

ČEHOSLOVAŠKA IZIGRANA V MONAKOVEM

NEMŠKI DIKTATOR HITLER ZMGAL NA CELI ČRTI

Chamberlain in Daladier sta žrtvovala Čehoslovaško radi "ljubege miru"

Hitlerjeva zmaga je večja kot je mogel kdaj pričakovati. — Čehoslovaška ima v ekonomskem pogledu vrh okrog vrata in na obrambo pred Nemčijo ne more več misliti. — Sovjetska Rusija popolnoma ignorirana.

Sredi minulega tedna, ko je evropska situacija izgledala najtemnejša, se je nenadoma zgodilo nekaj, kar je postavilo na glavo vsa pričakovanja optimistov, ki so upali, da se v Londonu in Parizu naposled zavedli nevarnosti iz Berlina ter dobil nekoliko železa za hrbtnico. Ko je bilo rožljanje z orožjem na višku in Hitler pred alternativo, da napravi umik ali pa tvega prejkone v naprej izgubljeno vojno, je angleška torijska vlada nepričakovano apelirala na Mussolinija, naj posreduje pri Hitlerju v prilog miru. Bandit naj svetuje banditu, naj sprejme plen, ki se mu ponuja na krozniku!

Konferenca v Monakovu
Mussolini, vesel, da so ga tako počastili, je takoj stopil v stik s Hitlerjem ter mu svetoval sprejem lepe ponudbe. Hitler je prislusnil ter povabil Mussolinija, Chamberlaina in Daladierja na konferenco v Monakovo, kjer je tekla zibelka nacijskemu gibanju. Izid konferenca je bil v naprej znan. Hitler je vztrajal pri svojih zahtevah, Mussolini se je pri tem podpiral in Chamberlain in Daladier sta se strahopetno podala. In tako je bila Čehoslovaška drugič in dokončno prodana in izdana. Ali ji je prav ali ne, se je ni vprašalo. Saj so vedeli, da se sama ne more zoperstaviti nemški vojaški mašini, ko so jo na njeni zavezniški izdali. In tako se je zgodilo, kar je bilo pričakovati: Čehoslovaška vlada je sporočila v London, da je pripravljena sprejeti pogoje, ki so ji bili narekovani v Monakovem.

Frank Zaitz doma

Pretekli teden sta se po trimesečni odsotnosti vrnila iz Evrope naša urednica Frank Zaitz in njena žena Angela. Iz Evrope sta odrinila sredi najhujšega rožljanja z orožjem. Zato sta se oddahnili, ko sta bila zopet doma. V Evropi sta prepotovala Jugoslavijo ter obiskala Čehoslovaško, Avstrijo, Madžarsko, naše Primorje, Francijo in Švico. Povsod sta videla in slišala mnogo zanimivega.

O tem, kar sta na svojem potovanju videla in slišala, bo sodrug Zaitz pisal v Proletarcu. Sodeč po tem, kar je nam že povedal, bo njegov potopis izredno zanimiv in prepričani smo, da ga bo vsakdo, ki se zanima za življenje in dogajanja v starem kraju, z užitkom čital.

Sodrug Zaitz bo začel priobčati svoje vtise v prihodnjih številki.

Naše sodruge in agitatorje opozarjamo, da to priliko porabijo za nabiranje novih naročnikov, katere lahko zagotovijo, da bo potopis sodruge Zaitza s 33m vreden celoletne naročnine.

UPRAVA PROLETARCA.

LOJALISTIČNO BOMBNO LETALO



Prebivalci lojalističnega mesta Talavera v Španiji pozdravljajo vladno bombno letalo, ki se vrača z bombardiranja rebelnih bojnih postojank.

DROBIŽ OD VSEPOVSOD

Mezdni boj železničarjev

Predsednik Roosevelt je pretekli teden imenoval posebno komisijo, ki bo preiskala spor med železničarji in železniškimi družbami, ki so sklenile izvesti 15-odstotno mezdno znižanje, čemur pa so se bratovščine železničarjev uprle ter odglasovale stavko. Predsednikov korak pomeni, da ne bo še boja najmanj 60 dni. Po zakonu ima komisija 30 dni časa, da stvar preišče in poda poročilo; in delavstvo in družbe ne morejo potem nadaljnjih 30 dni podvzeti nobene akcije.

Angleži v Palestini

Angleži so poslali v Palestino, nad katero imajo mandat, več tisoč mož dodatnega vojaštva, da zavarujejo svoje interese na bližnjem vzhodu za slučaj konflikta v Sredozemlju. Preko Palestine so namreč položene ogromne cevi, po katerih pri teka Angležem nafta iz Iraka. Mussolinijevi agenti že dolgo časa hujskajo palestinske Arabe proti Židom in Angležem, da bi slednjim čim bolj omajali njihovo pozicijo v Palestini.

Ex-kajzer noče sovoriti

Zadnji teden so vprašali bivšega nemškega cesarja Viljema II., ki se lepo v miru stara v Holandiji, kaj si misli o nevarnem trenju v Evropi, ki ga je povzročil Hitler. Ex-kajzer se je pa odrezal, da ga ne zanima nobena stvar, ki se ni zgodila vsaj pred dva tisoč leti... Nemara si ne želi, da bi ga kdo opozoril, da je bil on

sam prav takšen norec l. 1914 kot je zdaj Hitler...

Tuji generali v Pragi

Francoski general Louis Eugene Faucher, bivši načelnik francoske vojaške misije v Pragi, je resigniral kot francoski častnik ter se podal na razpogo čehoslovaški vladi. Njegov vzgled je posnemal tudi rumunski general J. Anastasiu.

Hitlerjeve zahteve upravičene, pravi Burke

Zvezni senator Edward R. Burke, demokrat iz Nebraske, ki se je vrnil s potovanja po Evropi, pravi, da so bile Hitlerjeve zahteve z ozirom na sudetske pokrajine upravičene. Burke je dejal, da še mu vidi, da je bila sedanja meja med Nemčijo in Čehoslovaško, začrtana pred 20 leti, "velika zmotna".

Italijani pojdejo iz Španije?

V evropskih diplomatskih krogih se govori, da bo Mussolini zdaj, po uspešni monakovski konferenci nemara kmalu odpoklical svoje čete iz Španije. Mnenje je, da bo zdaj lažje prišlo do zadevnega sporazuma med Anglijo in Italijo, ker sta se Mussolinij in Chamberlain v Monakovem osebno spoznala. Koliko je točnosti v teh govoricah, se seveda ne ve. Morda je vse zgolj pobožna želja.

Angleško-nemški dogovor

Potem, ko je bila v Monakovem naposled zapečatenata u-

Čehi so se podali pod pritiskom

Čehoslovaški premijer, general Syrový, je v petek objavil proklamacijo, s katero je sporočil prebivalstvu republike, da je vlada klonila pod pritiskom iz Londona in Pariza ter sprejela monakovske pogoje za odcepitev sudetskih krajev. "To je najtežji trenutek v mojem življenju", je izjavil osiveli general, ki je proti koncu svetovne vojne vodil češke legije preko Sibirije. "Toda jaz sem se odločil, da rešim življenja in našo domovino. Vlada je podvzela to akcijo, da obvaruje deželo pogina in ker ji sploh ni preostajala druga pot. Vzlic temu pa na tem mestu pred vsem svetom protestiramo, ker je bil ta sporazum napravljen enostransko in brez da bi se nas povabilo zraven." Nato je premijer apeliral na prebivalstvo, naj se zdrži mirno in zaupa svojim voditeljem. "Naša dežela vzlic temu ne bo najmanjša. V Evropi so manjše države kot bo naša. In razumevanje s sosedi bo zdaj boljše."

General Krejčí, vrhovni poveljnik čehoslovaške armade, pa je izdal proklamacijo, ki pravi med drugim:

"Zapadna Evropa je kategorično zahtevala od nas to žrtvo, da se prepreči vojna. Mi smo prisegli republiku poslušnost in usoda je hotela, da izpolnjemo to prisoje v izredno težavah okolščinah. Toda pravi vojak mora znati prenesti tudi poraz, kajti šele s tem manifestira pravi heroizem. Naša armada ni bila uničena. Republika bo še nadalje rabila močno armado. Mi smo prepričani, da bomo srečno prevedrili današnje neurje."

Medtem je zbežalo iz sudetskih pokrajin že nad 50 tisoč social-demokratov in drugih nenacijskih Nemcev in češke oblasti sodijo, da se bo število teh beguncev v nekaj dneh potrojilo. Predsednik sudetske social-demokratske stranke je izjavil, da bo apeliral na Anglijo, da dovoli sudetskim socialistom naseliti se v Kanadi.

Tolazilno posojilo

Da potolaži Čehi in omili zavrtni sunek, ki so ga dobili iz Monakovega, je sklenila angleška torijska vlada podeliti Čehoslovaški večje posojilo, da z njim okrepi svoje gospodarstvo, ki je bilo z monakovsko kupčijo hudo udarjeno. Prvo posojilo v vsoti 48 milijonov dolarjev je vlada že odobrila. Ampak izdajstva to ne izbršije in posledic ne prepreči!

Španski premijer Negrin o izgledih v Španiji

"Rebeli bi bili v nekaj tednih tepeni, če bi se jim odvzelo inozemsko vojaško pomoč. — Mi bomo vzlic vsemu nazadnje zmagali in vzpostavili demokratsko Španijo..."

Dr. Juan Negrin, ministrski predsednik španske republike, ki je predzadnji teden v Ženevi povzročil senzacijo, ko je izjavil, da bo španska vlada odpuštila iz svoje službe vse inozemske prostovoljce, je ob tej priliki izjavil, da je trdno prepričan v lojalistično zmago, obenem pa dejal, da bi republika obračunala z uporniki v nekaj tednih, če bi jim bila odtegnjena inozemska vojaška pomoč.

"Mi smo prepričani," je dejal dr. Negrin, "da bi Franco izgubil vojno v dveh ali treh tednih, čim bi mu Nemci in Italijani odtegnili dejansko vojaško pomoč. V tem slučaju bi gotovo morali poslati pomoč v Burkos (sedež Francove junte) in Salamancu, da bi se vzpostavil red in rešilo nekatere ljudi, ki so odgovorni za upor."

Negrin je dejal, da se bo prostovoljce poslalo domov po 1. januarju. Po njegovem mnenju bo to prineslo dvojen učinek. Prvič bo dvignilo moralo republikanske Španije, ko bo videla, da se lahko zanase na svojo lastno moč. Drugič pa bo s tem razblinjena lažnjiva sovražna propaganda, ki trdi, da gre v Španiji za boj med fašizmom in komunizmom.

Dr. Negrin je bil vprašan, ali misli, da bo potem tudi Franco poslal domov pomoč, ki jo je dobil iz inozemstva. Negrin se je nasmehnil. "Francu tega ne more storiti tudi če bi rad. Nemci in Italijani bi mu tega ne dovolili."

Nato je bil Negrin vprašan, koliko inozemcev se bori v Španiji na vsaki strani. "Na vladni strani jih je samo nekaj tisoč in vsi so resnični prostovoljci", je odgovoril španski premijer. "Nam je žal, da bomo izgubili te hrabre in iskrene bore, ki so nam prišli na pomoč v kritičnem trenutku. Teško je pa reči, koliko inozemcev je na rebelni strani. Jaz bi rekel, da jih je dve sto tisoč, vključevši Mavre in nem-

ške tehnike in upravno osebje, ki so prevzeli vodstvo rudnikov in glavnih industrij. Nemcev je sicer manj kot Italijanov, a so za Franca več vredni, ker dominirajo uporniško armado in civilno upravo, obenem je pa v njihovih rokah tudi trgovina in industrija."

Z ozirom na vojaški položaj republike je Negrin dejal, da bo vzelo še eno leto, preden bo republikanska armada dosegla svojo polno moč. Sedaj je že pod orožjem en milijon mož. Ta armada bo še učinkovitejša, ko se bolj izvežba, obenem se pa tudi pomnoži produkcija orožja in municije v domačih tovarnah.

Nato so ga vprašali, ali dobi republika iz inozemstva dovolj protiletalskih topov za obrambo svojih mest. "Ne", je odgovoril. "Skoro vse fašistične dežele se zraščajo nad bombardiranjem odprtih mest, toda nobena nam noče prodati protiletalskih topov. Komisija za komisijo prihaja, si ogleda posledice zračnih napadov, odide — in potem ostane pri starem."

Španski premijer je mnenja, da bi fašistična zmaga v Španiji pomenila konec velikih zapadnih velesil — Francije in Anglije. Na njiju mesto bi stopil italijanski in nemški imperilizem. Toda Negrin ne verjame v fašistično zmago.

"Mi verjamemo, da bo po naši zmagi Španija ena izmed velikih demokracij na svetu", je dejal. "Po republikanski zmagi bodo prišle splošne volitve, da bo ljudstvo lahko izrazilo svojo voljo."

(Dr. Negrin je podal gornje izjave ob času, ko Čehoslovaška še ni bilo dokončno prodana. Monakovska kravja kupčija, s katero je bila zapečatenata usoda Čehoslovaške, pa je izpremenila položaj in bo najbrž vplivala tudi na končno usodo španske republike. Izgleda za republikansko Španijo niso zdaj baš rožnati.)

Diesov odsek se je zdaj zopet ozrl na nacije

Kongresni preiskovalni odsek, ki preiskuje neameriške aktivnosti in kateremu načeluje kongresnik Dies, si je pretekli teden privoščil oddih pri odkrivanju "rdečih nevarnosti" v Združenih državah, pri čemur je bil dokaj neroden, ter se odločil, pozanimati se spet za aktivnosti Hitlerjevih ameriških pristašev, ki so organizirani v Nemško-američkem bundu (zvezi). Glavna priča pred odsekom je bil John C. Metcalf, bivši reporter čicaškega Timesa, v katerem je pred meseci razkrinkal delovanje nacijske propagande v Združenih državah, nakar ga je Dies pozval, da v imenu njegovega odseka prevzame vod-

stvo preiskave nacijskih aktivnosti. Metcalf je povedal Diesu in njegovim tovarišem marsikaj zanimivega o ameriških idejnih bratih Hitlerjevih rjasovrajčnikov. Tako je na primer odkril, da imamo v Ameriki več fašistično navdahnjenih industrijalcev, ki gmotno podpirajo fašistični Nemško-ameriški bund. To sicer ni nič novega za nas, saj že vrabci vedo, da je na primer Henry Ford prijateljsko pomagal Adolfu Hitlerju, ko se je začel vzpenjati po lestvi do "firerstva", dobro pa je, da je poučen o tem tudi Diesov odsek, da ne bo videl samo rdečih strahov, temveč tudi mnogo re-

alnejše kljukaste križe, ki paradirajo po Ameriki, kar or o bil Berlin v Washingtonu.

Drugo odkritje Metcalfa se tiče špijonažnega dela ameriških nacije. Metcalf pravi, da so naciji prišli do važnih mornariških tajen ter organizirali obsežno sabotažno in vohunsko službo, katere delo bi bilo za slučaj vojne ohromiti ameriški obrambni sistem. (To je prakticirala že kajzerjevska Nemčija za časa svetovne vojne.) Metcalf je tudi izjavil, da naciji zlorabljajo sistem izmenjave vseučiliških študentov. Ameriške študente, ki pridejo v Nemčijo, skušajo prepeljati z nacijsko ideologijo, dočim

nemški študentje v Ameriki vrše nacijsko propagandno delo.

Bund ima tesne zveze z nacijsko vlado, pravi Metcalf. Pri tem se poslužuje nemških konzularnih in diplomatskih zastopstev v Ameriki, ki posredujejo med njim in Hitlerjevo vlado. Nemški poslanik v Washingtonu Dieckhoff ima tajne zveze z bundom in nemški konzul v Ameriki takisto.

Metcalf je tudi obširno pričal in podprl z dokazi navedbo o vojaškem večbanju članov bunda, ki se vadijo v streljanju s samokresi in puškami in imajo urejena pravcata atrelišča, kjer se učijo streljati.

Laž poleg resnice

V Hitlerjevem odgovoru na mirovni apel predsednika Roosevelta čitamo med drugim:

"Nemčija je položila orožje (l. 1918) v trdnem prenjču, da bodo njeni tedanji nasprotniki uresničili ideale in načela, ki jih je svečano proglasil predsednik Wilson in ki so jih zavezniške sile prav tako svečano sprejele... Toda nikdar v zgodovini ni bil noben narod tako nesramno ogoljufan v svojem zaupanju kakor Nemčija... Mirovni gojji, ki so bili vsiljeni premaganim narodom, niso izpolnili niti ene teh svečano danih obljub..."

Vse to je res, je zgodovinska resnica. Krivica je bila velika, posledice so strašne. Krivični mir je zadel republikansko Nemčijo — Nemčijo demokracije in dobre volje — ter postavil na noge barbarsko osvojevalno in maščevalno nacijsko Nemčijo in sploh napravil iz Evrope smodnišnico.

Ampak isti Hitler je v isti sapi sporočil Rooseveltu: "Ampak... če vzlic vsemu pride do vojne... krivda ne bo naša..."

To je bila pa tako debela laž, da se je lahko otipala!

No General War For The Present

Until recently it would have been said that peace could always be secured by surrender. But Hitler upset that theory when he refused to have peace by surrender until his pal, Mussolini, persuaded him not to fight after he had got all he wanted. Such is life among madmen.

The Munich meeting of the heads of four of the big powers merely arranged the details of the surrender.

The occupation of the Sudeten area by Germany began on October 1. All the clearly German areas to be occupied by the 10th. In certain other areas an international commission will conduct a plebiscite not later than the end of November. England and France will guarantee the new boundaries of Czechoslovakia, their guarantee being as worthless as usual. Germany and Italy promise that after Poland and Hungary take their respective bites out of Czechoslovakia, they will also guarantee the new boundaries, and their guarantees will be even more worthless.

Of course the entire world is glad that there is not to be any general European war. It is enough to have a terrible war raging in China and another in Spain.

But such a "peace" can be viewed only ruefully. It is a Hitler peace. Hitler is the victor. England and France are the vanquished. Czechoslovakia is the burnt sacrifice. Hitler is given a large area, hundreds of thousands of men for additional cannon fodder, also industries and natural resources. His power is increased. What agreements may have been made in secret by the Little Four—that title suits better than Big Four—are not known. They may have agreed that England and France will keep hands off when Hitler feels strong enough to fight Soviet Russia.

There is a slight crumb of comfort in the fact that the Czechs and Jews living in Sudeten area will be allowed to move into what is left of Czechoslovakia. Most of the German Sudetens, however, will no doubt remain in the confiscated area. As most of them are Catholics, it will be a sad day for them, whether they know it or not. They will come under the severities of Hitlerism in place of the mild rule of the Czechs.

"The confiscated area" is an accurate expression. The Sudeten never belonged to Germany. Hitler has no right whatsoever to it. There is not a word in the official communique of the Little Four to the effect that Hitler is to pay anything for it. He is to be allowed to confiscate it outright. They could at least have had him pay a fair price—whatever number of hundreds of millions of dollars that might be—for it. To men like Chamberlain and Daladier "confiscation" is a terrible word. When Mexico takes an oil property, with due promise to pay for it in full, the British rulers consider it confiscation. Yet they can give away a large territory of Czechoslovakia without asking a penny for it.

Not only that, the communique says that if the Czechs do any damage to the property, while moving out, they must pay. You confiscate your neighbor's house, without paying him a nickel for it, and if in his righteous rage he kicks a panel out of the door while he is moving out, he has to pay you for it. That is the rule laid down to the Czechs by the Little Four.

Madmen may at any time destroy the peace that has been made, but the world breathes more freely for the time being. Now let the people of Germany and Italy do their part, for future peace, by unloading their dictators.

—Milwaukee Leader.

Illinois Labor Party To Defend Its Petition

Chicago, Ill. — The Illinois Labor Party, in answer to objections filed to its petition for a place on the November ballot, stated that its petition was in substantial compliance with the law.

"The challengers are transparently acting for the state Democratic administration," said George A. Meade, secretary of the Labor Party, "and particularly for Governor Horner and his protege Lucas."

"Questions of technical compliance are of secondary importance in view of the direction from which the challenge comes. There would be no challenge if Horner and his group did not fear that far more than 25,000 voters would support the new party. In fact, they apparently anticipate that the Illinois Labor Party would draw more than the 5% vote necessary to establish it as a political party with a permanent place on the ballot."

"If the petition is thrown out the Labor Party will ask its supporters to write-in a protest vote against the Democratic Party machine which is responsible," said Mr. Meade.

The Labor Party has affiliated with it trade unions with memberships of more than 100,000 as well as numerous fraternal groups.

RAILWAY UNIONS VOTE "STRIKE"

Railroad workers throughout the country last week unanimously voted to strike rather than accept a cut in pay.

The Carriers' Joint Conference Committee, representing management, had ordered a 15% wage cut effective at noon, Oct. 1. A strike of all brotherhoods was called at the same time.

The National Mediation Board then declared a state of national emergency and Pres. Roosevelt appointed a fact-finding commission, with the understanding that 60 days must elapse before either side can take further action. The commission must report within 30 days, and then both parties must wait another 30 days before acting.

FALL ENTERS IN GOLDEN COLOR

The official entrance of the autumn season is marked by the autumnal equinox, when day and night are of equal length.

This occurred at 11 a. m., Tuesday, Sept. 23, when the sun was directly over the equator on its journey south.

We usually realize the change of seasons with the first appearance of red and yellow leaves in the tree tops touched by the magic brush of this great artist on his first visit.

VICTORY IN NOVEMBER PREDICTED BY LA FOLLETTE

Gov. Phillip F. La Follette stood among cheering friends of his boyhood days in Baraboo, Wis., last week and predicted a November victory for the Progressive party in the opening address of his campaign to become Wisconsin's first four-term executive.

La Follette readily conceded Progressives have a fight on their hands to win reelection, but he said there was no doubt in his mind about the outcome of the campaign.

JOY OF LIFE

Uncertainty and expectation are the joys of life. Security is an insipid thing, though the overtaking and possessing of a wish discovers the folly of the chase. — Congreve.

While we were in Detroit for the Labor Day holidays, we had a chance to meet and converse with quite a number of our comrades. However, we were surprised in the lack of interest in the Socialist movement. Somehow, our people are drifting just as all other people in America. They seem to expect the New Deal to take care of their needs and save them from the pitfalls of the system. At one of the doings, a local Democratic politician raised his voice to heaven and received a fairly good response from the audience when he told them how much good he had done for the working class. Perhaps, here and there, such politicians are favorable to groups of workers. However, for every Democratic politician who might really do something for the masses, there are 100 Democratic politicians who are constantly working against the interests of you and me. We have, therefore, very little use for Democratic politicians, because we know what they are and because we know that the Democratic party is run and operated not to serve the working class, but to see how much they can get out of the game they are in. We try to avoid and we have avoided, bringing any and all politicians of both old parties and our affairs, and we sincerely hope that our Comrades and sympathizers in other cities will do likewise.

SEARCHLIGHT by DONALD L. TRICH

It wasn't because of the war scare that we were kept off this page during the last couple of weeks, nor because of the interest in Chicago's baseball team which wound up the season with a startling finish, but rather because of so many things which had to be done.

Just before President Roosevelt sent Hitler and Benes his note asking them not to plunge Europe into another mad massacre, everything looked like Hitler was going to be stopped and he was not going to get the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia without a struggle. Soon after the President's note was published, announcements were made of the Munich four-power conference and from then on it seemed that the tide had turned in favor of Hitler again. Now we know that Hitler received everything that he had wanted and that this annexation will make him stronger, will give him more supplies and certainly make him much bolder.

We are concerned with Czechoslovakia for two main reasons. First because it has been a peaceful democracy which was developing rapidly into a reasonably good state and secondly, because of what it does to Germany. We are all resolved that Hitler is the worst scoundrel on earth; that he should not be given any more power and influence, and that rather, he should be subordinated. The English and French ruling classes however, much prefer Hitler to the possibility of war bringing on a revolution in Germany and establishing another Communist state. It seems that they would rather have Hitler, who after all is doing the bidding of the Capitalists, than any other kind of a worker's government, even such, as a liberal Czechoslovakia.

In the pages of our paper we have often predicted that Hitler would take Austria and Czechoslovakia and that he would even tackle France. There is no doubt but that the prestige of Hitler and certainly his influence has risen mighty high and will be felt among the small countries of the Danube Valley. It is still my opinion that Hitler's pledge at Munich means very little if anything and that he will try to assimilate other small countries and continue to build an ever stronger army, navy and air force for a final attack upon Russia. Thus, the things we have so often written about will come true and the creed of Communism will be tackled by the dying Capitalism known as Fascism.

Our Doings Here and There

By Joseph Drasler

Frank and Angelina Zaitz Return From Europe

On Tuesday of last week, Frank and Angelina Zaitz returned home after a European tour of three months which took them through France, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia—their homeland, and other sections.

In addition to the interesting visits to the homes of their parents and relatives, they managed to contact practically all the Slovene authors, writers and others who are known among Slovenes here in America through Proletarec, Prosveta, or the A. D. koledar.

Well known among our people for its fine selection of articles each year, the Ameriški družinski kolekar, (American Family Almanac) will be exceptionally interesting this year because it will be enriched with Editor Zaitz's description of all he saw not only in Yugoslavia but during his entire trip.

Date—October 14th

Second Friday of the month — Social Study Club meeting. Remember what we decided upon at our last meeting. Well, for the benefit of those who have forgotten and those who were not present, we decided to add a new touch to our meetings during the fall and winter months by organizing a class and following a set course of study.

Some of our members will recall that this was tried once before and due to favorable response of the members, was very successful.

The text we decided to use is, The Case For Socialism, by Fred Henderson. In conducting the class, the discussions will be arranged so as to give everyone an opportunity to present their own opinions in addition to what will be presented and discussed in connection with the text itself.

This is something that our members were quite enthusiastic about when it was first proposed and should therefore prove the incentive for a large attendance at our meeting Friday, Oct. 14.

We also ask you to invite your friends, too. They are welcome.

JSF Conference in Waukegan

The semiannual JSF Conference for the Illinois-Wisconsin district will be held on the last Sunday of this month, Oct. 30, in the Slovene Home in Waukegan. The last conference was held in Milwaukee last Spring.

Invitations were sent out last week by the conference secretary, Christina Podjavorshek, to all J. S. F. Branches and fraternal and cultural organizations affiliated with the Educational Bureau, (Prosvetna Matica) of the Federation, inviting

Russia Accuses Powers of 'Lies and Hypocrisy'

The Russia is the strongest power in Europe today from the standpoint of area, natural resources, or in its standing army and man power, she was completely disregarded when Britain, France and Italy were called together to draw up the peace pact, as was also any representative of Czechoslovakia, the country whose fate was sealed. Great Britain's stand during the past few critical weeks proved to the world that she would sooner see Germany gain power in Europe than to see Russia's influence spread.

Russia termed the international air surrounding the conference, filled with "lies and hypocrisy."

Recalling World War Days



While Europe's armies are being mobilized for war, memories of the last one were called up in New York's Central Park when New York's 77th Division, A. E. F., held services for the dead.

Just Another Column

By IVAN JONTEZ

There was plenty of war in the newspapers during the last few months. Headlines screaming as if hell had opened already. Pictures of armies ready for slaughter, of death carrying war birds, of guns, machine guns, etc. But the most pathetic of them all was a picture published last week showing a Czech family at a railroad station in Prague. The man is in uniform, on his way to answer the call of duty. On his arm he carries a boy of about four or five years of age. Both are smiling, the child innocently, the father like a man who hates to leave his little family behind, probably forever; yet does not hesitate to go to the defense of his country. His country is in danger, which includes the future of his loved ones. So there is no alternative but to go... and go like a brave man, smiling even if his heart is aching as if breaking apart. Duty first.

Another side is a young woman, a small suitcase in one hand, the child's coat in her other hand. She is the wife of the departing soldier and mother of his little boy. And she's the only one of the trio who does not smile. Her beautiful face shows all too vividly what torture, what agony, she's undergoing. You can see for yourself that it's consuming all her will power to restrain from tears of despair. And who can blame her? She knows but too well what it is all about. The little boy does not know it, but she does know that his father may never come back... How could she smile?

Looking at the picture I was suddenly reminded of happenings of twenty four years ago. It was in August, 1914. I was a boy of twelve. Still I remember everything to this day. I remember reading about the ultimatum the imperial Austro-Hungarian government presented to the government of little Serbia. It was as bad as Hitler's ultimatum to the Czechs. Would the Serbs accept it? was the question everybody in our country town discussed anxiously. War clouds hung above us.

I well remember now that most of the people I knew feared war. But I never feared it. In fact, I even hoped it would come and then end victoriously for the dual monarchy. I was a mental product of a school which was telling us that ours was the greatest country of them all, the most righteous, the most just, etc. and that whatever His Majesty's government ever decided upon was absolutely right and people who opposed its will, our natural enemies who should be punished for their perfidy. "God Save the King," and "Let's March On to Victory" was my reaction to what was happening. Could you blame me? No, for it was the spirit of false patriotism taught to us in school which was to blame.

Then, one beautiful Sunday morning we woke up to find the walls of our homes plastered with large posters, announcing that His Majesty's government had decided to mobilize the entire armed forces of the country. Enemies threatened our soil, we were told. Therefore it was the sacred duty of every able-bodied, trained man to go to the defense of our beloved country. And, when we

Withdrawal of Troops from Spain

It is estimated that about 86,000 Italian troops are being used by the Spanish rebels in their drive in the salient near Gandesa. How many Italian troops there are in other parts of the rebel territory is not stated.

There is a rumor that Mussolini has ordered the withdrawal of the Italian troops. There may be no truth in the rumor. If there is truth in it, the withdrawal will be made for two reasons. First, in order to snatch from the Loyalists the psychological advantage of their having announced their intention to effect the withdrawal of the small number of foreign volunteers in their own ranks. Second, on account of the danger of war over Czechoslovakia, in which all available Italian troops would be required.

Unless the latter crisis develops into war, it can be taken for granted that the announcement of Italian withdrawal from Spain is hypocritical or exaggerated. There is, however, a third theory. The case of the rebels in Spain may be recognized as hopeless, and withdrawal might be made for that reason. There have been many rumors of dissension among the various groups of rebels. It is dangerous to believe rumors but some of them seem to be pretty well confirmed. The fighting of the rebels among themselves, as well as the stiffening of the Loyalist morale, probably has had something to do with the slowing down of the rebel offensive.

It is also possible that Mussolini may be getting ready to play up to England, in order to wheedle some

went to church our priests told us the same thing and gave God's blessing to those who were to leave, within 24 hours, probably never to return again to their loved ones. What did we know about "Drang Nach Osten" and imperialistic rivalry? Nothing.

I'll never forget that Sunday as long as I live. There was such a turmoil in our little town. Inns were full of young and middle-aged men called to the colors and preparing to leave. Many of them got drunk and then marched in groups up and down our streets; and every group had with it a harmonika... These were the younger ones, all single. Their coat labels were adorned with red carnations pinned on by their sweethearts. And they sang, mostly that sad folk-song, "Oj zdaj gremo, nazaj nas ve ne bo" (Oh, now we go, we are not coming back)... But married men were silent and gloomy.

Their wives, mothers and sweethearts were in tears. Some flocked to church, to pray for the safe return of their loved ones... Others sat still watching them mournfully... But many had cracked under the strain and gave way to despair... Some were hysterical... I remember one woman crying her eyes out and shrieking hysterically, "Don't go, my husband, you will never come back to us! No, no, you must not go!" She fainted when that fatal hour arrived.

It was a nightmare that was to last four years. I didn't understand it then, I have even felt sorry I was too young to go with those men to "the field of glory"... But, before the terrible ordeal was over I had learned to think different about such things. In fact, before the war was over I hated it most sincerely. I still hate it. For I know it is an unnecessary plague. People do not hate each other. But they are made to believe they do and that they have a reason to hate each other. They do so because they obey the command. But deep in their hearts they have no hatred of each other. I know, for I too was made to believe such monstrous lies. Of course I was a kid then, but how many people are really grown up, mentally I mean?

Well, that was 24 years ago. It's 20 years since that "war to end wars" ended. And the world is just where it was before the great slaughter. Last week it seemed that Europe was about to start a new bloody Dance of Death. Well, Chamberlain and Daladier prevented that by bowing to the will of that bluffing blackmailer from Berlin, Adolf Hitler, who got from them just what he wanted. The Czechs have been given the "privilege" of surrender without a fight. War has been prevented, temporarily. That little Czech boy will not lose his father now. But it has only been postponed. For Hitler will keep on marching... And if the peoples of Europe do not rise and take things into their own hands, then, sooner or later there shall be a bloody conflict between European imperialisms, and the longer it is postponed the bloodier it is going to be. I hope America stays sane when that happens.

—Milwaukee Leader.

STAY AT HOME AMERICANS WARNED

Washington. — The state department has officially warned American citizens of conditions existing in Europe and advised them to avoid travel there except in cases of absolute necessity.

Latest available information at the department shows that on last Jan. 1 there were 88,000 Americans living in Europe on a permanent or semipermanent basis.

This was exclusive of tourists, who probably raise the figure above 100,000 at this time of year.

Mankind Commands Possibilities of Progress

It is true that progress is as yet more of an ideal than a fact. But it is to some extent a fact. And now, as one of our great scholars has suggested, for the first time in history mankind is in command of the possibilities of progress.