

SPET STO TISOČE PROČ VRŽENIH GLASOV!

'Nestrankarska' liga nauk da v strankah privatnih interesov za nas ni uspeha

JOHN L. LEWIS VABLJEN PO PORAZU V
KROG 7MAGOVITIH DEMOKRATSKIH
KANDIDATOV

Neprilike Browderjeve stranke.—Večje in manjše
zlo.—Roosevelt še zmerom popularen

"Ne vrzite glasov proč!"

Tak je bil zmerom argument
proti socialističnim kandida-
tom. "Saj so dobri in bi morda
tudi kaj naredili, toda čemu
glasovati zanje, ko itak veste,
da ne bodo izvoljeni!"

Mnogi so bili. Kakih 400 ob-
čin je bilo pod socialistično u-
pravo. Imeli smo kongresnika,
enega ali dva, ki sta se boljše
uveljavila kot kdor koli izmed
takozvanih progresivnih po-
slancev.

Pršla je vojna, nato komu-
nisti, za njimi razkoli, nato še
frakcijski boji, in staro navdu-
šenje je splahnelo.

Resnica še zmerom stoji

Primarne volitve pred nekaj
tedni so nam dokaz, da v zlic
vsemu je naše stališče pravil-
no. In to stališče je, da bo de-
lavstvo pomenilo nekaj v po-
litiki edino le če bo nastopilo
politično samostojno, ne pa
kot privesek kapitalističnih
strank.

Zal, da se je v tej krizi to
resnico med delavstvom silo-
vito zanemarilo.

In posledice —

In posledice tej nepredvidno-
sti delavskega razreda so —

1.) demokratska stranka
se je po obljubljanju "new
deala" spremenila v stranko
reakcije, ki je zatajila celo
svojega predsednika in mu na-
gaja na vseh koncih in krajih.

2.) Republikanska stranka
ribari v kalnem in zatruje, da
je nadaljevanju te silovite kri-
ze kriv Roosevelt, ker ne zna
gospodariti.

3.) Stotisoče volilcev se je
v prejšnjih volitvah v tem
letu res okrenilo k stranki "re-
publikanskega slona".

4.) Privlačnost fašističnih
organizacij vseh vrst narašča.

5.) Komunisti v zadnjih
par letih uradno agitirajo in
podpirajo kandidate, ki jim
jih je odobrila na demokratski
listi takozvana CIO nestrans-
karska liga.

Mnogo glasov — čemu?

Nestrankarska delavska liga
je dobila za svoje kandidate
posebno veliko glasov pred
par tedni v Pennsylvaniji. To-
da mar so bili to res delavski
glasovi?

NE. — Bili so le glasovi ene
skupine v demokratski stranki

Delavski list se bori za koristi delavcev

Izkoriščevalni sloji TO
RAZUMEJO in grade svo-
je časopise. Tragično je,
da jim milijone delavcev
pri tem pomagajo, da jim
svoj tisk zametavajo. Či-
tajte in širite "Proletar-
ca", ki je list delavcev za
delavce v vsakem slučaju
in v vsakem boju za delav-
ske interese.

"Duce" in "firer" izzivata v vojno



Mussolini je v enem svojih nedavnih govorov Francijo odprto napadel,
če, da zalaga "rdečkarje" v Španiji z municijo. Izjavil je, da ne bo pod
nobenim pogojem dovolil, da bi Moskva zmaga v Španiji. S tem je odlo-
čno poudaril, da sta Italija in Nemčija pripravljene vrči Evropo v vojno,
ako se lojalizem ne ustavi dovoza municije. Vred te grožnje je zelo v
skrbah angleške vlade, ki je že domnevala, da je njen pakt z Mussolinijem
velik korak v pomirjenje odnošajev. Na sliki je angleški top za streljanje v
aeroplane.

Z DELAVSKE FRONTE

Sodnik proti uniji avtnih delavcev

Sodnik A. E. Fisher v Rock-
fordu, Ill., je obsodil pet orga-
nizatorjev unije avtnih delav-
cev (CIO) na zaporne kazni
in visoke globe, ker niso pre-
nehali s piketiranjem pred to-
varno J. I. Case kompanije,
kakor jim je ukazal s sodnim
odlokom.

Konvencija unije pisarniških delavcev

Dne 18. maja se je pričela v
Washingtonu konvencija unije
pisarniških delavcev The United
Office and Professional
Workers of America. Pridru-
žena je k CIO. Njena prva
konvencija se je vršila pred
enim letom v Philadelphiji.
CIO je organizatorično kam-
panjo te unije gmotno močno
podprl, toda kot poroča v dol-
gem članku Socialist Call, je
predsednik unije Lewis Mer-
rill najel za organizatorje 20
komunistov, katere mu je iz-
bral urad kom. stranke v New
Yorku. Pisarniških delavcev
in profesionalcev, ki jih želi
dobiti ta unija v svoje vrste, je
kake štiri milijone. Vodstvo o-
menjene unije pravi, da jih je
v nji 45,000. Socialist Call trdi,
da je to število pretirano. Pra-
vi, da je imela pred letom naj-
več članov iz vrst pisarniških
delavcev, zdaj pa so v večini
zavarovalniški agenti. V Chi-

cagu je ta unija priznana v gl.
uradu SNPJ. AFL ima svoje
lokalne pisarniških delavcev, ki
pa tudi niso veliki.

Pri volitvah delegatov za le-
tošnjo konvencijo so komunisti
v newyorškem lokalni nomi-
nirali listo kandidatov, ki so čla-
ni njihove stranke. Z dobro
organizirano kampanjo je pro-
drlo vseh njihovih deset kan-
didatov. Tudi drugod so pod
vodstvom predsednika Merril-
la zmagali večinoma komuni-
sti; taktiko na konvenciji jim
je določila komunistična stran-
ka. Ti manevri so vzrok, da je
to ena najšibkejših mednarod-
nih unij v CIO, četudi je v tej
deželi štiri milijone neorgani-
ziranih pisarniških delavcev in
profesionalcev. Namesto, da bi
se vodstvo brigalo za unijo, za-
stopa rajše koristi kom. stran-
ke in najema za organizatorje
njene člane, ki za denar unije
izvrše več dela za stranko, kot
za unijo. Vred tega je v new-
yorškem lokalni nastal frakcijs-
ki boj. Nasprotna struja izda-
ja poseben list "The Progress-
ive Office Worker", komuni-
stom pa služijo v njihovi kam-
panji strankini listi, v New
Yorku na pr. Daily Worker in
v Chicagu njihov novi dnevnik
Midwest Record.

Kampanja S. P. v Indiani

Soc. stranka v Indiani je na
svoji nedavni konvenciji nomi-
nirala (Nadaljevanje na 2. strani.)

MILWAUŠKI ŽUPAN HOAN NOMINIRAN V ZVEZNI SENAT

V Madisonu, Wis., se je kon-
cem maja vršila konvencija
Farmarske-delavske progresiv-
ne federacije, ki je indorsirala
kandidate v razne državne in
zvezne urade. Glavna zanimi-
vost te konference je bila to,
da se je soglasno izjavila no-
minirati milwauskega župana
W. H. Hoana za kandidata v
zvezni senat. Socialisti v Wis-
consinu delujejo politično že
par let v progresivni stranki.
Ako governor Phil La Follette
Hoana odobri, bo skoro gotovo
on prvi socialist, ki je bil še
kdaj član senatske zbornice.
Socialisti in drugi pristaši soc.
stranke v Wisconsinu smatra-
jo, da bo Hoan izvoljen tudi
ako ga LaFollettevci ne bodo
podprli. Nominiran je bil so-
glasno ob največjem navduše-
nju. Omenjena federacija je
nominirala kandidate tudi v
vse druge državne urade, med
njimi precej socialistov.

"Silna nevarnost"

V Nemčiji je baje samo 800-
000 "čistokrvnih" Judov. Pa
se ves nacijski tretji rajh tre-
se pred njimi in jih muči. To
je znamenje, da so bodisi Zi-
dje presposobni, ali pa Hitler-
jevi arijski sposobni le za tero-
riziranje in pobijanje sposob-
nih.

Zamotana Evropa sili v ogenj in iz ognja ob enem

NECEDNA VLOGA POLJSKE V SPORU MED
NEMČIJO IN ČEHOSLOVASKO — HITLERJU
SE POVESIL GREBEN

Evropske države drže svet v
napetosti da kaj! Vsako uro
morda izbruhne vojna. Pa me-
šetarijo in se omeje le na male
praske. A ob enem skrbno pa-
zijo, da napetost in strah osta-
neta, da ljudstvo neprestano
trepeta in da se nervoznost
skrbno neguje.

Hitler za enkrat ukanjen

Izgledalo je, da bo Hitler
proti jugovzhodni Evropi kar
nemoteno marširal. Pograbil
je Avstrijo — naj mu pade v
naročje še Čehoslovaška in pot
mu bi bila na stečaj odprta.

A se ni posrečilo.

Pariz se je koncem konca
vendarle zdrnil
Francija je jamčila neodvis-
nost Čehoslovaške od početka
nesrečne versailleške in drugih
mirovnih pogodb. Toda ko je
prišlo do preizkušnje, se je
Francija vedno, po domače re-

čeno — potuhnila — in Hitler,
Mussolini ter njima v oporo
angleška torijska vlada so ime-
li svojo odločilno besedo. Ima-
jo jo še danes v Španiji, v Eti-
opiji itd.

Ampak Anglija noče vojne.
Francija jo noče. A vendar —
Mussolini in Hitler izzivata
v vojno!

Tako je v teku kakih petih
let nastala silovito napeta at-
mosfera.

Nekje mora počiti. Tak je
sentiment. Prešlo nedeljo so
listi poročali, da so stare kme-
tice na Slovaškem poklekovale
na vogalih cest, ko so videle
svoje sinove, zete in vnuke ko-
rakati v vojašnice na mobiliza-
cijski ukaz, toda žene in za-
ročenke pa so jih baje bodri-
le, da naj le kar gredo proti
Nemcem.

(Nadaljevanje na 4. strani.)

KRIZA AMERIŠKIH ŽELEZNIC

Skoro vse ameriške železni-
ce so bankrotirane, ali pa bli-
zu bankrota. Zvezna vlada jim
je dala v zadnjih šestih letih
iz blagajne finančne rekons-
trukcijske korporacije \$435-
000,000. Dobile so tudi razne
druge subvencije, a v zve-
temu je danes večina železniških
družb gospodarsko na slab-
šem kakor prej. V kongresu je
vsled tega že dolgo kampanja,
katere namen je izposlovati od
vlade nadaljne milijone pod-
por, in mnogi naravnost pripo-
ročajo, da naj jih vlada kupi in
potem sama operira.

Ameriške železnice so dobi-
le v času, ko so jih gradili, od
vlade skoro vso zemljo za-
stoj, ne samo tisto, po kateri
so speljane proge, ampak tudi
velika zemljišča ob progah, ki
so jih potem prodale bodisi za
zgraditev tovarn, za stanova-
nja in farme. Potem so želez-
niški magnati prodali več del-
nic kot so bile proge vredne,
nato izdali še bonde za stotine
milijonov dolarjev, katere la-
stujejo večinoma življenske in
druge zavarovalnice, in nato
vzeli v bankah visoka posojila
za nakup nove opreme, popra-
vila itd. Medtem je tovarni in
osebni promet silovito padel,

obratni stroški pa so se pod ne-
spretnim vodstvom večali, da-
si so si predsedniki in drugi
odborniki železniških družb
nakazovali ogromne plače, ki
so si jih morali znižati šele v
tej krizi.

Zvezna posojila v omenjeni
vsoti so bila obrnjena večino-
ma za obresti na železniške
bonde, ki jih imajo zavaroval-
nice, da se "protektira zavarov-
ane vdove in otroke". Pro-
blem železnice pa je ostal nere-

šen in bo nerešen, dokler se ne
združijo v enoten sistem z
drastično znižanim kapitalom.
Še boljše pa bi bilo podržav-
ljenje železniškega omrežja,
toda če bi vlada jamčila pla-
čati tudi vodeni kapital, bi bila
to za ameriško ljudstvo naj-
slabša kupčija in izguba, last-
niki železniških družb pa se bi
iznebili podvzetij, ki ne dona-
šajo delničarjem že več let ni-
kakih dividend, z izjemo par,
katere jih še vedno plačujejo.

Oboroževanje ne vodi drugam kot v vojno

Milijarde, ki so jih države potrošile "po vojni za od-
pravo vojne" za oboroževanje, prinašajo težke "dividen-
de". Še težje pridejo. Oboroževanje ne more privedi dru-
gam kot v vojno. To je socialistično gibanje dokazovalo
v prelošni in dokazuje danes. Toda tekma držav za
"obrambo" se ne vrši iz kakega posebnega nagiba spre-
meniti svet v ogromno vojašnico, ampak vsled temeljnih
vzrokov, ki so zapopadeni v kapitalizmu. Nemčija se je
oborožila, da pripori nazaj kar ji je vzel versailleški "mir"
in da si pridobi z lep ali z grda novih teritorijev. Hitler je
prepojil nemško ljudstvo z duhom osvete, in s tem naiču-
vanim narodom upa korakati od zmage do zmage. Musso-
lini je oborožil Italijo, ker smatra, da sta ji Anglija in
Francija dale premalo plena, ki sta si ga nagrabile po po-
razu Nemčije in Avstro-Ogrske. Zdal sanja o obnovitvi
rimakega cesarstva, ki ga je pričel graditi z osvojitvijo
Etiopije. Anglija se oborožuje, da ubrani svoje posesti
pred lačnimi imperialističnimi silami in Francija iz enakih
razlogov. Japonska je itak dokazala, čemu je do zob obo-
rožena. Sovjetska Rusija gradi svoj vojni aparat, da ob-
varuje svoje bogate krajine pred poželjivostjo močnih so-
sednih držav. In tako dalje.

Svetovna vojna je že dolgo jasen nauk, da so po
krvavih ropadih in rušenjih koncem konca enako pora-
žene ne samo premagane, ampak tudi zmagovite dežele.
Vzlic temu tišče vlade hočeš nočeš v novo, še hujsko kata-
strofo. Pod kapitalizmom ne more biti drugače. Pod kapita-
lizmom dežele ne morejo sodelovati druga z drugo v
skupno dobro. Dokaz temu je moralni in politični propad
lige narodov. Ampak če želi človeštvo sebi dobro, mora
vzroke za ta dejstva odpraviti. Odpravilo pa jih bo le ka-
dar zavrže kapitalistični sistem izkoriščanja in ropov ter
zgradi socializem. To je ogromna naloga, toda je vredna
naporov.

Strokovna internacionala noče sovjetskih unij

Prizadevanja unij v sovjet-
ski Rusiji za pristop v medna-
rodno zvezo strokovnih unij so
se končala z neuspehom. Šte-
jejo kakih 22 milijonov članov
in mednarodna zveza bi bila z
njimi zelo ojačana, ako bi bil
predlog ruskih unij za pridru-
ženje sprejet. Pogajanja med
eksekutivno mednarodno zvezo
in odborom zveze ruskih unij
so se vršila že dolgo. Večina
odbora strokovne internacio-
nale je bila proti. Aplikacija
ruskih unij za pristop je bila
končno predložena kongresu
strokovnih unij, ki se je sešel

pred dvema tednoma v Oslu
na Norveškem. Mathew Woll,
zastopnik Ameriške delavske
federacije, je izjavil, da bo od-
stopila iz internacionala, če se
ruske unije sprejme, kajti A.
F. of L. z ruskimi unijami ne
bo kooperirala ne direktno in
ne neposredno. Angleški dele-
gaciji je bilo več na tem, da
ostane v internacionali AFL
kot pa da bi sprejela Ruse. Za
sprejem je glasovala franco-
ska, mehiška in španska dele-
gacija. Opozicijo proti spreje-
mu je vodila ameriška, švicar-
ska, nizozemska, belgijska in

poljska delegacija. V debati
so argumentirali, da unije v
sovjetski Rusiji niso unije v
pravem pomenu besede, ker
niso svobodne in ne demokra-
tično upravljane, pač pa apa-
rat v rokah komunističnega
politburoja, ki je diktator nad
njimi. Mednarodno zvezo stro-
kovnih unij pa tvorijo svobo-
dne delavske organizacije, ki
so demokratično upravljane.
Naravno, da je veliko te opo-
zicije temeljilo na sovraštvu
do komunistov.

Za mednarodno delavsko gi-
banje bi bilo po našem mnenju

bolje, če bi kongres v Oslu so-
vjetske unije sprejel, pod po-
goji seveda, ki bi bili častni in
koristni za obe skupini. Am-
pak kot izgleda, rane, ki jih je
s svojim bojem ter razkoli v
unijah in v delavskih politič-
nih strankah v Evropi in dru-
geje gojila kominternna nad
deset let, še niso in še dolgo ne
bodo zaceljene, čeprav so ta-
kratni voditelji komunistične-
ga gibanja že skoro vsi postre-
ljeni. Kongres v Oslu je to ja-
sno demonstriral. Dobro to ni
in treba je čakati boljšega raz-
položenja.

PROLETAREC

LIST ZA INTERESE DELAVSKEGA LJUDSTVA.

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New Deal v krizi

Rooseveltove New Deal je zamudil priliko za uspeh, ki jo je imel leta 1933, ko je prevzel vlado. Zdaj je vsled tega sam v teži krizi. Takrat je bila opozicija proti njemu neznatna. Imel je priložnost poddržati banke in v gospodarstvu izvesti temeljne reforme. Tako pa je le krpal in krpal, da reši kapitalistično gospodarstvo in bogastva kapitalistov. Ko so si opomogli, so udarili po svojem rešitelju. Problemi, ki se tičejo ljudstva, pa so ostali nerešeni. Brezposelnih je kakih dvajset milijonov in namesto izboljšavanja razmer imamo "recesijo" — ali po domače, povečevanje krize. Demokratiški kongres je za delo nezmožen. Namesto, da bi "ekonomskim rojalistom" stopil pošteno na prste, jim pomaga. Časopisje plutokracije vpije, kako preganjani so ubogi ameriški kapitalisti na ljubo lenih milijonov, ki se rajše zatekajo k WPA, kot da bi si pomagali s pridnim delom. In kongres, ki bi lahko za ljudstvo kaj storil, pretaka solze, ker je business preobremenjen z davki in vlada pa razsipa milijarde, namesto da bi vsaj skušala balancirati budžet.

Ameriški svobodni, individualistični kapitalizem je bolan in new deal ga s svojim krpanjem ne bo mogel ozdraviti. Vprašanje brezposelnosti ostane nerešeno, dokler se administracija in kongres ne odločita za operacijo, katere namen bo odpraviti vzroke krize, ne pa samo krpati kapitalizem.

Socialisti smo že v kampanji leta 1932 dokazovali, da Roosevelt ne bo otel ameriško ljudstvo iz krize s takim programom, kakršnega je on priporočal. Zato smo se v krizi. Le bogataši so na boljšem kakor so bili leta 1932. Milijone brezposelnih pa je bilo takrat in je danes odvisnih za kruh od raznih religijskih akcij, ki ubijajo v človeku ponos in ga tirajo v depresijo duha. Tak človek se smatra samega sebe za nebodigatreba — za stroj, ki ga je družba vrgla na smetišče.

Rešitev ameriškega delavstva iz brezposelnosti in trajne ekonomske negotovosti ni v "new dealu" kakršnega je, ampak v preuredbi gospodarskega sistema na socialistični podlagi.

Razlika med socialisti in komunisti pri njihovem delu v unijah

Socialisti so izvršili v unijah ogromno organizatoričnega in vzgojnega dela. Na primer v unijah oblačilnih delavcev, v uniji premogarjev, v uniji Western Federation of Miners (zdaj posluje pod drugim imenom), v uniji masinistov itd. Pred vojno in pred razkolom l. 1919 so bili socialisti na čelu mnogih unij. Delali so v njih s stališča KORISTITI uniji kot taki, dočim je večini komunistov, kadar dobe v unijah odgovorne službe, njihova politika in stranka prvo, zato unije izrabljajo unijam v škodo. Kopa komunistov, ki se je urinila za plačane organizatorje v razne unije CIO, je največ kriva, da niso napredovale bolj, oziroma da so večinoma v zastoji in da so v vseh novih nastali tudi ostri frakcijski boji.

Komunistom je treba priznati, da so energični in v svojih vrstah dobri organizatorji, toda izven komunistov jim zaupa le malokdo, ravno vsled njihove taktike, ki se ravna po jezuitskem pravilu "namen posvečuje sredstva".

Socialisti, ki so organizatorji in odborniki v unijah, delujejo v njih s stališča, da bo morala med članstvom visoka le, ako bo odbornikom in organizatorjem zaupalo in se uverilo, da delajo v uniji zanj, ne pa za kakše druge namene.

Moč propagande v diktaturah

Propaganda pod diktaturami je veliko mogočnejša in učinkovitejša kot v demokratičnih deželah, ker je enostranska. V državah s diktatorskimi režimi je dovoljena samo vladna propaganda. Vsaka druga je ne samo strogo prepovedana, ampak smatrana za veleizdajniški čin.

Hitlerjev minister propagande je mojster v svojem poslu in dosegel s njo čudeže. Nemško ljudstvo je s propagando uverilo, da je srečno in da živi zavidanja vredno življenje. V resnici ima danes veliko nižji življenjski standard kot ga je imelo pod republiko. Vrh tega nima zdaj nikake svobode.

Hitlerjeva propaganda prebivalstvu tretjega rajha z zgrajanjem pripoveduje o silovitem zatiranju Nemcev na Čehoslovaškem. Češka vlada odgovarja, da se godi Nemcem v Čehoslovaški republiki boljše kot pod Hitlerjem in da imajo civilne in druge svobodščine, kakršne so v nacijski Nemčiji iztrebljene s terorjem, s giljotino in koncentracijskimi kempami. Toda prebivalstvo v Nemčiji ne sme izvedeti odgovora češke vlade o pravicah in privilegijih Nemcev na českem, pač pa čuje le potvarjanje resnice.

V demokratičnih deželah sme vladni propagandi odgovorjati vsaka druga propaganda in vladno pobijati do mile volje, dokler se ravna po zakonih, ki so veljavni za vse politične stranke enako in s tem za propagando vseh. Dasi so v demokratičnih deželah hibe velike, so v diktatorskih neznosne in ljudstvo jih trpi le, ker je omenjeno za vladno propagando. Še pod vsako diktaturo je prišla doba, ko se je ljudstvo predramilo iz omenosti in diktature. Njene propagande je bilo konec. Tudi v tretjem rajhu ne bo večna.

Obupavanje slabo orožje

Dasi je na svetu zdaj nič koliko takega, kar človeka resili v obupavanje, je to slabo sredstvo, kajti obupavanje je neposredna pomoč onim, ki uničujejo človeku svobodo in srečo in ga spreminjajo v avtomat na verigi diktatorja.

TUDI RELIF JE V KRIZI



Na sliki je eden izmed tisočih otrok v Clevelandu, ki so popolnoma odvisni od reliefa. Ker politiki niso poskrbeli za nadaljnja gnojna sredstva reliefni akciji, jim je bila pred nekaj tedni podpora ukinjena, počilo hrano pa jim je na to delila zvezna vlada iz svojih zalog. Sličen položaj je nastal v Chicagu, kjer so prošli teden zaprti vse reliefne postaje.

Štirideset let delavskega unijskega gibanja na Švedskem

Na zagrebškem delavskem strokovnem kongresu je bil bratski delegat švedskih strokovnih organizacij s. Sölven, ki je poleg običajnega pozdrava poročal o napredku unij švedskega delavstva. V avgustu tega leta bo praznovalo 40 letnico postanka svojega gibanja na strokovnem polju. Pred kakimi štiridesetimi leti se je pričelo enako gibanje tudi na Slovenskem in Hrvaškem. Toda razlika v uspehih je ogromna.

"Delavska Politika" piše o Sölvenovem poročilu sledeče: Švedske delavske unije so imele izpčetka 37,000 članov, danes jih imajo 850,000. Samo v letu 1937. se je število članov pomnožilo za 11%. V vsej državi je nad 7100 organizacij, ki so podeljene na 42 strokovnih in industrijskih zvez. Kako veliko je to število organiziranih delavcev, se vidi, če vemo, da ima Švedska le 6,300,000 prebivalcev, torej je več kot polovico manjša kakor Jugoslavija.

Strokovno gibanje je na Švedskem najmočnejša organizacija v deželi. V primeri s prebivalstvom pa tudi največja organizacija na svetu. Organiziranega je 21 odstotkov vsega prebivalstva, ki je sposobno za delo ali 13.5 odstotkov vsega prebivalstva. Razen strokovnih organizacij amsterdamske smeri je na Švedskem nekaj reformističnih strokovnih organizacij, ki pa imajo vse skupaj le okoli 20,000 članov. Nerazredne strokovne organizacije štejejo le okoli 30,000 članov.

Švedske strokovne organizacije smatrajo za svojo nalogo predvsem ureditev delovnih in medznih pogojev s kolektivnimi pogodbami.

Moderna kolektivna pogodba postaja težje strokovne akcije. V industriji so tarifne pogodbe naletele na splošno priznanje, toda tudi v gozdnem gospodarstvu in kmetstvu ter prometu in trgovini prihajajo kolektivne pogodbe bolj in bolj v prakso. Iz načelnih razlogov kolektivne pogodbe kot formo v delovnih odnosih odklanjajo edino trgovski pomočniki in uradniki. Toda tudi ta odpor je že marsikje odpravljen. Pravna veljavnost tarifnih pogodb pa je z jamčena s posebnim zakonom iz leta 1928.

Sedaj je v veljavi okoli 10,000 kolektivnih pogodb, ki veljajo za 43,000 delodajalcev in okoli 730,000 delavcev.

Delovni pogoji so potemtakem utrjeni s tarifami za 87% članov strokovnega gibanja.



Ko je mehiška vlada poddržala oljna polja, je izjavila, da jih bo prejšnjim lastnikom (angleškim in ameriškim družbam) primerno plačala, toda angleška vlada s tem ni bila zadovoljna in je v interesu angleških kapitalistov naslovila Mehiko ostro protestno noto. Mehiki predsednik je v odgovor prekinil diplomatske odnose z Anglijo in pozval mehiškega poslanika v Londonu domov. Na vrhu je angleško poslanstvo v mehiškem glav nem mestu. Spodaj na levi je angleški poslanik St. Clair O'Malley, ki se je vrnil v Anglijo, in na desni mehiški predsednik Lazaro Cardenas. V tej kalni situaciji se je v par krajih dogodila "revolucija" proti Cardenasovi vladi. Nete jih ameriški in angleški kapitalistični interesi.

V Nemčiji znajo

Dr. Ignatz Griebel je bil v Zed. državah vodja nemških nacijskih Agenti ameriške inteligence službe so zasledili, da je dr. Griebel tudi špijon v službi Nemčije. Ko so mu bili za petami, se je dr. Griebel oblekel in se utihotapil v New Yorku na neko ladjo, ki je bila namenjena v Bremen. Ameriška oblast zahteva dr. Griebela na zaslišanje pred tribunalom v New Yorku, ki preiskuje špijanske aktivnosti agentov tujih držav. V Bremenu se dr. Griebela arctirali in nemška oblast je naznanila, da ga je obdila na dolgo zaporno kazen, "ker je prišel brez potnega lista," po prestani kazni pa bo deportiran v Zed. države. Tako ga je na zvit način rešila. ameriški preiskovalni tribunal pa je ogoljufan za dobro pričo, ki bi morala marsikaj pojasniti, kar Nemčiji ne bi bilo ljubo.

Stanovanjska kriza

Polovico hiš v tej deželi bi bilo treba podreti. Za nove je cipeke, apna, cementa in delavcev dovolj. A jih vseeno ne gradimo. Kaj je vzrok? Pomanjkanje denarja? Tudi to ne, kajti denarja je danes na povprečnega prebivalca te dežele več kot kdaj prej. Torej kaj?

koalicije in javne diskusije in končno arbitražo v sporih glede delovnih odnosov.

Povečana odgovornost in moč strokovnega gibanja v naši deželi je zahtevalo tudi, da smo morali izpremeniti stališče proti mnogim problemom. Težnja po splošni centralizaciji je ono, kar naše švedsko gibanje najbolj karakterizira. V zadnjem času zlasti študiramo odnos strokovnih organizacij napram gospodarskemu življenju. Gre za izdelavo pozitivnega gospodarskega političnega programa, ki naj obenem obezbeja najširšo kontrolo nad celokupno gospodarsko produkcijo. V tem kompleksu je tudi problem omejevanja gospodarskih sporov in regulaciji konfliktov v področju delovnih odnosov. Na pr. vprašanje odpustitve delavcev iz posla itd. Namen tega je, da se delovni trg čimbolje organizira in da se državna intervencija cipra na tako zakonodajo, ki zadovoljuje obe strani.

V teh navedbah in opisu strokovnega gibanja na Švedskem se zrcali izrazita zavest odgovornosti ne le med elavci, ampak tudi med ostalim prebivalstvom z ozirom na splošne interese družbe.

IZ KANSASA

Prav nič se ne bom opravičeval, ker sem zaostal s poročevanjem. Pač iz enostavnega razloga, ker ne najdem "poštenega" odgovora. Tudi nič ne obljubim, da bom bolj reden in točen v bodoče, ker ne verjamem v "poboljšanje".

Vladni delavski odbor je razsodil, da mora Crowe Coal Co., ki lastuje premogovo industrijo v Windsorju, Mo., plačati štirim odpuščenim premogarjem okrog \$15,000 in jih ponovno uposliti. V jeseni leta 1935 so bili namreč odpušteni zaradi unijskih aktivnosti Chas. Kerns, C. Scott, A. W. Sivills in K. Forsythe. Na njih pritožbo je pred par tedni delavski odbor podal zgoraj omenjeni odlek.

Ta kompanija je pred dolgo leti obratovala več rorov v kansaškem premogovem okrožju. Največ zaradi radikalnih kansaških unijskih majnarjev, je opustila vse svoje tukajšnje rove in se preselila v Missouri, ker je bilo tamkajšnje premogovo okrožje že vse neunijsko. Toda, kot izgleda, se je tudi tam situacija spremenila. Kompanije se navadno nočejo podati takim odlokom in vzamejo priziv na sodišče, kjer potem reakcionarni sodniki stvar zavlačujejo.

Pred par tedni sem čital oglas v lokalnem angleškem listu, da bližnji farmarski šolski distrikt išče učitelja (učiteljico) za ostala dva meseca tega šolskega leta. Plača, 75 dolarjev za dva meseca. Torej \$37 in pol na mesec. "Mastna" plača, kaj ne?

Kaj se je zgodilo s prejšnjim učiteljem? Oglas ne pove, dali je namreč umrl od stradanja, ali le toliko oslabel, da ne more več podučevati.

Prvi maj smo letos praznovali živahno, kot že precej let ne. Udeležba na prireditvi, ki se je letos vršila v Yalu, je bila zelo velika. Majniške proslave se vrše pod avspicijo kansaške federacije SNPJ že 30 let. Prejšnja leta, ko je bila socialistična stranka dobro organizirana smo večkrat praznovali prvi maj z njo skupaj.

V Kansasu letos zopet postavimo socialistični tiket za državne urade. Vse od governorja navzdol. Sedaj pobiramo podpise na peticije za sledeče naše kandidate:

Ida B. Beloff iz Wichite, za governorja; C. R. Ingraham iz Yates Center, za podgovernorja; Arthur Roberts iz Kansas Cityja, za državnega tajnika; Chas. R. Fischer iz Kansas Cityja, za blagajnika; Glen Miller iz Wichite, za avditorja in Pearlanna Brigs iz Wichite, za vrhovno šolsko nadzornico. Vsi so vredni sodrugi, da jim v jeseni oddaste svoje glasove.

Za Crawford okraj so zopet menili poverili nalogo nabirati podpise na peticije. Vsem s drugom in somišljenikom, ki ste mi šli na roke hvala za kooperacijo. — A. Shular.

Razprava v klubu št. 1 prihodnji petek 27. maja

Chicago. — Članstvo kluba št. 1 je vabljen, da se polnoštevilno udeleži redne seje v petek 27. maja. Prične se ob 8. zvečer. Tajnik bo v svrhu pobiranja članarine v dvorani že ob 7:30.

Odbor apelira na vse, da razpečajo čimveč vstopnic za piknik, ki se bo vršil 12. junija pri Keglju v Willow Springsu. Vstopnice so po 25c. Ves prebitek je namenjen v korist Proletarcu.

Po končanem dnevnem redu bo v klubu razprava o današnjih delavskih in političnih smereh in taktiki. Otvoril jo bo Frank Zaitz. Vsakdo bo lahko izrazil svoje mnenje o takozvani delavski nestranskosti, o novi LaFollettovi stranki in o drugih delavskih strujah ter o stališču, ki ga glede politične organizacije in taktike zastopa socialistična stranka. P. O.

LISTNICA UREDNIŠTVA

J. V. Milwaukee. — Zapisnik zadnje konference bomo gotovo priobčili v prihodnji številki. V tej ni bilo dovolj prostora.

Z DELAVSKE FRONTE

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.)

nirala za socialističnega kandidata v zvezni senat John Kingsburyja iz Indianapolisa.

Konvencija illinoiske delavske stranke

Illinoiska Labor Party bo imela konvencijo 18. junija v Chicagu na 174 No. Franklin St. Tajnik George Meade poroča, da je v delavski stranki zdaj 500 unij in drugih organizacij. Med njima sta tudi dve društvi SNPJ v Chicagu. Socialisti so aktivni v tej stranki od kar je bila ustanovljena. Tajnik Meade je socialist, enako tudi več drugih odbornikov.

Komunisti bodo imeli svoje kandidate

Komunisti v Illinoisu, ki so v zadnjih primarnih volitvah pomagali agitirati za tiste demokratske kandidate, ki jih je indorsirala Lewisova nestranskarska liga, pravijo, da se prihodnjih jenskih volitev udeležijo s svojimi kandidati, ker je Lewisova lista kandidatov v demokratski stranki poražena. Njihovi kandidati pridejo na glasovnico, ako dobe zanje zadosti podpisov. Na konvenciji illinoiske komunistične stranke je bilo poročano, da ima 5,800 članov.

PIKNIK V KORIST PROLETARCA

v nedeljo 12. junija 1938

pri KEGLU v Willow Springsu

VSTOPNICE PO 25c. — TRI NAGRADE V GOTOVINI. — FIN SPORED.

Čitajte o njemu oznanila v tej in naslednjih številkah "Proletarca".

Socialists Are Cool To LaFollette's New Party

Hope to See Governor in Real Farm-Labor Body

Asserting that "these unhappy times call for a new political party" and expressing a "profound hope of seeing Phil La Follette and his followers in the ranks of a real farmer-labor party," the Socialist party of the United States, in a statement made public recently, nevertheless takes the new National Progressive Party of America severely to task.

The new party was described as the "personal party of a man intensely ambitious to become president."

"He Launched It Alone"

"He wrote its program—such as there is; chose its name and mythical emblem," the Socialist statement declared. "He launched it alone without the counsel or participation of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party, the American Labor party of New York, the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, or the great labor and farm organizations."

"Indeed, they seem to have been deliberately snubbed. Phil La Follette has made it plain that he seeks neither their advice nor their co-operation, but only their following."

Program "a Disappointment"

Phil's program, "such as he now deigns to reveal," was described as a "shocking disappointment."

"Let this be well understood," the Socialist party asserted. "It offers the workers and farmers no more than the Republicans, less than the New Deal, nothing that would help them win the economic security that is their right."

The statement contended further that the new party moves not toward a co-operative commonwealth but toward Fascism."

Immell Is Criticized

Certain features of the new party were depicted as "haunting reminders of Hitler, Mussolini, Mosley of England and Doriot of France." Phil was accused of making a "highly emotional appeal to both left and right."

Prominence of Adj.-Gen. Ralph M. Immell among the governor's close associates was also portrayed as "disturbing," and it was pointed out that he is "the same Immell who directed the national guard against Wisconsin farmers in the milk strike of 1934."

Misrepresentation Charged

Phil was also criticized for having allegedly misrepresented Socialist philosophy, in his keynote speech launching the new party, as a philosophy of "absolute equality." The Socialist goal is, in reality, "equality of opportunity," the statement said.

In closing, the statement maintained that "with or without Phil La Follette and his followers, a farmer-labor party must be built." As beginnings for such a party, the statement named the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party, the Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, the American Labor party of New York and many units of Labor's Non-Partisan league.

Fascism Is Feared

"The Socialist party profoundly hopes that Phil La Follette and those of his followers who consider themselves liberals will repudiate any Fascist intentions," the statement concludes.

"In that case, the Socialist party should like to see them take their place in the ranks of a real farmer-labor party. If they are to be leaders, let them earn that honor as obedient servants of the rank and file."

"But this must be clear: If Phil LaFollette and the labor movement are to join hands, he should come to the organized workers and farmers and accept their aims. If he wilfully proceeds in disregard of them he must be considered their enemy."

NO ARMS FOR SPAIN

The United States will not sell arms and ammunition to Spain. Such was the decision made by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee against the proposal to lift the embargo on Spain.

So far, there has NOT been sufficient pressure brought to bare on the president to make him change his attitude.

The Nye resolution was tabled in the Foreign Relations committee by a 17 to one vote after Secretary Hull stated the administration's opposition.

The British government, which wants a Fascist victory in Spain at any cost, and the Catholic hierarchy, able to influence a certain number of votes, were the effective opponents of the Nye resolution.

We must renew with increased pressure our insistence that the embargo be lifted. Add your voice of protest to the flood now making itself felt in the White House and Congress.

Make The Best Of Your Opportunities

When we become older then we will have wondered how the time had passed without our knowing it was gone forever; how we had been too busy always reaching for that certain something ahead still unable to grasp it.

The opportunities which are still ahead of us at the time will be spread out behind us labelled "success" or "failure". But then there will be no chance to pick up the lost opportunities. Now we still have the chance, though we may not realize it or realizing it, do not make the most of it.

We must realize it and make the most of it now so that that precious inexpressible thing called time will not have eloped leaving us with youth behind.

A Natural Tendency, It Seems

There is one class of human beings who, when disappointed through being denied a "free way" with their plans and opinions in conducting the affairs of their organizations—particularly so in our fraternal lodges and Socialist Branches—are immediately ready to throw up the sponge and take refuge in the ranks of the Communist party. From there they proceed to lambast and slur with all the fury and fierceness of rejected opportunists.

These are the opportunists and careerists who stick while the sticking is good, while things go their way, but are ready to break away on a minute's notice when they find things going against the grain for them.

This, in a nutshell, describes the group behind the Slovene Communist sheet, published in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

RELIEF FUNDS STOPPED

Relief funds were cut off and stations closed in Chicago on May 18th. Mayor Kelly proposes to take care of the relief situation through a "painless tax system"—painless to the rich because they, as usual, will escape it but far from "painless" to the poor who will do the paying.

Isn't it as plain as day and night that without organized political power the workers are absolutely helpless. No mercy whatsoever by the rich for the poor, there never was any and never will be. The more the rich have the less they are willing to part with.

It is up to the workers, the common mass, to help themselves. If they don't do it for themselves no one will ever do it for them.

MEMORIAL DAY IN SOUTH CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.—What does Memorial Day mean to the workers of America? On this day, just one year ago, we were denied the freedom to assemble in South Chicago. We were denied the right to picket the Republic Steel plant. Because we tried to exercise our freedom, ten men lost their lives, hundreds were wounded and gassed, others will be crippled for life and some are insane because of the brutal beating they received from the Chicago police.

Why were they treated so? Because they supposed America to be a free country and were exercising their rights under the Constitution of the United States.

But these lives were not lost in vain. On this Memorial Day, thousands of workers will assemble at South Chicago to honor the dead and how that Labor is not licked.

Come to 114th and Greenbay Avenue on May 29th at 2 o'clock and stand on the ground where these labor heroes were sacrificed in the struggle for better wages and working conditions. — Mary Grubish.

SSPZ VRTEC CULTURAL FESTIVAL

CHICAGO, ILL.—With dramatic talent from four cities—Cleveland, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago—represented on the program, the SSPZ Vrtec Cultural Festival, a grand and spectacular show, will take place during the afternoon and evening of May 29th in the SNPJ Auditorium, 2657 So. Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

There will be only one speaker on this occasion, that honor going to Anton Zaitz, Assistant Secretary of the SSPZ and organizer of the first Vrtec circle—Pioneer Vrtec No. 1, in Forest City, Pa.

Drop in for a look at the very interesting program they have prepared.

Mladinski List

Published for the juvenile members of the Slovene National Benefit Society, this magazine contains much of interest to the older folks in its stories and historical sketches about the Slovene National Benefit Society and the Slovene people.

When You Move

Or if you are planning to move, be sure to send your change of address to Proletarec, 2301 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill. This must be done promptly so that you will not miss any copies of Proletarec.

Your English

Famous, Notorious—The words differ greatly in connotation, "famous" being used in a good sense, "notorious" in a bad sense, as, "a famous writer" or a "famous statesman," but a "notorious bandit." A place may be "famous" for its beauty or healthfulness or "notorious" for its wickedness. "Noted" is a good synonym for "famous."

Farther, Further—"Farther" denotes distance; in all other instances use "further."

Feel, Believe—Although dictionaries list "feel" as synonymous with "believe," it is considered by most authorities to be better usage to use "feel" only when the sense of touch is exercised. It is better to say, "He believes that an injustice has been done" than "He feels that an injustice has been done." Do not use the expression "feel of." The "of" is unnecessary.

Our Doings Here and There

By Joseph Drasler

Second Anniversary Celebration of the Slovene Labor Center Social Club

Members of the Slovene Labor Center Social Club made merry at the Second Anniversary Celebration of the Club on May 14th. A free supper and refreshments were served at the Center to about one hundred members followed by music and dancing.

The club has a large membership for which it sponsors this supper each year. Many of its members choose this occasion on which to renew their membership dues for the year.

A new ballroom has been built this Spring here on the Slovene Labor Center grounds through the Club and will remedy the condition we had last summer when it was impossible to accommodate all those wishing to bowl.

Social Study Club Members Will Help Put Proletarec Picnic "Over the Top"

At Proletarec's Picnic held in the latter part of last summer, members of the Social Study Club conducted the "tombola" or "Bingo" game. The game got under way with plenty of participants and enthusiasm but the day was so chilly, especially in the late afternoon, that it was just impossible for people to sit at the tables. They were forced to move around to keep warm. Even under such unfavorable circumstances we made some money.

This year we will again sponsor the game and if the weather permits, it is going to be one of the biggest attractions on the picnic grounds that day.

We are also going to match up a few teams for a good ball game that afternoon.

Admission tickets have been sent out to all our members and friends. Put forth your best efforts to sell them, do all you can to advertise the picnic, talk to your friends about it, invite them out, they will enjoy it, it will be a grand affair with everyone there.

A special attraction at this picnic will be the orchestra. We are going to have with us on that day Johnny Gorske's orchestra from Springfield, Ill. Along with his orchestra, Johnny intends to bring a bus-load of his followers from Springfield.

A Word in Regards to Sava

With the coming of warm weather comes the decline of interest and attendance at Sava's rehearsals. This is nothing new, in fact, it's an old story.

But a member absent means a vacant chair be it at a meeting or a rehearsal. In a singing chorus the absence of one or more members is a much more serious matter than in any other organization. Each individual member's voice fills in its particular part in the chorus. Leave out a voice or two and the chorus as a complete instrument is broken. It's like breaking a string or key on a musical instrument. As the broken key renders the instrument incapable of producing the tone that it should, so the absence of members in the chorus makes it incomplete.

In an appeal made to the members last week, Secretary of Sava, Anton Garden, stressed the importance of each member's part in the chorus, and the importance of steady and prompt attendance.

Each member of the chorus has a responsibility as such, which he must conscientiously observe. That is the

appeal of the secretary and the wish of all who would like to see Sava grow even stronger than it is. May this message not fall on deaf ears.

Pioneer Lodge Bowling Tournament

There is some talk among the Pioneer Lodge, 559, SNPJ, of organizing a lawn bowling tournament and using the Slovene Labor Center courts.

Last summer, members of the SLC Social Club conducted a tournament very successfully among its own members. No harm in getting both groups going together this summer. There's plenty of bowlers who are rarin' to go.

Resolution against the A. F. of L's Attempt to set up a dual union with in the United Mine Workers of A.

At the last meeting of the JSF Executive Committee it was decided that a resolution be drawn up and sent to President Wm. Green, of the American Federation of Labor protesting against the A. F. of L's setting up a dual union within the United Mine Workers of America.

Dual unionism among the mine workers in the state of Illinois has brought about nothing but internal strife and warfare. Through this move of the A. F. of L. the same condition will be spread to other mining sections bringing no worthwhile results to either the miners or the A. F. of L., but, through disruption, opening the doors even wider than they now are for Fascism in this country.

New Drive for Spanish Loyalist Aid Successful

Up to the beginning of this week, the new JSF drive for Spanish Loyalist Aid has made it possible for us to forward checks to the amount of \$236.25 to the Trade Union Relief for Spain, with more funds coming in daily from organizations and individuals. A list of all contributors is being published in Proletarec from time to time.

The Loyalists are stopping the Franco offensives but they need help, plenty of it, in order to keep this up.

BRANCH ACTIVITIES

The following activities are scheduled for the summer season by JSF Branches, Fraternal and Cultural Groups affiliated with the Educational Bureau, JSF:

JUNE

Chicago, Ill.—Annual Proletarec Picnic, Sunday, June 12, Kegel's Grove. Sponsored by Branch No. 1, JSF. Three Cash Prizes. Admission 25c. Good Music. Loads of fun for everyone. In case of rain, dance will be held at the Slovene Labor Center.

Newburgh, O.—Picnic of Branch No. 28, JSF Sunday, June 5th at Joseph Zorn's farm, Bradley Road, Brooklyn.

Cleveland, O.—Picnic of Branch No. 27, JSF and the Socialist Singing Chorus "Zarja" Sunday, June 19th at Pintar's Farm.

Waukegan, Ill.—Picnic sponsored by Branch No. 45, JSF, Sunday, June 19.

OCTOBER

Chicago, Ill.—"Sava's" Concert, Sunday, October 30th at the SNPJ Hall.

NOVEMBER

Cleveland, O.—"Zarja's" Concert in the main auditorium of the Slovene National Home on Thanksgiving Day, November 24th.

Chicago, Ill.—Dramatic Presentation of Branch No. 1, JSF, Sunday, November 27th at the SNPJ Hall.

Branch secretaries and secretaries of all organizations affiliated with the Educational Bureau of the Federation are requested to keep us informed of the dates of their affairs thereby enabling us to keep this calendar up to date.

Pump Priming

Pump priming will not create as many new jobs as advertised, but it will keep some additions from being made to the army of the unemployed.

ANNUAL PICNIC

of Branch No. 1, JSF, for the benefit of PROLETAREC.

At Kegel's Grove, Willow Springs, Ill.
Sunday, June 12, 1938.

Three Cash Prizes.—Admission 25c.
Good Music. Entree at 12 P. M.

Loads of fun for everyone.
In case of rain, dance will be held at the Slovene Labor Center.

IT SEEMS TO ME

IVAN JONTEZ

To-day I am not in a humorous mood. In fact, I feel quite unhappy. No, not because cookies and candies still don't move, unpleasant as that is from a business man's personal point of view. It's something else that hurts me. And it's connected with Spain.

It is a well established fact by now that the Spanish civil war created quite an unhappy, and unhealthy situation among Slovene American progressive groups. One group accuses another with being too lukewarm toward Spain's great struggle for independence, or too prejudiced, or even hostile toward it. "You're enemies of the people of Spain!" yells one group at the other, which retorts with, "You're real enemy, you who exploit their tragic predicament to further your own hidden interest, you who are trying to gain by the blood and suffering of Spanish people!" And the tense atmosphere is trembling with angry shouts: Traitor! Hypocrite! Trotskyist! Stalinist! Fascist! An so on and so forth.

Anybody professing to believe this to be good for the Spanish cause should start using sulphuric acid instead of his usual dandruff preventive! Just plain common sense tells us that much. Still, these people, every single one of whom swears to be a most sincere friend of the young Iberian republic, do not sober up. To realize the bad service they are doing to an admittedly common cause. And, to add to this ill feeling among us, there come letters from Spain telling one of the groups that it's all wrong and how it should act to act right, etc. A well-meaning action, no doubt, but equally ill-advised, for it does not help but rather hinders the cause.

Just the other night I read in the magazine, Among Friends, published by The Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a letter in which Herb Hutner, a member of this brigade, tells Mr. and Mrs. Wolman how their son Eugene had fought and laid down his young life for Spain's great cause. Gene Wolman, his comrade Hutner tells, was a hero, and not only that, but also a very fine young man, one of those energetic, cheerful, sympathetic, determined, and idealistic men whom their fellowmen love and look to for help and leadership. And if I didn't believe Hutner's letter, the dead hero's picture spoke to me with such force that I could not have disbelieved a word of what his comrade said about him.

I do not know how long I have gazed at his picture, time cannot be measured at such moments and it would be meaningless to try it. But I know well that I was engulfed in deep sadness.

Here was a young man, I thought to myself, and a fine man, too, if there ever lived a fine man. A man of the kind people cannot help but love. Yet he is no more. He's dead. Never again will his mainly features, his understanding eyes and his cheerful smile gladden the eyes of his fellowmen, warm up their hearts. He's dead. He died defending ideals he believed in with every bit of his mighty soul—ideals most dear to men of all ages—and which he saw were being threatened with destruction by a foul civilization dying of its own injustices and abuses, but still strong enough to threaten with destruction everything, rather than give up its reign peacefully.

(Continued on page 5)



The people of the world have gotten another horrid scare over the past week end. European statesmen worked overtime to prevent a bloody catastrophe. The situation is still delicate insofar as Czechoslovakia is concerned and the threat of Hitler, though temporarily withdrawn, is still a serious threat. Whether Hitler will dare to take over Czechoslovakia will depend somewhat on what the Czechs do and considerably on what the French and English governments do. The worst difficulty seems to be, however, that small minority groups are causing dissension in the Czech republic. It only requires a few to cause trouble and commotion and Hitler is doing what every other racketeer has to do: he wants to protect certain elements after first causing the disturbance and preparing an atmosphere in which protection is required. Thus, he is the double racketeer and because he has been getting away with his bluffs since he ascended to power, he wants to continue until he is stopped. The only thing that will stop him, now that the capitalists have encouraged him to openly defy treaties and pacts, is superior force. Democratic countries will just have to become braver and holder and defy the defiant.

What is most absurd about this protection business of Hitler's is the fact that he wants to protect small minorities out of his jurisdiction. Those in his jurisdiction are put into special protection in concentration camps where they are treated like dogs and even worse. There is no chance for any minority in Germany to seek protection of any outside power. If anything, the kind of protection given to those who do not exactly agree with the Hitler regime, is protection where they send you to another world with a bullet or a beating. What right then has this horrid creature got to act as protector for other minorities, even if they are German-speaking and if they belong to another country?

From the reports of our newspapers we note that the Wisconsin Socialists have practically captured the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation of Wisconsin. We note that Mayor Hoan has been drafted to run for office of the United States Senator and George Nelson has been picked for an important post. The outstanding development was the nomination of a candidate in opposition to Governor LaFollette. This would make us believe that Mr. LaFollette and his Progressives will not fare so well when they throw out their lines for their National Progressive Party.

This recession has caused considerable agony among the working people. The New Deal administration is coming to their assistance with another \$3,000,000,000 in cold cash. Though the big business interests have tried to thwart the progress of the New Deal administration to restore normal conditions, this pump priming is going to lead to something far worse in the years to come. We Socialists can learn a good lesson from what is happening now. Regardless of what a good radical government may want to do in the way of reforms, the capitalists will thwart every such action unless they are dispossessed of their mighty power. With their money, their holdings and their intricate system of finances, they own, control and run the country and they want to run the government too, to suit their own tastes and likings.

