

PROBLEM PRESKRBE STARIH NI BIL PORAŽEN

Vse male dežele v Evropi v strahu pred imperialisti

ALI SE RUSIJA RES BOJI FINSKE? — KDO BO ZAGOSPODARIL NAD BALKANOM? — EDINA REŠITEV MALIH DEŽEL JE V PORAZU VSEH TOTALITARNIH REŽIMOV

Prebivalstvo malih dežel v Evropi je preplašeno, ker živi v neprestanem strahu, da plane po njih armada ene ali druge totalitarne države. Po treh baltičkih deželah je padla roka ruske vojne sile, seveda brez vojne. Zdaj posega tudi po Finski, proti Švedski in Turčiji. Tudi Perzija gleda strahoma v prihodnost, ker se ji zdi, da bo nekega dne tudi ona pozvana poslata v Moskvo svoje zastopnike, kakor so bile prej omenjene dežele.

Rumunija v dvojnem strahu

Bolj kakor Finske je pred Rusijo v strahu Rumunija. Po svetovni vojni si je prilastila rusko Besarabijo. Sovjetska vlada se ji ni nobenkrat odpovedala. To pomeni, da jo bo vzela nazaj, kadar bo smatrala, da ji je dana najboljša prilika. Rusija ni edini strah Rumunije. Boji se enako Nemčiji, ki jo osvaja gospodarsko. Madžarske, ki zahteva nazaj Transilvanijo, in Bolgarije, ki tirja Dobrudžo. Vse te kraje si je Rumunija prilastila po vojni, ker jih poražene dežele niso mogle braniti.

Nov sporazuma balkanskih dežel

Vzlic tirjarji, ki jih imata napram Rumuniji Madžarska in Bolgarija, so vse izprevideli. da bi bil zanje samomor, če bi se zdaj spustile drugo na drugo. Kajti po vladi nad Balkanom hrepeno danes Nemčija, Rusija in Italija. V tej nevarnosti so si Rumunija, Madžarska, Bolgarija, Jugoslavija, Grčija in Turčija obljubile, da ne bo nobena izmed njih storila ničesar, kar bi dalo tej ali oni agresivni deželi za pretezo poslata vanje armado, da "protektira" svoje varnosti. Edini dve velesili v Evropi, ki nimata

zdale nikakih osvojevalnih ambicij, sta Francija in Anglija, čeprav ju moskovska propaganda dolži, da vodita imperialistično vojno.

Belgija in Nizozemska

Belgija in Nizozemska sta drugi dve deželi, ki sta v nevarnosti za svojo samostojnost. Po njima preži Hitler, posebno po Nizozemski, ker bi rad njene luke in vzletališča za ojačanje nemške pozicije v vojni z Anglijo. Nizozemska in Belgija sta nevtralni. Ničesar si ne želita bolj kot da velesile čimprej sklenejo mir in s tem odpravijo strah, ki visi nad prebivalstvom teh dveh gospodarsko in kulturno visoko razvitih dežel.

Tudi Švica v negotovosti

Švica, ki je imela v prejšnji svetovni vojni jamstvo vseh dežel, da bodo spoštovala njeno nevtralnost, se boji, da bo Nemčija, če postane desperatna, skušala udariti na Francijo skozi njene kraje. In če se zaplete v vojno tudi Italija, postane nevarnost za to švicarsko republiko še večja. Sicer se obojuje, toda kaj more mala dežela, tudi če ima par sto tisoč vojakov, proti ogromni mehanizirani armadi in roju vojnih aeroplanov! Videli so, kako naglo je nemški militaristični kolos pregazil Poljsko, četudi je imela milijon vojakov.

Varnost nemogoča

Dokler se agresivne dežele ne odpovedo pohlepu po podjarmljenih, male dežele v Evropi ne bodo imele mirnega spanja. Rusija očitno stremi po zavladanju nad Finsko in Dardanelami. V obeh slučajih je nalezela na veliko jačji diplomatični odpor nego je pričakovala in izgleda, da sta Finska

(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

KOLIKO RUSIJA NEMČIJI LAHKO POMAGA Z ŽIVILI IN RUDAMI?

Sovjetska Uruija je obljubila porabiti v Nemčijo milijon metričnih ton krmu za živino v dveh mesecih, ki sta že skoraj minula. V Berlinu pravijo, da je vzrok počasnosti dovoza neurejene sovjetski transportni sistem, zato so mu bili poslani v pomoč nemški večaki, da ga izboljšajo.

Krma ni glavno, kar želi Nemčija od Rusije v sedanji vojni proti "imperialističnim" silam. Potrebneje na primer olje (petrol, gasolin), ki ga je v Rusiji v izobilju, a tudi tu so nemški inženirji ugotovili, da so v Rusiji potreba po olju viša hitreje nego produkcija. Pravijo, da le nemški, ameriški in angleški večaki bi bili v stanju v kakih treh, starih letih "amerikanizirati" produkcijo olja v tej ogromni deželi.

Tako je Nemčija tudi tu v zagati, zato se skupno z Rusijo toliko potuje za mir, ker v tem položaju ni v stanju iti v dolgotrajno vojno in računati na zmago. Nemčija je ukanjena tudi v nadi, da ji bo Rusija pošljala dovolj bakra. Če ne bi imel Hitler v naprej pripravljenih zalog bakra, bi se zdaj lahko upravičeno prestrašil, kajti iz Amerike in Afrike ga veled angleške blokade ne more več dobiti. Isto je s svincom. Rusija ima sicer mnogo kovinskih rudnikov, toda so večinoma še tako nerazviti, da je vlada priprljena kupovati gotovo kovino v inozemstvu, ker jih sama še ne pridobiva dovolj.

Isto je glede živil, bombaža itd.

Ker ima Rusija ogromno armado, ki jo je treba hraniti in oblačiti, je življenjski standard ostalega prebivalstva še zmerom jako nizek. V zvezi s tem bo pošljala Nemčiji čimveč mogoče vsega tega blaga, lesa, bombaža, municije itd., pod pogojem, da ji ga bo Nemčija plačevala s potrebnimi stroji, s posejavanjem svojih večakov in v diplomatičnem boju z zapadnimi silami.

Ameriško delavstvo pozabilo na mir med seboj

Predsednik Roosevelt je nedavno spet povabil v Belo hišo predstavnika CIO. Johna L. Lewisa in predsednika AFL, Wm. Greena, da ju znova urgira, naj pomagata končati civilno vojno v unijemskem gibanju te dežele.

Zvezna administracija, posebno njen delavski departament, želita iti organiziranemu delavstvu na roko, toda v oviro so jima neštetih spori med unijami samimi, kar kompanije izrabljajo vsemu delavstvu v škodo.

TRAGEDIJA BEDNIH



Sedemindvajsetletna mati Jennie Salomone (na desni) je v newyorškem reliefnem uradu po brezupnem čakanju zakričala, da jo muči glad in da so ji vzeli vse, nato pa padla v nezavest. Drugi, ki so istotako čakali na relief, so začeli po tem incidentu demonstrirati. Reliefni uradniki so pozvali policijo, ki je aretirala omenjeno žensko in 18 drugih.

PRESOJANJE DOGODKOV DOMA IN PO SVETU

V Bridgeportu, Conn., je bil 7. nov. izvoljen Jasper McLevy na socialistični listi že v četrtič za župana. Ne le, da je bil izvoljen on, nego je bilo izvoljenih v mestni svet 16 kandidatov s socialistične liste, ali vsi razen enega. V Bridgeportu še nimajo "nestrankarskih" volitev. Kandidati so si stali nasprot po strankarski pripadnosti do zadnjega. McLevy je dobil več glasov kot pa sta jih prejela demokrati in republikanski kandidat skupaj. V času razkola v soc. stranki je bil McLevy s staro gardo. Soc. stranka države Connecticut od razkola dalje ni pridružena ameriški soc. stranki, dasi je po politični moči najjačja izmed vseh današnjih socialističnih skupin v tej deželi.

Socialisti v Readingu, Pa., so dobili pri občinskih volitvah za svojega župana kandidata v novembru blizu 14,000 glasov. Prvič po razkolu od leta 1936 so spet pokazali moč, ki je v tem mestu politike kapitalističnih strank že pred mnogimi leti toliko prestrašila, da so pozabili na svoji dve imeni in proti socialistom združeno nastopili. Tako je z nova potrjeno, da je pod vodstvom James H. Maurerja, ki je zdaj že več let bolan, nastalo v Readingu socialistično gibanje, ki ga ni mogoče potisniti v stran. Vzelo je mnogo let, predno so ga utrdili.

American Labor Party je dobila pri zadnjih volitvah v newyorškem mestu približno 250,000 glasov vzlic silnemu notranjemu boju, ki je nastal v nji

Zanimivo je, da je ameriško delavstvo najglasnejše v zahtevi, da se morajo Zed. države obvarovati vojne. Konflikte v Evropi obojajo vse delavske politične struje in unije, toda pri tem čisto pozabljajo na problem solidarnosti v delavskih vrstah.

A. F. of L. pravi, da ima 4.006.354 članov, ki plačujejo članarino, unije CIO pa jih imajo po njenih podatkih, oziroma domnevah, le 1.250.000. Vseh skupaj ni v unijah torej niti šest milijonov. Izmed teh

vsled komunističnega vrtnjanja. Louis Waldman je v tem boju pokazal velike zmožnosti v strategiji in organiziranju. Komunistični kandidati so dobili povprečno manj glasov ko v New Yorku kdaj prej, dasi so potrošili v kampanji mnogo tisočakov. Njihovi ljudje so agitirali takorekoč noč in dan, na ukaz, da morajo pokazati napredek ne pa nazadovanje. Ni se jim posrečilo.

Unija postrežkov ("Red Caps"), ki jih vidite na železniških in avtobusnih postajah prenašati potnikom kovčega, toži železnice za \$2,000,000 na zaostalih plačah, na podlagi zakona, ki določa 25c do 30c minimalne mezde na uro dočim železnice do sprejema te postavice niti ne poznaje, večinoma niso plačevale ničesar. Uprave železnice pravijo, da so postrežki plačani z napitninami.

V Angliji je mladeničem dovoljeno odklanjati prisilen vstop v vojno službo na podlagi načelnosti (vere ali kar si že bodo). Ako vojni tribunal smatra, da ugovarjalec res odklanja vstop v armado iz načelnosti, mora za kazen "obljubiti", da bo v nadomestilo delal na kmetijah. V totalitarnih deželah takih ugovorov nič ne poslušajo.

Liga narodov je svoj decemberski zbor odložila, ker je večina vlade sporočila, da zdaj čas za take šale ni nič kaj prikladen. Če bi se diplomatje sešli, ne bi dosegli drugega kakor se

(Nadaljevanje na 5. strani.)

KOMUNISTIČNI DNEVNIK V CHICAGU PRENEHAL

Komunistični dnevnik v Chicagu, "Daily Record", ni vzdržal niti dve leti. Ustanovljen je bil pod "nestrankarsko" firmo, kakor je do nedavno določala "strankina linija". Hvalili je "new deal" in Roosevelta, agitiral za demokratsko stranko, vpi na ves glas proti fašizmu, pozival v vojno zoper Hitlerja in na naslovni strani je dan za dnem ponavljal Lincolnov rek, da bi se prikupil ameriški publiki. Še predno je začel izhajati, je zbral v svoj sklad okrog \$50,000, še mnogo več pa pozneje, vrh tega je prejel subvencije iz inozemskih virov, ako se bivši komunistični uredniki, upravniki in glavni tajniki pred Diesovo komisijo niso lagali.

"Daily Record" je moral zano z drugimi zvestimi orodji kominterne treščiti svojo "neizprošno" borbo proti hitlerizmu v kot in ga začeti zagovarjati. To ga je ubilo. Namreč ubilo je "Daily Record", ne Hitlerja. Kominterna je sporočila, da dokler se razmere v Ameriki ne spremenijo, bo gmotno pomagala samo še glavnemu komunističnemu glasilu Daily Workerju, ki je tudi izgubil v teh čudnih skokih iz antihitlerizma v obrambo zanj mnogo naročnikov.

KONFERENCA JSZ IN PROSVETNE MATICE V WAUKEGANU

V nedeljo 19. nov. ob 9:30 dop. se prične v Slov. nar. domu v Waukeganu konferenca Prosvetne matice in J. S. Z. Zastopniki nanjo pošljejo razna slovenska podporna in kulturna društva, klubi in gospodarske organizacije iz Wisconsinu in severnega Illinoisu.

"Zenitev" v Waukeganu

V Slovenskem narodnem domu v Waukeganu bo v nedeljo 19. novembra vprizorjena Gogolja komedija v treh dejajih "Zenitev". Ponovi jo dramski odtok kluba št. 1 JSZ iz Chicaga. Predstava se prične ob 3. popoldne.

Koncert soc. "Zarje"

Na Zahvalni dan 23. nov. bo imel soc. mešan pevski zbor "Zarja" v Clevelandu koncert v SND na St. Clair Ave. Vršil se bo popoldne. Podrobnosti so v dopisih v tej številki. Sporedni koncert je izboren in je pričakovati polno dvorano občinstva, kot običajno na koncertih tega zbora.

Znižavanje brezposelnosti

Biro za statistike Ameriške delavske federacije poroča, da je bilo meseca septembra 9.471.149 brezposelnih, kar je od decembra 1937 najnižje število. Isto poročilo pravi, da je bilo septembra to leto zaposlenih 44.101.397 delavcev.

IZID GLASOVANJA O PREDLOGAH ZA STAROSTNE POKOJNINE V OHIO IN KALIFORNIJI SVARIL VLAĐAJOČIM

KDO IN KAKO NAJ POMAGA NARAŠČAJOČEMU ŠTEVILU NEPRESKRBLJENIH? — VESELJE NA PORAZU INICIATIVNIH PREDLOG ZA VIŠJE PENZIJE BO ZELO KRATKOTRAJNO

V sedanji krizi, največ seveda ob njenem početku leta 1929 in 1930, je mnogo priletnih ljudi izgubilo vse, kar so si prihranili. Navidezno imovni trgovci, prekupci z zemljišči itd. so iznenada spoznali, da so na cesti brez sredstev.

Udarec na srednji razred

V odslavljanjih so bili prvi dve leti krize pogumni iz boljše plačanih odgovornih služb večinoma starejši eksekutivni uradniki, ki so prejeli manj upravnice od dva do pet tisoč dolarjev na leto. Mnogi seveda tudi več. Gospodarji so jih nadomestili z mlajšimi podpretezo, da morajo znati izdatke radi zmanjšanja prometa, ki preti tudi njim s prostostjo. Tako je v tej krizi izgubil svoje udobnosti velik del takozvanega srednjega razreda, ki je živel vzlic svojih razmeroma visokim dohodkom z dneva v dan, to je, privoščil si je ves mogoči komfort, da so jih navadni ljudje smatrali za "milijonarje". Kar so si ti naj-

boljše plačani ljudje v Ameriki prihranili, so vložili večinoma v spekulativna podjetja, v katerih so v malem tudi sami sodelovali in s tem varali ne le sebe nego tudi druge. Iz tega sloja prihaja tudi dr. Townsend, kateremu zdaj družja prevzemajo njegovo kampanjo za visoke pokojnine.

Zanemarjen problem

Večina — velika večina ljudi ne ve, da imamo v tej deželi gibanje za pokojnine starih ljudem že dolgo. Bile so ena izmed glavnih zahtev socialistične stranke. Ampak ker so bili takrat samo industrialni delavci prizadeti, se srednji sloj zanje ni brigal, še manj pa kajpada visoki kapitalistični sloj, ki je vse take zahteve in predloge smatral za "evropske ideje", ki v tej deželi ne smejo dobiti tal.

Ako bi bili razni Townsendi in drugi, ki se danes porivajo v ospredje borbe za starostne pokojnine, pomagali socialistični stranki in njenima predstavnika v kongresu, Meyerju Londonu ter Victorju L. Bergerju, jim ne bi bilo treba v tej največji krizi trošiti v kampanji zanje tisoče in tiso-

če dolarjev, ki si jih morajo potrebni ljudje pritrgovati v svoji največji stiski.

Zmaga, ki ni zmaga

Vzlic temu so bili poraženi vsi njihovi predlogi v kongresu in zadnjega 7. novembra na referendumu tudi načrta za pokojnine, o katerima so glasovali v Kaliforniji in Ohio. Plutokracija je vzradočeno vzklikala, da je bil kalifornijski načrt, ki ga označujejo s "ham and eggs", poplavljen z večino 2 proti enemu glasu. Enako vzradočeno so poročali o porazu Bigelowega penzijskega načrta v Ohio.

Problema niso odgnali

Vendar je takoj po volitvah kalifornijski governor priznal, da je problem preskrbe starih ljudi, katerih je v Californiji (radi izselitve iz drugih držav) posebno veliko, stvar, ki je rezultat glasovanja ni mogle vreči iz dnevnega reda. Vprašanje, kako pomagati starih, je tu, je rekel governor Olson, zato je naša naloga, da se ga lotimo, toda ne utopično, kot je bil poraženi načrt, nego s stališča, v čem in kako je mogoče izboljšati preskrbovanje starih ljudi, ne da bi s tem vrgli državno gospodarstvo s tira.

Enako so se po volitvah izražali odgovorni ljudje v Ohio.

Izvedljivo pa je stanje starih ljudi, ki so brez sredstev, izboljšati z zvišavanjem pokojnin, dati jim dostop do zdravstvenih sredstev brezplačno, in glavno, odpraviti z njih pečat sramotne revščine in beštva, ako vprašajo za podpore in pokojnino.

Problem preskrbe starih ljudi je nerazdružljivo zvezan z življenjskimi vprašanji zaposlenih delavcev in nezaposlenih, enako s farmarji, ker so vsi ti odvisni za svoje preživljanje od dela, ako ga imajo, in od reliefa, če so vrženi v brezposelnost. Vse to je treba torej rešiti kot skupni problem, kajti le na ta način bo delovno ljudstvo prišlo do svojih pravic in v jamstvo ekonomske preskrbe.

Republika Mehiko v prihodnjem Ameriškem družinskem koledarju

Mehiko je naša sosedna republika, a Slovenci v Ameriki se večinoma bolj zanimamo za katerokoli deželo v Evropi, kakor za državo, v kateri se masa indijanskega prebivalstva trudi v boju s tujimi kapitalisti, ki posedujejo, ali so posedovali njegova naravna bogastva, in z domačimi izkoriščevalci ter drugimi sovražniki socialnih pravic ustvariti idealno uredbo.

Joško Oven, ki je bil letos s svojo soprogo in hčerko več tednov v Mehiki, je napisal za prihodnji letnik Ameriškega družinskega koledarja o nji deljšo študijo z mnogimi podatki iz mehške zgodovine. Njegov spis bo bogato ilustriran. Tako bo prihodnji letnik koledarja zanimiv tudi v tem oziru.

Two Dates of Importance

Attention centers Sunday, Nov. 19, on the JSF Educational Bureau Conference in the Slovene National Home in Waukegan, Ill., where delegates representing fraternal and cultural organizations and JSF Branches from all Slovene centers in the two states—Illinois and Wisconsin—will meet.

In addition to reports from local representatives on conditions in their fraternal and cultural organizations and Labor problems, we will hear a report on the JSZ and its work, our publications—Proletarec, the May Herald, and the American Family Almanac, which will be ready for sale soon—and the work of the JSF Educational Bureau. Anton Garden will speak on "War and the Workers," and Frank Zaitz on "Development Within our Movement." Ivan Molek's subject will be "Dramatics and Cultural Work in our Organizations," and Donald J. Lotrich will discuss the possibilities of continuing our work among Slovene youth.

The Conference will begin at 9 AM. For the afternoon and evening, a program including the play "Zenitev" has been arranged, with dancing in the evening.

"SAVA'S" CONCERT

November 26 is the date of "Sava's" concert. A rich program is in the offering with a brilliant array of "Sava" talent participating. A short operetta will be part of the program plus solo, duet, and choral numbers and a selection of special features. The concert will be held at the SNPJ Hall (27th and Lawndale.)

You and the Social Security Laws

Questions and Answers on the Federal Social Security Act, Including the New Amendments, as Supplied by Social Security Board

Q.—When did the Nation's first social security law come into existence?

A.—The Social Security Act was signed by the president on August 14, 1935.

Q.—What did this law provide?

A.—More than 45,000,000 people have social security accounts under the federal old-age insurance program. Nearly 28,000,000 wage earners are covered by unemployment compensation laws in all the states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska.

Q.—What about the number receiving public assistance?

A.—The total under the federal-state plans now comes to over 2,500,000—some 1,850,000 needy old people under old-age assistance plans operating in all states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska; about 715,000 dependent children under 42 approved state plans, and about 45,000 of the needy blind in the same number of states.

Q.—How many people are covered by the two insurance programs?

A.—More than 45,000,000 people have social security accounts under the federal old-age insurance program. Nearly 28,000,000 wage earners are covered by unemployment compensation laws in all the states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska.

Q.—What about the number receiving public assistance?

A.—The total under the federal-state plans now comes to over 2,500,000—some 1,850,000 needy old people under old-age assistance plans operating in all states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska; about 715,000 dependent children under 42 approved state plans, and about 45,000 of the needy blind in the same number of states.

Q.—How extensive is the operation of the federal-state public health and welfare programs?

A.—All of these—the three maternal and child-welfare programs, and those for public health and vocational rehabilitation—are in effect on substantially a nation-wide basis.

Q.—Has the Social Security Act been revised since 1935?

A.—On Aug. 5, congress enacted a bill amending the act which was signed by the president on Aug. 10. These amendments liberalize the old-age insurance program and reduce taxes; provide more federal money for public assistance, enabling the states to increase the aid given the aged, blind, and dependent children; make possible tax savings in unemployment compensation; and authorize more federal money for grants to the states for development of public-health, child-welfare, and vocational-rehabilitation programs.

Q.—When do the amendments become effective?

A.—The amendments go into effect on different dates. A few become effective as soon as the bill was signed by the president. A great majority, particularly those relating to old-age insurance, will become effective on Jan. 1, 1940. A few do not become effective until July 1, 1941. These relate to the administration of public assistance and unemployment compensation in the various states and may involve state legislation; this legislative action cannot be taken, except in a few states, until 1941 because the legislatures do not meet in 1940.

Q.—To how many more persons will the amendments extend the benefits of the social security program in 1940?

A.—It has been estimated that 1,100,000 additional workers will be covered in 1940 by the amendments to the old-age insurance provisions and approximately 200,000 workers by those amendments affecting the

unemployment compensation program. Accurate estimates of possible increases in the coverage of the public-assistance programs cannot be made, since such increases will depend on what action the states take.

Q.—What will the additional federal costs amount to?

A.—It has been estimated that the additional cost will be about \$60,000,000 per year. There will also be expended about \$68,000,000 additional in 1940 under the old-age survivors' insurance system.

HISTORY OF AMENDMENTS

Q.—What was the background of the amendments?

A.—When congress passed the original law in 1935, it recognized that it was not complete or final. The Social Security Board was specifically authorized to study it with a view to its amendment. The board was instructed to recommend such changes as it considered desirable. With accumulating experience to guide them, the members of the board formulated and submitted to the president and to the congress, many suggested changes. Most of the board's recommendations have been included in the amendments. Recommendations on old-age and survivors' insurance were also prepared by the advisory council on social security, a group including representatives of business, labor, and the public. These bodies in making their recommendations, and congress in passing the amendments, took into consideration broad economic, financial, social, and administrative questions.

Q.—Is there any provision for continuing study looking toward further developments in nation-wide social security?

A.—Yes. The provision of the Social Security Act authorizing the board to study problems of social security is continuing; the board will pursue its research and investigation in the programs it directs and in related fields. Also, in signing the amendments the president appointed the chairman of the board as a member of the committee on economic security, which made the preliminary studies on which the act of 1935 was based. These two groups will continue their duties of ways and means of extending and strengthening the program.

(To be continued.)

NOSTRUM MAKERS MAY POISON PEOPLE AT WILL

Every year in this country hundreds of people are killed by patent medicines, and the tragedy is that there is little the government can do to halt the slaughter.

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, makes the shocking disclosure that the Pure Food and Drug Administration cannot proceed against the manufacturers of nostrums until after somebody dies. It cannot act to prevent a sale under the present law, even though it is known the medicine is a deadly poison.

When Congress, a year or two ago, sought to put teeth in the drug law, it was overwhelmed by a powerful lobby of manufacturers and newspaper publishers, who succeeded in writing into the law a provision that it should not apply to decoctions that were developed before the law was passed. The result is that scores of preparations, dangerous to life, are being marketed and taking an appalling toll of unsuspecting victims. It is a scandalous situation!

Slovene Center Social Club will Sponsor "Domača zabava"

CHICAGO.—It seems to me, our Slovene Center Social Club has been far too neglectful of social activity. We have been averaging no more than one social gathering a year at which our members get together for a sociable evening and a renewal of acquaintances. For a club of some two hundred members a "domača zabava" certainly shouldn't be such a rare occasion.

At our last meeting, when the subject was brought up, it soon became evident that most of the club's officers see eye to eye on the matter and we immediately embarked upon plans for a social and dance in the near future.

The date selected is Saturday, December 9, at the Slovene Labor Center. It will be a "nickle night" with plenty of refreshments, good music, and we learn, secretary Joe Turpin has a novelty in the refreshment line which he will serve by way of the kitchen that night.

Every member is urged to reserve December 9 for an enjoyable evening with your fellow-club members at the Center. — Joseph Drasler.

AN EXPLANATION

CLEVELAND, O.—I am writing these lines solely for the benefit of anyone who might have misunderstood or misinterpreted my letter concerning the Slovene-American writer, Louis Adamic, published in this section of Proletarec of Oct. 25, 1939.

In that letter (which was written as a personal letter to comrade Joseph Drasler, whom I then asked to publish those paragraphs concerning Adamic), I strongly emphasized the fact that a writer can be socially useful even if he never attempts a "J Accuse!" or "Grapes of Wrath." The scope of social usefulness in the field of writing is not that narrow!

In my letter, which was written in a hurry and at first not intended for publication, I neglected to mention the fact that Louis Adamic ventured into this particular field of writing too, with his booklet, "Struggle, which in no uncertain terms strongly condemned the political terror in Yugoslavia of the late Alexander I. Yet, if he had never attempted anything of the kind and published only his works concerning the American immigrant population, I'd certainly still consider him a socially very much useful writer.

I hope I'm clear enough this time. I also wish to correct myself concerning an expression I used in that letter, namely, "Mayflowerianism"; what I really wanted to say was, "Mayflowerites," meaning the descendants of the first European settlers in America. — Ivan Jontex.

JUNIOR GUILD NOTES

Chicago, Ill. The well-attended and lively meeting of November 3rd made plans for our next regular meeting which will be on Friday, December 1.

Dorothy Ivansek will lead the discussion on the subject selected. The refreshment committee will provide the good things mentioned without fail.

However, there will be one unavoidable change in our program. The play we planned to present is postponed to the January meeting.

All Junior Guild members and prospective members can now look forward to two good meetings in the next two months. Remember, the first Friday of December and January at 7:30 P. M. at Slovene Labor Center. — B.

ELECTION RESULTS

In Reading, Pa., 13,810 Socialist votes were cast for Mayor, Stump, the highest Socialist vote since 1935. Despite the increased vote the Socialist officials were defeated for reelection by an election-day trade in which the Democratic candidate for Judge, and the Republican candidate for mayor were knifed by their own parties in order to win Republican support for the city Democratic candidates.

In a three-cornered race in Bridgeport, Conn., Jasper McLevy, was re-elected Mayor of Bridgeport for his fourth term and carried with him all but one of the 16-member Common Council.

In an off-year, sabotaged at the last moment by a heavily subsidized political machine, with hundreds of thousands of voters failing to go to the polls, the American Labor Party in New York City rolled up about 230,000 votes. It will probably elect four—perhaps five—members to the City Council.

A Middle Western school child can name all the vice presidents in order. So, after all, all those worthy gentlemen did not serve in vain.

Rubber furniture is the latest. Imagine a dining room table getting a puncture right in the middle of supper.

"Zarja" in Top Shape for Concert

Cleveland, Ohio. World events have moved with such lightning rapidity since spring that the summer seemed like a blur, and we now find ourselves living in the month of November and approaching the threshold of winter.

November brings not only the winter, but also Thanksgiving Day; a day which was set aside by the Pilgrims to give thanks for their deliverance from a cruel and unjust Europe; a day on which it has become a custom for the Socialist Singing Society "Zarja" to present its annual fall concert. The purpose of "Zarja" is to work among the laboring class, and with songs and education, lighten their way to the day of their deliverance from the tottering, obsolete capitalist system of today. Soc. "Zarja," I am glad to say, will face this concert with a wealth of new members, thanks to the capable efforts of Jennie Perushak and Alice Vidmar. The work of the two has bolstered the membership to a point where it hovers around the sixty mark. Good work! girls.

The program will be divided into two parts. First, the choral numbers, solos, duets, etc., and second, the comical operetta "Ponočnjaki." Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods" with Slovene words by Ebin Kristan, will greatly enrich the choral part of the concert.

"Ponočnjaki" deals with a group of young mischievous fellows, who, posing as cattle herders driving cattle from the fair, impose on the hospitality of "Boštjan," who vends wine without a license, and under cover of night by means of a clever ruse, escape very beautifully without paying one cent for the refreshments, leaving Boštjan and his wife and daughter, a very sad family. The music throughout is of the light and airy type, which will captivate the audience.

So much for the concert except that tickets sell at 40c beforehand, 50c at the box office. For the dance, "Zarja" has engaged Frank Yankovich's orchestra and those wishing to attend the dance only can do so for the nominal sum of 30c. Don't forget, 3 o'clock, Nov. 23 at the S. N. D. on St. Clair Avenue.

Prevail upon the membership of your lodge to refrain from the above described practice of deducting from the revenue of cultural groups.

Andrew Turkman Jr.

Cultural Organizations Have Their Difficulties

CHICAGO.—In the troubled chaotic nowadays, when science has advanced far enough to permit mankind days of leisure but the capitalist system has counteracted by gobbling up the profits from man's ingenuity, the cheapest and most educationally beneficial way of employing to good advantage one's leisure hours is through reading worthwhile books.

Members of Branch I should put to fuller usage the many, many good books in the Branch library. A very small charge of 5c per book is all it costs you to take out a book. Come to the Center and look them over.

Yes, money must be had, but from where shall it come? One of the prime sources of income is the merchant who desires to advertise his store and products. Once a year "Zarja's" members go to the stores where they trade, to solicit ads for the fall concert. These ads when received are arranged in book form and sent to the printers to be made into souvenir books which the people receive as they enter the auditorium on the day of the concert. In this way the merchants' message and the program for the day reach the people.

There was a time when it was a

simple matter to go out and get advertisements. With the advent of hard times, the task has become more and more difficult.

Recently, there have mushroomed into existence in Cleveland a number of goodtime clubs. Eight or ten people get together, engage an orchestra, hold a dance, and in order to swell their profit, solicit ads from the same merchants who contribute to the cultural groups. When the affair is over, the group gets together, picks out a place to go to and does away with the surplus money, if any. This does not make the merchants very agreeable when a solicitor from a cultural organization makes his appearance. However, "Zarja" has still managed to keep at the same level. While glancing through the program book, I read some of the ads. The sentiment I found expressed therein explained to me why it has been possible to do so.

Yes, the sentiment is more valuable than the money. Lately, a seriously harmful practice has been born among fraternal groups in Cleveland. In order to celebrate a certain affair, say, an anniversary, a really rich program is prepared, ads are solicited, invited are singing groups, dramatic groups, and other forms of talent. Yes, all well and good. It is the duty of the cultural group to aid in these celebrations and they are willing to do so; but here is the rub: This whole program, embellished by the cream of the crop, so to speak, is presented to the public at half the price necessary for the cultural groups to demand for their existence, while the cost to the fraternal is nil. What does this mean? It means that when a person is asked to purchase a ticket for a concert today, he says, "Why is it that you want so much when I saw a good play and heard three choruses sing for only twenty-five cents? You people want too much."

In these few words I have attempted to convey to you what is fast becoming the lot of the cultural organizations. If you want to save them, if you want to enjoy Slovene music, plays, culture, do this: Make an attempt to see that your merchant is more careful when giving ads.

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Consumers' Counsel Issues Statement for Sugar Prices

Consumers' Counsel for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has made the following statement on the rise in sugar prices: Raw cane sugar prices have declined sharply during the past month, but only a small part of this decline has been passed on to consumers in the form of lower retail prices. Producers appear to be getting a declining share of the consumer's sugar dollar.

By October 31, the price of raw cane sugar at New York had dropped back to its pre-war (August 1939) level. On this same date, however, cane sugar at wholesale was quoted six-tenths of a cent a pound above pre-war levels and consumers appeared to be paying almost a cent a pound more than they paid before the beginning of the war.

This slowness to pass on to consumers reductions which already have occurred in the price of raw sugar

is in decided contrast to the prompt action in boosting prices immediately after the war began. In early September, despite large stocks of sugar accumulated at pre-war price levels, the price to consumers promptly jumped one and a quarter cents on the average. In a great many isolated cases much larger increases occurred in prices charged consumers.

Somewhere along the line huge inventory gains were made as retail sugar prices soared to their highest level since 1929. The failure now to readjust selling prices will no doubt be explained by the statement that there are on hand large stocks of sugar purchased at higher prices than those now quoted. While this may be true, it should be remembered that when prices were boosted in September the increase in many cases occurred before sellers had exhausted their stocks of low-price sugar.

Special Notices

Branch I JSF, meets Friday, Nov. 23, at Slovene Labor Center, 2301 S. Lawndale Ave. Speakers and a discussion period follow each meeting. The branch library of hundreds of Slovene and English books, located in the Slovene Labor Center, is open to all members at all times. — Chas. Fogorelec, Secretary.

SOCIALIST SINGING CHORUS

"Sava" rehearsals are held every Tuesday night, from 8 to 10, at the Slovene Labor Center. Director, Jacob Muha. The chorus presents two concerts annually, in the spring and fall, and is now preparing for its fall concert—November 26.

New members interested in a labor chorus are always welcome.

JSF JUNIOR GUILD

Members of Branch I JSF, and others desirous of having their growing child's mind acquainted with labor class ideology to balance and counteract much that is taught them

in public schools, should send their children to the JSF Junior Guild meetings. The group is well directed and meets the first Friday of each month. Next meeting will be held on Friday, December 1.

Old Age Pension Plans Lose in Two States

Voters in two states, California and Ohio, turned down old age pension plans in last week's off-year election.

California rejected the "ham and eggs" \$30 every Thursday plan by a big majority. It had been rejected in 1938 when it was offered in less drastic form. Its sponsors, bitter in defeat, said they would offer it as a constitutional initiative again next year.

Ohio turned down the Bigelow plan which would have provided \$50 monthly to single persons over 60 and \$80 to married couples, by a margin of almost 3 to 1. This plan was to have been financed by a tax on high-priced real estate and incomes.



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OLD GOLDS UNFAIR

P. Lorillard Co., which puts out Old Golds and other cigarettes, has been found guilty of unfair labor practices by the National Labor Relations Board because of refusal to bargain with the Pioneer Workers Union.

The company has been on the unfair list since last year.

Students study better, says a Fordham professor, when lying down. They may study better, yawns Sleepy Steve, the Snoring Soph, but not for long.

"LEST AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT!"



Norman Thomas spoke about two main subjects, the Socialist Party and its future aspects, and the War. He stated that in view of the New Deal having tried, even though unsuccessfully and certainly not like the Socialists would try the social reforms, we will now have to draft a positively new program about which to harp and which to present to the people. Old age pensions and shorter work days and collective bargaining will not stand up any longer. It will have to be something broader to attract the attention of the citizens. Every comrade should give this matter much consideration because our new demands will have to be along new lines to conform with the new times. The demands will have to be much more severe because it is plain to see that even those social reforms for which the Socialists have been fighting these past forty years, have not solved the problem of unemployment and insecurity. The future demands of the Socialist Party will have to be much more drastic in order to cope with the new situation which confronts us because of mass production and the advancement of machinery and technological improvements.

Chrysanthemums Bloom

CHICAGO.—Brave little flowers with their showy heads of radiant colors, bursting into bloom at this late season, as if to mock the biting frosts and sudden storms, gallantly hold forth in the Slovene Labor Center garden these days, somewhat reminding its summer splendor which disappeared with the first sign of Jack Frost.

A rainbow set of tulips set by John Chomazar some days past bids well for another pretty sight early next spring.—J. D.