

## BRUTALNI NAPADI NA NOVI UNIJSKI POKRET

### UNIJE SO "PROTIAMERIŠKE" IN NELEGALNE, AKO SE RES BORE ZA KORISTI DELAVCEV

Premier province Ontario v križarski vojni za odvrnitev "tujejske" CIO

Strašenje z "rdečarsko nevarnostjo" se nadaljuje. — Valovanje kompanijskih unij

DELAUSKE unije v tej deželi niso šele od včeraj. Tudi kampanje za pridobitev delavcev v unije niso nova reč. Ampak bile so v večini slučajev bolj formalna stvar kot pa resnično prizadevanje za zgraditev močne, priznane strokovne organizacije. Velike stavke so se dogodile že mnogokrat prej. Vedila jih je, razen nekaterih, vse druge A. F. of L. Večinoma so bile izgubljene. Kompanijski deputiji in šerifi ter policijska oblast sploh je bila od nekdaj na strani delodajalcev. Le tu in tam se je dobil kak župan, ki je šel za delavce tudi v akcijo, da jim bi pomagal izvojevati stavko. Drugače je bila oblast skoro v vsakem slučaju s svojo policijsko, sodno in vojaško močjo na strani kompanij in jim pomagala zlomiti stavko za stavko.

#### Industrialni boji nekoč in danes

Industrialni boji v tej deželi torej niso nova reč. Ampak sedežih stavk le nismo poznali. Pa tudi agitacij za pojanje obstoječih in zgraditev novih unij nismo poznali v takem obsegu, kakor jih danes.

Ameriška delavska federacija bi rada bila velika. Toda industrialnih unij se je vedno ba. Potrudila se ni niti toliko, da bi močno ojačala vsaj svoje strokovne unije. Zato ni mogla nikoli znatno napredovati. Večkrat je celo nazadovala.

Pršla je največ od pet milijonov članov, kar je pri 30 milijonih industrialnih delavcev pač jako majhen odstotek. Vodstvo A. F. of L. je bilo v splošnem zmerom zadovoljno s strokovnimi unijami takozvanih boljših poklicov. Industrialne unije je smatrala za nekaj neameriškega, sploh za nekaj takega, s čemer si človek umaže roke. Zato je brezbržno prepustila agitacijo za tako obliko unij, kakor jih danes propagira odbor za industrialno organizacijo, socialistom in I. W. W.

#### Razkol v A. F. of L.

Zdaj se je to spremenilo. Dobrega pol ducata izmed najjačjih unij v A. F. of L. se je odločilo začeti kampanjo za pridobitev delavcev v industrialno organizacijo in zbralo sredstva za financiranje te agitacije, zato, ker eksekutiva A. F. of L. ni hotela prevzeti dolžnosti, ki bi pripadala nji.

Ampak to je veljake v eksekutivi pogrelo toliko, da so uporne unije suspendirali in zdaj pripravljajo končno akcijo, da jih iz federacije popolnoma izključijo.

Razkol je torej tu — tukaj radi tega, ker se danes milijone izkoriščanih delavcev nadeja organizatoričnih akcij in boja za unije od CIO, dočim je eksekutiva A. D. F. smatrana med njimi za ohromelo telo.

#### Val navdušenja za unije

Ko hitro je odbor za industrialno organizacijo, kateremu načeljuje John L. Lewis, pričel z resno kampanjo za zgraditev unij v masnih obratih, je bilo očitno, da so delavci pripravljani pristopiti. Prej so birokrati v A. F. of L. navadno trdili, da "navadni" delavci za unije niso zreli in je agitacija med njimi le potrata časa in denarja. CIO je dokazal nasprotno, ker si je agitacijo pravilno zamislil in jo pričel z vso mogočo živahnostjo.

Od kraja tem organizatorjem ni nihče verjel, da bodo uspeli. Ne v avtni, ne v jeklarski, ne v nobeni drugi industriji. Domnevali so, da bo unija premogarjev (UMW) ostala i v bodoče edina velika industrialna unija, kakor je bila v prošlosti.

Toda ti preroki so se zmotili, kajti CIO je danes faktor, katerega so se magnati ustrašili tako zelo, da jim gre na živce in zahtevajo izjemne zakone, še bolj pa oboroženo silo za zatrtje stavk, voditelje pa se naj deportira. (To ne bo izvedljivo, ker so bili rojeni skoro vsi v tej deželi.)

#### Stavke in nasilja

Kapitalistični časopisi so CIO nekaj časa napadali le indirektno, Lewisu pa nagajali kjer in kolikor so mogli. Ko pa je

### POSNEMANJE HITLERJEVIH METOD



V krajinah, ki so v moje države, Čikago, Missouri in Kansas, so veliki cinkovni rudniki, Delavci v njih so izrabljani bolj kakor drugi rudarji kjerkoli v drželi. Stavkali so že dostikrat, a so se morali na pritisk oborožene sile vselej podati. Pred meseci pa so prišli med te izkoriščane ljudi organizatorji unije rudarjev, katera pripada CIO. Družbe so se je toliko prestrašile, da so se poslužile v boju proti nji fašističnih metod. Mobilizirale so svoje priganje in pa tiste delavce, ki so "za sušnje rojeni in za sušnje vzgojeni", ter jih poslali v Galeno, Kans., da srušijo urad CIO in pokazejo svojo odločnost v boju proti "zunanji uniji". Čreda "hlapecev, za hlapec rojenih", je na gornji sliki. Kompanija jih je mobilizirala na tipičen Hitlerjev način. Vsakdo je dobil kol z navodilom, da naj ga rebi, "ako treba". Kakeh 8 udeležencev napadalne ekspedicije je bilo obstrlejenih — pravijo, da iz urada CIO, katerega so napadli, drugi pa trdijo, da so strele oddali agenti provokatorji, zato da na ta način po naročilu kompanij pravo unijo v krali unijo.

CIO začel tudi s stavkovnimi akcijami, in to celo s sedežimi stavkami, ki so "foreignerska importacija", je zavrlo.

Strupeni plini, krepelci, revolverji itd. so bili in so uporabljani proti delavcem kjerkoli zastavkajo. Nobena država ameriške Unije ni izjema, razen ako izvzamemo michiganskega governerja, dočim so sodniki v Michiganu bili pripravljeni prav tako pomagati kompanijam s sodnimi prepovedmi kakor drugje.

Ameriški kapitalizem skuša strmoglaviti kampanjo za CIO s terorjem. Boj odbora za industrialno organizacijo je torej težka stvar. Stotine delavcev, ki so zastavkali, je bilo že pretepenih, ne samo od deputijev in sličnih gangsterjev, ampak tudi od drhali.

Teh slučajev je bilo že toliko, da jih tu ne bi mogli navesti, ker ni zadosti prostora.

#### Pomoč plutokraciji iz Kanade

Industrialna organizacija je kljub temu zmagovala skoro na celi črti. Njen val je zasegel tudi Kanado, tu pa se je oglasil premier province Ontario in izjavil, da ne bo trpel ameriških organizatorjev in drugih tujih vsiljivcev. Tako se je poradi CIO pričel v Kanadi oster boj in premier Mitchell Hapburn pravi, da ne odneha, kajti če dovoli "mednarodno" unijo avtnim delavcem v Oshawi, jo mora dovoliti tudi rudarjem, lesnim delavcem itd. Tega pa on ne bo dopustil, ako bo mogel vztrajati pri svoji izjavi. V Zed. državah pa si plutokracija potihoma misli in v časopisih na glas izjavlja: "Škoda, ker nimamo tako odločnih governerjev tudi v tej deželi!"

#### CIO "rdečarska unija"

Kampanja proti uniji v Kanadi in tu se opira na trditve, da je CIO prekuško gibanje, ki ga kontrolirajo komunisti in ga je treba zatreti že s tega stališča, če hočemo vršiti svojo dolžnost. In res so s to propagando nahujskali že marsikakovo skupino, kajti kapitalistično časopisje naglašalo samo tisto plat zvonca, na katero to'čejo industrialci. Ampak gibanje za industrialni unionizem se širi — in si pridobiva tisoč novih članov in pristašev.

### Hitlerjeve in Mussolinijeve težave večajo nevarnost svetovnemu miru

Gospodarska kriza in beda v Nemčiji. — Mahinacije Italije v Spaniji. Leon Degrelle ne bo še diktator Belgije

Gospodarska kriza v Nemčiji postaja toliko občutna, da proti Hitlerjevemu gospodarstvu-bankrot ljudstvo si mora pritrjavati na vseh koncih in krajih, nacijska propaganda pa ga drži na uzdi z navdušenjem, da se žrtvujejo za boljše bodočnost svoje domovine.

Glavni vzrok ekonomskega shiranja Nemčije je militarizem. Hitler si je zgradil vojni aparat, ki postaja nevaren evropskemu miru prav tako kakor Mussolinijev.

Tudi v Italiji imajo vse kaj drugega kakor blagostanje, zato mora Mussolini vsakega "oliko časa svoj narod nasiti s frazami, češ, da gre Italija naprej, zmerom naprej!"

Mussolini hoče, da prebivalstvo njegove dežele naraste v nekaj letih na šestdeset milijonov, da bo njegov militarizem imel dovolj hrane za to-pove. Ampak večina Italijanov ga noče ubogati. Zato objavlja novoporočenec posojila. Ako se narodi pred enim letom po poroki otrok, se dolg avtomatično zniža in potem se znižuje ob rojstvu vsakega nadaljnjega otroka. Če pa otrok ni, ali ako je samo eden, tedaj

vlada svoje posojilo neizprosno tirja. Ali bo sedanji posojilni način za povečanje rojstev kaj zalegel, je vprašanje. Sodeč po sedanjih kampanjah v Italiji, bo tudi ta apel končal s sličnim rezultatom, kakor prejšnji.

Ena najbolj nerodnih, neprevidnih potez, ki sta jih izvršila ta dva diktatorja, je njuno umešavanje v špansko civilno vojno. Stane ju že veliko denarja in blaga, pa tudi življenj, ne da bi se jima posrečilo zadušiti "komunizem" v Spaniji.

Veliko sta se nadejala tudi od nedavnih volitev v Bruslju, Belgija, kjer se pripravljala na puč in na prevzem vlade kandidat za belgijskega fašističnega diktatorja Leon Degrelle. Pri nadomestnih volitvah v državni zbor je zmagal premier Paul Van Zeeland, ki je voditelj katoliške demokratične stranke. V njegovem kabinetu so zastopani tudi socialisti. Dobil je 275.840 glasov. Degrelle pa 69.242. Dasi se Degrelle proglašala za branilca cerkve, ga velika večina duhovnikov v Belgiji ni hotela podpirati, ali ako je samo eden, tedaj

Dasi smatrajo v Belgiji ta izid za veliko demokratično zmago, in prav tako demokratični elementi v drugih deželah, je Degrelle še vedno nevaren — nevaren tudi zato, ker išče oporo pri Mussoliniju in Hitlerju. Dokler ne pride do vojne v Evropi, ali vsaj do civilne vojne v Belgiji, Degrelle ne bo mogel storiti posebne škode, kakor je ne Mosley v Angliji. Če se pa dogodi, da zmaga fašizem v Belgiji in Spaniji, bi se ravnovesje v Evropi zelo obrnilo v prid Hitlerja. Francija bi bila obkrožena skoro krog in krog od fašističnih sil. Zato bi ji bilo v korist pomagati Spaniji.

#### Praga v nevarnosti pred nemškimi topovi

"Manchester Guardian" piše, da je dobil iz zanesljivega vira poročilo, kako Nemčija gradi ob češki meji utrdbe, s katerih bodo nemški topovi streljali prav do Prage. Nemške utrdbe, na katerih so montirali nove "Velike Berthe", so od Prage kakih 85 milj. S sličnimi topovi so Nemci v zadnji svetovni vojni streljali na Pariz.

### ETBIN KRISTAN V MAJSKEM GLASU O ENOSTRANOSTI NEUTRALNOSTI KAPITALISTIČNIH DEŽEL V ŠPANJI

Zed. države so v civilni vojni v Spaniji nevtalne; toda ali je to, kar je kongres označil za nevtalnost, res nevtalnost? Ali kapitalistične dežele sploh morejo biti nevtalne?

O farsni nevtalnosti glede Spanije in o nevtalnosti sploh ima Etbín Kristan v letošnjem "Majskem Glasu" fino, zelo zanimivo študijo, ki bo interesirala vsakega čitatelja.

Precej pregleda vsebine te revije smo objavili v prejšnji številki "Proletarca". Od tedaj smo prejeli več nadaljnjih spisov, med njimi članek s statističnimi podatki o širjenju pogubne kuge, ki jo označujemo sifilis. Zdravniki trdijo, da je izmed vsakih dvajsetih moških pet več ali manj okuženih s to boleznijo. Posledice so naravnost pogubne. Anton Šular opisuje, kako energično so nekoč ženske v Kansasu, ko je bilo premogovno polje v tej državi še cvetoče obrat, nastopale v bojih za zboljšanje delovnih razmer, proti stavkokozom in onim, ki so se branili pridružiti se uniji.

Povesti Katke Zupančičeve so vse zanimive. Za letošnji "Majski Glas" je napisala črtico "Bliznjice". Anton Zaitz je napisal interesantno sliko svojih doživljanj na bojiščih v zadnji svetovni vojni. Frank S. Tauchar je v Majskem Glasu zastopal s satiro "Svetovni zbor vsega kar giblje". Milan Medvešek je napisal informativen članek o postanku in razvoju Cankarjeve ustanove in pa črtico "Rešitelj Stevo".

Objavljen je v nji tudi članek o vprašanju Slovenije ter njenih kosov pod tujimi vladami. "Organiziranje ameriškega velkana" je naslov članka, ki ga je napisal Anton Garden.

Drugi sotrudniki letošnjega Majskega Glasa, katerih spise

smo več ali manj omenili v prejšnji številki, so Ivan Jončec, Anton Slabe, Ivan Molek, Ivan Vuk, Fred A. Vider itd.

V angleškem delu so zastopani Joseph Drasler, Louis Jartz, Donald J. Lotrich, Oscar Godina, Louise B. Jursey, Fr. S. Tauchar in par drugih.

Priobčeni je tudi nekaj spisov iz tuje književnosti, med njimi Andrej Soboljeva "Poslednja noč."

Ostale spise, ki smo jih priredili za objavo ta teden, pa bomo omenili v kompletini vsebini "Majskega Glasa" v prihodnji številki.

Gradivo v "Majskem Glasu" je trajne vrednosti in zasluži, da se ga razširi med čimširši krog čitateljev.

### Mednarodni proletariat na delu za pomoč španskemu ljudstvu

Delavska socialistična internacionala in internacionala strokovnih unij sta otvorile v Spaniji veliko moderno bolnišnico in jo vzdržujeta, poleg tega pa pošiljata zdravila, obveze in druge zdravniške priprave tudi ostalim bolnišnicam pod lojalistično vlado. Zivili in obleke sta poslali že za več sto tisoč dolarjev. Ob enem vodita obe internacionali oster politični boj proti enostranski nevtalnosti, ki je nič drugega kakor indirektna pomoč španskim fašistom, s katerimi Nemčija in Italija odprto sodelujeta.

V Ameriki so zbrali prijatelji španske demokracije vsoto za štiri kompletne medicinske oddelke, ki so jih poslali na španska bojišča v službo lojalistični armadi. Delavski reči križ za pomoč Spaniji je zbral v tej deželi že precej nad sto tisoč dolarjev, ki so bili potrošeni za nakup živil, zdravila in obleke.

Neodvisna angleška delavska stranka je pričela nedavno z akcijo za najem tovorne ladje, da jo pošlje, naloženo z žvili, v obrežno mesto Bilbao, katerega oblegajo Francove čete in njegove vojne ladje. Pet angleških trgovskih ladij se je vrnilo predno so dospеле v Bilbao, ker je angleška vlada izjavila, da jih ne bo protektirala pred napadi fašističnih ladij. Zato se je neodvisna delavska stranka zavzela poslati tja ladjo na svoj riziko in ugotoviti, kako daleč si upa španski fašizem s svojimi provokacijami in koliko je vredna nevtalnost angleške vlade.

V nedeljo 25. aprila konferenca klubov JSZ in društev Prosvetne matice Waukegan, Ill.

Zborovanje, ki bo v Slovenskem nar. domu, se prične ob 9. dop. Zastopniki vseh organizacij v Chicagu, Ciceru, Milwaukeeju, W. Allisu, Sheboyganu, Waukeganu, North Chicagu, Kenoshi itd. so vabljani, da se tega zboru gotovo udeležijo!

### Drhalska justica južnih držav dobila prvi udarec

V kongresu je bilo že večkrat predlagano, da se naj linčanja smatra za kazniv prestopok po zveznem zakonu, toda južnjaška demokratska skupina poslancev je skupno s svojimi zavezniki vsako tako predlogo zavrnila, češ, da je nepotrebna, ker linčanje lahko kaznuje tista država, v kateri je bil zločin storjen.

Zdaj pa je bil vzlic ljuti južnjaški opoziciji vendar sprejet. Prejkone ne bi bil, da se ni baš v času, ko so poslanci prepirali o predlogi, dogodilo v državi Mississippi linčanje naj-

brutalnejshe vrste. Drhal je vzela šerifu dva črnca in enega umorila s počasnim mučenjem, drugi, ki ni podlegel plamenom acetelinske lampe, pa je bil nato še obešen in v njegovo truplo so spustili tudi precej krogelj.

Plamen acetelinske lampe preže tudi debelo železno ploščo ali tračnico, zato si je lahko predstavljati, koliko sta morala pod temi plameni trpeti črnca, predno sta podlegla mučenju.

Ko so pozneje šerifa dotičnega okraja vprašali, če bo vo-

dritelje drhali aretirali, je rekel, da je to nemogoče, ker ni nobenega spoznal. V času linčanja je moral stati s hrbtom obrnjen tako, da ni nikogar videl, je pojasnjeval. Iz izpovedi prič pa je razvidno, da si šerif ni nič prizadeval obdržati žrtvi v ječi in ju protektirati pred drhaljo. Ze šestokrat se je pri linčanjih dogodilo, da je šerif pomagal drhali, namesto protektiral jetnike. Mnogokrat se je dogodilo, da so ubili nedolžnega človeka.

Zvezni zakon proti linča-

njam je bil torej sprejet pod pritiskom tega barbarskega slučaja.

Opozicionaleci so vztrajali pri trditvi, da je tak zakon nevstaven zato je potrata časa, ako se ga usiljuje. Zagovorniki so argumentirali, da črneci ne bodo protektirani v južnih državah drugače kakor s postavo, ki bo linčanja prepovedala. Njihov argument je tokrat zmagal, in državam je vzeta glede takih zločinov "dolžnost" zasledovati storilce. Vzrok je, ker niso stavecve skoro nikdar našle.







# ANGELO CERKVENIK: "DVOJNIK" ZGODBA VOJNEGA UJETNIKA

Nadaljevanje.)

— Tale, ki ga zdaj gledaš je brat našega graščaka, dr. Schacher, socialist, poslanec in celo polkovni zdravnik — v rezervi seveda. Ta nam je napravil ogromno škodo. Na stolice ljudi, vse same upornike, je spravil v ozadje, naravnost s fronte. Naš poveljnik je rekel, da je nevarnejši nego tisti divjak s peklenski misli.

Kuš se je nasmehnil!

— Mogoče imaš tudi mene kje naslikanega?!

— Za zdaj še ne, a nemara bo kmalu pršel čas, ko bomo vsi spadal v ta album...

— Ne razumem te.

— Nekaj čudnega se pripravlja.

— Veš, kaj mi je prišlo na um,

— No?

— Nemara je pa dr. Schacher tistega zelenca v graščini spravil s fronte v ozadje? Na varno, a?

— O tem sem celo prepričan.

— Prepričan si, praviš, pa še čakaš!

— Menda ne misliš, da bom kakšno neumnost napravil. Če dr. Schacher kaj napravi, napravi kakor se spodobi. Poleg tega pa ne smeš pozabiti, da je možakar poslanec, ki ima korenito nabrušen gobec.

— Potem pa res ne razumem, čemu vam ta album in njegova slika v njem!

— Vsaka orožniška postaja mora poročati svojemu poveljstvu, če se gospod poslanec pojavi v njenem območju.

Kuš je listal po časopisu. Pri neki sliki je obstal.

Pa ne da 'bi ga poznal? Tako znan se mu je zdel.

— Franceschini, ubežni stotnik! Kje za vraga sem ga videl in kdaj? Kje in kdaj? K vragu, da se človek ne more spomniti!

Listal je dalje, Franceschinija pa se ni mogel nikakor izbiti iz glave. Vedno znova se je vračal na tisto stran.

Naposed ga je obšla slaba volja. Jazen je bil sam nase, da se ni mogel spomniti, kje je ubežnika videl. Ves zlovoljen se je vračal domov.

— Se ne domov! Rajši k belopoltni Hanci!

— Hanca, ali imaš v graščini kakšnega znanega človeka?

— Zakaj te to mika?

— Saj veš zaradi tistega gosposkega trobila! Rad bi izbežal resnico.

— Sosedova hčerka je v graščini sobarica.

— Govori z njo!

— Poskusila bom.

Kuš je belopoltno Hanco hvaležno pobožal. Lica so ji zardela, kakor da se je mleku prilila rdeča kri.

— Pa jaz, gospod profesor, ali nisem jaz, vaše žrebe, nič? mu je ponagajala Hildegard.

(Dalje prihodnjic.)

Pet knjig Cankarjeve družbe za vsoto \$1.25 je najcenejša kupčija, ki jo morete skleniti



# PROSVETNA MATICA Jugoslovanske socialistične zveze 2301 S. Lawndale Ave. Chicago, Illinois

ODBOR: Louis Beniger, Peter Bernik, Joseph Drasler, Chas. Pogorelec, tajnik

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  - St. 55, East Palestine, O. — Tajnik Anton Brelih, 477 E. Martin St.
  - St. 59, De Pue, Ill. — Tajnik John Zuglich, Box 396.
  - St. 63, Rilliton, Pa. — Tajnik Frank Primozich, Box 65.
  - St. 64, West Newton, Pa. — Tajnik Joseph Jovan, RFD 2, box 137.
  - St. 65, Breezy Hill, Kans. — Tajnik Karol Bergane, R. R. 1, Mulberry.
  - St. 69, Eveleth, Minn. — Tajnik Louis Lessar, 407 Garfield St.
  - St. 81, Red Lodge, Mont. — Tajnik K. Erznovic, Box 753.
  - St. 82, Johnstown, Pa. — Tajnik Frank Chuechek, 442 Ohio St.
  - St. 87, Hermine, Pa. — Tajnik Anton Zornik, Box 202.
  - St. 88, Moon Run, Pa. — Tajnik Rudolf Gorjup, box 157.
  - St. 92, Franklin, Kans. — Tajnik Anton Selak, Box 100.
  - St. 98, La Salle, Ill. — Tajnik Frank Dernach, 426 Union St.
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  - St. 102, Chicago, Ill. — Tajnica Minka Alesh, 2124 S. Pulaski Rd.
  - St. 104, West Allis, Wis. — Tajnica Kristina Pugalj, 1409 So. 56th St.
  - St. 106, Imperial, Pa. — Tajnica Louise Perpar, Box 302.
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  - St. 204, Luzerne, Pa. — Tajnik Frank Baloh 753 Bennett St.
  - St. 205, Duluth, Minn. — Tajnik Anton Blatnik, 1118—103rd Ave. W.
  - St. 206, Gross, Kans. — Tajnik John Sular, R. R. 1, Box 162, Arcadia.
  - St. 228, Ringo, Kans. — Tajnik Matt Setina, Box 115.
  - St. 234, Milwaukee, Wis. — Tajnica Josephine Shiretz, 533 So. 5th St.
  - St. 235, Newburg, Kans. — Tajnik Frank Crepinšek, R. R. 2, Mulberry, Kans.
  - St. 244, Kaylor, Pa. — Tajnik Anton

- Zegar, RFD 2, Box 37, E. Brady.
- St. 254, Ben Air, Pa. — Tajnik Joseph Widmar, RD 2, Box 107.
- St. 258, Bellaire, O. — Tajnik George Vucelich, 427 West 43rd St., Shadyide, O.
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- St. 425, Triadelphia, W. Va. — Tajnica Mary Kosem, Box 106, Elm Grove.
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- St. 494, Point Marion, Pa. — Tajnik Anton Zupančič, Box 861.
- St. 535, Akron, O. — Tajnik John Mesojedec, 875 Harrison Ave.
- St. 536, Pohanatan Point, O. — Tajnik Anton Vehar, Box 662.
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- St. 562, Barton, O. — Tajnik Joseph Skoff, Box 209.
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- Federacija SNPJ, Milwaukee, Wis. — Tajnik Frank Perko, 831 W. National Ave.
- Federacija SNPJ, cent. Ill. — Tajnik Frank Illersich, R. R. 1, Virvden, Ill.
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  - St. 181, Power Point, O. — Tajnica Mary Bogataj, Box 12.
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  - St. 239, No. Braddock, Pa. — Tajnik Louis Karlich, 314 Lynnwood Ave., East Pittsburgh, Pa.
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  - St. 24, Salem, O. — Tajnik Jacob Mihevc, RFD 1.
  - St. 37, Milwaukee, Wis. — Tajnik Leonard Alpern, 1019 So. 5th St.
  - St. 45, Waukegan, Ill. — Tajnik Jacob Mosec, 1037, Adams Street, No. Chicago.
  - St. 49, Collinwood, O. — Tajnik Joseph Maslo, 4904 Pepper Ave.
  - St. 114, Detroit, Mich. — Tajnik John Zornik, 9050 Concord Ave.
  - St. 115, Detroit, Mich. — Tajnik John Plachter, 6657 Theisen Ave., Dearborn.
  - St. 118, Canonsburg, Pa. — Tajnik John Chesnik, Box 252, Strabane.
  - St. 175, Moon Run, Pa. — Tajnik Jacob Tomec, RFD 5, Box 191, Crafton, Pa.
  - St. 180, West Allis, Wis. — Tajnica Mary Musich, 1917 S. 72nd St.
  - St. 222, Girard, O. — Tajnik John Eogaty, 143 Smithsonian St.
  - St. 235, Sheboygan, Wis. — Tajnik Frank Stih, 728 1/2 Kentucky Ave.
- KULTURNA DRUŠTVA IN ZBORI, VČLANJENI V PROSVETNI MATICI
- Soc. pevski zbor "Sava", Chicago, Ill. — Tajnik Anton Garden, 2301 So. Lawndale, Ave.
- Soc. pevski zbor "Zarja", Cleveland, O. — Tajnik John Krebel, 6205 St. Clair Ave.
- Soc. pevski zbor "Svoboda", Detroit, Mich. — Tajnik John Zornik, 9050 Concord Ave.
- Soc. pevski zbor "Naprej", Milwaukee, Wis. — Tajnik Martin Rožič, 1103 So. 1st St.
- Peovski zbor "Jadrani", Cleveland, O. — Tajnica Celia Jaklitz, 1251 E. 173rd St.
- Peovski zbor "Slavec", Detroit, Mich. — Tajnik Frank Kovacich, 315 So. Crawford Ave.
- Peovski in dram. društvo "Soča", La Salle, Ill. — Tajnica Ann Mauser, 1102-3rd St.
- Zenski pevski zbor "Planinska roža", Milwaukee, Wis. — Tajnica Amalija Hoynik, 1007 S. 38th St.
- Dramsko društvo "Ivan Cankar", Cleveland, O. — Tajnik Erasmus Gorske, 1030 E. 66th Pl.
- Peovski zbor "Triglav", Kirkland Lake, Ont., Canada. — Tajnik Joe Francej, 42 Main St.
- Dramski klub "Zora", Pueblo, Colo. — Tajnica Rosie Radovich, 108 Rice St.
- Dramsko društvo "Anton Verovšek", Cleveland, Ohio. — Tajnik Tony Zegman, 519 E. 143rd St.
- Dramsko društvo "Naša zvezda", Euclid, O. — Tajnik John Korosec, 19709 Shawnee Ave., Cleveland, O.
- Dramsko društvo "Soča", Strabane, Pa. — Tajnik Joseph Zupančič, Box 206.
- Dramski odsek S. N. D., Waukegan, Ill. — Tajnik Martin Judnich, 504 10th St.
- Gospodinjski odsek S. N. D., Waukegan, Ill. — Tajnica Louise Ogrin, 1023 McAllister Ave., N. Chicago.

# OUR FALCON CORNER Activities from Week to Week

At the meeting held on the tenth of April, the Falcons decided to hold their exhibit and dance on Saturday, April 24, 1937. The Falcons will exhibit all the articles that they made in the last six weeks. Besides the exhibit, there will be dancing and plenty of eats and drinks for all. This affair will be held at the Slovene Labor Center, 2301 So. Lawndale Ave. Admission will be only ten cents, and tickets can be purchased from any Red Falcon member.

Notes of the meeting held on April the 10th... Because of the absence of our Quill, Frances Saitz, the minutes of the meeting were taken by Elaine Turpin... Sixteen members were present... More clippings and more reports... Mrs. Turpin, of the Falcon Committee, was our visitor... The new Falcon Calls were distributed to all Red Falcons present.

Our Falcons... Elaine Turpin, our very fine artist, is one of the Charter members of the Tom Mooney Flight Three. She is always willing to help the Falcons in any way, and is very eager to take part in any play, program or affair. At one time he was our Quill, but now she is our Assistant Quill.

This weeks poem is from the latest issue of the Falcon Call.

"Falcon March Song"

Come, Falcons, sing our marching song. We're marching firm with hearts made strong.

# MAY DAY Dance and Entertainment

Let all members of the sub-branch No. 27 please be informed that meetings will be held on second and fourth Tuesdays of every month.

At the next meeting the main discussion will center on the matter of collecting signatures for mayor and councilman on the Socialist ticket.

The symposium scheduled by the sub-branch during the SNPJ Convention in Cleveland is another point which shall take considerable planning. So far the date is set for Monday, May 24. The committee has contacted speakers and to date Donald J. Lotrich and Max Kumer have consented to speak. The subject is "Youth and Organizations—Fraternal—Political—Labor." We feel that this subject is one of the most timely concerning our organization today.

All out for May First! The day on which labor will proclaim its strength and solidarity to the world.

The United Labor May Day Conference plans a mass meeting at the Public Square on May 1 at three o'clock. All organizations of class conscious workers, labor, political, etc., will parade from designated points closest to their headquarters. Congressman Bernard of Minnesota and some nationally known labor leaders are scheduled to speak.

All workers should be present at this great celebration May 1st at the Public Square at three o'clock.

J. Turk.

BY OUR FIDELITY to the working class and to our ultimate purpose we are to be tested. — Those who hope for the coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth and work for it, those who are on the workers side of the battle are our Comrades.

HELEN KELLER

# SEARCHLIGHT

(Continued from page 6.)

had to protect his voice. He was lustily applauded, as usual. Which shows that Subelj is still popular amongst us. Some disappointments were registered in the curtailment of his classical selections. As for Subelj, I like his style much better each time I hear him. It isn't that loud course voice anymore. He has developed a fine, clear, soft tone, much along the line of a semi-falsetto, which personally appeals to me. Mrs. Jasna Biankini accompanied Subelj on the piano. She also lent color to the program. Elsie Krek and Josephine Plut played their accordion duets well, and were exceedingly well received. Mother and daughter, Mimi and Marija Omahan sang in two duets and likewise were well received.

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# ALI STE "MAJSKI GLAS" ŽE NAROČILI?

Letošnji "Majski Glas" bo slovenskim delavcem zopet nudil obilico bogatega gradiva. Nobena slovenska ali katerakoli druga jugoslovanska revija ni še dosegla ne po obsegu in ne po vrednosti štiva našega "Majskega Glasa". Zasluzi, da ga širite vsi, ki se zavedate vrednosti izobraževalnega dela med delovnim ljudstvom.

Cena mi je samo 25c posamezen izvod, torej manj, kakor pa stane nas. Razliko krijemo s pomočjo oglasov in pa posebnih prispevkov za kritje tiskovnih stroškov "Majskega Glasa". Cene za večja naročila so sledeče:

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| 10 iztisov | \$2.40 | 50 iztisov  | \$10.50 |
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| 35 iztisov | 7.35   | 250 iztisov | 42.50   |

## THE CONSCRIPTION BILL

A measure for a dictatorship in time of War detrimental to the Workers

Democracies don't like a bloody struggle to assume the shape of "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight." The contrast between the creation of some thousands of new millionaires and the creation of some scores of thousands of corpses lead from lead and gas has bitten deep. The veterans' groups have been demanding that capital as well as men be drafted in the next war. Other groups are worried by the prospect of a really first-class post-war depression, and join in demanding the heaviest taxation bearable in order to avoid inflation and a real collapse.

The gentlemen who run things have taken these feelings into consideration and assure us that the next war will not be marred by profiteering or any inequality of suffering. We now have their rough plans for the next war before us. The chairmen of the House and Senate Military Affairs Committees have introduced their bill (Hill-Sheppard H1954-S25). Such an introduction usually means that it is an Administration measure. American Legion officials have endorsed it. The Nebraska legislature, under the impression that "it provides for a draft of capital, industry, man-power, with equal service for all and special privilege for none... has memorialized Congress in its behalf. Those who thought we were not again going to draft men to die overseas ought to look at it, as well as those who want to take the profit out of war and avert the danger of being led into a conflict because of our war trade.

The bill provides that immediately after Congress has declared war the President, without any further legislation by Congress, can draft the several millions of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one. He can control business by licenses, priorities of shipments, price-fixing, and by inducting managers into the service as civilians. He can appoint all the agencies he deems necessary to carry out his orders and rules, and the fine for disobedience of the rules is \$100,000 or a year in jail. Lastly, there is a tax of 95 per cent "of all income above the previous three-year average."

In five short pages the President is given dictatorial powers which adequately meet Irene du Pont's dictum, "An absolute monarch is needed in war time." Once we have entered a major war we must expect

something like this whether we like it or not. It is our contribution to the "totalitarian war," and there is probably no valid technical objection to the military efficiency of this procedure. The objection comes to the claims made for the bill. Its stated purpose is "to prevent profiteering in time of war and to equalize the burdens of war and thus provide for the national defense and promote peace." But the claims made for it, unless they are promptly disproved, may sell to Congress and to the public a measure which actually drafts men in advance of any war, no matter how small, and which strangely "equalizes the burdens of war" by letting capital make a larger profit in war time than it does in peace time.

The preamble of this bill, cited above, should be changed to read: "To establish a military dictatorship in the United States, to force companies to engage heavily in trade with foreign belligerents and thus decrease our chances of peace, to silence in advance all opposition to the draft of men for service overseas, to silence labor and destroy collective bargaining before labor is aware of what is happening to it, to put into the President's hands power

### EMPLOYER'S AIM

Business and industrial pressure for government protection against strikes is forecast.

Legislation safeguarding industry against gains made by labor under the Wagner labor relations act, will be discussed at three important meetings of business leaders in Washington during the next two weeks.

Simultaneously, a group of congressmen—probably led by Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York, author of the labor act—will organize to defeat such proposals if they are offered as amendments to the Wagner measure.

### Loyalist to Win by Xmas Says Thomas

Norman Thomas, United States Socialist leader, predicted last week to the journalists of London, England, the Spanish loyalist armies will smash prestige of European Fascism and diminish the threat of another world war.

The loyalists will triumph before Christmas, Thomas told the United Press.

He predicted the world would be safe from dictators "if we're only able to stall long enough."

"I do not believe that either Germany or Italy possesses a man capable of succeeding Hitler or Mussolini and the downfall or death of either of these egoists is likely to result in internal troubles," Thomas said.

He declared the same theory could not be applied to Russia, because "if Joseph Stalin should die tomorrow Communism would go on, for it is strongly entrenched."

"Fortunately," he added, "the Soviets desire peace, and not war."

Thomas is touring Europe, except Germany and Italy.

### A Timely Warning To All Good Warriors

For years the work of Ivan Molek was admired and heeded. These were the years when he was doing nothing but running from one firing line to the other. No desk for him—no confusion in his brain then. He knew what he was doing, and his good common sense came from the residue of all the firing in whose midst he moved. That's because he didn't sit behind a desk. All of a sudden about a year ago, he sat down behind a desk, and then, according to our good comrade Lotrich, he got all confused. Ever since he has been reversing himself at every turn and hamlet. That's the fault of the desk not the hamlet. He doesn't know whether Lewis is green, or Green is green, or whether Trot is Stalinsky or Stal is Trotskyinski. Sitting in an office may be all right (they still spell it like that) but it's not like getting your knowledge from other folks who dim their eyes on the firing line. And that is why this said Ivan Molek has fallen out and knows little of what is happening. So all of you boys, including Comrade Lotrich, if you want to have clear heads, quit your desk and go out on the firing line with a cannon under your arms. If you don't, there's danger that the same will happen to you, and then you will know little of what is happening. — Ivan Molek.

## Our Doings Here and There

By Joseph Drasler

If you haven't yet placed your order for the MAY HERALD do so immediately. This year's issue of the HERALD will contain over eighty pages of interesting and educational articles by the best of the contemporary Slovene writers and will be worth much more to you than the twenty-five cents at which it will sell. The Herald will be shipped out in time to be in the hands of its readers by May the first to which it is dedicated.

Those who do not read Slovene will have no excuse for not ordering and reading this year's issue because there will be a number of interesting English articles included. Don't fail to get your copy. Order from PROLETAREC.

April 25th is the date of the Waukegan Conference of JSZ Branches, Fraternal, Cultural and other units of the Educational Bureau, JSF from northern Illinois and Wisconsin. It will be held in the Slovene National Home, 424—10th St., and will begin at 9 A. M. Delegates from Branch No. 1 are Joseph Turpin and Fred A. Vider. Sava Singing Society will be represented by Anton Garden. Pioneer Lodge, SNPJ, is sending Frank Zaitz and Joseph Drasler. Frank Zaitz and Frank Alesh will represent the Executive Committee of the JSF. Judging from the reports of the Waukegan comrades this conference will be very well attended. It is meeting at a time when there is great activity among the ranks of the workers. The rapid tempo with which things are changing today is a force for Socialist rejoicing and strength. Reaction is rising; but so is the militancy of labor. This conference will

have a number of important current issues to discuss and should be plenty interesting. Comrades from the Illinois and Wisconsin area should make it their duty to attend.

A large number of JSF Branches throughout the country will celebrate May Day with programs of speech-making, etc. On this May Day as evidenced by the wave of strikes in all industries, labor is stirred up as it hasn't been for a long time. May Day is labor's holiday internationally proclaimed and will be celebrated by the workers of every nation on the face of the earth. The very contemplation of the fine spirit of the day and the eager greetings of comrade to comrade and nation to nation voiced in every tongue known to man and borne to us on every tide and every breeze, is of itself enough to thrill us in every fibre and set every drop in our veins tingling with the fervor of international solidarity.

Local 61, Illinois Workers' Alliance, are sponsoring a "domaća zabava" at the Slovene Labor Center, Saturday, May 8. Tickets are selling at 15c.

The Tom Mooney Flight, Red Falcons, invite you to their exhibit and Social at the Slovene Labor Center Saturday, April 24. There will be refreshments served. Admission 10 cents.

### THE WAGNER DECISION

We join in the gratification of labor over the decision of the supreme court of the United States upholding the constitutionality of the Wagner labor relations act. It is far better to have this act sustained now than to have it thrown into the discard and be re-enacted a few months hence when the court may be somewhat curbed. It can now be enforced, and it is one of the best laws the so-called new deal has passed.

How much influence the recent agitation against court usurpation had upon the decision may never be known—or maybe some justice keeps a diary which will be printed some day and reveal the facts.

At any rate, as in the case of the recent railway labor, farm mortgage moratorium and Washington minimum wage decisions, it would be very shallow reasoning to conclude that the need of curbing the court is past and that all will be lovely from this time onward. The court still holds the whip hand and can use it as it holds it. The usurped power of the courts must be abolished. —The Milwaukee Leader.

### Chicago Workers May Day Parade

The United Labor May Day Conference at the first meeting to plan for the Chicago May First demonstration drew about six hundred delegates from trade unions, and workers fraternal, political and cultural organizations with around 50,000 members. The Socialist and Communist Parties have united to organize the demonstration and preliminary conferences which promises the greatest demonstration of years.

A second and final conference is called for Sunday morning April 25 at the Capital Building in downtown Chicago at which a larger representation is expected, particularly from trade unions. The parade will form at Grant Park at the outer drive and Monroe Street at 3 P. M. Saturday and move north to Randolph street and then thru the Chicago loop to historic Union Park at Randolph and Ogden avenues.

### Nothing to Eat There



## THE WAGNER BILL

By Louise B. Jursey

One of the best things that could ever have happened to the workingman was the passing of the Wagner Labor Bill. It must have been taken into consideration with great difficulty on the part of the Liberty Leaguers when the Bill was passed by the supreme court decision as being unconstitutional. For as you may know, it was the Liberty Leaguers who had their lawyers draw up plans and papers advising the employers that the Wagner Labor Act was considered unconstitutional. However, it is a decidedly good thing that their scheme didn't work. The splendid work of the progressives, however, had saved the bill.

Now it is understood that the industrialists are trying to amend what they claim to be a 50-50 proposition into the Wagner Labor Law. What they mean by a 50-50 proposition is unclear to me. It is my belief that when an employer abides in full accordance with the Wagner L. R. Bill, he is meeting labor on the 50-50 basis. Industry considers the Wagner Labor Act a one-sided proposition, that is to say that it shows favor to labor alone. But it is decidedly not that. The Wagner Labor Act was passed because the employer had so far refused to meet the demands of labor in every possible way. Industry as a matter of fact didn't want to meet labor even half-way in their

demands on issues, such as collective bargaining, or of recognizing the labor union that the workers themselves choose to represent them. Usually when labor goes on a strike the main issue is union recognition. This the workers have to fight for by striking. It is the best means for them to get what they demand, for they well know that the labor union is their best weapon.

The Wagner Labor Act will in a way put a halt to many strikes, because the employers will be compelled now to meet labor on the 50-50 basis. That is why I had mentioned in the beginning that Progressives had saved the country from chaos. Had it not been its fortune that the Wagner Labor Act had been proclaimed constitutional, the employers would be obliged to use the worst methods they could possibly think of in harming labor and its representatives. The Wagner Labor Act does not probably mean that all strikes will come to a halt; but it does mean that many of the strikes which we might have had in the future will never take place.

I can't see where Boake Carter, the radio commentator gets the idea that the Wagner Labor Act could just as well be fixed in such a manner that it would be a 50-50 proposition. To me it seems that the Wagner Bill as it stands mean just that.

SEARCHLIGHT By DONALD J. LOTRICH

Some time ago we commented on the Zintak acquittal. Zintak, you will recall, was a public official in Chicago who stole public money and then was tried and freed. In Chicago that is nothing new. How democratic prosecutors, who belong to the same democratic political machine, can convict other democratic politicians is a riddle. It just can't be done and we have often said so. Well, this Zintak case is another ideal example. He admitted that he stole the money. In fact, that's the funny part about it. He was even supposed to repay it. At least so he promised. But after he was tried the democrats, who have things pretty much their own way here, oiled up the jury, and bets went the round that Zintak would never be found guilty. When Zintak was freed we said that something terrible is wrong in "Denmark." Now the entire story comes to light. Certain democratic politicians who are pretty highly respected by the democratic bosses and I wouldn't be afraid if it was even at the instigation of the democratic bosses, got to the jury, gave them drinks, took them to taverns, joy riding and goodness knows what all besides promising good jobs and political spoils, were assured that the jury would acquit. That is all out now. Everybody knows about it and everybody takes it calmly and as a matter of course. They are trying to indict the ring-leaders of the fixing but even there, I venture to say that the chances are mighty slim for any possibility of punishing the wrongdoers.

Right before our very eyes the boys prove how juries are and have been bought in order to render unjust decisions. We should be able to see more readily than ever before how the guilty, who should be punished, are freed and how the innocent are framed. Let's just look into the famous Tom Mooney case. The stakes in that case were much greater for the big politicians and industrialists. Couldn't they have bought off the prosecutors and the jury? Why certainly! Just as easy as the Zintak case because, no doubt, loads and loads of money was dished out and the principle lackeys of the robbing, grafting, corrupt political parties are there primarily to deal and barter. How can we have any respect for American judges and justice? Is there any justice possible? Is there any reason why we shouldn't condemn the whole political life which permits such things to happen?

On May 1st the Socialists of Chicago are to demonstrate. With other groups the United May Day has been planned. We have much to demonstrate for on May 1st 1937. It is essential that all our comrades respond to the call and broaden the demonstration. With all the activity among labor groups the demonstration should be much improved over past years providing the workers have become more conscious of their position. On the other hand, defining a Socialist program may have lost us some support. May Day coming on Saturday, the off day for most of labor, should get many more out than in past years.

And on the evening of May First Branch No. 1 JSF will hold its customary celebration at the SNPJ. In

the past we have had some mighty fine manifestations. We are told that a good varied program is being prepared which will properly commemorate the one genuine Labor Holiday. We look forward to a good attendance.

Our May Herald is going thru the final stages and will be completed before another week is up. Indications point to a large circulation and rightfully so as it is the only May Day publication devoted exclusively to the problems of labor. A review of the past and a look into the future is as necessary for us as it is for any other group on this earth. If you can help promote its sale please do so and obtain others to help you.

What's happened to the Supreme Court? Is a question going the rounds since decisions on the Wagner Act, the minimum wage act and others have been handed down. The people have been used to receiving adverse decisions. I mean decisions for the capitalists as against the workers. Now the majority of the Court has reversed itself. Mr. Roosevelt has scared them, they say. Perhaps, he has, but we are not so certain that these old boys can be scared into doing something. I believe they have made a perfect stand against increasing the size of the personnel with the American people by these decisions. They are therefore haggling the administration and the people by insisting that the Court is liberal. But a Supreme Court that reverses itself is either an uninformed or else a misinformed Supreme Court. Such an August body should know what it was doing in the first place. However, laws and lawyers as well as courts and judges are so constructed as not to worry about rendering honest decisions but rather to render service to those whom they represent. In other words, whether a law is legal depends more upon who is in power than whether it is just and honest. Certainly, in America, it has never been a question of approving laws for the great majority of the members because, if they had, working people wouldn't have to seek relief immediately after they lose their jobs. The reversal of the Court can be considered progress.

It was beautiful outdoors last Sunday but about 700 people trotted to Pilsen Sokol Hall to take in Sava's Spring Concert and to hear Anton Sobelj. A large audience adds much spirit and prestige to an occasion. We should have learned long ago, because this that we need special attractions to draw the people, that they will come to an affair if we can give them something beyond the ordinary and that ordinary programs fail to merit large attendances. Sava was weak in numbers as in volume but rendered a couple of numbers well liked. It should be filled in with more voices and a couple of ballet dancers. Sobelj wasn't feeling right and so he

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### FASCIST PARTY IN BELGIUM CRUSHED

Premier Paul Van Zeeland and the people of Brussels, Belgium inflicted a smashing defeat last week on Leon Degrelle and his Fascist movement called the Rex. Not only did Degrelle fail to reach anywhere near the figure which, though short of election, might have been a success for him, but he actually polled several thousand less than at the parliamentary election last May, when he broke into Belgian political life. The Rex and its Flemish autonomous ally received only 19 per cent of the votes cast, Van Zeeland received 76 per cent, and 5 per cent were blank or void.