

RAZOROŽITVENA KONFERENCA V NEVARNOSTI

Ameriška delegacija se trudi, da doseže zblizanje med raznimi državami in tako ustvari podlagi za medsebojno sodelovanje na konferenci. Japonska okupacija v Mandžuriji ograža uspeh

Washington, D. C. — (FP) — Japonska invazija kitajskih mest v Mandžuriji dela velike pleganje Hooverjevi administraciji in ograža usodo razorožitvene konference, ki se odpravi v prihodnjem februarju v Ženevi.

Ze več kot eno leto se ameriška diplomacija trudi, da sprila razne države, katerih sodelovanje je neobhodno potrebno, da se zagotovi realna in permanentna redukcija v oboroževanju. Hooverjeva administracija se prav dobro zaveda, da bodo milijarde dolarjev, katere je Ameriška posodila evropskim državam izgubljene, da se bo vmednarodni kredit še bolj skrčil in depresija naraščala, ako razorožitvena konferenca ne bo storila ničesar za redukcijo oboroževanja. Administracija se nadeja, da bo smejljiv izdatkov za oboroževanje poizvela industrijske aktivnosti po vsem svetu, odpravila brezposelnost ter utrdila medsebojno zaupanje. Ako se bo konferenca izjalovila, tedaj bodo postali militaristi v evropskih in drugih parlamentih glasnejši, zahtevali bodo čedalje večje izdatke za oboroževanje in tako popeljili socialno revolucijo na evropskem kontinentu.

Ker administracija vidi v rezultatu razorožitvene konference usodo ameriške politične, komercialne in industrijske bodočnosti, je Hoover v svoji taktiki proti Japonski zelo popustljiv. Jaso je, da se boji zamere v Tokiju, a boji se tudi razaliti Kitajsko, ki gleda na Ameriko kot na svojo zaščitnico proti japonski agresivnosti. Kitajska vlada je v nevarnosti padca, ker kitajsko ljudstvo ni zadovoljno z njo in jo napada, ker je preveč popustljiva napram Japonski, ki je s svojo silo okupirala kitajska mesta v Mandžuriji.

MACDONALD OTVORIL VOLILNO KAMPANJO

Apeliral je na rudarje, naj ga po-
slovno izvolijo v parlament

London, 13. okt. — Premier Macdonald je včeraj otvoril volilno kampanjo v svojem volilnem distriktu. V govoru na shodu rudarjev v Easingtonu je apeliral nanje, naj ga ponovno po-
ložejo v parlament kot "prepro-
stega delavca." Ko je pričel go-
voriti, je nastal precejšen hrup in od vseh strani so se silili iz-
stvalni vzkliki. Pozneje se je hrup polegel in Macdonald je nadaljeval z govorom ter pojas-
nil okoliščine, ki so dovele do
formiranja nacionalne vlade.

Volilec je povedal o svojem
delu v prvih letih v delavski
stranki, ki je bila takrat še brez
moči. Dejal je, da se še vedno
bori kot delavski kandidat, če-
prav za je organizacija labori-
stične vlade zavrgla in imenovala
svojega kandidata v njegovem
distriktu, ki ga je zastopal v
parlamentu dolgo vrsto let.

Konferenca za reformiranje
koledarja

Ženeva, 13. okt. — Včeraj se
je tukaj otvorila mednarodna
konferenca, ki bo razpravljala o
nabirih za reformiranje kole-
darja.

S konvencije illi- noiskih rudarjev

Spor med distriktnimi uradniki
in Lewisom še ni poravnal

Springfield, Ill. — (FP) — Pravega miru med uradniki dva-
najstega distrikta in John L. Le-
wisom, predsednikom mednarod-
ne rudarske unije, še ni.

To je bilo razvidno pri otvori-
tvi konvencije illinoiskega rudar-
skega distrikta, ko je John J. Walker, predsednik te organizaci-
cije, v svojem poročilu napadel
Lewis, ker se še vedno vmeša-
va v notranje zadeve tega dis-
trikta. Ponval je delegate, naj
podvzamejo akcijo ter tako pre-
prečijo Lewisove intrige.

Walkerjeva izjava je značilna
še radi tega, ker se je mislilo, da
je konflikt med uradniki dva-
najstega distrikta in Lewisom
poravnal. Iz nje je razvidno, da
so bili uradniki pripravljeni so-
delovati z Lewisovo organizaci-
jo, a so pri tem naleteli na velike
zapreke valed Lewisovih intrig.

Iz Walkerjevega poročila je
tudi razvidna desperatna situa-
cija illinoiskih rudarjev. Pred
desetimi leti je bilo v premo-
govi industriji v Illinoisu uposle-
nihih več kot stotisoč rudarjev,
dodim jih je sedaj le krog 40-
000, a še ti delajo le par dni v
tednu.

Walker je priporočal krajši de-
lovni teden in zavarovanje proti
brezposelnosti ter pri tem pobijal
trditve nasprotnikov, da je brez-
poselnostno zavarovanje milo-
ščina.

Menihi se pripravljajo na beg iz Španije

Socialistična stranka se je izrok-
la za ločitev cerkve od države
in lagan zamenjavo rudar-
stva iz države. Nune in duhovniki
kupujejo civilne obleke

Madrid, 13. okt. — Katoliški
duhovniki, nune in redovniki se
pripravljajo, da zapuste svoja
mesta, ako jih bodo novi napadi,
ki lahko izbruhnejo vsak čas,
prisilili na evakuacijo. Situacija
je silno napeta in bojazen pred
novimi protiklerikalnimi izgredi
se širi. V mnogih mestih avto-
ritete protektirajo cerkve in cer-
kvena poslopja. Katoličani so se
pričeli zbirati za samostanskim
zidovjem, da odbijejo morebitne
napade.

Duhovniki, menihi in nune so
prišli kupovati civilne obleke,
ki jih bodo rabili, ako se bo po-
javila potreba za beg iz Španije.

Socialistična stranka, največja
skupina v parlamentu, se je od-
ločila, da bo glasovala za ločitev
cerkve od države, kakor tudi za
lagan verskih redov in konfika-
cijo cerkvenega premoženja.

Zunanji minister Lerroux, vo-
ditelj radikalcev, ki tvorijo dru-
go najmočnejšo stranko v pa-
rlamentu, je pripravljen na pred-
ložitev kompromisnega načrta,
ki dovoljuje nekaterim verskim
redovom nadaljnje bivanje v
Španiji in nasprotuje konfika-
ciji cerkvenega premoženja.

Fall bo najbrž pomiloščen

Washington, D. C. — Albert
Fall, ki je bil obsojen na eno le-
to zapor, ker je vzel \$100,000
podkupnine od E. L. Dohenya,
oljnega magnata, da je slednji
dobil dovoljenje za izkoriščanje
vladnih oljnih zemljišč v Cali-
forniji, bo najbrž kmalu izpuš-
čen iz državne jetnišnice v Novi
Mehiki. Federalni pomilostitve-
ni odbor bo v kratkem zaslišal
Fallove odvetnike, ki trdijo, da
je bil njihov klient že dovolj ka-
znov, da je že star in bolen mož
in da se v zaporu dobro obnaša.

Fall je po svoji obsodbi in po-
tem, ko je predsednik Hoover
odklonil apel za pomilostitev, ob-
javil v časopisju serijo člankov
ter pojasnil otni škandal s svoje
strani. Objavil je tudi pismo, ki
mu ga je pisal Hoover, ko je bil
še tajnik zveznega trgovskega
departamenta in v katerem je
hvalil Fallov značaj in rekord v
Hardingovem kabinetu.

BEDA BO POGNA- LA BRZPOSELNE V REVOLTO

Izgredi lačnih so neizogibni pri-
hodajo zimo, ako se situacija
v kratkem ne izboljša, pravi
McGrady

Washington, D. C. — (FP) —
Edward F. McGrady, pravni za-
stopnik Ameriške delavske fede-
racije v Washingtonu, je dejal,
da nevarnost pred izgredi lačnih
in brezposelnih narašča, ker fe-
deralna vlada zanemarija svojo
dolžnost in ne stori ničesar za
ublaženje trpljenja, ki ga je pri-
nesla industrijska depresija. Mc-
Grady bazira svoje mnenje na
vitiših, ki jih je dobil pri obliki
vseh večjih ameriških industri-
jskih mest v zadnjih mesecih.

McGrady je povod opasal ve-
liko bedo. Na tisoče družin brez-
poselnih delavcev se nahaja na
robu stradanja in so odvisni od
podpore svojcev in dobrodelnih
organizacij. Te organizacije so
povečini izprale svoja sredstva
radi dolgotrajne krize in ljudje
se čedalje bolj udajajo obupu in
pesimizmu. Mnogi so prepričani,
da se vlada ne bo zganila, dokler
ne bo v to prisiljena. Ljudje vidi-
jo le v izgredih sredstvo, ki jim
bo prineslo od pomoč.

"Ako se bodo izgredi pričeli v
enem kraju, se ne bodo omejili
le na dotični kraj, temveč se bo-
do razširili kot požar na vsa in-
dustrijska mesta in podeželske
vase", je dejal McGrady. "Taka
je situacija, v kateri se ta de-
žela nahaja. Potreba za od pomoč-
no akcijo je akutna in vlada ne
sme dolgo odlašati z njo."

E. C. Dayison, tajnik blagaj-
nik Mednarodne asociacije stro-
nikov, je istega mnenja. On je
na svojem obisku premočnega
polja v zapadni Pennsylvaniji in
West Virginiji naletel na veli-
kano miseljo med rudarji in
njihovimi družinami. Odrasli in
otroci so raztrgani in lačni.

Ameriška delavska federacija,
kot je razvidno iz poročila dele-
gatom na letni konvenciji, nima
nobene načrta za takojšnjo po-
moč za brezposelne. Eksekutiv-
ni odbor federacije zahteva, da
se brezposelnim da prilika do de-
la, toda o direktni od pomoči mo-
či, dasi vsak delegat ve, da se bo
o tem vprašanju razvila naj-
bolj vroča debata na konvenciji.

Diskusije o redukciji v bojni mornarici

Washington, D. C. — Urad-
niki vladnega mornaričnega de-
partamenta sklicujejo konferen-
ce, na katerih razpravljajo o u-
kinjtv ladjegradniških aktivno-
sti, da tako reducirajo izdatke
v smislu Hooverjevega predloga,
ki predvideva zmanjšanje v vseh
vladnih departamentih.

Nekateri so za to, da se za-
tvorita vladni mornariški delav-
nici v Bostonu in Charlestonu,
S. C.

Ako bo delo v teh delavnicah
ustavljeno, bo krog tritisoč me-
hanikov in mornarjev izgubilo
delo.

Dva rudarja ubita v eksploziji

Welch, W. Va., 13. okt. — Ru-
darja Robert Snodgrass in Sa-
muel Rued sta včeraj postala žr-
tev eksplozije v premočniku
Exeter, ki ga lastuje Jington-
Pogehontas Coal Company.

Demisija bolgarske vlade

Sofija, 13. okt. — Premier
Malinov je včeraj resigniral in
z njim vred so odstopili ostali
člani kabineta. Kralj Boris je
poveril sestavo nove vlade Mu-
čanovu, bivšemu ministru notra-
njih zadev.

Kitajska zagrozila z vojno

Predsednik Kailsek apelira na Li-
go narodov, naj izpravna spor
v Mandžuriji in kaznuje Ja-
ponsko, ki je okupirala kitaj-
ska mesta. Japonski aeroplani
bombardirali kitajski vlak. Ja-
ponska vlada odklanja inter-
vencijo Združenih držav in Li-
ge narodov

Peiping, 13. okt. — Iz kitaj-
skega glavnega stana v Mandžuriji
je dospela vest, da so japonska
bojna letala napadla s bom-
bami železniški vlak, ki je vo-
zil iz Činčowa proti Mukdenu.

Nanking, Kitajsko, 13. okt. —
Predsednik Kailsek je zagrozil z
vojno napovedjo Japonski, ako
Svet Lige narodov, ki se danes
sede na svojem zborovanju, ne
poseže vmes in ne uveljavi pra-
vične poravnave kitajsko-japon-
skega konflikta v Mandžuriji.

Kitajska vlada upa, da je dejal
Kailsek, da bo Svet Lige narodov
podvel korake in preprečil voj-
no. Predsednik kitajske republi-
ke se tudi nadeja, da bo Liga na-
rodov določila primerno kazen za
Japonsko, ki je naselila kitajska
mesta v Mandžuriji brez vsake
provokacije in s tem kršila me-
narodne pogodbe in Kelloggov
mirovni pakt.

Mukden, Mandžurija, 13. okt. —
Poročila javljajo, da je Japo-
nska prevzela kontrolo nad kitaj-
skimi bankami v Mandžuriji in
postavila Japonec za direktorje
na stroške teh institucij. Japo-
nske vojaške avtoritete naznanja-
jo, da bodo banke odsele poslo-
vati pod novimi regulacijami, da
se tako prepreči dvigovanje vlog.

Tokio, 13. okt. — Japonska bo
odločno pobijala vsak poskus s
strani Združenih držav ali Lige
narodov in ne bo dopustila vme-
šavanja v kitajsko-japonski spor
v Mandžuriji.

Ta izjava je bila podana po
izredni seji japonskega kabineta.
Izjava dalje naglašala, da bo ja-
ponska vlada vstrajala na svojem
stališču, da se kontroverza med
njo in Kitajsko izpravna potom
direktnega pogajanja brez znan-
je intervencije.

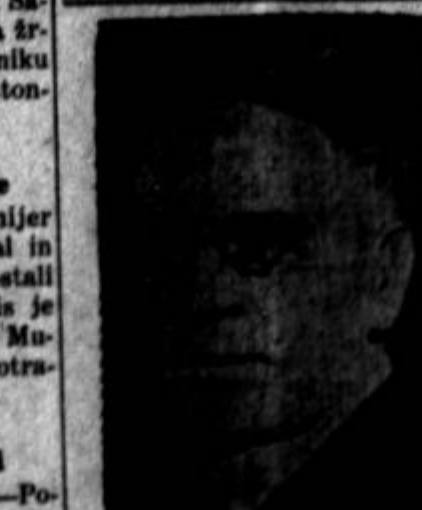
"Intervencija s strani Zdru-
ženih držav ali Lige narodov bi
bila obžalovanja vreden pojav,"
je izjavil neki visok japonski ur-
adnik. "S tem bi ne bilo ničesar
doseženega, kajti nihče ne more
prisiliti Japonske, da bi uklenila
svojo glavo pred Kitajsko."

Proti angeškim naplsem v Me- hiki

Mexico City, 13. okt. — Tr-
govske zbornice v več mehiških
mestih so pričele a propagando,
da pripravijo mehiško vlado, da
prepove napise in oglašje, ki niso
pisani v španskem jeziku. Tr-
govske zbornice zlasti kritizirajo
angleške napise, ki se vidijo v
obmejnih mestih.

Kongresnik se zavzel za žrtve prohibicijskih agentov

Washington, D. C., 13. okt. —
Kongresnik Schafer iz Wiscon-
sina bo predložil kongresu pred-
loga, da vlada izplača \$10,000 od-
škodnine sedemletnemu otroku
Helene Basilevič iz Milwaukeeja,
ki jo je ubila elektrika v času, ko
so zvezni prohibicijski agenti
vdrl v njeno stanovanje.



Dwight W. Morrow, zvezni se-
nator in bivši poslanik v Mehiki
ter Morganov sodrznik, ki je
pred kratkim naglo umrl.

VPRAŠANJE ČR- TANJA VOJNIH DOLGOV

Hooverjevo stališče je, da je re-
vizija evropskih dolgov potre-
bna

Washington, D. C. — (FP) —
Predsednik Hoover ne bo sku-
šal sedaj prepričati voditeljev v
kongresu, da je podaljšanje mo-
ratorija zavezniških dolgov in
nemških reparacij potrebno, pač
pa pripravlja načrt za definitivno
gledje plačevanja dolgov Zdrže-
ne državam in da se je ta zmo-
žnost v zadnjih dveh letih valed
ekonomskih krize v kapitalistič-
nem sistemu silno zmanjšala. Zato
je revizija vojnih dolgov nava-
dol absolutno potrebna.

Hoover je prišel do tega zak-
ljučka potem, ko je zvedel, da
francoski premier Laval, ki bo
posetil Washington proti koncu
tega meseca, neče nič slišati o
podaljšanju moratorija in in-
stira na delno črtanje vojnih dol-
gov, ako ameriška vlada hoče
pomagati ameriškim bankirjem,
kateri so dali kratkoročni kre-
dit \$600,000,000 Nemčiji in se
sedaj boje, da bo denar izgubljen.

Senator Borah se bo pridružil
demokratom v zahtevi, da Ho-
over, ako bo pristal na dogovor s
francoskim premierjem, Lave-
lom glede delnega črtanja vojnih
dolgov, vključni v dogovor prid-
rži gleda zmanjšanje nemških re-
paracij in omejitev izdatkov za
oboroževanje.

Domaš drobiž

In Chicago. — Louis Maurich,
član društva št. 465 v Gillespie-
ju, Ill., je zadnje dni obiskal gl.
urad SNPJ, ko se je mudil v Chi-
cagu.

In Neffsa, O. — Tony Sablich,
star 35 let in član društva št. 4
SNPJ, je vzel potni list za Ru-
sijo.

In Latroba, Pa. — Andy Siako-
vich in Louise Znidaršič, oba čla-
na SNPJ, sta se civilno poročila
3. t. m. — Mary E. Fradel, bla-
gajnica društva "Torch of Li-
berty", je bila zadnje dni v bol-
nišnici na operaciji na grlu.

In Broughtona, Pa. — Delo v
bližnjem premočniku Hornin-
gu se je skrčilo na tri dni v ted-
nu. Zasluzek je pičeli, obeta pa,
da bo še slabši. — Br. Joe Mali
je dobil hčerko prvorojenko.

In Aurora, Minn. — Tu je u-
mril Joseph Steple, pionir nase-
bine, star 71 let in doma iz Sil-
vance pri Ljubljani; v Ameriki je
bil 46 let in prej je bil v To-
werju, Elyju in Biwabiku. Za-
pušča ženo in tri sinove ter pet
hčera.

In Youngtowna, O. — Tu je
bila aretirana neka Mary Dra-
govič radi nagle smrti Nikola-
ja Dunoviča, njenega stanovaleca,
ki je pustil "samomorilno pis-
mo". Pri njej so našli 23 zava-
rovalnih pišev in v vseh je ona
imenovana za dedinjo. Zdalj bodo
preiskali smrt njenega moža in
vseh, ki so pri njej stanovali.
Vse police znašajo skupaj okrog
\$12,000.

In Calumeta, Mich. — Rojak
Andrej Urbas, ki ima farmo bli-
zu Ewena, se je pri sekkanju drv
zaasekal v koleno in moral bo več
tednov ležati v postelji.

In Milwaukeeja. — Avto je u-
bil Jerneja Frangeša, starega 66
let in doma iz Cirkovec pri Pt-
uju. Tu zapuša tri omožene hče-
re, v starem kraju pa še eno
hčer in sina.

In Pittsburgha. — Umrl je Mi-
le Mesič, tajnik bolniškega od-
delka HBZ. Star je bil 44 let in
doma iz Kamenice, občina Bri-
nje v Jugoslaviji. Civilni pogreb

In Clevelanda. — Martin Koro-
šec, znaš tudi kot Martin Smith
in star okrog 45 do 50 let, je bil
te dni ustrešen v poslopu na
Main st., kjer je delal. Podro-
bnosti do zdaj še niso znane.

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šec, znaš tudi kot Martin Smith
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Nemška vlada odbija napade

Ureda Brueningovega kabineta
zaviral od akcije parlamenta.
Socialisti zahtevajo aretacije
fasiističnih voditeljev

Berlin, 13. okt. — General Wil-
helm Groener, minister narodne
obrambe, je včeraj odgovoril na
fasiistične grožnje proti Bru-
eningovi vladi v izjavi, da je vla-
da pripravljena in bo podvela
drastično akcijo proti vsem
strankam, ki ogražajo interese
države.

Groenerjev odgovor se nana-
ša na demonstracije nacionali-
stične opozicije, v kateri je na-
glašala, da je njen cilj strmoglav-
ljenje Brueningove vlade.

Parlament se bo danes sešel
na svojem zasedanju in pričaku-
je se, da bo na tem zasedanju
padla konka in odločila usodo ob-
stoječe vlade.

Včeraj ajutraj se je razširila
vest, da je dr. Hjalmar Schacht,
bivši predsednik nemške držav-
ne banke, ki je imel senzacional-
ni govor na fasiistični konferen-
ci v Hamburgu, pobegnil iz de-
žele. Poročila poročila so vest
dementirala in naznanila, da se
je Schacht vrnil v Berlin. V
svojem govoru je Schacht obto-
žil Brueningovo vlado, da je fal-
sificirala poročilo o finančnem
položaju Nemčije.

Socialisti bodo danes predlo-
žili parlamentu resolucijo, ki za-
hteva, da vlada aretir. Schach-
ta, Hitlerja, načelnika fasiistov,
ter ostale voditelje nacionalistič-
ne stranke in jeklenošedarjev.

Reševanje brezposelnosti v Kanadi

Brezposelnost med letničarji
težak problem. Vlada je se pri-
čela s javnimi deli

Ottawa, Kanada. — Kanadska
vlada je izdelala program za po-
bijanje brezposelnosti in deta-
lirano poročilo o od pomočnem na-
črtu je te dni objavil G. D. Ro-
bertson, delavski minister v Ben-
nettovi vladi.

Vlada je pripravljena pomaga-
ti provincam kolikor bo sploh
mogla v smislu načrta, ki je bil
sprejet v parlamentu, toda bolj
se prevelikih izdatkov, da ne bi
zabredla v deficit.

Program, ki so ga poslale pro-
vince, je dominionska vlada odo-
brila in s nekaterimi deli se je
še pričela.

Eden najtežjih problemov je
naraščanje brezposelnosti med
letničarji. V zadnjih dveh le-
tih je več kot 25,000 letničarjev
delavcev izgubilo delo in nobene-
ga upanja ni, da bi jih železnice
ponovno uposile. Kaj naj se sto-
ri z njimi, je vprašanje, na kate-
rega vlada še ni odgovorila.

Izgleda, da bo vlada težko iz-
polnila obljubo, da ne bo treba
nobenemu Kanadčanu, ki je v
resnici zaslužil pomoč, biti lačen.

Mesto Sault Ste. Marie je po-
slovalo nujen apel provinčni vladi,
naj preskrbi fond za direktno po-
moč brezposelnim in za kon-
strukcije javnih del. Na stotine
mož oblega mestno hišo dnevno
in zahtevajo podporo za svoje
stradanje družine.

Montreal je dolečil \$145,000
iz mestne blagajne za od pomoč
bednim družinam, ki so postale
žrtve brezposelnosti.

Narodni ženski svet v Ontari-
ju je mestnemu svetu predložil
poročilo, ki pokazuje, da otroci
brezposelnih hodijo v šolo brez
zajtrka.

"Vliti znanje v glavo otroka,
čigar želodec je prazen, je abso-
lutno nemogoče, je rekla neka u-
čiteljica.

In upelpitev je bila zadnja sobo-
ta.

In Clevelanda. — Martin Koro-
šec, znaš tudi kot Martin Smith
in star okrog 45 do 50 let, je bil
te dni ustrešen v poslopu na
Main st., kjer je delal. Podro-
bnosti do zdaj še niso znane.

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GENERAL INA ZDRAVILO PROTI BOLJŠEVIZMU

On bi obdavi kapitaliste in s de-
narjem, ki bi prišel v federal-
no blagajno, bi finančral ogro-
men gradbeni program

The Society shall insure to its members personal freedom of religious, philosophical, ethical and political creeds.

Declaration of Principles, SNPJ Bylaws.

PAGE SIX

Editorial Comments

More Instructions

Members who have occasion to write to the Supreme Secretary about their certificates or membership, are requested to give their full names, and the number of their benefit certificate or branch to which they belong. Also, in sending your new address to the Manager or lodge secretary, please always give your old address as well. No use sending the change of your address to headquarters unless the old address is also known. If you do not receive the Prosvea after notifying your lodge secretary or the Main Office, ask for an explanation. Every member is entitled to the official organ. Compliance with the above instructions will save much time and will bring a prompt reply.

Urging You One and All

Again we are urging you one and all to avail yourselves of the unusual opportunity given to every local branch to secure new juvenile members during the present Juvenile Membership Campaign the duration of which is limited to this and the next month. You can make these two months more productive than any other equal period. The juvenile members are exempted from assessments, and so are the new applicants. The number of Slovene children not yet members of our Society in your community is still great. Bring them into your local lodge and tell them also of the monthly magazine Mladinski List that they will get when they become our members, besides being entitled to a number of other fraternal benefits as members of the Slovene National Benefit Society.

Adamic Informs

Our well-known writer Louis Adamic, whose interesting story is now appearing in the Prosvea serially, informs us that Edward J. O'Brien, who annually publishes a volume of "The Best Short Stories," has selected his (Adamic's) story "The Enigma," which originally appeared in the American Mercury, for his collection of this year's edition, published recently by Dodd, Mead & Co. of N. Y., and also in England. Louis Adamic is further informing that his new book "Laughter in the Jungle" is almost finished. It is sincerely hoped that all our members and readers will studiously read Adamic's story "The Land of Promise" which will conclude in the subsequent two issues of the Prosvea. In this story Adamic as an immigrant of 1913 is looking at America in 1931. Read it and you will enjoy it.

Our Contributors

The English Section of the Prosvea has an army of capable contributors, majority of whom are covering lodge doings, but the number of its contributors who deal with other subjects than the routine lodge reporting, is also commendable. We are chiefly thinking of those who venture into other phases of vital interest and discuss the economic, the social, and the industrial problems from their own viewpoints. And then we also have a creditable number of feature writers contributing regularly to the Prosvea and helping make this section more interesting. We have "Suds" and "Flashes," "Strugglers" and "Revelers," "Comrades" and "Sayings," "Grams" and "Porch News," "Silver Stars" and "Links," and so on and so on ad infinitum. And all of them are readable, sprightly and contain a considerable amount of spontaneity which fact to a very large extent saves their letters from the usual "trimming" save frequently applied to the less fortunate manuscripts.

Official Notice

CANADIAN LODGES AND SECRETARIES ATTENTION

Having received several letters from Secretaries and Lodges in Canada, relative to the differences in value between U.S.A. and Canadian money, we wish to explain that our Society is incorporated in the United States of America, and therefore all business should be transacted in accordance with the laws of this country. All benefits are paid on the basis of the U.S.A. dollar, regardless of the value of the dollar outside of the United States. Accordingly, members in Canada should understand that they must pay their assessments in U.S.A. dollars regardless of the value of the amount of their assessments in Canadian money.

We are sorry that we are unable to make any exception or concession to our members in Canada even though their money, at the present time, does not come up to the standard of U.S.A. money, but they should also realize that we pay all benefits in U.S.A. money and, therefore, their dues and assessments should be paid according to the same standard.

Secretaries in Canada are asked to pay all assessments and bills of any kind to the Society by Canadian Postal Money Order which must be issued in U.S.A. dollars. Any Canadian currency, checks or money orders made on the value of Canadian money, will not be accepted.

FRED A. VIDER, Supreme Sec'y.

Paying the War Bonus

The case against paying the entire bonus to World War veterans in cash at this time is simply this: Such a payment will almost inevitably be used to block the five billion dollar loan we have advocated for the unemployed. By no means all the veterans are unemployed and all the unemployed aren't veterans. The basis for relief now is not service in an unnecessary war against Germany but service in the continuing war against poverty which the workers have always carried on.

Timely Sayings

Sweden, Norway and Egypt have suspended the gold standard and as this contributes to the suspension and final ending of capitalism we shall not worry.

—N. L.

Are we approaching a revolutionary crisis in the United States? That is possible. American capitalism is higher developed than the capitalism of any other country and the more developed the more severe is its economic breakdowns. Socialists, wage workers, and working farmers constitute the underlying class that have a big stake in wiping out capitalism and all our laws and resources must be employed to reach them with our revolutionary message.

—N. L.

PROSVEA

ENGLISH SECTION

FOR MEMBERS OF SLOVENE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY AND AMERICAN SLOVENES

Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.

Ben. Franklin, Motto to Historical Review

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14

L-I-N-K-S

By Ann & Ann

Springfield, Ill.—We call upon every Link to be at the meeting Friday night, Oct. 16, at 8 p. m. Also bring along your list of new members so that you won't overlook anyone. Remember: 150 by 1932.

With the Juvenile Campaign on we ought to be able to get a number of juveniles into the lodge. Let's have every member present nominate at least one.

For after the meeting, the entertainment committee has planned a Halloween party. There will be plenty of fun and excitement for all, so we are expecting every member to be present on this special occasion.

Bowers please note: Anyone wishing to bowl in the Mixed Doubles Bowling League should be at the special meeting to be held Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the home of Sister Mary Yennils, 1524 So. 18th st., at 8 p. m. Arrangements will be made so that we can get started at once. The Silver Trophy which has been in the possession of the "Beans" (Brothers Ed. Jansen and Joe P. Aldrich) for the past year will be awarded to the winners of the '31-'32 league. Who will they be???

We again remind you to attend the Sports Club Stomp, Oct. 17. Russ Couham and his band will play. A beautiful Sangamo electric clock will be "given away." We assure you that you will have the best time ever.

And when you dance to the last refrain, And then, only a few remain, To bring down the curtain on the fourth year Of the Lincolnton Sports Club with cheer.

Buffalo Big Four No. 710

Buffalo, N. Y.—Our neighbors, the "Gowanda Boosters," already seem to be prepared to challenge our boys and girls at bowling. Are we going to beat them? Pa-ka-kol! Before giving them a date, members, let's get warmed up a bit at our Bowling Party, Thursday, October 22, and see "who's who."

Another date that the "Big Four" wants everyone to reserve is Saturday, November 7, when they are holding their Fall Dance. It is hoped that all the members will do their share in helping Chairman John Kosmeri and his committee make this dance a big success.

Recently a party of SNPJ members from Senior Lodge 405 and "Big Four," including myself, made a "goodwill visit" to Niagara Falls and attended its lodge meeting. A closer relationship between the lodges of Niagara Falls and Buffalo has always been desired and it is hoped that this purpose may have been at least partially accomplished due to the visit. What further steps are taken, of course, will determine the final result.

A message for "Lindy" (who must be nearly frantic in trying to locate the "Quacks Corporation Car"). I have—no, not the car (I'm sorry), only information which may throw a little light concerning its whereabouts. Early last Saturday evening (about twilight), while returning to Buffalo from the country a big red car, going at full speed, passed me. It was apparently headed for Gowanda, (the home of the "Gowanda Boosters.") I immediately recognized it as the Corporation Car by previous descriptions and the two redheads at the wheel. Imagine my astonishment at also seeing the likeness of Louis Kluck, a "Gowanda Booster," with them. (I'm not saying it was Louis, as the car was traveling too fast and I couldn't be sure.) Anyway, wherever he is, missing or otherwise, I advise the Boosters to keep their eyes open for the car, and immediately notify "Lindy," should you learn of its whereabouts.

Joseph Kren Jr.

Clevelanders, Attention!

Bro. Jos. Siskovich, Member of SNPJ Supreme Board, Candidate for Council

Cleveland, O.—All Slovenes residing in 4th district in Cleveland should not fail to cast their first choice vote for our fraternal Brother Joseph Siskovich, SNPJ Supreme Board member and active worker amongst local Slovenes. He runs on Socialist ticket. He feels that pride and honor should go to the worker of today.

Bro. Siskovich has been an honest, capable man. By giving "Reliable Joe" first choice vote, we may say that we are proud that another link of SNPJ success is put into our council office where at present graft and land scandals hold sway.

Again I urge you all, especially Slovenes in Clevelinwood, to cast your council vote for the man that will serve you honestly. Let's remember Bro. Siskovich on election day.

John Lokar.

The Reveliers' Column

Ambridge, Pa.—The best life is that which is lived simply. Learned men of the past have always taught that in simplicity there is beauty, peace, quiet, security. The world today is one mass of complications with its economical, religious, and political divisions, its philosophical and psychological disagreements, as well as innumerable other differences. Economics teaches the value of money and its use, or its equivalent. The world has known how to gather wealth of every conceivable nature, but now it has met its Waterloo; it has found no method that is acceptable to the majority for proper distribution. To honest, conscientious men, solicitors of the welfare of the people, distribution should prove no obstacle, in fact it should be far easier to use the wealth in advantageous distribution after it has been accumulated. Probably the world lacks men of vision able to handle the situation; possibly human selfishness is too deeply rooted within the structure called man. Politically the world is in a chaos. Humanity has tied itself into every conceivable (or inconceivable) knot imaginable, and it's up to the world to untie itself.

Sept. 30 this column came out with an item commenting on the cooperation and friendliness that exists between E. S. lodges of Pennsylvania. The Prosvea's issue of Sept. 23 carried almost the identical thought, the work of the editor of this section. The fact that Pennsylvania's cooperation can attract such comments as to deserve public utterance by the editor should spur the lodges of this vicinity to continue and increase that feeling of true fraternalism. It is commendable of the editor to encourage any good work being done by the lodges and Pennsylvania's members should be proud to earn such praise. (What we were going to say was really that the editor best this column to making the news public. Our paragraph was written and forwarded to Chicago a day before the Prosvea reached Ambridge. Some day we'll slip in some items so that even the editor will not be there a lap in front of this column.)

The Reveliers' Mammoth Fall Dance to be held on Oct. 24 at the Croatian Hall will feature Billy Hill and his Monte Carlo orchestra. This

group of musicians have played at prominent ballrooms in Pittsburgh and vicinity as well as having completed a successful summer engagement at National Park and have drawn favorable comment throughout their engagements. Those of you who will be with the Reveliers on Oct. 24 will also appreciate their style of music. A royal welcome will be given to our many friends that evening.

As predicted in this column, the dance at Midway on Sept. 26 drew a record-breaking crowd. The Reveliers were again strongly represented, and for the second consecutive year took in the main harvest prize. This writer spent that same week-end as the guest of the Nagels, sharing his bunk with that Revelier Romeo John Likar. In the future we'll write of our opinions concerning that interesting town—Midway.

The following is the standing of the Reveliers' bowling league, as of the games of Sept. 30:

	W	Won	Lost
Skibos		3	0
Quacks		2	1
Dukes		2	1
4 Hossesmen		1	2
Jugos		1	2
Yellow Jackets		0	3

Sunday, Oct. 18, is the date for the Reveliers' monthly meeting at 2 p. m. at the W. B. U. hall. Attendance at this meeting is urged as much business will be gone through. Particularly those members who so consistently criticize all matters concerning the lodge should be present and then and there state what they may have to say as regards the Lodge. Gossip-carriers and street corner knockers should in no way influence the minds of the members. Another thing the members should cease doing is to talk of lodge matters to non-members and to settle for once and for all time the question that the Lodge meeting is the place to discuss fraternal affairs.

Revelier Wanderings, Oct. 3 found Bros. Sam Cousins, Antony Cousins, Mike Spier and Smitty Perko roaming the wilds of Export and Claridge, Pa. vicinity. They report of meeting a few Claridge Bombers and of having a great week-end.

Louis Kosela.

FLASHES By Incognito

Every Pioneer should attend the next regular meeting on Friday night, October 16, at the SNPJ Hall. Some very fine reports are to be made including the report of the Pioneer Frolic, Refreshments and dancing. Come and learn what a treat we will have in store for you in December.

A week ago Sunday Fred Vider and Donald Lotrich were in Joliet, Ill., trying for the continuance of the Joliet Hustlers, the English Speaking lodge of the SNPJ. A half dozen lively members each promised to bring at least one member to the meeting of Oct. 15. Bro. Fred Vider will also address all the members of the lodge direct in the hopes that they will become more interested. Chicagoans, especially the "Pioneers," should attend this meeting.

Columbus Park gymnasiums, the best gymnasiums on the west side of Chicago, have been procured for the Pioneer basketball teams. However, they can be used for practice only and our time is 2 to 4 p. m. every Sunday. Ditta Zaverlat should write and arrange for all the girls to be present this coming Sunday. Edward Hudale should see that all of the boys get there and John Kopach should bring the suits there.

The gymnasiums are located on Central ave. (5600 West) and Congress st. (5600 South). We had good teams last year and the past year's experience should improve the lineup. Every player of last year and any Pioneer member wishing to play should come out this Sunday, Oct. 18.

Doctors Zaverlat and Furian will examine every young boy and girl who will attend the Pioneer Slovene Juvenile School, without charge. The school will open this Saturday afternoon and the rooms of branch No. 5, Chicago Boys' Club, at 2501 S. Ridgeway ave., will be used. Sister Katka Zupancic who taught last year and who contributed regularly to Mladinski List will instruct. Bro. Louis Beniger will assist her.

Parents are urged to send their sons and daughters to the school and to come with them this Saturday, October 17, so that the doctors can advise them on the examinations of the children. Examinations will start at 12:30 p. m. Last year over 45 enrolled

and classes were very steady. This year we look forward to an increase in numbers. If some cannot pay the small fee required, a promise to keep the children in school every Saturday, to the committee, will enable the children to enroll.

The Chicago District Federation of SNPJ mass meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 30, decided to meet again on Friday, October 30, to continue the discussion on the sick benefit department. Our Society, like many others, finds itself in a critical condition because of the great payments from the sick benefit and disability funds. It is imperative that we do something. That's why the discussion was timely and fruitful for the most part and that's why another meeting was ordered called. You should attend.

A bowling meeting of Pioneers has been called for Tuesday, Oct. 15 at the office of Proletarian, 3639 W. 26th st. Everyone interested in bowling whether he can or cannot bowl should attend.

The deceased senator Morrow said: "There are two kinds of people in this world. One kind builds, the other kind wants all the credit for building." A proverb that is true to the word. Think a little about it. Ask yourself, Am I trying to build or am I just trying to get credit for building? You Pioneers belong to the former group. You have built your lodge upward of 500 strong. You must continue building to remain in this group.

Thanks are due to everyone who helped make the "Pioneer Frolic" such a marvelous success. To the committee, to the workers, to our patrons, to everyone we say many, many thanks.

Joliet Hustlers

Joliet, Ill.—Our regular meeting will be held Thursday eve, Oct. 15, at 7:30 p. m. at Bro. Sternisha's home. I am pleading with all members to attend and live up to their lodge name. Why not attend this meeting and prove that you are real hustlers, and make Unity and Co-operation your road to success?

Frank C. Mandel, Secretary.

MOHAWKS

By the Journalist.

La Salle, Ill.—Have you ever wanted to attend an SNPJ doing? Of course you have. Many of our members have gone to different distant places to attend other SNPJ lodges' affairs. On Saturday, Oct. 17, you will have an opportunity to attend an SNPJ affair right in your own home town. This affair is sponsored by lodge Triglav No. 2 SNPJ.

If you have read the article "The Beginning of SNPJ" by Frank Barbic, you will notice that lodge "Triglav" was the second SNPJ lodge organized. Therefore we can be proud that we have one of the first SNPJ lodges organized in our city. Every loyal SNPJ member should see that they attend Triglav's Domaza zabava Oct. 17.

Have you procured your ticket for Anna P. Krasna's lecture at the Dom Nov. 17? If you haven't, be sure to do it. Tickets are on sale at 25c, a price within the reach of everyone. Preceding the lecture there will also be a one act Slovene comedy. All lodges in this locality show your cooperation by attending.

The Stork has paid a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roman Janeski and left with them a baby girl. Mrs. Janeski was formerly Anna Kramarsic. Congratulations.

Theresa Mahlich, Mohawk member, recently went down the matrimonial path and married James Ford. Congratulations. Here's your chance to get the new member, Theresa.

Important date:—Mohawks' Day, Dec. 12. Full details later.

Flood City

Johnstown, Pa.—Are you all ready for the Halloween Dance given by the Flood City Lodge on October 24 at the Moham Slovene Hall? The admission will be very little; eats and drinks will be the best; a good orchestra will be obtained; lucky contestants will be awarded beautiful prizes. Surely, you will not miss this gala affair. Come on, Friendly City, Nala Sloje, Triglav, Torch of Liberty, Yough Valley Knights, Silver Stars, etc., show us your spirit and co-operation!

What a coincidence! The Reveliers of Ambridge have chosen the same date for their "Mammoth Fall Dance" as Flood City of Johnstown has chosen for their Halloween Dance. Nevertheless, we wish the Reveliers success at their ball.

The Flood City Lodge hopes that the Excelsiors' First Anniversary Dance was a success. We are sorry that we could not attend, since Johnstown, too, was hit by the depression.

How many new Juvenile members have you to bring in at our next regular meeting? Remember that there are no dues to be paid for the present juvenile members and likewise for the new ones, for the months of October and November. Come on, Flood City, get as many as you can; increase our membership. Do you realize that if each one of us gets a new juvenile that our membership will be doubled?

What happens to be the trouble with some of the members of our lodge, that they do not attend our monthly meetings very regularly? We wonder! Without your presence the lodge will not function properly. Without co-operation, one gets nowhere.

Several of our members report that they have attended the Friendly City Lodge dance on October 3. Very little cooperation exists between our lodge and Friendly City. Brothers and Sisters, it pays to work together and co-operate.

Frances Langerholc, Mary Elizabeth Umek.

Dance News

Universal, Pa.—Oct. 31 of this year may mean to some folks just another Halloween. But to the Comets and all who make merry with them on that day, it will be a night of enjoyment never to be forgotten.

A beautiful ballroom, with dim lights, a peppy orchestra, males and females galore, to say nothing of the various ways by which we shall do our utmost in entertaining you. Can you picture all this? Sounds rather alluring, doesn't it?

This is to be a masquerade dance, and prizes will be given for the funniest and prettiest; so don your costumes. If you have ever been present at any of the Comets' affairs, you'll need no urging to return. If this be your first visit, it won't be your last. The committee has gone to considerable expense in planning for the coming event, and every effort is being made to make this one of the biggest affairs of the season.

May we rely on your cooperation? Twice Kamer.

NOT GUILTY

A Defense of the Bottom Dog

By Robert Blatchford

Take only a few examples. Men once saw no wrong in slavery, in trial by wager of battle, in witch-burnings, in the torture of prisoners to extract evidence, in the whipping of lunatics, in the use of child-labor in mines and factories, in duelling, bear-baiting, prize-fighting, and heavy drinking.

Not very long ago men would tear out a man's tongue for "blasphemy," would hang a woman for stealing a turnip, would burn a bishop alive for heresy, would nail an author to the pillory by his ear for criticizing a duke, would sell women and children into slavery; and conscience would never whisper a protest.

Now, it was wrong to burn heretics, and pillory reformers, and work babies to death in the mill and the mine in those days, or it is right to do the same things now.

But conscience now condemns as wrong the same acts which it once approved as right; it now approves as right what it once condemned as wrong.

Conscience, then, differs in different ages. Conscience tells two quite different tales at two different times.

And if we want to find out which tale is the true one we have to use our reason.

As to personal conscience. We all know that one man's conscience differs from another. We all know that in any English town on any day there are as many varieties of conscience as there are varieties of hands, and eyes, and feet, and noses.

There are the Nonconformist conscience, the Roman Catholic conscience, the Rationalist conscience, the Aristocratic conscience, the Plebeian conscience, the Military conscience, the Commercial conscience, the Tory conscience, and the Socialist conscience.

One man's conscience forbids him to swear, to eat meat, to drink wine, to read a newspaper on Sunday, to go to a ball or a theatre, to make a bet, to play at cards or football, to stay away from church.

Another man's conscience permits him all those indulgences, but compels him to pay trade union wages, to speak courteously to servants and poor persons, to be generous to beggars, and kind to dumb animals.

A very striking example of this personal difference in the ruling of conscience is afforded by the quite recent contrast between the sentiments of Northern and Southern Americans on the question of negro slavery.

Another equally striking example is the difference to-day between the rulings of the consciences of Socialists and sweeteners.

My own conscience, for instance, never chides me for "Sabbath breaking" nor for "neglect of God"; but it would not allow me to grow rich on the rent of slum houses, nor on the earnings of half-starved children, nor on the sale of purring novels, or adulterated beer, or sized calico.

Now, it is either right or wrong to do all these things. It cannot be right for one man to dance and wrong for another to dance; it cannot be right for one man to bet, and wrong for another man to bet; it cannot be right for one man to draw rents for slum houses, and wrong for another man to draw rents for slum houses.

But conscience tells some men that it is right to do these things, and tells other men it is wrong to do the same things.

Conscience is not the same thing to one man that it is to another man. It praises Brown and blames Jones for doing the same thing. It tells different tales to different men.

And when we want to know which is the true tale we have to use our reason.

As to changeable conscience. We all know very well that conscience does not keep to one rule of right and wrong even with one man; but that it changes its rule whenever the man changes his belief through teaching or experience.

I need not give many examples of these changes. Every reader can supply them for himself. When I was a boy my conscience pained me severely if I stayed away from Sunday school or neglected to say my prayers. But it does not chide me now for not going to church, nor for not reading the Bible, nor for not praying. Why has conscience thus changed its tone to me? Simply because I have changed my opinions.

But those things could not have been wrong then, they are right now. Conscience has changed. Conscience changes as the mind changes. It tells one tale in our youth, and another in our prime, and perhaps yet another in our decay.

And if we want to know which tale is the true tale we must use our reason.

And now we find that conscience is different in different nations, in different cities, in different classes, in different persons, in different ages, in different circumstances, in different moods.

And when we come to think about it, we find that conscience never tells us anything we do not know. It is a voice which always tells us what we do know; what we believe. It does not teach us what acts are right and what acts are wrong. It reminds of what we have been taught about right or wrong.

It is not a divine voice, for it often leads wrong. It is not a divine voice, for it is no wiser and no better than our selves.

What is it? What is conscience? Conscience is chiefly habit; it is chiefly memory; but it is partly, perhaps, inherited instinct.

Conscience is habit. We all know that it is easier to do a thing which we have often done before than to do a thing we have never done before.

We all know that what we call practice improves our organ or power of our body or our mind.

As the proverb put it: "Use is second nature." "Practice makes perfect."

Most of us know that an organ develops with use and decays with disuse.

If you wish to develop your muscles you must use them. If you wish to improve your memory or to sharpen your wits you must use them.

When a man is first taught to use a rifle he finds to his surprise that he cannot pull the trigger just exactly when he wants it. But in time he does shoot quite without thought or effort. The muscles of his finger have been "educated" to act with his eye.

Some men, when they first begin to shoot, shoot from the rifle. They fear the recoil or the sudden explosion, and the muscles of their shoulders flinch, and a man gives way to that habit it grows upon him, and he can never shoot straight. The muscles have learned to flinch; and they flinch.

One man falls into the habit of swearing. The habit grows upon him. The words come ever more readily to his tongue, and he swears more and more.

(To be continued.)

The Land of Promise

An Immigrant of 1913 Looks at America in 1931

BY LOUIS ADAMIC

This was natural enough. Most shop superintendents and foremen were native Americans, and as such, of course, when the question of who would be sacrificed to the Great God Machine arose, they laid off first the foreigners, retaining the native workmen, who were members of the same fraternal lodges or church congregations as themselves, or were otherwise more firmly established in the community in which they worked than the immigrants. Here and there, too, native workmen were considered more competent than the foreigners. If the majority of bootleggers and racketeers nowadays are immigrants, it is partly because decent jobs became a vanishing proposition for foreigners years ago, and the former had entered these illegal industries in their early days.

To-day, according to conservative official and semi-official estimates, there are between six and seven million idle people in the United States who need work as badly as grass and trees need sunshine and rain; and while I have no figures to go on, I believe that a high percentage of them are immigrants; many of whom, by the way, because they are middle-aged, will in all probability never again hold a decent job in America even if the business slump picks up as speedily and marvelously as the most optimistic prophets predict.

From close personal observation during the last year and a half, I know that an American-born jobless person has a much better chance of getting work, when work is to be had, than a foreigner has, regardless of which of the two is in greater need or more competent. An immigrant may get a two-dollar-a-day job washing shoes, but sometimes only if, like Cerkovnik, he is willing to pay ten dollars to some employment agency—assuming that he can lay his hands on a ten.

This is a serious matter to millions of foreigners whom industrial "rationalization" and other influences have swept upon the unemployment heap. But to my notion there is little, if anything, that can be done about it in the near future; the entire country, alas! is in too deep a predicament for any such problem to be solved in a hurry. And there is no sense in sentimentalizing or getting indignant over the situation, although, of course, it is not easy to be calmly philosophical about it if one is himself an immigrant with relatives, friends, and acquaintances who have been out of work for years. Essentially, of course, the situation is not new at all. It has been in the process of becoming what it is to-day ever since immigration began.

A hundred years ago, when American industries first began to import immigrants, the "Voice of Industry," a leading labor and reform paper of that day in Massachusetts, accused the employers of deliberately "creating a numerous poor and dependent populace... willing to work fourteen and sixteen hours a day for what capital sees fit to give them." Native Americans referred to these incoming foreigners, not inappropriately, as "dung" and for the most part treated them accordingly.

Subsequently, and especially between 1880 and 1914, nearly every ship that arrived from Europe brought more "dung." It is true, of course, that in this period not a few immigrants advanced themselves economically, socially, and, perhaps, otherwise; and I readily concede that many foreigners succeeded in living happier lives in America than they would have lived had they remained in their native countries. But I believe that for every immigrant who vitally bettered himself as a human being, thousands were crushed in the struggle for economic advantages that has been, and still is, the keynote of American life.

I am aware, of course, of the Hon. Anton Cermak, the Czech immigrant, son of a coal miner in Illinois and himself a former coal miner, pushcart peddler, and truck driver, who now is a multi-millionaire and, as mayor of America's second largest city, is a factor in the nation's political life. I am aware also of several other Bohunks in Chicago and elsewhere who once have been coal miners and steel workers and now are wealthy or well-to-do. I know, too, that John Gusek, a former immigrant laborer from the Balkans and now as Al Capone chieftain (temporarily in jail) is not the only Bohunk racketeer who is worth millions and wields greater power in such centers of American civilization as Chicago, Detroit, and New York.

But I am also cognizant of a multitude of Martin Cerkovniks who, pathetic figures, had begun to roam from place to place in search of work years before the stock-market crash in 1929. I know that numerous Bohunk families in the bituminous region of Pennsylvania exist on a little less than \$250 a year. Immigrant families in the West Virginia coal mines live on less than that. Thousands of Polish and Lithuanian textile operatives work for wages ranging from \$3 to \$13 for a full week's labor. According to former Secretary of Labor Davis, now a Senator from Pennsylvania, eighty-six per cent of the members of the working class in the United States were "living in poverty even before 1929"; and that eighty-six per cent, I have no doubt, included

walks. We had said something about the orchestra before, but everything that had been said was deserving, for the musicians responded with spirit and pep that kept the crowd in harmony and added to the contentment. Numerous compliments were received on the music and a special poll increased our belief that the dancers were well pleased, for everyone chimed in to remark "splendid." Surprising enough, the folks made good use of the orchestra in the lower hall and at times the lower hall was equally as popular as the upper. A special demonstration of the collegiate dance was given to the general approval of many onlookers. An electric clock, presented to us by Bro. Louis Zefran, was won by Sister Antonette Zaverinik.

Sold Out

Beseechers of the good things left nothing at closing time. Delicious refreshments were disposed of early and additional supplies were quickly secured.

Stamp of Approval

We will not be amiss if we say that the attendance was greater than we cared to anticipate in such a period. Doubtless, this was a stamp of approval for the work of the Pioneers in the past nearly six years and we can take it for such. With it we will take increased devotion to the cause of the Pioneers and the SNPJ and add to our membership more rapidly and make our activities more popular and frequent. Again it was shown that the Pioneers share the respect of our young folks equally as much as they do of the elders. Again it was shown that a job done by the Pioneers was well done. There cannot be any doubt, Pioneers, that yours is a good organization and that the compliments can be shared by all of you.

This Pioneer Frolic will go down in history as a typical Pioneer event and take sides by the other splendid performances of the past. The Pioneer Frolic will be known as a gathering of the finest type of young Slovenes in 1931. The SNPJ has a strong builder in the Pioneer Lodge, and such dances have made this possible. The Frolic was a credit to all the SNPJ.

D.J.L.

To All Workers' Organizations

For fifteen years the boss class of California has kept Tom Mooney, militant champion of the working class, in a stone and iron tomb, in the state prison at San Quentin. This brutal jail against the working men and women of this country was struck by the capitalists in order to terrorize the workers, in order to stop them from fighting for decent working and living conditions and for a better day.

The inspiring answer of Tom Mooney to the dastardly attempt of the bosses to crush him was:

"The agents of capitalism in this stone hell may one day have it to say that they have witnessed the dissolution of my body, but they shall never be able to say that they observed any cooling of the flame of rebellion within me while I breathed."

Tom Mooney has shown the way. We must not let go unchallenged the crime committed against every working man in the jailing of Mooney for no other reason than that he was a brave fighter for the workers against the bosses. Throughout the country workers are more and more becoming aroused that something must be done quickly to free Tom Mooney, our heroic fighter. Only the united ranks of working class organizations, only the mass solidarity of the toilers, can now strike the blow which will open the prison door for Mooney.

We, the undersigned organizations, call upon you to join with us in a determined effort to rally the workers for the immediate release of Tom Mooney. We urge you to elect two or more delegates to the Free Mooney Conference to be held on Sunday, November 8, at 2 p. m. sharp, in Wilkes Barre at the Union Hall, 12 E. Market st., W.-B.

Let every working class organization in the Anthracite join in a mighty united front, in a powerful movement to win the immediate release of Mooney from jail.

Slovene National Benefit Society, Branches 304 and 447; International Labor Defense, Luzerne Branch; Communist Party USA (Majority Group); Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Society Fund, Branches 140 and 34; Anthracite Federation of Slovenian National Benefit Society.

Nick Borich, Provisional Sec'y.

INTERESTING FACTS

Petroleum

The active growth of the petroleum industry of the United States, began in 1859, when, on August 28, oil was discovered on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, after drilling to a depth of 69 feet. For 10 years following, Pennsylvania was the one great oil producer of the world.

IT MAY BE SO

George Ade, in his quality of cynical bachelor, said at the Chicago Athletic Club:

"I was sitting with a little girl of eight one afternoon. She looked up from her Hans Andersen and said: 'Does m-l-r-a-g-e spell marriage, Mr. Ade?'"

"Yes, my child," said I.

Co-operation

(This is the second of a series of four articles on Co-operation which will appear on this page during the month of October which is the National "Co-operative Month.")

North Chicago, Ill.—The Co-operative movement is a means whereby the people, in voluntary association, can produce and distribute for their own use the things they need.

Co-operative societies, unlike large corporations, are organized not for profit, but for service. The three main principles of a Co-operative society are:

1. Each member has one vote, regardless of the number of shares which he holds.

2. Capital is paid a minimum rate of interest and rarely exceeds that of private institutions.

3. That the income of the society is to be returned to the consumer in proportion to the amount of goods purchased.

The purpose of Consumers' Co-operatives is to serve its members at cost.

Co-operation is the road to friendship and mutual understanding; it substitutes "We" for "I" and extends family affection from private to public life. Co-operation substitutes the service motive for the profit motive, puts human interests above property interests, and holds out to every human being an equal opportunity to share in the good things of life. If you believe in these things, give the Co-operative your full support and help us build a new social order founded on these principles of right and justice.

Co-operation is more than an economic reform movement; it is a philosophy of life. A real co-operator acts co-operatively toward his fellowmen.

One of the greatest reasons for the perpetuation of this ideal is explained in the next few words when we repeat with Basil Manly—"The World's capital must be purified. New ideals of service and of civic righteousness must be established. The 'dollar' must be put in its place as a servant to mankind and not elevated to become the master."

The establishment of "new ideals of service" is the fundamental principle on which Co-operation is based.

The Rochdale principle on which modern Co-operation is based can be interpreted when we publish below the Rochdale Manifesto:

"The objects and plans of this society are to form arrangements for the pecuniary benefit and the improvement of social and domestic conditions of its members, by raising a sufficient amount of capital in shares of one pound each to bring into operation the following plans and arrangements:

"The building, purchasing, or erecting of a number of houses in which those members desiring to assist each other in improving their social and domestic condition may reside.

"To commence the manufacture of such articles as the society may determine upon for the employment of such members, as may be without employment, or who may be suffering in consequence of repeated reductions in their wages.

"As a further benefit and security to the members of this society, the society shall purchase or rent an estate or estates of land, which shall be cultivated by the members who may be out of employment, or whose labor may be badly remunerated.

"That as soon as practicable, this society shall proceed to arrange the powers of production, distribution, education and government, or in other words, to establish a self-supporting home colony of united interests, or assist other societies in establishing such colonies.

"That for the promotion of sobriety, a Temperance Hotel be opened in one of the society's houses as soon as convenient."

Our early societies had one great fault which arrested their development, and ended by causing their extinction.

Here was first an objective benign in its character, created out of a feeling of pity, because of the desire to relieve the miseries of the working classes. It was a philanthropic movement of patronage almost of charity. But the lesson, and the passing of time found a new economic order founded on those principles.

In a Co-operative Commonwealth the consumer would regulate the supply of demand. Under the present economic order this is only guesswork. We are interested in how much we can produce and how we can produce it in the most economical way. All good and well, but what do we do about disposing this tremendous amount of material; surely we export it to other lands, then we build high tariff walls to prevent other nations from doing the same. Then what happens—we find our products impossible to dispose off, our granaries full, our warehouses overstocked, our factories closed, our wheat fields barren, baking in the sun, and millions of men and women, the powers that makes labor, and labor which makes all existing capital, idle, unemployed, destitute, hungry and chained by this monster of "mass production."

First we mass-produce—naturally we must mass-consume. How would the Co-operative economic order effect this consumption? Through the International Co-operative Alliance we could regulate the exchange of commodities from one country to another in proportion to our needs, secondly we would regulate the production of all commodities so that there would be no danger of over-producing

on any material substance, only where a need might be found for a particular product elsewhere. All good and well we may say, but wouldn't that bring about unemployment?

In Co-operation the price of commodities would be regulated by the consumer, and who is the consumer? We are all consumers. We would make millions of dollars but no millionsaires, thereby affecting an universal commonwealth of self satisfaction.

Facts deny that the present system has been so far developed that the world can produce more than it can consume.

But the unequal distribution of capital gain prevents its utilization in manufacture and commerce unless further compensation is derived, which often will be usurious and the result is that a few have plenty and the masses have nothing, but to further contribute to be perverted to injustice. —IDID—

The Decline of Capitalism

Coverdale, Pa.—As I read with interest thru the columns of the weekly issue of the Prosveta I see that the generation of young Slovene-Americans is producing many capable and intelligent young writers. The theme of their articles being such as progress, success, character, sports, entertainment, lodge activities, etc. But none seem to be very much interested in the most fundamental problems of our economic and social life, namely, the Capitalist System of production and distribution; and the Capitalist System of a Society of Classes. We will begin here with the general prevailing idea that human nature is essentially selfish and that you cannot alter human nature by altering the material conditions (economic and social) under which men live.

Now let us assume that human nature is not only selfish, but selfish to the exclusion of every other quality, and that the only prevailing motive with men is, and will remain, the attainment of security and comfort for themselves. The charge which Socialism makes against Private Capitalism is the charge of thwarting that attainment for the mass of workers and making a grotesque muddle of its own business of self-seeking.

Regarding Society primarily an organization for serving the self-interest of each of its members, we see that private Capitalism has shown to be the most hopeless failure.

From the point of view of human nature, as it is, the problem of production and distribution of wealth is just a purely secular problem of efficiency, of intelligent choice of the methods of production and distribution by which human self-interest can be served in the attainment of security and comfort. It is by this very test of serving the needs or necessities of a human nature essentially self-seeking, that Capitalism stands condemned.

The accusation against Capitalism, therefore, is not its selfishness, but its stupidity and short-sightedness, its greed and injustices. Not from the point of view, or that it is the expression of the self-interest of human nature. But that it is a cruel, unenlightened, unjust, and fumbling method of serving that self-interest.

The Law of Life is self-interest and self-preservation, plus intelligent pursuit thereof. The whole growth of civilization, the establishment of friendly and human relations between men, is the growth of an intelligent recognition of the fact that mutual aid and respect for the self-interest of others is the only stable foundation upon which the individual can attain to security and comfort. This I have been teaching to my comrades and friends, only in more primary details, at every occasion that I have had the opportunity.

This, my friends, is directly contrary to the Capitalist motive, which is: Get rich at the expense of others—the workers (most surely). Self-interest defeats itself when it attempts to leave the friendly qualities of human nature out of account.

Meanness, cruelty, tyranny, suppression and persecution, in any form, seeking to secure or enrich oneself by beating one's neighbor, pursuing personal gain at the expense of thousands of others, and every variety of theft and injustice—these things stand condemned, not primarily as immoralities, but as inefficiencies and stupidities, as hindrances to the intelligent fulfillment of the Law of Life—the law of self-interest and self-preservation, and therefore as immoralities, since morality is to see life steady and to see it whole.

To talk of altering industrial methods (as we do and must) into a Socialist form, is therefore nothing else but to suggest and demand an intelligent direction of that primary instinct of self-interest and self-preservation. Socialism—the establishment of equitable, stable, reliable, and just relationship between men—is in the end an infinitely more powerful guarantee for each man's attainment of security and comfort, than predatory private Capitalist methods can ever be.

This will suffice for this issue, my friends. I only hope that not only some of you but many of you, will begin to think earnestly of the conditions under which we live, and which have been inflicted upon us by the crazy, chaotic, greedy Capitalist System of production.

Comradely yours,

Frank Beit Jr.

Again We Confess

Herein we are called upon to state our convictions after another semester of American Civilization. To be precise, we are asked whether we have changed any of our previous convictions stated at the start of the course.

In my previous paper, I outlined a plan of Socialism that we should adopt. I also stated that our country would decay and go to ruin if there were no plans to lift us out of the rut that we have settled into. I still think that we are on our way to ruin if we do not change our system radically. Either there will be a peaceful turnover of government, or else there will be a great upheaval which will startle the world. Patterson in his *Revolution*, written quite some years ago, has done an excellent job of predicting just what will happen. The thinkers have been on the job for many years and the Revolution is only one example of the work that has been done on this question during the past years.

I still think that there is a growing tendency towards Socialism in this country, although the trend is not as fast here as it is in other countries, as we have not yet been subjected to the privations that the inhabitants of the other countries have suffered. I note with joy that university professors by far, form a nucleus for Socialistic movements. In practically all polls, the Socialistic vote is heavy among the professors. After all, they are the learned men of the country and we could do well by following their example. Norman Thomas, one of the great men of the country, is another hope for the future. Thomas is recognized everywhere as an intellect, a man to be reckoned with, and yet the numbskulls choose to call him the unsmiling martyr because he has aligned himself with the movement that he feels is our salvation.

The only disastrous blow to my hopes during this last semester did not occur in our classroom. I had the privilege of conducting a political campaign for a man whom I have always respected and admired—my father. Known throughout the city and state as a Socialist, and having been beaten closely in aldermanic and legislature campaigns, he now ran

for alderman on an independent ticket in a small suburb of Chicago. Socialist party sanctioned his running as an independent, and the organization thought that they had won.

In the campaign, we made five votes were promised to us by people to clean the slates in town. The taxpayers were to reform and believed that he was a man who could clean up the conditions in the city hall. Our campaign was the cleanest ever in any place. Our stump speeches were not attacks on the present administration; but rather outlines of our plans and hopes. No was even made of the open mud slinging was not in our thought that our people were intelligent enough to know that slinging is only an attempt to one's own deeds. Things went so badly and then the opponents launched a campaign calling our was a "red" ticket, and that our candidate was a rabid Socialist. They thought to prove he was a Socialist that was easy enough to prove; we had never denied this fact. The sheep the people followed the opinion to the polls, voted them in a landslide vote, and left us standing high and dry on our platform. Had been sure of victory—now tasted defeat again and realized people are not yet ready for change.

We were told that our campaign was too clean. We had no jobs and had not raked our situation over the coals. The campaign manager was held to blame by some of our fanatical supporters for lack of spicy reading matter in campaign literature. The people still sheep and look only for the mic at the top of the ballot—much easier to vote that way. I forget, the circles that look for are still the Republican Democratic circles.

In all seriousness, I pray for the welfare of this country. I fear our personal safety if something not done. Government owns and control are the things that needed. That again is my last. —By I. R. Sted

Beer-Suds, "Inc."

By Check and Double-check.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Attendance at the Oct. meeting wasn't so good due to the fact that many of our members were lured to the Stalwarts' fish fry. We initiated a new member, Victor Kopatich, and admitted two transfers, namely, Angeline Brunce and Josephine Zajc. That's a little encouragement. Let's have more.

Meanwhile, we'll say "Howdy" to the newcomers.—Our 20-minute discussion proved very interesting. It's a pity more members weren't present—it would have been a lot livelier. Another thing the absent members missed out on were the refreshments that our Mr. and Mrs. Martinek provided. Everything was delicious. We shall look forward to more treats of this sort.

Don't forget, Badgers, we're all going out to the Crystal Ballroom on Oct. 17. The Jolly Aills Lodge is having their dance and we know you'll all have a good time. Let's go and try to have a fine representation.

From the Mecca of Honeydoers—Niagara Falls, comes a card from "Gaz" Turk, Thank you, and send more, please. Souvenirs will be very much appreciated. Address is 1125 W. Walker st. Thank you!

To the K.K.K. is given the task of

making our coming Xmas party altogether different affairs than we've ever had. Good luck, girls, with you all the way. Need any help? Call on us!

We've been wondering—Where are the Magister sisters? Where does Gussie hide out on meeting nites? Where are the Povsic sisters?

Something exciting is in the The Jugoslavians Orchestra will be a dance at Delicek's Hall on Oct. 17. The admission will be 25c. Good music and good vino food will be on hand, so let's all give these young musicians a glad helping hand. You won't be sorry!

Several of our young male members are very inquisitive with regard to the coming fashions, particularly next summer's bathing suits. Young men may look forward to ing solicitors for "Women's Companion" and "Ladies Home Journal" call on them, and from two fashion books they'll get the latest "dirt" on women's fashions. Perhaps some of the boys will be inspired to create some original designs. Don't all rush at once.

Wolverine News

Detroit.—The Wolverines have another achievement to be proud of in the success of their Slovene play "Uboj pri Kapeli." The program went over big. The Werholts trio kept everyone pepped up and in good humor in the lower dance floor, while Doran's Vagabonds kept the young folks away to their rhythmic music in the upper ballroom.

The Wolverines will offer another opportunity to their many friends to enjoy Halow'en evening as they did last year by giving a Masquerade Confection Ball on October 31 at Slovene Workers' Home.

We had the pleasure of a visit from Gasper M. Turk of the Kenosha Stalwarts. We hope he enjoyed his stay and his trip to the East.

It is with regret that we write of the unfortunate accident to Louis "Jett" Valduga, manager of the Wolverine Soccer Club. On Thursday, October 8, he broke his leg in two places while practicing soccer. He will be laid up for quite a while and will be glad to have members visit him at 1235 Leverenz.

The Wolverines, although having lost the first three soccer games, are playing first class ball.

They were defeated by German United "B" 1-0; by German Reserves 2-1; and by Toledo Micals 1-0 on October 11. Their playing has improved constantly, and we hope to have a

winning combination on the soon.

It affords us great pleasure to announce that Mr. and Mrs. Joe Meyer, Wolverines, are the new parents of a nine and one-half baby boy. We hope both mother and son are getting along nicely.

Fraternally yours,

Obed & Steffen

LODGE 686 ANNIVERSARY

West Allis, Wis.—This is the SNPJ, Lodge 686 broadcasting to the Crystal Ballroom, So. 6th and W. Greenfield ave. where Second Anniversary dance will be held on Oct. 17. If you are looking for any of the members on this day you will know where to find them. The music for this occasion will be furnished by Tony Yank and his "Arcadian Play Boys" band. We hope a large number of members from neighboring lodges will be present for we want to make this a very successful and most joyous fair. A small door prize will be away.

We thank the Stalwarts for loaning their Harvest Ball to us. We will also do our best to operate with you at the Crystal Ballroom on Oct. 17. This is Ade Yank and his band and bidding you all good night till Oct. 17.