



Zapuščanje otrok je materam baš najbolj tragično opravilo. Gornje sta otroka, ki ju je mati pustila nekje v New Yorku, za ugotovitvijo, da sama ne more skrbeti zanju tako, kot potrebuje.

Kolonije in male dežele zahtevajo izpolnitev obljub

BOJI PO PACIFIKU ZA OSVOBODITEV IZPOD BELEGA IMPERIALIZMA. — MNOGO DRUGIH GLAVOBOLOV "VELIKE TROJICE". — SOCIALNI PROBLEMI PO SVETU NAJBOLJ ZANEMARJENI

Francozi, ki hočejo dobiti svojo veliko kolonijo Indokitajsko nazaj, imajo z domačini veliko opravka. Slednji zahtevajo neodvisnost in si ustanovili nekakšno vlado še ko je bila Indokitajska pod japonsko okupacijo. Po japonski kapitulaciji je ta vlada oklicala Indokitajsko za neodvisno. Male francoske posadke domačinskim četam niso bile kos, pa so jim prišli na pomoč Angleži.

Veliko domačinov ubitih
Med tem so dobili Francozi ojačanje in minuli teden so s pomočjo angleške artilerije napadli mesto Saigon, ki so ga imele domačinske čete. UP je dne 13. okt. poročala, da je bilo v teh bitkah veliko domačinov ubitih in da Francozi z "uporniki" postopajo izredno "strogo".

Hitlerjeve metode ponavljane
Severno od Saigona so Francozi našli v neki mali vasi skrito orožje. Za kazen so domačinom zažgali vas.

Precejšen del Indokitajske so zasedli Angleži takoj po japonski kapitulaciji. Tam je bil upor že zaduščen.

V Indokitajski je še veliko japonskih vojakov, ker ni ladij, da se bi mogli vrniti nazaj. En del teh vojakov pomaga sedaj upornim domačinom, drugi pa Francozom in Angležem.

Francoška vlada bi rada napravila z uporniki sporazum, seveda pod pogojem, da odnehajo z zahtevo po neodvisnosti in se zadovoljijo le z nekoliko avtonomije.

Upor na Javi
Še hujši je upor domačinov na Javi. Od kar so Japonci poraženi, so ljudje oklicali Javo za neodvisno, a Nizozemska se bi od te tako bogate kolonije ločila le, ako bi bila primorana. Domačini so si organizirali močne vojaške oddelke, ki jih imenujejo "indoneška ljudska armada". Zavezniško vojno poveljstvo jo je proglasilo za u-

porno postavni avtoriteti in proglasila nad Javo obsedno stanje. Japonci pomagajo zaveznikom Zavezniško poveljstvo je ob enem naročilo oficirjem japonske armade, ki ima v zasedbi še velik del Jave, da naj nadaljujejo s svojo upravo v interesu reda in mira, dokler jih ne nadomestijo zavezniške čete.

Zavezniški poveljnik na Javi je angleški general Hawthorn. V proglašeno obsedeno stanje je prepovedal seje in shode, zbiranja po ulicah, delitev letakov in "hujskači na upor" bodo obsojeni v smrt.

Bo ostalo po starem
Nizozemska, bo dobila torej Javo in ostalo Vzhodno Indijo nazaj le s pomočjo zavezniškega orožja. Sama je ne bi mogla vzeti. Nizozemci imajo med domačini le malo prijateljev, ker so jih izkoriščali in dobički od bogastev pa so šli kapitalistom v Amsterdam in v druge centre v Evropi, pa tudi v New York. Upor na Javi in v Indokitajski je zelo neljub Angliji, ker se boji nacionalističnega gibanja v Indiji. A Kitajcem pa je (Konec na 5. strani.)

ČEMU TOLIKO SVARIL, DA NAJ SE PRIPRAVIMO NA NOVO VOJNO?

Zo polom konference vnanih ministrov velike petorice v Londonu dolže mnogi v Zed. državah in v Angliji samo sovjetsko vlado krivim in s tega vidika izjavljajo, da je resnično sodelovanje med Sovjetsko unijo in zapadno demokracijo nemogoče. Predsednik Truman je vsem tem odgovoril, da londonska konferenca ni bila absoluten polom in pa da se interesi Zed. držav z interesi Rusije nikjer ne križajo. Dejal pa je, da se Rusijo predstavlja v tej deželi v napačni luči in enako napačno se predstavlja Zed. države v Sovjetski uniji.

Vendar pa je v Zed. državah veliko vplivnih ljudi med politiki in v armadi, ki ne soglašajo s Trumanom in delujejo s stališča, da je oborožen konflikt ne samo nizogiben, ampak tudi zaželen.

General George S. Patton je nedavno dejal, da se bo nova vojna gotovo dogodila. S kam, tega seveda ni določno povedal, a očitno je imel Rusijo v mislih. To je isti Patton, ki je dejal, da ni potrebno v Nemčiji iztrebiti vse nacije iz uradov. Na Bavarskem, kjer je bil vrhovni poveljnik, jih je celo protiral.

Senator Ball iz Minnesote je v zahtevi za ohranitev velike armade govoril bolj naravnost. Dejal je, da nam je mogoča oborožena sila potrebna dokler Rusija ne pove, kaj so njeni nameni.

General Marshall, načelnik ameriškega vojnega štaba, je urgiral kongresnike, naj obvezno vojaško službo obdrže v veljavi, ker le na ta način nam bo mogoče imeti mogočno armado, zračno floto in mornarico.

Dejstvo je torej, da odnošaji med Zed. državami in Sovjetsko unijo niso tako pristrani kot so bili pod Rooseveltom. Sovjetski tisk pogosto izraža bojazen, da srujejo zapadne sile nov blok proti Rusiji. Moskovski radio je pred nekaj dnevi obdobjil Ameriko in Anglijo, da delujeta za prezeriranje nemške militaristične in ekonomske sile. Zelo nezadovoljni so v Moskvi tudi z našo politiko na Japonskem. Nezaupnosti je torej veliko na obeh straneh. Bivši državni podtajnik Sumner Welles piše o tem in ugotavlja, da se v Rusiji še spominjajo, kako so v času Monakovskega pakta leta 1938 mnogi močni krogi v Franciji, v Angliji in Zed. državah izrazili nado, da bo Hitler pustil zapadne države v miru in se obrnil proti Sovjetski uniji.

Ako zavezniške vlade hočejo, da preroki, ki nam obetajo novo vojno, ne bodo v pravem, si morajo zaupati in graditi mir na temelju vzajemnosti, ne z intrigami.

Frank S. Tauchar

"O, ne boste se me še iznebili! Sem še "evke"! Ampak pred nekaj tedni je začel hirati. Šel se je zdraviti v Hines Hospital (vojaška bolnišnica v bližini Chicago). Pa je bilo kmalu po njemu.

V soboto 13. oktobra je bil pogreb. Pokojni Frank S. Tauchar je bil eden izmed onih naših rojakov, ki se je posebno v mlajših letih veliko udeleževal. Bil je znan družvenik širom naših nasebin. Bil je predsednik Družbe sv. Barbare, ki se je združila s Slovensko delavsko podporno zvezo, in ta pa potem s SNPJ. Konvenciji SNPJ 1. 1915 v Pittsburgu je Tauchar predsedoval. Bil je nekaj časa tudi član gl. odbora SNPJ.

Ze v mladih letih je bil agitator "Proletarca". Kadar so se zanj vršile posebne kampanje, se je v njih zelo odlikoval, posebno v eni, ko je živel še na zapadu. Jako se je zanimal za slovenske domove in tudi pomagal s pisanjem in gmotno, kolikor je mogel, da se jih je gradilo. Tako je postal tudi delničar Slovenskega delavskega centra, član njegovega direktorija in predsednik Družabnega kluba Slovenskega centra. Po prepričanju je bil Frank Tauchar vseskozi socialist, član kluba št. 1 JSZ in odbornik njegove eksekutive.

Rojen je bil leta 1886 v St. Lenartu nad Škofjo Loko. V Ameriko je prišel decembra 1906. Živel je dolgo v Rock Springsu, Wyo. V prvi svetovni vojni je bil v ameriški armadi

milijonov delavcev, bodo dotične družbe podražile tudi produkte. In plačevati jih morajo po višjih cenah tudi tisti delavci, ki niso dobili nikakršnega zvišanja mezde.

Edini v zvezni vladi, ki se s tem problemom res veliko peča, je sedanji trgovski tajnik Henry Wallace. Izdal je nedavno tudi knjigo, v kateri razlaga, kako imamo lahko tudi v mirnem času na razpolago 60 milijonov služb, torej zadosti za vse, ki bi hoteli delati. Ampak ker je naša ekonomija zgrajena na profitnem sistemu, ti bo dal podjetnik delo le, ako se njemu

izplača. Toda če nima trga, ali pa pre malo profita, bo tovarno zaprl neglede na tvoje življenjske probleme. Pokojni Roosevelt je veliko obljubljal, tudi po "ekonomskih rojalistih" je včasih udaril, ampak ob enem je odobral sistem ekonomije za privatni profit in dokler bo tak, bo imelo delavstvo tudi v tej na vsem bogati deželi razredni boj in mnogi bodo v pomanjkanju.

Sele kadar se bo produciralo za potrebe vsega prebivalstva, bo lahko ustvariti 60 milijonov služb, oziroma toliko kot se jih bo potrebovalo.

Tudi Norvežani dali večino v zbornici strankam levice

Norveška je bila prva izmed osvobojenih dežel, gi je volitve v parlament že izvedla. Poročilo o izidu pravi, da so dobile levčarske stranke veliko večino, kar je bilo sicer pričakovati. Kajti imele so jo tudi v prejšnji zbornici. Najjača med njimi je delavska stranka. Po prvi svetovni vojni se je nagnila k komunistom in je nekaj časa veljala za "sopotnico" kominterne. A potem je prišla z njo v spor zaradi prevelikega umešavanja vanjo, pa se pridružila socialistični delavski internacionali.

V novem parlamentu ima 78 poslancev, komunisti 7, konservativci 28, liberalci 22, agrarci 11, krščanska ljudska stranka pa ima 7 poslancev.

V raznih drugih osvobojenih deželah so imeli doslej le lokalne in okrajne volitve, med njimi v Franciji, kjer so socialistični in komunistični glasovi presenetljivo narasli.

Obratno pa se je zgodilo v občinskih volitvah v Budapešti, kjer so socialisti in komunisti pričakovali zmago, pa jih je porazila stranka malih lastnikov. Ameriški in angleški novinarji večinoma menijo, da so tak izid volitve v Budapešti povzročili ruski vojaki in ruski poveljniki, ki so med prebivalstvom silno nepriljubljeni.

na zapadni fronti in bil ranjen v nogo dan predno je bila vojna končana.

Pokojni Tauchar je tudi rad pisal, dasi uredniki njegovih reči niso vselej z veseljem sprejemali. Pred okrog 38 leti je napisal v Prosveto daljši roman "Slovenec glavar Indijancev". Bil je sodruknik Ameriškega družinskega koledarja in Majskega glasa.

Zelo se je interesiral za pomenostavljenje koledarja in izdal k temu brošuro s tabelo, ki jo je poslal merodajni komisiji takratnega društva narodov v Zeno in mnogim drugim.

Pokojni Tauchar se je zanimal tudi za dramatiko, napisal par krajših iger in nastopil že v mnogih vlogah, kajti bil je dober igralec.

Bil je rad vesel in v družbi. Živel je skromno in veliko čital.

V Kaliforniji zupača sina, drugih sorodnikov menda tu ni imel, pač pa veliko znanec in prijatelj. Pogreba so se udeležili člani društva Francisco Ferrer SNPJ, katerega član je bil pokojni in mnogi drugi. V kapeli sta govorila Anton Trojar in imenu odbora SNPJ in pa Frank Zaitz v imenu SDC in socialističnega kluba, na pokopališču Woodlawn, kjer je bil pokojnik upepeljen, pa predsednik društva Math. J. Turk in tajnik SDC John Rak.

Tako smo se poslovili od človeka, ki ga v življenju niso imeli vsi radi, a vsi pa lahko priznamo, da je rad pomagal in da tisto, kar je storil na delavskem in prosvetnem polju, ni bilo malo.

V od vojne uničeni Jugoslaviji so vsi klicani na delo, posebno mladina

V Ljubljani izhaja list "Mladina", glasilo Zveze mladine Slovenije, iz katerega je razvidno, kako se ljudstvo trudi popraviti pota, mostove, obdelovati polja itd. Vsi si štejejo za dolžnost delati. Oziroma ne prav vsi, ampak velika večina. Posebno navdušena pa je mladina. Omenjeni list piše pod naslovom "11.000 Ljubljancev na prostovoljnem nedeljskem delu" med drugim:

Zadnje nedeljo so se v zgodnjih jutranjih urah po ljubljanskih ulicah vrstili sprevidi Ljubljancev, oboroženih s krampi, lopatami, vedri in z metlami. Vedri obrabi so bili polni zadovoljstva, s katerim so vsi ti ljudje odhajali na svoje nedeljsko delo. Res, to nedeljo se je Ljubljana izkazala.

Mladina za starejšimi ni zastajala. Nasprotno: s svojo mladostno živahnostjo je izvrševala delo z lahkoto. Skupno z delavskimi sindikati, z ženami, uradniki, nameščenci in z drugimi so podirali bunkerje, zasipavali jarke, čistili ceste in zbirali staro železo. Skratka udeleževali so se povsod. Pri delu so mladinci tekmovali med seboj, pa tudi z drugimi, s katerimi so delali skupaj. Z veseljem so starejši sodrukniki opazovali vedro mladinsko vnemo.

"To je res prava mladina," je potrdil 60-letni očka, ki je s krampom v roki na dolenskem bloku opazoval naše mladince pri zasipavanju jarkov in pri podiranju bunkerjev. Kakor da je del tega mladostnega ognja prešel tudi nanj, je krepkeje zgrabil za kramp in ga zasekal v bunker, da čimprej izginejo sledovi teh prokletih... Najbolj se je delu odzvala mladina z Viča. Delalo je 665 mladincev. Podirali so bunkerje ob cesti na Brdo in so porušili 150 metrov obrambnega zidu, zasuli 300 metrov jarka pod Rožnikom in počistili ruševine požganega gasilskega doma. Mladina četrti Vič je naredila v nedeljo 3225 delovnih ur. Posebno pohvalo je dobilo 16 mladincev.

Zelo dobro se je odrezala tudi četrt Rakovnik, ki je dala 265 mladih delovnih moči, ki so napravile več kot 1590 delovnih ur. Ti so čistili ceste, rušili strojniške zaklone; zasuli so 300 metrov jarka in pobrali 20 metrov žičnih ovir.

Iz četrti center se je udeležilo dela 254 mladincev — največ s terena Gradišče in Napoleonov trg. Delali so na Mirju, kjer so pospravljali ruševine in zasipavali jarke na Trnovem. Teren Sv. Jakob je delal na Prulah in zaslužil zaradi svoje delavnosti in discipliniranosti še posebno pohvalo.

Iz četrti Tabor je delalo 150 mladih moči, ki so naredile 875

delovnih ur. Najbolj sta se izkazala Resljevi teren in teren Poljane. Delali so pri bivši špediciji Turk. Od tam so odvažali material v Gramozno jamo; prekladali so plohe, zlagali opeko in zbirali staro železo. Druga skupina je podirala zaklonišče pri Belgijski vojašnici.

Cetrtr Bežigrad je imela na delu 114 svojih mladincev, ki so naredili 690 ur, zasuli 300 metrov jarka, zlagali opeko, čistili teren. — Cetrtr Šiška je imela na delu 385 mladincev in mladink, ki so naredili 1925 delovnih ur. Očistili so Sokolski dom in šolo ter zbrali 1200 kg starega železa; poleg tega pa so sortirali 20 ton železa in zasuli 900 m jarkov. Tako je delala tudi ljubljanska tečajna gimnazija, gluhonemi mladinci in pedagoška šola.

Iz četrti Moste se je odzvalo delo 633 mladih moči, med katerimi je bilo mnogo pionirjev. Skupno so napravili 3138 delovnih ur. Skupno s starejšimi so očistili 350 metrov ceste, očistili mladinski dom, zbrali 2 tona železa in odstranili 200 metrov žičnih ovir ter zasuli 400 metrov jarkov. — Na Ježici je delalo 211 mladincev, ki so naredili 1055 delovnih ur. Skupno s starejšimi so zasuli 500 metrov jarka in podrli 32 metrov ograje. Podrli so tudi bunkerje. — Cetrtr Polje pa je poslala svoje mladince na premikalni koldvor, kjer so čistili ruševine, podirali zidove in prekladali opeko. Delalo je 225 mladine iz tega kvarta.

V St. Vidu je delalo 400 mladine in 200 mladincev — vojakov. Popravili so cesto od Toškega čela do Sent Vida in podirali stolpe na bivši meji. Predvsem so se odlikovali mladinci — vojak. Skupno so napravili preko 3000 delovnih ur.

Cete I. in II. mladinske delovne brigade so skupno z mladino delale na svojih terenih. Dela se je udeležila tudi mladina učiteljskega, Vajeniškega doma in ljubljanske univerze.

Skupno se je ramo ob rami s starejšimi udeležilo dela preko 4000 mladine, ki je napravila 20.000 delovnih ur.

Opoldne se je vsa mladina posameznih terenov zbrala in v skupinah odšla proti Narodnemu domu. Svojemu zadovoljstvu po opravljenem delu je mladina dajala duška z vskliki republikli in maršalu Titu ter naši Jugoslaviji. Čuti je bilo vsklike: "Cast delu, proč z lenuhi!" — Nekateri nedeljski sprehajalci, ki so se brez dela sprehajali po pločnikih, so se ob pogledu na delovno mladino poparjeno porazgubili.

Pred Narodnim domom je zbranim Ljubljancevom spregovoril najprej sekretar mestnega

(Konec na 5. strani.)

KONFERENCA PROSVETNE MATICE V STRABANU IN V WAUKEGANU

Čim bodo postajale razmere "bolj normalne", bolj se bomo morali brigati za razne socialne probleme, za naše delo na prosvetnem polju, za boj proti nazadnjaštvu itd.

Najlaglje se o teh stvareh razpravlja in sklepa na konferencah, kakršne sklicujejo krajevne organizacije Prosvetne matice.

Prva se bo to jesen vršila v Strabanu, Pa., v nedeljo 28. oktobra v dvorani društva Postojnska jama SNPJ. Vsa društva, pridružena Prosvetni matici v zapadni Pennsylvaniji so vabljeni, da pošljejo zastopnike na to zborovanje. Istega dne istotam se bo vršila tudi seja federacije SNPJ.

Društva in klubi Prosvetne matice za severni Illinois in Wisconsin bodo imela konferenco v nedeljo 25. novembra v Waukeganu. Pričela se bo ob 10. dopoldne. Vsa društva v tem okrožju so bila o tem pisмено obveščena in povabljena, da izvolijo zastopnike. Naša prejšnja konferenca v Milwaukeeju zadnje pomlad je bila dobro obiskana in bila velik uspeh. Uverjeni smo, da bo tudi prihodnja v Waukeganu 25. novembra enako ali pa še boljše posečena.

HELP WANTED

GIRL-GIRLS-GIRLS

BEGINNERS

TYPISTS — GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS
SALARY AND BONUS
EXCELLENT POST-WAR POSSIBILITIES

HIBBARD-SPENCER-BARTLETT CO.

18 South Michigan (Fifth Floor)
— MRS. FREEBURY —

WE NEED AT ONCE

PUNCH PRESS OPERATORS

TOP WAGES — STEADY WORK
TIME AND A HALF FOR OVERTIME

Good working conditions — Permanent all year around

APPLY AT ONCE

SHERIDAN ELECTRONICS

2850 South Michigan
Phone CALUMET 2100

WE NEED

MEN AND BOYS

For Pressroom Work

ALSO

General-Factory Work in Engraving Department
and Other Departments

Time and half over 40 hours.—Day and night shift.—Good
Wages. — Good working conditions. — Permanent work

APPLY

2436 West 15th

MEN

A REAL OPPORTUNITY
WITH JOB SECURITY

Earn \$40 to \$60 Weekly
to Start

Salary and Bonus

RAPID ADVANCEMENT

WOMEN

\$30 to \$35 Wk. to Start

Clean Dry Work
in Modern Plant

APPLY AT

Free Employment Office

6239 S. ASHLAND AVE.
5629 W. 63rd ST.

AL HOWE

GIRLS and WOMEN

Needed as

PRECISION INSPECTORS

GRINDERS

PUNCH PRESS
OPERATORS

KICK PRESS OPERATORS

Overtime, up to 55 hours
per week

Good salary

Permanent work

Apply

ILLINOIS COIL SPRING
COMPANY

2100 N. Major Avenue

American Colortype Co.

Permanent Positions —
Good Wages

WOMEN

BINDERY GIRLS
TABEL WORKERS

Apply

1151 W. Roscoe
1257 Fullerton

First class factory for Ladies
and Childrens dresses — needs

Experienced Operators
to work on the sewing machine
We also need

Pressers and Finishers
Experience not necessary

New factory — Good working
conditions — Vacations — In-
surance — We pay the highest
scale for piecework. — Piece
work bonuses — Experienced
operators can make as much
as \$1.00 per hour.

Apply in person at
PHIL-MAID, Inc.

529 So. Franklin Street
(9th floor)

MEN AND EX-SERVICE MEN

Needed at once

AUTOMATIC SPRING
COILING
MACHINE OPERATORS

TOOL MAKERS

PUNCH PRESS
OPERATORS

KICK PRESS OPERATORS

GRINDERS

MAINTENANCE MEN

JANITORS

STOCK CLERKS

Good salary — Permanent
work

Apply

ILLINOIS COIL SPRING
COMPANY

2100 N. MAJOR AVENUE

HELP WANTED

STEADY JOBS — WE NEED

20 HELPERS ON MACHINES

48-hour week — Time and a half over 40 hours
Automatic advancement — Employment office open
9 A. M. to 3 P. M. including Sundays

6 DAY WEEK JOBS

APPLY

GENERAL STEEL WAREHOUSE CO.

1830 NORTH KOSTNER AVENUE
Ask for MR. HARRISON

M-E-N!

Secure Your Future!

Now! Since the war is over, an old established
Company needs workers for permanent
position!

- Our work is not a season work!
- Good working conditions
- Paid Vacation

The Hinde and Dauch Paper Co.

3301 WEST 49th PLACE

MEN—MEN

for General Factory Work

No Experience Necessary

Hours: 4 P. M. to 12:30 A. M.

Permanent Job For The Whole Year

SHOTWELL MFG. CO.

3501 POTOMAC

PAINT SPRAYERS

Experienced on
Air Brush Spraying
on small parts

Excellent positions
for veterans

GITS MOLDING CORP.

4600 HURON STREET

WE NEED

TWO MEN

- (1) A-1 MECHANIC
- (1) A-1 AUTOMOBILE
PAINTER

High Salary. Bring your tools
ready for work

Russell Denham

Phone Rogers Park 7184

Man wanted for Service
Work

in Automobile Supply House
50-55 hours weekly, time and
one half after 40 hours
Steady work — A good
opportunity

EKERT BROS. Inc.

4007 South Wabash Avenue
Or 3641 N. Halsted Street

KNITTING LADIES
Experienced on flat and round-
shaped Sweater Machines, also

CUTTERS

Good pay. Steady position
5 day week. Time and one half
for overtime. Comfortable
working conditions in a
light, airy place

WELL KNIT MILLS

2245 S. Market St., 7th floor
Phone Franklin 9803

Assure your Future at a well
established Firm

We have several vacancies for

Cabinet Makers
Furniture Finishers

Sanders — Apprentices
in Advertising Display Studio

Excellent working conditions

THREE DIMENSIONS

180 WEST RANDOLPH ST.

"Look at a Future. Steady
Freedomtime assurance"

We hire today

FOUNDRY WORKERS
High pay for experienced
workers — After 8 hours
time and one half pay.

Paid vacations

Good working chances
Report at once

Central Pattern & Foundry

3737 SO. SACRAMENTO

WANTED

MEN and WOMEN

for

POULTRY CLEANING

Steady work — Excellent
working conditions

72c per hour for Women
86c per hour for Men

KARSTEN & SONS

1100 FULTON MARKET

MECHANICS

Automobile workers can make
as much as \$150.00 per week.

Clean factory. — Good
working conditions

APPLY

HULL-DOBBS

4655 Washington Blvd.

AUTO BODY AND FENDER MAN

TOP WAGES
VACATIONS WITH PAY
STEADY WORK

Good Working Conditions

APPLY READY FOR WORK

GIANT AUTO CONSTRUCTION

7604 S. HALSTED STREET
Radcliffe 5200

TYPIST and WRITER

LOOP INSURANCE OFFICE
Experience not necessary

Room 220

166 WEST JACKSON

HELP WANTED

WE NEED AT ONCE

LABORERS

FOR FACTORY WORK

No experience necessary — Plenty overtime — Paid
vacation — Steady all year around

"DON'T WAIT" — APPLY TO-DAY AT

DARLING & COMPANY

4201 SOUTH ASHLAND AVENUE

45th & RACINE AVENUE

1251 WEST 46th STREET

ASSEMBLERS

(THIS IS A MODERN PLANT)
EASY TO LEARN

— 48 Hour Week —

ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY — STEADY JOBS
WITH EXCELLENT POST WAR FUTURE

MULTI-ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

4223 West Lake Street

100 BRICKLAYERS

NEEDED IMMEDIATELY FOR U. S. VETERANS
HOSPITAL
at TOMAH, WISCONSIN

54 hour work-week. — Time and a half after 40 hours

Gust K. Newberg Construction Co.

TOMAH, WIS.

Apply in person or phone to Chicago office

Tel. STATE 5140

9 SOUTH CLINTON ST.

We need at once

Dairy Men
BARN MEN
HORSE GROOMERS
POULTRY MEN
GARDENERS

STEADY JOB — GOOD
PAY

APPLY AT ONCE AT

Hawthorne Farms LIBERTYVILLE, ILL.

Phone LIBERTYVILLE 25

ATTENTION!

Secretary—Stenographers
Typists and File Clerks

Look for the future

Work with a firm that offers
peace time security. Pleasant
working condition. Apply at

UNIVERSAL PAPER PRODUCTS CO.

823 SO. WABASH AVE.

Night Janitresses

10 NEEDED AT ONCE

La Salle Wacker Building

221 NO. LA SALLE ST.
Chicago

MECHANICS

MOTOR TUNE UP
MECHANICS

Steady — Excellent salary.
Fine working conditions

WM. HARTSHORNE BUICK

930 NORTH CLARK ST.
MOHAWK 3406

BOYS & MEN

NEEDED AS

SHOE WORKERS

STEADY WORK

GOOD PAY

J. P. Smith Shoe Co.

617 N. SANGAMON

JANITRESSES

Also

WOMEN
FOR SCRUBBING

Night work

8 Hours — Steady

Good pay

FIELD BUILDING

135 S. La Salle Street

NIGHT FOREMAN

WE NEED

GIRLS and WOMEN

For LIGHT FACTORY WORK
No experience necessary. Top
salary. Bonus, insurance, paid
vacations. Excellent working
conditions.

APPLY TO-DAY

IMPERIAL METHODS CO.

FOREST PARK, ILL.

Women and Girls

Wanted to work in a factory
Experience not necessary

GOOD PAY

Steady employment

Apply at

J. Greenebaum Tanning Co.

3057 North Rockwell Street

WANTED

WOMEN and GIRLS

For all around work in a
LAMP FACTORY

Good Pay — Steady work

Apply at

KAPLAN LAMP CO.

710 W. JACKSON BLVD.

Turret Lathe Operators

Winders

Excellent Post-War
Opportunity

PLENTY OVERTIME

Old Established Firm

GOOD PLACE TO WORK

CHICAGO ELECTRIC CO.

1328 W. CERMAK RD.

HELP WANTED

WE NEED

WOMEN and GIRLS

18 TO 40 YEARS OLD

For Light Inspection Work

No Experience necessary — Will teach you

Hours: 5 p. m. to 1:30 a. m.

EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITION
STEADY WORK

Apply at

GRAND SHEET METAL WORKS

2501 WEST 24TH STREET

MEN — MEN

WE HAVE URGENT NEED FOR

Plastic Mold Makers

MUST BE EXPERIENCED. — PERMANENT

APPLY AT ONCE

Sheridan Electronics

2850 So. Michigan Ave. Phone Calumet 2100

WOMEN AND GIRLS

18 TO 40 YEARS TO

WORK IN PRESS ROOM

Day or night shift. — Good pay. — Easy hours. — Pleasant
working conditions. — Steady

Apply To-Day

2436 West 15th Street

NO EXPERIENCE IS NECESSARY

GIRLS

WE NEED YOU FOR

WRAPPING CANDY

48 HOUR WEEK — DAY OR NITE SHIFT

NEW ORLEANS CONFECTION

1455 WEST HUBBARD STREET

Ask for MR. WELCH

WE NEED AT ONCE

GIRLS AND WOMEN

FOR

LIGHT FACTORY WORK ON ELECTRIC MOTORS

also DYNAMIC BALANCERS

Winders and Armature Assemblers

Time 1/2 over 40 hours — Paid vacations — Rest periods
Excellent working conditions — Permanent all year around
"Don't Wait" — Apply To-Day

CARTER MOTOR CO., 1608 Milwaukee Avenue

BINDERY GIRLS

AUTOMATIC STITCHER FEEDERS

ALSO

GIRLS TO LEARN

DAY OR NITE WORK. — BONUS. — VACATIONS

GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS

A Yugoslav Weekly Devoted to the Interest of the Workers
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
J. S. F. and Its Educational Bureau

ATOMIC FUTURE

In a recent issue of Yank, the Army weekly, a sergeant-reporter who visited Hiroshima, first Japanese city to experience the civilizing effects of the atomic age, gave the following description of the site:

"The scarcity of healthy survivors gives some idea what our first and most effective atom bomb did when it struck Japan. There's no doubt when you look at it that Hiroshima is the greatest man-made disaster in the history of the world. In parts of the outskirts the smell of the dead under the debris is unbearable. In the center of the town there are not enough ruins to hide a corpse. Everything is level ashes."

The reporter finished his account with the following dialogue with the Japanese interpreter who was conducting an air force group through the city:

"We asked him if the people in this part of Japan accepted the atomic bomb as one of the misfortunes of war and held no particular resentment against us for it. Or, we asked, do they hate us?"

"The officer studied his boots and then peered quizzically through his tortoise-rimmed glasses.

"They hate you," he said.

The atomic era has opened with a heritage of bitterness and hate that would take, even under the most wholesome conditions, many years to erase. The first users of the atomic bomb have earned for America the fear and helpless rage of millions of plain people throughout the world. This hatred will not be limited to the military and imperialist leaders who insisted on using the bomb, but will be directed at all Americans.

At the moment the main force of American imperialism has been imposed on the Far East, where the atomic bomb has had its first showing.

Now comes evidence that the power of atomic energy will be used just as pre-atomic energy was: against the people. If President Truman's message to Congress on the atomic bomb and atomic energy signify the shape of things to come in the atomic era, then it is likely that the atomic monopolists are planning to rule at home through the same fear and power that they have spread abroad.

The Truman plan calls for the formation of a commission which will control all American sources of atomic energy along with the right to conduct research for "military, industrial, scientific or medical purposes." It adds, "In these activities it should, of course, use existing private and public institutions and agencies to the fullest extent possible."

Thus the future will mean that the exploitation of workers has the possibility of being increased manifold, under a plan which will put the tremendous power of atomic energy into the hands of capitalism and its government.

This frightening possibility makes it more than imperative that the power of the ruling class be broken. And soon.

—The (Socialist) Call.

SPECULATORS ARE BUYING UP GERMAN WAR INDUSTRIES

Sensational reports revealed a dangerous contrast between two facts:

1. American government and army authorities are trying to dismantle Germany's war industries and convert them to production of peace goods, to wipe out the fundamental source of Germany's war-making power.

2. American and British speculators are buying up the stocks of Germany's war industry corporations, in hope of making a big profit when Uncle Sam turns his back and those industries begin war production again.

The reports said the speculators are buying the stocks from German "refugees" in the United States, England, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Brazil and other South American countries. Some of these refugees are German industrialists and financiers who backed the Nazis.

"Some time in the future, when the Allies have ended control over the German industrial plants," a government official said, "the speculators will assert their ownership of those plants."

It is obvious that the speculators, who must be men of wealth, will use their influence to get American control of the German plants ended as soon as possible, even if that may mean another World War.—Labor.

WHY NOT TO BE FRANK WITH THE PEOPLE?

By RAYMOND LONERGAN

The newspapers are printing disturbing stories about the recent London meeting of the "Big Five"—the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, Russia, China and France, with Secretary of State Byrnes representing this country. Many of the correspondents insist the conference has been a "flop," with the Russians making unreasonable demands and Molotov frequently clashing with Bevin of Britain, and, to a lesser extent, with Secretary Byrnes.

The most alarming statement comes from a Russian source and charges that Britain and the United States have "ganged up" on the Soviets.

For example, a Russian writer hits the American proposal to internationalize the waterways of Europe, including the Danube and the Dardanelles. Russia contends this is really Britain's idea and is designed to deprive Moscow of the Dardanelles, the famous strait which has been the cause of half a dozen wars, because England feared that if Russia could get into the Mediterranean she might cut Britain's "lifeline to India."

We will make a great mistake if we resort to Old World double-dealing. The United States should not play any nation's game. It should stand on its own feet and deal fairly and frankly with all its associates.

The only way to preserve world peace is to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect. The American people do not know what agreements were made at the conferences at Teheran and Yalta, where President Roosevelt, Premier Churchill and Marshal Stalin conferred for weeks.

There is good reason to believe that a division of Europe was planned and that when Germany collapsed the "Red" armies were oc-

cupying the areas allotted to Russia.

Perhaps it is unfortunate that the representatives of the democracies felt it necessary to make such concessions, but, if made, they must be respected.

It is even more unfortunate that the British and American people are not told frankly just what was done at Teheran and Yalta. Such revelations might cause disturbing political repercussions here at home—important elements among our voting population, might not like them—but at least the atmosphere would be cleared.

GIGANTIC LOBBY IS SET UP BY REALTORS

Lavishly Financed "Research Foundation" of Head Off Public Housing Program

Another lobby has been set up in Washington. In order to head off any program of public housing which will interfere with their profits, real estate interests have formed what they call a "research foundation" and have endowed it with a fund of \$500,000.

The promoters of the "foundation" have asked Congress to grant it a United States charter. Thus the lobby hopes to conceal its activities under a cloak of eminent respectability.

INDUBITABLY

A prospective client once asked the famous advocate, Senator William M. Everts, what he would charge to handle a certain law case.

"Well," said Everts, "I will take your case on a contingent fee."

"And what," inquired the other innocently, "is a contingent fee?"

"Well," said the veteran attorney, a contingent fee to a lawyer means this: If I don't win your suit I get nothing. If I do win it you get nothing."

THE MARCH OF LABOR



Can Business Afford Wage Increases?

"Pleading poverty" is a device often used by the rich to avoid their obligations. These days the big corporations that glutted themselves on wartime profits are pleading poverty—insisting that they really can't afford to give wage increases.

The idea that America's biggest billion dollar corporations, the biggest money-makers during the war, can't afford wage increases sounds absurd on the surface. But the idea doesn't really become fantastic until you take a look at the figures.

The War Production Board, the home of the dollar-a-year men, put the case mildly when it said in a recent report, "the profits of industry increased sharply, both before and after taxes."

The WPB then goes on to point out that profits in 1944 were double those of 1939, "despite increase in tax rates and the adoption of the excess profits tax . . ."

This is a very conservative estimate compared with the results of a PM survey of official treasury figures on corporation profits after taxes.

This survey showed that industry made 14 years of normal profits in the six year war period. Thus, business not only comes out with eight years of extra profits, but in addition, Congress has provided for rebates on excess profits taxes if postwar profits fall below average pre-war earnings.

Here are the PM figures of yearly wartime profits. When you read the figures below remember that the official average of profits after taxes for the four prewar years 1936-39 was three and a third billions. Compare that 3 billions to the profits below:

Year	Profits
1940	\$4,900,000,000
1941	7,000,000,000
1942	9,000,000,000
1943	10,000,000,000
1944	9,000,000,000
1945	7,500,000,000

The spectacle of these gigantic corporations pleading poverty is even funnier when the plea comes from the steel and auto industries, two of the biggest of the immense basic industry monopolies and the first to be faced with labor's demand for wage increases.

General Motors accumulated dividends of \$630 millions during the war years, plus an increase in net worth of another \$200 millions.

The steel industry paid out dividends in this period totalling three-quarters of a billion. In addition, total assets of the industry rose more than a billion. Profits of the industry, after taxes, increased 113%.

And we repeat, just in case the harvest of prewar years should not continue in the postwar years, Congress has provided that business will get rebates on its excess profits tax payments.

Not bad.—The Advance.

SOCIALIST GAINS AND FOREIGN POLICY

In elections held in September the French people took a decided turn to the left. Both Socialists and Communists gained seats in the government—and that means that the private profits of the owning class of the whole world are being menaced.

Our own capitalist policy-makers understand the meaning of the French election just as clearly as they understand the significance of the recent British Labor Party's victory. And because they understand it, they are going to shape their foreign policy in a manner best calculated to retard the march of the British and the French toward economic and social justice.

The quick cancellation of lend-lease arrangements is one of the things that already has been done to set the scene for future negotiations. As capitalist spokesmen were quick to point out, there is no reason why they should do anything to help workers emancipate themselves from exploitation.

Thus it is that the same profit-seeking crew which was so willing to sacrifice millions of working-class lives and billions of dollars to preserve capitalism are not willing to give anything at all to end the racket that breeds international conflict and war.

It is in order at this time for ordinary Americans to recall the

thing for which they were told we were fighting. Was it to preserve the capitalist economy? Or was it to safeguard democracy?

Unfortunately for themselves, however, most ordinary people are content to permit their exploiters to do all the thinking. That's why the same workers who were so willing to lend-lease for war are now so dead set against giving similar help to nations who turn toward Socialism.—Reading Labor Advocate.

HITLER'S SALARIES REVEALED AS \$10,500,000 A YEAR

Adolf Hitler often boasted that he was the only national ruler who did not receive a paycheck but instead lived an "ascetic life of simplicity."

An analysis of German secret budget figures for 1942 showed today that Hitler got a salary of 56,400 reichsmarks, more than 1,000,000 reichsmarks as Reich president, 24,000,000 reichsmarks as chancellor and a subsidy of 980,000 reichsmarks as leader of the Nazi party—a total income of approximately \$10,500,000 a year.

Those figures did not include his personal expense account as fuhrer.

IN THE WIND

From THE NATION

POLITICAL ECONOMY: "Republican control of the state," said the Chicago Tribune of September 6, "is retained by a thread. . . . The party has a good deal of legitimate patronage at the disposal of the state administration. It should be used to strengthen its organization in Chicago. The election returns over the last few years raise a strong suspicion that that patronage isn't going into the right hands."

RACE RELATIONS: Miss Etta McGee, a Negro of Evanston, Illinois, recently called on a friend at the Orrington Hotel there and was told to use the service elevator. Palmer Jones, manager told representatives of the Evanston and North Shore Civil Liberties committees that the hotel "assumes that all Negroes are officials and therefore directs them to use the service elevator." The Civil Liberties committees are making this a test case under the state civil-rights law.

LABOR RELATIONS: Business Week for September 22 carries on the first page of its labor section a photograph with the caption "Preparations for Peace-Time Living." It shows one of two armored reconnaissance cars purchased from the army by the Cleveland police "to augment their fleet of squad cars. The 'cruisers' will mount two machine-guns each."

EDUCATION: A. A. Nicholson, assistant vice-president of the Texas Company, gave this advice to the Kansas City Real Estate Board on September 14, as reported in the Kansas City Star: "As for the selling of the post-war product, Nicholson pointed out that the salesman must learn to reach the emotions of the prospective buyer in preference to his reasoning. 'Education has fallen down,' he said, 'when it has failed to enlarge its methods in teaching emotion while the emphasis has been on reasoning.'"

EUGENICS: Scientific note from Pamphlet No. 40 of the Eugenics Society of Northern California: "Displacement of our native robins by immigrant English sparrows is described in Condor Jan.-Feb., 1945, number by Mr. Frank Richardson. . . . If this story could penetrate the consciousness of every Senator and Representative at Washington, it would end carelessness in immigration-control legislation. . . . If U.S.A. had been wiser as to immigration control, Pearl Harbor might have been avoided."

WRONG NUMBER: From the script of the Fred Waring show on N.B.C. September 18: "Now we turn our attention to South America, where so many countries are celebrating their independence—all this week. Here's 'Down Argentine Way.'"

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA: The Shirley Food Stores advertised sliced ham in the Washington Post of September 14 thus: "Ah! Slices of ham browned a bit . . . and cream gravy and mashed potatoes, and green peas! Enjoy it like people would in England!"

POWER TRUST INSULTS INTELLIGENCE

Hitler got into power because the Germans went in for public ownership of public utilities.

Simple, isn't it? Now we can forget all the other explanations, such as the fact that big German industrialists put Hitler in power.

A few stubborn skeptics may doubt the simple explanation because it comes from the "Kentucky Utilities News," a mouthpiece of the "Power Trust." Here is what it says:

"The instrument Hitler used bears a dangerous resemblance to the Tennessee Valley Authority. The first step in Germany was, as in this country, the seizure of public utilities."

Power Trust propaganda has descended to bottomless depths in the past, but this latest example shows complete contempt for the intelligence of the American people.—Labor.

A GOOD TIP

When you move into a new neighborhood, beware of the neighbor who warns you against the other neighbors.

CARRYING ANALOGY TO FAR Minister (at a funeral): "Friends, all that remains here is the shell—the nuts has gone."

REMEMBER MR. WALLACE?

Remember Henry A. Wallace, the man some people didn't want for vice president again?

Remember him, he's the man Jesse Jones (alias James) didn't want to handle the nation's finances through the RFC.

Remember Mr. Wallace, the visionary—the businessman's enemy (so some said).

Well, Mr. Wallace is the gentleman who insisted to the late President Roosevelt that we must push experiments on the atomic bomb. It was at his urging that Roosevelt ordered the "go-ahead" and the results are too well known to need further elaboration.

It's the same Mr. Wallace, incidentally, who showed America how to raise two bushels of corn where only one grew before.—The Progressive Miner.

VETERANS AS STRIKEBREAKERS

This weeks news from Austin, Texas, told a story that shows veterans taking the jobs of striking workers.

The strikers were union employees of the Lower California River Authority. By their action they had closed down four hydroelectric plants for 30 hours.

What we have to say about this incident can be said in a few sentences.

First, it is part of a pattern of official behavior that is likely to spread across the nation at any time.

Second, it is justified mainly by a philosophy completely at odds with the spirit of "free enterprise" and completely in keeping with a totalitarian society.

Third, the use of veterans as strikebreakers has been forecast by the attitude of such persons as General Hershey, draft chief, who wants returned soldiers to have super seniority for jobs, and Senator Rankin, who was the first to publicly urge what has now become a "directive": that soldiers need not join unions to reclaim their jobs in closed union shops.

And finally we have this to say:

That the only really effective way for workers to end the evils against which they strike is to make all industry the property of the people and operate a socialized economy for the general welfare instead of for private profit. To this we add that any worker who votes against democratic socialism is taking a position that inevitably leads to class inequality and industrial conflict, that government employees cannot hope to rise above their fellow workers in private-profit industry and that a vote for capitalism is a vote for a society which cannot exist long without unemployment and the type of controls which follow in the wake of government relief.

We don't believe many workers would vote knowingly for a proposal to have veterans act as strikebreakers. But that is what millions of workers do unknowingly every time they vote for either of the two capitalist political parties.—Reading Labor Advocate.

Billions for Advertising Articles Not Obtainable

The "Wall Street Journal" said that \$2,270,000,000 is being spent on advertising this year and that in 1946 the expenditure will rise 25 per cent, or to about \$2,840,000,000.

That means advertising next year will cost about \$22 for each man, woman and child in the country, or \$77 for the average family of 3.5 persons.

This cost is often "justified" on the ground that advertising gets people to buy automobiles, radios and other products, and thus promotes prosperity. There may be some truth in that argument in ordinary times, but the truth about the situation now is pointed out by the "Journal" in the following words:

"One automobile salesman, arguing against huge expenditures for advertising, recently remarked that people would be lined up for years to come to buy cars.

"Yes," replied his sales manager, 'but in whose line?'"

In other words, more people want to buy cars, radios and other products now than manufacturers can produce in years. Yet the manufacturers are pouring more and more money into advertising which, in the long run, must be paid for by the public.—Labor.

At least 2,000 calories of food are necessary for a daily diet, but the Dutch get only 1,500; Italy, 1,500; France, 1,700; and Germany, \$1,150; but the United States, 3,000.

Canada's production is only 71 per cent per man hour that of the United States, while Germany's was only 41, England and Russia 36 and Japan's 25. That tells why the United States is the worlds greatest industrial nation.

EXPERTS ARE FAR APART ON EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a real problem, but just how serious it is impossible to determine from official estimates. They vary so greatly that they must be accepted merely as guesses.

For example, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace declared there is an "immediate prospect" of an eight-billion dollar cut in pay checks because of layoffs, shorter hours and a shift of workers from high to low-wage industries.

This was the most conservative of many official statements. Wallace's purpose was to emphasize the need of attaining full employment to prevent business from going in to a nosedive.

In sharp contrast was a prediction by the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion that there would be more than eight million jobless workers by early next year, and that the number will not drop below six millions before the beginning of 1947.

This pessimistic forecast, the report said, was based "on the most favorable economic conditions now foreseeable."

The Office of Price Administration went even farther with a prediction that by the last half of 1946 there will be at least 10 million persons out of work.

Both agencies based their forecasts on the assumption that the nation's gross production will drop from 200 billion dollars a year before V-E Day to an annual rate of about 160 billions early next year.

CLAIMS WOMEN WON'T RETURN TO KITCHENS

McNutt Says Full Employment Is Needed to Lay Ghost of Hitler

Millions of women who held war jobs have no desire or intention to return to the kitchen, according to Paul V. McNutt, former War Manpower Commissioner.

He insists the skills they acquired are a national asset and that it would be "economic folly" to shelve them.

The only alternative to full employment for both men and women, he said, would be fierce competition between men and women, and between veterans and nonveterans.

"Hate movements will menace our democracy," McNutt warned. "Hitler's ghost will take on new substance in American bread lines."

HAPPY!

The shortage of railroad transportation is proving a "gold mine" for the air lines. A nation-wide survey showed that passenger planes are so crowded, particularly on East-West flights, that it is almost impossible to get a seat without a high "priority."

Air line managers are rubbing their hands with glee. They figure that thousands of people are traveling by air for the first time, and may continue to do so after the war.

DEFINITE

Caller—I am so sorry your mistress is out. Do you think she will be at home this evening?

Maid—She'll have to be; it's my night out.