

PRIPOVEDNI DEL

Miško Kranjec:

Fara Svetega Ivana

ROMAN

(Nadaljevanje.)

Vsi neuspehi pri ljudeh in pri učiteljstvu so jo samo še bolj gnali h kaplanu. Po treh mesecih je morala spoznati, da se je samo zaletavala in da se je ob trdi ivanovski resničnosti doceila razbila, in spoznala je, da je treba začeti znova, samo na drugačen način. S kaplanom sta prebrala okrožnico o božičnici in o njej mnogo govorila. Zamislila sta si jo tako, da bi sodelovali vsi učitelji, pomagal bi tudi župnik, središče te božičnice pa bi bila — Ančka, in za njo kaplan. Ančka naj bi za to priložnost pripravila tudi igrico z otroki. Dasi sta s svojimi predlogi na konferenci vedno propadla, sta tokrat le upala zmagati, zato kaj okrožnica je prišla tudi na šolo.

Kaplan je predlagal, da bi šli vsi učitelji — "kako bi to bilo lepo" — po vsej fari in nabirali pri bogatih kmetih darove: obliko, predvsem pa denar.

"Jaz že ne grem beračit," je prva rekla gospa Oblakova. "Z malho na hrbitu," je vsekala Manca. — "Nič," je rekla Pavla, "potico bomo dobili tod in ondod." — "Šmom bo šel prav rad," je nedolžno omenila Oliva.

"Vzelo me ne bo!" je odvrnil Šmon. "Ce je treba, no, pa je treba . . ."

"Rožman naj mu izpiše hiše, kjer je dobro vino," je dejala Manca.

"Kaj boš, saj ga tudi tvoj Francelj rad potegne!" je odvrnil.

"Tisto že, na vsak sod-pa le ne trka, če je prazen ali poln."

"Mir!" je vzliknil Rožman, ko je videl, kam konferanca leže. "Resno dajmo, tovariši! Dobili smo okrožnico z navodili, naj nabiramo pri bogatih kmetih . . ."

"Jaz zase," je rekla Klemenčeva, "rajsi dam dve sto dinarjev iz svojega. Ne poznam hiš in ljudi. Naj gredo tisti, ki poznajo ljudi. Gospod kaplan takdo dobro pozna vse, prepričana sem, da bodo ljudje dali deset dinarjev, kjer bi meni dali samo enega."

"Ančka pa naj ga spreminja", je zelo resno dejala Oliva, "ker bomo tako ali tako po dva skupaj hodili. Skupno bomo laže zardevali."

Kaplan je zardel že kar koj. Odvrnil je: "Nekaterim se zdi ta božičnica smešna. A njen cilj je vendar vzvišen, dolžnost nas vseh je, da pomagamo odpravljati revščino. Zalostno, da se nekateri celo norčujejo iz tegega".

"Z milodari ne bomo odpravili revščine s sveta", je rekla Klemenčeva. "Nihče se ne norčuje nad božičnico, toda jaz zase vem, da ne bom nabrala deset dinarjev. Kdo mi bo pa zaupal? Predlagam, naj tisti, ki ne gredo nabirat, dajo od svoje plače. Seveda tudi gospod kaplan in gospod župnik, pa dajmo v percentih".

"Od svoje plače ne bom dalj", je menil Šmon, "pa že rajši grem nabirat. Rožman, pojdi z menoj! Ti ne bo žal, zdaj se dobi kak kozarec vina pri kmetih!"

"Pa ga kar ti zame!" je odvrnil Rožman.

"Pojdi pa ti, Ančka!" je vabil Šmon. "Nič se ne oziraj po drugih! Uvedel te bom v marsikatero hišo. Ne bo se nama slabo godilo!"

"Pojdi kar sam!" je planila Ančka in zardela. "Jaz mislim, da bi resno vzel stvar. Povsod se bodo učitelji potrudili, na naši šoli pa ne vidim nikake more, nikakega idealizma".

Prerekanje se je začelo znova, dokler ni Rožman vsega spet ustavljal. Predlogi so padali z vse strani, predvsem pa so vse dejali, da bi bilo zelo lepo, ako bi župnišče prisločilo na pomoč z večjo vsto, nekaj bi pa nabrali sami, bodisi, da da vsak iz svojega ali pa gre med ljudi. In ko so kaplano celo napadli, se je razjezik in vzliknil:

"Zdaj pa le vidim, da to ni več nikaka krščanska šola. Župnik ima prav, da se tu širi čuden, krščanskemu pojmovanju na-

pa je bil v čudnem razkriju, ki ga je doživel, in pri čemer ga je zazeblo pri srcu: Šmon je bil obsojen na smrt. Ne pred sodiščem, ker Šmon ne bi storil nič takega, kar bi ga spravilo pred sodiščem. Šmon je bil obsojen za tisti čas, ko pridejo Nemci. Obsodil pa ga je Koren, in Šmon je vedel, da Koren ne bo poznal usmiljenja. Nemci pa prej ali slej pridejo, o čemer Šmon sploh ni dvomil.

Naključje je naneslo, da nekega poznga popoldneva Šmon pri Korenih ni našel nikogar v sobi, pa ga je obšla hudobna misel, ki je bila docela njegova: hotel je vsaj enkrat prisluškovati razgovorom med Korenom in Zofijo. Zategnil se je na podstrešje, od koščer ni mogel več nikamor, ker je tisti trenutek vstopila Zofija, za njo pa je že bil Koren. Zofija se je odpravljala kuhat večerjo.

"Dolgo te ni bilo," je rekla Zofija Korenu. "Ne vem, kaj naj skuham za večerjo?" Za večerjo sem nama prinesel," je odvrnil Koren. "Priti pa nisem mogel prej. Sejo smo imeli. — No, zdaj so dokončno dolocili, da bom službo že dobil."

"Pa če Nemci ne pridejo?" je rekla Zofija.

"O' tem ni dvoma!" je odvrnil Koren. "Ali zlepa ali zgrada, zdaj je Jugoslavija najprej na vrsti. — Sklepali smo tudi," je nadaljeval Koren, "koga vse bo trebalo poslati pod rušo . . ."

"Saj ne," je naposled dejala tisoč, "saj ne v šoli . . ."

"Kje pa? Na dan z besed!" Sprevidela je, da se je samo zapletla, da si ti ljudje ne dajo dopovedati, da je tu samo — strašno!

"Saj preklicujem", je jecljala, "ako se kdš čuti užaljenega. Tovariši pa niste, prav res da! Jaz sem upala, da se bomo lepo razumeli in skupaj delali. A tu — — ." Pravočasno se je zavedela, da bi lahko spet kaj takega bleknila, kar bi potem moral preklicati, pa je zato samo zamahnila z rokama, rekoč: "Jaz odhajam."

"Zahtevam", je dejal Rožman, ko je videl, da hoče oditi, "da ostanete do kraja. — Kar se božičnica tiče, je to vaša stvar, kako in kom jo hocete napraviti. Jaz in imenu učiteljev lahko recem samo to, da bodo učitelji napravili božičnico. Kar in kje bomo nabrali, je naša stvar, toda nabrali bomo. Dolgo sem že tu in razumem, da učitelji nočijo nabirati po vseh. Ne vem po čigavi krvidi, po učiteljski prav gotovo ne, je tako, da ljudje mislijo o nas, da zase beračimo, kadar kaj prosimo za šolo. Kdor pa hoče nabirati, je to njegova stvar."

Kmalu nato je zaključil konferenco.

3.

Kakor je obljubil, je Šmon tudi res šel nabirat, ko je kaplan s prižnico v topnih besedah razglasil to božičnico. Tudi Ančka se je opogumila. Šmon si je res izpisal vse bogatejše kmete, kolikor jih sploh ni poznal!! in se Ančki prepovedal, da bi šla tja, tako da je naposled še sama spreviedela, kak "idealizem" ga žen: pijača in klobase. Kasneje se je izvedelo, da je fant zase nabral petdeset parov klobas, za božičnico pa vsega pri najboljših kmetih dve sto petdeset dinarjev.

Da je bil Šmon tako delaven, je bil vzrok drugod, ne samo v pijači: Šmon se je poslavljal od Svetega Ivana. Seveda tako, da ni nihče niti slutil. Ker se je na prosvetnem oddelku v Ljubljani dobro poznal z ljudmi, je zaprosil in povedal, da mora biti prestavljen. Besedico "mora", je dvakrat podčrtal. Kamor kolii na Kranjsko. V zasebnem odgovoru s prosvetnega oddelka mu je bilo sporočeno, da mu bo ustrezeno. In sicer mogoče že do novega leta.

Dalje prihodnjic!

Komur je služba edino prepirčanje, bo med demokrati ali republikanci.

Louis De Brouckere

Belgija je imela že mnogo slovitih socialistov, ki so se uveljavili v internacionalni delavstvu vseh dežel in v državnosti doma in po svetu. Eden teh je bil Louis De Brouckere.

Dne 4. junija je preminil v starosti 81 let.

Martin Mihelich

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AMERIŠKA POVELJNIKA V KOREJI. — Na desni je vrhovni poveljnik ameriških čet ter drugih oboroženih sil Združenih narodov general Matthew B. Ridgway in razgovoru z generalom Van Fleetom, ki je povljenik osme ameriške armade.

NEKAJ RAZPRAVE O RAKU (KANCERJU) IN KAJ GA POVZROČA?

(Nadaljevanje)

desetletjih v primeri s prejšnjimi, ki ga zaznamujemo povsod, pa je verjetno treba pripisati deloma podaljšanju povprečne življenjske dobe (ker se rak pojavlja večinoma v starejših letih), deloma boljšemu spoznavanju, deloma pa pogostejšemu prihajanju ljudi k zdravniku zaradi boljšega seznanjanja s to bolezni.

Mimogrede naj omenimo, da obolevanje za rakom tudi živali in rastline.

Kaj je vzrok, da se kaka celica nenadoma zločestno spreveri, t. j. postane rakava in kakšne notranje spremembe nastanejo pri tem v njej? Na to nam, žal, dandas znanost še ne more dati zadovoljivega odgovora.

čeprav se že ved kot pol stoletja trdovratno ukvarja s tem vprašanjem.

(Konec prihodnjic)

Koliko je zaposlenih?

Delavski department in številni urad poročata, da je bilo meseca maja zaposlenih v industriji in drugje (nevstevši farme) 61,193,000 delavcev, ali največ v zadnjih šestih mesecih.

Delo komisije OZN za človečanske pravice

(Konec z 2. strani)

misiji pa tudi izven nje zaradi tako imenovane kolonialne klavuze. Bistvo tega problema je namreč v tem, da so se kolonialne sile z vsemi močni upirale zahtevi, naj bi določila konvencije veljala tako za matično državo, kakor tudi za ozemlja, nad katerimi to vlada, ali jih upravlja. Večina srednjevzhodnih držav in nekatere druge so ostromogosale in razkrinkavale težnje kolonialnih sil, ki so že zelele tudi tokrat nadaljevati s svojim starim sistemom delitve na pravice vladajočih in kolonialnih narodov. Po dokaj dolgem razpravljanju je bil na petem zasedanju Generalne skupščine sprejet sirijsko-filipinski predlog, ki zahteva, naj se v konvencijo o človečanskih pravicah vstavi naslednji člen: "Določbe te konvencije morajo biti razširjene in uporabljene tako v matičnih državah podpisnicah, kakor tudi na vseh ozemljih, pa naj so to nesamoupravna, pod skrbništvo ali kolonije, ki jih upravlja, ali ki jim vlada država matica." Proti temu predlogu so glasovale Belgija, ZDA, Velika Britanija, Hollandija, Brazilija itd.

Na sedmem zasedanju mora komisija pripraviti tudi predlog za vključevanje pravice do samoodločbe narodov v konvencijo o človečanskih pravicah. Pravica do samoodločbe naroda je prav gotovo pogoj za vse druge človečanske pravice. Komisija mora predložiti ta predlog zasedanju Generalne skupščine, ki bo letos jeseni v Parizu.

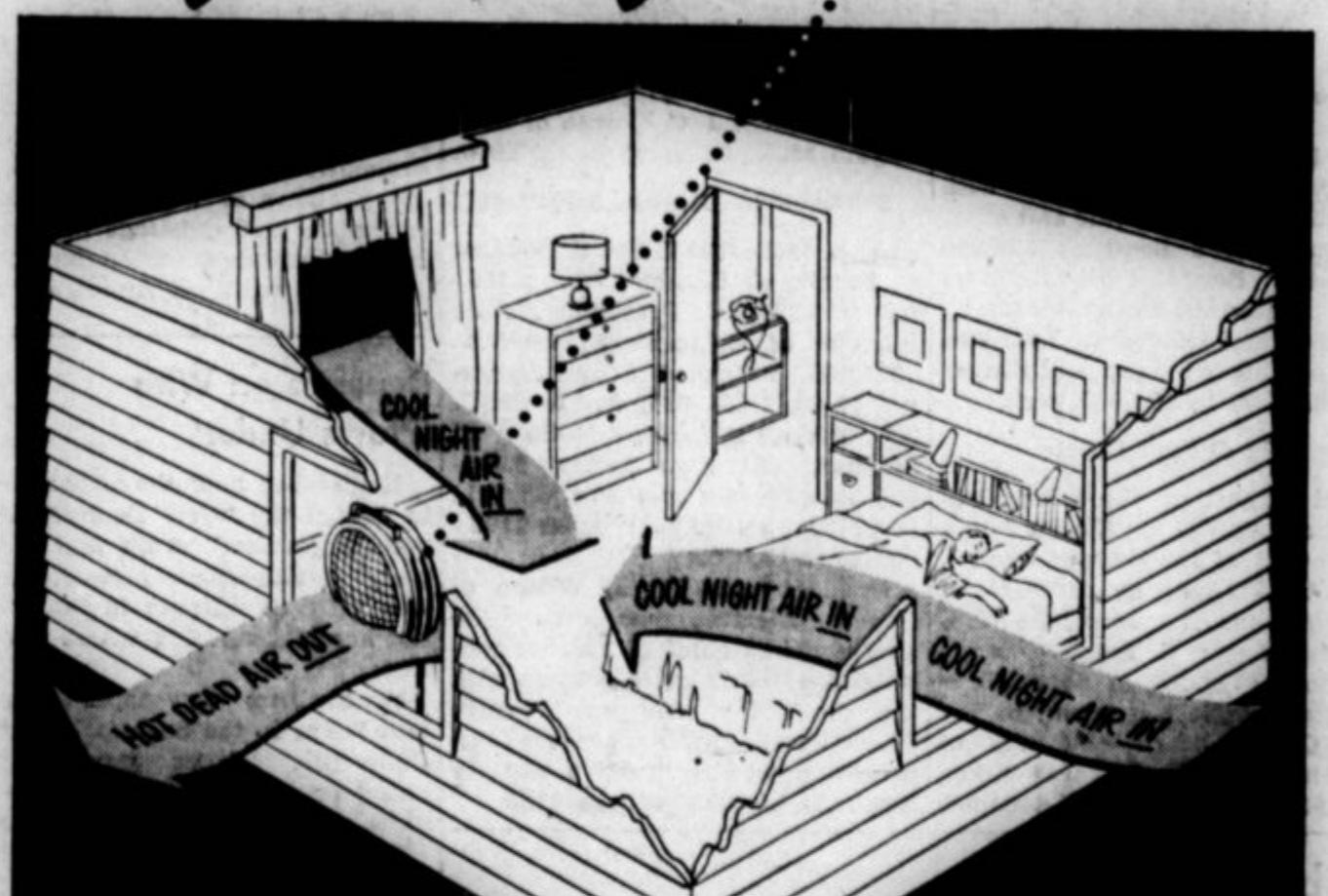
Posebno vprašanje so ukrepni, ki naj zagofove pravilno izvrševanje obveznosti, ki jih sprejmejo države podpisnice konvencije. Doslej so predlagali različne oblike tega nadzorstva. Avstralija je na primer predlagala ustanovitev mednarodnega so-

—L. P.

"Denar govori"

Star pregor pravi, da "denar govori". Govori tudi v inflaciji, toda le malo pove.

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PEOPLE DO IT

By Henry Jones

The other day we sought relaxation from our strenuous labors in a two-bit movie house. The feature of the silver screen was a pleasant surprise called the "Golden Twenties." It was a composite of newsreel shots of big news events from Woodrow Wilson's return trip on the *George Washington* to the stock market crash of '29. The highlights in the careers of celebrities from presidents to flag pole sitters during the golden decade were shown. Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Al Capone, Gene Tunney, Gertrude Ederle, Jimmy Walker, Shipwreck Kelly, Mr. Zero, and Florenz Ziegfeld, among many others of like caliber were depicted at various newsworthy moments in their heydays. There were also a few shots of really important people and events—Sacco and Vanzetti entering Charlestow Prison, Debs leaving Atlanta, the trial of the Wobbs in Chicago, the Palmer raids.

In addition to all this there was a most interesting and quite heartening feature. As the celebrities of the "golden twenties" appeared on the scene one by one the audience remained in apathetic silence—until the Debs release scene was flashed. Then there was a fair outburst of applause. It was not repeated although we thought sure that Roosevelt making the "Happy Warrior" nominating speech for Al Smith would surely evoke a response from some unregenerate WPAs. But it is a matter of record that the only cheers were for Gene Debs leaving Atlanta prison, where he had been incarcerated for opposition to the first World War. Maybe there is more hope abroad than we think.

We often wonder why it is that bricklayers are supposed to be

worth \$3.00 an hour and laborers only one third of that amount. It doesn't take any special quantity of brains to lay bricks, scarcely more than it does to be a superintendent, or general manager of a factory. Any person of average intelligence can learn all there is to know about the trade in a few short weeks. Yet the whole basis of a certain type of unionism is that a man who pays somebody off to get the classification of a "skilled" worker should be remunerated at a multiplied rate over common labor.

We call to mind a friend who went to work as a painter. He had been swinging a brush in a small town long enough to know that it didn't require any great genius to do it. He moved to a big city and decided to continue his trade under the respectable aegis of the AFL. When he entered the union hall and stated his desires to the picard in charge pro tem, he was informed that a "color test" was required. Our friend, who is a bit of an artist, stated that he had no fears of a color test. He was informed promptly by the union official that the color test was "tough" and that the usual procedure was to lay a C-note on the line so that the official could make arrangements to do away with the test. Our friend took the hint and laid out the century. He now gets \$125 a week for doing work which a fairly average moron could learn in a week. According to our way of figuring he gets this relatively handsome salary for performing services which require no more brains and very little more skill than do the operations of ditching. That, of course, is pure and simple unionism, and anybody who goes for it is simple indeed.

(From Industrial Worker)

Bosses Get Fat Pay Hikes As Profits Break Records

Bosses of big corporations did mighty well in their pay envelopes during the past year. That's the news from the "horse's mouth"—in this case, from "Business Week," one of industry's leading organs.

In its May 19 issue the magazine revealed that "top executive pay went up last year right along with the biggest industrial earnings on record." The magazine reported some of the increases and total pay received by business moguls.

President Charles E. Wilson of General Motors led the list with \$652,156 in salary, bonus and other compensation, a boost of \$52,000 from 1949. Seven of his associates in the vice presidential hierarchy trailed with \$449,000 to \$561,000. Their pay hikes for the year ranged from \$30,000 to \$35,000 each.

\$280,000 to Defense Mobilizer

Also, President Richard Deupree of Proctor & Gamble, from \$214,000 to \$225,000; President Harold Blanck of Celanese, \$174,000 to \$225,000; President S. A. Swensrud of Gulf Oil, \$245,000 to \$281,000; President Eugene Holman of Standard Oil, New Jersey, \$189,000 to \$209,000 and President L. Colbert of Chrysler, from \$176,000 to \$213,000.

President Charles E. Wilson of General Electric, who is now the government's chief of defense mobilization, didn't quite keep up with the procession. He got a mere \$3,000 boost, but his aggregate compensation was far from a poverty level. It hit \$280,000 in 1950.

Big duPont Boost

Next highest on the salary ladder was President Crawford Greenewalt of the duPont empire. He got \$539,550, an increase of \$101,000, and his associate, Vice President Angus B. Echols was upped from \$313,000 to \$384,000.

Largest single raise went to Eugene Grace, board chairman of Bethlehem Steel. He was hiked from \$333,000 in 1949 to \$464,000.

Lobby Money

Business groups are spending roughly 10 times as much money for lobbying in Washington as trade unions are raising for legislative work.

According to Congressional Quarterly, an impartial editorial service, business lobbies reported spending \$6.7 million in 1949 and 1950 to bring pressure on Congress.

But labor organization spent only \$776,000—or about \$6 million less.

As reported in the League Reporter March 26, the biggest individual spenders were the American Medical Association (AMA) and the Committee for Constitutional Government (CCG). The AMA spent \$1,326,000 fighting national health insurance and the CCG spent \$922,000 in a hate campaign that smeared organized labor and practically everything that Big Business opposes.

Incidentally, CCG's executive secretary, Ed Rumely, has been found guilty of contempt of Congress for refusing to tell the House Lobbying Activities Committee where some of CCG's funds come from.

League Reporter.

They Just Can't 'Get Along'

As Shakespeare said: "If you have tears, prepare to shed them now." Weep for the sad plight of two families described in the "Wall Street Journal."

In one family, both husband and wife work, and make a total of a mere \$17,000 a year. They have one child. Despite a \$10,000 inheritance, they have managed to get \$22,000 into debt.

The other family makes even more money, \$35,000 a year, but has "only" \$26,600 left "after paying Uncle Sam taxes." This man is so "broke" that he "had to sell some stock" to buy new cars for his wife and himself.

What are these and other similar examples supposed to prove? That people with such incomes are "having a hard time getting along" in these days of the "Welfare State."

What do you think of that?—Labor.

PROLETAREC

PROLETAREC, June 13, 1951

WHAT'S COOKING, GENERAL?

Americans who produce the nation's wealth and fight its wars—which means working-class Americans—have reason to be interested in a statement made by General Omar Bradley to a Senate committee in reference to the Truman-MacArthur controversy.

The general declared that MacArthur's policies "would involve us in the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy."

That sounds like a clever statement, if nobody thinks deeply about it. But for Americans who turn the matter over in their minds, a very serious question arises.

Do Bradley and the rest of our military and political leaders have another war charted for us? What will be the "right" war for the nation to fight? What is the right place . . . the right time? And who will be the right enemy?

These, of course, are rhetorical questions so far as most thoughtful Americans are concerned. Most people will answer that the right war will be a showdown with the master communists in Moscow at a time to be selected by the American chief of staff, and that Soviet Russia is the right enemy.

If that is where we are being headed, the future looks gloomy indeed. For the "right" war is almost certain to be an atomic war in which the cities, the industries and people by the millions are likely to be destroyed. And, we wonder, would all that be "right"?

Perhaps such a viewpoint as Bradley voiced, and the implications of war plans that go with it are the "right" thing to expect from our military leaders. But wouldn't the American people be wiser to demand that their civil officials try to avoid that "right" war now, while there is still time?

—Reading Labor Advocate.

THE LAST WORD

By Duffy

There are so many things which "passeth understanding" that if anyone could only enlighten the world, it would be a blessing.

Only recently, as an example, Dr. Isador Lubin, American economist on the United Nations staff, suggested that a world survey be started to list the natural resources of all the nations of the world. As an example China has millions upon millions of tons of natural coal, but imports from Japan, which has very little. WHY? That's what Dr. Lubin wants to find out.

Other nations have untapped resources, of value to the world, while other countries have little and still others have much but waste much.

Sounds like a sensible idea, but only one little nation, Czechoslovakia, supported Dr. Lubin's idea. WHY?

Britain, for example, even opposed it.

Another thing rather difficult to understand is the constant yapping for world peace, world accord, good fellowship and all that sort of talk, yet the same ones who mouth these hopes and wishes denounce Russia because Russia chooses to go her own way; they denounce Britain because she wants a few billion dollars to re-establish herself and thereby benefit the world; they denounce this and that—WHY?

Then another rather peculiar problem which is beyond our comprehension—and beyond that of many others as well is the action of fascists and quislings in America—the grandest nation on earth. Why do we need America First?

Then another rather peculiar problem which is beyond our comprehension—and beyond that of many others as well is the action of fascists and quislings in America—the grandest nation on earth.

Why do we need America First?

Depends on Who Plows Under

Remember how the papers used to charge the "New Dealers" with "plowing under" crops and "little pigs" to raise their prices? There was a lot of untruth in that talk, but here's something which is cold fact:

A business newspaper reports that "here in the Salinas Valley of California, lettuce growers are rising early these mornings — to plow under a third of their crop."

These big "factory farmers," the report says, "supply most of the spring lettuce for U. S. dinner tables. They're dissatisfied with the price, so they've decided to reduce the supply."

The report points out that no government agency has any hand in this "plowing under." It is being done entirely by big "landlord" farmers. So the daily papers are not screaming about "little lettuce plants" being "plowed under," as they would if it were being done by "New Dealers" or "Fair Dealers."

Danger Sign

Prices of farm land have reached the highest peak in history, the Department of Agriculture reports.

The same sort of farm land "boom" happened after the First World War, and was a big reason for the farm "bust" of the 1920's and 1930's.

Speculators make money by boosting farm land prices, but working farmers lose. The higher the prices they have to pay for land, the heavier their mortgages and the sooner they "go broke." That also hurts the rest of the country.

CONTROLS? . . . HA, HA!

Gullible Americans who thought that the workings of benign Democratic administration controls would make for less class privilege and more "equality of sacrifice" are referred to the May 5 issue of "Business Week," a magazine which prints news and views of particular interest to the owners of the nation's resources.

"Business Week" published the news that the record-breaking fourth-quarter dividends that went to corporation stockholders last year are likely to be repeated this year. As a matter of fact, so far the present year is more profitable than was 1950 . . . "The first three months of 1951 saw the golden flow reach the highest levels ever recorded in a first quarter." "Business Week" is the good word passed on to owners and investors.

Maybe we're too "dumb" to understand business. Anyway we're willing to stick out our neck to ask: How can more profits be made for owners without exploiting working people and consumers more? Isn't profit the difference between what Labor creates and what Labor gets?

And if we are right in what our questions imply, what good has it done the workers of America to elect Democrats instead of Republicans to make the rules of the game?

Business moguls make a great-to-do about taxes—which, incidentally, are being increased upon workers' wages at a larger percentage rate than upon big business profits. But as we see it, a government that aims to finance ever-growing budgets by taxes simply must see to it that there is something to tax. Otherwise the system itself would collapse.

And so it is—or at least appears to us—that taxes are the best guarantee that the administration is not going to do anything at all to break up or seriously curtail the exploitation of labor that makes taxable profits possible.

It seems that, so long as the American people tolerate a private-profit economy, they're going to be hooked. The owners will continue to collect because they must collect in order to be able to bank the game for Uncle Sam. And, of course, there is no precedent to indicate kind old Uncle's intention to keep his favorite sons and daughters from retaining a large share of the swag for themselves.

"Controls" is a word with a sinister sound. They're especially undesirable to a helpless citizen who is controlled by a highwayman with a gun while his pockets are rifled by another highwayman with nimble fingers.

SHOULD BE

Little boy (to bride at wedding reception): "You don't look nearly as tired as I thought you would."

Bride: "Don't I? Why did you think I should look tired?"

"Well, I heard someone say you had been running after Mr. Black for months and months."

The Awakening

By Grace Ghormley

We are living at the awakening Of a frowning, awful age;

Some are cursing, some are fawning,

Some are half insane with rage.

Some are lazy in luxury,

Some are naked and half fed.

Some suppressing blind fury,

Some with hearts and hopes half dead.

This cannot go on forever;

Millions will not groan in vain.

Do not think the worm will never

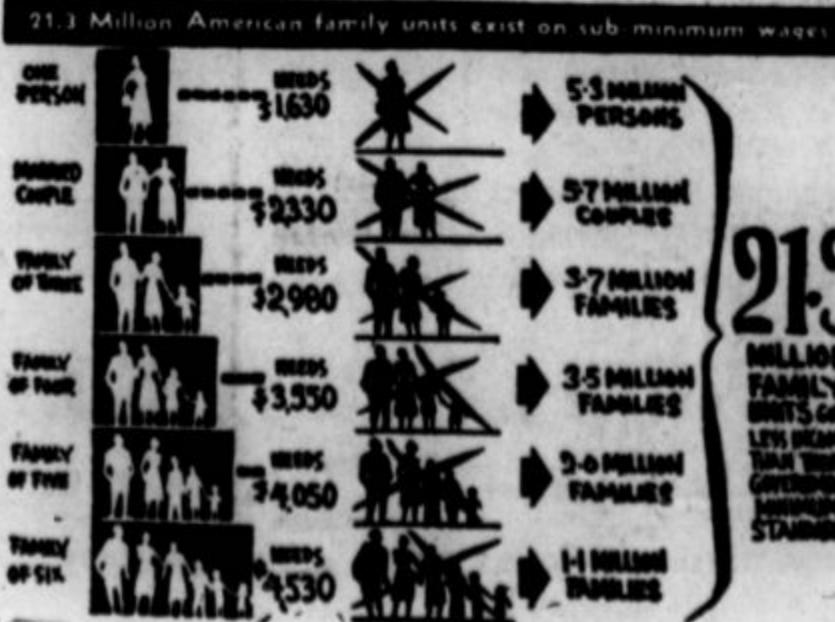
Turn and fight when blind with pain.

There must come a revolution:

Men must do their neighbor good.

Only two roads for this world—

To prosperity, or blood.



REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofses

AN INFORMATION SERVICE to which many business men subscribe warns that the material it prints "must not be reproduced in whole or in part in any form whatsoever." I have always viewed that fiat as arrogant. Some day the agency that issues that service may decide to print the Ten Commandment. And then where would the clergy of our fair land get off.

In a very real sense a recent issue of that service has cribbed from what may be called the "Socialist Bible." It said what Socialists have been saying right from the start and what they must continue to say "whatsoever." So here it is without benefit of quotation marks:

Money is artificial, and shrinking and variable, whereas materials contain more real value. We don't live for money, we live for materials . . . money merely buys them. Money is flexible, but supply of materials is more fixed, changing slowly.

AS WE SAY, we don't recognize the right of anybody to exclusive possession of that information or the right to broadcast it. Workers who never read anything more intricate than payroll slips and price tags should have learned it by bitter and disappointing experience down through the years. Such knowledge is common property.

It is a fact that money wages are "variable" in their value. Today many workers are getting as

Poverty—Dangerous and Unnecessary

Commenting that it is "dangerous to be poor," an editorial in "Labor," organ of the rail brotherhoods and A. F. L. shop craft unions, states that in the past 13 years portable gasoline stoves started 2,634 fires, took the lives of 65 persons and injured 469 others. The editorial reports that the District of Columbia fire marshal asked for a ban on such stoves, but reluctantly, because "it would deprive thousands of low-income families of cheap heating and cooking facilities, the only ones they have or can afford."

We emphasize that this happened in the capital of the richest nation on earth and in the shadow of a Congress which votes away billions of dollars of the people's money for wars and other safeguards of the capitalist "way of life."