

ODBIJANJE SOCIALNIH ZAKONOV Z USTAVO

KAPITALIZEM V BOJU PROTI UNIJAMOJAČAN

NESMISLNA "PRAVICA" SODIŠČ NAD IZVOLJENIMI ZBORNICAMI

Stebri, na katerih je F. D. Roosevelt skušal zgraditi svoj "new deal", izpodbiti

ZVEZNO vrhovno sodišče je že v mnogih slučajih dokazalo, da je socialna zakonodaja v federalnem obsegu na podlagi njegovega tolmačenja ameriške ustave nemogoča. Celo postava, ki je prepovedala uposrevanje in izkoriščanje otrok v industriji, je bila proglašena neustavna. Zakon za zavarovanje in pokojnine železničarjem je vrhovno sodišče zavrglo in dne 27. maja pa je izpodbilo temeljne stebre Rooseveltov new deal. Dve leti je skušal pripraviti predsednik Roosevelt ameriški kapitalistični sistem k pameti, da se bi udal vladnemu reguliranju v svojo korist. Brezposelnost je skušal omiliti s prisilnim znižanjem delavnika in mizerijo pa z dohodkami za minimalne plače. Vse to je "neustavno". Točka 7A pa je na sodiščih že prej doživela udarce, ki so ji vzeli življensko silo.

Zedinjene države so menda edina važna dežela na svetu, kjer je vrhovno sodišče nad zakonodajo. Devet mož lahko ovrže kakršen koli zakon, neglede na posledice. Teh devet mož je dne 27. maja soglasno izdalo dva odloka, ki sta učinkovala na ves Rooseveltov program za planirano ekonomijo in na zakone za "socialno sigurnost" kakor kap. New deal je zdaj mrtvouden in njegovi zdravniki se mučijo z vprašanjem, kako bi ga oteli.

Socialistična poslanca Darlington Hoopes in Lilith Wilson sta v pennsylvanski zakonodaji predložila dodatek k ustavi, ki določa, da vrhovno, ne nobeno drugo sodišče nima pravice razveljaviti zakonov, ki jih sprejme kongres v interesu ljudske blaginje. Dodatek se ljubešno ugotavlja, da nima sodišče nobene moči nad zakoni, ki določajo pokojnine, zavarovanje delavcev proti brezposelnosti, reguliranja delavstva itd. Pennsylvanska spodnja zbornica je dodatek sprejela in s tem je ameriška javnost opozorjena, kaj ji je storiti, ako se hoče oprostiti diktature vrhovnega sodišča.

V zveznem kongresu je bilo v razpravi v času omenjenega odloka vrhovnega sodišča več važnih predlogov: Wagnerjeva, ki določa metode za izravnavanje industrialnih sporov in od-

Šovražne trditve in očitki proti tujerodcem brez podlage

Očitki, da se tujerodcem v Zed. državah predobro godi, zato pa so domačini v mizeriji in brez zaposlitve, so le sredstvo za hujskanje, da se zakrije prave krivice in prave vzroke krize.

V resnici se tujerodcem vsled šikan, brezposelnosti in zapostavljanja godi tako slabo, da se izseljujejo v svoje rojstne dežele ali kamor koli. Na vsakega priseljence, ki pride sem, oddida v prošlih letih povprečno dva "nazaj v stari kraj". Torej se število priseljencev manjša. Odhajajo nedržavljeni in naturalizirani državljani v

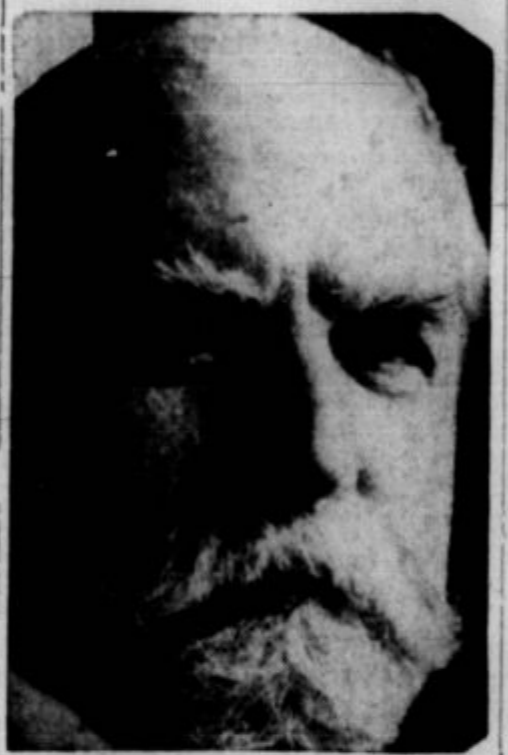
Boj za osvoboditev Tom Mooneyja

Zadeva Tom Mooneyja je zdaj spet pred vrhovnim sodiščem države Californije. Ako ga ne osvobodi, se bo Mooneyjev obrambni odbor ponovno obrnil na vrhovno sodišče.

Organizacije bivših vojakov v politiki

Načelnik vrhovnega sodišča, ki je ubilo new deal in NRA

Charles Evans Hughes je bil pred imenovanjem v zvezno vrhovno sodišče eden vodilnih republikanskih politikov. L. 1916 je bil kandidat republikanske stranke za predsednika Zed. držav. Porazil ga je Wilson. Po zmagi republikancev l. 1920 je bil Hughes imenovan za pred-



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

sednika zveznega vrhovnega sodišča. Ob času imenovanja na to važno mesto je bil smatran za reakcionarca, toda v svoji novi službi je večkrat glasoval s takozvanimi liberalnimi člani vrhovnega sodišča. V pravoreku dne 27. maja glede NRA pa so vsi člani zveznega vrhovnega sodišča glasovali soglasno proti Rooseveltovemu new dealu. S svojimi odloki so se postavili na diktatorično stališče v dobi, ki je najkritičnejša v gospodarstvu te dežele. Kvarnost takih sodišč z vrhovno oblastjo je v tem, da le razveljavljajo, ne da bi v nadomestilo predlagali kaj boljšega.

ustavi, kakor ga predlagata Hoopes in Wilson, če pa je k temu cilju krajsi izhod v kongresu, je treba poslance primorati, da se ga poslužijo.

12,000 letal v vojne namene

V Zed. državah je sedaj poleg vojnih aeroplanov nad 10.000 takih, ki služijo trgovskim namenom (prevažanju potnikov, pošte in tovora), toda se jih v času oboroženega konflikta s kako drugo deželo ali pa v slučaju uporov lahko vključi v vojno floto, ki bi štela 12.000 prvovrstnih aeroplanov in 18.000 pilotov.

Mo se unije — in proti tem se korporacije pripravljajo na novo ofenzivo.

Premogarjem poteče odložen rok 16. junija in ker ni nobenega izgleda, da pride do tega datuma do novega dogovora, je borba v obliki stavke neizogibna, razen ako bi medtem kongres skušal stopiti vmes in posredovati s postavo za reguliranje produkcije premoga in cen, kar pa bi najbrže po mnenju sedanjega vrhovnega sodišča ne bilo ustavno. Mnoge premogovniške dru-

VELIKE RIBE POŽIRAJO MALE



Abesinija je članica lige narodov. Obrnila se je nanjo z apelom, da naj kaj stori proti Mussolinijevim načrtom za okupacijo te edine doslej še samostojne afriške dežele. Ker pa je Mussolini arogant, se ga vled njegove provokativnosti boje vse "velike". Edino, kar so si upale zahtevati od njega, je, da naj za enkrat pristane v "posredovanje" med njim in Abesinijo, s česa pa bo že kako prišlo, da svoje namere lahko izvede. Abesinija je po površini večja kot Italija. Ima še nedotaknjene, ali pa le malo izrabljene bogate naravne zaklade, kakršnih Mussoliniju manjka, in zato zahteva, da se mu nihče ne postavlja v napotje pri njegovem prizadevanju — zanesti "kulturo" in "civilizacijo" v to afriško deželo. Vojna napetost je vled posredovanja lige narodov začasno odvrnjena — toda samo začasno, kajti Abesinija je militaristična dežela in obojena v žrelo evropskega imperializma. Na tej sliki kartonist Cargill predstavlja, kako mala Abesinija trka na duri lige narodov in jo prosi zaščite pred italijansko agresivnostjo.

Poostrevanje krize in diktature v Italiji

Italijanske finance blizu kraha. — Ljudstvo proti vojni v Afriki. — Resnica v kleščah cenzure

Mussolini je mobiliziral že nad milijon mož, kljub temu, da je Italija v silnih finančnih škripcih in da se polom lire lahko vsak hip dogodi. Gospodarska kriza je v Italiji hujska kakor pred letom. Ljudstvo je nezadovoljno, kar je bržkone glavni vzrok, čemu Mussolini mobilizira tolikšno armado. V Etiopijo bo šlo kvečjemu par sto tisoč mož, druge potrebuje doma "za vse eventualnosti".

Il ducejeva nakana, da bo z vojnimi pripravami proti Etiopiji vzbudil v Italiji novo fašistično navdušenje, mu je tudi unesla. Vsi poročevalci zunanjih listov v Italiji so si edini, da je Mussolinijeva invazija v Afriko med italijanskim ljudstvom skrajno nepopularna.

Prvič po dolgem času se je

DELAJSKOST PRED PRAGOM TEŽKIH BOJEV

lastjo demokratske in republikanske stranke. Tovarne, ki izdelujejo plinske bombe in drugo opremo, ki se jo uporablja v napadnih stavkarje, pričakujejo letos dober business in stalno obratovanje. Socialistična stranka kliče vsem delavcem, da se naj organizirajo, da naj bodo v unijah tudi aktivni in da svoje tovariše vzgajajo v razredni zavesti. Kajti le trdna organizacija zavrednih delavcev bo v stanju delodajalcem prekrizati zle namene.

AMERIŠKA LEGIJA SE IMENOVALA ZA VARUHINJO "AMERIKANIZMA"

Nasilnosti, kakor jih je uganjal Ku Klux Klan. — Orodje kapitalistične propagande

ČIM bolj se veča konfuzija v ameriškem gospodarstvu, toliko bolj agresivna postaja Ameriška legija v svojem prilaščanju monopola za varovanje "amerikanizma". Posamezne njene postojanke se poslužujejo nasilnosti bodisi v bojih proti stavkarjem, češ, da se gre le zoper "rdečkarje", in v nastopanju proti radikalnim delavskim organizacijam.

Ameriška legija je danes najjačje organizirana politična sila, moč pa ji daje evangelijski, da so njeni člani patrioti, ki so tvegali življenja "za domovino", dočim so delavci in kapitalisti imeli v medvojnih letih bogato žetev. S tega stališča se bori za takojšen bonus in druge privilegije v prid bivših vojakov.

Takoj v početku so vodilni prvaki ameriškega kapitalizma uvideli, da jim Ameriška legija s svojo privatno armado lahko služi posebno v kritičnih momentih za najefektivnejše sredstvo, zlasti v pobijanju radikalizma. Takozvano javno mnenje mora biti — naravno — v takih spopadih vedno le na strani patriotske organizacije veteranov in proti izdajalskim "rdečkarjem", ki se trudijo izpodkopati tla amerikanizma in uničiti vse, kar ima ta dežela lepega in dobrega. Opojeni s takimi nazori, razbijajo člani Ameriške legije delavske shode, izganjajo iz rudarskih kemp po zapadu in na jugu agitatorje unij in v mestih obacificu so razdejali tudi par delavskih uradov.

Ameriška legija si v svojem monopoliziranju patriotizma prilašča toliko moči in veljave, da je postala že večkrat mučno nadležna predsedniku Rooseveltu in tudi njegovim trem prednikom v uradu.

Kongresniki in senatorji se trudijo izpolnjevati njene želje, v strahu za svoje mandate. Kajti ko hitro se veteranom kak poslanec ali senator zameri, ga proglašajo za nepatriota, za sovražnika veteranov, ki so služili deželi v času svetovne vojne — taka agitacija pa je doslej v večini slučajev pomenila poraz za zaznamovanega kandidata. Radi tega dejstva si le redkokdaj izmed poslancev upa nasprotovati predlogom za takojšen bonus in drugim zakonom v prid bivših vojakov. Med senatorji ni dosti boljše.

Ameriška legija pomaga Hearstovi propagandi v zahtevah za poostreje postav, ki bi omogočile izganjanje tujerodcev iz te dežele za prestopke, ki danes sploh niso prestopki, in pa provokativne odredbe, ki bi same na sebi prisilile tisoče inugorodnih prebivalcev, da bi "prostovoljno" zapustili to slovito deželo medu, mleka in — svobode!

Kjerkoli v Zed. državah se opazujejo znaki fašizma, vidite zraven vpliv Ameriške legije ali drugih veteranov. Na Coughlinovih shodih so veterani neobhodno potreben okrasek. Ko je govoril v New Yorku, ga je med drugimi slavil tudi James E. Van Zandt, "Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars", ki je dejal: "Veterani z inozemskih bojišč so res prava skupina patriotov in pripravljeni smo slediti resničnemu amerišskemu patriotu kot je Father Coughlin."

Ko je korakal Coughlin proti odru, ga je spremljalo 36 vojakov in mornarjev v uniformah. Nad njegovo glavo so nosili ameriške zastave. Imeli so tudi godbo. Na take dramatične načine se je uveljavljal med maso Hitler in s slimi metodami skušajo prijezditi v popularnost vsi, ki smatrajo, da je masa nič drugega kot množica ignorantov, kakršne se najlažlje pridobi s ceremonijalnostjo in mikavnimi obljubami.

Tisoče veteranov in drugih fašistično orientiranih ljudi se oprijema Coughlina, tega pa uporablja Wall Street — tisti Wall Street, proti kateremu toliko kričijo, za svoje orodje. Delavski časopisi v New Yorku so odkrili, da je pred in po svojem shodu v New Yorku, na katerem je napadal bankirje — konferiral tajno z zastopniki velebankirjev! Detroitski pridigar je ameriškega kapitalizmu "kakor od boga poslan", kajti kot sami priznava: "Je s svojo oratorsko spretnostjo odvrnil ljudstvo od socialističnih in komunističnih agitatorjev" in ob enem je med delavstvom posrečeno omalovalil A. F. of L.

(Nadaljevanje na 3. strani.)

LIST, KI JE VREDEN, DA GA ČITATE IN AGITIRATE ZANJ!

Proletarec je dobro urejevan list. Ako bi ga čitalo tisoče slovenskih delavcev več kakor ga čita sedaj, bi bilo naše ljudstvo v napredku na mnogo višji stopnji.

Sodrug, ki se tega zavedajo, bi lahko storili za razširjenje Proletarca veliko več. Vreden je, da mu pridobivate naročnikov prav tako kot vsak drug dobro urejevan socialistični list. In kakor so druge delavske organizacije ponosne na svoja glasila, tako smo lahko mi z vso upravičenostjo ponosni na glasilo, ki je bilo v stanju zmagovati skozi tri desetletja vse težave in krize.

Agitirajte za Proletarca na svojih obiskih, na sejah, piknikih in kjerkoli drugje imate priliko. Skušajte mu v tem poletju dobiti vsak najmanj enega naročnika. To mu bo k njegovemu letošnjemu jubileju najboljša nagrada in za naše gibanje uspeh, ki bo podvojil njegovo moč in vpliv.

DRUŽBA IN POSAMEZNIK

Eno izmed mnogoterih protislovij, ki ustvarja osnovo za vedno novo, nenehoma presnavljajočo se vsebino in obliko človeške družbe...

Kaj je naposled družba? Družba je ena sama celota in vendar hkratu vsota milijonov zelo različnih posameznikov, od katerih ima vsak svojo voljo, svoje hotenje, kratko in malo, od katerih je vsak zase popolna celota...

ostvarjenje kolektivistične kulture do poslednje posledice. Pod besedo kultura razumimo obsežek vseh stvaritev družabnega življenja ali drugače povedano: stopnjo razvoja v vseh panogah ljudskega življenja...

"BONUS" EDINI PRINCIP



Razne organizacije bivših vojakov, predvsem Ameriška legija, insistirajo, da je glavni problem pred nami bonus: ali ga naj plačamo takoj, ali ne plačamo, to je vprašanje...

RAZNOTEROSTI

Bridgeport, Ohio. — Dne 25. maja je naš klub gostoval v Slovenskem domu v Sharonu, Pa., in predstavljal igrice "Listen Louis", "Luka in Jaka" ter "Hans von Smash"...

Zelo čestitavo je bil zastopan Girard. Naslednji dan bi se veselica skoroda začela z nova, tako dobro je bilo razpoloženje. Ampak odtrinit smo morali proti domu.

Dne 30. maja sem se udeležil z družino piknika druš. SNPJ na Power Pointu. Imajo za izleze res lep prostor pri mrzlem studencu, paviljon, senca in pa družbo, da jo je človek vesel.

Igral bo orkester Bergantovih hčera iz Lisbon, O. Na piknik dobimo tudi fotografa, ki bo slikal člane in članice kluba.

Da poudarjam ponovno — za moralni in gmotni uspeh je potrebna ne samo agitacija zadnje dneve pred prireditvijo, ampak mnogo smotrenih priprav in velika predagitacija.

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Slavje 30-letnice Proletarca 13.-14. julija v Moon Runu

Moon Run, Pa. — Naše slavje Proletarčeve 30-letnice, ki bo 13.-14. julija, razen urednika, še nihče ne oglašja. Odborniki Konference, člani našega in drugih klubov bi se vsaki lahko oglašil z nekaj besedami v prid te prireditve, če hočemo, da bomo uspevali za delavsko stvar, kakor nasprotniki skušajo uspevati s svojo agitacijo za delavskim koristim sovražne liste.

Zavedni slovenski delavci v Pennsilvaniji, gre se za našo skupno stvar — prebitek pa b porabljen v prid Proletarca in splošne delavske agitacije. Torej ne zanašajmo se drug na drugega, pač pa se zavzemimo, da naj bo to tako velika prireditev, kot je še ni bilo v slovenskih naselbinah za noben drug časopis.

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AMERIŠKA LEGIJA SE IMENOVALA ZA VARUHINJO "AMERIKANIZMA"

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.)

Ne veterani, ne druge skupine, ki zasledujejo le privilegije za svoj ožji krog, ne bi imele v tej deželi vpliva kakr' nega imajo, ako bi delavstvo ne zanemarilo svoje politične in strokovne organizacije. Zdaj je še čas popraviti napako.

PROSVETNA MATICA JSZ.

V fond Prosvetne matice JSZ so aplikala društva, socialistični klubi in druge organizacije v jan., feb., marcu in aprilu 1935 kot sledi:

Table with columns: Št. in kraj društva, Vrednota, Vrednota (za 1934). Lists various clubs and their contributions to the fund.

O vzpizoritvi "Rdečih rož" v Waukeganu

No. Chicago, Ill. — Prireditve v Waukeganu dne 19. maja je bila dobro razglašena. Na nji je dramski odsek kluba št. 1 JSZ vzpizoril socialno dramo "Rdeče rože".

Kar se tiče udeležbe iz Waukegana, ni bila največja, ampak bila je po mojem mnenju največja, kar smo imeli predstav v SND skozi prešlih pet let. Zelo lep poset smo imeli tudi iz sosednjih naselbin.

Ne samo, da je bil poset sporeda izredno obilen — imeli smo uspeh tudi v spodnjih prostorih. Lahko bi imeli še boljše, ako bi stvar prej bolj natančno premislili.

John Zakovšek.

PRIREDBE KLUBOV J. S. Z.

V sledečem seznamu so priredbe klubov JSZ, konferenčnih organizacij in socialističnih pevskih zborov. Ako priredba vašega kluba ni vključena, nam sporočite.

JUNIJ:

DEROIT, MICH. — Večerni piknik kluba št. 115 JSZ v soboto 15. junija pri Travnikarju, 11 Mile Rd. in Dequindre.

CLEVELAND, O. — Piknik kluba št. 28 JSZ v nedeljo 16. junija pri Zornu v Brooklynu.

BRIDGEPORT, O. — Konferenca klubov JSZ in društe Prosvetne matice v nedeljo 23. junija.

BRIDGEPORT, O. — Piknik kluba št. 11 in konferenčne organizacije JSZ v nedeljo 23. junija.

JULIJ:

SO. CHICAGO, ILL. — V nedeljo 14. julija piknik kluba št. 224 JSZ.

MOON RUN, Pa. — Slavje 30-letnice Proletarca pod pokroviteljstvom kluba JSZ in Konference v soboto 14. nedeljo, 13.-14. julija.

CLEVELAND, O. — Piknik kluba št. 27 in odsekov v nedeljo 21. julija na Pintarjevih farmi.

AVGUST

WAUKEGAN, ILL. — Piknik kluba št. 45 v nedeljo 4. avgusta.

CHICAGO, ILL. — Piknik socialistične stranke v Pilzen parku v soboto 24. avgusta.

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa. — Konferenca klubov JSZ in društe Prosvetne matice v nedeljo 25. avgusta v Društvenem domu.

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POLITIČNO RAZMERJE V FRANCIJI

Dasi preživlja Francija težko finančno, gospodarsko in politično krizo, je večina ljudstva za ohranitev sedanje demokratične oblike. Pri zadnjih občinskih volitvah, ki so bile smatrane za barometer javnega mnenja v političnem naziranju, so zmagale stranke, ki so za demokracijo in proti diktaturi, neglede ali jo propagira skrajna leвица, ali pa fašistične struje na desnici.

Iz pregleda volilnega izida v 885 občinah, ki štejejo nad 500 prebivalcev vsaka, so dobili večino v sledečih številah občin: Socialisti 168, Komunisti in identiti 90, Neosocialisti 15, Republikanski socialisti 32, Radikalni soc. (Herriot) 221, Neodvisni radikali 47, Levi republikanci 145, ljudski demokrati (kršč. socialisti) 28, Desnica, rep. d. unija 99, Konservativci 9, Neodvisni socialisti 3, 17 občin je volilo nepolitizirano.

Civilizacija

Hitler pravi, da je naloga arijske Nemčije civilizirati vzhodno Evropo. Mussolini pa zatrjuje, da se je odločil civilizirati temnopoltno ljudstvo v A-besiniji. Ako treba v ta namen nove vojne, kar pride naj, boljše prej kot pozneje, pravijo fašisti.

Vloga socialistov

Ko so nekateri voditelji uni v Illinoisu, kateri so v politik privesek demokratskih politikov, začeli agitirati za povečanje prodajnega davka, so socialisti, ki zastopajo tunije v čikaški delavski federaciji, začeli kampanjo proti njim in le malo je manjkalo, da nista dva taku unijska-demokratska stebra dobila zašnice v obliki nezaupnice. Socialistični predlog proti njima je bil odklonjen z zelo majhno večino.

SAFEGUARD THE LABOR BILLS AGAINST NULLIFICATION

"Does the Roosevelt administration stand up and take wallop from the supreme court just to show the world how much punishment it can take," asks the Milwaukee Leader. And then continues:

"You'd think so. It gets wallop after wallop. Two of them on May 27—the codes and the farm mortgage moratorium. It did not have to take any of them.

"We hate to keep saying to the administration, 'We told you so.' But we can't help it, for we duly warned the administration of the danger, and explained how to avoid it. Its failure to act was not merely stupid—it was foolhardy.

"It's no use cursing 'nine old men.' Nine young men would be just as bad. In fact, most of the men who permit this childish method to continue are comparatively young. It is the method that is at fault.

"Now the codes are knocked out. With them go the good features of them—the parts limiting child labor to some extent, and the parts which somewhat raised wages and shortened hours.

"This makes it imperative that the Wagner industrial disputes bill and the thirty-hour-week bill should be passed; also that the child labor amendment of the constitution should be pushed to completion.

"Unless the Wagner bill and the thirty-hour-week bill are properly safeguarded, they, too, will, after they become law, very likely be wiped out of existence by the supreme court.

"Each of them should contain a provision preventing the supreme court from passing upon its constitutionality.

"And then, regulation having been wiped out, let's go on to collective ownership of the great industries, which is the only real cure for the public ills anyhow."

On of the safeguards for social legislation under the present system would be a constitutional amendment, as drafted by Lilith Wilson, Socialist assemblyman from Reading, and already approved by the Pennsylvania legislature.

The proposed Wilson "workers' rights amendment" reads that "Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws throughout the United States to regulate, limit and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age, to provide for the relief of aged, invalided, sick and unemployed wage earners and employees in the form of periodical grants, pensions, benefits, compensation or indemnities from the public treasury, from contributions of employers, wage earners, and employees, or from one or more of such sources, and generally for the social and economic welfare of the workers in the United States."

And in section 2 it states:

"The power of the several states to enact social welfare legislation is unimpaired by this article, but no such legislation shall supersede, abridge or conflict with any act of Congress under this article."

BOILING THE THERMOMETER

Raising prices, as a step to economic recovery, says H. G. Wells, "is hardly better than boiling the thermometer to warm the house."

Tactics akin to boiling the thermometer have characterized the "new deal" from the start. Old party politicians and presidents, and their industrial backers, dread fundamental principles. They fail to take the current when it serves, but spend their lives wallowing around in the shallows.

But why blame them? Speaking of father Coughlin, Wells also says the reverend "points his accusing finger away from himself, away from the profound intellectual indolence of himself and his kind, and towards the wicked 'barons of Wall Street.'"

The "intellectual indolence" of the American people is what gave power to the old party politicians who "boiled the thermometer." There's no hope of better methods until the people themselves do some thinking. And it is the province of the Socialist party and the Socialist press to educate them.

'LOST IN A FOG'

Millions are still unemployed. Relief funds are being cut. Plans to give war funds to the jobless are turned aside.

Instead the navy had a mass flight armada—

And killed eight men, ruined a sea-plane and smashed two destroyers.

DEB'S MEMORY TO BE HONORED

PARTY MEMBERS FROM SEVEN STATES MEET JUNE 16 AT CANTON, OHIO

By HY FISH

The memory of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, will be honored June 16, by Socialists from at least seven states on the seventeenth anniversary of the day upon which he delivered his famous anti-war speech at Canton, Ohio, for which he was sentenced to federal penitentiary.

The occasion will be observed by an anti-war pilgrimage to Canton where a meeting will be held with nationally-known speakers in Nimisilla Park where Debs made his famous speech. The meeting will be followed by a parade.

Arrangements are being made to transport hundreds of people to Canton by special trains, buses and caravans of autos. Local conferences are being held all over Ohio to arrange transportation. Trade unions and former friends of Debs have already pledged their co-operation.

One letter was from a former cellmate of Debs who was also sent to prison for his peace stand, Joseph Caldwell, now of Providence, R. I., who signs himself "Ex-Federal Convict 10,057."

Caldwell wrote, "Announcement of such events as this have the same effect on me as the ringing of fire bells have on an old fire horse. I would like to be at the celebration and meet some of the old timers who knew Gene and worked with him."

The Ohio party will hold a state picnic in conjunction with this pilgrimage. The program will begin at noon with races, games, and sports supervised by the Young People's Socialist League. The mass meeting which will be held at 3:00 o'clock will include several nationally-known Socialist and labor speakers.

Majesty Of The Law

The main job of the majesty of the law is to catch the fleas in the pelts of the wolves who devour the herds.

COMPANY UNIONS "AS IS"

A special research staff of the Twentieth Century Fund whose trustees could not be charged with any particular pro-trade union bias, has issued a report on company unions as part of a study of the role of government in labor relations. In view of the general public interest aroused in the so-called "company unions" by the Wagner-Connery Bill, the report is both valuable and timely. A few of its conclusions are herewith given:

"Company unions," the reporters of the "20th Century Fund state, "are serious competitors for membership with the regular trade unions. About 2,500,000 workers are now organized under such plans, compared with a total trade union membership of about 4,200,000. An especially rapid growth in company unions has occurred since 1933, due largely to the influence of Section 7A of the NRA... Where trade unions were unwelcome, the company union offered itself as the obvious substitute, especially in

the mass-production industries."

On the basis of an intensive investigation of 80 specific plants, the report further maintains, it was revealed that "company unions are usually inadequate agencies for collective bargaining because direct or indirect employer influence can, in the nature of this type of organization, never be entirely absent... While many 'plans' guarantee against discrimination, company union representatives, being on the employer's payroll, are handicapped by fear that they may be discharged, disciplined, or

otherwise penalized by the employer if they are too aggressive... Company unions can rarely back up their demands by a strike threat... Bargaining equality cannot be maintained where one party has disproportionate economic power."

A more succinct indictment of this bastard offspring parading as a defender of workers' interests—the company union—could hardly be imagined. The temperate language in which the report of the Twentieth Century Fund investigators is couched adds to its convincing force.

SEARCHLIGHT

By DONALD J. LOTRICH

About 100 of our comrades and friends participated in the Lecture and Social of Branch No. 1 JSF last Friday night. Comrade Frank Cesen of Detroit delivered a study of the methods by which the Socialist Party can become a mass movement. Comrade Cesen reviewed the struggles of the workers in their trade unions. He compared our situation with those of Europe and with that of England, in particular and concluded with the theory that a Labor Party was the real way out. To him it wasn't so important whether every member of a Labor Party or whether all of its affiliates were avowed Socialists. He thought it more important to align the workers in a common endeavor and once they are aligned imbibe them with the Socialist legend. He related the manner in which most Yugoslavs become conscious of their place in life and gave his experiences as an illustration. Comrade Montone of Detroit also spoke on the need for more activity in the party. Josko Oven presided. After the session a jolly old time was had and many remained until early morning.

countries are listed as stockholders. Can it be that so much money is collected that they must invest in bank stocks? Is it any wonder some of these denominations are so quite about the part the big bankers play in our social life? One would expect that these institutions will use this money for the purpose for which it was contributed. It is unusual to see these institutions listed among bank stockholders, that's why we make this comment.

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

Those who heard Dr. Emil A. Davies speak before the Chicago Public Ownership league last spring will remember his recital of the amazing progress of municipal hospitalization and medical service in London. Dr. Davies told of an advance so marked as to make America, with its unhuman lack of adequate public health facilities, seem backward and benighted indeed.

Now, however, comes a rift in the clouds of darkness. In New York city there has been formed a virile, active organization which proposes a system of free medical care and practice sponsored and financed by the state, responsible to the state, and organized, operated and regulated democratically by the medical and allied professions, to the end that the physician and the patient may both be freed from existing economically unsound, private competitive practice.

This organization is the Medical League for Socialized Medicine. Its platform, or statement of principles and program, is all-inclusive, simply set forth, and practically unanswerable. The Public Ownership league congratulates its founders and wishes it every success.—Public Ownership.

That bonus question has been flaring for quite some time. When Hoover was in office the republicans were responsible for the delay which means that they were against the bonus. But now all the republicans are for the bonus and it fell on a few democrats to halt its immediate payment. It depends whether this politicians are in or out of office as to what their stand shall be. Whether it is just or not, that doesn't matter.

Moonlight picnic time starts Saturday when our Slovene Unemployed Club opens the season with a "Luna" gathering at Kegel's Grove, Willow Springs. We urge our many friends to come out early in the afternoon for the ballina games. At 6:00 P. M. the Pioneer boys will play ball.

A BIT LATE IN THEIR ANALYSIS

The Brookings institution experts, after a careful survey of conditions throughout the country, are preparing a report which will say that the NRA has retarded recovery. "Not only did the program fail to work out as planned, but the plan itself was, in our judgment, a mistake." This information is a little late. It was printed in the Socialist press nearly two years ago! — Fred D. Warren.

Keeping the Peace

Handsome Adolf sent King George his thanks for keeping the peace in Europe. Meanwhile England, Germany, France—all of Europe—is using this period of peace for which the Nazis are so thankful to build fighting planes, tanks and battleships just as fast as the plants can turn them out. Which will soon make peace impossible.

What comprised the New Deal is compromise.

FACTS SHOULD BE DISCLOSED

Throughout the history of the senate munitions investigation, desperate attempts have been made by interested parties to keep certain facts hidden; but never have these efforts been so strenuous as now.

When it was learned that the committee was investigating the operations of American banks during the war, banks which among other transactions acted as fiscal agents for the Allies, Stanley Baldwin took the unprecedented step of announcing in the house of commons that the British government hoped nothing would be made public that would upset the present friendly relations among the powers. The British ambassador in Washington transmitted a similar message on behalf of his government; President Roosevelt called in Senator Nye, chairman of the committee, who afterward stated that since his was a committee for peace and not for war, nothing would be made public that would upset international amity. This remark is subject to various interpretations; we hope it does not

mean that the committee intends to pull its punch, or that the president wishes it to do so.

Rumors have long been in circulation that the greatest possible pressure was exerted behind the scene to get the United States into the war in order to save the Allies from financial collapse. Other rumors said that this country was made the victim of a gigantic confidence game on the part of the Allies, once we were in.

It would surely be better for all concerned to have the facts established in definitive form. To the Americans, the matter is of overwhelming importance at the present time. Every responsible authority agrees that war is likely in Europe in the next five or 10 years; everyone agrees that there is great danger that the United States will be drawn in again. The history of our European relations in 1915-16 therefore becomes of great importance as an object lesson and a warning.

Industrial Disputes Bill

As passed by the senate, the Wagner industrial disputes bill establishes a permanent national labor relations board of three members with quasi-judicial power and authority to order secret elections of employees to choose collective bargaining representatives. Orders issued by the board would be reviewable by the courts only after elections are held.

Going directly to the core of the many nefarious devices used by reactionary employers to deprive working men and women of their fundamental right to organize in trade unions and carry on effective trade union work, the bill lists the more outrageous devices as "unfair labor practices" and declares them illegal.

The bill makes it unlawful for employers to:

1. Interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of their right to join labor organizations and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.
2. Dominate or interfere with the

formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial support to it. (This provision is designed to outlaw the company dominated union.)

3. Encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization by discrimination in hiring employees or in employment terms.

4. Discriminate against employees for filling charges or giving testimony under the Wagner-Connery act.

5. Refuse to bargain collectively with representatives of their employees chosen in accordance with the provisions in the bill, which prescribes majority rule in elections.

The prompt enactment of the Wagner-Connery bill was demanded by the recent special conference of representatives of national and international unions, state organizations and city central bodies in Washington.

The bill will probably be amended and passed in the house and then sent to conference.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD OF MORALITY IN INDUSTRY

THE EMPLOYER	THE WORKER
1. Usually given vacations with pay.	1. Usually given vacations without pay.
2. Paid during ordinary illness.	2. Not paid during ordinary illness.
3. In depression salary tardily reduced and usually slightly.	3. In depression wages reduced quickly and usually drastically.
4. Has some right to job and usually receives long advance notice before discharge.	4. Has no right to his job and usually has little or no advance notice of lay-off.
5. Legitimate to employ a spy organization to watch the worker.	5. Considered illegitimate to use a spy organization to watch the employer.
6. Legitimate to curtail or stop production.	6. Illegitimate to reduce production or to practice scabbing or "soldiering."
7. Sabotage or destruction of product justifiable.	7. Sabotage or the destruction of product unethical.
8. All profits possible legally to extract from the public justifiable.	8. Demand for high wages considered unethical and "communist."
9. To organize with other employers justifiable.	9. To organize with other workers bitterly opposed by many employers and a frequent cause of discharge.
10. Perfectly proper to be represented by highly paid outside counsel from any part of the nation.	10. Questionable to employ outside organizers, commonly called "outside agitators."
11. Monopolistic control of natural resources or products considered shrewd business skill.	11. Monopolistic control of "closed shop" or permitting only union men to work considered questionable.

From Capitalism and Its Culture, by Jerome Davis, published by Farrar & Rinehart, New York.

I SING THEIR SONG

By Covami

I sing the song of those who march in Freedom's endless fight,
Who keep aloft her banner and keep ablaze her light;
Who, though their swords be broken and though their strength is spent,
Refuse to stay the battle and with bribings rest content;
Who hold the gates of Justice 'gainst the hireling host of Wrong,
Who live alone for Liberty and, dying, chant her song.

SILVER SLIPPERS



—Covami