



NEAPEL IMA PRVIC V TEJ VOJNI spet dovolj moke. Poslana mu je bila iz Amerike, kakor tudi v siciljska mesta in v druge italijanske kraje, ki so pod okupacijo zaveznikov. V Neaplu so se ob prvih pojavih belega kruha pojavile manifestacije radosti. Prve dni ob dovodu moke je manjkalo pekarnarjev in kuriva. Gornja slika predstavlja prenašanje kruha v Neaplu iz pekarij v gostilne in prodajalne.

Spor italijanskih demokratov vsled kraljeve "trme"

FRANCOZI V ALZIRU NE PRIZNAJO ITALIJE ZA "SOBOJEVNIČO", ENAKO NE PARTIZANI V JUGOSLAVIJI. — SFORZA PRIPRAVLJEN SODELOVATI Z BADCGLIEM "POGOJNO"

Zavezniška politika, ki je dovela do priznanja Savojske dinastije in pa do podpiranja Badoglije in njegovega režima, v katerem so bili od začetka sami fašisti, vsi izmed njih zaznamovani za vojne zločince, je naletela med Italijani na zelo odpor na tla in se ji obetajo še veliko večje kritike v demokratičnem svetu, kot pa jih je bila deležna, ko je začela z "darlanizmom" v francoski Afriki.

Sklicevanje na ustavnost Priznali smo fašističnega kralja s stališča, da smo se ravnali po ustavi — Italijanski seveda, in priznali smo njegovo novo vlado, ker jo je imenoval "ustaven kralj". Oglašali smo, da sta kralj in Badoglio vrgla Mussolinija, a Chicago Sun z dne 1. novembra piše v K. M. Landisovi koloni o sestanku Badoglije z ameriškimi časnikarji v južni Italiji, katerim je dejal, da je izvedel o Mussolinijevem odstavljenju šele pet minut pozneje. Vrgli so ga njegovi ožji tovariši, katere sta potem kralj in Badoglio pustila na cedilu, da sebe predstavita za nekompromitirana ustanovitelja "profašistične" vlade. Ako je to res, je zavezniška propaganda dajala kralju in Badogliju kredit za dejanje, o katerem sta izvedela šele ko je bilo že dovršeno.

Konvencija CIO ima odločiti o težkih problemih

Mjnili ponedeljek, 1. novembra, so se zbrali v Philadelphia, Pa., delegati unij CIO na svoji redni letni konvenciji, ki ni formalno zborovanje, kot so navadno konvencije ameriških unij v normalnih razmerah, pač pa zelo zelo važen zbor, na katerem se gre za odločanje o vprašanjih, ki se tičejo ne samo CIO in industrialnega unionizma, temveč vsega delavskega gibanja.

Ameriški poročevalci o čudnem "odpravljanju" fašizma v Italiji

Vzlic cenzuri so se končno le pojavila iz Italije poročila, ki potrjujejo to, kar smo v tem listu poudarjali od začetka. Od fašistov v vladi namreč ne moremo pričakovati, da bi odpravili samega sebe.

Associated Press poroča v ameriškem tisku dne 30. oktobra o apelih na Badoglijo, da naj razveljavi tudi Mussolinijev zakon in naredbe za teroriziranje opozicije, ne samo Mussolinija in njegovo stranko.

Le naivneži so mogli verjeti, da sta Badoglio in njegov kralj res razveljavila fašizem. Popuščata tu in tam le v kalikor sta urgirana od zavezniškega, vrhovnega poveljstva. Toda ker jima je prepuščena vsa civilna oblast v zavezniškem delu Italije, obdržuje Badoglijev režim v uradih prejšnje fašistične uradnike. Kjer pa koga na pritisk ameriških poročevalcev in okupatorskih uradnikov odstavita, pride na njegovo mesto navadno še slabši fašist. To potrjuje ne samo konservativna agencija Associated Press nego tudi posamezni ameriški in angleški poročevalci. Helen Kirkpatrick pravi v čikaških Daily News z dne 30. oktobra v depeši iz Barija, da bo ureditev Italije v demokratično deželo ogromno delo. To je res, posebno še zato, ker so zavezniki pustili nadaljevanje fašističnega režima, menda vsled bojznosti, da le taka vlada bo v stanju ohraniti red in mir v Italiji.

Omenjena poročevalka pravi, da so se zavezniki s sprejemom Badoglijeve vlade med svoje "sobojevnike" bržkone prenašli. To je res, ker nam ne pomagata v vojni z drugim kot z besedami na papirju.

V Bariju so po prevratu začeli demokratiški krogi izdajati svoj časopis. Mestna oblast jih je vrgla v zapor, enako predstavnike demokratičnih struj, ki so prišli na sestanek, da se domenijo o skupni akciji v "demokratični" Italiji. Zavezniško poveljstvo je vzelo precej dni, predno je lokalno oblast pridobilo za osvoboditev zaprtih demokratov.

V istem mestu izhaja glasilo Badoglijeve vlade, ki ga urejuje fanatičen fašist. Zavezniški krogi so zahtevali, da se ga nadomesti z drugim. Po dolgem času so res najeli še enega "odgovornega" urednika, toda starega so ohranili v službi. Ni čudno, če so demokratični krogi nekako presenečeni nad našim čudnim uveljavljanjem demokracije v Badoglijevi Italiji.

Čemu toliko konfuznih vesti o bojih v Jugoslaviji in severni Italiji?

Agencija United Press je poročala dne 29. oktobra iz Berna, da so jugoslovanski partizani oborožili v Benečiji armado 30.000 Italijanov za boj proti Nemcem.

Vesti te vrste je označil poročevalec Associated Pressa, ko se mu je posrečilo priti v Jugoslavijo, za fantastične, priznal pa je, da se jugoslovanski bojovníki ne boje umirati. Prisposobil jih je Rusom.

Pred nekaj meseci je bila razposlana v svet vest, da je armada 25.000 slovenskih partizanov udrila proti Vidmu v severni Italiji in ga zasedla. Poročilo je bilo kajpada izmišljeno. Čemu ameriški poročevalci sploh spuščajo v svet take vesti?

Ali zato, da bi bojem jugoslovanskim upornikom dali moralno pomoč, ali pa morda v namenu, da bi jim diskreditirali tudi resnične vesti o njihovih zmagah? Ako ne moreta ameriška in angleška armada napredovati v južni Italiji, ko imata opremo prvega reda, živil v izobilju in vsega drugega, ogromno letalstvo in politični aparat po vsem svetu razprežen, kako bi zmogli maloštevilni gerilci kar tako na lepem oborožiti 30.000 Italijanov v Benečiji, o kateri vemo, da je popolnoma v nemški posesti? Trideset tisoč vojakov ne potrebuje samo orožja, letal, tankov in trokov, temveč dnevno dovažanje municije in hrane. V severni Italiji ima vse to v področju nemškega ozemlja Mussolinijevih fašistov. Vse priznanje jugoslovanskim partizanom za bitke ki jih vrše. A "fantastična poročila", kakor jih je označil časnikar de Luce od A. P., jim ne bodo koristila.

Napadi na nemška mesta tirjali nad sto tisoč življenj

Poročilo iz Stockholma pravi, da je bilo od 1. aprila to leto pa do 25. oktobra v 12 nemških mestih, ki jih rušijo zavezniški letalci, 192.486 civilistov ubitih. Toliko so jih namreč do omenjenega datuma že odkopali iz razvalin. Menijo, da bo to število naraslo še enkrat toliko, predno bodo vse žrtve izkopane. Vrh tega zavezniški letalci nadaljujejo z napadi.

Poročilo iz Zuricha v Švici, datirano 28. okt., pa cení, da je bilo med civilnim prebivalstvom v napadenih nemških mestih 1.200.086 ubitih, vstevši pogrešane. Poznavalci menijo, da je vest iz Stockholma veliko bližje resnici kot pa iz Zuricha, ki je nedvomno jako pretirana.

V Angliji je bilo ves čas vojne med civilnim prebivalstvom od nemških bombnikov 48.282 oseb ubitih in 61.192 ranjenih. Angleški in ameriški letalci torej vrše svoje pogubno delo v nemških mestih v veliko večji meri kot pa so ga nemški v napadih na angleška mesta.

Tragične slike v nekaj evetocih, lepih nemških mestih povzročajo med prebivalstvom veliko poparjenost. Naravno, da je to za nemške vojne napore jako slabo, ker med ljudstvom izginjava navdušenje in vera v nacijsko zmago.

Wallace napačno svetuje

Podpredsednik Wallace je na shodu v Dallasu argumentiral za složnost med biznisom in delavstvom. "Biznis" v tem slučaju pomeni tisti sloj, ki poseduje ameriško trgovino in industrijo. Težko, da bi mogel celo Wallace zblížiti tako nasprotna si razreda.

Zvezni kongres še nič ne ve, kaj hoče z zmago

Znani liberalni časnikar Edgar Ansel Mawrer pravi, da je miselnost, ki preveča v zveznem senatu, največja nevarnost trajnemu miru, kadar bo konec te vojne. Pod pritiskom ameriške in svetovne javnosti, in posebno vsled urgiranja predsednika Roosevelta, se je senat končno odločil, da pove svetu svoje stališče, ki pa ga hoče izraziti v taki obliki, da ne bo nič pomenilo.

Pomanjkanje smisla za odgovornost

V veliko škodo te in vseh drugih dežel dominirajo v obeh zbornicah zveznega kongresa ljudje, ki nimajo za odgovornost in za blaginjo ljudstev, ne za svetovna uravnoteženja, nobe-nega smisla. To so predvsem ljudje, ki v imenu "farmskega" bloka mislijo na špekulacije z žitom in drugimi pridelki, ali ki zelo radi poslušajo nasvete iz ameriške trgovske komore in iz urada zveze ameriških industrialcev.

Od takih "ljudskih" zastopnikov nima ljudstvo zase nič dobrega pričakovati. Vendar pa je le ljudstvo krivo, da imamo v tako važnih časih in najvažnejšem parlamentu, kar jih sedaj obstoja na svetu, poslance, ki niso zmogni, da se bi povzpeli iz polževe hišice svojih nesebičnosti.

Kaj hočemo po vojni?

Zvezna administracija ima svoj vnanjo politiko, a tudi o nji mnogi trdijo, da je megljena, nedoločna, in da brez pravih obrisov vse predsednikove izjave za štiri svobodščine in za atlantski čarter koncem konca nič ne pomenijo. Posebno ne, ako ne verujejo vanje tisti, ki odločujejo. Glavna avtoriteta v tem pa je zvezni kongres.

Ali bo spet zavrgel v kritični uri vso vnanjo politiko predsednika Roosevelta, kakor jo je Wilsonu leta 1919?

Torej, da bodo ljudstva vseh krajev sveta vedela, kaj misli o povojni uredbi kongres Zedinjenih držav, je potrebno sprejeti resolucijo. Sprejemanje resolu-

cij je v tej deželi tako običajno, da poslanci in delegati glasujejo zanje ne da bi kaj porajtali, češ, da so le na papirju!

Smo za in ne

Senator Connally je predložil resolucijo, ki je polna lepih besed, pa nobenih obljub za prevzem odgovornosti. Senat se bi z njo sicer obvezal, da bo ta dežela po vojni sodelovala z vsemi suverenimi deželami za trajen mir in take stvari, a ob enem, da od svoje suverenosti mi nič ne popustimo. Mi hočemo zase popolnoma svobodne roke.

To je staro stališče imperialističnih sil in imperialističnih državnikov, radi katerega je svet v presledkih, tu in pa tam kar zdržema v vojni.

Oko na volitve

Proti kakršni koli obljubi, da bomo po vojni prevzeli kaj odgovornosti za svetovni mir, delujejo z vso bojažljivostjo izolacionisti, na primer senator Wheeler in v tisku takozvano McCormickovo osižče.

Ameriška javnost pa se ob vsem tem prav malo zanima, ker misli, da bo z zmago vse rešeno. Dasi apelirajo nanjo celo politiki, kakor je Wendell Willkie, nešteti časnikarji in pa nekaj poslancev, vseeno ne zapopade, da čeprav se tako zmagamo, lahko s tako politiko zapazemo mir in posledica ne bo drugega kot neprestano oboroževanje in pa fašizem, proti kateremu pravimo, da se borimo. Podpredsednik Wallace na shodih stvari, da je v tej deželi fašistično gibanje silno močno. Kaj če se pod magnetnimi gesli v prihodnji predsedniški kampanji razpase in — zmaga! Izključeno ni, razen če se bo ljudstvo pravočasno zavedlo nevarnosti.

Kongresniki so neodločni in tipljevo, kaj bi jim bilo najboljše storiti, neglede kako napačno in škodljivo — samo da si zagotove ponovno izvolitev.

New deal je po svoji lastni krivdi izgubil privlačnost, torej (Nadaljevanje na 2. strani.)

Zgodovinski prispevki v prihodnjem letniku Am. družinskega koledarja

Prihodnji letnik Am. družinskega koledarja bo spet vseboval precej drobcev iz zgodovine ameriških Slovencev. Louis Kafele je priredil daljši članek o postanku Cankarjeve ustanove v Clevelandu, in o ustanovitvi ter vzrokih prenehanja Cankarjevega glasnika.

Joseph Chesarek je poslal izčrpen spis o prvem slovenskem listu v Calumetu in o ljudeh, ki so bili njegovi uredniki in upravniki. To je spet zelo informativen, in ob enem zanimiv njegov prispevek o življenju in udejstvovanju naših rojakov na bakrenem okrožju iz dobe do konca prejšnje vojne.

Frank Zaitz je priredil pregled postanka koledarja, ki stopa s prihodnjim letnikom v svoje trideseto leto. To bo torej jubilej koledarja, ki predstavlja s svojimi tridesetimi letniki največji prispevek k literaturi ameriških Slovencev.

Anton Šular bo v prihodnjem letniku zastopan z zgodovinskim spisom o slovenski dvorani, ki je bila nekoč glavni center v društvenem in družabnem udejstvovanju Slovencev v Kansasu.

Tudi Frank Česen je posegel v daljšem spisu v življenje naših ljudi.

Drugi sotrudniki so poslali literarne prispevke, tako da bo trideseti letnik po vsebini res vreden svojega jubileja in svojega starega slovesa.

Romani, povesti, črtice in opisi
Poučne in znanstvene knjige

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Pesmi, poezije, igre
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Table listing various books under 'Romani, povesti, črtice in opisi' with titles like 'Bacili in bacilke', 'Dobilna žena', 'Napoleon I.', etc.

Table listing various books under 'Med potniki in mornarji' with titles like 'Moje življenje', 'Musolino', 'Mož z bratgino', etc.

Table listing various books under 'Tri povesti (L. N. Tolstoj)' with titles like 'Udovica', 'Uporniki', 'V Ameriko in po Ameriki', etc.

Table listing various books under 'XVII. zvezek: Črtice, Milan in Milena' with titles like 'Zbrani spisi', 'Pregled Ivan, zbrani spisi', 'Tavčar Ivan: Zbrani spisi', etc.

Table listing various books under 'Trbovlje, proletarske pesmi' and 'IGRE' with titles like 'Anfisa', 'Benetki izgove', 'Carlijeva ženitev', etc.

Table listing various books under 'O zdravju in boleznih' and 'Zdravje in higijena' with titles like 'Zdravje in higijena', 'Zdravje in higijena, koristni nasveti', etc.

Table listing various books under 'Zadružni koledar' and 'KOLEDARJI' with titles like 'Ameriški družinski koledar', 'KOLEDARJI', etc.

SLOVENSKI PISATELJI

Table listing Slovenian authors and their works, including 'Ivan Cankar: Zbrani spisi', 'I. zv. vsebina: Erotika', etc.

PESMI IN POEZIJE

Table listing poetry and prose works, including 'Akropolis in piramide', 'Atila v Emoni', etc.

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Lakota v Indiji
Iz Bombaja v Indiji poročajo o silni lakoti v provinci Kašmir. Gladna množica je dne 26. sept. prizorljavo velike izgrede, v katerih je bilo ubitih sedem demonstrantov, 25 policajev pa ranjenih.

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Oil Thicker Than Water

"Oil is, to our Senators' conception, thicker and more precious than blood." Thus writes a correspondent to a metropolitan daily newspaper. He was referring with disapproval to the charge, made by five United States Senators that Britain is draining this nation's oil supply for war use and, at the same time, conserving her own reserves of oil for commercial purposes after the war is over.

We don't know whether the Senators' story is true or not in this instance. But we do know that there is ample justification in history to show that private profit is placed above public welfare in peace and in war.

Pierre Van Passen, in his best seller, "Days of Our Years" tells a sordid story that justifies lasting suspicion against the master class and indicates that oil can, indeed, be viewed as more precious than human blood.

Van Passen relates that valuable industrial resources in German hands could have been destroyed by the Allied armies during the early days of the other World War, with the result that Germany would have been at least badly crippled. But, he relates, they never were destroyed because important Allied interests owned large blocks of stock in them.

Even more recently, in our dealings with Japan the same thread of private profit mars the politically-woven fabric of American life: Despite the fact that we gave lip sympathy to China, our profit-makers continued to send vast quantities of pig iron to Japan. And, when that was outlawed after protests and strikes by labor, the same profitting interests took advantage of a technicality and sent fabricated steel ingots!

We are not going to permit ourselves to be shocked into a state of mental blindness by any charge, however horrible, that is based upon the working of the capitalist private-profit system. We don't know the facts about British oil. But we do know it is possible and even probable that British capitalists—and Americans, too—would needlessly shed the blood of American workers to safeguard their own wealth and position.

For that matter, the present war is the result of the struggle between industrial masters and exploiters who have admitted that they would lack the necessary incentive to win the war if they are deprived of the privilege of making big war profits in the process.

We also suggest that what the Senators have said is worth thinking about as an indication of what is likely to happen to the "holy alliance" of which we are a part when the war ends and the danger of German and Japanese victory vanishes.

Will the same friendship that a common danger has forced persist then? We don't think so—not if the private profit system remains the way of life in America and Britain.

For just as oil really does become thicker and more precious than blood when private profit is at stake, just so will friendship vanish when competition replaces cooperation.

The one sure way to have international harmony and peace is to socialize the ownership of the necessities of life. When people own in common they can enjoy in common and live together in friendship.

And the place to start that new order of life is where we are—right here at home. A Socialist America would be a powerful instrument for building of a bloodless future.—Reading Labor Advocate.

IN THE WIND

From THE NATION

Holders of life-insurance policies are getting literature these days from the Peoples Committee to Defend Life Insurance and Savings urging them to write their Congressmen in favor of a sales tax. Most of the officers and directors of this Peoples Committee are insurance executives, bank presidents, manufacturers, and retired gentlemen. A letter soliciting funds for more literature bears this postscript: "In view of the undoubted consequences of a further increase in corporation taxes, support of an alternative tax seems a proper expenditure of corporation funds. Corporation subscriptions are there fore in order and will be welcome.

A group of comic magazines is now offering its characters to the movies and the radio. Soon it will be possible to see Kid Eternity at your neighborhood theater, or with a turn of the dial to bring the Human Bomb into your home.

Ex-Governor Julius P. Hell of Wisconsin, in announcing that he would seek the Republican nomination for Senator next year, outlined his program: "My platform would simply be 'the brotherhood of man.' The trouble with so many candidates on the Republican ticket is that they don't have a formula for the post-war world... We've got to stop this squandering of money. If I get down there in the Senate I'll break the damned chairs up if necessary to call attention to my formula."

Festung Europe: For some time the British Ministry of Information has been trying to get Franco's per-

mission to publish and distribute in Spain a Spanish-language newspaper presenting the United Nations' side of the war. Franco has finally consented... A Nazi newspaper in Belgium complains that coal miners deliberately dig only the worst coal, and claims there is a secret agreement among them to save the best for the Allies... Housewives of Dröbak, Norway, recently demonstrated by massing in front of the Nazi mayor's house with empty market baskets... The horse-meat ration in Holland has been reduced by one-third.

WAGE CHISELERS ARE SENT TO JAIL

PHILADELPHIA.—For the first time since the Wage-Hour Act became law in 1938, two employers have been jailed for chiseling on the pay envelopes of employees.

In Federal district court here, Judge Harry Kalodner imposed six month's sentences on Harry and Isadore Dasher, partners in the D. & D. Shirt Company, and fined them \$6,200 each. A third brother, Nathan, was given a six-month suspended sentence, fined \$15,500 and ordered to pay \$32,450 in back wages.

In July, 1942, the three brothers were fined \$250 each by Judge Kalodner for a similar offense. The firm now is engaged in making army and W. A. C. uniforms.

In imposing sentences, Judge Kalodner said: "You are the type who would continue to violate the law even if I fined you \$50,000. You're out to make a dollar, legally or otherwise. I hope a few months in jail will convince you that, in the long run, square dealing pays best."

THE MARCH OF LABOR

WE GO TO RUSSIA

At the present time there is a conference in session at Moscow that constitutes an event that would have been unthinkable only a few years ago. Mr. Cordell Hull, our Secretary of States, whom some have called "reactionary," and Mr. Anthony Eden, Britain's No. 2 diplomat, are sitting down with Joe Stalin, the Communist dictator, to discuss what the world shall be like when this war ends.

For the sake of world peace we hope an agreement will be reached. But we are not optimistic.

There are some powerful reasons why Stalin, Eden and Hull will find it difficult to amalgamate. For one thing, the historical background is bad. The Russian dictator has not forgotten that the two great "democracies" were a long time viewing with favor Adolph Schicklgruber's plan to wipe "Bolshevik Russia" out of existence. That memory will justify "Uncle Joe" in being wary.

Then there is the wide divergence in ideology between democracy and dictatorship.

But, above all, there is the American pledge of "four freedoms" everywhere in the world.

It is difficult to imagine Joe Stalin and Franklin D. Roosevelt agreeing on the meaning of freedom. It is even more difficult to believe that there can be agreement on the more practical questions of what should happen to Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland and Poland when the map of Europe is again drawn.

Will the "democracies" oblige Russia by forgetting that the immediate cause of war was the violation of Poland by the Nazis? Or will Joe Stalin be kind enough to waive his claim to national units including a sizable section of Poland, he has already taken over as Russia's own?

What will Russia do about Japan when—and if—she no longer has Germany to fight?

Merely to ask the above questions is to emphasize the fact that the world is in an awful mess—a hash of conflicts that can scarcely be settled by anything less than compromises of ideas and practices that have been considered basic to the capitalist order.

Surely, the world's rulers have made a deplorable failure of their regime. They have permitted two world wars to happen within a generation and now they want to prevent a third—without sacrificing anything.

COUNT SFORZA AND HIS FUTURE

On his return to Italy after many years of exile, Count Sforza declared that he had come back as a private citizen whose only interest was in helping to win the war against Germany. Until that goal was reached he would not, he said, proclaim for any party nor would he join the Badoglio or any other government not chosen by the Italian people. It seems probable that he will have great difficulty in adhering to this self-denying course. Strong pressures, we expect, will be used to persuade him to lend his prestige to the Badoglio government, which badly needs some respectable liberal trimmings. There have even been suggestions that he might be appointed Prime Minister and Badoglio relegated to the position of War Minister or Commander-in-Chief. If he resists these pressures—and we would expect him to unless he is given full power to choose his associates in the government—he is likely to be drawn toward the Partito d'Azione (Action Party) which, uniting a large number of democratic groups, is claiming him as its leader. Although the Anglo-American authorities appear to believe that Italy can remain a political vacuum until the war is over it is obvious that, even if the present regime is accepted as a military expedient, preparation must be made for the promised day when Italians can once again choose their own government.

Political discussions and agitation

in Italy was growing even before the fall of Mussolini but it had to stay underground. If the Badoglio government attempts to suppress it it will continue underground. Will the Allied Military Mission, which is the de facto power behind the throne, then sanction the use of Gestapo-like methods to stamp it out? The issue may be brought to a head by the arrest of three prominent liberals in Apulia for issuing a clandestine newspaper. Since the only authorized journal is the official government sheet, no other method of disseminating their views was open to them. According to Herbert L. Matthews, the New York Times correspondent, neither the Badoglio government nor the Allied Military Mission is eager to accept responsibility for this action, which is laid at the door of a local authority. But obviously this kind of excuse will hold water only if the men are immediately released. As we cannot believe that the Allies will, in fact, permit freedom for discussion to be brought by terror, they will be compelled to insist either that the Badoglio government turn a blind eye to "illegal" political activities or that it remove a curb which cannot be enforced or defended.—The Nation.

"They fell in death but still undying. The very winds their names seemed sighing."

The waters murmured of their name. The woods were peeped with their fame.

The meaneft rill, the mightiest river, Seemed rolling with their fame forever."

REFLECTIONS

By the Editor of the Reading Labor Advocate

I agree with all the arguments now being presented by labor union spokesmen against a Federal sales tax. A sales tax is inequitable. In the absolute sense it bears with equal force upon the rich and poor. Viewed relatively, it leaves the poor with less than enough money to buy the necessities of life and does not hamper the ability of the rich to spend and consume. It is an attack upon the living standards of the masses.

However, while I understand and endorse those arguments, I cannot understand the note of injured surprise that tinges the objections now being made.

What else can workers expect in a society that is founded upon class privilege and class exploitation—than that the working class, which always has carried the load, shall continue to bear the burden of war?

Or that the economic royalists—whose head-men have become the directors of important government bureaus—should continue to enjoy the richest fruits of the economic empire they control?

It is not against privation that workers protest; that is unavoidable when the nation is producing the things that people cannot use and when a large share of the consumption goods that are being produced must be shared with the population of other lands.

But while sacrifice is inevitable, fairness and equality of sacrifice could be achieved—and would be if the common welfare, rather than class advantage, were the chief consideration.

That, however, is not the case. The fact is—and it has been emphasized here before—that there are two wars being waged. There is the military war that almost everybody knows about. And there is the class war, that few people recognize but in which everybody is inescapably involved.

The fact that, even in the crisis of war, there is a taxation system that enables owners to escape the sacrifices that workers are forced to make, is one of the manifestations of the class war.

Workers who don't quite understand may get a clear view of what is going on within our own country if they consider the sales tax campaign together with the demand of the nation's corporations for the unrestricted right to accumulate big treasury surpluses.

They call those surpluses "seed money." They explain that THEY must have gigantic cash reserves to again WORK THE WORKERS after the war is over.

And what does that mean? It means that, while the great mass of people are doing the sacrificing DURING the war, after the war is over the few who are not really sacrificing at all will still own the nation, still own the jobs, still rule and exploit workers.

If the sales tax goes through—and if the nation's corporations are permitted to accumulate their "seed money" while the war on the military front is being waged—workers will come to understand that their sacrifices have not won them the freedom and justice which every generation has sought.

For the plan and program of the owners is only a refinement of the slavery of the ages and does not fit with freedom.

Nor do the corporation heads who are setting our national policies and directing our social course today recognize freedom, justice and equality as either essential, desirable or possible.

They must rule in the years to come. They must own the sources of all welfare. They must shape the pattern of life.

It does not occur to exploiters—and, unfortunately, it has not been accepted as an issue by many workers—that society might own the natural resources and the industries; that workers might employ themselves under a collective arrangement; that welfare and sacrifice and effort might be shared equitably and fairly. No, ownership of the capital that makes for wealth and power shall remain a private matter. That is the basic creed of the capitalist profit system.

Why, then, should anybody be surprised, when, today, the law-makers of capitalism are playing

Badoglio Out Of Line

We are all for fighting this war with everyone whom we can get on our side. Like the man who was fighting the bear, we need not be too fastidious about the character or opinions of our allies and cobelligerents. Marshall Badoglio and the members of his government are not the persons the average American would vote for if he were a citizen of Italy. It is perfectly clear that most Italians view them with little favor. But they constitute the government in being, and they have sworn to do their part in killing Germans. All right. For the time being this Badoglio crowd is left at the head of the Italians as they turn with us against the Germans.

But in his interview on October 14th Marshall Badoglio was not fighting against the Germans. He was fighting with them against us. He made a speech against "the left," against Communism, against anyone in Italy who may want a different sort of government from that which he is furnishing. "The Allies," said the ex-Fascist Marshall, "must help us in press and in propaganda so that Communism does not stand a chance." He evidently hopes to have the governments of the United States, Britain and Russia use food as a weapon to keep reactionaries in power. To win their support for himself, rather than for Italy, he uses precisely the same arguments on the basis of which Hitler rose to power in Germany.

Some straight talk is due from Washington and London in Badoglio's direction. His government surrendered "unconditionally." Our military authorities could easily have toppled him off his rickety political structure. We have never expressed any approval of him or of his policies. We have, on the contrary, given solemn promises that the people of Italy shall be left free to select their own form of government and officials who can be trusted to carry out their will.

Marshall Badoglio heads the cabinet on sufferance. He is, at best, an interim official held in place by foreign power. His function is exclusively military. When he tries, as he did in this interview, to secure our aid to consolidate his political power, he is completely out of line. He is impeding the conquest of Germany. He is alienating the support of the Italian people to the war effort. He should be taught a sharp lesson—and quickly.—The New Leader.

SAFEGUARD THE 'SOLDIER VOTE'

The "soldier vote" may decide the next election. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the service men be given every opportunity to form intelligent opinions concerning the issues and the candidates; to indicate their choice freely and without coercion of any kind; and, finally, that their ballots be honestly counted.

Congress has been asked to set up an agency to supervise the task—and it is a task, a tremendous one. The Gree-Lucas bill calls for a commission of five, including at least two representatives of the minority party, all to be named by the President.

Republican leaders object, saying the Republicans should be permitted to pick their own members. They favor two Republicans, two Democrats, with Chief Justice Stone of the Supreme Court as the fifth member.

If the Chief Justice will act, that would be a splendid arrangement. Like the wife of Caesar, the proposed commission should be above suspicion.—Labor.

Mr. Hoiles Digs Up a Pagan Theory

R. C. Hoiles "conducts a column" in the "Register" of Santa Ana, Calif. He has dug up some economic theories that were popular among the ruling class of Great Britain and this country a hundred years ago.

Mr. Hoiles argues that for the government "to continuously help the poor as a class" is a violation of "God's laws or principles."

"The more we try to help the poor, the poorer the poor becomes," he declares.

As we have suggested, British Conservatives were fond of that theory a hundred years ago. In those days, it will be recalled, Malthus, although he was a minister of the Gospel, went a step further. He held that war, disease and famine were all beneficent instruments used by our Creator to maintain a balance between population and production.

That sacrilegious doctrine served to quiet the consciences of the rich and well-to-do. "Why give the worker higher wages and improved standards of living?" they asked. "That sort of thing is against God's laws and will only make the poor more miserable."

It sounds fantastic today, and it is just as absurd as it sounds. God never intended that human beings should live in slums, covered with vermin, and go hungry through no fault of their own. He gave His children a world, rich in natural resources, and He intended that those resources should be used for the benefit of all the people, and not for the enrichment of a few.

However, we still have among us writers like Mr. Hoiles who have the audacity to challenge the goodness and mercy of God. We would like to think they speak for only a miserable minority of the rich and powerful, but we are not so sure that that is the case.—Labor.

PRICE OF STAFF OF LIFE IS SLATED FOR BOOST

The price of the "staff of life" is heading for a boost. The Office of Price Administration admitted that the only thing that can head it off is a subsidy, and that is a long way off, because of Congressional opposition.

The O. P. A. has permitted millers and blenders to charge more for enriched flour they must make after October 1, and says somebody will have to pay for this increase in vitamins and minerals.

One cannot always be a hero, but one can always be a man.—Goethe.

BOOTLEGGERS BLAMED FOR LIQUOR SHORTAGE

Bibulous Washingtonians complain of a shortage of quality liquors. They can get plenty of "cut" stuff—new brands which distillers have put on the market to beat price ceilings—but old established brands have disappeared from dealer's shelves.

Charges that stocks have been diverted to bootleggers in Virginia and other states where strict rationing is in force are denied by dealers, but police authorities say that is the real explanation of the shortage.

All may do what has by man been done.—Young.

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THE COMMUNITY AND WAR FUND