

## ZAKONI VEDNO TOLMAČENI BOGATIM V KORIST

### BREZ DELAVSKE POLITIČNE AKCIJE SOCIALNE POSTAVE NE BODO SLUŽILE NAMENU

Takozvani Wagnerjev delavski zakon že zdaj izrabljan v boju proti unijam

Določbe o vladnem jamčenju pravice delavcev do organiziranja še zmerom le na papirju

Ko so bile po nastopu Rooseveltove administracije sprejete prve socialne postave in naredbre ter razni zakoni za reguliranje industrije, delovnih ur, mezde itd., je veliko večino ameriškega delavstva prežela misel, da je starih dni in krivic konec. "Zdaj se lahko svobodno organizirate", so rekli delavcem agitatorji unij, "kajti sam predsednik in vsa ameriška vlada vam jamči to pravico." Nekaj časa je to veljalo, ko pa so se družbe spet opomogle iz panike in se osmelile za boj proti delavcem, so ga obnovile. Medtem so sodniki tolmačili nove zakone vsaki po svoje, večinoma tako, da delavcem ni bilo v korist, končno pa je glavne razveljavilo vrhovno sodišče.

#### Postava, ki se obrača proti delavcem

Nato je bil v varstvo delavcev in njihove pravice do organiziranja in kolektivnega pogajanja sprejeta po dolgih zaslišanjih predloga senatorja Wagnerja za uravnavanje odnošajev med delavci in delodajalci. Označevana je navadno za Wagner Labor Relations Act. Mnogi unijski voditelji so smatrali, da bo po sprejetju Wagnerjeve postave delavce lahko svobodno organizirajo, in da se bodo družbe morale pogajati z unijami in jih priznati. Uvideli so, da so se ukani, kajti kongres, v katerem dominirajo branilci kapitalističnih interesov na celi črti, noče močnega unijskega gibanja.

#### Tudi predsednik se odtujil

Predsednik Roosevelt, na katerega se je posebno CIO toliko zanesel, je poslednje mesece napram unijam ne samo indiferenten, ampak celo hladen. Michiganski guvernator Murphy, ki je v prvem velikem boju med unijo avtinskih delavcev in korporacijo General Motors postopal zelo taktno in v korist unije, se je odtujil. Sploh se je o nji izrazil zelo nekritično, kar pomeni, da ima CIO zdaj med demokratskimi

### V TEJ ŠTEVILKI

Ali je Wagnerjeva postava za izravnavanje industrialnih sporov delavcem ali delodajalcem v korist? Citajte članek na prvi strani.  
Čemu se Anglija trudi s taktiko "nevmešavanja" v špansko civilno vojno in rešitev konflikta ob enem zavlačuje? Članek v zadnjih treh kolonah na prvi strani odgovarja na to vprašanje.  
Čemu je bila liga narodov fiasko? Kako to, da toliko državnikov propagira sodelovanje med deželami, a ga nikakor ne morejo uvesti? Članek o tem je na drugi strani.  
Citajte tudi razne druge članke, dopise in razprave, kajti "Proletarec" služi edino le vzgoji delavcev v korist delavskega razreda.

### VZROK BREZMOCNOSTI KITAJSKO



Ako bi se smela Kitajska svobodno razvijati, bi ji Japonska ne mogla trgati kos za kosom. Toda evropske velesile in tudi Zed. države so jo vedno smatrale za deželo, ki ne sme biti drugače kakor predmet za izkoriščanje v prid tujega kapitalizma. Zato so si velesile zagotovile na Kitajskem svoje posebne privilegije in koncesije. Vse imajo na Kitajskem svoje vojaške posadke. Na gornji sliki je oddelek ameriških vojakov v Peipingu.

### "DINAMIT V STAVKAH SREDSTVO ONIH, KI VERUJEJO V ANARHIJO"

Tako je izjavil sodnik Lynn B. Griffith v Warrenu, O., ko je obsodil štiri stavkarje

Sodnik Lynn B. Griffith v Warrenu, O., je obsodil štiri stavkarje od enega do dvajset let zapora, ker so priznali, da so posedovali dinamit v času stavke pri korporaciji Republic Steel. Izvršenih je bilo par bombnih napadov, in to brez škode za Republic Steel. Čisto lahko je, da so stvar izvršili kak nespametneži, ki se za stavko hipno navdušijo in bi vse pogladi v zrak in vse pobili. Tako namreč govore v navdušenju. Toda veliko bolj verjetno je, da je par bedakov nasedlo agentom provokatorjem, ki frazarijo "revolucionarno" da kaj. Podtaknili so jim v domov nekaj dinamita, nekje so nastale eksplozije (brez škode za korporacijo), provokatorji so policiji sporočili, kje lahko najdejo dinamit, in tako je bila stvar razkrita.

Provokatorji v službi kompanij so silno spretni. Če treba, najdejo bombo ravno v momentu, ko se bi imela razpočiti, in kak nedolžen naivnež, ki ga vpriči drugih ljudi pridobi za izjavo, "samo s silo je mogoče kaj doseči", je potem obsojen.

### Narodnostne manjine v bojih za svoje pravice

Ena izmed spak, ki jih je povzročila mirovna pogodba zaveznikov, je bilo zavrženje gesla o samoodločevanju narodov. Namesto starih so nastala nova podjarmljenja. Samo v Evropi je po vojni štirideset milijonov ljudi, ki pripadajo v različnih državah k manjšinskimi narodnostim. Ako se k tem prištejejo tudi narodnostne manjšine v sovjetski Uniji, štejejo skupno 80 milijonov ljudi. Raznarodovanje, potujčevanje ali kakor že hočemo označiti prizadevanja za preletve narodnostnih manjšin v kompakten narod, je danes hujše, kakor pred svetovno vojno. Prvenstvo v tem ima Italija, ki se je poslužila sile in drugih brutalnih sredstev, da spremeni Slovence, Hrvate in Nemce v Italijane. Z Nemci na Tirolskem postopa zdaj nekoliko milejše. Jugoslovani so zatirani jezikovno enako kakor prej vzlic novi pogodbi med Italijo in Jugoslavijo.

### Komedija "nevmešavanja" v špansko civilno vojno ostala na stari točki

Italijanski in nemški "prostovoljci" ter italijanska in nemška municija vzrok gen. Francovih zmag in njegovega vztrajanja v klanju.

Angleška vlada je že dolgo na čelu prizadevanj, da pridobi evropske države za "nevmešavanje" v špansko civilno vojno. Ampak ti njeni napori niso iskreni, kar je že dolgo očitno. Vso svojo "mirovno" taktiko z ozirom na Španijo vodi s stališča interesov angleškega imperializma. Anglija je za ohranitev miru za vsako ceno, ker smatra, da za vojno ni še zadostno pripravljena. Bo pa čez par let. Zato obrača špansko situacijo vedno tako, da se civilna vojna ne razvije v evropsko vojno. Dovoljuje pa Nemčiji in Italiji pod masko "prostovoljcev" pošiljati v Španijo v pomoč fašistom toliko vojakov in materiala, da lojalisti ne morejo zmagati. In dopuščajo, da prihaja vlad v Valenciji iz drugih držav toliko pomoči v municiji, živilih in drugih potrebščinah, da tudi fašisti ne morejo zmagati. Vendar pa je pomoč, ki jo dobiva Franco, izdatna, kajti njemu dve državi odprto pomagata, četudi v Berlinu in Rimu trdijo, da je pomoč "prostovoljna", ne pa državna.

Namen Anglije je prozoren. Nemčija in Italija hočeta fašistično Španijo, v kateri bi države za svoje industrije rude in njena druga bogastva. Tudi Španije Anglija noče. A tudi demokratične delavske Španije ne mara. Zeli pa si buržvansko demokratično Španijo, v kateri ne bi imela diplomatske in gospodarske premoči

Ampak ko je izjavil, da reprezentirajo obsojenci zapeljani, nestabilen element človeške družbe, mizeren ostanek onih, ki verujejo v revolucijo, anarhijo in v sovraštvo do vsakega vladanja, in ki verujejo, da lahko dosežejo svoje cilje z nitroglicerinom in drugimi eksplozivami, je s tem priznal, kje so njegova nagljenja. Kajti kar se dinamita tiče, je bilo lani in letos na tone porabljenega. Porabila pa ga je oblast v svojih napadih na stavkarje, ne pa delavci zoper oblast. V vsem tem času so razpočile tri bombe, ali kar je že bilo: Ena v Johnstownu in dve v Warrenu. Ampak poglejte drugo stran slike. Koliko stavkarjev je bilo ubitih! Koliko ranjenih! Koliko pohabljenih! Koliko pretepenih. Sodnik Griffith je pač "patriot", zato vodi smet v očesu delavca, ne pa bruno v očesu izkoriščevalca.

### NARAŠČANJE ITALIJSKEGA KAPITALA V JUGOSLAVIJI

Italija dobiva s svojimi investicijami nad industrijo in bankami v Jugoslaviji čedalje večji vpliv. Mnogi obrati v Jugoslaviji so že popolnoma last italijanskega kapitala.

Tudi trgovski odnošaji se razvijajo v korist Italije. V osmih mesecih (od prošle jeseni do tega poletja) je Italija prodala Jugoslaviji za 313 milijonov dinarjev raznega blaga, iz Jugoslavije pa je izvozila v istem času za 269 milijonov dinarjev lesa, prašičev, žita itd. Trgovinska bilanca v korist Italije znaša torej 43 milijonov dinarjev.

Italijanske investicije v Jugoslaviji znašajo 490 milijonov dinarjev. Profit od njih se kajpada steka ves v Italijo, tako da je dvojno na dobičku.

Še jačje je v Jugoslaviji zastopano francoski kapital, posebno v različnih rudnikih v Srbiji, v železnicah in industriji. Tudi kapitalizem Nemčije se v Jugoslaviji spet utrjuje. Z njim tekmujejo češki industrialci in bankirji, ki posedujejo precej jugoslovskih obratov. Narod pa mora garati za davke in profit, ki ga žanjejo tuji in domači izkoriščevalci.

### IZKORIŠČEVALCI VEDNO ZA ORGANIZACIJO, TODA ZASE

Izkoriščevalci so si med seboj v velikih nasprotjih, ker drug drugemu konkurirajo in se izpodrivajo na trgih. Njihovi medsebojni interesi torej niso enaki. A vzlic temu so organizirani stoodstotno, in to brez pomoči organizatorjev ali prigovarjanja. Oni se zavedajo, da jim je organizacija koristna. Prav tako dobro tudi vedo, da je DELAVSKA organizacija delavcem KORISTNA, zato delujejo na vse pretege, da bi jim jo preprečili ali vsaj ovirali. Kapitalisti si zase laste pravico do organiziranja v kakršnikoli obliki, a delavcem jo ODKRAJAJO.

Enako se kapitalistični razred zaveda važnosti časopisa, zato si je zgradil močnen tisk, a čitajo ga večinoma delavci, ki se ne zavedajo svojih interesov, kakor se zavedajo izkoriščevalci svojih. Delavci rabijo še veliko pouka in razredne vzgoje. Nudijo jim jo listi, kakor je "Proletarec", in razredno delavske organizacije, kot je JSZ. Slovenski delavci, agitirajte za SVOJ list in gradite SVOJO organizacijo.









## THEY ARE BATTERING OUR LINES

The Wagner National Labor Relations Act, the Magna Charta of the American working people is in danger of being clipped of its wings. This legal medium of expression for the laboring people of this country is today subject to a double barrage of shot from the guns of the industrial Bourbons. The spokesmen of the Tories are now conspiring to cripple the Wagner Labor Act in such a way that its effectiveness in labor disputes would be nil. One of the ways would be by cutting to the bone the funds necessary to carry out the work.

The Wagner Act has been a powerful weapon in the hands of those who toil in this nation. It is one of the greatest achievements in the history of American labor. All through the dark and dreary days when the slightest spark of unionism manifested itself the brutal arm of capitalistic law with its fingers of evictions, injunctions, frame-ups, police brutality and martial law struck blow after blow upon those who dared to challenge the powers that were. Although this law has not completely wiped out the violence and terrorism that corporations use in holding down those who with their sweat and blood fill the coffers high; it has at least given labor rights never before seen in this land. In the month of July for an example, out of the 46 elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, the C. I. O. had won 32 of them; while in the previous month 80 elections were supervised and 66 of them brought trade unions on top, in other words collective bargaining was won by thousands upon thousands of workers previously untouched by organized labor.

It is without a doubt that working conditions and wages have gone up the ladder during the course of these campaigns as one of the main spokes in the wheel of all organizational movements is wages and recognition. We must not lose sight of the fact that in many towns where organized labor has broken through the right of free expression and assemblage has again become a reality. This Act has aided the forces of organized labor in leading the working people out of the wilderness of company despotism, hunger and want.

In Washington, the Tories with their hirelings are rolling up cloud after cloud of slander, propaganda and misrepresentation onto the Labor Board. As the forces of organized labor and especially the C. I. O. with their man Friday move forward like a snowball down a hill and the ball rolling southward into the land of Dixie, the reactionaries on Capitol Hill are becoming more bitter and violent. Onto the bandwagon of the enemies of labor has climbed a turncoat from North Dakota, one who time and again had been classified as a liberal, and even could be credited with some progressive work. In the Senate recently a vile attack upon the unfairness of the Labor Board was made by this Senator Nye. The Senator in the course of his bitter diatribe upon the Board stated that the average man regarded the Board as an adjunct to the C. I. O. And from the Philadelphia Record, July 26 issue comes the startling information that the attack upon the Board by Senator Nye was inspired by Tom Girdler's publicity man in Washington, Sam Jones.

This is one of the many attempts to freeze the Labor Board whose work in conducting fair elections and exposing the violence and terrorism of the Fords and Girdlers can be complimented. Whether the planned massacre upon the Board will be successful, whether its tongue will be cauterized and the Board remain a piece of paper because of the lack of funds remains to be seen. Pressure should be exerted upon the Congressmen in Washington demanding that the Wagner Labor Act be supplied with a set of teeth that will bite the violators such as Ford, Girdler and Weir. — Victor Poverk.

## WESTERN FELT STRIKE ENDED BY TRUCE

After fifty-four days, workers at the Western Felt Works in Chicago voted to accept a truce agreement and return to work pending a decision on their case now before the Labor Board. The truce, arranged through the intervention of Mr. Pilkington, federal conciliator, had four points:

1. The union agrees to call off the strike.
2. The company agrees to take back all the strikers without discrimination.
3. The company agrees to bargain with the union on the points contained in its labor policy.
4. The company agrees to file a letter with the U. S. Department of Labor stating it will abide by the above points.

In accepting the truce arrangement the strikers knew that the company, with a long record as a cheap labor firm, would deliberately try to discriminate and intimidate union members. Nevertheless the union members felt they would be in a better position to build their organization and fight the company while earning an income and being on the inside in contact with all the workers.

The strike was long and bitter since the company was adamant in its refusal to bargain and had the backing of the whole reactionary Illinois Manufacturers Association, the states attorney's office, the police who protected scabs, and the A. F. of L. teamsters union which provided chauffeurs for the buses that ran the scabs in!

Although the union recognition was not won the union is continuing to function and win further concessions. The strike gained the workers an approximately 10% wage increase, seniority rights, pay every week, time-and-a-half for overtime, and improvements in working conditions. But the real significance of the strike was not these paltry gains but the establishment of a militant nucleus for a 100% union shop!

The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of June 29, 1937, contains certain provisions relating to the employment of alien residents of the United States that are of concern to all such aliens who may be working on WPA projects or may now be seeking such employment. These provisions of the new law may be summarized briefly as follows:

First: Veterans, certified as in need of relief, who may be aliens—such residents having declared their intention to become citizens by virtue of their service in the armed forces of the United States, are entitled to veterans' preference in WPA employment, within current limitations of quota and funds.

Second: Aliens who are certified as in need of relief and who have declared their intention to become citizens (made application for first papers) prior to June 30, 1937.

Such alien residents are entitled to WPA employment, providing such employment does not keep veterans and citizens—both native born and naturalized—who are certified as in need of relief, from WPA employment.

Third: Aliens who are certified as in need of relief and who have de-

## "CANKARJEV GLASNIK"

The Slovene monthly, "Cankarjev Glasnik" established in honor of the foremost Slovene literary man, Ivan Cankar will make its appearance this month.

The editor of the new publication is Mr. Ethin Kristan, a personal friend of Ivan Cankar. During his recent visit to Chicago and to the Proletarec office we had an opportunity to discuss in detail the new Slovene monthly with editor Kristan.

To date the response both in finances and subscriptions has been satisfactory although it will have to be increased considerably.

The office of "Cankarjev Glasnik" is in the Slovene National Home building at 6411 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Subscription rates are: \$3 per year; \$1.75 for six months; 30c for an individual copy.

Extra copies of the first edition will be available on request.

## NOTICE

Wednesday, August 18th, 8. p. m. Will speak:

Dr. Edward H. Barsky  
Mary McCormick  
Dr. Eric Von Schroetter  
John De Boer.

In the air-cooled Steuben Club, 188 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Admission 55c.

Auspices: Medical Bureau to aid Spanish Democracy.

First Vigilante: Gimme a job in your new organization, will you?

Second Vigilante: O. K., friend, yours is the second paid job when the money starts coming in.

clared their intention to become citizens (made application for first papers) any time after June 29, 1937.

Such resident aliens are entitled to WPA employment, providing their employment does not prevent veterans, citizens or aliens whose declaration was made prior to June 30, 1937, and who are certified as in need of relief, from WPA employment.

Fourth: Aliens who have not declared their intention to become American citizens.

Such resident aliens are not entitled to WPA employment under the terms of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937.

Fifth: Aliens who are illegally within the limits of the United States.

Such aliens were barred from WPA employment in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 and such legal refusal to grant or permit WPA employment has been continued under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1937.

The above information is assembled to provide general guidance to any who may be interested in WPA employment for residents of alien status.

## Our Doings Here and There

By Joseph Drasler

The board of directors of the Yugoslav Workmen's Publishing Association at their last meeting decided that some action must be taken to improve the condition of our publication, Proletarec both financially and in its subscription list.

Proletarec has never been self-sustaining. It is being carried over the crisis periods from year to year by the small returns which we are able to make from the sale of the May Herald, the Family Almanac and through our Sustaining Fund.

The following decisions were made:

1. A special campaign will be put on to boost the Sustaining Fund. An appeal will be made to all Branches, fraternal lodges and individuals for donations. This will be the first time in quite a number of years that we are making an appeal to fraternal groups who are sympathetic to our cause.

2. An appeal to our Branches and sub-getters to put their time and energy into a campaign for new members. Our goal is 500 new members in the next year. With working conditions showing a little bit of improvement it should not be hard to reach the goal set.

3. Arrangements are being made to put a full time worker in the field for Proletarec in the Ohio territory.

All of our members and sympathizers are asked to put as much time and work as possible toward making this campaign a success.

Visitors at the Proletarec office last week were: Mr. Milan Medveshek, Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the SNPJ Supreme Board which is meeting this week at the SNPJ headquarters in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pozar and daughter Telma of Johnstown, Pa. They have their own trailer and are making a round country tour which has so far taken them through twenty-one states from Florida to California. From Chicago they intend to go into Cleveland, O., Buffalo, N. Y., on to Niagara Falls and from there into New York City where they intend to spend some time. They have been on the road since the first of June.

It has been a real pleasure to have them here at our office and to hear them tell of the interesting points and incidents their travels have brought them in contact with.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Strudel, New York, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Obed, Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Pogorelec sent in 9 new subs and a number of renewals from Somerset and Pueblo, Colorado. He states that a full time worker in the field for Proletarec there could do wonders.

## WHERE TO GO

Sunday, August 22nd. Branch No. 222, Girard, Ohio will be picnicing.

August 29th. Branch No. 45 in North Chicago is sponsoring a picnic all proceeds to go into the Sustaining Fund of Proletarec.

August 14th. Branch 37 in Milwaukee will be picnicing at Sagadin Grove.

Sunday, August 22nd. Members of Branch No. 1, Chicago and their friends will be all out at the Forest Preserve in Willow Springs where the Annual Branch picnic will be held.

Sunday, Sept. 12th Branch No. 1, Chicago, is sponsoring a picnic in the interest of Proletarec. This will be out in Willow Springs.

August 29th. JSF Conference in Library, Pa. Secretary of the Conference, Jacob Ambrozich and the committee are hard at work stirring up as much interest as possible among the Branches and Fraternal groups in that territory.

## FIGURE THIS OUT

Now that we know to a fraction of a mile how far it is to the most distant star, somebody please figure out the distance hungry belly and empty pocket have to travel to connect with the hamburger around the corner.

## The Charge of the Heavy Brigade



## IN COMPARISON

In his editorial "Beating the Hand That Feeds the Nation" Oscar Ameringer put it:

"Well the slaughterfest is over. What are its lessons?"

First, each and every police officer and policeman who testified before the LaFollette committee that the police acted in self-defense is a brazen liar.

Second, is that in the few minutes of the Memorial day massacre, Chicago policemen killed more people than the whole police force of England, Scotland and Wales killed in the preservation of law and order in fifty years.

Third, in the half century preceding the revolutionary upheaval following the World War and the rise of Fascism, not as many striking working people were killed by law and order forces, of the whole of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, as were killed in the few minutes of the Memorial day massacre perpetrated by a small part of Chicago's police force.

And now who pays for that? Statements in steel corporation earnings in the second quarter of 1937 should be of more than passing interest to stockholders.

The United States Steel Corporation, the only one of the steel companies to sign a contract with the C. I. O., earned \$7,612,149 more in the second quarter of the year than in the first.

The Independents, which have been fighting the unionization of their mills, suffered reverses, especially Republic, which has resisted organization with the greatest vigor, with police force killing the workers.

While United States Steel gained 26% in net earnings, Tom Girdler's Republic suffered a loss of 91%. It seems fairly clear that the cost of Republic's anti-union campaign has been nearly \$1,500,000 to the stockholders. Or, to put it another way, had Republic done as well in proportion to U. S. Steel, there would have been \$1,447,420 to divide among the stockholders, workers would have

their union, life would be spared, and Chicago, Youngstown, Massillon and Cleveland police would not be called brazen liars and murderers.

But stockholders of Republic were not consulted as to their wishes in the matter when Mr. Girdler embarked upon his campaign to resist unionization, and since stockholders are the people who pay the bill for the strife it would seem no more than prudent of them to demand a voice in the determination of labor policies.

## Independent union organized by Gowanda Leather workers

Tuesday evening, July 27th, an organization meeting of the Leather workers was held at Slovene Hall and officers elected. At present the organization is obtaining a charter and by-laws. The regular meetings will be held the last Wednesday of each month at the Slovene Hall. Membership at present in the union is almost 100% of the 600 employees in the local factory of the Brown Shoe Co.

Not until July 29th eight days after its beginning did the American Federation of Labor's workers in Buffalo end their strike.

The settlement brought about by the mediation efforts of John P. Boland, head of the State Labor Relations Board, send 1000 employees back to work and permitted independent and chain stores to fill their scanty shelves. The union won its demand for a "closed shop" by a compromise and also its wage demand, which held up final settlement a day.

The CIO meat packing strike to force recognition of the union as sole collective bargaining agent, wage increases and vacations, remained unsettled.

And in Salamanca, N. Y., Employees of the Union Tanning Co., who have been with the company a year or more, have been given a week's vacation with pay. About 160 men are employed by the company on a 40-hour basis.

John Matekovich.

## NON-INTERVENTION NATURE AND HER LAWS

It still remains true that no one can violate the laws of nature and get away with it.

One of the health items that ought to be taught in school is that nature is inexorable in exacting the penalty for violation of her laws.

Nature has no probation system, no indeterminate sentence, no pardon board, no executive clemency.

True, it sometimes seems as if she is very lenient, when you notice people abusing their bodies and apparently getting away with it.

But the getting away with it is only apparent.

It only seems that way because the violation has not yet been sufficient to bring the full penalty.

It always comes, sooner or later. It does not matter how highly placed a person may be, the penalty is exacted precisely the same as it would be from a hobo.

Highly placed people get many special privileges from obsequious human beings, but they get no special privileges from nature.

It should, at least, be a part of early public education to teach the young not only that nature exacts the penalty for violation of her laws but also to tell the young just what violation of nature's laws, with respect to their own health, consists of.

Then they can, if they want to, try to avoid the violations.

Some will not be able to avoid them, on account of poverty.

Aside from that, if they get sick or die after violating nature's laws, it will be deliberate.

—The Nation.

—Milwaukee Leader.

## A. F. OF L. AND C. I. O.

The statements by William Green of the AFL and John L. Lewis of the CIO, approving of friendly mutual assistance by the members of these organizations in strikes, will be welcomed by the members of both.

The members, as a rule, have not felt hostile to each other but have deplored the differences and are inclined — rightly, we think — to blame the officials of them. The members have been helping each other to a large extent, regardless of what officialdom might think about it; but it is well to know that disciplinary action will not follow.

Both organizations are growing. It does not seem probable that either one will absorb the other—at least, not soon. But they could either amalgamate or form a working agreement which would divide the field equitably and reduce friction to a minimum.

Had the proposal made by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and its delegates been adopted, such a plan would already be in operation and the factions would be working with a large degree of harmony, side by side. It is very regrettable that the plan was not adopted.

If working men were like wise lawyers, who can scrap belligerently in the courtroom and then leave arm in arm, an adjustment could be worked out quickly. As they are not of that type, a sufficient time will have to be allowed for the softening of ill feelings. Meanwhile the Green and Lewis statements will be helpful.—Milwaukee Leader.