





# JUGOSLOVANSKA SOCIALISTIČNA ZVEZA SE IZREKLA ZA NAČRT, PO KATEREM SE NADEJA NAPREDOVATI

Ze nad pet let imamo pred sabo problem, kako ohraniti JSZ v živahnosti njenih prejšnjih aktivnosti. Kajti na prošlem zboru meseca julija v Clevelandu je bilo s številkami ugotovljeno, da tako, kot je, NE MOREMO dalje. Treba je bilo torej načrta, po katerem upamo, da bo šla zveza NAPREJ. Predložen je bil, in sprejet z veliko večino.

V svrhu, da se da vsem članom priložnost glasovati o njemu, je bil odrejen referendum. Načrt je enako odobrila tudi večina članstva.

Gre se za obvarovanje naše Zveze. In za ohranitev dolgoletnega TRUDA in USPEHOV naših ljudi v DELAVSKEM gibanju med NAŠIM ljudstvom.

Zato smo po preudarni, stvarni razpravi sklenili:

- 1.) JSZ ostane SOCIALISTIČNA organizacija.
- 2.) JSZ ostane zvesta MEDNARODNEMU SOCIALISTIČNEMU gibanju.
- 3.) JSZ bo podpirala Prosvetno matico za reorganizacijo naših moči tudi na prosvetnem polju.
- 4.) Prodiranje nazadnjaštva med naš narod je posledica demoralizacije v naših vrstah. To hibo moramo odstraniti, da bomo v borbi z nazadnjaštvom spet zmagovali. Naši cilji, naš smoter in naši nameni so pojasnjeni prijateljem kot nasprotnikom v sledečih postavkah.

## I. PROGRAM J. S. Z.

Organizacija s tolikšnimi skušnjami, delovanjem in odgovornostjo, kakor je naša, čeprav po direktno pridruženih članih sedaj majhna po številu, se je dolžna zavedati, da so ji njene lastne naloge prva in glavna dolžnost. Kadar se razmere spremenijo in če tisto, na česar se je opirala, omaga, si mora poiskati novih tal, ki bodo trdna za nadaljevanje aktivnosti.

To smo storili, to je naš namen, in tisti, ki so za to delo, bodo ostali v naših vrstah.

Uvodna točka načrta določa:

### I.

Jugoslovanska socialistična zveza deluje v sledeče namene:

1.) Organizirati naše ljudstvo politično in industrialno za sodelovanje z drugimi sorodnimi organizacijami v prid izboljšanja življenjskih razmer onih, ki ustvarjajo bogastva. To vključuje:

- a) zadostno preskrbo njihovih otrok;
- b) preskrbo v slučajih onemoglosti za delo, v boleznih, v nezgodah in na starost.

2.) Navajati naše delavce v zanimanje za unije in jih usposobljati za aktivnosti v njih.

3.) Propagirati načela solidarnosti na delavskem političnem, industrialnem in družnem polju.

4.) Delovati za enotno unijsko gibanje na temelju organiziranja delavcev po industrijah namesto po poklicih in strokah, v kolikor in kjer je to praktično izvedljivo.

5.) Pomagati k graditvi skupne politične stranke delavcev in farmerjev, ki bi se borila za njihove koristi, za ohranitev civilnih svobod in ki bi se izrekla, da je njen glavni smoter zgraditev nove družbe s temeljem socializma z demokratičnimi načeli.

6.) Podpirati mednarodno delavstvo vseh narodov v njegovih naporih in borbah proti fašizmu in totalitarnim režimom vseh vrst, proti reakciji v demokratičnih deželah in zoper izkoriščanje kjerkoli.

7.) Boriti se proti diktaturam, neglede na njihove označbe, ako so trajne narave in je v njih naglašanje demokracije le slepilo.

8.) Sodelovati s socialistično stranko Zedinjenih držav in z drugimi sorodnimi organizacijami na polju samostojne delavske-farmarske politične akcije v prid zahtev in programa, ki vodi v sistem demokratične kolektivne uredbe.

9.) Glede veljavnosti sodelovanja odločuje zbor JSZ, ali pa članstvo s splošnim glasovanjem.

10.) Pomagati v propagiranju združništva delavcev in farmerjev.

11.) V volilnih kampanjah pomagati socialistični stranki in drugim sorodnim organizacijam za njihove kandidate in za program, zapaden v prej označenih določbah.

12.) Pomagati k obnovitvi internacionale demokratičnega socialističnega delavstva in mu nuditi pomoč kjerkoli je pogajeno ali zatirano.

## KDO MORE UGOVARJATI ?

Iz prej citiranih določb programa vidimo, da si J. S. Z. HOČE UTRDITI, ne pa ZMANJSATI socialistične aktivnosti.

Ni ga, ki bi mogel trditi, da to ni SOCIALISTIČEN program.

Kdo na primer more zanikati, da je danes največja potreba zavednih delavcev, biti proti sektam in delovati za solidarnost?

JSZ ni nastala s svojim sklepom nova sekta, nego SREDSTVO, ki bo v ugodnem momentu, v pravih prilikah, lahko kaj izdalo v namen, ki ga določa 5. točka v tem programu.

Enako se Zveza obvezuje delovati na unijskem polju.

## INTERNACIONALA

Naj bo tu znova ugotovljeno, da je JSZ za mednarodno socialistično gibanje, ne pa za kak izolacijski, krščanski ali kakršenkoli drug "socializem".

Tisti, ki so sušljali, da se hočemo ogniti mednarodnosti in postati "narodni socialisti", vedo, če hočejo, da je ameriška socialistična stranka v internacionali pasivna že mnogo let in da ji je dolgovala na članarini že kakih par let pred pričetkom sedanjega vojne približno \$12.000.

Torej je bila v nji članica le po imenu, dasi je naša zveza plačevala skozi ves čas vse obveznosti točno in bila edina izmed VSEH FEDERACIJ, ki se lahko ponaša s tem dejstvom. Ako bi bila internacionala gmotno odvisna od takih strank, ne bi mogla imeti že leta in leta nikakega urada.

Mi vemo, da ameriški socialisti sami s svojimi močmi na svetovne toke, niti ne na domače, ne morejo dosti vplivati. A vemo tudi, na je napačno in krivično odrekati POMOČ onim, ki so v borbi proti najhujšim sovražnikom človeške svobode, kar jih pozna moderna doba. Zato mi NE soglašamo si tistimi, ki pod krinko pacifizma in sovraštva zoper vojno v bistvu izvajajo ravno nasprotno konsekvence.

Mi smo za demokracijo v tolikšni meri, da smo jo pripravljene podpirati v mednarodni obliki. V točki 7. poudarjamo, da ne delamo razlik med diktaturami, in tako dokazuje tudi vsa naša taktika od početka do danes.

## JSZ IN SOCIALISTIČNA STRANKA

Jugoslovanska socialistična zveza v svojem načrtu za spremembo organizacijske oblike izjavlja, da njen sklep NI idejna ločitev od soc. stranke. PODPIRALA IN SO-DELOVALA bo z njo kjerkoli mogoče, drugod pa z organizacijami sličnih idej, v kolikor bodo V SKLADU z našim programom, to je, s socialističnimi načeli.

JSZ je bila v stanju pomagati socialistični stranki v kampanji leta 1920 bolj kot katerakoli druga federacija, čeprav nismo bili včlanjeni v njo. Toda vrnilo smo se vanjo v najboljši domnevi velike večine članstva, da bo spet postala magnetična sila protestov in delovanja za izboljšanje razmer delovnega ljudstva. A nastale so nove razmere in v stranki pa prihajali v vodstvo

taki ljudje, ki so se bolj zanimali za razprave o teorijah, kakor pa kako pridobivati člane in naročnike.

JSZ ni torej ničesar popustila ne v internacionizmu, ne v socialističnih NAČELIH. Pač pa so drugi, nad katerimi mi nimamo nikakega vpliva, in prav radi tega je nastal ta problem.

## PRILOŽNOSTI ZA AKTIVNOSTI NAM NE MANJKA

Vsakdo, ki je deloven v klubih JSZ, v podpornih ali kulturnih društvih, ve, da mu časa nikdar ne ostaja.

Tudi nam ga ne. Za naše ožje naloge določa sprejeti načrt sledeče:

13.) Jačanje že obstoječih klubov in ustanavljanje novih, kjer jih še ni.

Dalje:

14.) za boj proti nazadnjaštvu in političnemu šarlatanstvu, pa naj se pojavlja v kakršnikoli obliki; in:

- a) proti zavajalcem, ki slepomišijo pod masko radikalizma;
- b) za sodelovanje naših članov v podpornih organizacijah v prid njihovih splošnih koristi in resničnega bratstva;
- c) negovanje prosvetnih aktivnosti pod pokroviteljstvom Prosvetne matice;
- d) širiti kolikor največ mogoče predvsem naše glasilo Proletarca, Ameriški družinski koledar, Majski Glas ter knjige in druge liste, ki služijo delovnemu ljudstvu;
- e) vzgajati našo mladino za konstruktivno delavsko gibanje v smislu socialističnih načel;
- f) ščititi tujerodne delavce pred šikanami histeričnega patriotizma in pred krivičnimi zakoni.

## KOLIKO MOREMO DOSEČI ?

Ker smo realisti, ne sanjamo, da moremo storiti več nego mogoče. Kadar se v tej deželi pojavi spet enotno delavsko politično gibanje, bomo v njemu lahko tudi mi delali uspešneje in kaj pomenili. A dotlej si lahko svoj delokrog uredimo po sledečem načrtu JSZ, ki določa:

## II. Delokrog

1.) Delokrog Jugoslovanske socialistične zveze so slovenske naselbine in v kolikor mogoče tudi hrvaške in srbske. Dalje se naše delavstvo navaja, da deluje po svojih močeh in priložnostih povsod, kjer more koristiti programu JSZ.

## III. Lokalne organizacije

1.) J.S.Z. ima za izvrševanje svojih aktivnosti lokalne postojanke, ki so označevane po številkah. Klubi smejo imeti poleg teh še posebne označbe. (Na primer: klub Naprej, Delavski klub, Izobraževalni klub, klub slovenskih naprednih delavcev itd.) Vsako tako ime mora končno veljavno odobriti eksekutiva.

2.) V klube se sprejme vsakega, ki se obveže izpolnjevati naš program.

## VPRAŠANJE PRISPEVKOV

V sedanjih časih je bil velik problem vse-skozi tudi vprašanje članarine. Ne le, da jo je član plačeval, obremenjen je bil še z izrednimi dokladi, čeprav so bile prostovoljne. V delavskih organizacijah, kakor je soc. stranka, si ni mogoče za vzdrževanje pomagati drugače, kakor s takimi sredstvi.

Tako bo treba delavskemu pokretu pomagati tudi v bodoče. Toda novi načrt JSZ določa znižanje članarine in ob enem pridobivanje članov na olajšan način tam, kjer še nimamo klubov. To pojasni sledeči člen:

1.) Vsak zaposlen član plačuje Zvezi mesečno 25c članarine, ki se deli: 15c za njene splošne potrebe, in 10c v konvencni sklad.

2.) Dualni člani, to je, mož in žena, plačata 5c več, ali skupno 30c na mesec.

3.) Brezposelni, bolniki, hišne gospodinje in drugi brez rednih dohodkov plača-

jo Zvezi po 5c na mesec.

4.) Najvišja članarina za posameznika, ki jo prispeva Zvezi, je torej 25c, za dualne člane 30c, in za druge v prej navedeni točki pa 5c na mesec. Klubi smejo k tem dodelati svoj asessment, ki pa skupno z Zvezinim ne sme presegati vsoto 40c na mesec.

5.) Posamezni člani (members at large) plačajo Zvezi \$1 na leto članarine.

## ZA PROSVETNE AKTIVNOSTI

V ta namen sprejeti načrt določa sledeče:

1.) Klubi JSZ vzdržujejo razne odseke prosvetnega značaja, kot pevske in dramske zборе, in mladinske. Slednji se lahko dele v dva odseka:

a) odsek doraščajoče mladine do 14. leta, in b) v odsek mladine od 14. leta naprej.

Te vrste delo je pač najtežje, a ob enem potrebno, če hočemo tekmovali z reakcijo in jo prekašati.

## ZA REORGANIZACIJO ODBORA

Doslej je bil običaj, razen v nekaterih terminih pred prejšnjo vojno in enkrat pozneje, da je imela naša Zveza vse odbornike v Chicagu. To se ni izkazalo za najboljšo, kajti JSZ ni čikaški pokret, zato se mora odgovornost zanjo raztegniti na čimveč krajev tudi kar se odborov tiče. Sprejeti načrt določa o tem:

## Odbor J. S. Z.

1.) Izvršni odbor JSZ ima pet članov in njen nadzorni odbor tri. Dolžnost vseh teh osmih (in glavnega tajnika) je obdržavati najmanj eno sejo na mesec.

2.) Dalje izvoli članstvo na splošnem glasovanju širši odbor JSZ petih članov, ki pa morajo biti vsi izven čikaškega okrožja. Teh pet se udeležijo zborovanja letne seje JSZ in Prosvetne matice.

## PROSVETNA MATICA

To ustanovo bo treba na podlagi novega načrta boljše sharmonizirati z delovanjem J. S. Z.

Sprejeti načrt o nji določa sledeče:

3.) V odbor Prosvetne matice se izvoli pet članov, izmed katerih imajo biti trije iz čikaškega okrožja v svrhu udeleževanja rednih mesečnih sej odbora JSZ. Dva pa naj izvoli iz drugih krajev, ki se udeležita le letne seje.

4.) Glavni tajnik JSZ je ob enem tajnik Prosvetne matice. Skupni odbor lahko izvoli za Prosvetno matico pomožnega tajnika. Glavni tajnik sklicuje seje obeh odborov in skupne seje ter jim poroča o stanju in delu obeh ustanov.

5.) V važnih zadevah se sporoči vnanjim članom odbora JSZ in Prosvetne matice predlog ali vprašanje pismeno, da o njemu izrazijo svoje mnenje in glasujejo.

6.) Naloga posameznih funkcionarjev JSZ in Prosvetne matice ter odbora v celoti je obveščati članstvo in pridružene skupine o vseh svojih sklepih; dalje je naloga skupnega odbora izdajati na članstvo in javnost proglose, kadar nastane tak položaj, da je to potrebno.

Vse ostale točke v pravilih JSZ in Prosvetne matice se usoglasijo na temelju tega načrta.

## IN SEDAJ ?

Sedaj, ko je načrt za reorganizacijo sprejet tudi po večini članstva, je edino potrebno, da vsi, ki verujejo vanj, tudi delujejo zanj.

Ničesar ni v njemu takega, da bi mu mogel kdo načelno oporekati.

Predno premagamo predsodke in možna nasprotovanja načrtu, vzlic temu, da je bil odobren že v drugič, bomo bržkone nalezeli na marsikako težkočo. Toda sedaj imamo pred sabo vsaj nekaj določnega, NAŠ PROGRAM, za katerega lahko s ponosom dela VSAK SOCIALIST, vsak napreden delavec.





HOW WILL YOU VOTE?

That is the important question in the minds of millions of Americans as they prepare to go to the polls on November 5th.

To those who have been alternately voting for the Republican and Democratic parties and getting the same end of the stick irrespective of how they may have voted, we propose that you stop throwing your vote away.

The Socialist Party's candidates, of whom we present here a biographical sketch of their lives and accomplishments, represent a genuine program drawn to lighten much of the misery millions suffer, by eradicating economic conditions directly responsible for present-day unemployment and poverty in the midst of plenty while billions are spent for war.

You can make the first remedial step on election day by voting for the party of the workers.



NORMAN THOMAS 1940 Candidate of the Socialist Party for President of the United States



MAYNARD C. KRUEGER 1940 Candidate of the Socialist Party for Vice-President of the U. S.

Norman Thomas' nomination for the Presidency by the Socialist Party marks the fourth time he has run for that office. Thomas is 55 years old, married and has five children. He is a resident of New York City. Once a Marion, Ohio, newsboy, he was educated for the ministry.

In 1918 he left the church and joined the American Union against Militarism and later the Socialist Party, feeling that it was the only organization realistically facing the problems of war and the need for economic change.

Thomas was editor of "The World Tomorrow" and in turn, the daily, New York Leader. He served as director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and has edited a number of books on social and political problems. In 1924 the Socialist Party nominated him for governor of the state of New York, which was his first major candidacy.

In the last ten years he has given all his time to active work in the labor and socialist movements. In 1935, he defied martial law in Terre Haute, Indiana, by speaking to hundreds of strikers. He has traveled extensively in the South helping sharecroppers organize into the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. He was the first to draw the attention of the country to the now famous Tampa flogging case and to demand an investigation. He fought the Frank (I Am The Law) Hague machine on the issue of free speech in Jersey City. He is now the most active fighter against militarism and to keep America out of war.

In the present campaign, Thomas has covered large territories in all sections of the country, speaking to large enthusiastic audiences everywhere. Writing in the Call, official organ of the Socialist Party of the United States, recently, Thomas stated that the situation is far more encouraging for a record socialist vote than in the 1936 campaign.

Maynard C. Krueger is one of a rising school of young American economists which is challenging our present economic and social order. Born 35 years ago on a Missouri farm, he completed his elementary and high school work at the age of 15 and entered the University of Missouri.

In addition to his academic work in this country, Krueger studied extensively abroad. In the spring of 1932, he accepted an appointment at the University of Chicago as Assistant Professor of Economics. During the 1932 presidential campaign, he served as National Director of Research for the Socialist Party.

For three terms he was a vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers. Through his contacts with the farmers of the middle-western states—in his relief and organization activities among the coal miners of West Virginia and Illinois, as well as among unemployed groups—he has gained an intimate understanding of the problems of agriculture and industrial America with which to supplement his academic background.

In 1933 he headed the American Socialist delegation to the Paris Congress of the Labor and Socialist International. In 1935 he was the Socialist candidate for the Chicago city council. He was an active member of the Chicago Federation of Labor in 1936-37 and has done work for many unions, including the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Textile Workers, Painters etc.

Krueger is at present a member of the Economics Department at the University of Chicago, one of the country's most widely known radio speakers on economic subjects through his participation in the University of Chicago Round Table discussions, and a member of the Socialist Party National Executive Committee.

Here are two candidates unlike those representing "big business," who know the workingman only when it comes time to get his vote. Both stand for organized labor. Make your vote count by voting for them.

Where the Socialist Party won't be on the ballot vigorously "write-in" campaigns will be conducted. These states are—Ohio, Iowa, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Connecticut, Nebraska, Oregon, Maine and Arizona.

CLEVELAND COMRADES IN TOWN LAST SUNDAY

CHICAGO.—Greatest pleasure was had in connection with the program of Branch No. 1 JSP, at the SNPJ hall last Sunday was the surprise visit of six live-wire members of Cleveland's outstanding Socialist chorus "Zarja".

They arrived and departed in what seemed but a flash. Hope we can have you with us again soon, folks, and for a longer stay. Duets by Josephine and Sophie, Frank and Sophie, were received with the greatest delight by the audience. More about the program later.

SOCIALISTS ON BALLOT IN 29 KEY STATES

CHICAGO. — Eighty per cent of the American electorate will be given the opportunity to vote for Norman Thomas and Maynard C. Krueger, a summary made public in New York by Travers Clement, Socialist campaign director, showed. The survey declared that the Socialist ticket would appear on the ballot in 29 States, embracing nearly 80 per cent of the total electorate which voted in 1936. The 29 states will cast 531 electoral votes, nearly 75 per cent of the total.

An equally bold program is now emerging in the Canadian prairie provinces. The co-operators there, too, have had great success with their

Cankarjeva ustanova Group goes to Strabane

CLEVELAND, O. — A year ago Cankarjeva ustanova (Cankar's Foundation), the publisher of our only literary monthly magazine, Cankarjev glasnik (Cankar's Herald) was invited to stage a variety program in Strabane, Pa. The Foundation accepted the invitation and sent there a group of players and singers. The affair was a splendid success.

This year the Foundation again has been invited to Strabane and preparations are in full swing for another C. U. celebration there. It will be a two-day affair, with a dance on Saturday evening, Nov. 16, and a stage program, including Ivan Molek's splendid comedy "Nevtralni Amor" (The Neutral Cupid) and singing, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 17. Both affairs will be held, naturally, in the Slovene Hall owned and operated by lodge Postojnska jama, 138 SNPJ. For the dance Saturday night, the Simonic Orchestra from Cleveland will play.

The sponsors, both here and in Strabane, are hopeful that the affair will be as successful as last year, when the hall was packed full. They assure everyone that the program will be well worth the admission price and that those who will attend will have no grounds for regret.

Singers on the program come from "Zarja" and "Glasbene matice," Cleveland's best Slovene singing societies, and are all well known and liked for their first-class singing.

The chief role in Molek's comedy will be played by Anton Eppich who, as a comedian, has no equal among us.

So—come and see for yourself that the sponsors were right.— I. J.

BRANCH MEETING

Chicago.—Among other business scheduled for the meeting of Branch No. 1 JSP, at the Slovene Labor Center, Friday, Oct. 25th, will be reports on the voting which has just come to a close on the JSP reorganization program, last Sunday's affair at the SNPJ hall and the collection for the campaign, along with our next affair—"Sava's" Fall Concert, Sunday, Nov. 24.

This will be one meeting which you should not miss.

LABOR MILESTONE

The agreement just signed between the CIO United Office & Professional Workers and the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., covering more than a thousand agents in the company's New York offices, is a highly important milestone in American labor history.

Drafted Members of AFL Federal Unions Will be Dues Exempted

Members of federal locals of the AFL will be exempted from dues payments and retain their good standing while in the army, the AFL executive council has announced in Washington.

At the same time it was disclosed that the national and international unions are considering steps to safeguard the benefits of union members who are drafted or who volunteer.

Increased means and increased leisure are the two civilizers of man.—Disraeli.

The average individual consumes 1,600 pounds of food a year.

CO-OPERATION ON THE MARCH

Co-operation in North America has just taken two great steps forward: 1. The Consumers' Co-operative Association, North Kansas City, has leased a quarter section of oil land; oil is already flowing from one well to the co-op refinery at Phillipsburg and three other wells are being drilled. 2. The Co-operative movement of the Canadian northwest has launched a large co-op for distribution of farm machinery.

Said Howard A. Cowden, CCA president: "It has been our goal from the beginning to develop an integrated co-operative organization extending into every phase of the petroleum industry." CCA started a dozen years ago to organize the wholesaling of petroleum products for the many existing retail oil co-ops of the plains region. It soon began oil blending, broadened its line to other automotive needs, added grease and paint manufacture, built the first co-op oil refinery in the U. S., and now is back at the very source of production, pumping crude oil from its own ground. It is a bold and hard-hitting program—just what the doctor ordered to challenge the imagination of co-operators and keep them from going to sleep over their retail cash registers.

An equally bold program is now emerging in the Canadian prairie provinces. The co-operators there, too, have had great success with their

oil refinery, and now they are tackling a field in which the farmer is rankly exploited: farm implements. An organization known as "Canadian Co-operative implements, Ltd.," has been launched by the co-ops of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba, working together. It will distribute farm implements, thru district co-ops, and in due time may be expected to manufacture them.

In 1939 a grain binder sold in western Canada for \$167; now it costs \$340. In terms of wheat values at a local shipping point, these prices mean 261 bushels of wheat in 1933 and 637 bushels in 1940. Thus the price of binders has gone up 104% in terms of dollars, and 144% in terms of wheat. No wonder the Canadian farmers decided something must be done. What should it be?

In 1939 a special committee of the Saskatchewan legislature reported that "the true and permanent solution of the problem of farm implement prices is to be found in co-operative effort." With this government encouragement, the farmers decided to apply co-operation to the problem.

Farm machinery exploitation is just as bad in the U. S. as it is in Canada. We may be sure that the plans of the co-ops in the U. S. and in Canada for challenging the exploitation will be pursued jointly.

—The Co-operative Builder.

Consumer Notes

A COLUMN OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Foods that come to you labeled as cure-alls or miraculous concentrates of health and energy usually fail to live up to their boasts.

The Consumers' Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture, quoting facts from the Department's yearbook, points out the danger of being taken in by false claims about "health foods."

Don't believe all you read about a "perfectly balanced food" or "energy food," or "health concentrate." There is no such thing as any single food that can give a well-balanced diet. Only a well-planned diet of several foods can do that.

Energy foods—such as sugar, starch, and fat—contain lots of calories but do not necessarily give you needed vitality, strength, and pep. Balance these with foods like green vegetables, eggs, milk, meat.

Don't be fooled by the words "acid, acidosis, acid stomach, or acid system" put in big letters in an ad or on a label. Acidosis is a rather rare condition of the blood. Normally healthy persons can count on their own system taking care of excess acid or excess alkali.

Every normal stomach is "acid." That helps digest food properly. When there is too little or too much stomach acid, you should see your doctor. Don't rely on a new strange diet, some digestive remedy, or "a relief for acid stomach."

DO YOU READ LABELS CRITICALLY?

Likewise, look with suspicion on any one food or diet claimed by quacks to cure arthritis, kidney trouble, high blood pressure, or other chronic diseases.

If you like food combinations—like protein and starch, or fish and milk, or cherries and milk—then eat them. Nutritionists have found no evidence that there is any such thing

as a wrong combination of good foods.

Your best key to health is a well-balanced diet of good, nutritious foods. If you want to know how to get a proper diet, write the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for its bulletin, "Food to Fit the Family Income."

"WE ARE NOT STRONG ENOUGH NOW"

Forty-five million of us live below the safety line because we do not get the food we need . . . below the safety line because some of us don't earn enough, because some of us don't know the foods we need, because some of us with land don't grow food for our families, because some of us don't care enough.

So writes the Consumers' Guide in its special "Food and National Defense" issue, prepared by the Consumers' Counsel Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and issued by the Consumer Commissioner of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

There's danger below the safety line, warns the Guide. Below the safety line means bodies that tire too easily, bodies with minds that are slow to think, bodies too weak to fight disease.

This is a job for a nation of people, and in it there is work for you.

ROMANCE

The old idea of romance: The country boy goes to the city, marries his employer's daughter, enslaves some hundreds of his fellow humans, gets rich, and leaves a public library to his home town.

The new idea of romance: To undo some of the mischief done by the old idea of romance.

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thought.—Sidney.

THE DRAFT ACT—WHAT IT MEANS

By LEE PRESSMAN

A Director of Selective Service is to be appointed by the President to carry out the provisions of the Act. Civilian Local Boards, including Appeal Boards, are to be established through recommendations by the respective Governors to the President who shall appoint the individuals. The local board shall consist of three or more members. All members of a local and appeal board shall be civilians. The local boards have full jurisdiction on all questions or claims with respect to eligibility, exemptions, or deferment from training and service, under the Act.

PENALTIES

Penalties may be imposed for violations of the Act after conviction in the federal courts for not more than five years or a fine of not more than \$10,000. Persons who have actually been inducted for training and service shall be subject to court martial. All other persons subject to the Act, but who have not yet been inducted, shall be subject to the civil courts.

(1) Any person charged under the Act with the duty of carrying out any of its provisions or the rules or regulations which shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform such duty.

(2) Any person charged with such duty or exercising any authority under the Act, rules or regulations, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false, improper, or incorrect registration, classification, physical or mental examination, deferment or induction.

(3) Any person who shall knowingly make or be a party to making of any false statement or certification as to the fitness or unfitness or liability or non-liability of himself or any other person for service under the Act.

(4) Any person who otherwise evades registration or service in the military service or any of the requirements of the Act.

(5) Any person who knowingly counsels, aids or abets another to evade registration or service, or any of the requirements of the Act.

(6) Anyone who in any manner shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform any duty required of him under the execution of the Act.

(7) Any person or persons who shall knowingly hinder or interfere in any way by force or violence with the administration of the Act or conspire to do so.

CIVIL RELIEF

A 1918 statute, called the "Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act," is made applicable to persons inducted into the service under the Conscription Act. This 1918 statute, called the "Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act" has to do with postponement of civil obligations of persons inducted into service. However, a bill is now pending in Congress which revises this legislation and any discussion on this issue will have to await the passage of this legislation.

However, there is one specific provision that is contained in the Conscription Act which will in all likelihood be carried over into the new legislation which should be referred to. Under this provision the parties to an installment contract would be authorized to arrange, through mutual consent, for the seller to regain possession of his property in the event the purchaser cannot make his installment payments because he is in military service. However, it should be clear that such an arrangement requires the consent of the purchaser who can, if he desires, refuse to give such consent.

THE GOLD DUST TRIPLETS

The Kenosha Labor, published by the AFL and CIO unions of Kenosha, Wis., carried an interesting first-page spread last week, exposing the three big business candidates—all with big corporation and utility connections—the Republican Party asks Wisconsin voters to swallow this year.

Wendell L. Willkie's connections with big corporations and utility companies are:

President, Commonwealth and Southern Corp. utility holding company, 1933 to July, 1940.

Chairman of the board of directors of the Consumers Power Co. and the Ohio Edison Co.

Director of the Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co., the Central Illinois Light Co.

Trustee of the Edison Electric Institute.

Fred H. Clausen, candidate for U. S. Senator:

President, since 1919, of the Van Brunt Manufacturing Corp., Horicon. Chairman of the board of the Holeproof Hosiery Co.

Vice-President of the Horicon State Bank.

Director of the Wisconsin Power and Light Co.

Director of Deere and Co., farm machinery manufacturers.

Vice-President (former president) of Wisconsin Manufacturers Assn.

Julius P. Heil, candidate for governor.

President and treasurer of the Heil Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee. (Received \$24,000 salary in 1939 for "part-time" services.)

President of the Heil Investment Co. of Delaware, which received \$15,797 in dividends in 1939 from the Heil Co.

Heil Co. is stockholder in Chain Belt Corp., Holeproof Hosiery Co., The Milwaukee Electric Railroad and Light Co., the Mississippi Valley Public Service Co., the Republic Steel Corp., Shell-Union Oil Corp., Wisconsin State Bank, and the Arnold Dryer Co.

If Wisconsin farmers and shop and mill workers want their state run the way big business interests desire, all they have to do is vote for these three candidates. But the organized workers of the state have plans and a slate of candidates of their own which they intend to put into office.

There are certain events which to each man's life are as comets to the earth, seemingly strange and erratic portents; distinct from the ordinary lights which guide our course and mark our seasons, yet true to their own laws, potent in their own influence.—Bulwer-Lytton.

World production of leather boots, shoes and slippers last year has been officially estimated at 1,083,000,000 pairs, the United States accounting for about 890,746,000 pairs.

True, men who struggle in the unique hope of material gain will harvest nothing worth while.

Important Dates

NOVEMBER

Sunday, Nov. 3.—Conference of JSP Educational Bureau organizations in the Slovene National Home, Waukegan, Ill.

Saturday, Nov. 9.—Social and dance sponsored by Branch 21, JSP, in the Slovene Home, Yale, Kansas.

Sunday, Nov. 10.—Social and dance given by Branch 47 JSP, in the Slovene Home, Springfield, Ill.

Thursday, Nov. 21.—Annual Fall Concert of Socialist chorus "Zarja" in the Slovene National Home on St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

Saturday, Nov. 23.—Card Party being held by Branch 45, JSP, in the Slovene National Home, Waukegan, Illinois.

Sunday, Nov. 24.—Annual Fall Concert of Branch No. 1's chorus "Sava" in the SNPJ Hall, 2657 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DECEMBER

Friday, Dec. 6.—Social and dance given by the Slovene Labor Center Social Club at the Center, 2301 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wednesday, Dec. 25.—Branch 49, JSP, will hold its Annual Dance in the Slovene Workers Home, Collinswood, Ohio.

New Year's Eve.—Branch No. 1, JSP, will present its Annual New Year's Eve Party and Dance in the Masonic Temple, 23rd and So. Millard Ave., Chicago, Ill.

AT THE MOVIES "THE DICTATOR"

Undoubtedly the most important motion picture news of the month is the word that the Charles Chaplin film, "The Dictator," is scheduled to open at the Capitol and Astor Theaters in New York. Here is a world premiere that has been the subject of discussion for many, many months. Here is an event that—if it follows the pattern of previous Chaplin openings—should stir critics to enthusiasm, film fans to eager excitement and Mr. Chaplin to pleased contemplation of rave reviews the next day.

But more important, in these days of war-just, is the fact that "The Dictator" holds up to ridicule the pretentious posturings of Hitler and Mussolini; by its very zany-like qualities, it reduces the stupidities of warmongers into an ashpheap of empty phrases under the barbed fire of ridicule. "The Dictator," by all those reports that have seeped through the sealed doors of the Chaplin studios, may help, in great measure, to restore sanity to a world gone mad. Let's hope so. In the east are Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie, Reginald Gardiner, Chester Conklin—and, of course, the Chaplin who talks and confounds the dictators by his satiric filmic essay on the triumph of the little man!

VOTE FOR THOMAS AND KRUEGER, SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATES

THE MARCH OF LABOR

Advertisement for the March of Labor featuring illustrations of workers and text: 'IN PITTSBURGH, 1920, THE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION TOLD ITS MEMBERS TO REFUSE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BECAUSE IT HAD ENDORSED COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.' 'ENDORSE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING! BUY UNION LABEL PRODUCE AND YOU HELP LABOR FIGHT FOR FAIR WORKING CONDITIONS. INSIST THAT YOUR RATE AND THIS LABEL!' 'THE FIRST ORGANIZATION OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES WAS FORMED ON THE THIRD AVENUE LINE, NEW YORK CITY, IN 1861.'