

DELAVSKE ZMAGE NA SODIŠČIH IN INDUSTRIJI

Kakšen bo mir, ki bo narekovan po sedanji vojni?

"HITLERIZEM MORA PASTI!" — MOZNOSTI ZA REVOLUCIJO V NEMCIJI. — STRAH PRED PRODIRANJEM RUSKEGA VPLIVA. — PREDLOGI ZA ZEDINJENJE EVROPSKIH DRŽAV

Čemu pravzaprav se sedanja evropska vojna še nadaljuje? To sta skupno vprašali po okupaciji Poljske Nemčija in Rusija. V svoji noti sta rekli Angliji in Franciji, da ako vojno nadaljevati v obrambo Poljske, je to zdaj nesmiselno, ker Poljske ni več, zadeva glede njene ozemlja pa je izključno stvar Nemčije in Rusije. Pozabili sta, da je to stvar tudi Poljakov.

Zagata Anglije in Francije

Pariz in London sta bila res v zadregi. Poljska obramba je bila takoj prvi teden vojne v kaosu. Nemški militarizem jo je z bliskovito ofenzivo porazil tako hitro, da je presenetil vse vojaške kroge po svetu. Na zapadni fronti pa je bilo mirno, razen male francoske ofenzive, ki pa je odnehala po prvem resnem nemškem odporu.

Opozicija v angleškem parlamentu je od vlade zahtevala, da naj pove, kaj so njeni nameni v sedanji vojni, oziroma pod kakšnimi pogoji je pripravljena skleniti mir, ki ga je ponudila Nemčija, oziroma Hitler v njenem imenu.

Hitlerizem mora pasti

In tako je Chamberlain končno vsaj površno navedel, kaj hoče Anglija s sedanjjo vojno. Predno bo pri volji stopiti z Nemčijo v mirovna pogajanja, mora odstraniti hitlerizem in ga nadomestiti z vlado, ki ji bo svet lahko zaupal, z vlado, ki bo držala besedo in se ravnala po pogodbah, ki jih bo sklenila z drugimi deželami. Poljska mora dobiti nazaj svojo neodvisnost, enako tudi Češka. In v Evropi morajo zavladati taki odnosi, da bodo dežele živele v miru med seboj, ne pa se neprestano bale novih imperialističnih vpadov. Dokler bo pretil Evropi hitlerizem, ne more biti miru, in pogodbe, sklenjene z Nemčijo, so valed njenega hitlerizma brez veljave.

Francoska vlada je navedla

V TEJ ŠTEVILKI

Na drugi strani v tej številki je članek o zagovarjanju in grajanju sedanje taktike Sovjetske Rusije. Poročilo o sodnih odlokih, ki so za delavstvo velike važnosti, in o zmagah v industriji, je na prvi strani.

Kaj hoče Francija in Anglija, ako zmaga v sedanji vojni? Ali je možno, da se končno vse sile obrnejo proti Rusiji? Kaj se lahko zgodi v slučaju civilne vojne v Nemčiji? Članek o tem je na 1. strani.

Poleg teh je v tej številki mnogo drugih važnih člankov in dopisov. Ko jo prečitate, ponudite jo prijatelju in mu priporočite, da naj tudi on postane naročnik Proletarca.

Dies za odpoklic ameriškega poslanika iz Moskve



Kongresnik Dies proti z govorniško turo proti Rooseveltu in njegovemu kabinetu. Če se ne bo jasno izrekel, ali je za nadaljevanje, ali za ukinjenje kongresne preiskave "neameriških aktivnosti". Termin ji poteče januarja. Jordaš je potrošila \$125,000. Dies pravi, da ako bi vlada z njim sodelovala, bi se skrivala "rdečkarje" in "sopotnike" komunistov, bi preiskavo lahko dovršila veliko hitreje in stala bi le kakih \$50,000, a v sedanjih okoliščinah potrebuje še \$200,000 do \$300,000, ako hoče dovršiti od kongresa dano mu nalogo. Izjava, da je njegova komisija jasno dognala, da je ameriška komunistična stranka stoddostno služabnica Moskve in financirana od sovjetske vlade. Zahteva, da naj sovjetska vlada neha s umetljanjem v ameriške razmere, če pa tega ne stori, naj zvezna vlada prekine diplomatske odnose s Rusijo. Browderjeva stranka je res v službi Moskve, ampak res je tudi, da je kongresnik Dies ljubljene ameriške reakcije in interesov velike kapitala. Na sliki sta kongresnik Dies (na levi) in Wm. G. McGuishen v času zaslišavanja odbornikov unije pomorščakov in pomorskih delavcev, o kateri Dies trdi, da je pod kontrolo Moskve.

PRESOJANJE DOGODKOV DOMA IN PO SVETU

Matthew Woll, podpredsednik AFL, je pozval predsednika Roosevelta, da naj prekine diplomatske stike s Sovjetsko Rusijo, ker je prelomila svojo obljubo, da ne bo spetkarila v Zed. državah. Dalje nanj apelira, da naj podvzame potrebne odredbe za varovanje koristi te dežele pred komunističnimi akcijami. Isto je nedavno zahteval tudi kongresnik Dies. Zelo verjetno je, da bo v tej deželi kmalu zavalovel reakcionarni plaz pod masko patriotične borbe proti komunizmu. Komunisti sami pa prilivajo reakciji olje na ogenj.

Jugo-Pamuk se imenuje družba, ki bo v južni Srbiji napravila velike bombažne nasade. Polovico bombažnega pridelka v Jugoslaviji bo dobivala Nemčija. Jugo-Pamuk ima od jugoslovanskega ministrstva za obrt in trgovino ter za šume in rude dovoljenje izvažati tudi mineralije. Tako si Nemčija v Jugoslaviji polagoma utrjuje svoje gospodarske interese na stroške jugoslovanskih delavcev in kmetov, ki morajo garati za tuje dobičkarje.

Chryslerjeva družba je prošla pondeljek poskusila obnovi

Koncert "Save"

Sporod koncerta "Save" prošlo nedeljo v dvorani SNPJ je bil zelo dobro predvajan, enako tudi spevoigra "Piknik v gozdu". Udeležba je bila obilna. (Daljše poročilo o tem koncertu bo v prihodnji številki.)

Eksekutiva soc. stranke bo zborovala v Milwaukeeju

Eksekutiva soc. stranke bo imela svojo prihodnjo sejo 9. in 10. decembra v Milwaukeeju. Sklepala bo o konvenciji, ki jo skliče v prihodnjem letu in o drugih važnih strankinih zadevah. V decembru je za kritje konvencijnih stroškov razpisan izredni asessment.

Filmi o Mehiki

V nedeljo 17. dec. ob 4. pop. bo v Chicagu predvajan bivši tajnik soc. stranke Clarence Senior filmske slike o Mehiki, kjer je živel nad leto dni. — Vstopnina 50c. Spored se prične ob 4. pop. na naslovu 3932 S. Lake Park, rear house.

Zupan Hoan bo še kandidiral

Milwauski socialistični župan Daniel W. Hoan, ki ima županski urad milwauskega mesta že 20 let, bo še kandidiral, kakor je razvidno iz indorsiranja wisconsinske progresivne farmarske delavske federacije.

Moskva in Washington

Do sklenitve Stalinovega pakta s Hitlerjem je bil ameriški predsednik Roosevelt izrazil prijatelj Sovjetske Unije. Skoro vsako leto 7. nov. ji je čestital na uspehih. Letos tega ni storil, a o komunistih ima zdaj mnenje, da so zavratni, kakor fašisti. Vsed nove linije komunisti v Zed. državah po navodilu iz Moskve ne smejo več propagirati za Rooseveltov tretji termin, pač pa ga napadajo. In listi v Moskvi imenujejo Roosevelta za "vojnega zdražbarja", ker je izposloval v kongresu ukinjenje embarga. Kar pomeni, da je čisto pravilno za Rusijo zalagati z municijo Hitlerja, ni pa pravilno, da bi Zed. države prodajale vojne potreščine Franciji in Angliji. Kakor med moralisti, velja tudi med komunisti dvojna mera.

Rumunija v škripcih

Nemški generalni štab zahteva, da Rumunija pošlje vse olje, žita, razne druge pridelke in rude Nemčiji po najnižji ceni, in v ta namen naj bi znižala vrednost svojemu denarju, da bi ga bilo v izmeni toliko več za nemške marke. Rumunska vlada se je uprla, toda v tako nevarnih okoliščinah, da je resignirala. Rumuncem prete iz Berlina in Moskve, da se igrajo, kakor so se Poljaki...

IZKORIŠČEVALCI DOBILI NAUK, DA IMAJO ZAKONI LAHKO TUDI ZANJE "ZOBE", NE SAMO ZA DELAVCE!

MOČ POLITIČNE AKCIJE. — OBE UNIJI PREMOGARJEV V ILLINOISU ZA SKUPNO NASTOPANJE V POGAJANJH Z DRUŽBAMI. — RAZVELAVLJENE ORDINANCE

Delavstvo je minuli teden izvojevalo na sodiščih in v industriji nekaj zelo važnih zmag, ki bodo koristile milijonom ljudi, posebno najbolj izkoriščanim.

Zakon o plačah ustaven

Ena najpomembnejših pridobitev je bila izvojevana v tožbi, ki jo je vložila velika korporacija Montgomery Ward proti postavi, katera določa minimalno plačo in maksimalni delavnik v industriji. Odvetniki korporacije sta bila kaznovana vsaki na \$2,000 globe in potem še na dodatne vsote za druge prestopke. Tudi ta kompanija je potvarjala svoje rekorde, da ji bi zakon ne mogel do živega.

Opozicija razumljiva

Ni čudno, da so privatni interesi dvignili proti tej postavi, ko je bila sprejeta, toliko prahu in jo skušali uničiti na sodiščih. Posebno v južnih državah so se drli. Delavstvu pa je to nauk, kako važno je, v čigavo korist se postavijo sprejemajo. Bilo je mnogo borbe, predno je kongres glasoval za ta zakon, in še to je storil edino ker Roosevelt ni hotel odnehati, nego je vztrajal pri predlogi do zadnjega in zmagal. Zakon je sicer pomanjkljiv, ker je v njemu vsepolno izjemnih določb, toda začetek je bil z njim storjen, in ako se hoče delavstvo brigati za politično akcijo, bo s časoma izboljšano.

Druge dobre vesti

Zelo važna zmaga za delavstvo in manjšinske stranke je odlok vrhovnega sodišča, da obične nimajo pravice zabranjevati razdeljevanje letakov ali pamfletov na javnih prostorih (na cestah, pred dvoranami, na trgih itd.). Nekatera mesta so namreč sprejela ordinanco, ki tako razpečevanje letakov prepoveduje. Naperjene so zgolj proti unijam in manjšinskim političnim skupinam. Ako unijski organizatorji ne smejo deliti letakov delavcem na cesti, v tovarne pa jih ne pušče, jim je s tem vzeto najvažnejše sredstvo, s katerim so lahko \$5,000, ako plača delavcem

Druge obsodbe

Radi kršitve iste postavbe je bila v Chicagu obsojena Allied Golf Corporation, ker je potvarjala rekorde, s katerih je razvidno, po čem plačuje svoje delavce. Mezda mnogih je bila za nadure nižja nego jo določa zakon, a družba jo je v svojih knjigah beležila višjo kot jo je plačevala, da bi se v slučaju preiskave ognila kazni. Pa so to njeno prevaro dognali in sodišče jo je kaznovalo na \$20,000 globe, ki pa ji bo znižana na \$5,000, ako plača delavcem

PROBLEM ZDRUŽEVANJA NAŠIH PODPORNH ORGANIZACIJ

Joseph Chesarek pravi v svojem spisu o zgodovini Slovensko-hrvatske zveze v novem letniku Ameriškega družinskega koledarja, da združenje SHZ z drugo organizacijo sicer pomeni, da je s tem ene organizacije manj, ne znači pa to nazadovanja, nego le kaže pot, po kateri je pričakovati, da pojde še več naših podpornih jednot in zvez. Njegovo mnenje je, da prihaja ideja združenja med članstvom spet čimdalje krepkeje na dan, ker so naši ljudje prepričani, da le v združenju je moč in obstanek.

Da-li ideja združenja med članstvom naših jednot in zvez res postaja čedalje močnejša, bo pokazala bodočnost. Vemo le, da je problem združenja — ako ni že danes — bo pa gotovo v bodoče, za marsikako organizacijo življensko vprašanje.

S Češarekovim spisom je v kroniki zgodovine ameriških Slovencev oteta pozabljenju tudi Slovensko-hrvatska zveza, ki je minulo poletje prenehala posloovati kot samostojna organizacija. Navedel je vse važnejše pojave v zgodovini SHZ, vzroke njenega zastoja, ki so bili v njeni notranji, in vzroke, ki ji niso kazali drugam kakor v združenju, ali pa shiriti.

V prejšnjih letnikih Ameriškega družinskega koledarja je bilo že mnogo statističnih in zgodovinskih podatkov o naših podpornih organizacijah, ki jih ni več. Zvest tej nalogi je tudi novi letnik koledarja. Razpošilja ga knjigarna Proletarca.

Zloba nazijske cenzure zadavlja češki tisk

Silovit udarec na ponosni, kulturni češki narod je tudi nazijska cenzura. Vsakemu češkemu listu je dodeljen cenzor v njegovo uredništvo in v tiskarno. Tega cenzorja se amatra za člana listovega uredniškega štaba. On je torej v resnici "glavni urednik".

Poleg tega mora vse gradivo čeških listov še skozi tri druge cenzorske urade. Vsi štirje so seveda del nazijske vladne mašine.

Z "uredniškimi" članki in raznimi poročili zalaga češke liste cenzorski in nazijski propagandni biro. Vodilni češki dnevnik "Narodna Politika"

dobi uredniške članke bodisi že v češčini ali pa v nemščini. V slednjem slučaju jih morajo njeni uredniki prevesti v češki jezik. V teh "editorialih" mora "Narodna politika" napadati osvobodilno gibanje Čehov v inozemstvu in podtalno gibanje Čehov doma, blatiti bivšega predsednika Beneša in druge češke voditelje, smešiti Anglijo in Francijo in poveljevatii red in napredek Nemčije. Za Češko je torej prava sreča, da je postal Hitlerjev "protektorat".

Ostali češki listi so dnevno obveščeni, katere uredniške članke in druga poročila naj ponatisnejo iz "Narodne politike" in tako so vsi urejevani po enem kopitu in prinašajo eno in isto gradivo, ki je vse prilagojeno v korist nazijske propagande. Ni čuda, ako Čehi nečočito čitati čeških listov. Dnevnik "Česke Slovo" je imel pred nazijsko okupacijo 80,000 naročnikov, zdaj jih ima samo še 1,500, toda oblast lastnikom ne pusti, da bi ga nehali izdajati, dokler ne bo njihova imovina toliko zadolžena, da pride vsa v posest upnikov.

Vsem češkim listom je ukazano, da kadar omenjajo kaj o poročilih angleškega ministrstva za propagando, naj ga označujejo za "ministrstvo laži".

Kadar pišejo o sovjetski armadi, je ne smejo označevati za "rdečo armado", nego "ruska armada". Pisati morajo o silnem višanju cen življenskih potrebščin v Franciji in Angliji, ne smejo pa jamrati o višanju cen na Češkem in v Nemčiji, niti ne omeniti, da so se na Češkem in Moravskem dvignile že več kot 100 odstotkov.

Ameriški obojevalci diktature —slavenski in drugi—bi okrevali takoj čim bi jim bilo ukazano, da naj gredo tudi okusiti blagoslov terorja in diktature, ne jo samo hvaliti z varnega zavetja v senci demokracije in civilnih svobodščin.

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LIST ZA INTERESE DELAVSKEGA LJUDSTVA.

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO.

Izdaja Jugoslovanska Delavska Tiskovna Družba, Chicago, Ill.

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Vsi rokopiši in oglasi morajo biti v našem uradu najpozneje do ponedeljka popoldne za priobčitev v številki tekočega tedna.

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Kaj je Sovjetska Unija danes?

Ali se je Sovjetska Unija v svoji vnani politiki res spremenila iz Savla v Pavla (ne iz Pavla v Savla)?

Nikakor ne, kakor trdijo oni, ki so z njo na podlagi gesla, "my country, may it be always right! But my country right or wrong."

Zanje je bil krmar USSR v pravem, ko je klical v vojno zoper Hitlerja. In zanje je v pravem zdaj, ko ga skuša oteti iz vojne! To je tako kakor z verniki. Karkoli gospod župnik stori, je po božji volji. Bog že ve, kaj dela.

Ker se dogodki dandanašnji naglo vrše, bo — če med večino ljudi že ni — kmalu pozabljeno, kaj je govoril Hitler o Stalinu in o Rusiji in kaj mu je odgovarjala kominterna ter klicala nanj vse demokratični svet.

V paradah komunistov v Parizu, v Londonu ali v New Yorku je plapolal napis, "Uničimo hitlerizem!" Vsakdo — vsaka "marela" ki je ščitila hitlerizem, je bila tedaj v očeh kominterne izdajstvo nad demokracijo, civilizacijo in človečanstvom. Toda za javno spremenitev tega mnenja je zadostovalo kominterni samo 24 ur. Zdaj hitlerizem ni več sovražnik civilizacije, pač pa imperialistične sile (Anglija in Francija). Kar iznenada je Nemčija "pacifična" država. To trdijo isti ljudje, ki so še pred štirimi meseci klicali nanjo ogenj in žveplo.

Nekateri, ki ugibajo, kaj se bo jutri razpletlo v glavi krmarja Sovjetske Unije, pravijo, da je bil njegov pakt s Hitlerjem res senzacija, da pa so dogodki izpričali to, kar je bilo pričakovati. Namreč, da je postopal edino v interesu svoje države in jo obvaroval vojne.

Drugi, ki morda tudi ugibajo, pravijo, da je resnični provzročitelj sedanje vojne bolj Stalin nego Hitler. Kajti če bi sovjetski diktator zaenot z Anglijo in Francijo Hitlerju povedal v brk, da hoče plane na kako deželo z oboroženo silo, bo udarila pest teh dežel tudi po njemu, bi se premislili in si rajše diplomatično kregali. A drugi spet odgovarjajo, da če je temu tako, čemu nista Chamberlain in Daladier udarila po Hitlerju v jeseni leta 1938 v obrambo Čehoslovake? Pa pojasnimo London in Pariz: Še nismo bili pripravljeni, na Rusijo pa se nismo mogli zanesti. In tu je spet Moskva z drugim izgovorom, da se i ona ne more zanesti na demokratični (zdaj imperialistični) velesili, torej se je morala sporazumeti s Hitlerjem, ki je proti nji skoval protikomunistični pakt.

To so izgovori, opravičevanja itd. Toda kaj so dejstva? Poljski narod je podjarmljen in v večjem trpljenju kakor je bil pred vojno bodisi pod carjem ali pod kajzerjem, ali pod Habsburžani. Rusija si je umila roke z izjavo, da je iz pogazene Poljske otela le tistih deset ali dvanajst milijonov ljudi, ki v resnici pripadajo nji, ne pa Poljakom. Tu njen argument drži. Toda čemu ni za komunizem otela tudi Poljakov — nad dvajset milijonov poljskega naroda, namesto da jih je prepustila Hitlerju?

Zagovorniki nove linije pravijo, da se Rusiji zaradi Poljakov ne bi izplačalo iti v vojno. Nasprotniki zatrjujejo, kakor poudarjeno že prej, da se ne bi dogodila, ako bi se Hitler bal tudi vzhodne fronte.

Branitelji sedanjega položaja v vzhodni Evropi pravijo, da je treba za pomen bodočnosti upoštevati le sovjetske, ne pa Hitlerjeve pridobitve. Kajti sovjetska Rusija je pridobila teritorialno, strateško in ob enem se brez večjih žrtv uveljavila prvič po vojni kot evropska velesila.

Nasprotniki: "Da, a komu v korist?"

Zagovorniki: "Naravno, da v prid samega sebe."

Torej je to igra, kakor nekoč, ako ne slabša. Naradni zakon je, da morajo biti šibiki žrtve velikih. Velike ribe žro male. Načel ni.

Tako? Mar ni Rusija takoj uvedla komunizma v zasedenih ozemljih?

Nasprotniki: To, kar se tam dogaja, ni komunizem. Torej kaj? Razdelili so zemljo, oziroma jo vzeli prejšnjim lastnikom in jo dali drugim. Tako se dogaja na svetu že odavna, pravijo oni, ki jim sedanja ruska politika ni po godu. Pa zopet: "Ali niste videli, kako navdušeno je ljudstvo pozdravilo sovjetske čete?"

"Seveda! Mar Hitlerjeva propaganda ne trdi isto in to dokazuje s slikami in storijami?"

Tako bi šli lahko z ugovora na ugovor.

Dejstvo je, da je Stalin s svojo novo politiko pridobil za Rusijo, kakor je pridobil car Peter Veliki in drugi, ki so v zgodovini označeni za "veliki" ali "grozni".

Drugo dejstvo je, da ni civilizacija s sporazumom med Nemčijo in Rusijo pridobila ničesar, ako hočemo smatrati ljudske množice za kaj boljšega kakor za hrano topovom. Tudi je neiskreno, ako imperialisti vpivajo proti imperialistični vojni, kakor je nepošteno, ako tat na svojem begu vpije mimoidočim, da so tisti, ki ga pode, tatovi, torej "primite jih!"

Nekaj sličnega je sedanja situacija v Evropi.

Najboljši odgovor na slab argument je, če molčiš nanj. — Sydney Smith.

Tisti ljudje, ki lahko drugim vse pritrgajo, so slavni, ker sebi ničesar ne odrečejo. — Leigh Hunt.

Finska se pripravlja na sporazum z Rusijo, toda ne na stroške svoje neodvisnosti in nevtralnosti



Sovjetsko časopisje v Moskvi vodi proti Finski, oziroma njenemu "vladajočemu sloju" ostro kampanjo, češ, da izniva Rusijo v oborožen konflikt proti volji večine finskega prebivalstva, ki želi mir s sovjetsko Unijo. Finska vlada na to kampanjo odgovarja, da je pripravljena obnoviti pogajanja z Rusijo kadarkoli, toda ne na stroške svoje neodvisnosti in teritorialnih dajev. Nedvomno bo Rusija vtrajala pri svoji zahtevi za najem finskih strateških luk za sovjetsko vojno mor-

narico in utrdbe, in za prevzem finskih otokov blizu Leningrada. Dalje zahteva Rusija, da Finska odmakne svojo mejo več ducatov kilometrov od Leningrada. Finska ima v tem sporu na svoji strani simpatije vseh 14 evropskih držav, vladu Zed. držav in ameriško javnost, južnoameriških republik in mnogih drugih dežel. Ampak simpatije same na sebi nič ne pomagajo, zato se je Finska pripravila braniti svoje meje v slučaju napada. Na sliki so finske čete ob ruski meji.

POLPETNAJSTI MILIJON VOJAKOV POD OROŽJEM V EVROPI

Ob začetku sedanje evropske vojne, ki je sedaj stara skoro tri mesece, je bilo, kakor so preцениli tedaj v Londonu, več kakor 14,500,000 mož pod orožjem v Evropi. Ti so bili razdeljeni takole:

Poljska 2,500,000, Francija 2,500,000, Anglija 800,000. Skupaj 5,800,000 mož.

Nemčija 2,500,000, Italija 1,600,000. Skupaj 4,100,000 mož.

Rumunija 850,000, Turčija 300,000, Grška 200,000. Skupaj 1,350,000 mož. Tem dež-

lam sta Anglija in Francija obljubili pomoč.

Druge dežele, ki so še neobvezane: Sovjetska Rusija 2,000,000, Ogrska 200,000, Španija 150,000, Jugoslavija 300,000, Bolgarska, Belgija, baltičke države, Nizozemska, Portugalska in Švica 400,000. Skupaj 3,250,000 mož.

Ker je Nemčija porazila Poljsko, je sedaj poljska vojska razkrojena in se ne more več vpoštevati. Vsaj v celoti ne. V gornje številke niso vštete niti mornarične, niti letalske sile.

Evropa zapravi 61 milijonov na dan v sedanji vojni

Kakor poročajo iz Londona, se zapravlja ogromna vsota svetovnega bogastva v vojni, ki sedaj besni v Evropi.

Angleži računajo, da velja na podlagi sedanjega proračuna, ki se v okroglih številkah suče okoli dva milijona funtov (\$8,000,000,00), vojna že samo njo 21 milijonov dolarjev na dan.

Polovica kolosalnega proračuna v znesku \$8,000,000,000 se bo dobila z davki, a polovica pa s posojili. Številke francoskega vojnega proračuna kažejo, da potroši Francija približno \$12,000,000 na dan za vojno.

Nemški in ruski stroški

Nemške vojne postavke se dajo težko preceniti, ali ekonomski menijo, da mora biti nemška vojna mašina prav tako draga kakor francoska, in sicer \$12,000,000 na dan.

Se teže je dognati ruske vojne izdatke v številkah zapadne veljave. Ali vendar pa se lahko reče, da znašajo kakšni štiri milijone dolarjev na dan.

Vrh tega so Belgija, Holandska, Švica, Švedska, Norveška, Finska, Jugoslavija, Bolgarija in Ogrska deloma ali popolnoma mobilizirane. Računa se, da porabijo te dežele najmanj dodatnih \$12,000,000 na dan, da ali branijo svojo nevtralnost ali pa se pripravljajo za napad.

61 milijonov na dan

Po tem je vojni račun za tiste, ki se dejansko udeležujejo vojne, in pa za one, ki se je ne, v skupnem znesku 61 milijonov dolarjev na dan.

Koliko požre vojni moloh na Laškem, je prav težko reči, ker ni prav nobenih podatkov pri rokah.

Ta vojna se je začela v velikem dražjem obsegu kakor pa zadnja. Angleške številke ka-

žejo, da je znašal vojni račun za Anglijo od 1914 do 1918 več kakor 40 milijonov dolarjev po sedanji valuti. Razdeljen je bil takole: štiri milijone za 1914, osem milijonov za 1915, 10 milijonov za 1916, enajst milijonov za 1917 in osem milijonov za 1918.

Anglija je šla v vojno l. 1914. z narodnim dolgom, ki je znašal okoli \$2,600,000,000. V sedanjo pa je vstopila z narodnim dolgom v znesku po \$32,000,000,000 na plečih.

Nad delavci čezdalje boljša kontrola

Greensboro, Pa. — Najprvo o delu. Iz poročil je razvidno, da so razmere menda povsod enake. To je, da zaposleni ne poznajo brezplačnih počitnic, brezposelnosti pa nimajo drugega kot počitnice brez plače, toda tudi to niso počitnice, ker tava-jo od majne do majne, a vse zaman. Dela ni za vse. Kdor ga dobi, je zdaj izprašan, čemu ni zaposlen, kje je zadnjič delal, kaj so njegove sposobnosti in če si toliko srečen da te najamejo, moraš iti s posebno izpolnjeno polo k svojem prejšnjemu bossu, da naj potrdi, ako so tvoji podatki resnični. Šele ako dobiš dovoljenje potrdilo, boš sprejet v delo, za katerega si vprašal. Ampak treba je nato še k zdravniku, od katerega je tudi voljo odvisno. Lahko te priporoči, lahko tudi zavrže. Rečem pa, gorje onim, ki so na črni listi. Zanje ni dela nikjer, niti pri WPA ga jim ne dajo.

Ako otroci ne morejo v šolo, ker so bosji, pozovejo očeta na zagovor. Če mu morejo dokazati, da kaj po nepotrebnem zapravi, je obsojen v globo ali pa v zapor petih dni, ako nima s čim plačati določene vsote.

Ker je vohunstvo jako razpreženo, si tudi v nevarnosti, da te oernijo pri višjih, če vidiš, da se shajaš ali srečavaš z njim nepriljubljenimi ljudmi.

Najprvo te kdo v njih imenu posvari nato pa kdo drugi zapreži z odslovlitvijo, češ, od tebe je odvisno.

Leta 1933 je tod zaplapolalo geslo, da zdaj ne bo več "politi-tike", kajti vsakemu se bo moralo dati delo in priliko do zaslužka, nikogar ne bo smel nihče preganjati radi unije, nihče ne bo odslovljen zaradi spadanja v unijo — toda vliče vsem takim obljubam je ostalo po starem. Unijski lokali so brez moči, ker pogodba določa, da kompanije lahko same uposle ali odslovo kogar hočejo. Vendar pa so družbe pri odslavljanju previdne. Posljejo te na "dopust", z naročilom, da te pozovejo nazaj čim bo več dela. Tako je navidežno močna pogodba jako rahla. Kadar se bo delodajalcem zazdelo, jim bo treba napram UMWA le nekoliko suniti, pa bo organizacija s svojo pogodbo na tleh.

Posebno neprijetno je delavcem zaradi vohunov. Ko jih začutijo, se prijatelji boji prijatelja, delavce svojega tovariša, pri delu vsi pazijo na besede. To je mučno, a rečem pa, da je tukaj opisano stanje razmer živa resnica. Johana Pečjak.

Ste Ameriški družinski kole-dar že naročili?

LJUDSTVO V SLOVENIJI V TRAJNEM STRAHU PRED NOVO VOJNO

Skrivanje resnice povzroča sušljanje

V nekem pismu iz Ljubljane, datirano 5. novembra, pravi pisec, da ljudstvo nič ne ve pri čem da je in je v silnem strahu, da udari na Slovenijo bodisi Nemčija ali Italija, ali obe. Li-sti morajo sicer tolažiti, da ni vzroka za strah, toda tisti, ki so pri časopisih vposleni, pa šepetajo, da sme biti tiskano samo kar vlada pošlje ali naroči, in pa "domače novice". Vse vesti o vojni in o odnosih Jugoslavije z inozemstvom morajo najprvo skozi vladno časniškarsko agencijo. O izgredih na Hrvaškem in vojaških uporih v Karlovcu časopisi niso smeli pisati, zato pa so toliko bolj vneto krožila sušljanja, ki ponavadi narede iz komarja slona in po-večavajo strah med ljudstvom da kaj.

Vaje za beg pred sovražnimi vojnimi aeroplani tudi ne vplivajo dobro na živce. V Ljubljani kopljeje zaklonišča, da se ljudje skrijejo v nje v slučaju vaj za beg pred letali, in pa da se bodo zatekli vanje, ako res pridejo sovražni bombniki nad mesto in okolico.

Septembra in oktobra je vla-

da odredila mobilizacijo, toda časopisi so jo morali tajiti. V družinah z odraslenimi fanti in možmi pa so vedeli, da je mobilizacija tu in uradno zaničanje jih ne bi moglo prepričati drugače, ker so njihovi možki zdaj v armadi namesto doma.

Draginja je neznosna. Ker je vlada hotela obvarovati banke in posojilnice ter hranilnice pred navali, je ukinila redno bančno poslovanje. Pismo tudi pravi, da imajo ljudje za vsak slučaj pripravljene pakete oblek in živil, ako bi jim bilo treba nemudoma bežati.

Trgovina je jako iz reda, ker je Jugoslavija dobivala pretežni del blaga iz drugih držav, posebno iz Nemčije, ki pa je dovolj vladne vojske skoro čisto ustavila.

Ljudje bi radi mir in delali. Pobožni molijo kakor zmerom, da bi Bog vladajočo gospodo čimprej pripravil k pameti. Pi-sec dalje omenja, da je med ljubljanskim prebivalstvom še volja do življenja in se bi bavali in peli, ako bi bila pri-ložnost.

Klubom J. S. Z.

Naše naloge na decemberskih (letnih) sejah

V klubih JSZ ni podpor, nego le delo za aktivne člane — delo, s katerim so stroški namesto zaslužka, kritike namesto priznanja.

Tako je v delavskih organizacijah te vrste bilo in ni ver-jetno, da bo v bodoče drugače.

Klubi JSZ — ako so AKTIVNI, so v naših naselbinah TRD-NJAVE napredka. Klubi JSZ so glavni centri delavske agita-cije med našim ljudstvom. Cimveč jih je, več je med ljudstvom delovanja za resnični napredek. Čim pojenjajo v aktivnostih, že se počna stagnacija med narodom, ki jo izrabijo sebi v prid razni politiki in drugi ambiciozni ljudje, kateri žele plezati kvišku po hrbtih drugih na ljudske stroške.

Naši klubi so torej POTREBNI na polju napredka in za širjenje delavske zavednosti med ljudstvom.

V klubih so potrebni — ako hočejo pravilno vršiti svoje naloge, delovni, požrtvovalni člani in odborniki.

Ako hočejo klubi svoje naloge pravilno in učinkovito vršiti, so v njih potrebni delovni, požrtvovalni člani in odborniki. Meseca decembra bodo volitve odborov. Kako sijajno in koristno bi bilo za klube in njihovo delo, če bi v njih sprejeli razna odborniška mesta VSI, ki so pri volji DELATI.

Sodruzi in sodružice, izvršimo na letnih sejah vsak svojo dolžnost s tem, da se ne bomo branili mandatov v odborih, nego jih ne samo SPREJELI, nego naloge, ki nam bodo dane, tudi IZVRŠEVALI po svojih najboljših močeh.

Če to storimo, bomo na prihodnjem našem zboru leta 1940 čuli o klubih JSZ ne kako žalostno statistiko, pač pa VESELO poročilo o njihovem NAPREDOVANJU.

Odvismo je od nas! Ne umikajmo se delu, ki je POTREBNO, kajti ako ga ne bomo vršili mi SOCIALISTI, ga ne bo nihče drugi namesto nas. Torej odločimo se, da morajo biti decemberske seje živahne, sprejmemo odbore in pripravimo se v prihodnjem letu na kampanjo za VEČJO J. S. Z., za razširjenje Proletarca in za proslavitev njegove 35-letnice na najsičajnejši način.

Murphyja pogrešamo!

Politična zaslonba za delavce velikega pomena

Detroit, Mich. — Kako velikega pomena je, na kateri strani je politična moč in zaslonba, ima delavstvo priliko oku-siti posebno v stavkah. Za pri-mer v tukajšnji stavki pri Chry-sler korporaciji, ki se je pri-čela prvi teden v oktobru. Okrog 58,000 Chryslerjevih delavcev je v stavki direktno prizadetih. Ti se namreč bore za izboljšanje delovnih razmer in mezde, kakih 40,000 delav-cev pa je moralo nehati z de-lom, ker je obrat njihovih to-varov, v katerih izdelujejo avt-ne dele, navezan na obrat Chryslerjevega podjetja.

Ze dostikrat v zadnjih par tednih so trdili, da je sporazum že dosežen, le še nekaj podrobnosti je treba izgladiti, pa bo podpisan. A nastale so vselej nove ovire. Ko to pišem, traja stavka še 50 dni. Kompanija se je zmerom izgovarjala, da noče preprija z delavci in jim je pri-pravljena ugodi v vsem kar more, nikakor pa ne bo podpi-sala takega dogovora, ki bi na-pravil unijo, ne pa lastnike, za gospodarje njenega obratova-nja.

Kompanija je dobila v svo-jem boju proti uniji avtnih de-lavcev CIO močne zaveznike. V propagandi in ščuvanju ji od začetka pomaga Homer Mar-tin, v demagogiji pa kričavi de-magog "father" Coughlin. Sled-nji je s svojim jezikom premo-til že marsikoga, in to ne šele sedaj, ampak že pred nekaj leti, v začetku svojega rjovenja v radiu, češ, da je res "borec za delavstvo" in da govori "bolj radikalno kakor socialisti in komunisti". Poleg tega du-hovnika in bivšega duhovnika Homerja je prišlo kompaniji na pomoč še nekaj drugih pri-digarjev.

Nevarnejši sovražniki unij nego so imenovani sedanji "ex-pristi" pa so reakcionarni poli-tiki v državni in mestni vladi, posebno stari governor Dickenson. Prejšnji župan, ki je bil pri zadnjih volitvah poražen, je bil sovražnik naše unije, no-vi pa obeta ščititi delavske pravice.

V tej stavki smo zelo občutili da nimamo takega governorja kot je bil Murphy. Sedanji je ponudil kompaniji milico, da bi ji ščitila stavkokaze, ako se bi odločila obnoviti obrat brez sporazuma z unijo. Prejšnji go-vernir Murphy pa ni hotel po-slati milice niti na sedeže stav-karje, čeprav so ga odvetniki korporacij in mnogi politiki u-verjali, da je taka stavka "ne-postavna", "napad na privatno lastnino" in "upor proti obla-sti".

Tudi brezposelne podpore ni-so dali stavkarjem, češ, da so

brez dela "po svoji krivdi". Re-čem, da je bil Murphy najbolj-ši governor, kar smo jih imeli, posebno za organizirano delav-stvo, kajti on jih je protektiral, sedanji governor pa jim grozi z milico, stavkokazom pa jo je ponudil za protekcijo. — R. P.

Iz Barbertona, Ohio

V naši naselbini je bilo ne-koč mnogo naprednjastva. Ime-li smo tudi deloven socialistični klub. Nekateri člani so se izse-lili, par jih je umrlo, drugi pa so umrli le v aktivnostih.

Pred leti je imel Proletarec pri nas in v Akronu (Kenmo-ru) precej več naročnikov ka-kor sedaj, ker je v Barbertonu in Kenmoru deloval klub JSZ in tudi posameznikov, ki so agri-tirali, je bilo mnogo. Potem smo dobili župnika, o katerem so začeli praviti, da je socialist (?) in so njegovi govori v cerk-vi zagovarjanje socializma. To je pri naivnih ljudeh vlelo, ker jim ni bilo treba v "grešni" socialistični klub ali se naročiti na Proletarca. Prišla je še kri-za, dogodili so se prepri med narodnimi ljudmi, in nastala je velika brezposelnost, vsled ka-tere je naše gibanje jako trpe-lo, posebno "Proletarec".

Mnogi tisti, ki so se v pre-jšnjih letih trkali na prsa, češ, da so boljši socialisti kakor drugi, so se prelevili v nazad-njake in tako zdaj nima napre-dni sloj pokazati ničesar poseb-nega razen podpora društva. Nekateri rojaki še delujejo za naše gibanje. Njihova naloga v sedanjih razmerah je težavna. Toda gotovo pridejo za delav-stvo in njihov napredek boljši dnevi. V tem upanju nadaljuje-mo s svojim delom. — N. N.

Tole mi ne gre v glavo?



Kako to, da se ljudje, ki oči-tajo drugim napake, iz svojih lastnih ne iz drugih ne morejo nič naučiti?

HOW SHALL WE PLAN OUR WORK?

Formation of a centralized controlling body, composed of representatives from Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukegan and other cities in which numerous Slovene fraternal and cultural organizations exist, functioning in conjunction and cooperation with the secretary of the JSF Educational Bureau, was one of the plans proposed by the delegates to the JSF Conference in Waukegan recently, by which activity among our people in the educational, cultural and dramatic fields could be rendered more effective than at present.

Chief intentions of the plan would be: to arrange far in advance a program of dates and cities which a labor play, once produced, could follow without conflicting with other affairs; avoid conflicts in dates in cases where they repeatedly appear—JSF Conferences, Song Festivals, etc.—affairs in which groups from a number of different cities participate; and, to combine our activities and even our organizations in cities in which two and even three groups of a kind are struggling for existence under a crushing financial burden. Among fraternal organizations, particularly, tremendous savings in finances and energy could be affected, and with combined forces and decreased expenses the aim of these groups could be at far greater endeavor and successful fulfillment would be more certain.

Fraternal organizations didn't enter into the discussion directly, but mention of them is made because it is well nigh impossible to speak of cultural and educational work among our people without taking into account the fraternal organizations in which they are organized.

Without further delay, these consolidating and centralizing movements must be affected, because here lies the only hope of retaining and perhaps strengthening our work in the cultural, dramatic and educational fields.

You and the Social Security Laws

Questions and Answers on the Federal Social Security Act, Including the New Amendments, as Supplied by Social Security Board

III—OLD AGE SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

Q.—What are the requirements for receiving monthly benefits beginning in January, 1940?

A.—To receive such benefits as soon as they become payable next year, a worker must have reached 65 and retired; he must have been employed in work covered by the system for six calendar quarters after 1936, and in each of these quarters his covered wages must have come to at least \$50.

Q.—Will the social security board continue to authorize the payment of "lump-sums" to workers reaching the age of 65?

A.—No. The payment of lump-sums of this nature stopped when the amendments were signed. With the removal of the "stop-date" at age 65, all workers in covered employment, regardless of age, now have an opportunity to build up enough wage credits to qualify for monthly retirement benefits. Many who would have received a lump sum under the act before it was changed can qualify under the amendments for monthly benefits beginning Jan. 1, 1940, provided they retire from covered employment, on the basis of the wages they have earned under the program since 1936.

Q.—Take the case of a man who has been earning \$75 a month regularly since 1936. He will be 65 on Dec. 31, 1939. What would he have received under the old plan and what will he get under the amendments?

A.—If the act had not been changed, he could have received only a lump sum of 3 1/2 per cent of his total wages of \$2,700, or \$94.50. Under the amended program he can get \$23.17 a month for the rest of his life, beginning with Jan. 1, 1940, provided he retires on reaching 65; in addition, if his wife is 65 she will receive \$11.58 a month, making a monthly total of \$34.75.

May Continue to Work

Q.—If a man working throughout 1937 reached 65 in January, 1938, and received a lump-sum payment but kept on working at \$75 a month, could he qualify for benefits under the amendments?

A.—Yes. Wages earned in covered employment after Dec. 31, 1936, and before a person became 65 now count towards old-age monthly benefits, regardless of the payment of a lump

sum. After Jan. 1, 1939, employment after age 65 also counts toward benefits. Although the worker in the case cited would not get credit for the wages he earned during the year between his 65th birthday and Jan. 1939, he would still have enough wage credits to get a monthly benefit Jan. 1940, provided he retired.

Q.—In the event that a man who has received a lump-sum payment qualifies for monthly benefits, what adjustment will be made with respect to the money paid him?

A.—The amount of the lump-sum payment will be deducted from his monthly payments. This is a matter of regulations to be made by the bureau of old-age insurance.

Q.—A man earning \$40 a month became 65 in April 1938, and received a lump sum. He then stopped work. But if he goes back to the same job in January 1940, can he get monthly benefits?

A.—Yes. With the wage credits earned before he quit work in 1938 he will, if he goes back to work, have enough credits to get a monthly benefit before the end of 1940. The lump sum he received in 1938 would be deducted from his monthly benefits.

Q.—Must a worker retire in order to receive his monthly benefits?

A.—Yes. But under the revised law his 65th birthday does not necessarily mark the end of his participation in the insurance plan. He will continue to accumulate wage credits as long as he works in a job covered by the program, no matter how old he is.

Q.—May a person receiving old-age benefits return to his job at any time?

A.—He may; but he will not receive monthly payments for the month he works in employment covered by the plan for which he receives \$15 or more a month.

Q.—What would be the average monthly wage of a man who will be 65 in January, 1937, if he has been steadily employed and has earned \$1,200 a year for 10 years?

A.—Forty quarters will have elapsed between Jan. 1, 1937, and the time this man reaches age 65 and retires. His average for the 40 quarters total \$12,000. His average monthly wage will be \$12,000 divided by 120 months, or \$100.

Q.—Take the case of another worker who is 17 in 1939. He earns very little in 1939, getting one week's work in a month at \$10 a week. When he is 18, he gets a job at \$12 a week and with only occasional loss of employment keeps on working in industry until he retires in 1990 at the age of 68. What would his average monthly wage be?

A.—His total wages must first be determined. This would include everything he earned, beginning with his very first job. When he was working at the age of 17, he made less than \$50 a quarter; therefore, those quarters are not counted in figuring the total number of months. Between the ages of 18 and 68, when he retires, 200 quarters would have elapsed. Assume that his wage record shows that his wages total \$72,000. This figure, divided by 600 months, gives an average monthly wage of \$120.

(To be continued)

"SAVA" CONCERT A SPLENDID SUCCESS

CHICAGO. — Based on the marvelous performance of its own well-trained chorus alone, "Sava's" concert at the SNPJ Hall last Sunday would be judged "brilliant" by any connoisseur of music. Add the special features and guest performances of the afternoon, and the program at once becomes one of the most spectacular in "Sava" history.

Hearty rounds of applause greeted the singers after every number. As usual, the Pluth Sisters did encores while the golden-voiced songstress from Gary, Louise Keleminec, held the audience entranced. The infectious picnic spirit of the musical comedy "Islet v gozdu" caught on with the audience and transformed the large crowd into a high-spirited group of joy-makers for the remainder of the evening.

The singing was not confined entirely to the stage, either, for, until a late hour, when the party finally began to break up, the voices of Savans and others could be heard in round after round of hearty vocal endeavor.

Consumer Notes

A Column of Useful Household Information

Are You A Home Canner?

Home canners whose operations are kept down to a small scale usually find it more economical to can in glass jars than in tin cans. Economy comes in tin cans for the canner who stacks her shelves with hundreds of canned fruits and vegetables each year.

Glass jars can be used year after year so long as they are not cracked or chipped, informs the Consumers' Guide, publication of the Consumers' Council Division of the AAA. But remember to sterilize them thoroughly before each canning.

You can identify jars by the caps they wear. The original mason jar has a porcelain-lined metal screw cap. The lightning-type modified mason jar has a glass disk cover held in place by a wire clamp. The third type is the automatic, self-, or vacuum-sealing jar that seals automatically when cooled.

Chief difficulty with the cap of the mason jar is that it is hard to clean, and the porcelain lining may break or become loose. If this happens, or if the metal part of the cap becomes bent or dented, replace the top.

The lightning type of lid is easily cleaned and sterilized. If it becomes loosened, adjust it by tightening the wire clamp.

Automatic sealing lids suit most needs, but can be used only once.

Rubber rings should be of top quality to withstand high temperatures, and should be bought new each year. To test a rubber ring do this: double it together and press the fold with the fingers. A good one won't crack. It should also stretch to twice its length and return without change of shape.

For canning, pint and quart jars are best; half-pint jars are common for fruit preserves, jams, or similar products. No matter what you choose, look for simplicity of construction, and avoid jars that are chipped or that have air bubbles in the glass.

Facts For Coat Buyers

Examine the workmanship of a coat as well as the quality of its material if you want one that will give good service.

First, examine the way the coat is cut and sewed together. A coat that keeps its shape has each part cut accurately with the right grain of the cloth. The parts are then carefully matched before being sewed together. If the cloth is not cut with the grain and the parts not matched properly, the coat will soon lose its fit, and will sag and hang unevenly.

Next, look at the coat lining in the back. A well-made coat has a genuine pleat in the lining at least three-quarters of an inch deep and extending the full length of the coat from the neck to the hem. Beware of a coat whose lining merely has a seam in place of this pleat. A pleat is a check for "give" in the shoulders, and will prevent tearing or pulling out of the lining at the armholes due to overstrain.

Third, check on the side seams and armholes. Every seam should be taped inside to prevent stretching. Otherwise, the fit of the coat will be lost.

As a final check on the workmanship, examine the hem of the lining and of the coat itself. A well-made coat never has the lining and outside material sewed together at the bottom of the coat. They should be hemmed separately, with the lining finished about one inch shorter than the coat. Otherwise, the "hang" will be spoiled.

The Bureau of Home Economics has prepared a picture book illustrating the points to look for in buying a coat from fabric and fur to pockets and buttonholes. It's called "When A Woman Buys A Coat," and can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

AFL-CIO Unity Talks to Open Jan.

That peace negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations may be resumed next January is now taken for granted, following conferences by President Roosevelt with President Green of the A. F. of L. and Chairman John L. Lewis of the CIO.

It is understood that Roosevelt prepared the ground for this before calling the labor chiefs into conference and it is reported that Lewis and Sidney Hillman had conferred on this matter despite Lewis' statement at the 'Frisco convention that the CIO would continue independent for five years.

The A. F. of L. has a strong moral advantage on this issue as it has held the door open to renewed negotiations. This has made it difficult for the CIO to justify its opposition to renewal of the peace parleys before the public in general and before those members of CIO affiliates who are also anxious to end the strife.

Another element is involved in closing the breach between the two organizations and it presents many difficult problems. The Communist who have penetrated that organization are not likely to welcome a return to the A. F. of L. because of the latter's uncompromising attitude toward them. Since the alliance between Nazism and Communism was contracted in Moscow the CIO chiefs have also been anxious to get rid of the pests. The problem is how to accomplish this with the least friction and loss of members and it will require statesmanship of a high order to steer the CIO through this peril

if it is to form a stable part of a greater federation.

The Communist termite also bored into the CIO Canadian Seamen's Union with consequent embarrassment to two locals in Halifax when they appeared before the Premier, the Minister of Labor and his deputy and asked assistance in obtaining union recognition.

This was refused on the ground that three national officials are Communists. The accused denied this, but whether true or false the incident indicates the barrier to union progress which even suspicion of Communism raises against unionism.

Meantime it is reported that members of the United Mine Workers have been notified of two assessments of a dollar each per member for the CIO, which should bring in over \$300,000.

The A. F. of L. weekly news service runs a long Chicago Tribune story in which the correspondent declares Lewis' threat to oppose President Roosevelt for a third term was intended to "force Mr. Roosevelt to cease his demands for peace between the CIO and the A. F. of L."

"Lewis does not want the A. F. of L. to swallow the CIO," the correspondent continues, "because his position in the combined organization would subordinate to that of President Wm. Green. In fact, he would be president of the United Mine Workers, and nothing else."

Since the Tribune carried this story, of course, President Roosevelt conferred with Green and Lewis and it appears that Lewis has finally yielded to hold a peace conference in January.—New Leader.

Of Men and the World

The Hemlock for John Steinbeck

By ART HOPKINS

Once upon a time there lived in Greece, a man . . . he was born there . . . reared there . . . educated there . . . and murdered there. He had a bad habit of wandering around the town of Athens, asking questions . . . putting a spirit of revolt in the minds of those he confronted . . . most of his questions were put to the youth . . . speaking to them . . . discussing with them . . . he gathered about himself in the course of time a group of students and scholars who would continually discuss questions of importance amongst themselves . . . immoral questions, they were: What is justice? What is virtue? . . . Must one obey? Why obey? . . . Such a man is dangerous to the status quo, to its upholders . . . "he corrupts the morals of the youth," cried out the Puritans of that day. So, Socrates, the educator, loved and honored by his students, was forced to drink the hemlock brew. The State had declared that Socrates "corrupts the morals of youth" and therefore must be done away with.

Socrates is Dangerous

Socrates drank the hemlock . . . but his ideas, his spirit lived on . . . his students carried on . . . the morals of youth were "corrupted."

An Associated Press dispatch carrying the dateline "East St. Louis, Illinois, Nov. 15," reads: "If you're on the public library's waiting list here for John Steinbeck's 'Grapes of Wrath,' you might as well forget about the book."

"The library board, holding the author's language to be 'objectionable' and 'not fit for anyone's daughter to read,' as one member put it, ordered Chief Librarian J. Lyon Woodruff to burn the institution's three copies."

The hemlock for John Steinbeck, corruptor of the morals of youth!

How About Chicago?

This incident reminds one of the action some time ago, of the New Deal Major of Chicago, who found it necessary to stop the showing of "Tobacco Road" in the Windy City, because it was indecent. Swear words, cuss words were employed on the stage. The morals of youth were at stake, and the mayor could not allow them to be corrupted.

Yet that same mayor if he attended the burlesques on South State Street or West Madison Street; or if he ever walked by any of those shows and saw their announcements, their pictures . . . aw, well, that doesn't corrupt the morals of youth because a sign in the box-office reads: "Adults only."

YOU'RE TELLING ME!

By WILLIAM RITT

One thing that has us wondering about those European metropolitan blackouts: Are fireflies executed for revealing information to the enemy?

Some tribes of Africa make faces when meeting strangers. The influence of European diplomacy is, indeed, far reaching. — William Ritt, Schenectady (N. Y.) Gazette.

There is no such thing as an inevitable war. War comes from the failure of human wisdom.

Many speeders dig a grave, As payment for time they "save."

Wipers to cleanse rear windows of automobiles of rain and snow have been invented that are controlled by a dashboard button.

QUAINT OLD U. S. CUSTOM



"Madame Curie"

A Noble Character—A Great Book

Many fine reviews have been written in tribute to Eve Curie's book, "Madame Curie," a biography of a great and admirable woman and scientist. Marie Sklodowska Curie deservedly draws unlimited homage and respect, expressed or silent, from everyone who has read and shared the pages of her life.

It is some time since I have been deeply engrossed in perusing the thousands of words depicting the vital existence of so rare and gifted a person, yet the glowing account of the almost inhuman efforts reappear in my mind again and again, and humbly I want to tell others about "Madame Curie." To me she is not only a famous scientist, discoverer of radium, but a symbol of true, human achievement.

Her perseverance, her courage, her selflessness, her love of science, and truth, reveal a priceless, yet unaffected, gracious character. As one learns of Marie Curie's life, unconsciously the obstacles that hover over one's aspirations, hopes and ambitions, are humanly dwarfed, overshadowed, and one is instilled with a renewed and stronger will to pursue the particular objective of life, which causes so much joy, yet so much heartache, disappointment and disillusion, in the elusive, quest and usual unattainment. Still, this pursuit in itself makes life seem worthwhile.

The Polish Many Sklodowska, consumed with unquenchable thirst for knowledge, underwent all conceivable hardship to possess it. In collaboration with her French husband, Pierre Curie, a brilliant scientist, she exerted every possible means, all her strength and knowledge, and discovered a new element, which emitted the potent powers to cure the dreaded, deadly disease, cancer. Unattained with patent-rights or any desire for profit-making, they generously, wholeheartedly, presented this new discovery to the people, in the name of science and humanity—of progress. She dedicated the discovery, created through the boundless efforts of her life, to mankind.

Her gift was great—but her character, which made possible this gift, was even greater. If we were to glean but a spark radiated from her life, we would endeavor to seek truth, and the understanding of it, and attain the courage to pursue one's ideals: an inspiration TO DO . . . —A. A.

Slovene Center Social Club Busy With Plans For "Domača zabava"

CHICAGO.—There will be music, dancing, and fun galore at the Slovene Labor Center on December 9th, yes sir, for the grand party which the Labor Center Social Club is sponsoring, will then be in full swing. The ceremonies of the evening will commence around 7 o'clock. About the wind-up time we intend not to talk.

Primarily, the party is intended as a social get-together in which it is hoped all members will fraternize. Therefore, no more than a nicker will be charged for refreshments, and I can promise that you will be well content with what shall be purveyed over the mahogany that night.

There will be no admission charge. Remember the date—it's fast approaching—Saturday night, Dec. 9, at the Center. — Joseph Drasler.

Exceptionally selected cotton seed for use in China has been developed and acclimated in Korea from original American seed.

A motor trailer built for a New York advertising man who travels constantly includes all the conveniences of home and office.

A semi-automatic camera has been invented that delivers a finished photograph two minutes after a sensitized blank is exposed.

Cotton plants that produce seed plentifully but only little fibre have been bred at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.



While it has been no secret to a good many people, that the world war was caused by commercial rivalry and the need of foreign markets of the capitalist system, a good many Americans do not know that the United States went to war in order to save the American bankers and capitalists. The American Guardian, which is reprinting some of Oscar Ameringer's stories about the war, brings out the official documents which plunged America into the war. These had absolutely nothing to do with the sinking of American ships. There was no danger of the enemy coming to our shores. BUT, there was a much greater danger that the allies, meaning England and France in particular, would go bankrupt and that, as a result of our supplying of arms, ammunition, and food-stuffs to England and France, we were destined for the worst economic catastrophe or depression the country has ever known. That, in essence, was the contents of a cablegram sent to President Wilson on March 5th, 1917 by Ambassador Page. He went further to suggest that the only remedy was for the United States to get into the war. Then, the bankers could float foreign loans with the backing of our government, keep the industry moving at its capacity, and make money for the financiers and industrialists. We didn't go to war to save democracy. We went to war rather to save the financiers and industrialists from going bankrupt. Knowing all this, every American should utilize every effort and means to prevent this country from going into another European war for the benefit of the capitalists and their financiers.

The Germans are taking full advantage of their skill and ability to damage the prestige of the British sea power. Britain is supposed to be the mistress of the sea, but the Germans have gone one better and are sinking ships left and right to prove that simply relying on the old prestige and honor can make a thing very disastrous. Yes, the English have a big navy and they have a lot of ships because they need to transport most of their commodities from abroad. It wasn't until the Germans challenged the power of England on the seas with their submarines and later with their magnetic mines that the world had to concede the might of the German mind in outclassing the haughty British. With the big navy, Britain thought it would be easy to blockade Germany and prevent neutral ships as well as the enemy ships from flying back and forth and supplying the needs of the people and the war machine. In a desperate situation, the Germans took the offensive and refused to be starved out. With their usual bold stroke, they went out on

the ocean, in the North Sea and the English Channel with their new mines and caused wholesale destruction of ships. Now the important thing is that the capitalists of neither England or Germany nor any other country could possibly spend one tenth of what is now going to waste and to the bottom of the ocean to benefit mankind. Yet, they are willing to spend billions of dollars more for actual wastes. Why do the workers allow this? What a paradise we could have on this earth if only half of the money which has gone to pay for the war machines of the past and present and which is to be appropriated for future war machines, could be divided up among the working people. Can anyone deny that it is the money men who rule the world? Does anyone believe that these same money men will give up their loot willingly?

Last Sunday I was in Kansas City for an SNPJ celebration. While there, I had an opportunity to speak with a number of our people. I found out that a good many Slovenes and Yugoslavs live in Kansas City. Further, that they do not have any organized progressive movement which could be termed as such, outside of the SNPJ lodges, and that as a result, the people are very indifferent to the message of the average Socialist or radical. However, if I may say so, there is a field for a Socialist movement there. True, the church wields its usual powerful influence over the vast majority of the people, but a nucleus could be gotten together to instill the rest with the idea that they should work for themselves while they are on this earth and for a co-operative Socialist movement. The attendance at the affair was excellent, and the program very good. The singers in particular, show excellent promise and the play, "War Brides," was very appropriate, exceedingly meaningful, and educational.

JSF JUNIOR GUILD WILL MEET FRIDAY

CHICAGO.—Headlining the JSF Junior Guild Meeting at the Slovene Labor Center, Friday, Dec. 1, will be a discussion on current topics and their relation to youth.

One of the groups newest members, Dorothy Ivansek, will lead the discussion on the selected topics. Refreshments after the meeting will be provided by the refreshments committee which has proved its abilities so well on many previous occasions.

Members of the Junior Guild, let not a single one be absent from this meeting. Every meeting so far has been an interesting one full of educational value, but this one promises to top them all.

Proletarec Sustaining Fund—Help Needed

Although donations have been coming in regularly, to make the present campaign for Proletarec's Sustaining Fund, launched about a month ago, a success that will wipe out our paper's present debt, every reader and friend who has not yet reached into his pocket for a nickel or dime, should do so now. In those lodges where no collections has been made, take the initiative upon yourself. There are many comrades and friends who have not been approached. Appeal to them.