



POGAJANJA ZA PREMIJE, s katerim naj bi se končalo vojno v Koreji, se vlečejo že od minulega poletja. Zastopniki Združenih narodov dolže za to zavlačevanje severne Koreje in Kitajce krivim, čes, da stavijo Združenim narodom nesprejemljivo pogoje, zastopniki severne Koreje ter Kitajske pa odgovarjajo, da se zastopniki Z. N. na konferenci obnašajo kot zmagovalci in vsled tega skušajo ukazovati namesto da bi se pogajali. Medtem se bitke nadaljujejo in število žrtev se veča na obeh straneh. Na sliki sta ameriška zastopnika na teh pogajanjih, admiral Turner in general Hodges.

Ščuvanje v tretjo splošno vojno pod zavajalnimi gesli

Kaj naj bi bila "preventivna" in "osvobodilna" vojna? — Mnogi ljudje na najodgovornejših mestih svetovnemu miru in vzajemnosti najbolj nevarni

V minuli svetovni vojni so razne vlade uporabljale vse sorte gesla, da navdušijo z njimi svoje vojake in prav tako civilno prebivalstvo. Enako v prejšnjih vojnah, celo šestokrat v takih, ki so nastale popolnoma iz imperialističnih nagibov. V davni prošlosti pa so rabili gesla o obrambi vere in borbe proti "kri- vovercem". Nastajale so tudi radi ljubosumnih vladarjev ali cesar- je. A po novem pa vlada ne more v vojno razen če si do- bi oporo mase, ali pa ako je nje- na dežela napadena.

Japonska se "dobro izmazala" Tako npr. je Japonska dne 7. decembra 1941 z napadom na Pearl Harbor, in s svojim bliskovitem prodorom v razne kraje v Aziji proglasila svoje najbolj privlačno geslo, "Azija Azijatom" in pa da naj bo Azija življenski prostor za azijska ljudstva in njim v blagostanje, ne pa za Evrope in Ameri- čane.

Lahko se reče, da je bilo vse japonsko ljudstvo omamljeno s temi gesli in šlo je Japonski z njimi po sreči tudi drugod v Azi- ziji, namreč v tistih krajih, ki so jih invadirali. V glavnem se je japonski nasilnost postavil v bran le anglo-ameriški blok, povsem pa z vso svojo močjo Zed. države.

Japonska se je v svojih im- perialističnih ambicijah jako u- kanila in zato obletnica dne 7. dec., ko je pričela vojno, v nji ni praznik. In ne tisti datum, ko je podpisala brezpogojno kapitulacijo.

Osišče Rim-Berlin-Tokio je

PREČITAJTE PROLETARCA

vestno in brez predsodkov.

UVERILI

se boste, da je vredno ne samo biti njegov naročnik nego ga priporočiti tudi drugim, da si ga naroče.

ŠIRITE LIST

ki ga v načelih ne more ničesar omajati!

ZED. DRŽAVE V VALOVIH SPLOŠNE KORUPCIJE IN POLITIČNE ZMEDE

V času Kefauverjeve senatne preiskave se je pred- stavilo javnosti zgolj raketirje in koruptne policijske uradnike. Ker so bili javnosti predstavljeni po televi- ziji, je ta preiskava postala "senzacija". Odkrila pa ni kajpada nič novega, in tudi pomagala ni dosti.

Še bolj značilno so sedanje preiskave, ker pričajo javnosti o širjenju korupcije med uradništvom zvezne vlade in v vladah posameznih držav.

Posebno na piki je v sedanjih preiskavi zvezni dav- čni biro (internal revenue bureau). Odkriva škandal za škandalom. Dognala je, da sega korupcija celo v naj- višje kroge. Pomožni generalni pravnik (assistant at- torney general) T. Lamar Caudle je bil na ukaz predsed- nika Trumana odslovljen. Caudle je imel v področju davčne zadeve. Njegova naloga je bila prosekutirati iste korporacije in posameznike, ki vlado goljufajo na dohodninskem davku. Toda preiskava je dognala, da je bil Caudle z nekaterimi teh kršilcev v zelo prijateljskih stikih in bil njihov gost na dragih potovanjih in v rezor- tih v Floridi ter drugje. Trumanu ni kazalo drugega kot ga vreči iz službe, posebno ko se je izvedelo, da je Caudle v enem slučaju vzel pet tisoč dolarjev "provizi- ie" od človeka, ki je bil v preiskavi radi premalo pla- čanega dohodninskega davka.

Čikaški odvetnik Abraham Teitelbaum je pred se- natno komisijo pričal, kako mu je par ljudi (navedel je imena), ki imajo vpliv v davčnem biroju in justič- nem oddelku pretilo, da bo moral vsled premalo pla- čanega dohodninskega davka v zapor, a se mu lahko izogne in bo vse poravnano, če plača pol milijona do- larjev podkupnine. Teitelbaum je bogataš in davčni biro ga tirja za \$125,000 premalo plačanega dohodninskega davka. Teitelbaum pravi, da je bil to vsoto pripravljen plačati in pa 5% odstotkov kazni povrh, toda ker se ni udal pritisku za podkupnino, je davčni biro z justič- nim oddelkom podvzel proti njemu tožbo, katere namen je, da se ga kaznuje z visoko globo in z zaporom ob enem.

Teitelbaum je bil v času Caponejevega gangštva v Chicagu njegov odvetnik in s tem veliko zaslužil. Zveza lastnikov restavracij v Chicagu mu plačuje po \$125,000 na leto, da jih varuje pred unijami. Na podkupnine se dobro razume, pozna sindikate raketirjev in mnogi ga najemajo, kadar imajo opraviti z oblastmi. Ko so ga reporterji vprašali, čemu se je šel pogajati v Miami v Floridi z "znanci", ki imajo vpliv v davčnem biroju ter v justičnem oddelku za poravnano glede sitnosti z dav- kom, je odgovoril: "Ako te ustavi na cesti policaj in ti reče, da voziš 45 milj na uro dočim bi smel voziti na dotičnemu kraju ne več kot po 25 mili, veš, da se boš nadaljne sitnosti najlažje odkrižal, če mu stisneš dva dolarja v roko. Toda ako bi zahteval \$50, bi mu jih ne dal in bi rajše stvar poravnal pred sodnikom."

To se pravi, Teitelbaum bi bil pripravljen plačati morda kakih \$50,000 podkupnine, ne pa pol milijona dolarjev. To se mu je zdelo preveliko izsiljevanje in ta- ko je soravil v kašo prizadete uradnike in politikante, ki prodajajo svoj "vpliv" — in sebe.

To kajpada ni osamljen slučaj. Načelniki davčnega biroja v mnogih velikih ameriških mestih so bili vsled velike "popustljivosti" posameznikom in korporacijam, ki so plačali premalo dohodninskega davka, odslovlje- (Nadaljevanje na 2. strani)

ČITAJTE v tej številki

članek o stanju našega časopisja v Ameriki. Pričena se na prvi strani. Dalje članek o Sloven- skem delavskem centru na dru- gi strani, razpravo o histerikih, ki s svojo taktiko potiskajo svet v nevarnost nove svetovne voj- ne, notice iz upravnštva, ki so na tretji strani, komentarje in vse ostale spise, ki napolnju- jejo to številko. Gradivo v nji je vredno, da ga priporočite v čitanje tudi drugim.

Malih farm vedno manj v korist veleposestvom

Lansko ljudsko štetje je ugo- tovil, da se število takozvanih družinskih farm znižuje, dočim se število veleposestev, ki so o- bratovana po načelu masne pro- dukcije, veča. In ta, ki že ob- stoje, požirajo vase male farme.

V Texasu npr. je imela škot- ska firma ogromno živinorejsko farmo ali ranch, ki jo je to po- letje prodala ameriškem farm- skemu sindikatu za vsoto 18 mi- lijonov devet sto tisoč dolarjev. Obsega 812,000 akrov, torej to- liko kot je velikost kake male dežele. Za skoro dvajset milio- nov dolarjev mora biti že pre- cejšnja farma!

Ameriški kapital je industri- aliziral agrikulturo tudi v dr- žavah latinske Amerike in na Havajih. Malih samostojnih kmetovalcev je v tej deželi in kjerkoli imajo monopol v agri- kulturi ameriške družbe, čezda- lje manj. Nekoč so dinarji ve- leposestnike, ki so bili v onih dneh večinoma grajščaki, silo- ma odpravljali in njihovo zeml- jo medse razdeljevali kjerkoli so uspeli, zdaj pa jo prodajajo nazaj novim veleposestnikom, ki jo obdelujejo z najmodernejši- mi stroji ter s kopo najemni- kov.

Tudi pokojni časniki magnat in multimilijonar William Ran- dolph Hearst, ki je dne 14. avgu- sta umrl, je poleg drugih boga- stev zapustil v Kaliforniji vele- posestvo, ki obsega kakih 30,000 akrov.

Člani zveznega kongresa verjamejo v penzije — zase

Člani zveznega kongresa, ka- dar se upokojijo, oziroma ko izgu- be mandate, so upravičeni od \$793 do \$7,375 na leto penzije. Lani je prejelo 68 bivših po- slancev in senatorjev \$225,000 pokojnine. Ni slabo — zanje.

KOMENTARJI

Zbira in presoja urednik

Z BETHLEHEMA pa do kra- jev, kjer so sedaj vsekrižem po- svetu trgovska središča, je bila nekoč dolga pot. Prodajalen, ka- kršna je npr. v Chicagu Mar- shall Field & Co., takrat niso poznali. Zdaj jih imamo že dol- go pri nas, v Angliji, v Franciji in še marsikje. Nekoč je bil bo- žič nekak praznik upanja v o- drešenje. Zdaj pa je komerciali- ziran. Od leta do leta bolj. Pa tudi tisti, ki so v duhovniških plašcih, mislijo ob vseh takih praznikih zgolj kako si zvišati dohodek. V pridigah pripovedu- jejo, kako je bil Jezusček rojen v jasliah, med ubožnimi pastirji in med ovčami, ki so jih pasli. In kako sta njegova mati ter njegov rednik pobegnili, da ga rešita pred Herodom. Toda ka- dar je kdo teh pridigarjev v ne- varnosti za svojo kožo, ne beži kam med pastirje in ne v nji- hove hleve. Pomagajo si v u- dobje ako ga le morejo doseči. Za pokoro jim ni. Rajše jo dru- gim nalagajo v "nagrado", ker jim grehe "odpuščajo". Tudi to je trgovina.

VERSKI PRAZNIKI — in dr- žavnih, kar se tega tiče, so dan- danes stvar trgovine. Na božič lahko razdaš daril kolikor mo- reš ali hočeš. A je veliko tudi takih ljudi, ki bi z darili radi postregli, pa nimajo s čem. Mor- da se kdo izmed vas — ako ste bili iz revščine doma — še spo- minja plakanje matere, ker je vedela, kaj kopa njenih otrok pričakuje od Miklavža, pa ga ni mogla založiti, da bi jim na skr- vaj, v pazno razložene peharje, naložil pričakovanih daril. Pri- nas je zdaj to dokaj dobro ure- jeno. Ljudje zaslužijo, posebno v vojni industriji in v grafi- tih, pa svojim otrokom v obliki bo- žičnih daril nalože pod božična drevesca poleg drugih stvari tudi igrače-pistole, puške, uni- formo z vso opremo ala Hopa- long Cassidy itd.

Svete podobne dajejo le še stare matere (babice) svo- jim vnukom. Gledajo na pil- dku Jezusčka v jasliah, klečeče

ZANIMIV je svet in zanimiv je nauk, oglašen v krščanskih cerkvah samo na božič — "mir ljudem na zemlji, ki so dobre (Konec na 4. strani)

Nekaj o naših stvareh

KAKO JE S SLOVENSKIM ČASOPISJEM V AMERIKI
Ob koncu leta smo in navadno se ob takih dneh radi ozremo nazaj, zaključujemo račune in presojava, kaj naj pričakujemo od bodočnosti. Kako npr. bo z našim tiskom?

Prvi slovenski časopis v tej deželi je začel izhajati v Chi- cagu leta 1891, torej pred 60 leti. Ime mu je bilo "Amerikanski Slovenec". Selil se je potem iz kraja v kraj in menjal lastnike, a ostal je do konca katoliški list. Prva leta je bil fanatično v borbi proti slovenskim svobodomislecem ter socialistom. Pre- nehajal je septembra 1946 v Chicagu — torej v istem mestu kjer se je rodil. Ko je bil na višku svoje moči, je izhajal v Jolietu. Njegovo ime je kupila od prejšnjega lastnika KSKJ, ki je sedaj glava njenega glasila.

Za najstarejši slovenski list se oglašja newyorški "Glas na- roda". Naš "Proletarec" pa je res najstarejši slovenski list v tem, da ni v vsej svoji dobi še nobenkrat menjal lastnika in ne spremenil svojih načel.

Proletarec je začel izhajati januarja 1906 v Chicagu in je tu še sedaj. Člani JSZ v Clevelandu so pred leti predlagali, da bi se ga tja preselilo, kar pa se ni zgodilo največ zato, ker bi takratni urednik in upravnik ne mogla iti za stalno v Cleveland, namestnikov zanj pa tam niso imeli.

Proletarec je v svoji dobi za prepored slovenskih priseljen- cev neprecenljivo veliko storil. Gojil je delavsko zavest, ki jo naši ropaki, ki so prišli sem iz kmečkih vasi, niso nič imeli. V bojih z nazadnjaštvom je bil neizprosni. Za sabo je imel močno organizacijo razredno zavednih delavcev, ki je takrat, ko je bila na višku — pred prvo svetovno vojno, imela nad dva tisoč AKTIVNIH članov. Polovico izmed njih je bilo Hrvatov in Srbov.

Ko je začel izhajati Proletarec, je bilo med ameriški Slo- venci prav malo razredno zavednih delavcev. Nad maso je imela kontrolno cerkev, večina takozvanih liberalcev, ki so imeli takrat svoj center v New Yorku, pa se za to množico našega s kmetov došlega ljudstva ni brigala, pač pa le za svoje koristi.

Veliko se je med nami spremenilo od tedaj in na tisoče roja- kov smo oteli iz nazadnjaštva.

Proletarec se je moral boriti ne samo s sovražniki ampak skozi vso svojo dobo tudi za obstanek. To je usoda vseh delav- skih listov. Več kot štiri sto angleško pisanih socialističnih listov je v dobi, od kar izhaja Proletarec, prenehalo, ker niso zmogli vztrajanja. In prenehalo je v istih letih tudi veliko število delav- skih listov drugih narodnosti. In pa tudi mnogo bizniških pu- blikacij.

V Zed. državah, v Južni Ameriki in v Kanadi je bilo v tej dobi ustanovljenih nad sto slovenskih listov.

Sedaj jih izhaja samo še enajst, časopisov in revij skupaj. Pet izmed njih so glasila in last podpornih organizacij, ki pa se polagoma spreminjajo iz slovenskih v angleške liste.

Ave Maria v Lemontu je nabožna revija slovenskih frančiš- (Nadaljevanje na 4. strani)

Nebrzdana inflacija nevarnost za vse

Obljuba Trumanove admini- stracije, da bo ustavila navija- nje cen ter jih kontrolirala, se ni izpolnila. Od kar je bilo u- stanovljeno s kongresnim odlo- kom takozvano reguliranje cen, so se skoro prav vse stvari še bolj podražile, večinoma z vlad- nim dovoljenjem. Voznine, zi- vila, stanarina, zdravila — vse je šlo kvišku.

Prekupi in prodajalci vseh vrst sploh so proti vsaki kont- roli nad cenami, razen ako je njim v korist. Drugače jo oz- načujejo za "socializem" in mi smo vendar za "free enterprise", socializem pa bi spravi našo deželo v pogubo. To čitate v časopisih vsak dan, ali čujete v radiu in na shodih. In šestokrat tudi med našimi "modrimi" za- konodajalci v kongresu. Truma- na dolže, da nas tira v "socia- lizem", ker se včasih oglasi za re- gulacije in za boljše socialno skrbstvo ter zdravstvo. Nareje- nega pa ni kajpada za te stvari nič.

Padanje vrednosti dolarja je napravilo ljudstvu že ogromno škodo. Prizadeti so posebno ti- sti, ki so odvisni od pokojnin, od

zavarovalnin ter drugih fiksnih dohodkov. Za dolar si kupil po- trebščin pred vojno še enkrat to- liko kakor sedaj. Ako imaš se- danj enake dohodeke kakor takrat, si polovico na izgubi in življen- ski standard takih ljudi je vsled tega toliko nižji. Plačevali so ta- krat v penzijski sklad dobre do- larje, nazaj pa prejajajo polo- vične. Isto velja za zavarovalni- ne in hranilne vloge.

Sicer se kdo pohvali, da ga je stala hiša pred leti recimo šest tisoč dolarjev, zdaj pa jo je pro- dal za \$12,000. Toda ker mu je treba nove, plača zanj \$15,000 ali pa celo \$20,000, in to za eno- stanovanjsko hišo. S prodajo svoje stare hiše ni nič pridobil, čeprav je dobil zanj magari pet ali sedem tisoč več kakor je njega stala.

Velik udarec na navadnega človeka je tudi neprenehno vi- šanje direktnih in indirektnih davkov. Predsednik Truman zahteva od kongresa, da se jih zviša za nadaljne milijarde. Zve- zni dolg se vzile temu viša in z njim vred inflacija.

Mnogi svare, da nam to ne-

kontrolirano gospodarstvo, na- raščanje davkov ter grabljenje profitov lahko zagode s katastro- fo, ki bi naš ekonomski red ru- šila še bolj kakor kriza leta 1929. Kajti razne vladne zava- rovalnice bi v takem polomu malo pomenile. Kaj ti je pomag- al denar v državah, ki jih je med vojno ali pa po vojni priza- dela inflacija, ko pa je izgubil vrednost in nisi mogel ničesar kupiti z njim!

Nekateri vladni uradniki še vedno zahtevajo, da naj se ce- ne le zamrzne a ob enem tudi mezd. Unije ne bi smele po- tem več zahtevati zvišanje za- služka svojim članom. Toda de- lavci nečejo o takih zamrznje- njih nič slišati. Ako oblasti ne morejo ali pa nečejo ustaviti na- raščanja cen, si delavci laste pravico zahtevati tudi zvišanje mezd. Kadar jim delodajalci ugo- de, podraže svoje produkte še bolj kot toliko kolikor so jim stroški narasli in inflacija dobi nov dotok. Ker temu neče biti konca, so mnogi ekonomski res v skrbeh, kaj če se jez kontrole popolnoma podre.

Zdaj že niti z nikljem ne mo-

IZ ZGODOVINE

Ameriškega družinskega koledarja

V Proletarcu z dne 25. julija letos smo imeli seznam sodelavcev Ameriškega družinskega koledarja in v njemu omenili, da ni popoln. Pomotoma izpuščen je bil Frank Česen, ki v Koledar že dolgo piše in tudi za bodoči letnik imamo njegov literarni prispevek, ki ga je poslal lansko jesen. V sledečem seznamu, upamo, pa imamo navedene prav vse, ki so kdaj ali pa še pošiljali svoje spise v Ameriški družinski koledar. Lepa vrsta jih je in ako jih nam bo saj večina onih, ki so še med nami, pomagala kakor v preteklosti, bo ta knjiga obnovljena in urejena tako, da ne bo zastajala ne po vsebini in ne tehnično za nobenim prejšnjim letnikom.

Seznam sodelavcev Ameriškega družinskega koledarja je sledeči:

Ambrožič Jože	Rogelj Janko N.
Beniger Louis	Rus Viljem
Bernik Peter	Ružigaj V. F.
Cainkar Vincent	Slabe Anton
Chesarek Joseph	Skubic Albin H.
Cvetkov Teodor	Shular Anton
Česen Frank	Šavs Frank
Drasler Joseph	Tauchar Frank S.
Furlan Albina L.	Udovič Anton
Furlan Boris	Vidrich Andrew
Garden Anton	Vider Fred A.
Godina Filip	Zaitz Anton
Goršek John	Zaitz Frank
Gorshe Erazen	Zakrajšek Leo
Hrast Albert	Zavertnik Jože
Jauch Joseph	Zega Janko
Jontez Ivan	Zupancič Katka
Kaferle Louis	Žele Stanley
Kern dr. F. J.	Zigman John
Kerž Frank	
Kobal Andrej	
Krasna Ana P.	
Kristan Etbin	
Kuhel Mirko	
Medveshek Ludvik	
Medveshek Milan	
Mladineo Ivan	
Molek Ivan	
Mohar Marja Omahen	
Novak Zvonko A.	
Oven Joško	
Olip John	
Prushek Harvey G.	
Petrich Frank	
Petrovich Math.	
Pogorelec Charles	
Poljšak Leo	
Potočnik Rudi	
Puncer Frank	

Vsi ti so pošiljali v Koledar svoje originalne spise. Veliko pa je bilo v Koledarju tudi ponatisov iz del drugih starokrajških književnikov.

(Nadaljevanje iz prejšnje številke)

Ta letnik je imel izredno veliko splošnih koledarskih podatkov, precej informacij o astronomiji, mnogo podatkov, kakršni so v običaju v ameriških almanakih, o slovenskem prebivalstvu v Zd. državah, o državljskih pravicah in naturalizacijskem zakonu, o ameriških kolonijah, proglas ameriške neodvisnosti v slovenskem prevodu, ustavo Zedinjenih držav, velik letni pregled, mnogo znanstvenih člankov, političnih razprav itd.

I. Molek je imel v tem letniku pesnitve "Čemu si rodila sina", "Svoboda", in "Opornice". Etbin Kristan je napisal daljši članek o Jan Husu ob priliki petdesetletnice njegove mučeniške smrti. V prevodu je bila priobčena John Reed-ova "Hči revolucije". Filip Godina je pisal, kako je v Alaski, kamor je

ANGELO CERKVENIK:

KRSTNA SLAVA PRI GAZDI JOVU

Gazda Jovo se je nervozno sprehajal po veliki, razkošno opremljeni sprejemnici in živahno mahal z rokami. Skušal je po vsi sili prepričati svojo hčerko Andjo, ki je sedela v velikem zamestnem naslanjaču ob kamini, da je njen sklep brezumen.

Andja je zrla v polena, ki so v kamini z velikim, valujočim plamenom gorela in živo, glasno prasketala, in mu je mirno odgovorjela:

"Oče, ne razumem te prav. Vedno si mi dopovedoval, da se noramo za svobodo boriti, da nam nihče ne more svobode darovati. Ves Kosovski ciklus sem se morala naučiti na pamet ... Nikdar ne bom pozabila tvojih plamenečih besed, ki so v gimnaziji vžigale naša srca. Zdaj pa ... Skoraj dve leti je že osvaja-

lec v deželi; dve leti je mori, potiga, ropa ... Naši najboljši ljudje krvavijo v težki borbi, ti pa mi braniš, da bi se pridružila borcem, čeprav sem še mlada in zdrava. In kaj morem naposled izgubiti? Univerza je aprta ... Ze dve leti pohajkujem. Ne razumem te ..."

Gazda Jovo se je ustavil pred njo. Grizel je debelo cigaro in si zaman prizadeval, da bi ušliši svoje razburjenje.

"Neumnosti blebečeš," je jezno sikal skozi zobe. "Boriti se, boriti ... Smešna si! Tistih tvojih pet bosjakov bo nemara zrušilo veliki Reich, kaj? Kaj moreš izgubiti? patetično izprašuješ. Kaj moreš izgubiti? Zivljenje lahko izgubiš! Mar je komunistom za življenje kakšne takšne profesorske hčerke! Ali ne vidiš, kako brezumno gonijo ljudi v smrt?"

"Oh, življenje!" mu je posmehljivo odvrnila. "Življenje lahko izgubim tudi tu ..."

Zdajci je pozvonilo. Gazda Jovo je praznoval krstno slavo. Prihajali so povabljeni.

"Pojdi zdaj in se preobleci!" je velel Andji in pohitel v predsojbo.

Trenutek je še presedela in premišljevala.

V hribe mora. Mora! A kako

bi šel poskušati svojo srečo. Jože Zaverin pa je v črtici "Hla-

tec" narisal skico iz delavskih bojev, kakršne je preživljal.

Leposlovni del v tem letniku je bil veliko manjši kakor v teh, ki ste jih prejeli zadnja leta, veliko več pa je bilo v njih kronologije v besedi in slikah.

Zanimivost v drugem letniku je tudi tolmačenje socializma iz besednjakov pod naslovom "Socializem razkrinkan."

Jako informativen je članek o socialističnem gibanju slovenskih delavcev v Ameriki. Avtor tega poročila ni podpisan. V II. letniku so slike dvanajstih klubov JSZ.

Kakorkoli je bila ta izdaja koledarja obsežna in vredna tudi med brati več kakor ji je bila cena (40c), se ji je vzle temu poznalo, da je še vedno nekako eksperimentiranje, brez tradicijskega ozadja. Umevno. Saj je bila šele II. letnik.

Prodaja in razpošiljanje ni bilo najboljši izpod rok, vendar pa so dohodki pokrili stroške in bilo je tudi nekaj prebitka.

Zaradi težkoč v prodaji je upravni odbor sklenil, da se naj tiska naslednji ali III. letnik (1917) le v tri tisoč iztisih. Določili so mu ceno 50c, ali 10c več kakor prejšnjemu. Tisk se je jako podražil, istotako papir in vezba. Sploh bi morala biti cena — po pravilnem proračunu — že prejšnjemu letniku 60c namesto 40c, temu (1917) pa vsaj 65c. Toda ozirali so se na konkurenco in na ljudi. Tisoče rojakov ni pogledalo na vsebino in kakovost gradiva, ne na ilustracije, in še manj na velikost, pač pa edino na ceno.

"Tega dobim za 35c, čemu bi ga še vi ne dajali tako poceni," se je glasil običajni ugovor. Treba je bilo mnogo let pojasnjevanja, da je v tem blagu v kakšni — vzeto vestransko — velika razlika, kakor je razlika v kv. "teti oblek in obuval. Obleko se dobi ob \$16 naprej. Včasih si jo lahko kupil še mnogo ceneje. Rojak, ki je del zanj \$12, se jo lahko pobahal, da jo je dobil jako poceni. Kdor je plačal za obleko \$30 ali več, so mu že zavidali, češ, da se "zavra" in "nosi". Ako sta oba kupca kupila obleko po vrednosti, se je tistemu, ki je plačal zanj \$30, izplačala v praktični uporabi veliko bolj kakor onemu, ki jo je kupil za \$12. Seveda, telo je pokrila ena kot druga, pa je bila vendarle velika razlika. Nešteto rojakov so razni branjevalci ogoljufali v predvojni dobi (pred letom 1917) samo pri oblekah za stotisočake, ker so jih jim prodajali "zelo poceni", toda vse tiste cenene obleke so bile ceneno, največkrat pravzaprav ničvredno blago, pri katerem so kompanije, ki so z njim trgovale, profitirale veliko več, kakor pa če jim bi prodajale dobro blago po zmernih cenah.

To primerjanje se sicer slabo sklada k spisu o naši literaturi, toda kljub temu vsaj relativno pojasni, čemu so ugovori onih, ki zro samo v številke, s katerimi so označene cene, neosnovani in še veliko bolj neupravičeni. Knjigo si vsakdo lahko kupi poceni — cele kupe se jih lahko dobi od 50 do \$1.25 izvod, in vrhu vsega so te knjige še zelo debele (ker jih knjigotrgovnice izdajajo na čimdebelejšem papirju), toda pravilo vrednosti ostane.

Literatura je slabe in dobre vrste; istotako mesnine, kava, žita — in posebno še literatura. Milijone in milijone knjig je bilo v Ameriki razpečanih po kvodru in tudi ceneje, ki pa so bile v resnici strup za duševno in telesno stran človeka. Tudi med Slovenci je krčilo veliko več šund literature, kot pa čtiva, ki vzgaja in dviga.

Med Slovenci v Zd. državah je bilo težje popularizirati dobro slovensko literaturo kakor pa v starem kraju. Velika večina oriselencev je smatrala, da je Mohorjeva družba višek, in le knjige Mohorjeve družbe so upoštevali. Če teh niso dobili, drugih sploh naročiti niso hoteli.

To je bilo v dobi, ko smo skušali iz Ameriškega družinskega koledarja ustvariti knjigo, ki bi se med Slovenci v Ameriki splošno priljubila.

(Dalje prihodnjič)

se je opravičil gazda Jovo in odšel v predsojbo.

"Zares nerodna zadeva — takšenle dar!" je zinil Savič.

"Zakaj nerodna?" je ugovarjal Savičevič. "Saj se tudi med Nemci tu pa tam najdejo — ljudje ..."

"Dobro, da si rekel vsaj: tu pa tam, 'se je pikro smejal Savič. 'Lepi ljudje, ki so v Kragujevcu, Kraljevu, Zaječarju in sploh po vsej Srbiji v pičlih štiriindvajsetih urah poklali kar na tisoče ljudi, med njimi nekaj sto nedolžnih otrok ..."

"Vsi vendarle niso takšni!" je še vedno ugovarjal Savičevič, čeprav so mu Nemci v Kragujevcu pobili skoraj vse moške sorodnike. "Vsi ne. Pogovarjal sem se z nekim nemškim oficirjem, zdravnikom, ki se je zavoljo pokolja v Kragujevcu strahotno zgražal."

"Zgražanje je poceni!" je ujedljivo in zasmehljivo ugovarjal Zivković. "Če bi tisti zdravnik bil zares mož, bi ..."

Besedo mu je presekala gospod, ki je stopil v sprejemnico, star, čestitljiv gospod z dolgo siro brado in z valovitimi srebrenimi, nazaj počesanimi lasmi.

"Gospod Bora Stojanović, prokurist v tovarni Last," ga je predstavil gazda Jovo.

Vsi so mu spoštljivo segli v roko.

Stojanović se je prijetno smehljajal. Temne oči so mu nemirno begale s predmeta na predmet. Sedel je na naslanjač in si gladil dolgo brado.

"Gospod Jovo," je rekel, "tale vaš radijski sprejemnik je pa prav zares izredno lep."

"Philipsov je. Je prav dober. Preskribel mi ga je neki Slovenec, mlad inženir, ki dela pri Philipsu. Saj bo danes prišel sem. Vsaj obljubil mi je."

"Se sliši New York?" je vprašal Stojanović.

"Celo Tokio se sliši in sicer ..."

odlično," je ponosno poudaril gazda Jovo.

"Hm, ti Slovenci ... Saj veste, ne? Tisti Rupnik, bivši jugoslovanski general ... je jel razlagati Savičeviču."

Zivković mu je naglo segel v besedo:

"Kaj bi pometali pred tujim pragom, Sveta, ko pa imamo tu njegovega najskrenejšega prijatelja Nedića ..."

Stojanović, ki je z robcem brisal stekla na nanosniku in se prikupljivo smehljajal, je nekam tjavdan zinil:

"Nedić, vidite ... Jaz mislim, da ni ta Nedić nič slabši Srb, kot kdor koli med nami ... Jaz mislim celo, da se mož žrtvuje ..."

Zivković se je zasmehljivo nasmešnil.

"Lahko se smejete, gospod Zivković, menim pa, da imam prav. Ta nesrečni Nedić nam je potreben kot nekakšna profilaksa ..."

Savič mu ni pustil, da bi bil povedal svojo misel do konca, marveč je malomarno zagnal z roko in mu segel v besedo:

"Profilaksa, menite, gospod Stojanović. Videli smo — v Kragujevcu, Kraljevu ... Videli smo! Za tisto kri odgovarjati tudi on!"

Zvonec se je oglašil znova.

Vstopili sta Stojanovičeva soproga, debelušna, rdečelična, bolj majhna ženska in njena hčerka Jagoda, visoka, vitka, elegantna, močno nalepotičena, pa vendar prav prikupna plavalaska.

(Dalje prihodnjič)

BESEDA ZA LEPO SLOVENSKO PESEM

Chicago, Ill. — Vesele božične praznike in srečno novo leto vam želi pevski zbor "France Prešeren". Vi pa lahko na naj- lepši način voščite praznike svojim prijateljem in sorodnikom, ako naročite za nje album Prešernovih pesmi. Vaši sorodniki in prijatelji bodo prav gotovo imeli vesele praznike, ko bodo

poslušali lepe slovenske pesmi. Srečni prazniki bodo za nje, ko bodo vedeli, da ste se jih vi spomnili s tako lepim, trajnim darilom.

Vsi dobro veste, da slovenska pesem, če je ubrano zapeta, nikdar ne postane stara, in imamo od nje lep duševni užitek, kadar jo poslušamo. Pesem spremlja Slovenca od zibel do groba. Matiči poje detetu ob zibelni takoj, ko ga povije v plenice, in ko oče zasliši jok otroka, takoj ponosno pravi svojim prijateljem:

"Ali ga slišite, dober glas ima, pevec bo!" Ko smo hodili v šolo, ko smo bili zaljubljeni, ko smo šli k vojakom, ko smo se oženili, ko smo postali stari, ko smo bili veseli in žalostni, da vse to in še veliko več je tako na lep način povezano v slovenski narodni pesmi, ki se prične: "... kjer so me zibali mamica moja ..."

in končica: "... v igrah se povrne — tratica pogrne se s cveticami — ali prijatelj nikdar več nazaj ne bo ..."

Ako naročite Prešernove plošče, ne boste samo storili svojo dolžnost do svojih bližnjih, pač pa boste s tem tudi storili svojo narodno dolžnost, katero ima vsak zaveden Slovenec do narodne kulture, katere je najlepše izražena v slovenski pesmi. Zavedati se morate, da posebno tukaj v Ameriki, ko smo vsi tako zelo zaljubljeni v "sveti dolar", je zelo težko dobiti in držati skupaj ljudi, kateri so pripravljeni žrtvovati čas in denar slovenski kulturi na altar. Koliko je truda, predno se spravi na oder pesem ali igro, samo tisti vedo, ki so imeli skušnje v tem.

Pevski zbor "France Prešeren" ima že več kot polovico v Ameriki rojenih pevcev, in posebno tem fantom boste dali korajžo, če kupite Prešernov album. S to vašo malo žrtvijo boste gotovo podaljšali življenje lepi slovenski pesmi v Ameriki.

Za vse nadaljnje informacije prečitajte oglas, kateri je priobčen v današnji izdaji.

Z narodnim pozdravom,

Anton Krapenc.

More than
4,000,000 people
sleep under Electric Blankets

And here's what some of them say:



"Edina točka z našim električnim odevalom je, ker ga ho-
jejo rabiti vsi v družini. Uvarili smo se, da ga ne more
oddajenja stalne toploti ničesar prekiniti, neglede kako
hladno je vreme."

Mr. & Mrs. W. Zlotkowski
8319 Buffalo Avenue



Mrs. J. Shiman
4830 North Avers Avenue



"Naše spanice je težko vzeti. To je radi česar tako ceniva
električno odevalo. Zares nam pomaga k boljšemu počitku,
ker se zelo lahko in pa ker ti nudi vedno enako tempera-
turo. Tudi ti onreje posteljo predno se vležeš, da ti ni no-
benkrat hladno."

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NOVI AMERISKI POTNIŠKI PARNIK CONSTITUTION, predno je iz
New Yorka odpeljal v Evropo

REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofses

IN "A RE-EXAMINATION of some old Socialist slogans" which Norman Thomas has presented to readers of "The New Leader," a Social-Democratic Federation publication, Norman Thomas scraps the idea that "only socialism can bring secure peace."

I write to agree with my party comrade who, always with my approval and sometimes with my vote as a convention delegate, has been a six-time socialist party candidate for President of the United States.

War is only one of the things that socialism — especially if it is limited to one or even a few nations — will not cure. Others, not necessarily in the order of their importance, are cyclones, sexual perversion, individual egotism and dandruff.

IT IS EASY for me to accept the case that Thomas makes because quite a few years have elapsed since I reached the same conclusion and urged by voice and typewriter that socialist attitudes on war be purely personal and idealistic rather than "party line" and (if readers will pardon the expression) pragmatic. It is easy also because —

I became and remained a socialist, not because of what I thought socialism would NOT do, but because of what I believe it CAN do.

HAVING HAD THE good judgment to be born in the U.S.A., I am an American socialist. I remain one because I believe that a socialized economy in the U.S.A. will end class exploitation and make it possible for all the wealth that all American workers produce to be distributed entirely on the basis of social service and not at all upon the capitalist proposition that owning something entitles an individual to a share of the wealth that labor creates.

I also believe that socialism can plan production and distribution in such a manner that all able adults not only would have the obligation to do their share of useful work but would have the opportunity to work as a matter of course, pretty much as, under capitalism, every child is obliged to go to school and, with some deplorable exceptions which even capitalists will not openly approve, has a sure place in the public school system. At least socialism could remove the necessity of fighting for a job.

APPLYING MY REASON to my grandson, I admit that even a socialist U.S.A. might put a gun or an atom bomb in his hands and send him out to be slaughtered in a war of defense — or possibly ever of offense.

But whatever else such a war would be, it would not be a capitalist war which, as experience has demonstrated, results in the enslavement of "victors," not to a foreign foe but to an owning class which winds up owning a multi-billion dollar lease upon the lives of generations of workers who are burdened with astronomical national debts.

Maybe a socialist U.S.A. would fight for "religion or ideology" and maybe it would fight for manga-

nese. But whatever the cause, if the home economy were socialized and profit-free in peace, the war of a socialist nation would likewise be profit-free and no soldier would die degraded by the thought that he was sacrificing his life to enrich labor exploiters back home.

And that's another reason why I am a socialist.

Merry Christmas!

CHICAGO — Your worries are over! I know that you have lost some of your precious sleep, thinking over and over just what to buy for your parents, relatives and friends for this coming Christmas. I have the best solution to your problem.

The stockings, candy, cigars, babushkas, etc., just aren't the thing any more, because you have been buying them all these years for your loved ones. Why don't you buy a gift that will not only last this Christmas, or one year, but for life. Here it is:

The Singing Society "France Preseren" of Chicago recorded some beautiful Slovenian songs, namely: Moj Dom, Bolan mi lezi, Fantič ne lumpaj, Dekle povej, povej, Moj deklič, Pastirček, Potrkaj na okno and Večer. All these songs are taken on three records. You can purchase this album for only \$4.40, postage included. Send money order and write to Frank Japich, 2354 S. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. Just give us the address and we will send the album for the above mentioned price anywhere in the United States or Canada.

More than fifty per cent of Preseren's singers are American-born boys, and they are very proud of the fact that they can sing Slovenian songs — the songs so dear to their parents. America is a nation grouped together by all kinds of nationalities. We are very proud of being Americans, but we should also be proud of our origin, whatever it may be. If you are a good American, you must also be proud that your parents were Slovenian. Go out and mail your money order for the Preseren Album today, and I assure you that will buy the best Christmas gift of your life.

ANTON KRAPENC.

Sales Tax

Whenever a sales tax is put over on the people, its backers always underestimate the amount of revenue it is going to produce. They know the poor people are going to have to pay most of it, so they use phony figures to make it sound less evil than it really is.

Washington folks saw an example of this, when the District of Columbia Commissioners disclosed that they will close the "fiscal year" June 30 with a surplus of \$10 million, largely because the sales tax has been so "successful." They now expect receipts from this tax to total \$15 million for the year, although only a few months ago they said it would be \$14 million.

But what is another million dollars to them, when it comes out of the pockets of Washington's "voteless" residents?

The devil never tempted a man whom he found judiciously employed. — Spurgeon.

Found It No Fun to be Poor

Twenty years ago, Alexander Munsell, a young man who had always been rich, gave away his \$1 million fortune and voluntarily took up a life of poverty in New York City.

"I had a bushel of money around me," he said. "I wanted to experience the reality of being poor."

"Now I have found a great peace. Extreme wealth is certain to distort one's point of view. I never knew what living was before. Always it had been 'Yes, Yes, Mr. Moneybags, whenever I walked.'"

His wife could not see it that way, and divorced him. Munsell often went hungry as the years passed by. Now, at the age of 56, he has inherited another fortune of \$650,000, and one of his relatives says "he will keep it this time," because he has had enough of "the reality of being poor."

"He came to realize something that people who work for a living can never forget" — that it is no fun to be poor.

Let's Not Cheat Our Children

Is America neglecting its own children, while being generous to the armed forces and to the people of other countries? That question was put before 500 delegates to the National Conference on Teacher Education, at Palo Alto, California.

Speakers said our public schools "face the worst crisis since they were weakened by World War II" — a crisis caused by "shortage of teachers, lack of school buildings, and inadequate financial support."

Many children go to school in basements, attics and makeshift, unsanitary buildings. Many communities already accept as "normal" the fact their children can go to school only half a day, or even for one-third of a day. "America is spending proportionately less on education now than it did 10 years ago."

Defense and world-aid are important, but let's not forget our own children. — Labor.

'All Chiefs No Indians'

Reports 'Charge Huge Waste

By Hugh "Military Brass"

The Senate Preparedness Committee, headed by Senator Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem., Texas), issued the second of two reports charging the military "Brass Hats" with the pending the taxpayers' money wastefully and recklessly.

The latest report says there is far too much "high brass" in Washington, and makes these startling statements:

1. There are 361 generals and admirals in Washington — "only 36 less than there were at the high point of World War II."

2. Now on the Washington payroll of the Defense Department are 91,081 civilians — almost as many as the 98,071 employed at the end of World War II.

Forces Far Smaller Now

3. "Yet today there are less than 3.5 million men in the armed forces as compared with more than 12 million" at the peak of World War II.

If this sort of thing continues, the report says, our fighting forces may wind up with "all chiefs and no Indians."

The earlier report describes huge waste of money and men found during the committee's visits to Navy and Marine posts, and says the same thing goes on at military camps of all the armed forces.

"It is significant," the committee says, "that most of the information we have received on waste at military posts has come from enlisted men — reserves fresh from civilian life."

"These men, with their close ties to civilian problems, are deeply conscious of the drain on the taxpayer's dollar."

As a result of this report, Senator Johnson received from Francis P. Whitehair, Undersecretary of the Navy, a letter promising to take steps toward reducing waste and the number of high officers in the "Chair Corps."

Don't Let 'Diet Quacks' Fool You

Charles W. Crawford took office as Uncle Sam's new Food and Drug commissioner, and immediately spoke some reassuring common sense.

"Don't be fooled by 'diet quacks,'" he urged. "A small army of food faddists is preaching the false doctrine that American food is deficient in vitamins and minerals. They say every disease from cancer to insomnia is caused by malnutrition, and that we must supplement our diet with some outlandish food or vitamin."

"The truth is that America, far from suffering malnutrition, has the most abundant and nutritious food in the world, and is enjoying the best health of any nation in history."

What Is Success

It's doing your job the best you can. And being just to your fellow man: It's making money, but holding friends. And staying true to your aims and ends.

It's figuring how and learning why. And looking forward and thinking high. And dreaming little and doing much. It's keeping always in closest touch With what is finest in word and deed.

It's being thorough, yet making speed. It's daring blithely the field of chance.

While making of labor a brave romance. It's going onward despite defeat.

And fighting staunchly, but keeping sweet. It's being clean and it's playing fair.

It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair. It's looking up to the stars above. And drinking deeply of life and love.

It's struggling on with the will to win. But taking loss with a cheerful grin.

It's sharing sorrow, and work and mirth. And making better this good old earth.

It's serving, striving through strain and stress. It's doing your noblest — that's success!

FOR A GOOD SOVIET-AMERICAN WAR

It seems that the Russian people and the American people like each other, Nikolai Shvernik, Chief of State of the Soviet Union, stressed that point when he presented a peace proposal to our "Dear Mr. Secretary of State." And President Harry S. Truman emphasized the same kind of affection some time ago in a letter which has been published in Russia for the information of the people there.

Now with all that good feeling existing between the millions of human beings who live in both countries, it would seem the height of insanity for them to go into a shooting war against each other.

However, there is some "bad blood" in both nations. It seems that the big people of the U.S.A. and their journalistic lackeys hate Joe Stalin and his generals and bureaucrats. And vice versa.

So why not settle the differences that exist by a war between the people who hold the grudges?

What we have in mind is something like a combination riot and clambake. Let the haters of both countries get together on a vacant area and fight it out — with bullets if they really thirst for gore, or with squirt guns if that suits their tastes. And when the brawl is over let the survivors go over to where the Russian people and the American people will be having a bang-up clam bake.

Perhaps all this seems foolish and irreverent. But we are serious enough when we ask why it is that people should be worried about fighting each other when, as their leaders insist, they really regard each other with fond affection.

We are equally serious when we give the answer to our own question. The answer is that modern wars never are made by the people who do the fighting. They are made by leaders who have special personal interests in mind but who prefer to have their fighting done for them by the people who work for them in peace time.

Military leaders know very well that the common soldier doesn't hate nor want to fight. Indeed, one of the greatest troubles the "brass" has is to keep the troops from fraternizing. They always do it when they get a chance; in our own "war between the states" the "Yanks" loved to swap food with the "Rebs" for tobacco. And we recall that as soon as the shooting stopped after World War I the American troops of occupation fitted themselves into German home life like a hand fits into a glove.

The reason we have wars may be the fact that the people don't really rule their own destinies. In time of peace they are controlled and exploited by profit-mongers and in time of war they are duped and used by the same clique in the role of war-mongers.

It's our opinion that the people of all countries need to end the game of class exploitation at home as the first big job of getting along with the people of all other countries. We believe it is possible for people who like each other to work with each other a darn sight more easily than to fight against each other... if they first get rid of the exploiters and profit-takers in their respective nations.

—Reading Labor Advocate.

Something Rotten About Apples?

Many Americans would like to eat more apples and pears, but can't afford it. Perhaps they should move abroad, where they can buy American apples a lot cheaper.

The Department of Agriculture announces it will stimulate export of apples and pears, by paying to "exporters" subsidies equal to "50 per cent of the export price."

This means, for example, that a foreign buyer can purchase for \$1.25 a bushel of apples for which the American "exporter" gets \$2.50, the other \$1.25 coming from Uncle Sam's taxpayers, including those who can't afford many apples.

Incidentally, the law making this possible was voted for by Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, this country's biggest apple grower, who thinks government subsidies are "socialism" when they help ordinary people.

Byrd will benefit from the apple subsidies, whether or not he does any of the exporting, because it will reduce the supply of apples in the United States and thus raise their price. — Labor.

Immediate Future of Cold and Coal

So far as the forecasted weather is concerned during the next 15 years, coal production and consumption could increase immeasurably.

Dr. H. C. Willett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a noted meteorologist, said recently that an explanation of the sun-spot cycles, going back to 1750, points to cooler summers and winters during the next 15 years.

Writing in the *Journal of Meteorology*, Dr. Willett reported that official records of sun-spot activity definitely link their activity with weather conditions in all parts of the world.

With the expected delay in the next sun-spot maximum, Dr. Willett believes that "the temperature level over much of the world will fall significantly, probably reaching a first minimum level during 1960-65 period."

Northern Europe, the eastern U.S. and Alaska are geographically linked in the cold-weather spread.

A VERY BIG ORDER

Louise, a little girl who had begun life in a happy-go-lucky household, went to spend a few months with a very strict aunt.

One evening, after a trying day when she had been scolded more than ever, she knelt for her evening prayer.

This is what her aunt heard as she passed the open bedroom door: "Oh, dear angels, make all the bad people good and all the good people a little easier to live with."

SMART BOY

A kind old gentleman seeing a small boy who was carrying a lot of newspapers under his arm, said: "Don't all those papers make you tired, my lad?"

"Now, I don't read 'em," replied the boy.

Who Trusts American Capitalism?

As described by an article in a recent issue of Collier's magazine (which is reported upon by Federated Press; we haven't seen it), the United States of America is going to win the next world war about the year 1960. It will be a corker while it lasts, which won't be overly long. But virtue and capitalism will come out on top if the Collier prophets are correct.

We comment upon the matter because it occurs to us that some may wonder what the United States is waiting for — and to answer that question as we see things today.

Our answer is that there is infinitely more reason for capitalist America to go to war against Russia right now than there ever was for either of the two world wars that were fought within the present era of "chance and decay which all around we see."

One reason why we haven't gone to it as yet is that capitalism is still able to keep the common people occupied and reasonably well fed, and still preserve the appearance of profits by wasting time and material in war preparation, war maneuvers, cold wars and part wars.

Another reason, judging from findings and comments of observers who have studied the public mind in "free" nations, is that American capitalism just doesn't have a real national friend in the world.

Jingo American propagandists may be able to sell the capitalist economy to people within our own country. But they can't sell it to Western Europeans. Indeed, there is a growing number of writers who are reporting fear and dissatisfaction about what Uncle Sam is doing to preserve his system against the killing encroachments

of communism. They think we are brewing trouble for them which they'd like to avoid.

We are taking no more risks than Collier's prophets when we venture the opinion that the bombs would have fallen before now were it not for the justifiable fear of Americans with more than their lives to lose that this country would have to go it alone. It seems that Europeans, even those to whom billions of American tax dollars have been given, just won't "buy" our economy and simply don't believe what we say about our democracy. Even the Voice of America radio campaign is getting boring, according to a number of reporters.

However, that is a negative satisfaction. To make peace and security a positive matter, we must reverse the trend away from America and institute an economy at home which will convince the world that we are neither warmongers nor profiteers.

Can capitalism do what is necessary to reassure and win the people our leaders seek as allies? We don't think so. But we do think that a socialist America would inspire confidence and trust among our "friends" and considerable dissatisfaction among our enemies.

And so we offer socialism, not only as a matter of human progress but as a means of survival by avoiding the debacle that fanciful magazine writers envision some time within the next decade.

Perhaps we are rather fanciful ourselves in even hoping that the American people would rather change their ways and build a socialist economy in which they can live than die in a vain attempt to save the capitalist profit economy. — Reading Labor Advocate.

Patriotic?

Here's patriotism for you! While some of Uncle Sam's airmen are off to the front in Korea, patriotic landlords in Spokane, Washington, decided to boost the rent on their wives and children. The wife of at least one of these boys was handed an eviction notice.

The landlords put over decontrol of rentals in Spokane last year. Mayor Arthur Meehan said if the situation gets worse, he will recommend restoration of the control.

Heavy Purchases

The railroads are making heavy purchases of locomotives. In the first half of last year, 1,127 new engines, all Diesels except five, were put on the rails, according to the A.A.R. This is the largest number for any six-month period since 1923. One thousand engines are still on order.

Boom Contradicts 'Bunk'

"The stock market lunged ahead to a new four-year high." "American business plans a record investment of \$5 billion for new plants and equipment in the current quarter of this year." The papers are full of such "boom" headlines.

Half-Seas Partners

Commerce Secretary Sawyer has stated that Americans will have to do without some things so that our "overseas partners" can be supplied with goods they must have. He said they need a variety of "things to play their proper role in our common mobilization." Said the Secretary, "Nobody or at least very few people will be satisfied. It is necessary to make decisions which hurt or at least which greatly inconvenience many people." What's all the necessity about?

PERFECT BOY

Willie was doing penance in the corner.

"I can't help it if I'm not perfect he sighed. "I never heard of but one perfect boy, anyway."

"Who was that?" asked his mother, thinking to point a moral. "Dad," came the silencing reply, "when he was little."

Who Does Tax Cheating?

Who does the tax evading? The National Bureau of Economic Research estimates that 95 per cent of wages and salaries are reported in income tax returns, compared with 76 per cent of dividends, 45 per cent of rents and 37 per cent of interest payments.

Imports Rise

A two-way record was set in last August as the spurt in buying since the Korean outbreak boosted American imports to a total of \$819 million. This was the highest import level in the history of the country.

The nation's exports declined to \$761 million in August, so, for the first time in 13 years, the month showed an excess of imports over exports.

Britain Again Leads In Shipping Industry

U. S. Owns More Vessels, But Most Are Out of Service In 'Mothball Fleet'

Britain has regained its leadership in the shipping trade, a report from London discloses. Of total world shipping of 77 million tons, 16.5 million is British and 19.6 million is owned by nations of the British Commonwealth.

The United States possesses 26 million tons, but this total includes 14 million in the "mothball" fleet of warbuilt Liberty ships.

Safe for the Night

The maid knocked at her mistress's bedroom door as she went to bed and said, "The master's locked up for the night, ma'am." "Thank you, Mary; he must have been very quiet—I didn't even hear him come in—was the sleepy reply.

"Oh, he hasn't come in, ma'am," Mary answered, "the police have just telephoned."

Mahomet hearing one of his soldiers say: "I'll turn my camel loose and trust him to God," replied, "Tie your camel and then trust him to God."

She Sounds 'Shame List' Challenge

A lady flung a challenge at Iowa's lawmakers the other day: If there's going to be a public "shame list" of people in that state who are on relief, then why not also publicize the names of all farmers, war veterans and others in the "tall corn" state who are getting checks from Uncle Sam?

The challenge came from Mrs. Mary Huncke, vice chairman of the state social welfare board, as an aftermath of the action by Congress in adopting the "Jenner rider"

which permits states to make public the names of old age pensioners, widows, dependent children and others on relief rolls.

"Those favoring opening relief rolls to public inspection say such a system would help keep everybody honest in distributing public money," she declared.

If so, she added, then the same principle should be applied "to Iowa's farmers, veterans and other groups" who receive "tens of millions of dollars each year" from the

Federal government. "Isn't honesty in dealing with such public money just as important as in the field of relief?" she asked.

Actually, Mrs. Huncke expressed doubt that there's much "chiseling" either on relief or among others receiving Federal benefits. And she voiced concern that if such rolls are made public, they would be "called chiselers and other names" on the school grounds by fellow pupils, she feared. — Labor.