured. Outside of that, it seems to me, we didn't do so well. The some of us appreciated going home early it is a custom of long standing, among the young people to remain out until closing time and since we didn't have any musicians they had to go elsewhere. Another thing the older male comrades were missing and we mustn't allow the Social Study Club affairs to become exclusively young peoples affairs. In these two points we must improve next time.

Somehow, I don't quite agree with our editor in arbitrarily changing the English translation of our initials JSF to YSF. Since the Standard Dictionary says either is correct and since we have been using JSF during all these years there is really no reason for changing it. When the noun is spelled out the difference

isn't so noticeable but the abbreviation certainly is. I, for one, prefer the old way.

Some of Japan's militarists went mad last week and assassinated several high public officials after storming the government buildings thereby, centering the attention of the world upon Japan more closely than ever. Something must have gone "haywire" in their attempt, however. Either the orders were frustrated and weren't carried out as prearranged or else some of the big fellows got cold feet for surely, a handful of army officials wouldn't dare attempt such a thing without some assurance from the main bosses. The "putsch" was a good thing from the standpoint that it warned the Japanese workers of the seriousness of their position and that it proved how right those people are who feared a Japanese attack upon Russia. Behind the whole scheme were schemers who dream of chasing the Bolsheviks out of the Orient. Of course, it is well understood by anyone with the least bit of intelligence that Japan stole Manchukuo from China to get her forces on the mainland from which position she seeks to first build her military power and then tackle the Russians. And the I am opposed to wars I feel that Russia is more than justified in building her defenses and preparing against attacks. Russia has done a masterful job in arranging the French Treaty under these circumstances for there can be no assurance of peace as long as the capitalist system lasts. Fascism's blow in Japan was thus reflected. Would that only the workers could realize their dangerous position.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS ANNOUNCE DRIVE

An intensive national drive for funds to carry on various organizational activities of the YPSL has been started by the National Office of the Young People Socialist League. Milton Weisberg, National Director of the "United Young Socialist Appeal" announced that the drive began March 1st and will terminate May 1. All throughout the first week in March dinners were held by drive committees in all larger cities. Their quota is \$2,500.00.

NOTE

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WHAT IS YOUR OPINION?

Why is it that in this supposed to be civilized world we still have men butchering one another for no apparent reason? What is this thing called war that the nations so often become involved in and what is their gain?

I can see no gain for any nation in their war racket but merely a waste of time, youth and money. The only ones to profit are the capitalists and munition kings because war is an excellent business that brings them huge dividends. The workers are the innocent victims of this wholesale slaughter and must pay the bill.

When I think of this world in terms as civilized, I often ask myself, what's so civilized about it? Can we call it civilization while wars are going on between countries? When nations are in a mad scramble to supply themselves with bigger armies, navies, with all kinds of ammunition, airplanes, battleships, poisonous gases, etc.? When man seeks to destroy himself as well as the earth he is living on? Is this what we call civilization?

Real civilization to me would mean disarmament and not armament. It should mean eternal and everlasting peace and not war. It should mean true love of brotherhood, a "United States of the World" in its real sense where people would be free from

want and poverty and enjoy the full fruit of their labor.

These things in life can only be reached when workers in all countries become organized strong enough to get into power, abolish the capitalist system and replace it with a co-operative commonwealth of the people. Then we would have a real civilization. And let it be known that our work for Socialism stands for all these things.

I have stated in one of my recent articles that Socialists are the most civilized people because they know that the capitalist system does not serve the interests of the working class. The Socialists have a plan and program to replace it with a system of production for use and not profit. This in my opinion would be real civilization. I would like to hear others give their opinions and also read the articles that usually appeared from Cleveland and Detroit.

Voltaire, one of the great French philosophers said "Books rule the World." Today people certainly have more spare time to read than ever before. By reading good books and newspapers people can learn to think. And again as Voltaire has said, "Once the nation begins to think, nothing can stop it!"

Louise Bratanic Jurczyk,
Milwaukee, Wis.

