

IZKORIŠČEVALCI V STRAHU ZA SVOJ PROFIT

VPITJE REAKCIJE V IMENU PATRIOTIZMA

NOV NAVAL NA SVOBODO NAUKA V VSEUCILIŠCIH IN DRUGIH ŠOLAH

Boritelji za izboljšanje položaja delavcev so zaznamovani za sovražnike "amerikanizma"

PODALJSEVANJE krize in čezdalje večje zamotavanje narodnega gospodarstva pripravlja ameriške kapitaliste v strah za bodočnost svojega sistema. Za strašilo so si vzeli "komunizem" in organizirali kampanjo ščuvanja proti vsem, ki si upajo opozarjati na krivičnost kapitalističnega sistema in predlagajo bodisi da se ga odpravi, ali pa temeljito regulira. Kapitalistom so "nepatriotični" eni kot drugi, dočim so oni stebri patriotizma in neizprosni v obrambi "amerikanizma" ter ameriških institucij. To ščuvanje proti vsem, ki so nezadovoljni in zahtevajo ali pa pričakujejo sprememb, je v preteklih par mesecih silovito naraslo in dobiva že enake proporcije, kakor med vojno in nekaj let po njej.

Največji naval pod masko patriotizma je reakcija v prvih dveh tednih vprizorila na šole. Mnoge univerze je zaznamovala za komunistična gnezda, za zatočišča prevratnih profesorjev, ki v razredih zastupljajo ameriško mladino z "izdajalskim komunizmom in socializmom" in s tem "izpdkopavajo temelje ameriškim ustanovam".

Na določen dan prošli teden so se vršili v vseh ameriških univerzah shodi dijakov proti vojni. Vse te protestne manifestacije proti militarizmu in baronom municijske industrije je reakcija v kapitalističnem časopisju razkričala za "komunistično gonjo", kateri se mora napraviti konec. In res so že ustanovili "patriotične" klube, ki služijo namenom plutokracije. Kjer je premalo patriotičnih (?) dijakov, ki bi mogli razbijati shode in sestanke pacifistov in naprednih dijakov vobče, povabijo na pomoč še Ameriško legijo, in patriotizem je rešen.

Na omenjenih protestnih shodih dijakov proti vojni in militarizmu so govorili — večinoma zagovorniki miru, načelni pacifisti in socialisti, med njimi Norman Thomas in Maynard Krueger. Komunisti so pač imeli bodisi svoje sestanke, ali pa se udeležili drugih protestnih shodov, v pouličnih manifestacijah pa so imeli tu in tam komunisti napise — in tako je kapitalistično časopisje s pomoč-

Interesi dežel se ne ozirajo na načela

SEZONA NARAVNIH KATASTROF



Na prerijah držav Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado in Texas je divjala par tednov silovita burja in odniala izsušeno zemljo stotine milj naokrog. V najbolj prizadetih krajih je bil zrak tako poln prahu, da je zatemnil sonce. Mnogo farmarjev je popolnoma uničenih, ker jim je burja odnesla vso vrhno plast zemlje. V veliko krajih so se to pomlad dogodili tudi orkani in povodnji. Precej ljudi je izgubilo življenje in njih. Gmotna škoda je ogromna. Viharji v omenjenih državah so se pred nekaj dnevi spet ponovili z enakimi učinki.

Marksov program "na 30. strani"

Ljudje zmešane pameti obdolžili delavsko tajnico Miss Perkins delovanja za "sovjetiziranje Zedinjenih držav"

Kongres ima pred seboj takozvani "social security program", ki ga priporoča v sprejem delavska tajnica Frances Perkins in Rooseveltova administracija v celoti. Na papirju se glasi prilično mikavno, vendar pa so določbe o penzijah za stare delavce in za zavarovanje delavcev proti brezposelnosti zelo pomanjkljive in podpore nezadostne. Načrt je za delavce torej v vseh ozirih nezadovoljiv, poleg tega pa pride v veljavo, kar se podpora tiče, šele po par letih.

Kljub temu je plutokracija in od nje nahujskani Američani zmešani glav proti načrtu. Vlada je vsled sedanje krize prisiljena ponuditi ljudstvu vsaj nekaj in kapitalistični prvaki med sabo to razumejo. Ampak načelno so proti, zato so tudi v tem slučaju planili v javnost s propagando, da so to "sovjetske predloge", pobrane iz Marxovega programa.

Kako silno omejeni in zavedeni so nekateri ljudje, katerih pa je v škodo tej deželi veliko preveč, dokazuje sledeči slučaj.

Delavska tajnica Frances Perkins je bila povabljena na neko zborovanje v episkopalno cerkev v New Yorku, da govori o razmerah in programu, ki ga ima vlada. Odzvala se je ter razlagala "program za socialno varnost", ki bo odpravil sedanjo negotovost, onemogočil brezposelnost v tolikšni meri kot jo imajo sedaj, in zagisural

delavcem dohodke tudi na starost. Ko je končala, jo je neka patriotična dama vprašala, ako je čitala "Karl Marxov manifest", in predno je mogla tajnica odgovoriti, je dama nadaljevala: "Karl Marxov manifest vključuje na svoji 30. strani vse to, kar si nam zdaj ti razložila. Kako moreš podpirati tak program, ko vendar veš, da je enak, kakor Marxov?"

Tajnica Perkins je na to odgovorila, da ga podpira zato, ker bi ga rajše videla uresničeno, kot pa samo "na 30. strani".

Druga poslušalka, ki pripada brzokone nasprotnemu ekstremu od prve, jo je vprašala, kako more slikati zasluge in program administracije v tako rožnatih barvah, ko gotovo ve, da je vlada uničevala pridelke in živino, dočim so ljudje stradali.

Ali ste si "Majski glas" za l. 1935 že naročili?

Taj je Perkinsova na kratko odgovorila, da v tej deželi ni hče ne strada.

Neka druga patriotična dama, ki je prišla s svojim vprašanjem na vrsto, sicer ni vprašala ničesar, ampak obdolžila Perkinsovo, da hoče "sovjetizirati" Zedinjene države. "Madama Perkins naj ve, da ji tega ne bomo pustili, kajti pripravljena sem dati tudi življenje, da se prepreči tako nevarnost."

Služni prizori se ponavljajo na shodih v raznih klubih buržvazije in v cerkvah vsak dan. Kapitalistična vzgoja je takozvani boljšim slojem čisto zasleplila razum in zbegala je milijone delavcev in farmarjev, ker "se duševnega znanja" navzemajo edino iz prostituiranega kapitalističnega časopisja.

KAZEN ZA ZAGOVARJANJE POŠTENIH NAČEL

Nacije v Danzigu (Gdanskem) silno togoti, ker socialisti pri volitvah dne 7. aprila niso nazadovovali kljub grožnjam, da bodo vsi socialistični kandidati aretirani in obsojeni v zapor in v zvezi teroriziranj volivcev socialističnega prepričanja. Ker so socialisti prejeli blizu 38,000 glasov, in tudi druge skupine precejšnja štečila, naciji niso dobili dvetret-

jinske večine, ki bi pomenila, da se hoče Danzig pridružiti Nemčiji, ob enem pa bi dobila nacijska uprava v dvetretjinsko večino moč razpustiti vse organizacije nasprotnih struj. O tem nacijskem neuspehu v Danzigu bi poročalo tudi glasilo socialistov v tem mestu, Volkstimme, zato mu je mestna uprava ustavila izhajanje za mesec dni.

POMEN NOVE TRGOVSKE POGODBE MED USSR IN NACIJSKO NEMČIJO

Medsebojne koristi narekovele trgovsko zblizanje. — Kritike med komunisti in opravičbe

NOVA trgovska pogodba med USSR in Nemčijo je osupnila marsikoga, ki želi združeno delovanje vseh profinacijskih elementov za ekonomsko oslabiljenje Hitlerjevega režima. "Sovjetska naročila v Nemčiji bodo narasla," se glase vesti iz Moskve. Pogodba določa, da sovjeti pomnože nakup blaga v Nemčiji za \$80,000,000, izvoz blaga iz sovjetske Rusije v Nemčijo pa mora presežati vsoto \$60,000,000. Ob enem je konzorcij nemških bank dovolil sovjetski Uniji kredit za blago, ki ga kupi v Nemčiji to in prihodnje leto. Sovjetska Unija pa se obveže plačati vsa ta naročila v teku petih let. Kredit znaša 200,000,000 mark (\$80,000,000) in od te vsote bodo sovjetski plačevali nemškim bankam 5 odstotkov obresti.

Pogodba dalje določa povečanje sovjetskega uvoza v odplačilo prejšnjih dolgov Nemčiji. USSR je ne bi sprejela, če ji ne bi bila koristna. In Hitler bi jo kratkoma odklonil, ako bi Nemčija ne imela dobička od nje. Bila je torej vzajemno sprejeta v obojestransko korist. Nemčija je prva dežela, ki je sovjetski Uniji pripravljena prodajati na upanje za daljšo dobo.

Politično nimata Hitlerjeva Nemčija in sovjetska Unija ničesar skupnega. V času, ko so moskovski listi razglašali novo pogodbo z Nemčijo za trgovski uspeh USSR, so Hitlerjevi rabljili odsekali glavo dvema komunistoma, ker sta bila obtožena sodelovanja pri umoru fašista Horst Wessela, ki je bil ubit pred petimi leti, torej mnogo prej predno so naciji prišli v vlado. Kljub temu so naciji po osvojitvi oblasti vse takozvane osumljence aretirali in jih nekaj že prej obsodili v smrt. Slednja dva so obglavili 10. aprila.

Vsaka trgovska koncesija Nemčiji sorazmerno zmanjšuje vrednost bojkota, ki ga vodi mednarodno delavstvo proti Nemčiji. Ako se Hitlerju posreči premagati ekonomske težkoče, ali če bo v stanju preprečiti gospodarski krah, bo ves sedanji ogromni napor tistega marksističnega delavstva, ki se resnično trudi Hitlerjevi diktaturi izpdkopati tla, izgubljen.

Sovjetska naročila v Nemčiji so no prihodu Hitlerja sicer zelo padla in tudi po novi pogodbi ne bodo dosegla prejšnje višine, ampak tudi 80 milijonov dolarjev povečanja je za Nemčijo napredek.

Komunistični listi v inozemstvu imajo težave v pojasnjevanju članom svoje stranke, kako je bil sprejem take pogodbe v sedanjih odnošajih sploh mogoč. Čemu naročati karkoli v Nemčiji, dokler bo držala komuniste v ječah in koncentracijskih taborih, drugim pa sekala glave? se čudijo pristaici kominterne.

Ako bi to storila kaka socialistična vlada, bi komunistični tisk vpil o izdajalstvu nad delavskim razredom. Tu pa govori o velikih koristih, ki jih ima sov. Unija, ker je sprejela novo trgovsko pogodbo in z njo ob enem dokazala Nemcem in drugim, da ji je za mirne odnošaje.

Kljub sporom in oboroževanju so dežele vendar odvisne med seboj in v tej odvisnosti sklepajo navidezno zelo nelogične in težko pojmljive zveze ter kombinacije. Sovjetska Unija in Mussolinijeva Italija sta na primer ves čas v diplomatsko zelo prijateljskih odnošajih, dočim je med njo in večino takozvanih demokratskih dežel vladalo napeto razmerje.

Mi razumemo, da mora sovjetska Unija občeovati z državami kakršne so. V njeno korist je kominterne stopila v ozadje, špekuliranje z revolucijo je zavrgla in kongres komunističnih strank odlaga v interesu sovjetske vnanje politike od leta do leta. Z enega ekstreme se pomika v drugega. S prvim je oslabilo delavsko gibanje po svetu in v nekaterih deželah je vsled neslogne popolnoma zatrto. V drugem ekstremu se niti na svoje stranke v tujih deželah več ne opira, ampak se je oprijela politike direktnega prijateljskega občeovanja z vladami, vse s stališča, da so ji koristi sovjetske Unije temeljni smoter. Vse drugo je postransko.

DIKTATURE NE TOLERIRAJO NIKAKE OPOZICIJE ALI KRITIKE

V Italiji je bilo ta mesec obsojenih v Trstu sedem in v drugih krajih enajst protifašistov od dve do štiri leta ječe vsled prestopkov, kot je npr. navadna ustmena kritika v družbi. Nihče izmed njih ni storil ničesar, kar se bi smatralo za zločin v Angliji, Franciji, v Zed. državah in drugih deželah, in ki niso pod vlado diktature.

V Nemčiji so dne 10. aprila obglavili 28-letnega komunisto Solly Eppsteina in 26-letnega Erich Zieglerja, ker sta baje pomagala pred štirimi leti umoriti nacija Horst Wessela.

V sovjetski Uniji vlada nadaljuje z "likvidiranjem" članov, ki so osumljeni "trockijskih tendenc". Likvidiranje obstoji v tem, da so odpušeni iz služb, ali pa za kazen premeščeni na slabša dela v oddaljene kraje. Nekaj pa jih, tudi zapro.

Nobena teh dežel ne dopusti opozicije v svoji (vladni)

"SREDSTVO", KI ODPRAVI BREŽPOSELNOŠT

Prisilna vojaška služba je najboljši način za odpravljanje brezposelnosti. Mlade fante in može se vzame v armado, kjer jim da država namesto podpore obleko in hrano ter nekaj malega "za tobak in pivo", rezerviste pa se tudi o ttegne nekaj tednov na leto brezposelnosti ali pa delu, ako ga imajo, in se jih uposlji v vojaških vajah.

To so argumenti, ki jih nava-ja avstrijska vlada v svoji zahtevi, da ji naj zavezniške države dovolijo uvesti prisilno

vojno službo. Drugi njen argument je, da ji je večja armada potrebna tudi zaradi oboroževanja Nemčije, četudi ve, da se avstrijski vojaki z nemškimi ne bi hoteli vojevati. In tudi ako se bi hoteli, bi nemški premoči kmalu podlegli.

Prisilna vojna služba ima v boju proti brezposelnosti tudi druge ugodnosti, pravi avstrijski kancler. Na primer, municijska industrija dobi naročila, istotako tovarne oblek, treba je vojašnic in še marsikaj za opremo in oborožitev velike arma-

de, kar zaposli mnogo delavcev. V Italiji, ki gazi v težko ekonomsko in finančno krizo, je Mussolini mobiliziral več sto tisoč mož. Z mobiliziranjem se nadaljuje, morda ne toliko da zastraži Etiopijo in Nemčijo, ampak da bo imel može in fante v tej krizi pod vojaško disciplino.

Brezposelnost v Nemčiji bo domalega odpravljena z večanjem armade in z žurenjem obrata v municijski industriji. Se celo kongres Zed. držav je sklenil povečati armado, da si ne preti tej deželi nikaka vojna invazija ne iz Kanade in ne iz Mehike, še manj pa iz Japonske ali iz Evrope.

Ali ste "Majski Glas" ŽE NAROČILI?

Na naš apel v prejšnji številki so se mnogi sodrugri in somisljeniki res še bolj potrudili in pospašili agitacijo za "Majski Glas". Dobili so mu več oglasov ko kdaj prej v naše prvomajske številke. Do torka je bilo naročenih približno 500 izvodov več, kakor pa do istega datuma lansko leto. Za naročnine je še čas. Cene so na 5. strani.

"Majski Glas" na 116 straneh bo častna proslavitev 30-letnice Proletarca. Vsi, ki so pripomogli na kakršenkoli način k temu uspehu, bodo ponosni na svoje veliko delo.

A Century of Unprecedented Progress

The slogan of the Kaiser's army, which indicated the belief that God was on the side of Germany in the late World War, might now properly be adopted by the Roosevelt destruction administration. At any rate, God—or Nature, if you prefer—has done much to assist the administration in the development of that scarcity which was being fostered as a forerunner to capitalist prosperity.

First a disastrous drought came to ruin mid-west farmers. Now dust storms have laid waste hundreds of square miles of the nation's territory and we are assured that some land has been ravaged to such an extent that it will be unfit for agriculture for the next hundred years. It must therefore be perfectly plain that, if destruction will bring prosperity to a nation, these United States may look forward to a century of unprecedented progress.

However, while we may wax sarcastic about a policy which includes plowing under cotton when people are without clothing and destroying wheat, food animals and other resources when millions are undernourished, it must be admitted that such practices are quite in line with the fundamental tenets of Capitalism.

The fact still remains—as we Socialists have so often deplored—that capitalism does not produce wealth for use but for sale. And the further fact is equally true that workers are not hired to enable them to live but to produce profits for owners. That is the policy of the profit system. As a consequence, workers have their portion of shoddy prosperity only when there is a brisk demand for their labor—which means when things are so scarce that workers must be hired to offset a shortage.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION

Louis Zorko, Betty Bogatay and this writer attended the Ohio State Socialist convention in Massillon, Saturday, April 6. We found our way to Recovery Hall where the convention was held. The hall was decorated in good style and the delegates were in good spirits. The convention was interesting.

Elmer Ledford, state chairman, of Toledo, called the convention to order and followed with remarks as befitting. He had to leave that very evening for Columbus to attend a conference of trade unions on various important matters.

Roy Burt followed with an interesting greeting from the National Office. He outlined a promising agricultural outlook and said, that for the first time in America, agricultural workers are joining the A. F. of L. He also referred to the Tenant Farmer's Union as an organization which is wiping out race prejudices and organizing on a basis that all workers have a common economic end.

The dynamic and able Sarah Limbach, secretary of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, spoke to the convention to refrain from factional battles and build a real Socialist Party in Ohio. She felt that organizing factions would make 48 different states have different colors without having any real national organization. "What we should strive for is to follow the national organization", she reemphasized. She noticed the scariness of women comrades and said, "Women are people and they belong in the Socialist Party. They must be interested in the movement and become active." She touched upon the unemployed organization of Pittsburgh which is the largest and best disciplined in the country. It has a membership of 50,000. Twenty three branches of this organization responded to a conference called for the purpose of inaugurating plans for a huge May Day Demonstration.

Brother Morrison of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Worker's Union brought greetings to the convention from district 6 and called upon all socialists to join unions of their craft. He pointed out that a campaign will be set up to organize steel. To date three attempts were made and all failed.

A report was given of the Union Workers Union. Their leader, Okey Odell, a socialist, is extending organization of agricultural workers into Michigan. He is also engaged in organizing the beet and celery workers. This union is having considerable hardship with local officials in McGuffey. A Kenton paper is carrying a battle against the strikers. A certain scurrilous editorial written against Okey Odell will be studied for the purpose of bringing court action against the paper.

If the "New Deal" boys are sincere in their desire to put people back to work, recent natural cataclysms should convince them that God is on their side. They should now press their good fortune to the limit by prayers for earthquakes, cyclones and fires which will call

"GRANDSONS": Adamie

Some time ago when writing a review of Adamie's first novel, "Grandsons", I made the very mild statement that the book promises to be as enthusiastically received as his "Native's Return." Since then critics have been lavish in their evaluation of the book, and it is worthwhile to note just a few of these.

The New York Sun comments: "...the story of Peter Gale and his fruitless attempts to orientate himself in modern America always leads back to the focal question: what, exactly, does it mean to be an American? A question, incidentally, which is often in the minds of those of us who have no deep family roots in this continent, and to whom Europe is still something more than a dim ancestral memory."

Harry Hansen, one of the foremost critics of the country, writes in the New York World-Telegram: "The creative worker, to Adamie, is the man who has a stake in the land, wants to work honestly and finds himself frustrated. Exploiters take opportunities away from him... Privilege defeats him—either legal privilege inherent in the system or illegal advantage, taken by the law of the jungle."

The New York Times says of the author: "At any rate, we find Mr. Adamie setting himself up as a social psychiatrist," and continues about the book, "Grandsons" is expert as diagnosis of the ills of a nation. It may overshoot the mark, but that is natural. For an immigrant to be exposed to cross-currents before they reach the more securely planted native son."

After a review of the plot, the Daily Mirror states, "Through it all Adamie has probed into three or four American lives with such elemental poignancy that the very ribs and marrow of unrestrained reality leer forth from the tragic frames to point a theme which savors of the melting-pot at its creative best. And in the

Workers Union. Their leader, Okey Odell, a socialist, is extending organization of agricultural workers into Michigan. He is also engaged in organizing the beet and celery workers. This union is having considerable hardship with local officials in McGuffey. A Kenton paper is carrying a battle against the strikers. A certain scurrilous editorial written against Okey Odell will be studied for the purpose of bringing court action against the paper.

In the course of the convention Elmer Ledford and Tim McCormack, organizers for the Ohio Workers Alliance were called to Willard, Ohio to handle a FERA strike that just exploded. In Toledo, their local movement has been of considerable importance in helping the organization of the unemployed and relief workers.

At the banquet that evening comrade Paul Jones of Antioch College acted as toastmaster and "teacher of catechism", and Roy Burt did the difficult part of the services, i. e. He made a collection speech that made us all feel to give. The giving was considerable.

It was explained that next day should a rubber strike mature in Akron, the National Office will keep Paul Porter in the strike field. Leo Krzycki and Franz Daniel will also be granted by their unions to help out. Be things as they may, the National Office is going to concentrate all its organization efforts in the northern part of the state. It plans to have Thomas, Graham, Monarch and others here in the next few months.

The convention dedicated itself to raise the state's share of the United Socialist Drive quota and to triple its membership. Resolutions were adopted boycotting the National Biscuit company's products, for the Duffy Unemployment Insurance bill and a Party pledge to support the FERA strikers.

The new state executive committee elected are E. M. Simpson, Robert Howe, Louis Moore, Lester Coy, Elmer Ledford, Paul Jones, Ernest Morgan and Joseph Long. Robert Dullea is state secretary.

into play the efforts of the millions who are now on relief. Certainly, anything seems preferable to the Socialist program of socializing industry and producing for the welfare of workers rather than for the profit of owners.

Reading Labor Advocate.

process, somehow the whole of America is dissected forth."

The New York Herald Tribune makes the following interesting comment: "Mr. Adamie's novel is, in a sense, notes for the Great American Novel that has not yet been and perhaps never can be written." Continuing about the style of the novel, the same critic says: "...again and again Louis Adamie reveals that natural peasant gift for telling stories which is almost unique in current American literature."

The Book section of the Sunday New York Herald Tribune has perhaps the most lengthy review of the novel. Ernest Sutherland Bates states: "It mingles in a pleasant, spontaneous way autobiography, fiction, history, and criticism; it is retrospective and prospective; through it all the author is hard on the trail of his double theme: the effect of America upon the immigrant and the effect of the immigrant upon America."

The foregoing excerpts are but a few from the many thorough reviews that have been written by the nation's leading critics since the appearance of "Grandsons." Without question, Adamie has carved an enviable niche for himself, having received acclamation both as a young author and as an immigrant author. The field is overcrowded with novices who hope to receive recognition, and venturing as an immigrant author increases the difficulty. Success in either of these, then, becomes a grandiose achievement.

If the story has aroused so much interest among American-born critics, how much more vital does it become to one of a direct Slovenian lineage? Which of the young Slovenes, upon reading the novel, may not identify himself with Peter Gale. For the story is concerned with the grandsons of a Slovene immigrant and their cousin. Each character fits himself into a different phase of American life and through it seeks an explanation of America.

The book is of prime importance to every Yugoslav. Don't fail to place it on your "Must Read" list. And remember that it may be secured from the Book Shop of Proletarec, 3639 W. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

A PROBLEM IN ARITHMETIC

From 1789 to 1913 the total federal appropriations were 24 billion dollars. For three years of the depression—1934-1936—the total appropriations are over 24 billions, the United States News points out. This represents nearly \$1,000 for each family in the United States or \$12 for every man, woman and child in the world!

If 24 billion dollars spent in three years cannot pull eleven million jobless men and women out of the pit, how many billions must be spent and how many years will it require for New Deals to provide new meals for the workers of the United States?

—The New Leader.

They Wear Out—And Then What?

"We have found that we cannot make business by making laws. But we may out our faith in that simple statement—it might be called 'natural law'—that all things wear out... Even Robinson Crusoe, you will recall, came to the time when he needed a new shirt.—Printer's Ink Magazine.

IT IS SPRING BROTHER, IT IS

It is Spring, brothers and sisters, so it is. Never mind the political side of the calendar. Never mind the threatening war clouds on the horizon. It is spring, even if the whole of Europe is feverishly preparing for slaughter and trade unionists are being molested and jailed all along the line, in the United States from California to Maine under anti-criminal syndicalism laws or under other less offensive but equally flimsy pretext.

It is spring, and there is no code of fair practices to place a premium on looking at budding bushes in the valleys of the U. S. A. or inhale the free air of the country's hillsides. And heaven be praised, there is not yet in operation a United States Sunshine Canning Corporation to sell common and preferred on the oxygen of the spheres. Nor are cut flowers plowed under and so Madame on the operatic stage can have her \$15,000 orchids and the boys can sell a penny a rose in the subway station's entrances.

It is spring for you and me, and for Andrew Mellon and Adolf Hitler and, for that matter, for Colonel Curlee and Benito Mussolini. So let us

make the most of what costs the least in the range of human values. We live only once and we shan't die twice. Life is too precious to squander.

And yet the political calendar has its compelling force. Chiselers in Washington, oppressors in Berlin, "uffians in Vienna, black shirts in Rome—can we overlook them? France is arming to the teeth so that Germany might be "frightened into peace." Italy is calling her manhood to the colors—to demonstrate Il Duce's fervent hope that Der Fuehrer may abandon evil thoughts of conquest—to lop off a goodly slice of Abyssinia, while the commotion is at its tenesest. England is straining her love for peace and for commercial supremacy to the limit, indeed,—the limit being that no single power should hold a dominant position on the Continent.

And in our United States, the steel trusts and the auto barons, the open shoppers of all trades and industries and the munition magnates bleed the people white and grow fat and rich and insolent. The political calendar has its compelling logic. We can't ignore it.

It is spring. Green on earth and sunlight over all. Over Huey Long and Father Coughlin, over the du Ponts and the Morgans, the politicians and the captains of industry,

the great and the petty traffickers in human misery, the exploiters of the masses of the people. And in the glaring light of these spring days there stands out: the ugliness of "things as they are," the unfairness, the unreason of unlimited riches and poverty, of unbound intellectual treasure and ignorance, of a social system abundant in everything to make life a glorious adventure and yet drudgery, suffering, deadening routine, and murderous worry.

It is spring, brothers and sisters, and sunshine and breeze and beauty. Let us hold on to it. Let us let the defilers of life, the chiselers and knaves of society, the pied pipers of the devil and apostles of the golden calf, have their way. We can stop them, get rid of them. We, the people, the workers with a will and a view, we can clean the earth clear of them. It is our United States, our earth, our world, let us run out. In the glory of this sunlight, in the glory for our organized power of purposive will-power and intelligence, we can, even as did Joshua, tell the sun to stay on, to shine on, upon all of us, upon a life worthy and good to live.

There need be no war, and no human exploitation, and no misery, if we so determine. And we can, if we will, we the workers of the world, in the light of spring and hope, of sunlight and power.—Advance.

BOOST THE CIRCULATION OF MAY HERALD

Within a week The May Herald will be completed. It will be ready for distribution in practically every state in the Union. This Magazine of 116 pages of fine Slovene and English articles is devoted to the 30 years of loyal service Proletarec has given the Labor Movement. This is an achievement we can all feel proud of. Now that we have made it possible to publish 116 pages, our next job is circulation. The May Herald deserves a large circulation and we know that our comrades everywhere will respond for this duty. They always have.

Last week we mentioned the contributors from whom we received articles. Our editor, Frank Zaitz has given it his special attention to bring before the readers a fine historical, educational and well illustrated magazine. The English Section is an added feature. We are proud of this work. Proud to be among the few Socialist newspapers in existence for over 30 years. And it is through the joint collective work of thousands of comrades that has kept Proletarec on the battle field. We are determined with more vigor than ever to keep it there, fighting for our cause—Socialism.

Now, young comrades, let's all go to work! Fall in line with the hundreds of others, commemorating the 30 years of Proletarec by selling a large number of copies of The May Herald in your district. That's our job now! Send in your bundle orders. You can help give it the circulation you want it to have—the largest in its history! Let's hear from you!

Fraternally, yours for the Cause,
CIRCULATION MANAGER.

SPEAKING OF COSMIC RAYS—



SEARCHLIGHT

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

It looks like Chicago is going to have a lot of little May Day celebrations on May First. Several of the progressive unions such as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers, the Millinery Workers, and others, will hold separate manifestations. The Socialist Party has been trying to unite these forces for a genuine Labor May Day. Thus far, they have been unsuccessful and most likely they shan't succeed but the Party has decided to go ahead and manifest with a parade followed by a mass open assembly. Now, it is well to have the various unions plan May Day celebrations. If nothing else, it arouses the workers to the thoughts of what the occasion means. It would be a great deal better were all these groups together. Than Chicago would see something in the way of a labor demonstration.

Just the same the Socialists are proceeding ahead with May Day plans and with the Chicago Workers Committee and a few of the other unions expects to bring out several thousand for a demonstration. Four Slovene groups are participating in the arrangements for the event.

A number of other very important Socialist tasks are before us now. One, the State Convention in Decatur on May 11 and 12. All JSF branches in Illinois should send at least one delegate each. The Party in Illinois is in a fine position to make some exceptional gains this year. A good convention, well attended, should be the start. With at least 100 delegates present new ideas and plans can and should be adopted to further the growth and influence of the Party in Illinois. Second, the United Socialist Drive deserves our attention. Very little is said in our paper for the drive. It may be that there is more action on it. But it's unlikely. The National Office cannot possibly exist unless it gets financial support. It depends upon what the members do in raising funds as to what the National Party shall do in 1935.

Our May Herald shall be ready soon. We have done a pretty good job of making the issue a monument to Proletarec's 30 year of pioneering work. In ads as in material we have practically doubled our record of last year. It deserves the widest circulation now. That, too, can be doubled. If you and your club or lodge has not decided to order any as yet, do so at once. After all the work of Proletarec is going to be the work of all of us for Proletarec speaks for all workers. We hail its arrival.

We're going to La Salle on Sunday, May 5, quite a group of us and hold a rousing rally of Slovene workers. The drama group of our branch and our singing group will put on the entire program. The attendance will exceed all records because we learn that one of our comrades alone, has sold over 125 admission tickets already. If you want to come along reserve a place in one of the two buses now.

Last week Branch No. 1 JSF sponsored two very successful affairs. The debate drew some 300 people Friday night. If we are to take the

opinions for the measure of satisfaction I should say that our people were thoroughly satisfied. Many confided that it was worth real money to have this rare enjoyment. About the debate itself, perhaps, more later. Then, on Sunday, Singing Society "Sava" attracted over 400 people to their spring concert. Every rendition was well made but the two duets, the Prelepek sisters with their fine melodious voices, and that of Anton Medved and Anna Misko were outstanding, thereby receiving due acclaim. — That makes it 3 fine affairs within 15 days, which is a record. The other was our Womens Committee lecture, March 31.

About the sales tax. Our newly reelected Mayor conspired with our Governor to hike the sales tax up 50 per cent. Fortunately, the republicans wouldn't have it. Not because they care about the people but for party reasons. So the bill has been temporarily defeated on its emergency call. However they promise to bring it up in regular style where only a majority is sufficient to carry. We must work hard to defeat the measure when it is brought up again.

NONE FOR EXPORT

To our everlasting shame as a nation it must be recorded that 5,068 persons have been lynched in the United States during the last 52 years.

Asked once what he thought of Christian missions, Sir Rabindranath Tagore of India replied: "So long as such things go on in your country, do you think you have any Christianity to export?"

The Way To Victory Is Through Organization

Organization is power and power is victory, provided, of course, organization is based upon sound principles and is properly directed by those in control. Socialist organization, both industrial and political, is the organization of the rank and file, democratic organization without an autocratic element to distort it.

The worker cannot escape servitude without efficient organization, any more than a bird can soar without wings. Get into the organized movement and thereby help yourself as well as your fellow-worker.

—Eugene V. Debs.

Who Can't Afford It?

"The interests of the country at home will bring constant problems and its foreign interests reach to the furthest ports of the seven seas. A cannon roars along the Rhine and we are concerned. A machine gun rattles on the Yangtze, and it is our business. Japan lays down a battleship, and Washington has to figure on the naval ratio. We have some thirty billions abroad and we cannot afford to lose it.—Edwin L. James, managing editor, New York Times.

Hope For The Jobless

It looks as though the unemployed will be getting some new clothes after all. In a few months they'll be decked out in shiny uniforms—and guns. And then—little white crosses.