

Nad 75 odstotkov prebivalstva po svetu že v vojni

**VSE VELESILE ZAPLETENE V KONFLIKT,
MED NJIMI NEPOSREDNO TUDI ZEDINJENE
DRŽAVE. — DEVETNAJST DRŽAV PORAZENIH
IN PODJARMLENIH**

S Hitlerjevim napadom na Rusijo je sedaj že 75 odstotkov svetovnega prebivalstva direktno v vojni. Vse velesile so zapletene vanjo, razen Zed. držav, ki pa so v nji neposredno. Posledice vojne že močno čutimo, in jih bomo čezdalej bolj, tudi ako se nam posreči, da se ne umešamo direktno v krvavi metez.

Razlika med prejšnjo in sedanjo vojno

V prejšnji vojni je bila vsa Evropa, razen Avstro-Ogrske ter Bolgarije, in pa Turčije, ki

Hitler in Mussolini sporazume la uničiti naš jezik čimprej. Dvorila sta Rusiji, dokler jima je kazalo, a ker je njima vendarle v napotje, sta udarila po nji v zvezi "prijateljstvu", ki sta ga od leta 1939 tako "vneto" gojila.

Izmed Hitlerjevih žrtev v Evropi sta najbolj prizadeti Poljska in Jugoslavija. Oziroma v slednji Srbija in Slovenija.

Vloga Rusije

S pomočjo sporazuma s Hitlerjem si je Rusija vzela v poletju 1939 velik del Poljske in nato še Latvijo, Litvinsko, Estonko, kos Finske, ki pa ga je mo-



ADOLPH HITLER

je bila tedaj veljavna tudi v Evropi, zoper Nemčijo. V sedanji vojni je Nemčiji podložni ves evropski kontinent z otoki vred. Le Sovjetska Rusija se ni hotela popolnoma podati, dasi je Hitlerju veliko pomagala. In ker Hitler ni mogel od nje iztirjati vse, kar je hotel, jo je napadel, kakor napade tolovaj kogarkoli, pri kateremu se nadeja dobiti kaj plena.

Kajzer Wilhelm, ki je nedavno umrl v pregnanstvu, je dal s svojimi napakami Hitlerju in njegovemu tretjemu rajhu nauk, kako se jih izogniti. Oba — pokojni kajzer kot sedaj Hitler in z njima vred milijone delavcev sta verovala in še verujejo, da so oni "izvoljeno ljudstvo", ki mu je usoda in zgodovina določila gospodovanje nad svetom.

Podjarmljene dežele

V tej veri ga je utrdil že kajzer Wilhelm, še bolj pa Hitler. Kajzer se je v vojni s skoro celim svetom sicer uspešno boril skoro štiri leta, a podjarmil si je v nji veliko manj Evrope kot sedaj Hitler. In dočim se je moral kajzerjeva armada res boriti, je vzela Hitlerjeva vojska precej dežel brez da je bi stalo kakšno življenje.

Pod Hitlerjevo oblastjo sta Italija in poražena Francija. Dalje Avstrija, Češka, Slovaška, Srbija, Poljska, Danska, Norveška, Nizozemska, Belgija, Luksemburg, Bolgarija, Grčija, Ogrska, Rumunija in neposredno tudi vse dežele, ki jih je Hitler podaril Mussoliniju, na primer Hrvaška, Albanija, Crna gora itd.

Slovenija razkosana

Poleg omenjenih dežel je sedaj v raznarodovalnem podjarmljenju tudi Slovenija. Vsa znamenja pričajo, da sta se

Tudi Betlehem predelavajo — ne samo biblijo



V starodavnem Betlehemu v Palestini je bila cerkev, o kateri trdijo, da stoji na kraju, kjer je bil v davnih časih blej, v katerem je bil rojen Jezus. Nič koliko ljudi je že priromalo vanjo. Ker je Betlehem blizu morja in zelo strateška točka, so Angličani biblijsko sentimentalnost porinili na stran ter mesto utrdili, da se zavarujejo pred nemiko in italijansko invazijo. Tudi cerkev Održenika se je morala umakniti tej potrebi. Tam kjer je bila prej cerkev, predstavlja gornja slika obrambne naprave in moderno vojaštvo.

PRESOJANJA DOGODKOV DOMA IN PO SVETU

Glavni dogodek v minulih dneh je Hitlerjeva invazija v Sovjetsko Rusijo. O tem več v prvima dvema kolonama v tej številki.

Francija je imela 17. junija prvo obletnico premirja z Nemčijo in Italijo, v kolikor slednja sploh pride v poštev. Načelnik vlade maršal Petain je imel ob tej priliki govor in zagotovil narodu, da Francija ni izdana in ne prodana, pač pa se muči, da se izvleče iz posledic poraza kolikor najboljše mogoče. Pravi, da je po enem letu rešila že marsikak problem in v njeno ljudstvo se spet vrača ponos ter vera, da Francija spet postane mogočna svetovna velesila. Drugače pa je Francija le del osovine in mora služiti Hitlerjevemu novemu redu, česar pa Petain v svojem govoru ni priznal.

V Avstraliji so stavke prepovedane radi nujnosti oboroževanja ter vojnih naporov. Sicer jih je bilo malo, več pa baje sabotažnih dejanj. Postava, ki zabranjuje stavke, ima tudi drastične določbe proti špijo- naži in sabotaži.

Anglija je sledila Nemčiji v mobiliziranju žensk. Nad četrtilijona jih bo "draftanih" v vojno, odnosno v obrambne namene, večinoma v industrijo.

Glad v Belgiji je tako neznošen, da se delavci upirajo garati ob pišli hrani. Dasi so stavke v Belgiji od nemške komande striktno prepovedane, poročajo iz Londona, da je meseca junija zastavkalo nad 125.000 delavcev. Njihova edina zahteva je več hrane.

Peki na Angleškem so dobili ukaz, da morajo proizvod kru-

ha znižati 25%. To je zasluga nemških podmornic.

Osemurnik je v Zed. državah zakonito določen. Predsednik Roosevelt ga je z odlokom z dne 19. junija ukinil pri gradnji vojaških taborišč in v raznih drugih panogah, kjer je treba z obratom izredno hiteti.

V McKeesportu, Pa., so 17. junija zastavkali mestni delavci. Župan jih je obdolžil, da so se pustili potegniti komunistom. Stavko so dobili in ako komunisti sedaj hočejo, si zmagajo teh delavcev lahko laste za svojo zaslugi.

Chicago Tribune, ki izhaja v nad milijon izstisih dnevno, je silovito proti Angliji. Ako bi bilo po njenem ne bi dobila Velika Britanija iz Zed. držav nikakršne podpore. A sama ji jo je vseeno dala v vsoti tri milijone dolarjev. Vzrok je, ker ima Tribune v Kanadi velike papirnice, gozdove in razno drugo imovino. In da se ne zameri Kanadi, je kupila od nje za omenjeno vsoto kanadskih vojnih bondev.

Bus kompanija v Chicagu je zvišala plačo svojih delavcev 6c na uro. Tudi družba cestnih železnic jo je zvišala, ob enem pa vprašala državno komisijo za dovoljenje zvišati vozno na pouličnih karah s 7 na 8c. Tako bo družba na dobičku v zvezi zvišanju meze.

Iz Bukovine, ki so jo okupirali Rusi istočasno kakor Besarabijo, se je izselilo na Ogrsko 13.000 Madžarov. Vlada v Budapešti jim je obljubila domove in zasluge. Izseljenci pravijo, da so se priložnosti radi (Dalje na 5. strani.)

Oboroževanje bo stalo približno sto milijard

Ako se bo oboroževanje nadaljevalo v sedanjem tempu, bo stalo približno sto milijard (milijarda — tisoč milijonov). To je kolosalna vsota, ki pomeni, da bodo davki rasli in se podvojili, življenjski standard postane nižji in reči, ki so v evropskih deželah luksuz, tu pa dostopne vsem, ki primerno zaslužijo, bodo tudi tukaj bolj in bolj privilegij le imovitega sloja.

Ce pa se zapletemo v vojno, bodo potroški še večji in s tem tudi žrtve vseh, ki delajo, bodisi v industriji kakor na poljih.

Proletarcev piknik sijajno uspel

Piknik, ki ga je v korist Proletarca imel prošlo nedeljo pri Keglju v Willow Springsu klub št. 1 JSZ, je izborno uspel v vseh ozirih.

Udeležba je bila večja kot na kateremkoli prejšnjem pikniku v tak namen in tudi vreme je bilo ugodno.

Prihodnji petek 27. junija seja kluba št. 1 JSZ. Po seji razprava

Chicago. — Med ameriškim ljudstvom se vodi silovita razprava o vojni. Za in proti. Medtem se dežela oborožuje z vso mogočo naglico. Proti oboroževanju ni skoro nobene opozicije, pač pa je zelo močna propaganda proti zapletu v vojno z Nemčijo. Drugi odgovarjajo, da pomoč, ki jo daje ta dežela Angliji, ni le podpora Angliji, nego obramba Zed. držav pred nacijskim kolosom.

In če Zed. države popolnoma vstopijo v vojno z ugotovitvijo, da je to potrebno v njihovo lastno obrambo, kaj naj bo naša stališče?

To je predmet razprave, ki so jo za to sejo določili člani klubovega prosvetnega odseka Louis Beniger, Ivan Molek in Anton Zaitz.

Vstop imajo tudi nečlani in pravico diskurirati.

Ohijski dan SNPJ je na praznik dne 4. julija

Girard, Ohio. — Priprave za drugi ohijski dan SNPJ, ki bo v petek dne 4. julija — torej na praznik ameriške neodvisnosti, so v polnem teku. Vsa slavnost in zabava bo v Avon parku.

Posetili nas bodo iz vseh krajev te države in nekaj tudi iz sosednih držav.

Sporod bo zelo zanimiv in pester. Govornika bosta Frank Zaitz, predsednik nadzornega odbora SNPJ, v slovensčini, in Michael Kumer iz Penne v angleščini.

Paviljon v Avon parku je velik, glede postrežbe upamo, da ne bo pritožb in tudi zabave bo v izobilju. Torej dne 4. julija v Girard. J.R.

PO DVEH LETIH PAKTA MED NEMČIJO IN USSR

FRANK ZAITZ

Bilo je 21. avgusta 1939, ko sem se peljal po opravi iz Clevelanda v bližnji Lorain. Uslugo voznika mi je storil Math Petrovich. "Si že čital," me je vprašal, ko sva sedela v avtu, "da je Rusija sklenila pakt s Hitlerjem?"

"Ne," nato pa sem mu naročil, da naj ustavi pri prvi stojnici, kjer prodajajo časopise.

Tak pakt so novinarji dolgo prerokovali, kakor so sedaj — oziroma skozi par tednov do 22. junija sipali v svet vesti, da je vojna med Nemčijo in Rusijo na pragu, a Moskva je vse to zavračala za hudobno angleško propagando.

Na tisti vožnji v Lorain sem venomer mislil na "pakt". Za nas ni prišel nepričakovano. Stalin je pač dovolj očitno nadaljeval evangelij kominterne, da namen posvečuje sredstva, pa ni bil njegov sporazum s Hitlerjem za one, ki taktiko ljudi v Kremlinu poznajo, nič presenetljivega. A vendar, prav tiste dni so bili v Moskvi zastopniki Anglije in Francije v pogajanjih za skupni nastop proti osi. Stalin jih je vlekel za nos, češ, Rusiji niste bili še nikdar prijazni, sedaj pa vam vrnem vaše hinavstvo proti nam z zvezo, ki jo te dni podpisem s Hitlerjevim pooblaščencom.

V Proletarcu z dne 30. avgusta 1939 sem pisal, da je tretji rajh s pogodbo z Rusijo ogromno pridobil in da je ob enem dal kominterni smrtni udarec.

Komunisti so strmeli, nato pa nekateri odstopili v protest proti paktu, drugi pa se preko noči prilagodili novi liniji, ki jim je bila zapihana iz Moskve.

Vsa komunistična propaganda po svetu, ki stane milijone dolarjev na leto, je vzklila, da pomeni pakt med Berlinom in Moskvijo najmočnejšo zavoro proti "imperialistični vojni".

V Proletarcu nismo bili takega mnenja, nego takoj po tistem paktu ugotovili, da je "desetletno prijateljstvo", ki ga je obljubil in podpisal Hitler Rusiji, v resnici olje na ogenj Hitlerjevi imperialistični vojni. Tako je tudi bilo. In je!

Rusiji je Hitler dopustil vzeti nekaj dežel, ki so bile že prej pod carjevo vlado, hlinil ji je prijateljstvo, koval z njo bolj in bolj tesne trgovske odnose, toda pri tem ni nikdar pozabil na načrt, ki ga je imel glede Rusije označenega v svoji knjigi — nacijskem svetem pismu — Mein Kampf.

Stalin je s Hitlerjem igral in stavo izgubil.

Vsa njegova propaganda proti vojni, ki je bila zadnjih par let striktno v pomoč hitlerizmu, se je sesula kakor stara trhla šupa na osamelih farmi.

Pisec teh vrstic ni imel s komunisti drugega kakor boj z njimi od kar so se v Moskvi odločili uničiti vse, kar veruje v demokratični socializem. Imel je opravka z njimi na nešteti shodih skozi od leta 1918. Bilo je nam mučno in ob enem skorodnemogoče dopovedati ljudem, da tira kominterna svetovno delavsko gibanje v pogubo.

Obsojili smo pakt med Stalinom in Hitlerjem in se zamerili onim, ki smatrajo, da je Stalin nezmisljiv, kakor verujejo katoličani v nezmisljivosti Svetega Očeta.

Rusija je storila ogromno napako, ko je vsled maščevalnih nagibov nad Chamberlainom in njegovo marelo prislusnila Hitlerju. Vzlic vsem svojim zmotam je bil Chamberlain vsaj iskren pacifist. Hitler pa je gojil in goji sedaj nič drugega kakor zavratne in osvojevalne namene.

Do stalinizma torej nimamo nikakega nagnjenja. A kar se

(Nadaljevanje na 3. strani.)

"TAKA JE SEDAJ SITUACIJA!"

Sodrug Jontez in Lever v Clevelandu ter Anton Jurca iz Detroita v pismih glede naročnin in agitacije za zbiranje v tiskovni sklad lista poročajo mimogrede tudi o razmerah, oziroma o misljenjih ljudi, med katerimi delujejo.

"Ni zanimanja med mladino," piše eden, priseljena generacija pa se "vidoma stara". Jurca v Detroitu misli, da bi bil njihov klub boljše uspeval pod kakim drugim imenom, ker je socialistična označba zgubila privlačnost.

"Največja ovira našim aktivnostim je pač silovita nevednost mase, pa je take ljudi laglje dobiti zavajalcem in raznim hujskačem, kakor pa onim, ki delujejo smoteno in ljudstvu predstavljajo dogodke in razmere kakršni so, ne kakor si jih kdo želi," piše nekdo drugi.

Vse bi se šlo, ako ne bi bilo toliko delavcev, ki položaj sicer razumejo, a so vzlic temu brezbrizni za naše naloge in naše delo. Če bi pomagali v njih, bi bili naši napori veliko izdatnejši. Tako pa moramo shajati kolikor najboljšje moremo. V bodrilo nam je zavest, da takemu gibanju, kot ga zastopamo mi, ni bilo še nikoli "z rožcami postlano" nego od početka združeno z žrtvami in težkimi boji.

Vedno jih je bilo nekaj, ki so vztrajali tudi vpričo najhujših ovir. Ko so jih prestali, jim je spet zasijalo svetlejšje solnce. Tako bo tudi sedaj.

Novi triumfi industrialnega unionizma

Fordova kompanija in pa International Harvester Co. sta bili dve izmed glavnih nasprotnic unij. Sedaj so v obema priznane. Ako ne bi bilo zakonov za ilitenje unij in pa postave, ki je družbe primorala v kolektivna pogajanja, bi Ford in McCormick svoje tovarne bržkone obratovala po načelu odprte delavnice. Stavke bi zatrla s silo in unijo ignorirala, neglede kako močna bi bila.

V sedanjih razmerah in pod sedanji zakon jima tega ni bilo mogoče.

Henry Ford, ki je zagotavljal, da v njegovih tovarnah u-

nija ne bo nikoli imela besede, se je premislil in žel v priznati uniji dalje kot General Motors korporacija ali katerakoli druga. Kajti članarino za unijo bo sam kolektal od vsakega delavca, ne samo od tistih, ki hočejo spadati vanjo. Tako je unija avtnih delavcev dobila pri Fordu "check-off" sistem, dočim mora članarino drugod sama tirjati.

Unija avtnih delavcev je s tem po par letih naporov, boje in notranjih sporov docela utrjena in bo, ali pa je že, ena največjih, oziroma največja v tej deželi.

Tudi pri McCormickovi dru-

žbi je zmigalo unijsko načelo. Volitve v šestih njenih tovarnah je odredil National Labor Relations Board. Vprašanje na glasovnici je bilo, da-li delavci hočejo, da jih zastopa unija CIO, ali AFL, ali nobena. Le malo se jih je izjavilo proti uniji. CIO je dobila večino v dveh tovarnah, v dveh AFL, v eni je bil izid dvomljiv in pri McCormicku v Chicagu pa je bila večina za AFL tako majhna in odvržena glasov, da je NLRB odredil nove volitve.

Kampanja za unijo bi uspevala pri International Harvester kompaniji že vse bolj sijajno,

ako se ne bi podala v boj proti uniji CIO Ameriška delavska federacija, ki ima v tem slučaju vso mogočo pomoč kompanije.

A led je prebit. Delavstvo je za unijo in je tudi za slogo, pa bo prej ali slej poskrbelo, da se AFL in CIO združita v skupno federacijo. Obe skupaj imata sedaj že nad deset milijonov članov. Pred postankom CIO je bilo v tej deželi v unijah A. F. of L. in v neodvisnih le nekaj nad tri milijone članov.

V nekaj letih je industrialni unionizem ne le počel svoje lastno gibanje, nego izvlekel tudi AFL iz okorelosti.

TONE MACEK:

Kako je bergmandelc pomagal rudarjem

(Odlomek iz romana "Slučaj Kumberger")

(Konec.)

Množica se je zganila. Kar sama od sebe se je razvrstila v strumne vrste. Mladi in stari, možje in žene so se med radostnim vriscem otrok čvrsto prijelili za roke in so trdo stopali za rdečim znamenjem, ki je sijalo pred njimi. Neznanelec je z roko, ki je v nji držal zvitek negovanih papirjev, pokazal smer proti oddaljenemu gričku, kjer se je med bujnimi nasadi belil prelep gradič rudniškega gospoda, ki se je dvigal tam gori kot čarobni sen, ki je z vsakim korakom postajal bližji in stvarnejši, kot končno uresničenje že davno na skrivnem negovanih upov in želja. Množica je veselo in pogumno korakala za možem, katerega rdeče pokrivalo je izžarevalo nanjo čudovito zavest moči. Koraki so postajali odločnejši in usmerjenji, dotik bokov in ramen je prešinjal raz na zavestjo medsebojne povezanosti in nepremagljivosti. Pot do gradu, ki jim je drugače vivala strah in trepet, se jim je zdela sedaj lahka in samoumevna, kakor da gredo na veselo cerkveno prošenje.

Pred gradom so se ustavili. Prostrano dvorišče je ločila od ceste visoka železna ograja, skozi katero so vodila široka vrata iz železnih palic, ki pa so bila zaprta. Od nekod sta pridrevla v divjih skokih dva velika psa z razprtima gobcem, ki sta se z ljutim renčanjem zagnala proti vratom. Na dvorišču se je pojavilo par hlapcev s palicami v rokah.

Množica je obstala. Kaj sedaj? Vsi pogledi so se uprli tja, kjer je na čelu sprevoda blestela rdeča kapica. Neznanelec je stopil k vratom in jih je stresel. In glej, že so bila odprta. Psa sta takoj umolknila in se z mahanjem repov prilizovala neznanu.

— Vsi za menoj! je zaklical neznanelec in množica se je kakor črn, s krvjo oskropljen val zlila na dvorišče. Hlapci so ji hoteli zastaviti pot, a neznanelec je samo dvignil roko in odstopili so molče in se poskrili za vogali.

Sum je zbudil rudniškega gospoda. Nejevoljen se je dvignil iz pernice in v jutranjem plašču stopil ven na balkon. Nudil se mu je nepričakovan prizor: pred seboj je videl morje človeških glav, ki so do zadnjega kotička napolnile prostrano dvorišče. Pograbila ga je huda jeza: Nezaslišano! Kaka predrznost! Kako more ta sodržga?! Hlapci! Kje so hlapci? Nič ne ni priskočil na njegovo

vela neka nadnaravna sila, ki se ji ni bilo mogoče zoperstavljati. Ko je neznanelec v črnilni ku omočil pero in ga potisnil gospodu v roko, je ta molče in s tresočimi prsti podpisal. In ko so ga zapustili, je ves prepaden in ponizno omahnil v naslanjač.

Na stopnicah je neznanelec visoko dvignil podpisano pogodbo, da so jo mogli vsi videti.

— Tukaj, glejte, je vaša priznana in podpisana pravica, ki ste si jo s svojim složenim nastopom in disciplino priborili. Glejte, da jo boste tudi enako složno vedno branili, kadar bi vam jo hotel kdo kratiti. Izročam jo v varstvo vašim sodrugom, ki so bili z menoj priča njenega nastanka. To naj bodo vaši prvi voditelji. Poslušajte vedno njih navsote in se ravnajte po njihovih navodilih! Srečno bilo!

Zaupniki, ki so bili z njim, so pa rekli:

— Da vredno proslavimo današnji veliki dan, se zberemo popoldne vsi na občinski livadi k prvemu veselju majskemu rajanju. In tako naj bo vsako leto! Sedaj pa se zopet vrnimo v naselbino, v redu, kakor smo prišli!

Množica, ki se je šele sedaj zavedla velike pomembnosti tega, kar se je zgodilo, se je zganila in iz stoterih grl so se razlegli navdušeni "srečno" in "živijo" klici; črno morje na dvorišču se je spet zazibalo in se je v širokem toku začelo izlivati na cesto, kjer se je zopet poredilo v vrste, ki so veselo odkorakale nazaj, odkoder so prišle.

Ali kje je ostal neznanelec? Nič ne ga niti ni videl, a vsakdo je bil trdno prepričan, da se nahaja med njimi. Tisti iz prednjih vrst so bili mnenja, da je najbrž kje zadaj, a oni zadaj so brž kje zadaj, a oni zadaj so menili, da mora gotovo biti spredaj, tam kjer je v majskih sapah plapolal kos rdeče tkanine na dolgem drogu, ki jih je spominjala naznančeve rdeče čepice in je delovala na nje z isto privlačno, magično močjo. Vendar ga od tistega dne ni nihče več videl in nihče ni vedel, kdo in odkod je bil. Nekateri so sveto trdili, da je bil to, čer ne že sam Kristus, vsaj eden izmed njegovih prvih angelov, ki jim ga je poslal v rešitev. Pozneje so prišli drugi, ki so dopovedovali, da je bil to delavski prerok Karl Marx, ki je posvetil vse svoje življenje izkoriščanim delovnim slojem in jim je v pismu in besedi kazal pot k odrešitvi. Nazadnje so se pojavili še neki vročekrvneži, ki so strastno zatrjevali, da je bil to sam kralj Matjaž, ki spi s svojo vojsko neke sredi gore in čaka ugodnega trenutka, da udari z njo po nemških ravnateljih in barih in postavi na njih mesto slovenske, kajti naš rudar bo veliko bolj srečen, če ga bo nahnul slovenski ravnatelj, če ga bo oplazil bič slovenskega bariča in če bo njegov plačilni listek lepo po slovenski razdelil njegov borni zaslužek v neizbežne odtegljaje.

— Naj bo že kakorkoli — je dejal Sitar, — dejstvo je, da od takrat dalje, ko so se rudarji zavedli svoje skupne moči, nič več ne delajo po 12 in 14 ur, njihovi pazniki ne nosijo več korobačev, jih več ne plačujejo s poljubno miloščino, ampak od storitve in njih je jim več ne more braniti, da zapuste rudnik, če jih je volja.

— Ta je pa bosa, je zamrmral Čepin. — Ali ni to komaj podobno miloščini, kar danes zaslužimo? Spreten berač na šentjernejsko nedeljo na Kumu več zasluži kot jaz cel mesec! Pa da lahko grem, kamor hočem? Kam neki? Ko je pa svet tako krog in krog zaplankan in polovica ljudi brez dela in jela!

— Pst! Pusti, naj do konca pove, so ga opominjali ostali. Janez je nadaljeval:

— In od tedaj naprej, — je dejal Sitar, — praznujejo rudarji vsako leto prvi maj kot svoj praznik, kot obletnico vstajenja svoje zavesti. In kakor je takrat prvič šel njihov rešitelj pred njimi z rdečo kapico in so si oni sami prvič napravili rdečo zastavo, tako še danes na praznik prvega maja napravijo obhod po dolini z rdečo zastavo na čelu, možje si privežejo rdeče kravate, žene

pa oblečejo rdeče bluze in rdeče rute. Vsi gredo v sprevodu, čeprav se spominjajo pri tem svojega prvega buditelja in ga časte eni kot nazarenskega Tesarja, drugi kot Karla Marxa, tretji kot kralja Matjaža. Prvi maj hočejo vsi praznovati, čeprav vsak po svoje.

"Tako je pripovedoval stari Sitar lani na prvomajski veselici in je trdil, da mu ta pravljica, ki jo je prvič slišal neke na Westfalskem, kjer je v svojih mladih letih delal, izredno ugaja in da jo bo še pripovedoval vsakemu ki jo bo hotel slišati naj se ohrani med rudarji v pouk in vzpodbudo od rodu do rodu."

"Lepa je res," je povzel Kurent, "ali vsekakor samo pravljica. Tisto o postanku praznovanja prvega maja in rdeče zastave je bilo v resnici čisto drugače. Sam sem bral o tem v knjigi "Zgodovina delavskega gibanja".

"Nam boš pa drugič povedal o tem," je dejal Janez. "Glejte, čisto se je razkldilo. Pojdim, da vidimo, koliko je vrgel naboj, France, hajd, porini gure na izkop!"

GLASOVI IZ NAŠEGA GIBANJA

Zbral Charles Pogorelec

To pot naj ima prednost naš zapad.

V daljni Montani je precej naših rojakov. Svojeodobno je imel Proletarec med njimi veliko naročnikov in tudi par socialističnih klubov smo že imeli tam. Danes je tam le še v par naselbinah zanimanje za delavski tisk. Red Lodge, v katerem živi Kaytan Erznok je ena, ki se od časa do časa spomni s kako naročnino in tudi drugače. Zadnji teden je poslal eno naročnino in pravi, da če gre stvar prav počasi naprej, da obupati ni. Se bo že spremenilo, da se bodo naši delavci spet bolj začeli zanimati za delavski časopisje in tedaj bo tudi Proletarec deležen tega.

Iz Big Horna, Wyo., se je oglasil Anton Podobnik. Obnovil je naročnino, prispeval dolar k Tomšičevemu predlogu, ter naročil Majski glas, ker ima menda vse, po čem imeti tudi letošnjega.

Tudi Jack Skerlj iz Sugarite, N. Mex., je poslal dolar v enak namenu.

Iz Rock Springsa, Wyo., je zastopnik John Jereb spet z 2. naročninami in poslal je \$3 tiskovnemu skladu. Prispevatelji so priobčeni na drugem mestu.

In da se ne pozabi. Zglasil se je tudi "Big" Tone sam. Pravi, da ga veseli, ker "copaki" še zmerom dohajajo, in želi da bodo toliko časa, da je Proletarec dolg briše docela. Poslal je dolar, ki ga je prispeval Frank Cebull, Berkeley, Calif., sam je je v tiskovni sklad poklonil provizijo od Majskega glasa.

Od tod gremo bolj proti severu, kjer se ustavimo najprej pri Louisu Barborichu, Milwaukee, ki je poslal 8 naročnin, pa tudi nabiralne pole je še hotel, ker hoče ob priliki še kaj zbrati v tiskovni sklad.

Dalje je tu spet France Stih iz Sheboygana, Wis., z osmi naročninami; poslal je \$1.40 v tiskovni sklad. Pravi, da se bo potrudil dobiti nekaj novih naročnikov in tudi na tiskovni sklad ne bo pozabil.

Naš stari znanec Mike Krultz iz Willarda, Wis., je spet tu. Poslal je 10 naročnin in novce za Majski glas. Provizijo od naročnin prepušča listu, kot je

šati naj se ohrani med rudarji v pouk in vzpodbudo od rodu do rodu."

"Lepa je res," je povzel Kurent, "ali vsekakor samo pravljica. Tisto o postanku praznovanja prvega maja in rdeče zastave je bilo v resnici čisto drugače. Sam sem bral o tem v knjigi "Zgodovina delavskega gibanja".

"Nam boš pa drugič povedal o tem," je dejal Janez. "Glejte, čisto se je razkldilo. Pojdim, da vidimo, koliko je vrgel naboj, France, hajd, porini gure na izkop!"

njegova navada. Zadnje čase se ne počuti dobro. Je še zmerom pod zdravniško oskrbo. Ker je Mike trdna korenina, sem prepričan, da bo spet kmalu čil in zdrav. Vsi v uradu mu to želimo.

Iz Ely, Minn., se je oglasil s tremi dolarji v tiskovni sklad Jack Kunstelj in zraven je poslal novce tudi za prodane Majske glase. Izkazano zadnji teden.

In tudi Detroit spada menda bolj na sever kot kam drugam, od kjer je s. Joseph Klarich poslal nadaljnih \$8.80 tiskovnemu skladu. Nekaj je prispeval klub št. 114 JSZ in razne sodruge pa provizijo od Majskega Glasa, kot je bilo že izkazano zadnji teden. Poleg tega je poslala s. Mary Jurca \$5.25, ki jih je zbrala med članicami in prijateljicami ženskega odseka SND. Detroit še vedno prednjači v sedanjem zbiranju tiskovnega sklada — dokler ga Chicago ne prehit!

To je vse za naselbine po severnih državah. Zdaj bomo pa pogledali malo proti vzhodu, kaj tam naši delajo. Torej po vrsti:

Iz zapadne Penne je Tone Zornik spet na prvem mestu. Poslal je 16 naročnin, novce za Majski glas, katerega je naročil še 25 iztisov in tudi za tiskovni sklad nekaj, kot je izkazano na drugem mestu. Z zbiranjem tega fonda bo nadaljeval kot tudi z agitacijo za nove člane JSZ.

Iz Libraryja, Pa., je poslal \$3 v tiskovni sklad Nick Triller.

Tudi V Moon Runu niso pri zadnjih. Zadnji teden je poslal članke prispevke za klub 175 JSZ Jennie Jerala in zraven \$6 v tiskovni sklad.

Marko Tekavec, Canonsburg, Pa., pa je poslal novce za Majski Glas in \$5 tiskovnemu skladu od kluba 118 JSZ.

Iz Centralne Penne. pa Frank Podboy dve naročnini. Iz bližnjega Jennerja Jože Tursich novce za Majski Glas. Tudi Tomšičev predloga ne bo pozabil.

Frank Cvetan, naš zastopnik iz Johnstowna in okolice, 10 naročnin. Pri agitaciji mu je pomagal tudi John Langerholc.

PO DVEH LETIH PAKTA MED NEMČIJO IN U. S. S. R.

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.)

tiče ljudstev v USSR, kakor se njihova država — dasi po krivem — uradno označuje, smo znjo in z vsemi njenimi narodi.

Pisem le v svojem imenu, ker se odbor naše zveze ni še sešel, a vendar si upam trditi, da smo v Hitlerjevi invaziji v Rusijo stoodstotno na strani Sovjetske Unije in ji bomo pomagali s staljšča, kot ga je izrekel Winston Churchill: "Kdorkoli je v boju z nacijo, je naš zaveznik."

Komunisti so bili kajpada primorani zavreči svoj "American Peace Mobilization", pa so se znova navdušili za vojno kar čez noč. Njihova taktika ni naša. Hinavstvo komunistov je nam prav tako zoprno, kakor hinavstvo ruskih voditeljev, ki so dali pomoriti svoje lastne ljudi pod pretezo, da so paktirali s Hitlerjem.

Ako v sedanji vojni Rusija pade, ne bo to zasluga onih, ki so bili usmrčeni v takozvanih čistkah, nego režima, kateremu se je končno vendarle odkrito postavil na čelo Jože Stalin. Socialisti želimo Rusiji uspeh. In dali ji bomo podporo v kakršnikoli mogoči obliki, vzlic njenim napakam, na podlagi gesla, kot ga je izrekel Churchill: Kdor je zoper hitlerizem, je naš zaveznik.

Komunisti so v svojo nesrečo bili dve leti na Hitlerjevi strani.

Sedaj se mora njihova Unija boriti na življenje in smrt. Bila je ukanjena po svoji krivdi. Neglede na to dejstvo, mislim, da je vredno, da smo z njo. Namreč z USSR.

Iz Lloydella, Pa., je poslal \$1.35 v tiskovni sklad Ralph Jerman, tajnik društva št. 60 SNPJ, ki je včlanjeno v Prosvetni matiči.

Člani društva št. 244 SNPJ, Kaylor, Pa., so prispevali \$2 v tiskovni sklad, tajnik Anton Zagar pa se je naročil na list za celo leto.

Iz severozapada moramo beležiti našega prijatelja in zastopnika Lucas Debeljaka z novci za Majski Glas, za en koladar in z dolarjem k Tomšičevemu predlogu.

Iz osrednjega zapada beležimo Johna Marolta, West Mineral, Kans., z dvema naročninami in \$1 za tiskovni sklad.

V Chicagu smo bili zadnje tedne zaposleni s pripravami za Proletarčev piknik, pa je drugo delo izostalo, toda nekaj se je vse eno storilo. John Rak je nabral \$5 v tiskovni sklad na svojo polo, upravniki pa je dobil dve naročnini.

Iz Springfielda, Ill., sta nas obiskala Julia in Magdalena Krmelj, soproga in hči pokojnega sodruga Franka Krmelja, ki sta bile tu na kratkih počitnicah. Rade se bi udeležile tudi Proletarčevega piknika, pa se jima je mudilo domov. Prispevale sta \$2 v tiskovni sklad in enako vsoto v prid piknika, ker se ga niste utegnile udeležiti.

Tudi La Salle, Ill., je zastopnik na pot. Anton Udovich je poslal novce za Majski glas ter za oglašje, zraven pa priložil "copak" k Tomšičevemu predlogu.

Doli v New Yorku je naselbina Gowanda, kjer živi naš zastopnik James Dekleva. Poslal je dve naročnini in pa vsoto \$1.25 tiskovnemu skladu, ki sta jo prispevala z Jožetom Bohincem.

Zdaj pa v Ohio. Prva postaja metropola: Jennie Dagarin 6 naročnin, med temi ena nova. "Večni popotnik" Jankovich 10 naročnin in 12 "copakov" za Tomšičev predlog. Jože Lever, 4 naročnine in \$7.70 v tiskovni sklad in John Krebel 2 naročnini. Kot izgleda tudi naši Clevelandčanje ne marajo biti pri zadnjih v agitaciji za list in v zbiranju tiskovnega fonda.

Iz vzhodnega dela Ohio so naši sodrugi in sodružice, čeprav jih ni kaka "velika armada" aktivni kot malokje. Ni še dolgo tega, kar so poslali vsoto \$13.57 tiskovnemu skladu, ki so jo zbrali na konferenci kluba JSZ in Prosvetne matice, pa se je spet oglasil Jože Snoy ter poslal \$16.55 od prebitka zabave, ki so jo imeli po končanem zborovanju konference. Vse priznanje sodrugom in sodružicam ter somišljenikom v vzhodnem Ohio.

To še ni vse iz Ohia. Ravno pred zaključkom te kolone je prišlo pismo od sodruga Johna Tanceka iz Girarda, O., in v njemu 4 naročnine in \$17.75 za tiskovni sklad, ki jih je zbral med somišljeniki v Girardu, Akronu, Power Pointu, Clevelandu, Warrenu in par naselbin iz Penne. Pravi, da z zbiranjem še ni končal in bo še nadaljeval.

To bo vse za enkrat. Upam, da bomo tudi v bodočih par

tednih beležili enako količino aktivnosti, ako ne več, kajti dela za našo stvar je na vseh koncih in krajih dovolj, in opravljati ga moramo vsi tisti, ki se zavedamo potrebe delavskega tiska. Torej, sodrugi in sodružice ter somišljeniki, nadaljujmo z njim!

OBISKI V CENTRU

Chicago. — Od zadnjega seznama so se oglasili v našem uradu Ocepkovi iz Detroita, Paul Serjan iz Gillespie, Ill., Frank Ermenc, Milwaukee, Mahničevi iz Loraina, O., Joseph B. Menton iz Detroita, njegov sin dr. H. M. Menton, ki je zdravnik v Waukeganu, Ill., Mrs. Julia Krmelj ter njena hčerka Magdalena iz Springfielda, Mrs. May in Marian Prusheck iz Clevelanda ter še mnogo drugih ki pa se niso vpisali v knjigo.

Pred par tedni sta iskala S. D. C. dva beneška Slovenca. Čula sta, da je tu dobro balinise, a ko sta prišla na kraj, ki jima je bil le površno opisan, sta hodila nekajkrat okrog vogala in se menila v svojem narčju: "Misliš, da je to tisto balinise?"

Drugi je odgovoril: "Ne izgleda, je prelepo. V takih krajih Slovencev ne dobiš."

Ko sta tako po domače modrovala, ju je srečal kranjski rojak, ki ju je poznal še iz nekdanjega slovenskega kluba brezposelnih. Pozdravil ju je in jima pojasnil, da je to res slovenski center, v katerem so beneški Slovenci prav tako dobro došli kot vsakdo izmed naših rojakov.

Nedavno se je oglasil pri nas John Olip iz Clarendon Hillsa. Ogledal si je naš vrt in se zelo pohvalno izrekel o njemu. John Olip ima namreč enega izmed najlepših vrtov v omenjenem kraju in kadar kaj pohvali, misli zares, še bolj pa, kadar kritizira. John Chemazar, ki se je letos spet lotil naloge, da Centrov vrt čimlepeš uredi, je takega priznanja lahko vesel. Enako Groserjevi in drugi, ki pomagajo.

Dve češki organizaciji, namreč klub čeških umetnikov, in pa ženska zabavni klub, ki zborujeta redno v našem Centru, sta si vzela za naslednje tedne do jeseni počitnice.

Tudi naš pevski zbor Sava si je vzel počitnice do bližnje jeseni. — F. Z.

Nov hrvatski denar

Hrvati so za svojo "neodvisno" državo sklenili izdelovati denar v Nemčiji. Njegova vrednost temelji na enaki višini kakor prejšnjega jugoslovanskega dinarja. Koliko bo vreden čez mesec ali dva, ali čez leto, ne ve niti hrvatski "poglavnik" dr. Ante Pavelić.

Borba za oljna polja

Hitler se trudi nadvladati vse one dežele v Aziji, Evropi in v Afriki, ki imajo najbogatjša oljna polja. Ker jih Anglija brani — seveda v svojo korist, ji naciji in komunisti očita, da vodi "imperialistično vojno".

SLOVENSKE IN ANGLEŠKE KNJIGE

Največja slovenska knjigarna v Zed. državah

Pišite po cenik PROLETARCU

2301 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago

DRUGI OHIJSKI DAN SNPJ

BO

V GIRARDU V AVON PARKU
V PETEK 4. JULIJA 1941.

Bogat spored. Plesna zabava.

Govornika:

FRANK ZAITZ in MICHAEL KUMER

NA SVIDENJE V GIRARDU 4. JULIJA!

VSI DOBRODOŠLI!

LABOR IN BRIEFS

LOS ANGELES CIO GAINS 40,000 MEMBERS IN YEAR

LOS ANGELES. — From June 1, 1940, to June 1, 1941, a total of 40,100 new members have been brought into the CIO in southern California, the Los Angeles Industrial Union Council revealed recently. Wage gains for the same period total \$11,156,230.80 per year.

MINERS ACCEPT BOARD PLAN AS BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

WASHINGTON. — Proposals for settlement of the bituminous coal dispute between the southern operators and the United Mine Workers of America as offered by the National Defense Mediation Board last week were accepted at "a basis for renewing negotiations with the dissenting operators" by the UMW here.

ANTI-LABOR BILL KILLED BY CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — A drastic anti-labor bill, which would have forced union men to handle scab-made goods and curtailed their picketing rights, was vetoed by Governor Culbert L. Olson.

The Senate overrode the veto, but the lower House sustained it, thus killing the measure.

MURRAY URGES CIO RALLY AGAINST ANTI-LABOR DRIVE

Washington. — An urgent call for action to stop repressive acts against labor and against the right to strike now being pushed by reactionary Congressmen and public officials was sent to all CIO affiliates by President Philip Murray.

STEEL UNION WINS THREE POLLS

TORONTO, Ont. — Making hay while the sun still shines, the CIO Steel Workers Organizing Committee rolled up three collective bargaining election victories held in Kitchener under government auspices.

STRIKE AMONG UNIONS

President Green of the A. F. of L. denounced the CIO United Automobile Workers Union "for flouting President Roosevelt's injunction against the raiding of one union by another during the national defense emergency."

Mr. Green declared that this union's strike against the Douglas & Lomason Co., auto parts manufacturers, in Detroit, is "nothing but a bare-faced raid on the membership of the American Federation of Labor's United Automobile Workers Union and the Metal Polishers Union which have union shop contracts with this company."

To Smash, or Build

No situation is hopeless as long as the persons concerned can "do something about it." That is why the Co-operative movement is so important—it provides something that everyone, everywhere can "do about" the ever-present problem of poverty and inequality. Every co-operative store, whether on a city street or a rural crossroads, represents a thing the people of that community are "doing about" their social problem.

Wherever you are—in the teeming metropolis, the small city, the village, the farm country — this problem is present. And wherever you are: you can begin to solve this problem by practical co-operation with your neighbors in buying, in selling, in securing credit and insurance. And you will be building something, solid and permanent — co-operative institutions which you will own, can see and take pride in — tools made by yourself, like the tools of the old-time blacksmith.

This constructive nature of Co-operation sets it apart as totally different from movements such as Communism and Nazism. The Communists and Nazis concentrate upon smashing and destroying, not upon building. They stress the evils, real and imaginary, of the present social order and try to get the people so angry at this order that they will smash it by force. Then, having smashed it, the people are helpless; they have nothing. They are just sheep. That is just what the -ism leaders planned on, for they now rush forward and say, "Here, we are your leaders. Do as we say!" And the result is a dictatorship.

The technique of Communists and Nazis is to arouse the masses, thru purely negative appeals, to smash their present governments and economic institutions, so that they will be helpless and will then fall easy prey to dictatorship.

For this reason the -ism boys don't like co-operatives, because co-operatives turn the people's energies away from destruction and toward construction. Co-operation enables the people to acquire the ownership of property — institutions which they own and are ambitious to preserve and build. Co-operatives are mighty poor material for the -ism boys to work on.

Co-operatives, too, are critical of the present order, but they are opposed to smashing it before a better order is built to take its place. Your

AGAINST VINSON BILL

The American Federation of Labor expressed unalterable opposition to the substitute bill which Rep. Carl Vinson, of Georgia, proposes as a substitute for his original "cooling-off" bill.

The American Federation of Labor is against the Vinson Bill for these outstanding reasons:

1. It provides for compulsory arbitration.
2. It establishes the National Defense Mediation Board as a permanent Government agency when the sole purpose for its existence is the national defense emergency.
3. It clothes the Board with power to compel men to work against their will.

4. It nullifies sections of the Norris-LaGuardia Act vital for the protection of free labor.
5. It gives the chairman of the Board discretionary power to decide which cases the Board will consider.

The American Federation of Labor fully supports the National Defense Mediation Board as at present constituted.

On estimation of the A. F. of L. the substitute Vinson Bill would not only be a blow to free labor in America but would aggravate industrial unrest.

GRAIN ELEVATORS GET SEASONAL EXEMPTION FROM 40-HOUR WEEK

Exemption from the 40-hour week was extended to the storing of grain by country grain elevators, public terminal and subterminal elevators, and mill elevators by General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor.

Under the seasonal exemption employees in exempt grain elevators may work up to 12 hours a day or 56 a week for not more than 14 weeks a year without overtime pay. The wage requirement of a 30c an hour minimum is not affected.

GEORGIA MILL VILLAGE COSTS TO BE INVESTIGATED

A hearing on the "reasonable cost" of lodging and other facilities furnished employees of the Union Manufacturing Company of Union Point, Georgia, will be held June 27, in Union Point. The company manufactures cotton goods and hosiery.

Section 3(m) of the Wage and Hour Law provides that wages paid to any employee include "the reasonable cost, as determined by the Administrator, of board, lodging, or other facilities, if such board, lodging, or other facilities are customarily furnished by such employer to his employees."

house may be a ramshackle affair, but if you tear it down before you have another built to move into, you will be utterly homeless and will fall an easy victim to the dictator-wolf with his honeyed promises. Build the new, say co-operators, and the old will dispose of itself.

Yes, Co-operative is a "building" movement. That, incidentally, is why it is peculiarly fitting that the co-operator's paper he named the "Co-operative Builder."

—Co-operative Builder.

Million More Workers Needed for Defense

WASHINGTON. — Estimates that 1,508,600 additional workers will be needed in defense industries by April 1942, were made public by Secretary of Labor Perkins.

"Some 323,900 additional workers will be needed by the shipbuilding industry, 408,400 by aircraft, 291,600 by machine tools and ordnance and 384,700 by other defense industries," Secretary Perkins said. "It should be kept in mind, however, that an estimate of this kind, based upon current knowledge, is apt to be considerably increased by any change in the emergency program demanding rapidly increased production."

"It is estimated that 91,200 professional and sub-professional, 550,900 skilled, 539,000 semi-skilled, and 227,500 unskilled workers, will be needed. The greatest single occupational needs will be for skilled machinists and semi-skilled assemblers with requirements of 156,500 and 139,500 respectively."

They Met But Once

They met but once,
They'd never met before;
They met but once,
And both were stricken sore.

They never met again,
'Tis easy to explain;
They met but once...
An auto and a train.

Grenville Kleiser.

That "truth is stranger than fiction" saying doesn't apply to fishermen and some politicians we know.

Men seldom, or rather never for a length of time and deliberately, rebel against anything that does not deserve rebelling against.—Carlyle.

RAIL JOBS!

Despite the great increase in traffic caused by the defense program, fewer railroad workers have jobs now than in 1937, according to the latest Interstate Commerce Commission report on rail employment.

The report shows that there were 1,124,719 railroad employees in May this year, a reduction of 28,994 from the 1,153,713 employed in May, 1937.

These figures illustrate the well-known fact that, because of improved equipment and methods, and increased efficiency of rail workers, the carriers constantly handle 'more traffic per employe.' —Labor.

\$154,000 In Wages Due Collected By Illinois State Claim Unit

Illinois State Director of Labor Martin P. Durkin has announced that more than \$154,000 in unpaid wages has been collected for workers through the Wage Claim Unit of the Division of Factory Inspection since the Illinois Wage Payment law became effective in July, 1937.

Under the Illinois law, the State Department of Labor is authorized to accept, investigate and collect claims of employees against employers for unpaid wages amounting up to \$100 with the exception of any wages due which are based on commissions for goods sold.

COST OF LIVING ADMITTEDLY RISING

WASHINGTON. — The cost of living in 33 large American cities, which stood at 98.1% of the 1935-39 average in March, 1940, had risen to 102.2% at the end of last month, according to figures in the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Additional SNPJ Lodges Cooperating on Novak's Dictionary

During this and preceding weeks I have received contributions and paid orders to aid the publication of Novak's Dictionary additionally from the following SNPJ lodges: Nos. 121, 183, 432, 14, 719, 442, 700, 102, 713, 126.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation and thanks to these lodges for their understanding and helpfulness, requesting all others to follow suit and help us attain our goal in the shortest possible time, as it is our intention to send the manuscript of this great work to the press at the end of the next month.

Mrs. Agnes Novak, 2506 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

The Food Situation in Germany

"The food" said someone who left Germany at the beginning of April 1941, "is much too good. When the bread will be as bad and short as it is now in Spain, then it will be right. Now there are still five kinds of bread from rolls to black bread and pumpernickel. There is no real shortage at present. Some things are unobtainable of course, but they are not absolutely essential things. Also one can get everything on the quiet, coffee for instance, for 25 marks a pound. The Jews have a 'J' stamped on their ration cards, which means that they cannot get some things, for instance, coffee, butter and milk."

An old Jewess said: "The food rations are not so bad. The Jews cannot get most of the things. Germans have taken everything from the others. They have practically torn the insides out of the Poles, and also stolen everything from the Danes. They have to give the Berlin people something to eat, or else!"

Another observer related: "In general the food situation is not bad. There are, for instance, very good Dutch potatoes."

From another report: "The food supply is, on the whole, better since large territories have been occupied. One cannot speak of any real hunger. Those who have money and are prepared to pay fantastic prices for food can get everything. Those who have no money, know this too and get mad about it."

An observer of great experience reported: "There is, of course, a shortage of food, but the people say — it is better than it was in the last war. The situation is better in Vienna than in other German towns. On the other hand there is an open shortage of clothing. It is quite common to see people with patched clothes and suits, even on a Sunday. A foreigner cannot even buy a tie or a pair of socks." (News Letter, London.)

LIVING COSTS RISE IN SOVIET UNION

The price of all foodstuffs in the Soviet Union increased by 49.2 per cent between July 1, 1940, and July 1, 1939, according to data supplied by the U. S. Embassy at Moscow to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



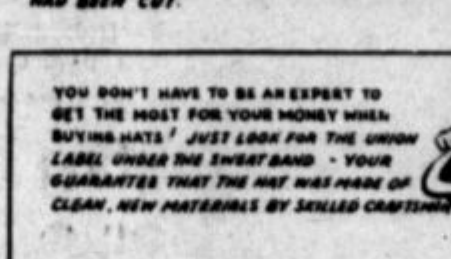
THE ABOLITION OF DEBTORS' PRISONS WAS ANOTHER ACCOMPLISHMENT TRACEABLE TO THE MARCH OF LABOR UNIONS



IN 1938 IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST HAD NO LESS THAN 100,000 UNION LABORERS



WHEN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES WON THE 8-HOUR DAY IN 1938 THEIR PAY WAS CUT CORRESPONDINGLY. BUT IN 1937 PRESIDENT GRANT PROHIBITED, BY PROCLAMATION, SUCH WAGE DECREASES, AND CONGRESS MADE PROVISION FOR BACK PAY TO THOSE WHOSE WAGES HAD BEEN CUT.



YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE AN EXPERT TO GET THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY WHEN BUYING GOODS. JUST LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL UNDER THE SWIFT HAND. YOUR GUARANTEE THAT THE ONLY WAY MADE OF CLEAN, NEW MATERIALS BY SKILLED CRAFTSMEN.

The Yugoslav Saving and Loan Association Now Insures All Accounts

By Donald J. Lotrich, Secretary of the JBLA

The Yugoslav Savings and Loan Association of Chicago is happy to announce that the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation of Washington, D. C., has finally accepted the accounts of this Association for insurance. This means that every account is insured up to \$5000.00 and that the money is thereby safeguarded and guaranteed by an agency of the U. S. Government.

When the present officers and directors of the Association took over the management of this progressive cooperative institution, their main objective was to make this institution liquid so as to enable it to secure insurance of accounts for its members. A whole lot of work had to be done before the application for insurance could even be filed. The problem of the disposal of real estate which at one time amounted to 42% of its assets was first tackled. The Directors agreed to a gradual liquidation of real estate so that any losses could be absorbed from current operating profits. We had to tackle the job of paying over eleven thousand dollars in delinquent and accrued real estate taxes for these properties.

We tried to make the members understand the problems of the Association and working with the officers and Directors. The Association's financial condition improved during 1937, 1938 and 1939. It wasn't until October 1939 that we were able to file our application for insurance of accounts with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board of Washington, D. C. Since that time, we have worked exceedingly hard to comply with the conditions the Bank Board set forth in order to secure this guaranty.

During these past five years the Association still paid dividends to its stockholders. And, prospects for the future look mighty promising. We have an excellent set-up in the Association which should enable us to serve our many people and get a lot of new business and continue to pay good dividends.

The present dividend rate is 4% on optional payment shares and 3% on paid-up shares.

Now that we have come to this fine state and this excellent liquid position, we invite our many friends to open a savings account and help carry on this important work.

A Union of German Socialists in England

Recently the socialist organizations represented in England formed the "Union of German Socialist Organizations in Great Britain." Those affiliated are: Executive of the German Social Democratic Party, the Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Great Britain (SAP), the Executive of the International Union of Militant Socialists (ISK) and the Overseas Bureau "Neu Beginn." The representatives of these organizations have made the following joint declaration stating views regarding the tasks of the German Socialists in Great Britain during the war:

"The German Socialists in Great Britain are united in the conviction that the military defeat and the overthrow of the Hitler regime, the final subjugation of German militarism, and the elimination of the social basis of Hitler's dictatorship, are indispensable conditions of permanent peace, of the reconstruction of Europe and of a democratic and Socialist future for Germany."

"In view of the special tasks incumbent upon German Socialists in Great Britain during the war, the undersigned organizations — while preserving their political independence as German Socialists — reaffirm their common determination to pursue the struggle for the defeat of Hitler and his allies with all the means at their disposal and in alliance with all opponents of the totalitarian forces."

The Chairman of the Union is Hans Vogel, 3, Fernside Ave., London, N. W. 7.

Former members of German Trade Unions now living in England also have found a common organizational basis. The Group of German Trade Unionists which has already been functioning for two years, has been reconstituted under the title "Trade Union Centre for German workers in Great Britain" in intimate relation

with the Trade Union Congress and its affiliated Trade Unions, and also with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

—News Letter, London.

YES, THEY ARE PROFITEERING!

The June 12th issue of *Bread and Butter*, the new weekly Consumers Union Guide for families who are worried about the high cost of living, has some timely advice about canned goods. As you may have suspected, canned goods are going up in price and promise to go up still more.

The farmers are blamed for the increased prices by a large part of the daily press. Government aid to agriculture and the high prices farmers are getting for their products is also the excuse the canning companies are giving for high prices (but wait to see their next year's profits, which promise to be very substantial). The National Farm Bureau Federation has just published a survey which shows that the farmer's share of an 8c loaf of bread is about 1c; his share of a 13c package of cigarettes is about 1½c; and that he gets only 1.3c out of a can of peaches which sells for 16.8c. *Bread & Butter* doesn't think the farmer is going to accept the canners' arguments for high retail prices, while he continues to get his tiny share of the consumers dollar.

Bread & Butter is aware also, that wages in canning factories are still far below the levels in many other industries and that the 'high wages' argument is just as false as the excuse of high prices to farmers. There seems to be only one valid conclusion, and that is that the canning companies are taking advantage of farmers, workers and consumers. They are profiteering.

Union Men Pay The Bill

Condensed from The Plasterer

We hear a great deal about the non-union man's rights particularly his right to a job.

So far as the law is concerned, he has received the fullest protection. The courts have always been particularly interested in protecting his rights, so much so that it frequently appears that these are superior to those of the trade-unionist. In addition, the non-union man is always given work in preference to trade-unionists.

Under the law the non-union man is protected in his right to secure work, yet under the law he should have no more right to secure a job and to protection than the union man.

What has the non-union man done to protect and advance the interests of the wage-earners?

The non-unionist has contributed nothing but obstacles while at the same time enjoying the immeasurable benefits which come through the activity of trade-unionists.

He has received the full benefit of every protecting law which has been secured by the AFL and State Federations of Labor or when legislation which should be harmful has been prevented.

The non-unionist contributed nothing to the securing of workmen's compensation laws, but he receives the same compensation benefits as trade-unionists.

It was the trade-union movement which secured the laws which provide the sanitary and safety conditions in work shops, factories and mines.

The hours of labor have been reduced from thirteen and fourteen to eight in most industries. Wages have been greatly increased, yet the non-unionist has failed to contribute anything to the financial cost to assist the trade-union movement in establishing these conditions.

The non-unionist demands in full for himself every benefit which trade-unionists have secured, but he is unwilling to do anything to assist those who secured them. In addition he is willing to permit himself to be used by employers as an active handicap to the trade-union movement, and sometimes as a strike breaker.

Morally the non-unionist has little right to enjoy any of the benefits which have been secured through trade-union effort and sacrifice. He has only been a barnacle on the ship of progress.

For Those Immigrants Who Are Desirous of Becoming Citizens

Many immigrants in the United States are desirous of becoming citizens. They are unable to do so in a great many cases because they are not sufficiently prepared to apply for citizenship or to go through with the examination.

Some of them do not remember the date of their arrival or the name of the boat on which they came, information required by the government to verify their legal entry. We are naturally anxious to aid these people, and in order to do so, we have done three things.

1. We have published a *Handbook of American Citizenship*, which was written in accordance with the new Nationality Act, by Andrew Reiner, a distinguished member of the New York Bar who is a specialist on immigration. This book contains a discussion of immigration, naturalization, deportation, and legalization. It also has in it the various educational requirements for the citizenship examination such as a reading test, a short history of the United States, the rights and duties of citizens and fifty of the most frequently asked questions and answers to them. The price of this book is 50c.

2. We have secured the rights of *Adler's Dictionary*, the latest publication listing passenger boats which arrived in the United States from 1899 to 1929, inclusive, with a preface which is very helpful in finding the required data. The price of this book is \$10.00, but to organizations we will allow a 25% discount.

3. Where individual searches for the arrival records are necessary, we are continuing to conduct them as we have done in the past decade with great success. To cover our expenses, we charge \$5.00 for each case given to us.

Immigrants' Information Bureau
156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

German Socialists in the Fight Against Nazism

Is there an opposition in Germany? What are its aims, and what its activities? Has it representatives abroad, in a position to give information about it and to speak in its name?

Many ask these questions but few know the answers. Without doubt, there are to-day millions in Germany who not only await with terror and misgivings the outcome of Hitler's campaign against culture and civilization, but who have moreover remained what they formerly were, resolute opponents of National Socialism. Their task is however difficult, in view of the absolute power of the Gestapo and the military success of the German war machine. Representatives abroad of this opposition openly and freely ranged themselves in this struggle on the side of the democracies against the barbaric system of Hitler. In the socialist camp of the German opposition there is a growing desire for co-operative effort in order to fulfill this task.

—News Letter, London.

Textile Workers Gain 37½ Minimum Wage

INCREASE FOR 300,000 WORKERS TO GO INTO EFFECT JUNE 30

An unanimous recommendation by a committee representative of employers, labor and the public for establishment of a minimum wage of 37½ cents an hour in the textile industry was approved by General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor.

The new minimum will go into effect June 30.

It is estimated that the wage rates of about 300,000 workers will be increased. This is the largest number of workers to have their wages raised by an industrial wage order. The pay of the lowest scale workers at the standard 40 hours will be raised from \$13 to \$15 a week.

About 650,000 are employed in the industry affected which, as defined, includes the manufacture of cotton textiles; of certain finished products such as towels, sheets and pillow cases; silk, rayon, linen and jute textiles; and cordage and twine.

What Would a Hitlerized World Be Like?

Nazism and Gestapo are interchangeable terms. Without one the other could not exist. Life under the brutal heel of the Gestapo means:

- Government by assassination.
- No free speech.
- No free press.
- No rights to assembly or petition.
- No trade unions.
- Relentless persecution of races and religions.
- Concentration camps for anti-nazis.
- Pogroms and purges.
- Family life disrupted by the fear of spies.

This is but a partial list of the barbaric practices instituted in Nazi-controlled Europe by the Gestapo.

The Gestapo, like Soviet Russia's OGPU, already has agents at work in America, moving swiftly and systematically towards the complete destruction of democracy.

Be on guard against this danger!

Dep't of Total War

Tom Girdler's transport plane has been requisitioned for national defense.

Complete with all union-busting equipment!

Federal Wage and Hour Division investigators inspected 3,046 establishments in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin during 1940.

Our Austin, Minn., correspondent reports that the town has two unfair garages: Bangs and Park.

Sounds like a blowout.

Definition of a lot of people's income: Something they can't live without or within.