

CROATIAN

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

a. Elementary, Higher (High  
School and College)

I A 1 a  
I B 3 b



CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Mar. 15, 1928.

### CHILDREN AND SCHOOL

There are many children who not only lack any enthusiasm for school, but who readily admit that they do not have the slightest interest in preparing their lessons. This condition causes great worry to their parents, especially those who do not understand the reasons for their children's attitude.

It should be remembered, however, that the school system has many shortcomings, that it presents many features which are not calculated to attract the child, and keep his love and respect for his teachers and his school work. Much, too, depends on the child's home training, his temperament, and his personality.

In many cases, the child is alienated by the rudeness of his teachers. Considerable blame must likewise be attached to the "dryness" of the curriculum, to the uniform requirements and method of instruction, which demand of each child the same interest and the same ability in all subjects, without regard to his natural inclinations.

I A 1 a  
I B 3 b

- 2 -



CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Mar. 15, 1928.

However, the parents should not be dismayed when their child displays a lack of interest, or is backward in school. We may point out, for their benefit, that there have been many people who were poor students in school, far below the average, but who later became outstanding men and women: inventors, poets, artists, and good citizens in general.

It is dangerous to abuse a child, to call him "lazy," "stupid," "dumb," and the like. And it is even worse to beat the child in an attempt to make him like school and to make him study. Intelligent parents and teachers can succeed much better with reason and kindness than with rudeness and force.

I A l a

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, June 23, 1927.

[JUGOSLAV STUDENT RECEIVES DOCTOR'S DEGREE FROM CHICAGO]

The University of Chicago has conferred a Ph. D. degree on Frank Preveden, a native of Jugoslavia, who did his work in comparative philology. Since this was the second Ph. D. degree conferred on a Yugoslav by an American university, the Jugoslavs of Chicago were filled with a great deal of pride.

MPA (ILL) PROL 30275

1. Secular
- b. Foreign Languages

I A 1 B

CONFIDENTIAL

Novi Grad, Apr. 11, 1955.

### SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN

Central Executive Committee of the Chicago League, on one of their meetings agreed, to open the school for children, where the children could learn to read and write Croatian. Up to now the children reported.

First semester started Wednesday March 16th. Classes are every Wednesday 9:00 - 11:00 A.M. in Croatian School #11, 907 South Madison Avenue.

Brother V. Blazic donated the space for the school room. Mr. George Kutuzovic as a teacher is also giving his services free, and the only expenses for the parents is the cost of books for children.

We are inviting parents, who want their children to be able to read, write and speak Croatian, to send them to this school.

For further information, write to Secretary C.S.C. - Mr. D. Krzic, 2157 South Monroe St. Chicago, Illinois.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

3. Adult Education



READ TO LEARN

122  
1219

If you do not exert any effort to think out the proper meaning of things, you will be misled, and you will be misled from these things.

Some people read to learn, to develop their minds, to gain knowledge to guide their work and life. Others read only to pass the time, or to chase themselves. One who reads for amusement in a newspaper or a book will not learn. The one who reads because he sees others do, loses his time. The one who reads only to pass the time will not learn.

The first step toward a profitable reading is to read. This is to be read. The second is to read with a purpose. The third is to read with a purpose. The fourth is to read with a purpose. The fifth is to read with a purpose. The sixth is to read with a purpose. The seventh is to read with a purpose. The eighth is to read with a purpose. The ninth is to read with a purpose. The tenth is to read with a purpose. The eleventh is to read with a purpose. The twelfth is to read with a purpose. The thirteenth is to read with a purpose. The fourteenth is to read with a purpose. The fifteenth is to read with a purpose. The sixteenth is to read with a purpose. The seventeenth is to read with a purpose. The eighteenth is to read with a purpose. The nineteenth is to read with a purpose. The twentieth is to read with a purpose. The twenty-first is to read with a purpose. The twenty-second is to read with a purpose. The twenty-third is to read with a purpose. The twenty-fourth is to read with a purpose. The twenty-fifth is to read with a purpose. The twenty-sixth is to read with a purpose. The twenty-seventh is to read with a purpose. The twenty-eighth is to read with a purpose. The twenty-ninth is to read with a purpose. The thirtieth is to read with a purpose. The thirty-first is to read with a purpose. The thirty-second is to read with a purpose. The thirty-third is to read with a purpose. The thirty-fourth is to read with a purpose. The thirty-fifth is to read with a purpose. The thirty-sixth is to read with a purpose. The thirty-seventh is to read with a purpose. The thirty-eighth is to read with a purpose. The thirty-ninth is to read with a purpose. The fortieth is to read with a purpose. The forty-first is to read with a purpose. The forty-second is to read with a purpose. The forty-third is to read with a purpose. The forty-fourth is to read with a purpose. The forty-fifth is to read with a purpose. The forty-sixth is to read with a purpose. The forty-seventh is to read with a purpose. The forty-eighth is to read with a purpose. The forty-ninth is to read with a purpose. The fiftieth is to read with a purpose. The fifty-first is to read with a purpose. The fifty-second is to read with a purpose. The fifty-third is to read with a purpose. The fifty-fourth is to read with a purpose. The fifty-fifth is to read with a purpose. The fifty-sixth is to read with a purpose. The fifty-seventh is to read with a purpose. The fifty-eighth is to read with a purpose. The fifty-ninth is to read with a purpose. The sixtieth is to read with a purpose. The sixty-first is to read with a purpose. The sixty-second is to read with a purpose. The sixty-third is to read with a purpose. The sixty-fourth is to read with a purpose. The sixty-fifth is to read with a purpose. The sixty-sixth is to read with a purpose. The sixty-seventh is to read with a purpose. The sixty-eighth is to read with a purpose. The sixty-ninth is to read with a purpose. The seventieth is to read with a purpose. The seventy-first is to read with a purpose. The seventy-second is to read with a purpose. The seventy-third is to read with a purpose. The seventy-fourth is to read with a purpose. The seventy-fifth is to read with a purpose. The seventy-sixth is to read with a purpose. The seventy-seventh is to read with a purpose. The seventy-eighth is to read with a purpose. The seventy-ninth is to read with a purpose. The eightieth is to read with a purpose. The eighty-first is to read with a purpose. The eighty-second is to read with a purpose. The eighty-third is to read with a purpose. The eighty-fourth is to read with a purpose. The eighty-fifth is to read with a purpose. The eighty-sixth is to read with a purpose. The eighty-seventh is to read with a purpose. The eighty-eighth is to read with a purpose. The eighty-ninth is to read with a purpose. The ninetieth is to read with a purpose. The ninety-first is to read with a purpose. The ninety-second is to read with a purpose. The ninety-third is to read with a purpose. The ninety-fourth is to read with a purpose. The ninety-fifth is to read with a purpose. The ninety-sixth is to read with a purpose. The ninety-seventh is to read with a purpose. The ninety-eighth is to read with a purpose. The ninety-ninth is to read with a purpose. The hundredth is to read with a purpose.

I 2 1  
I 2 1

Journal

Novi svijet, Dec 19, 1917.

fault-line, but the evidence is to indicate a new fault.

You will not see for the first time in the world of the  
politics and believe in it. It is a new thing.

As a result, to learn the truth and to see the light; to see the end  
and our spiritual growth.

I A B  
I A I

Journal

Levi Swift, July 5, 1910.

PROGRESS AND STABILITY

Progress is the fruit of evolution in the social and individual progress. Progress in itself suspends stability. It means change, flexibility, movement.

In countries where the conservative or reactionary spirit is so strong, where the world is so much in the past, where the old traditions are cherished, there is no progress.

All technical and other results, of which the modern world boasts, are the result of scientific inventions and continuous change of old ideas.

If the human mind had remained in the same state in the world two or three thousand years ago; if it had not gone beyond the universe and the stars, about the size and shape of the earth, about the various forces and elements; if it had not discovered the function of organs; if the world had not moved from old to new, we should not have railroads, telegraphs, wireless, movies; not even the modern instruments nor other things.

1 a 3  
1 a 1 8

1 a 1 a

Novi script, 1 a 1 a, 1 a 1 a

triumphal march, or a procession. All this is the result of evolution of knowledge.

What were these -- petrified beliefs? All the old religious conceptions that were held in the historic time, which were held in the Middle Ages, were out from the experience, not like the general in the Middle Ages. These were the conceptions that were held even in the scientific principles. It was not that long ago they were in the Middle Ages, in the Middle Ages, in the Middle Ages.

These ideas were handed down from generation to generation and they were not changed, but the same remained identical in the Middle Ages. And because the men lived in the Middle Ages, they created the feeling that their beliefs were not, needed no change: in fact, that it was sin and crime to even doubt its truth.

The Middle Ages, upon which all conditions of the Middle Ages, are not the same as the petrified beliefs, but they were not, in the Middle Ages.

Index  
Index

Journal

July 11, 1911

Believe the soul that the mind is not a mere number of wires. According to the nature of the mind, the soul is not a mere number of wires. The soul is not a mere number of wires. The soul is not a mere number of wires.

However, the soul is not a mere number of wires. The soul is not a mere number of wires. The soul is not a mere number of wires. The soul is not a mere number of wires.

But the soul is not a mere number of wires. The soul is not a mere number of wires. The soul is not a mere number of wires. The soul is not a mere number of wires. The soul is not a mere number of wires.

Invitation, Jan. 1, 1947.

SCHEDULE FOR THE I. II. COURSE

The Jewish Educational Association, as in other years, is again holding a school with two five-week courses, one for illiterates and one for teaching English.

The teacher is the well-known Dr. F. Froylich, professor of philology in Loyola University. The first class will be held on the 11th of this month at 2 P.M., in the club rooms, 1545 N. 18th Street.

All those wishing to improve themselves are invited to sign up on the said date. We know there are many women willing to learn more. This opportunity is extended to women of all religions.

We repeat again, the course will last five months and you can learn much during that time.

Committee.

Miss [Name] [Address]

I A 3

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 f

II B 1 a

Radnik, Vol. IX, no. 254, Dec. 23, 1926.

CROATIAN



### SENSATION FOR CHICAGO JUGOSLAVS

About six months ago a progressive workers' club was established at Chicago. This club had many results along organizational lines and successful activities among our Yugoslav people. The club is numerically the strongest Yugoslav (club) in America and the best in its methods.

For a short time during its existence the club organized a Tamburitza orchestra, and a dramatic society. Besides, courses are given for illiterates in Croatian and English grammar, and book-keeping. Lectures are also given. The Yugoslavs see in that club their teacher, helper and adviser.

What we just told will be proven Sunday, January 2, when the dramatic society will perform Leo Tolstoy's, "The Living Corpse," a drama in 6 acts, 12 pictures portraying 40 persons. We recommend this great performance of the club, "Milan Glumac."

Page

Number

June 15, 1954

Dear Mr. [Name]

I am very glad to hear that you are interested in correct writing and grammar. The classes will be given every week on writing and grammar.

Invited to give a course in writing and grammar to the school. There were many requests, so create this time. Since the opportunity is here, we will begin to improve the writing of our students. Mr. G. H. [Name] will be in charge of the classes.

at the same time an association will conduct the classes in writing, where Prof. G. H. [Name] will be the instructor. The writing and grammar classes may report to you on June 15, 1954. Mr. [Name] will be instructed as to what to do in the future. Mr. [Name] will be in charge.

Sincerely,  
[Name]



I n d

Index

I  
II

Nov. 17, 1911

CLERICAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular meeting of the committee was held on November 17, 1911, at the Chicago School Hall and it was composed of seven members including illiterate people. The control was exercised by the illiterate members and a teacher, and as a result a number of illiterate reports were made. The committee was divided into three sections, one to study the value of illiterate reports, one to study the value of illiterate reports as a basis for the selection of illiterate reports, and one to study the value of illiterate reports as a basis for the selection of illiterate reports. The committee was divided into three sections, one to study the value of illiterate reports, one to study the value of illiterate reports as a basis for the selection of illiterate reports, and one to study the value of illiterate reports as a basis for the selection of illiterate reports.

Some thought that both illiterate reports and illiterate reports were not needed in Chicago. The committee was divided into three sections, one to study the value of illiterate reports, one to study the value of illiterate reports as a basis for the selection of illiterate reports, and one to study the value of illiterate reports as a basis for the selection of illiterate reports.

I N E

SECRET

I

II

avi visit. no. 1, 194.

minutes meeting of the board, ... subject of the ... question  
of C. I. C. in discussion ...  
Committee, ... meetings are held ...  
... in ... South ... Ave.

I A .

J U A I A

J u s t i c i a , F e b . 1 , 1 9 1 1 .

A R T I C L E - I N - P R O C E E D I N G S

All our convictions, that we are not yet ready to accept the new order, but that we are not yet ready to accept the old order.

A new order implies the death of the old order, and it is not to be feared that the old order will be destroyed.

The path follows the course of the people. Just as the people will take their own path, so the old order is being with-  
drawn from the world.

For the world of the future is not yet created, and it is not yet known what it will be. Our only hope is to see that the old order, our political system, our historical narratives, and our moral principles, are not destroyed in the process.

Jugoslavia, 1948.

The following is a summary of different political articles published in the press in Czechia with reference to the

developments in Yugoslavia, and the attitude of the Czech people towards the reading of the press, and the attitude of the Czech people towards the situation in Yugoslavia in connection with the developments in the country.

The Czech people are very interested in the developments in Yugoslavia and in their laws.

W. L. ...

For information

your attention to this.

It is stated that the J. ...  
 will attend a three-month course in ...  
 blind with his eyes ...  
 distributed copies of the ...  
 "The ... on one. The ...  
 on the job."  
 In your attention ...  
 school for illiterates will ...

It may be ... in ...  
 City Hall ...  
 Street ...  
 ...

I A 5  
II B 2 f

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Jan. 22, 1909.

READING AND WRITING TAUGHT TO ADULTS

The school for illiterate adults, opened about two months ago and sponsored by the Chicago Workers' Educational and Political Lodge, is progressing well. All who regularly attend the school already know how to read and write fairly well. In another month all will have been trained and will no longer be blind in spite of good eyesight.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

1. Temperance

I B 1

CROATIAN

Znanje, Mar. 5, 1921.

### BREAKING THE LAW

A law against alcohol has been in effect in the United States for some time, and the longer the law continues in existence, the more evident it becomes that the law is being broken everywhere and in many different ways. Drunkenness has not been abolished, and wine, whisky, and beer are still plentiful. Hundreds of thousands of homes have become like the saloons of former days. Moreover, people drink not only in their homes, but in public places as well, just as before Prohibition.

The saloons are closed, it is true. And many saloonkeepers who defy the law are being sentenced to jail. But what do they do to escape the penalty? They find some poor and hungry man, and pay him a hundred dollars, say, to serve out their jail sentence for them!

In this country, it is the custom to hire somebody to take one's examinations in the high schools or universities, so that one may qualify for a position.



I B 1

- 2 -



CROATIAN

Znanje, Mar. 5, 1921.

In China, a condemned man can "buy" a substitute who will suffer the death penalty in his stead, the money going to the widow and children, or to the parents, or the proxy. In many savage tribes, it is the custom for the chief-tain to sacrifice young girls to the tribal deity, to expiate his sins.

There you have three different practices from three different parts of the world--Asia, Africa, and America. America is considered a civilized country. It is civilized--provided you consider extreme savagery to be civilization.

Znanje, Jan. 5, 1920.

### PROHIBITION IN PRACTICE

For a long time there has been a bitter fight between American authorities and merchants of alcohol to allow the sale of all stock of alcohol stored in places of business and warehouses.

On January 15, 1920, the Prohibition Law will be in force and sale of any alcoholic drinks stops. Until that time it would be possible to sell, were it not for the restriction ordered during the war. Congress approved this restriction, helped by a decision of the Supreme Court.

The only hope for distributors of alcohol remains with President Wilson. He is able to declare the mobilization finished, and allow the sale of alcohol until January 16.

So it looks as though the sale of alcohol will be prohibited publicly, but it will be sold secretly.

The Prohibition Law did not bring any good. It made secret the public sale of alcohol, allowing the dealers to make more money by selling "in secret."

Znanje, Jan. 5, 1920.

Besides, the prohibition law helps to cheat, since the cheated cannot complain, as the trade in alcohol is forbidden for both parties.

It happens that many pay a great deal of money for a barrel of whiskey. Later they find that the whiskey is just on the top of the barrel, the rest all filled with water. That has happened very often lately, which shows how much badness there is in so-called civilized people.

Many of such cheaters have a good reputation as citizens, but in fact are felons.

A sequence of prohibition is the drinking of wood alcohol, which is nothing else but poison. Cases of alcohol poisoning through the year were many; in the last few days there were 200.

People help themselves as well as they can just to have something to drink. They prepare their own alcohol or buy it, and after drinking it, they die.

Znanje, Jan. 5, 1920.

During the Christmas holidays people wanted to have whiskey and bought it from poachers. The whiskey was poisonous and 15 persons died of it. Such news come from all states. It seems there will be more cases of this type.

These poachers are men who are after profits and they do not concern themselves with the effects of their ware. Doctors and police work hard to prevent poisoning. Orders are given to close all places where alcoholic drinks are served. In official circles it is expected that there will be more deaths during the New Year holidays.

We are neither friends of alcohol nor advocates of drinking, but it is a fact that prohibition was enacted against the will of the people, that people are eager to cheat the state and authorities wherever they are able to take hold of alcohol. That is the best proof that people are not for prohibition.

The state did not score a success by proclaiming prohibition, but rather opened a way for cheaters to poison people secretly. The American Congress passed the Prohibition Law, but this was not done in sincerity.

Znanje, Jan. 5, 1920.

The newspapers have brought to light the fact that many rich supporters of prohibition provided themselves with alcohol for many years despite their readiness to deny drinking to the people. Whoever knows life in rich homes, knows that they drink plenty there.

If that is true the prohibition law is hypocrisy and nothing else.

I B 1  
I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Mar. 1, 1916.

BRANCH NO. 6 HOLDS FIRST ENTERTAINMENT WITHOUT LIQUOR

For the first time in the history of Branch No. 6 of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation, an entertainment was held at which no liquor was permitted. It has long been the wish of our members to initiate this reform, because it was an unworthy spectacle to see drunk, staggering people leave our Socialist entertainments. Moreover, it was very hard to maintain order as long as drinking was permitted.

Many of our comrades were dubious of the success of a "dry" entertainment; but events proved them wrong, and they are glad of it. To everyone's surprise, the evening was well attended, and excellent order prevailed throughout. Our entertainments will continue to be "dry" and orderly--in marked contrast to those arranged by the nationalist [i. e., nonsocialist] organizations.

Our evening was an outstanding success in every respect. Everything was as it should have been, as the five hundred people who attended can attest.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

2. Blue Laws

1 0 2  
II 1 3  
I 2

Amnige, Dec. 20, 1920.

PROHIBITION AND CRIME

The latest sensation is that crime has increased under Prohibition, although it was thought that a decrease in crime would result. It was also thought that Prohibition would bring prosperity to all classes of society. We recall when the preachers and ministers proclaimed from the pulpit that drunkenness was the greatest cause of crime and poverty, and so Prohibition was enacted in order to save society. Of course, one could not expect the millennium immediately after Prohibition was introduced. So we waited. And what did we find? We found that a special class of people had arisen that began to make whiskey, wine, and beer illegally. Thousands of these parasites became rich. It seems that the Government is unable to cope with this evil. It has been proved that in many places the authorities and the criminals work hand in hand. In this way, Prohibition has created a new kind of crime.

Nobody can deny that drinking has decreased under Prohibition. But has it put an end to misery and crime? Has it helped the poor? Has it benefited



CONFIDENTIAL

I B 2

II - 2

I 4

Chicago, Dec. 21, 1936.

society. Not one bit. Misery is at least as widespread today as it was two years ago, and, in fact, distress is growing from day to day. Unemployment is increasing; when the workers spend their savings, they will have to go hungry. Crime is on the increase, too. Criminals are being hung every week in Illinois. New York and San Francisco are experiencing a great crime wave.

How is all this to be explained. Some are of the opinion that every criminal is a mental defective who does not understand the nature and consequences of what he is doing. He will readily risk his life for money. In former years, such individuals carried their impulses with liquor; drink made them apathetic, and they were not able to commit crimes for lack of courage. Today, these poor people have no whiskey or beer in which to drown their misery and despair; and so today, there is plenty of reckless courage in these people.

In previous years, it was said that very few criminals committed crimes while completely sober. Now they are saying that people become criminals

I D 2  
II E 2  
I 2

ORIGIN

Manaje, Dec. 15, 1920.

because of lack of alcohol. What conclusion can we deduce from all this: That alcohol has no effect on crime? No, that would not be true: alcohol does have an effect on crime, but it is not the main cause, nor is it even an important factor. The real cause has been completely untouched by Prohibition and is still with us: we mean the widespread misery, the general chaos in society, the bad working conditions, and the maladjustment and oppression upon which our social system are based. No laws, no restrictions, no prohibitions, no minor reforms introduced by four sois nations will help the worker. Crime and poverty will be overcome only by the victorious proletariat, which will abolish private ownership and create a new economic order and a new culture.

I B 2  
I B 1

CROATIAN

Znanje, Jan. 5, 1920.

### PROHIBITION IN PRACTICE

A bitter fight has been going on for some time between the Government and the liquor dealers regarding permission to sell liquor stocks now on hand in the warehouses and in retail establishments.

On January 16, 1920, national Prohibition goes into effect, and the sale of liquor will then cease altogether. Under ordinary circumstances, liquor could be sold up to that date, but this is now precluded by the fact that war-time prohibition is still operative. War-time prohibition was enacted by Congress, and has been sustained by the Supreme Court. The sole hope of the liquor distributors is now President Wilson, who has the power to declare demobilization at an end; and [since war-time prohibition would then no longer be effective,] the sale of liquor would then be legal until January 16.

Well, the sale of liquor will soon be prohibited by law. But, of course, the

1004 (L.L.) PROH. 30276

Znanje, Jan. 5, 1920.

stuff will be sold illegally. Our present [war-time] prohibition law has failed to do any good. By forbidding the sale of liquor, it has permitted the dealers to make a lot of money through illegal sales. In addition, the law aids and abets swindling, since the victim cannot complain of a swindle in an illegal transaction. In many cases, people have paid a lot of money for a barrel of whisky, only to find that there was a little whisky on top and that the rest of the stuff was water. This has been a frequent practice recently, and it shows how much evil there is in our so-called civilized society. Many of these swindlers are among our "best citizens," although the truth is that they are just so many crooks.

One of the results of prohibition has been the widespread drinking of wood alcohol, which is nothing else than a poison. There were numerous cases of alcoholic poisoning during the last year, and in the last few days no less than two hundred cases have been reported. People help themselves as best they can. In order to get something to drink, they either make their own

4194 (111.) PROJ. 30275

Znanje, Jan. 5, 1920.

alcohol or buy it. And in either case the stuff kills them. During the recent Christmas holidays, many people bought whisky from bootleggers. The stuff was poisonous, and forty-five persons died as a result of drinking it. These cases are reported from all over the country, and there will undoubtedly be more of them. The bootleggers are interested only in making money; they are not at all concerned about what happens to their customers.....

We are not friends of alcohol; neither do we advocate drinking. The fact is, however, that Prohibition has been enacted against the will of the people; and the truth is that the people are ready to defy the law in order to get liquor. This is the best proof that the people are opposed to Prohibition.....

Prohibition was enacted by Congress, which did not act out of sincere conviction. The newspapers have told us of many wealthy advocates of Prohibition who have provided themselves with ample stocks of liquor sufficient for many years to come, although these same people want liquor kept out of the hands of

PROH. 30275

Znanje, Jan. 5, 1920.

the masses. According to those who know, there is plenty of drinking in the homes of the wealthy. If this is correct, then Prohibition is nothing less than hypocrisy.

Handwritten vertical text on the right margin, possibly a date or reference number.

1. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family

Organization

a. Marriage

1 2 3 4  
1 1 8 8

SECRET

Yugoslavia, Mar. 8, 1945.

THE MORAL ISLAND OF HUMANITY AND SOCIETY.

Today this question is very actual because it is evident that moral bonds are loosening, and that should bind the children to their parents. This condition brings a civilization into the ranks of society.

To hold any social institution intact and to develop it, it is necessary that all members not only live a life of unity but that they help one another with all their physical and spiritual force for the common good.

Each family is a separate organism, which performs certain functions in the life of a nation, which in turn will be stronger materially and morally, the more all her members are strongly united for the common cause.

In studying human history, we find that those nations survived, developed and became stronger, whose family life was stronger, and whose members worked conscientiously for the welfare of the whole family, thus indirectly affecting the progress of their country.

On the contrary, the nations whose family life disintegrated, nations



I E S a  
I - S b

-3-

CROATIA.

Yugoslavia, Apr. 5, 1945.

where inequality and sickness, distrust, dissensions and illnesses predominated, where parental authority broke down, these nations soon lost their liberty, many of them disappearing entirely from this world.

Today we will find, especially in the cities, conditions that threaten the disintegration of the family life. The family life is entirely neglected. Often the husband is wasting his hard-earned money drinking, which brings his moral and intellectual power down to the level of a beast and leads to crime with all of its bad consequences.

The wife, mistaking the meaning of women's emancipation, often forgets her exalted calling as mother, becomes easy going, a prey of luxury, waste, and entertainment, neglecting the sanctity of her home life.

Such a family life undermines the foundations of family ties and leads society to destruction.

Such conditions are contagious and influence the children who, according

I - a  
I - b

-5-

ORIGINAL

Turkey, Mar. 7, 1943.

to an intern in times, will sooner accept and fit to bad traits than good ones.

For rehabilitation of such a terrible and inhuman of living, the existence of which is to be blamed on the world's war, we must reform and had better adapt our social institutions to deal with this situation.

The present institutions are not suited to educate a generation, which will be cognizant of its duty to the family and society.

To do that, the work must not be left for just "the proper agencies", in this work every one who has a spark of conscience and responsibility toward society and state must take part.

These reforms must try to lay the foundations of morals and self-reliance in early youth and point out duties connected with family life and society in general.

Such an education of our youth, in the first years of its life, will follow

I 3 a  
I 3 b

-4-

SECRET

Jugoslavia, Mar. 5, 1948.

a road which leads to happiness and contentment and will influence the family ties beneficially.

From a concentrated action of all intellectual workers, we expect the renaissance of our society as well as a moral responsibility for parents and children.

Stephen Ilich.

I B 3 a  
I B 3 c  
I D 1 a  
I K

Women's, vol. 14, No. 44, Feb. 4, 1922.

### THE WOMEN'S INDUSTRY

Those who championed Socialism to-day will kill family life and home, are losing ground for their abstract theories. Ten years ago the United States had eight million women working for daily or monthly wages. During the war this number was still greater. Women were called to work then to "win the war for humanity." Men and women who did not perform some kind of work were called "slackers," even traitors. Today the number of working women must be over 10 million.

Family and home life are disappearing in bits and pieces little by little. It is hard to find a girl who would rather stay home, do housework and tend children than go out of home and work as a hired worker. Thousands of girls work in offices. The number of people working in industries directly counts to millions.

Many women prefer to work than to be dependent on men for their existence, to bear the burden of family life. We encounter a great number of girls

Marriage, Vol. 11, p. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

... it is clear that family life is endangered if not destroyed already.

... husbands leave wife and children, wives and mothers murder their children because their husbands left them, or were killed at work. In the family reigns a steady quarrel about money matters and the only legal solution is divorce. So when it comes to marriage, family life is destroyed, no necessity for Socialists to wreck it.

Capitalism with its industries, exploitation of men and women, of children, corruption, oppression and its intestine leads to disintegration of the whole society and its pillar, the family.

It is figured that in marriage there are 100 million more men than women, and that creates a great problem. There are so many men who are not able to get married, to establish a family.

Znanje, No. 11, 1921, Vol. 4, 1921.

In Europe there is the same situation, but reversed, regarding sexes. Before the war in Europe there were one then eight million women in excess of men. After the war women are sixteen million in the majority. This fact is a direct cause for mass laborism. Women's labor is cheaper, for that reason women are preferred as workers, and it led to men's life.

Capitalism in the whole world caused the great war in the hope to gain new markets, to raise profits, but it happened otherwise. The German and Austrian capitalists were ruined, Russian capitalists don't exist. The capital of the allies is stored up, but it causes a few profits to come and remain behind, but conditions changed.

The people refuse to be exploited by the capitalists and all that union was the capitalistic class.

- 4 -

187

mania, Vol. III, No. 11, Feb. 1, 1929.

Institutions which were considered main objects of exploitation are  
mentioned as a consequence of social class oppression and exploitation  
of the working masses.

I B 3 a  
I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 18, 1914.

### DIVORCES

The courts of Chicago are occupied daily with a very serious problem--the divorce evil. The chief reason for so many divorces in America is that people consider marriage a contractual relation, which endures just as long as the two parties care to stick it out. In most cases, no deep feeling unites the couple; no attempt is made to know and understand each other, and thus provide the foundation for a lasting union.

The notion that the husband has to support his wife is a legal right to which the latter clings tenaciously. If the husband is unemployed, the wife will seldom make sacrifices: she insists on her right to be supported. This egotism repels many a husband; he loses his illusions about married life, and leaves home because he sees in his wife, not a friend but a partner who sticks with him as long as life is agreeable. Marriage in America today is not a union of souls; it is a matter of "joining hands," and for that reason the marriage tie

FORM (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Radnicka Straza, Nov. 18, 1914.

is very loose, so that divorce results easily.

Statistics show that most divorces are granted in the first years of married life; divorce is considerably less frequent in subsequent years. Often, the children are the tie that keeps their parents together.

The great number of divorces in America is an evil that is rooted in the present-day [economic] system. The worker is a slave to need and to economic conditions. This oppresses his spirit; it is difficult to be in love when one is hungry. When a woman is driven into marriage by hunger, she cannot choose: she will accept anybody able to provide her with a better life, a life free from worry. The worker's lack of security is also a cause of marital strife, and he is driven to alcohol instead of endeavoring to improve his lot.

The courts and the moralists deplore the large number of divorces, but do nothing to prevent them, to change the capitalistic system, the principal source of this evil.

11-11-11  
11-11-11  
11-11-11  
11-11-11  
11-11-11

I B 3 a  
I E

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 18, 1914.

Workers! Fight to save your family! Fight to save the future generations!

0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family

Organization

b. Parent-Child Relationship



Novi Svijet, Nov. 22, 1928.

HINTS ON THE PROPER TRAINING OF THE CHILD

We are herewith submitting a few hints and suggestions on the proper upbringing of children. It is now up to the parents to adopt them and benefit by them.

1. Use the utmost caution to avoid instilling fear into your child and letting it get a permanent hold. Don't tell frightening stories to your children, as our parents used to do, and don't let others try it.
2. Teach the child to be obedient. This doesn't mean to develop in him a feeling of inferiority, or an attitude of submission. The behavior, and the language, of parents, teachers, and other adults must be such as to inspire the child with respect and obedience. Naturally, the child should not be asked to do anything improper, unjust, or harmful, and he is perfectly within his rights to refuse to do anything of the kind.

Novi Svijet, Nov. 22, 1928.

3. Train your child not to "pick" his food; he should eat whatever his mother sets on the table, whether she is serving a meal for the entire family or for him alone. An exception may be made in case of a physician's order, or in case the child has a violent dislike for certain foods.
  
4. Teach the child how to meet and overcome his difficulties; tell him they are inevitable, that one must expect them, and that life is not all play, but is real and earnest, with opportunities and responsibilities. If you do everything for the child while he is small, he will become soft, weak--in fact, plain lazy--and will never be able to fight his own battles.
  
5. Teach the child to be considerate of others, to do something for them now and then, even things he may not like to do. This training is necessary in order to keep him from acquiring habits of greed, selfishness, and vanity. A person who cares nothing for his fellow man is his own worst enemy. The greatest pleasure in life is derived from doing good to others, especially when it makes them happy.

Novi Svijet, Nov. 22, 1928.

6. Teach your boys and girls, while they are still very young, to perform small but useful tasks. This does not mean that the child should be considered a slave and made to do heavy, onerous labor; it does mean that he should be taught to do light, useful work. Make him responsible for some small task for the house or for his own needs. A normal child enjoys working in the home, and a well-trained child will not depend upon his father or mother, or the maid, to do his own work.

Never ridicule or laugh at things that children take seriously, even if they are absurd. Try to explain to them, and make them realize, exactly what is wrong, so that they may know better next time.

When we realize the profound effect of the impressions received in childhood, we no longer wonder in the least that the science of child training has formulated these rules in the conviction that parents should abide by them to the letter. These rules are the foundation for the child's future life, a foundation which must be strong in every respect.

Novi Svijet, Aug. 13, 1933.

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THE CHILDREN

A great majority of parents show a selfish feeling when they expect their children to support them some day and repay with material things that which they did for them as parents.

These feelings are natural and well understood, but the irony is that when the children grow up they rarely re-imburse their parents this way. Every father and mother has an indispensable responsibility towards their children, whom they brought into the world. That responsibility requires that the children be fed and raised the best way possible.

Most care should be directed toward the development in children of love for their parents. And where parental love exists, natural consequences may be expressed in the material assistance. But where there is no parental love, one can not expect much from the child during the time that one is unable to work.

I B 3 b

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Aug. 16, 1928.

In place of all this, the best method is to develop nobleness, unselfishness and sobriety; respect for all and all other virtues, and when this takes root in the child's heart, then it is almost sure that the child will be good when it grows up.

The child should also be asked to do some work occasionally, so that it does not become lazy, for then he would be useless for himself and others.

Do all you can for your child. Clothe him and feed him. Send him to school, and care for him in every respect. Under normal circumstances this will bring good results. But if it happens otherwise, you may be reasonably sure that you did the best you could and your conscience will be free.

If the child is sensible and good, he will know later how to appreciate



I B S b

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Aug. 16, 1928.

all that his parents did for him. Then he will know his duty and will repay, out of love for them, out of natural and sincere gratitude, not because society demands it.

Novi Svijet, Aug. 9, 1928.

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM ONE'S CHILDREN

The great majority of parents are guilty of selfishness when they expect their children to support them some day and repay them in a material way for the parental care their children have received. This attitude is only natural and is easy to understand, but the irony of it is that the children, once they are grown, seldom repay their parents in this manner.

Every father and mother has certain bounden responsibilities toward their children, whom they have brought into the world. It is their duty to provide for and bring up their children to the best of their ability.

The greatest attention and care should be directed toward inculcating in the children a feeling of love for their parents. And the natural consequence of this parental love finds its expression in material assistance for the parents at a later day. But where parental love does not exist, one cannot expect much

MPA

Novi Svijet, Aug. 9, 1928.

from one's children when one is old and unable to work. The best way to insure that this does not happen is to instill the child with the qualities of kindness, unselfishness, sobriety, respect, and all the other virtues. When these take root in the child's heart, one may be reasonably sure that he will be a good man when he grows up. The child should also acquire work habits so that he will not become lazy, for then he would be useless to himself and to others.

Do all you can for your child! Feed and clothe him; send him to school; provide him in every possible way. Under normal circumstances, this will produce good results; but in any case, you may be sure that you have done your best, and your conscience will be clear. If the child is intelligent and good, he will learn later on how to value all that his parents have done for him. Then he will see his duty, and will repay his parents--out of sheer love for them, out of natural and sincere gratitude, and not because society demands it of him.

Novi Svijet, Aug. 9, 1928.

EIGHT COMMANDMENTS FOR PARENTS

1. Do not "show off" your children. Children were never intended to feed the vanity of their parents. The latter must forego any excessive pride in their children.
2. Don't push your children too rapidly. Maturity cannot be forced upon a child; it is the result of growth, a growth whose processes are highly important. You cannot make children conform to a pattern; they must be permitted to grow.
3. The emotional displays, the temperamental outbursts which you would not indulge before adults should not find expression in the presence of children. What may offend adults will likewise affect children unfavorably.
4. Stern commands cannot take the place of friendship and love for the child.

Novi Svijet, Aug. 9, 1928.

5. Don't lie to your child, and don't let others lie to him. Your ideas and beliefs may be beyond a child's comprehension, but the lie direct is fraught with great danger: it is easy to repeat, and hence should be carefully avoided.
6. Don't use fear as a whip. Fear creates slaves, and slaves, at best, are not human beings.
7. Don't harp on the weaknesses of your child; he may take the matter seriously, and slowly develop a feeling of inferiority, a submissive attitude. Or it may well happen that the child will concentrate his thoughts on your faults, and will lose all respect for you because of your hypocrisy.
8. Don't tell your child that he cannot think, and don't call him stupid. Every normal child can and does think; it is your duty to help him along.

I B 3 b



CROATIAN

Jugoslavia, Mar. 3, 1923.

THE MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN

by

Stephen Ilich

The question of the moral responsibility of parents and children is today a very real one, because it is evident that the spiritual ties which should bind the children with their parents are loosening. This situation is bringing confusion into the ranks of society.

To preserve intact any social institution and to insure its development, it is necessary, not so much that the members of society shall lead a life of harmony, but that they shall help one another with all their material and spiritual forces, in behalf of the common good.

Each family is in itself a separate organism that performs certain functions in the life of a nation, and the nation in turn will be the stronger, materially and morally, the more united her members are in behalf of the common cause.

Jugoslavia, Mar. 3, 1923.

History teaches us that those nations have survived, grown, and become strong, whose family life has been closely knit, whose every citizen has worked faithfully for the welfare of the entire family, thus contributing indirectly to the progress of the nation.

On the other hand, the nations in which family life disintegrated, in which immorality and wickedness, disobedience and indolence, were widespread, in which parental authority broke down--these nations soon lost their liberty, many of them disappearing entirely from the face of the globe.

Today we find, especially in the big cities, conditions that threaten family life with disintegration. Family life is being completely neglected. Frequently, the husband dissipates his hard-earned money in drink, which reduces his moral and intellectual powers to the level of a beast, and leads to crime, with all its evil consequences.

The wife, misinterpreting the true meaning of woman's emancipation, often

Jugoslavia, Mar. 3, 1923.

forgets her exalted role of a mother; she becomes lax, a prey to luxury, waste, and pleasure, and disregards the sanctity of her home. This kind of family life undermines the foundations of the family, and leads society to destruction. It has a perverse influence upon the children, who, by some unborn instinct, will sooner adopt and imitate bad traits than good ones.

To remedy these deplorable social conditions, which must be attributed to the World War, we must reform and modify our social institutions to deal with the problem. These institutions are not capable of educating a generation that will become cognizant of its duty to the family and to society. To achieve this, the work must not be left solely to the "proper agencies"; it is a task which must be joined in by everyone in whom the proper conception of duty toward society and nation is not dead. The necessary reforms must endeavor to instill in our youth the principles of sound morals and self-reliance; they must indicate the duties that are associated with the family and society in general. Such education of our youth will put them on the road to happiness, and will have a salutary effect upon the family.





CROATIAN

- 4 -

I B 3 b

Jugoslavia, Mar. 3, 1923.

From the combined efforts of our intellectual workers, we expect a social renaissance, and with it, a deeper sense of the moral responsibility of parents and children.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

4. Religious

Customs and Practices

I B 4

I C

IV

CROATIAN

Memorial Book, 1913-1933, Of the Croatian Catholic  
Sacred Heart Church in South Chicago.

THE CROATS IN SOUTH CHICAGO

More than fifty years ago the Croats started to come to that part of the city known as South Chicago.

In the year 1902, there came to South Chicago a Slovenian priest, Father John Pleonik, with the intention of organizing a parish of Slovenians and to build a church, but he did not succeed.

In February, 1903, came Rev. John Kranjec, who started to organize the Slovenians and Croats in the Parish of St. George. Lots for the building of a church were bought on the corner of Ewing Avenue and 96th Street. The church was dedicated, June 17, 1904, by Archbishop J. E. Quigley.

The new parish prospered for many years, but there came discord between the parishioners of the two different nationalities, the Slovenes and Croats.

I C

IV

Memorial Book, 1913-1933, Of the Croatian Catholic  
Sacred Heart Church in South Chicago.

The Croats, numerically stronger than the Slovenes, complained of the neglect of their Croatian parish members by the priest, a Slovene.

On April 28, 1912, a committee was elected to appeal to the bishop and have a Croatian priest sent to their parish. The bishop advised the Croats to build their own church and promised he would get them a priest. On Christmas, 1912, the Croats of South Chicago had a Croatian priest, Rev. Sorio, to celebrate mass.

From that date many of the leading Croatians of South Chicago started to be interested in having a church of their own and a Croatian priest. They were successful in getting Rev. Ivan A. Stipanovich, under whose guidance money was collected and the new church built.

The Daily Calumet of December 24, 1913, says: "The new Croatian church on 96th Street and Exchange Avenue will have its first service Christmas Eve, at 12 o'clock A.M. Rev. Father J. A. Stipanovich, pastor of the

I B 4

- 3 -

CROATIAN

I C

IV

Memorial Book, 1913-1933, Of the Croatian Catholic  
Sacred Heart Church in South Chicago.

congregation, is happily engaged with his people in decorating and preparing his church for the first mass, which they are so gladly awaiting. Although this young pastor has been only one year in this country, in this short time he has made great progress, together with his countrymen and leaders of Croatian people in South Chicago, toward uplifting and educating their people by building up their school and church."

We sincerely wish him every success and improvement, as we do to every other good work in South Chicago. The first mass was read in the new church on Christmas Eve, 1913. The corner stone was laid August 31, 1913. The church was dedicated by Archbishop Quigley, May 17, 1914.

I. ATTITUDES

C. Own and  
Other

National or Language  
Groups

Novi Svijet, Mar. 7, 1911.

future ought to keep in close touch with children of their own nationality who have emigrated from their native lands.

He also recommends that children of foreign parents learn their mother tongue besides English, as they have an opportunity to know, at least, two languages. He also thinks that children should accept all the good things their parents have brought from the old country - such as poetry, music, charming art, high ideals, - and acquaint the American public with them. In that way he would accomplish a twofold purpose: our children would know two languages and be the richer in culture as well as language, and he would contribute to American civilization.

Editor's comment: -- We are not always in accord with too much idealism, as sometimes the English in things is world superior and the German more enlightened - "Herbiller." In this way we would tear down prejudice held by emigrant Americans against foreigners. On the side of foreigners would be recognized a right to cultural wealth. From all this higher culture can gradually develop.

Novi Svijet, March 7, 1951.

Mr. Cotton was especially anxious to arouse listeners to enter a discussion, in which he succeeded. Some agreed with his views, others expressed their opposition. Some said that it is impossible to accept his philosophy because of the school system and American public opinion.

A well-known leader among us, Mr. George Cohen, spoke briefly and sharply criticized the cruel materialistic philosophy of life of most Americans who think only of their dollars and forget their souls. In that spirit they raise their children, and foreigners slowly become imbued with the same philosophy, especially those who have come here to improve their material condition. His speech was enthusiastically acclaimed by all.

Many others participated in the discussion. A few questions were asked and satisfactory answers received.

Eventually he introduced a resolution as follows:

1. We believe a variety of peoples releases cultural creativity.



I O  
III A

Novi Svijet, March 7, 1931.

1. We believe children should be brought up to be distinctive and different.
2. We believe they should know at least two languages and two cultures.
3. We believe organizations of foreign-born people are the best medium of cultural transformation.
4. We believe children should join their parents in the foreign-born organizations.
5. We believe this philosophy best for our children and our new country-America.

This lecture surely must have been of benefit to all. It awakened many to think, and that, in itself, is big gain.

We regret, only, that there were not more people at the lecture, especially young people, as it was mostly concerning youths and they could have profited by it.

I C  
I D 2 a (-)

CROATIAN

Novi Svijet, Oct. 7, 1924.

THE NEGRO QUESTION



The Southern States find that more and more Negroes from the South are migrating to industrial cities in the North. "Aristocrats" from the South are beginning to value Negroes because they need their working power and are worried because of their moving North.

Some go so far as to say that they should act more humanly with these dark-skinned proletarians. A while back the Department of Labor issued statistics on Negro emigration north during the year ending September 1, 1923. During these 12 months 480,000 Negroes emigrated from 15 Southern States. From Georgia alone 150,000 Negroes emigrated, or 10% of the total Negro population of the State. Alabama lost 90,000, Mississippi 82,000, and Florida about 90,000 or 27% of the total Negro population of that State.

I C

I D 3 a (2)

- 3 -

CRUITION

Novi Svijet, Oct. 7, 1934.



Such as the employer of the South may feel the Negro emigration, its effect is equally noticeable in the North, where colored workers have taken the places of white workers in various industries; especially in the steel and automobile industries and in the Chicago Stockyards. In 1910 there were only 45,000 Negroes in Chicago, while in the year 1920 that number had increased to 110,000. Detroit, the automobile city, had in 1910 about 5,980 Negroes and in 1920 about 41,000. In these last three years the number of Negroes has naturally grown in Chicago as well as in New York.

According to statistics, in 1920 there were in New York 152,469 Negroes. In the largest Negro district, Harlem, they had been terribly abused by landlords. Not only were they obliged to overcrowd their rooms more than whites, but they had to pay more rent than the whites. Many colored families had to endure starvation, in order to pay the high rents and keep off the streets. Colored people could rent lodgings only in their

10  
1000 (1)

1000 (1)

Novi Svijet, Oct. 7, 1941.



own districts, and there they were overcrowded.

on account of the new immigration, there will be a larger influx of  
the cross into the industries and they will become numerous so colored workers  
because they are not organized. In other words, white organized workers  
must either peacefully let colored workers take their jobs, working  
longer hours for less money, or they must undertake the job of organizing  
the colored workers and in the long run to the winner of losing all  
that the workers have gained up to this time.

CHRONICLE

10

Jugoslaviya, Dec. 17, 1941.

Americans' Action

The Americans are a people of action. It is said that they are rent egotists. Whatever they do, they do it for profit. That is not so. In the last war the Americans contributed much to the Allies' victory but did not get or take anything. A group of Americans was interested in the fate of Serbia during the war. After the war they did not forget Serbia. They sent the American Mission and Red Cross to Serbia, who worked in the reconstruction of Serbia. All over America there are committees working for the rehabilitation of Serbia. One of these committees handled the Elizabeth Milbank Anderson Memorial and sent to the General State Hospital at Belgrade a complete automobile ambulance outfit.

The outfit was presented to the Hospital by the American Mission for Serbia. On the ambulance is the inscription "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, the American friend of Serbian children."

I C  
I E

CROATIAN

Znanje, Feb. 5, 1921.

AMERICAN AND UN-AMERICAN

Each nation possesses what we call national pride in general. For prudent people, national pride is the same as vanity of a separate person. Many people have vanity who are proud of it in their limitation of thought. Not few citizens of this country originated in some other countries enjoy in their own national traditions, customs, rules and characteristics.

Each country creates for itself certain standards of morals, behavior, comprehension and national training.

We, who are in this country for a long time, could discover that the so-called national pride is well established in this country. There is nothing of importance which the average American will not declare for "American" or "un-American," according to his comprehension.

Industry is an American product. The army and navy are American. The exploitation of workers by the rich is also American.

I C  
I E

- 2 -

VI. 117  
CROATIAN

Znanje, Feb. 5, 1921.

Millionaires and billionaires are also an American product. Hundreds of such American products exist. Anything that favors capitalism and the prevailing system is American. Nobody will even try to prove that some thing could be un-American.

It is un-American to disapprove of church or religion; find faults with authorities or disagree with those who are leaders of society.

It is un-American to tell a thief that he is a thief; to a capitalist that he is an exploiter; to a robber that he is a robber. There are many other such un-American things.

Lately one of the 'patriots' declared that "an open shop is American." Open shops and factories are those where organized labor is not tolerated; where strike breakers work. That is American. It is in accord with the law which gives to everybody the right for whatever he pleases whenever he wants it. According to that those are wrong who want to induce their co-workers to join unions and struggle against capital.

Znanje, Feb. 5, 1921.

If a factory stops work, goes on strike, the employers are allowed to hire **strike** breakers, gunmen, the worst scum of society to break that strike. All that is American, allowed, by custom approved.

Some time ago negro slavery was an American product. And how! But it can not be **considered** a holy thing, for that reason today. Yes, slavery was a holy thing once, but today men are wondering how it was possible to tolerate slavery at all.

There is the electric chair, a first class American product. We must not forget gallows, prisons and lynchings as American products. But who could enumerate all the American products?

If there comes a man who will assail old and prejudiced institutions in this country, his work will be classed as un-American. Atheism is, of course, un-American. But America gave one of the greatest free thinkers and speakers: Robert G. Ingersoll. If Ingersoll had not been against the church traditions every American child would know him.



I C  
I E

- 4 -

VII  
1701 2071  
CROATIAN

Znanje, Feb. 3, 1921.

But he is avoided; his works are classed as 'un-American.' Why? Because he spread truth about nature, religions and customs, and that is considered un-American.

Another great institution which appeared in this country is considered un-American, that is Socialism. Surely, that product does not belong here. It grew on a foreign soil in another climate. It cannot prosper here. We have democracy, the right to vote, that is sufficient. For Socialism there is no place in America.

That is said by representatives of capital in America, by their agents and all factors responsible for public opinion, who think that any political trend or economic theory is beaten if it is declared un-American.

To that we say that not long ago women's suffrage was considered un-American. But it became the most American product. It became so after a struggle of long years. Persecutions of fighters for said idea, of men and women who asked equal political rights for men and women.

I C  
I E

- 5 -

CROATIAN

Znanje, Feb. 5, 1921.

Things which were considered un-American became American and vice versa. There are thousands at present of which the coming generations will be ashamed.

Also Socialism will become an American institution. When? That depends on the workers. But when it will become extended over the country to be of influence on its life, it will attain the right of American citizenship.

A great throng of industrial workers and other exploited men are working on the extension of socialism in America. A victorious Socialism will become American in time.

I C  
I E

Jugoslavia, Jan. 29, 1921.

NOTICE FROM THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR THE KINGDOM  
OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES

It is in the interest of our people that lodges, as well as other organizations, notify our consuls about deaths and accidents of our co-nationals in their colonies.

I 3  
I 5 =

Journal

Zurich, Dec. 25, 1911.

I have written...

at the time as while wrote in the... (The text is very faint and partially illegible, but appears to discuss the transmission of disease and the role of God in sickness.)

But there are people in the... (The text continues with a discussion of how people in different cultures, such as Bulgaria, view the cause of sickness, often attributing it to God rather than medical science.)



$\frac{10}{10} =$

Continued

Answer, - 3. 1, 1. 1.

In America political procedure is not... number of American universities... churches...

Why, indeed, do we imagine that... are the winners, that the... of our... of our... of our...

China, ...

... ..

Some of the ... in ... of the ... ..  
introduced to ... the existence of ... ..  
to ...

The ... .. of the ... ..  
we believe the ... ..  
region ... ..

PROFESSOR ANDERSON ... : The people who ... .. live in  
a house with ... .. window; they live ... ..  
direction. ... .. windows on ... ..  
... .. in this ... ..  
... ..  
... ..

Washington, D.C., 1955.

I do not agree with the statement made by the author of the book, 'The American People', that the American people are not interested in the welfare of the world.

In America we are proud of our freedom and our way of life. We are proud of our achievements in science, industry, and the arts. We are proud of our democratic institutions.

Our government spends thirty-two billion dollars a year on the defense of our country. This is a large sum of money, but it is necessary to protect our freedom and our way of life. We are proud of our military strength and our ability to defend ourselves.

We do not want to see our country divided. We want to see a united and strong America.



I O  
III A

SECRET

Zinn, Aug. 10, 1950.

...ing seems to be important, that is, that the ultra-radical newspapers are published in the English language and are read by millions of Americans. That means that the state of Oregon will have to prohibit also the English language because most, in that language the radical propaganda is being spread. Is that is the case, what is the way of destroying the foreign language press?

If the foreigners are considered as radicals, who would they not learn the English language and read newspapers published in English?

Of course, these "hurr-durr" patriots, while raving against foreign and imported languages, forget that the English language is also imported.

IC  
II

CONFIDENTIAL

Chicago, April 27, 1930.

The Blue Bloods

Not long ago a very periodic organization was formed, the United Americans. The membership of this blue-blooded organization consists of rich elements only, we believe that America must be kept secure for American capitalists. We will mention just a few leaders of this organization. That will suffice to get an idea of it.

There is mentioned Otto Main, of Main & Co. Chicago, which is in close connection with U. S. Steel Company. This company controls railroads, money, and foreign connections.

Main is a true follower of the American mentality, which is cleaned by his class at each step. There is John M. Kirby, from Houston, Tex., president of Good Manufacturing, the name of the U-Club, which has to destroy

I C  
I E

- 1 -

CHRONICLE

London, April 26, 1910.

workers' demands.

Finally, here is H. W. Merrick, president of the British Chamber of Commerce, well known for his speech about the strikers, in which he said: "beat them down." The same day he said that, four strikers were killed in London, Ind. That day Mr. Merrick was decorated not only by the King-styled Yugoslav Crown Prince, Alexander.

We do not know whether he was decorated for the speech in which he counseled to treat the strikers brutally, or for some other part where Yugoslav workers, or for some other equally important.

The papers brought a picture where it was seen how four heroes of the Yugoslav monarchy, Juricbiankini, the famous Polančacic, the priest Uskovic and Dimic, are handing over to Mr. Merrick the decoration, sent to him by Alexander.

I C  
I E

- 3 -

CROATIANSInanjo, April 28, 1940.

As we see, the organization United American Workers is controlled by great capitalists. After they will force their employees to join this organization, we will hear, through capitalistic papers, that the American people supports said organization.

10  
11 1

CRIMINAL

Chicago, A. P. L., 1930.

AMERICANS AND FOREIGNERS

From statistics of the year 1910 we see that out of 18 American-born citizens one is a criminal. Among the residents who were born abroad, comes one criminal out of 46 persons.

If we would count as criminal any common law breaker, the number of criminals among born Americans would be still bigger.

Indeed, if we watch the newspaper, we will see that leading in crime are Americans born here and not immigrants.

If these facts were clear to the Americans they would renounce their hate and contempt against foreigners." From a pure scientific standpoint, we all are foreigners, because our residence on earth is very short. Why then not try to live this short life in brotherhood and love, why be divided in classes, nations, races, besides in an artificial division, which is expressed between American-born and foreigner.

FO  
II - 1

- 2 -

SECRET.

Chicago, Apr. 11, 1936.

This could not happen but for the plotters who want to distract the attention of the people from slavery and injustice by calling their attention to the emigrated workers coming from foreign lands.

There is no reasonable cause why Americans should have contempt for foreigners. They and, or their forefathers, were foreigners once. Besides, the foreigners elevated this country to prosperity. Foreigners do the heavy work today. If they would leave their home country abruptly, there would be a crisis here.

On the other hand, the foreigners are the most peace-loving element in this country, more peaceful than the Americans themselves. This is shown by said statistics of crimes.

The situation in America is not brilliant. That is understood by deciding factors, who are afraid of reaction and resistance. They have many reasons to explain the situation, for which they try to blame the Socialists, the Communists and foreigners, but the rotter from Wall Street are never blamed for anything.

I 3

III

III A

CIVILIAN

Chicago, Nov. 14, 1919.

Dear Sir:

It is requested that you advise the Bureau of the amount of your deposit, for the purpose of determining the amount of your contribution.

If you are unable to do so, please advise the Bureau of the reasons therefor. It is requested that you advise the Bureau of the amount of your deposit, for the purpose of determining the amount of your contribution. If you are unable to do so, please advise the Bureau of the reasons therefor.

This instruction is being issued to you for your information and to advise you to leave this office.

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

I C

III A

III A

- 2 -

SECRET

SECRET, No. 1, 1954

This is a copy of the report of the...  
...of the...  
...of the...

The...  
...of the...  
...of the...  
...of the...

It is...  
...of the...  
...of the...  
...of the...

CONFIDENTIAL



I C

SECRET

I

III

Chicago, Nov. 10, 1917.

This article will show how the American people are being misled to believe in the American position. The American people are being misled in various ways. One of the ways is by the use of the word "American" which is used to mean, usually, "white" people. This is done so that they will feel "American" by the same name, and they will feel that they are all right. Whatever the circumstances, the result is the same.

But a malicious charge. It is not "American" to see an enemy because America was at war with his country. America wanted to see patriots of foreign workers overpaid, but you can't arouse patriotism in a man who has nothing. The hired workers do not possess anything and cannot feel like property owners. He live well. Overnight they wanted to be rich and peer equal in deeds, words, and thoughts, but they failed.

As it was to be expected, the foreign workers remained cool toward this

I C  
I H  
III A

- 4 -

SECRET

London, Nov. 14, 1919.

patriotic propaganda. Many workers, out of their own free will, declared themselves first class patriots.

As soon as the part of the propaganda which was considered patriotic, the rare were against those who remained calm and were not swayed by artificial sentiment.

The propaganda against foreign workers is in full swing today. In the lead for it is the American Legion. The legionnaires are armed. They usurp the right to arrest people, to discriminate against foreign workers, to demolish business places, destroy libraries and do similar acts of violence.

The effect of all this is in contrary to what America wants to do for the foreigners, namely, the establishment of schools to teach them English and the meaning of American constitution.

I C

CHOCALAN

II

III A

Amante, Oct. 21, 1920.

In one side of my ... of ... ..  
of ... ..  
of ... ..

The ... ..  
tions in ... ..  
of that ... ..  
to ... ..

It is well known that ... ..  
... ..  
... ..

All ... ..

I C

I J

III A

SECRET, OV. , 171.

The report of the mission of the... (faint text) ... had repu-

... (faint text) ... a characteristic feature.

I C  
III C  
I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 1, 1916.

### THE CURSED FOREIGNERS AGAIN

Lately - in the United States - like mushrooms after rain, many patriotic societies come up with the purpose of saving the fatherland from the enemy.

The last word in patriotic foolishness and ravings is the National Committee for Americanization. Behind this committee are capitalistic interests, its agents - newspapermen and unscrupulous politicians - are sold out.

They think America cannot prepare for slaughter as long as thirteen million immigrants are here who are not citizens and have no deeper feelings for their fatherland. For that reason it is found that these foreigners ought to be educated and made over into citizens and impregnated with "ideals" of this free republic.

These people are uncoordinated, dispersed all over the country, knowing neither laws nor language; they belong to different nationalities and religions.

I C  
III G  
I E

- 2 -

C. G. I. I.

Radnicka Sprawa, No. 1, 1916.

As long as such diversity and ignorance prevails, these people will remain strangers to American conditions, and will be a great danger when there is the defense of our country at stake. For that reason they must become united; in their hearts must be planted love for country and common ideals against all external and internal enemies.

We have no opposition to the state spending more money for education to teach the foreigners language and laws. But to reach that, the foreigners must have better working conditions and must not be met with contempt and arrogance.

Then, too, the foreigner must not be shown institutions as ideal for which to escape he left his own country, as, for instance, the army.

If the patriots think to unite the foreigners under the flag of militarism and defense, they will be disappointed.

The unification of the working masses not only of America but of all the World will only be possible under the standard of Socialist democracy, international solidarity, brotherly love and holy peace.

I C  
III H

CHRONIC

Mad John Storer, Dec. 1, 1911.

"LUNA," (Luna), in the ... ..

The Division is ... .. "Luna," (Luna), ... ..

It is announced ... .. only; ... ..

The ... .. ; ... ..

The ... .. "Luna"

10  
III

Section

Section 100, 101, 102.

In the first instance, "100" (see also 101 and 102). After  
the signing of the... (text is very faint and difficult to read)

Did those... (text is very faint and difficult to read)

Is it... (text is very faint and difficult to read)

For the... (text is very faint and difficult to read)



I C  
III H

- 1 -

SECRET

Article 1, Section 1, III.

The rights reserved are intended to be a... it will not let down the patriotic... which can be considered as an advance guard...

Here we are able to see the... "We can fool all the people... all of the time, but we cannot fool all the people all of the time."

I C  
III H

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 3, 1915.

ANSWER TO THOSE FROM HICKTOWN

In number 248 of Hrvatska Zastava, Dr. Biankini declared that my writings about Jugoslavia are "a psychopathological case." That is about all he can say in his defense. One of us is surely not of a sane mind. For that reason I propose a psychopathic examination.

If Dr. Biankini is so sure of his brains, why doesn't he accept my challenge?

Through ten issues of Radnicka Straza I brought out the facts that those gentlemen--Biankini and company--are either fools or paid by some government. Because I am convinced of that, I will not revoke it until said gentlemen do not prove it to the contrary.

They are a bunch of characterless cattle who never did regard the interests of the people, but just their own. For their own sake they divided our people not only in nations but in provinces, in tribes, in factions. They created hate and dissension among the people.

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 3, 1915.

Last year we condemned German militarism in our paper. We predicted that the kaiser's barbaric attempts will cause the ruin of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

But we cannot commend this war or the imperialistic aims of the Allies either. In principle we are against any war politics, much less can we approve the foolish lies, chauvinistic hate, robbery, and anti-national politics caused and conducted by our Jugoslav dollar patriots in America.

Dr. Biankini holds fast to his statement that this is a war between the German and Slavic races. For that reason he accuses me of being the friend of the Teuto-Magyars. That is an infamous slander, considering the sacrifices my family made for Serbia and Jugoslavia.

Today, looking back at the graves of my beloved family, I want to speak as a Serbian or Jugoslav. I have to ask permission of Biankini and of his dogs-- of men who, till yesterday, licked the plates of Austro-Hungarian consuls in

I C  
III H

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 3, 1915.

America, and by their spying, kept up the darkest reaction of the Austro-Hungarian oligarchy.

Today, King Peter, his ministers, generals, and the rest of the bourgeoisie, pushed Serbia to the edge of ruin. The whole Slavic South is a shambles; the country vibrates from death groans, bloodshed cries to heaven, while Dr. Biankini and his dogs praise the allies all over America at banquets and parades.

Forward, Serbian sons, if you have to die, die gloriously! Do not fear, Serbian sons, the allies will grant us liberty! Long live Jugoslavia! Long live King Peter and Tsar Nikolas.

I have to be quiet. I have to approve any of their misdeeds. I have to hide their lies, I have to help their blunders, if I want that Biankini and company consider me an honest Serbian or, still better, a good Slav. Isn't that a fateful irony? Down with you!

CROATIAN

- 4 -

I C  
III H

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 3, 1915.

I fight for life and progress, not for the death and ruin of my people!

B. R. Savic

10  
III  
IV  
V

SECRET (S)

CONFIDENTIAL  
SECRET

1. On the basis of the information received in America...

2. The American mercenaries in the Congo are...  
the other part of the... "dear"...

3. It is not to be told who is... he is...

4. The... the Congolese... the Congolese government...

5. The... the... speak...

6. The... the... the...

III

I

I

A new newspaper published in Zagreb (Croatia), in which, bring articles and on various subjects, including the new political situation.

A public meeting was held in Zagreb on the 15th of this month for the purpose of discussing the situation in the country, and it was decided to publish a newspaper in which to discuss the political situation and write in detail.

The Hrvatska Zastava started to publish on the 15th of this month, and in its first issue, the Hrvatsko Narodno Veće (Croatian National Council) announced that it had decided to publish a newspaper in which to discuss the political situation and write in detail. The Hrvatska Zastava is a newspaper published in Zagreb, and it is a public meeting was held in Zagreb on the 15th of this month for the purpose of discussing the situation in the country, and it was decided to publish a newspaper in which to discuss the political situation and write in detail.

The Hrvatska Zastava is a newspaper published in Zagreb, and it is a public meeting was held in Zagreb on the 15th of this month for the purpose of discussing the situation in the country, and it was decided to publish a newspaper in which to discuss the political situation and write in detail.

The Hrvatska Zastava is a newspaper published in Zagreb, and it is a public meeting was held in Zagreb on the 15th of this month for the purpose of discussing the situation in the country, and it was decided to publish a newspaper in which to discuss the political situation and write in detail.

1111

1111

1111

... those without ...  
...  
... wine ...

... isiotic bluff ...

...  
...  
...!

...  
...  
...



1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99  
100

111111

Journal 1957, 1958, 1959

I have been thinking about those people who know how to die,  
to praise themselves, and to live, and to die, and to live.

They are the people who are not afraid of death, who are not  
afraid of the unknown, who are not afraid of the consequences.

They are the people who are not afraid of the unknown, who are not  
afraid of the consequences, who are not afraid of the unknown.

They are the people who are not afraid of the unknown, who are not  
afraid of the consequences, who are not afraid of the unknown.

They are the people who are not afraid of the unknown, who are not  
afraid of the consequences, who are not afraid of the unknown.

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.

Number of ...

...

... in ...  
... with ...

I C

II B 2 d (1)

I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 18, 1914.

A VICTIM OF MISTAKEN PATRIOTISM

Recently in America we have seen a tendency toward closer co-operation between Serbians and Croats. Moreover, so-called patriotic newspapers have begun to write articles about Croatian and Serbian unity and brotherhood.

In many such cases the object is some material benefit for the writer of such articles or for the persons by whom the article was inspired. In the main the idea is good, and many persons have been found, especially among the working class, who acclaimed this attitude of the Croats toward the Serbians here in America, so much in contrast to the lack of tolerance between them in the old country.

But conditions in Europe react upon America also. The people are unconsciously listening to their enemies.

Many workers fall into the error of becoming exaggerated Croats. Such a lost sheep sent us the following letter:

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I C

II B B d (1)

I E

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 18, 1914.

"Honorable Editor!

"I call your attention to the fact that I subscribed to Radnicka Straza to be printed in my mother tongue and not in Serbian. For that reason I beg you not to send to me the paper printed that way. If you insist, I will return the paper, and you may return the cost of my subscription to me.

I do not want to hear about Serbians, much less to read papers printed in their language.

"With greetings,

"Nick K., your subscriber"

This poor workingman does not want even to hear about Serbians. That is the way he expresses himself in his letter. He speaks of his mother tongue and about a Serbian language, and they are one and the same.

MPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

I C

II B 3 d (1)

I E

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 18, 1914.

In his sincere foolishness this child of a fierce patriotic education speaks with some hatred of Serbians.

On account of a few lines in the **Cyrillic** alphabet printed in the Radnicka Straza, which is done to be of service to [our] Serbian comrades, this man refuses his newspaper, which constantly wages war against the enemies of the working class.

Ill will in the ranks of workers is the greatest misfortune for the working man and the greatest blessing for his enemies.

WPA (L.L.) PROJ. 30275

I C  
TII H  
I E

CRO-TION

Radnicka Straza, July 30, 1915

MINUTELY D EDS OF SERBIAN PATRIOTS

Visiting Chicago these days is Vaclav Klofac, a Czech representative. Mr. Klofac was for a long time in the Balkans. He came to America to make himself better known to the Czechs of Chicago, telling about the glorious Balkan war.

Last Sunday he came among the Serbians of Chicago's Northside, to give a talk at a meeting, where he was invited by the Serbian patriots.

He related how he saw the war with his own eyes. How he was greeted and embraced by Serbian dignitaries; what heroes the Serbian officers are, and geniuses the Serbian generals. That minister Pasic outranks them all and how each Serbian should be proud of such a splendid statesman.

Klofac spoke as a man who wants to flatter the audience and inflame national fanaticism.

After Mr. Klofac finished his talk the platform was given to comrade V. Borne-

I C  
TII H  
I E

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straz, Vol. VI, No. 33, July 30, 1913

missa, editor of Narodni Glas (People's Voice). Comrade Borzemiss. declared that he is wondering how Mr. Klofac is able to glorify the fratricidal Balkan war, which the genial Pasic helped to start. The Balkan war is not for the benefit of the people.

Pasic took advantage of the war to speculate on the bourse and fill his pockets. Klofac also omitted to tell how the minister of war, with his drunken subordinates, gave over Serbian soldiers to firing squads, and how Serbian peasants were beaten up.

When comrade Borzemiss. started to provoke a talk by reading Iron Beland newspapers, the president of the Serbian Social Union Popovich jumped up and pushed comrade Borzemiss. from the platform.

After that comrade M. Tolovins mounted the rostrum. But before he was able to talk the Serbian "patriots" hit him with sticks. The same procedure was used on comrade Borzemiss.. Both comrades received several injuries before they were thrown from the hall onto the sidewalk.

I C  
III H  
E

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 33, July 30, 1913

The Czech representative Mlofac was sitting quietly with a smile on his face when the Serbian "patriots" perpetrated said atrocities.

That is the way freedom of speech is respected at "patriotic" meetings.



Radnicka Straza, May 29, 1912.

FOR POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN THE HOMELAND

All progressive peoples of Europe condemned the Hungarian holders of power with their leader Khuen Herdervary for suspension of constitutional rights in Croatia and Slavonia.

Following the activity of our Croatian people here in the United States of America, we find that also here in many places where a greater number of our hardworking people live, protest meetings were held to give vent to the bitterness over the oppression of our people in Croatia.

As is seen from the lines above, in Hungary as well as in Croatia, the struggle for people's rights did not cease but has just begun. It is laudable that the Central Committee of the National Croatian Union decided to donate the sum of \$3,000 as help to lead the national **struggle** in Croatia in their homeland.

I C  
I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Jan. 27, 1911.

FIRST ISSUE OF NARODNI GLAS

After strenuous work for many months the Serbian workers of Chicago succeeded in publishing the first issue of the Serbian socialist newspaper Narodni Glas. This paper go among Serbian workers to give information on class struggle and socialism.

The Narodni Glas (People's Voice) was started by workers, written by workers, and therefore the paper is recommended.

We call to the comrades who stand by our paper, that they may, with all their might, support the youngest pioneer of the Yugoslav Socialist movement and try to extend the Narodni Glas' circulation among Serbian workers.

Subscription: For one year, \$1.00 -- Address: Narodni Glas, 2350 Clybourn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

a. Big Business

I D I a  
I E

CONFIDENTIAL

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 28, June 7, 1924.

THE UNITED STATES, TOO, IS PREPARING AGAINST WORKINGMEN

The bankers' oligarchy is preparing against a clash with the working class, which is inevitable on account of the economic crisis which is spreading over the states.

In fear for their great profits, to be more secure, these bankers ordered through their organization (the government at Washington) the police to be organized as a military body. For this purpose the police have been drilled in the practice of using bombs, machine guns and rifles, to be able more effectively to kill the hungry workers.

In New York 600 policemen were selected to be drilled for two weeks in a federal military camp, to be prepared to kill the workers in order to safeguard the holy democracy and the looting of our national wealth.

That which is being done in New York is the rule and custom throughout the country.

I D 1 a  
T E

CRONICA.

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 35, June 7, 1924.

All this shows that the bourgeoisie prepares for the coming crisis, to use it as a tool to do away with the movement of the working class and to accomplish an old wish: the open shop, and in connection with it to shoulder the losses of the coming crisis on the working class. The working class must become organized for the purpose of safeguarding its interests against the capitalistic class.

Only through a strong, disciplined and revolutionary working class party is a successful defence possible. It is time for the workers to become organized in a Labor Party, which in the spirit of communistic principles will lead a fight against capitalistic exploitation and will liberate the workers.

I D I a  
I E

NOCTIAN

Radnik, Vol. VI, no. 3, June 4, 1923.

MARY IN 12-HOUR DAY IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Herbert T. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, made statements (to the effect) that it is not of fortune to abolish the 12-hour day in the steel industry at present.

This statement was made before the Committee of Iron and Steel Industries. Cutting hours would cost too much, besides there is a lack of labor in the steel industry.

His talk (Gary's) was as follows: "The demand for steel will continue for about six months. The moral and religious principles of the bible cannot be beaten. Those who doubt the bible are dangerous men. To abolish the 12-hour day would mean to hire 12,000 men more and that would cost 15% more. Agitation against a 12-hour working day is based on sentiment. The 12-hour day does not harm the workers physically, mentally or morally. It is to be doubted that people who work twelve hours are better family providers than those who work less."

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 3, June 4, 1923.

That is the way the managers of the large American industry talks.

Religion and profit are mixed. The bible, religion of exploitation for the workers, the profit for him. You have to befuddle the mind of the worker with religion to be able to exploit him better. If the workers are hungry, if they are out of work, if they suffer, they must not rise and fight as men do, but they have to take to religion and have consolation in the other world.

For that reason the kings of industry keep up a string of clergymen and religious institutions whose duty it is to keep the workers in mental and spiritual darkness, so the bosses will have it much easier to exploit them.

The governing class in all past social history has cloaked its material interests with a mantle of nationalism and religion and by that has dominated the exploited masses.

1 D 1 a

- 3 -

13 14

April, Vol. VI, p. 3, June 4, 1955.

Meanwhile as the different systems failed, they could not live on religion and love of country, not even on bayonets.



I D l a  
I E

CROATIAN

Znanje, Apr. 26, 1920.

### THE LATEST IN PATRIOTS

Not long ago a new patriotic organization was formed, the "United Americans". The membership of this blue-blooded organization is confined to the wealthier element, which believes that America must be kept safe for American--capitalists.

We will mention just a few leaders of the organization, and that will suffice to give an idea of it. One of them is Otto Kuhn, of Kuhn, Loeb, and Company, a firm closely connected with J. P. Morgan and Company. This firm's business is concerned with railroads, money, and foreign investments.

Kuhn is a true adherent of the American Constitution, which is flaunted by his class at every turn.

There is also John H. Kirby of Houston, Texas, president of the wood manufacturers' organization and the inventor of the Ku Klux Klan, of which the aim

I D l a  
I E

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Znanje, Apr. 26, 1920.

is to destroy workers' institutions.

Finally there is H. H. Merrick, president of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, well known by his speech about the strikers, in which he said, "Treat them rough." On the same day when he said that, four strikers were killed in Hammond, Indiana. That same Mr. Merrick was decorated not long ago by the self-styled Yugoslav crown prince Alexander. We do not know whether he was decorated for the speech in which he advised rough treatment for the strikers--of whom a great number were Yugoslav workers--or for something else of equal importance.

The papers printed a picture of four heroes of the Yugoslav monarchy, Jurica Biankini, the famous Palandacic, the priest Uskokovic, and Dimic, handing to Mr. Merrick the decoration sent to him by Alexander.

As we see, the organization "United Americans" consists of great capitalists. After they have forced their employees to join the organization, we shall hear

I D l a  
I E

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Znanje, Apr. 26, 1920.

through the capitalistic papers that the American people support this society.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 7, Jan. 30, 1913.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR POCKETS

From many sides we receive printed circulars in the Croatian language, sent to addresses of our Croatian nationals by the Peruvian-Chamyro Rubber Corporation of New York. In these letters and circulars the receiver, in tempting words, is assured of getting rich quick if he buys shares of the said corporation. The more he buys the better.

"We want to give the opportunity to our Croatian people to gain, without work or trouble or sweat, 25% to 50% per year. To double their cash positively after four years." The above is said in the circulars. Further, that the corporation acquired land in the Republic of Peru, where trees grow, out of which rubber is made. In the forests there is hidden so much wealth that anybody can become wealthy who puts his money in that enterprise, that is, if he buys shares at \$5 each.

In short, that is the content of their circulars, and we are able to tell instantly that some speculators are bent, not to help the Croatian

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 7, Jan. 30, 1913.

people in America, but to empty their pockets and fill up their own. Such enterprises grow in America like mushrooms, to disappear quickly after the crooked speculators gained the money of the poor whom they rob.

Why do such swindlers appeal to the workers? Why do they sell shares for as little as \$1, \$5, or \$10? Why? To help the workers to get rich? No, because the rich will not put his money where it does not bear profit. Gold mines, rubber plantations, and etc., offered for sale to the poor, do not even exist. If they exist, they are not accessible, or are worth less than nothing. The worker who invests his money loses in the end. There were thousands of cases like that. For that reason take care of your pockets.

But there is something more of interest in this case. There is talk that two brothers work for the Peruvian-Chamyro Rubber Corporation.



Radnioka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 7, Jan. 30, 1913.

Two Croatians, known all over America. They want to help the Croatians. One resides in Peru, the other in Chicago, just to catch fools.

We will investigate and deal with such patriots. Once more, take care of your pockets!

Organization

2. Labor Organization

& Activities

a. Unions

(2) Craft

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

I D 1 a

T 2

I E

CROCIAN



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 150, Dec. 18, 1924.

WHO WAS COMBERS?

According to news dispatches Samuel Gompers died December 13, 1924, at 4:30 A. M.

Gompers was president of the American Federation of Labor for 44 years. By right he was one of its first founders. There is no doubt that he had organizing talent. His aim to organize separate unions by trades was fulfilled. From its start the A. F. of L. grew. But Gompers was by his education, by his nature, by his social position, not only a conservative but a reactionary.

His organizing talent was not for the creation of militant workingmen's unions to lead an uncompromising class struggle, but it was for cooperation, like his colleagues Legien, Thomas, McDonald, etc.

Gompers hated Socialism as well as all progressive ideas. Also he was the greatest enemy of Communism. He led a bitter fight against industrial unionism when it became a necessity in this country after the great





Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 150, Dec. 16, 1924.

industrial expansion of America. He also hated those who wanted to make the reactionary A. F. of L. a tool of a class conscious struggle in the labor movement. Among them was Comrade N. Foster, one of the greatest enemies of Gompers.

During the war Gompers was with Wilson and his fourteen points, the most faithful servant of capitalism.

If there was a strike, Gompers was the first to end this strike in favor of capitalism. Through his efforts many strikes were lost, many workers' lives sacrificed on the altar of Wall Street. Gompers was even against the name of Socialism. He watched to see if there was any danger to capitalism in order to warn it in time. For the same reason he went to Mexico. Gompers did not travel there for the benefit of the working class, but to protect the interests of American capitalists who were after the natural wealth of Mexico.

Gompers was born in a capitalistic society and reared there; in working men's ranks he was a faithful servant of capital; for it he lived,

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 150, Dec. 16, 1924.

traveled and served to the end.

The American capitalists will mourn Gompers because another Gompers will not be born in these times. Many working men will mourn Gompers because they think of him as a great leader.

The class conscious worker will not grieve Gompers, knowing that he was against revolution and the liberation of the working class.

The reactionaries will clamor: Nail to the memory of Gompers; the revolutionaries: Nail to the death of Gompersism.



**A SIGNIFICANT EVENING**

Last Saturday a supper was given in the house of our esteemed countryman Mr. Steve Babic, which was to our people of more importance than suppers given in any of Chicago's big hotels for the last few years.

At the time of the Convention of the Cigar Makers Union there were present many delegates and labor leaders of America and Canada among them Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and the greatest authority on the labor movement in the world. Mr. Steve Babic on this occasion invited Mr. Gompers and many prominent labor leaders to his home. Among them: G. W. Perkins, President of the Cigar Makers Union, the Vice-Presidents of the Union, the Treasurer, and many others.

The evening was an important affair for the Jugoslavs in so far as Mr. Gompers is a very important figure and plays a big role in our country. Mr. Gompers was during the war a valuable councilor of President Wilson and a sponsor of the Jugoslav cause.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. XI, No. 7, Feb. 20, 1918.

THE MISERABLE POSITION OF WORKERS IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The workers in Chicago's slaughterhouses were exploited for years in the most inhuman way, the owners were using every means that this exploitation might not become public, and that the workers do not react against it. Finally this exploitation reached the extreme; it came before a court last week, where the litigation between workers and company had to be decided.

Last Monday, a conference was held between the company representatives and the workers' delegates. The workers are represented by the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Fitzpatrick, and Attorney F. Walsh, president of the well known industrial commission.

The workers submitted to the companies a list of questions to which they must answer. Among other things it is asked, How big is the invested capital, what connections exist with other big firms in similar business and banks, to name affiliated plants, the number of employed workers and their wages.

1119 1119 1119 1119 1119

Radnicka Straza, Vol. XI, No. 7, Feb. 20, 1913.

To these questions the following companies are required to answer:  
J. Ogden Armour, L. F. Swift, N. Morris, Cudahy and Thomas Wilson.

If the companies refuse to answer the above mentioned questions, the workers' representatives will request the court to force them to do so.

Tuesday was the first hearing before a court of arbitration, where Fitzpatrick portrayed the miserable position of workers in slaughter houses, what was very disagreeable to hear for the company representatives. However, they were forced to hear the accusations, which could not be minimized.

Fitzpatrick proved that the workers receive wages on which they cannot get along. Then he touched upon the corruption used by the companies to keep their workers out of the unions. "There were," he said, "many union men who did not mention to their own wives that they belonged to a union, from fear this fact would be made known, and the workers fired from their jobs." Not only that, but the companies watch that such a worker is not employed in any other place.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. XI, No. 7, Feb. 20, 1918.

Very often workmen had to change their nationality and name to escape the revenge of the company to obtain work in some other place.

At these words the companies' attorney jumped at Fitzpatrick, claiming that this statement offended his clients. Fitzpatrick did not mind that. He continued calmly his revelations. From which it was seen that the companies treated their workmen like slaves. What will be proven later on in hearings of workers, men and women?

In the slaughterhouses are employed workers belonging to nearly all of the different trades. Consequently many organizers were examined at the hearing, who corroborated the fact that the companies persecuted in the meanest way, all those who tried to organize their workers.

At the hearing, J. Kennedy, president of the butchers' union gave the information that the companies played a dual role. They have slaughterhouses in New York, where they were forced to sign with his union. The same union asked several times to be recognized in Chicago but was always refused.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. XI, No. 7, Feb. 20, 1918.

The workers in New York work shorter hours, have a little higher wages, but as soon as they ask for something the company tells them that workers in Chicago are getting less and it is only right that those in New York should not get more.

Of the working women examined we will mention Cecilia Sula. She declared in court that her father was hurt last week and is sick now. When her father does not work, our mother must go to work, said the girl. "We drink coffee with bread in the morning and coffee and bread at noon." For supper the same with some soup. We all live in one room, where we dry our washing. In that room are eight of us: father, mother and six children."

The above is the statement of this girl. Such statements were many. The working woman, Rosie Babeck, stated in court that her husband was buried last Saturday. The union paid burial expenses. The poor woman had no money to buy bread. Her husband was injured at work and died at the County Hospital. She is left on the street with three children. Her late husband earned 27 cents per hour. They lived in one room, paying eight and a half dollars per month rent.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. XI, No. 7, Feb. 20, 1918.

Albina Stupien is the mother of six children. Her husband works in the slaughterhouse. If he works all week, he gets \$15. But he is often sick, then hunger reigns in their house. Also this family has just one room, two children on the floor in the kitchen. The family has no bed sheets nor blankets. Everybody covers himself at night with his own clothes. Their food consists of coffee and bean soup. If the husband is sick, the wife goes to work in his place. Her job is then to clean killed hogs.

One woman declared that what the other women said was true, that she knew the conditions under which the slaughterhouse workers were living. She continued that the workers have been organized only six months, the women two months. But the employers are great enemies of the unions.

The attorney for the Wilson firm refused to give any explanation about wages paid by that firm. Pressed by the judge, he declared that it is forbidden him by his firm to talk about this matter. It was proven that all firms act in accord on how much to pay their workers.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. XI, No. 7, Feb. 20, 1918.

Because the arbitration will take few days, the court asked both parties to decide how many hours daily the hearings should last. The workers' representatives asked for eight hours, the companies' representatives declared five hours were enough.

During the hearings, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor, Kitulski, revealed how brutally the workers are treated in the companies' work shops. The companies have private spies and police and maltreat their workers. Kitulski said: "I protest against the acts of the private police of the companies who beat up workers if they are late for work. I protest against the treatment of foreign laborers who are subjected to abusive language of vilest kind. Just because these workers do not understand English, they must not be treated like cattle. They were lured by agents from Europe to make slaves of themselves in the slaughterhouses.

The other day I came to the house of a workingman. He had not yet come from work and his wife was also away. In the house were seven children without shoes and stockings or socks. The children were compelled to stay inside. Fifty per cent of the workers in the slaughterhouses, who are foreigners, are starving. The company officials handle women just as brutally as men."

Radnicka Straza, Vol. XI, No. 7, Feb. 20, 1918.

Agnes Nestor from the Women's Trade Union League stated that men who are getting 21 cents per hour are laid off, in their place are hired women, who are paid 20 cents per hour. These women must work just as hard as men do. Even in the killing department women are employed. Though the women do there the same work as men, they get just 20 cents per hour.

Mrs. Nestor protested because women are employed in the killing department. Women must do work, which is not fitted for them, while the men must rot without work.

The workers' representatives requested that the state take over the slaughterhouses. The party which wants to come into power in the future will have to see that this is done.

In the above manner workers are handled in shops of great American patriots and fighters for democracy and freedom.

Radnicko Listok, Vol. VI, No. 31, July 6, 1910

LETTERS FROM THE WORKERS!

The Chicago Union of Bakery Workers has appealed to the workers and public in general:

Many times the workers of Baker, Brothers & Co., tried to cross the bakery firm of Michael Baker, Company, at the corner of Clark and Adams streets, to want to get better working conditions but on all occasions, our petitions - but in vain.

"The only reason that prevents the workers of that firm to be organized is because and with united force we might get better working conditions."

"The manager of that firm knows that well, and that is why he opposes any attempt to have better conditions."

"The wages of that firm are miserable. The wages of the workers receive \$6.00 weekly. These conditions must be ended. Other workers must help the workers."

"Let one worker must buy bread of this firm. No class-conscious worker should buy bread with the union label. Workers! Remember that, tell your wives, husbands and friends about it. Help the bakery workers to receive better wages and not be slaves of capitalistic employers."

APPENDIX, PAGES 31270

I D B a (2)  
II F b d (1)

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 8, Feb. 12, 1909.

### FIRST UNION PRINTING PRESS

The first union printing press was well received by our people in the United States. The Central Committee decided to start a move toward erecting their own press, which will free them from private capitalistic exploitation.

Therefore, our class conscious people in America, and especially in Chicago and in Allegheny, quickly collected a larger amount for the print shop which will be the cornerstone of our progress in this land.

Now that the printing press of our workemen's federation is completed, and has this month started on bigger orders. So it is the first time the Radnicka Straza was printed in its own printing shop.

We are happy to say that this is the first and only Croatian union print shop in America. All others, to our shame, are scabs. That the paper is printed in a union shop can be recognized by the union label. Newspapers

Radnicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 8, Feb. 12, 1909.

that have no union label are scabs and do not recognize workers' unions nor pay their workers honest wages. By that we can see their false friendship toward working men. You can notice on the second page of this paper, first column, a union label No. 290, which is our press number.

Newspapers, books, circulars, letter-heads, and all work turned out by our print shop carries union label No. 290. The duty of every worker is to have their work done in and to support union shops.

I D 2 a (2)

CROATIAN



Rednicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 3, Jan. 8, 1909.

MASS MEETING

The Croatian trade union of Chicago will hold its annual meeting Saturday, January 9, at 8 P. M.

It is necessary that all members be present.

M. Hans, Secretary.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization

& Activities

a. Unions

(3) Industrial



1 D 2 a. E.  
1 D 1 a

C. C. W. H. H.

Lajednicar, Vol. I, No. 11, April 11, 1937.

JOHN L. LEWIS, DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN MINERS

I will try to make it clear to the readers of the Lajednicar who is John L. Lewis, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

John L. Lewis was born in Iowa, in a small mining town of Lucas, Lucas County, 80 miles south of Des Moines.

His father came to America from Wales and started to work at Lucas in 1880, for the White Sulphur Company.

At that time coal was screened at a big loss for the workers because the screens were too wide.

John's father, Thomas Lewis, called on the workers to strike. The workers responded immediately. For that Thomas Lewis was put on the black list of the coal companies and could not get work after the strike in Lucas county. Thomas Lewis moved with his family to Colfax, Iowa, and secured





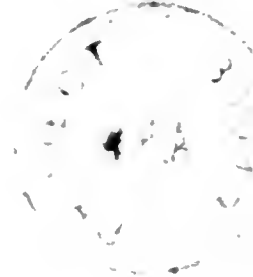
Zajednic a, Vol. XXXII, No. 1, April 14, 1957.

a position as night watchman, at the same time trying to get employed as a miner. He went to the mine but was dismissed as soon as his radical record became known. In 1879 Thomas Lewis requested collective bargaining for the workers and was forced to move to Des Moines and was put to jail there. This was the first lesson for John L. Lewis as to what happens to a worker who insists on his right.

John started to go to public school in Des Moines, after that to junior high school. While John went to school for eight years, his father's name was taken from the black lists and the family returned to Lucas County.

John L. Lewis, who was 13 years then, worked with his father in the mine.

After getting older he felt and understood the sufferings of his black-listed father. He left the mine to engage in business and continue studying. He was also theater manager and manager of the local baseball team.



Zajednicar, Vol. XXXIII, No. 15, April 14, 1937.

In his 27th year he decided to enter politics and run for mayor but with no success. The same year Lewis married a school teacher, Myrtle Edith Bell. In 1908 they left Iowa, came to Illinois, and John L. Lewis became active in labor movements. He became agent for the Mine Workers of America, the American Federation of Labor. He also became vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America and in 1920 their president.

He severed connection with the American Federation of Labor and organized the Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO).

Croatians and the rest of Jugoslavs, if you are not in a union, join at once because that is the only salvation for the working class. There is better opportunity to join a union today than ever before. President Roosevelt is on the side of the workers. Your organizations, like the Croatian Fraternal Union, stand up for you. You are advised by your political organizations to join unions.

The newspapers write and instruct you for your benefit. Why then do



Zajednicar, Vol. XXXII, no. 15, April 14, 1937.

afraid to join a union?

The Zajednicar has touched the question of why if organizations are injurious for the workers, why are the employers against them?

There are some employers who pay more than others, but they do not want to recognize a union. Why? Because they are able to drop you from the payroll at any time. If you are in a union they cannot do it without good reason.

For these facts join the union, which will represent you and your family in hard times.

Kazimir Kruzich  
Vice President Local 2485.

I D 2 3 (3)

I D 1 3

I D 2 3

I E

I H

CROATIAN



Radnik, Oct. 17, 1928.

### YOUTH AND ELECTION

What is the position of the young workers in industry today? We find that we have eleven million young workers in industry and the number is increasing. The young workers are the most exploited section of the working class. The average wage of a young worker is about \$13 weekly. Working conditions are terrible and particularly so in the textile mills and chemical works. No attempt except that made by the young workers of the Young Workers (Communist) League, has ever been made to organize these young workers for a fight for full economic and political rights. What are full economic rights? Membership in trade unions, equal pay for equal work, etc. Only recently has there been a tendency among young workers to fight for their rights in the political and economic fields. That is the position of the capitalist parties in regard to this question. They disregard this question entirely. Not in any of their platforms have they even hinted at this question. Not one of the capitalist parties desires to have the youth vote or receive full economic rights.

Radnik, Oct. 17, 1928.

This is no surprise, for we realize very well that all capitalist parties, the Socialist, Republican and Democratic, are the parties of big business and they are not for less exploitation, but insist on more.

What had the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League to say on this important question confronting the young workers?

(1) No economic discrimination! All young workers must be permitted a membership in trade unions on an equal basis with the adult members. Equal pay for equal work!

(2) For young workers a six-hour day, five days a week.

(3) Youth protection. Abolition of night work, and work in dangerous occupations. Establishment of a system for accident compensation and to have the young workers regulate it.

Radnik, Oct. 17, 1928.

(4) Two dollars a day, state benefits, for all unemployed young workers, under trade union supervision. Millions are today walking the streets unemployed. These are but a few of our demands. We do not contemplate, however, the joys of these improvements, even though a Communist gets a majority vote, because the capitalists will exercise every means to crush that power. Therefore, capitalism must be completely wiped out before either youth or adult can expect those things which rightfully belong to them.

Join our ranks in a fight for the immediate needs of the young workers and for the fight against capitalism.

I D 2 a (3)  
I D 2 a (2)

CROATIA.

Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 33, March 13, 1926.

### WHO IS RIGHT?

The question of workers' unions is becoming more real each day. There is not one group of workers in a factory or shop for whom the question of unionizing is not most important.

The American unions known as the American Federation of Labor are the most conservative unions in the world. Their structure is most unsuitable. It is such that sometimes members of one union are strikebreakers for the other. But for such conditions unionism is not to blame, nor the workers. The blame lies with the leaders, who are in the service of capitalism and not in the service of the working class, but its enemies. With a change of leaders the unions will begin to climb. The main thing is to prepare the workers to fight against bureaucracy. More class-consciousness and a fighting spirit are necessary.

To have results we must: (1) Spread the idea of unionism among all the workers. No excuses must be tolerated for the existing faults of unionism. Things have to be explained to the workers, bind them closer to the

I D 2 a (5)  
I D 2 a (2)

- 2 -

CROATIA.

Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 33, March 18, 1926.

unions and introduce those who are not in the union. (2) Constantly it is necessary to organize unions against bureaucracy in the union itself. Bureaucracy stands against the working class. (3) It is necessary from separate unions to make one great union. (4) It is necessary that all unions, however small and dispersed, become one large union and give it a certain political direction. Because each "class struggle is finally a political struggle," the political character has to develop in the real complete political duty of each worker, that is, the destruction of the capitalistic system for the final liberation of the working classes.

These are the most important basic duties of real revolutionaries. These are the Communist tasks with respect to the workers' unions of America. These truths are accentuated many times in the everyday struggle of the working class in America.



I D E a (3)  
I E I a

ORGANIZ.

Radnik, Feb. 18, 1966.

EXERCITATION OF STEEL WORKERS

Everybody knows that in the steel industry exist employer's organizations which have the purpose of making propaganda. These organizations are supported by the workers themselves. Here I will mention just the "Good Fellow Club."

As soon as a worker starts to work, his boss wants him to join the club. Some say the workers are not obliged to join the club, but all of us know what would happen to a worker if he refuses to join.

In the Illinois Steel Company's plant are about 11,000 men working. Each of them pays 25 cents per month to this club.

In many mills they pay from 10 to 20 cent per month. Lots of money comes in at that rate. The officers of the club are elected, but not by the workers. The company nominates them.

I D 2 a (3)

I D 1 a

-2-

Radnik, Feb. 16, 1946.

The purpose of said organization is to raise propaganda money for the steel barons. To the workers it is said that the purpose of such organizations is to help poor workers' families.

The workers in steel industries are powerless because they are not organized.

I D 2 a (3)  
II B 2 d (1)  
I D 1 a

CROATIANS



Znanje, Vol. II, No. 16, July 21, 1919.

### FEAR OF UNIONS

Our misled Jugoslav workers fear unions. With contempt do they look upon people who are organized politically or economically. From what one hears they distrust unions even more than the companies by which they are employed. They agree with the company in everything because they are not independent. The company would rather close the factory than recognize the union. The action of the company can be understood but not the inaction of the workers.

On July 14 a few strikers came with an organizer to a factory to explain to the workers the need of organization. The misled and uncomprehending workers commented on this procedure in the same spirit as the employers, saying, "Why are these bolshevicks here to disturb us peaceful workers." One of them stated: "The union wants us to work only eight hours. Who is able to stop me from working longer if I so desire? If I work longer hours I earn more. The union wants dues to be paid but wants us to work shorter hours."



Znanje, Vol. II, No. 16, July 21, 1919.

This false impression prevents many workers from finding out the truth. The union, it is true, wants shorter hours, but at the same time it wants an increased pay. The union wants more humane working conditions for the workers.

Many of the poor simpletons make the unions responsible for the high cost of living. They do not understand why the working class must rise nor why it wants a change of living conditions.

Indeed, the misled, unorganized workers are helpers of the capitalistic class. They are the ones who make the struggle hard and prevent its fulfillment. They do not read the workers' press but read patriotic newspapers that write for the benefit of capitalistic companies.

Among that kind of newspapers belong those Jugoslav newspapers that like a dollar more than they do their people. They preach the principle of "everybody for his own kin," when they need help from the working class. If the worker needs them, then they forget their own "kin" and work for the companies. Jugoslav workers, leave the patriotic press. You belong among workers. Be smart at least. Organize! Help humanity to freedom!

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(4) Strikes

Novi Svijet, Vol. 7, No. 40, May 24, 1951

C O M M U N I C A T I O N

The complete report of financial and administrative matters were submitted and this program was carried out in Chicago.

The program, proceeds of the collective endeavor of March 18th, here in Chicago and their income of the social relief committee which it sanctioned, amounted to \$1,371.00 which was sent to the military relief committee in Pittsburgh, Pa., and \$44.00 for the Federal Relief Council Committee.

The success of this committee is grateful for the support shown by various organizations and individuals for their important and willing work without which we could not have succeeded.

Metvelin, Secretary.

APR 10 1951

Novi Svijet, No.32. Vol.5. March 8, 1928.

Coal Miners Strike Committee.



More money was received by the committee. The following are the donors:

"Hrvatska Sloboda" lodge #7	\$25.00
Yugoslav Sokol Troop	\$25.00

The prizes received from the Croatian singing club "Zora" were turned over to the miners strike committee by the following groups.

The "Puritan" group donated the whole prize	\$ 15.00
Volga boatman group donated the whole prize	\$ 15.00
Group "Horem" half of the prize	\$ 10.00
And the group orchestra whole prize	\$ 5.00

The committee received also clothing, utensils, and food which will be shipped to the Miners Relief Committee in Pittsburgh Pa.

The committee invites those that did not donate yet to do so at once.  
Send or bring the donations to F. Zornak - 1837 S. Racine Ave.

Novi Svijet, No.30. Vol.5. February 23, 1928.

Coal Strike Committee.

As announced before, the committee is functioning, and they have already collected \$110.00 cash from various clubs and individuals, also material for the first entertainment for which the committee is thankful and is appealing to other organizations to do likewise.

The preparations for the March 18th event are exceeding all others of like nature and great financial success is expected, needed and appreciated.

Twenty tickets were sent to each of forty-six lodges and clubs, to sell among their members or to be paid for out of their treasury.

All, even the small help is appreciated and will be used for the great cause. Don't forget those who are in need today. You may be in need tomorrow.

Coal Strike Committee  
1802 South Racine Ave.



I D 2 a (4)  
II 3 1 a  
II 3 10  
II 3 1

CROATIAN



Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 24, Jan. 19, 1928.

RAISING FUNDS FOR THE STRIKE

Called by the Yugoslav Educational Association of Chicago, a meeting was held in the Croatian Brotherhood Hall, West 18th Street and Racine Avenue.

The Croatian singing club "Zora," Croatian Benevolent Lodge "Bratstvo," and the J. E. A. Delegation, met to make a plan on how to help coal miners on strike in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Colorado, and West Virginia, who are suffering with their families in a long strike.

The first steps were taken at the conference and a committee was elected and a plan made to raise the money for the Coal Strikers' Aid Committee. At once it was decided to give a great concert program and to be followed by several such events. The proceeds will go toward the strike fund.

The committee also plans to get all necessary materials and goods for

Novi Svijet, Vol. V, No. 24, Jan. 19, 1928.

the affairs from merchants as donations. The committee also appeals to our merchants and tradesmen to volunteer their donations or to be generous to the committee which will soon pay them a visit. The committee is especially asking of singing and musical clubs that have received notice, to at once respond, so that we can arrange the port for them.

The committee is also appealing to other organizations to refrain from activities on days reserved by the Strike Fund Committee.

The first concert will be given March 18, 1928, at 2:30 P. M., in the Croatian National Hall, West 18th Street and Racine Avenue.

ID 2 a (4)

LOCATIAN

**I D 1 a**

**I E**

nanie, Vol. IV, No. 3<sup>e</sup>, Dec. 24, 1921.

NORWEGIAN STRIKE IN STOCK YARDS

Several weeks ago there was a strike in Chicago stock yards as well as in other cities. The fight started because the meat barons wanted to lower the already **very** low wages. When the workers decided to strike, the employers started to put strike breakers in their place. They called police to act against the strikers and asked court injunctions against strike pickets.

The whole official apparatus is at the disposition of the employers. Courts and the police help them. The strikers are beaten up by the police for keeping 'order.'

The workers persist in their demands. The strike breakers are not as effective as was expected.

Work in the stock yards is held up. The meat markets cannot be supplied



Managers, Vol. II, No. 20, Dec. 21, 1921.

with fresh meat. Many strike breakers leave their work, because the meat barons do not keep their agreements. The scarcity of workers is shown by the fact that old seasonal workers are called for work.

Not only in Chicago, even in other cities, the packing companies are not able to get workers.

The meat barons are not strong enough to break the strikers. It looks as if the strikers will win in the end.

The workers are united in this fight, and that argues for victory. The conditions of stock yard workers are under criticism. All the world knows about these conditions but nothing is done to better them. The families of the stock yard owners live in perfect luxury, and they want to cut further the miserable wages of the stock yard workers.

Some of the workers get from thirty seven to forty five cents per hour for 48 hours work. Unskilled workers receive for seventy-two hours work,



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 30, Dec. 24, 1921.

twenty-two and one half cents per hour. Women workers receive eleven dollars per week. Hundreds of women and girls work in the stock yards. They work ten hours per day for eleven to fifteen dollars per week.

One working woman said: "I work hard, standing in water all day." She is forced to work in the stock yards because she is a widow with seven small children. Daytime she works, nights she keeps house.

Compare the life of children of such workers' families and the life of the families of great barons. There you will find a contrast which causes a feeling of bitterness. Because the children of great barons are reared in all possible luxury, the children of the workers have to suffer.

If power knows and sees all that we said, must admit that the fight of the workers is justified, and should give them his sympathies.

Znanie, Vol. IV, No. 42, Dec. 24, 1921.

The slaughterhouse workers are able to fight under good leadership. If they achieve unity they will gain victory.

They also have to drag into the fight their women who work during the daytime in water and keep house nights. All sufferers must become united. That will end the absolute rule of millionaires in the stockyards as well as in other places of work.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

I E

Inanje, Vol. II, No. 10, Sept. 20, 1919.

### THE STRIKE OF STEEL WORKERS IN AMERICA

Monday, September 22, 1919, started a bitter struggle of the organized working classes against organized capital.

The fight of the steel workers against the gigantic trust which sucks the blood out of hundred of thousands of workers in America. The struggle is hard because there are among the workers many foreigners whom they try to extricate from this struggle and make them slaves of American capitalism in the name of thankfulness, for the benevolence of American capitalists who are willing to exploit these workers.

The capitalistic press started with lies to discredit the American worker. If there is nothing to report we are informed how workers return to work, how factories open, how workers are tired of strikes. All such news has the tendency of making the workers weak, to break up the strike.

It seems here the people know the lies of the capitalist press and nobody believes them. Some paper will bring the news that this strike is



I E

Inanjs, Vol. II, No. 26, Sept. 20, 1919.

the work of Russian bolsheviks, but that turns out to be a lie.

The organizers of this strike are without exception of Irish extraction, which can be judged by the names J. Fitzpatrick, W. J. Evans, J. L. McCadden, J. L. Reaghan, J. McCreig, J. Williams, W. Young, W. M. Runsee, De Young and J. Foster. If there would be just one Russian name it would be a help to capitalistic lies. But because that is impossible, the papers report that bolshevik agitators appeared some place and were dispersed.

One day we will hear that this strike is the work of the Irish Sinn Feinn. The number of strikers is not known. There are around 300,000 of them.

If the trust insists on killing the workers as it was done in 1902 at Homestead and McKeesport, some other trades may join the strike and the other industries will be paralyzed. The coal miners of Pennsylvania, the seamen and railroad workers are ready to strike.

Saturday, before the strike started, the Wisconsin Steel Company at South Chicago closed its doors. This was considered the real start. That same



Inanie, Vol. II, No. 26, Sept. 29, 1913.

day twenty-five organizers of the American Federation of Labor held a conference. They declared this will be a one-hundred-per-cent strike. In Waukegan the union secretary asked that one hundred workers be sworn in in order to keep order.

The company swore in 300 sheriffs, whose duty it is to provoke the strikers and beat them up.

In the State of Pennsylvania the companies swore in sheriffs by the thousands, who will be ready to kill each worker who is fighting for his interests.

Statistics show that in all factories the number of strikers is 518,000. At South Chicago there are about twenty factories on strike, in Gary, Ind., six factories, at Indiana Harbor, Ind., eight factories, at East Chicago, three; Pegewish, two; Hammond, six.

I D 2 a (4)

CROATIAN

I D 2 a (2)

I G

Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 21, May 2, 1917.



### BAKERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO

On the first May of this year terminated the contract between employers and employees of some of the biggest bakeries in Chicago. On account of the high prices of life's necessities the bakers asked a raise of \$2 per week, but the employers refused vigorously. This caused a strike three days ago.

The workers are against electing a committee of six - three bakers and three employers, who will act in the case of dismissal of workers. The strikers ask for control in such important matter, because the employers exact very hard work from the workers.

The workers must be quick when at the modern machinery; many a worker cannot stand the pace. The employers want to expose this strike as the work of German spies and agents, and the authorities are willing to take that for the truth.

Nothing is easier than to show this strike as a German business, thus



Radnicka Straza, Vol. X, No. 21, May 2, 1917.

to shatter the workers' struggle and do away with the strike. This method has become common and the people's masses as well as the bourgeoisie in their dollar patriotism do not see the true issues of the fight.

In answer to that we want just to mention that all strikers are union members, all must be citizens or at least have their first papers. Beside they are not just of German nationality, but from different nationalities, an international union.

The workers agree that the state should take over the bakeries and manage them for the benefit of the people. In that case the bakers are willing to return to work.

All this shows how depraved must be those elements who denounce the strikers as spies and agents of Germany.

I 2  
I 1

Radnicki Street, Tel. VI, No. 40, N.Y. 10, 1915

THE MEETING

All Yugoslav Socialists, Branch I in Chicago, Branch I, C, and  
all are invited Sunday the 10th of this month at 9 A.M. to the National  
Hall (Corner Center Street and 12th Street, to attend a Workingmen's Public  
Meeting for discussion of the strike of the coal miners in Michigan.

All Croatian, Serbian, Slovenian and Hungarian workers from Chicago  
and vicinity are invited to attend the meeting. To help or protest  
against the oppression of our working brothers the world over! To show  
to the striking proletarians our fullest sympathies. To show that their cause  
is our cause - the cause of the whole working class.

At this meeting comrade T. Janner will speak in Croatian or Serbian,  
comrade Golina in Slovenian, organizers of the International Union, com-  
rades T. Paulson and H.S. Bailey, in English.

WPA FILE # 100-1-30775

I D 2 a (4)

I D 2 a (2)

I E

CROATIAN (2)

Radnicka Straza, May 29, 1912

The workers demand recognition of union standards of pay and working time.

The strike in the newspaper business, that is, of pressmen, deliverymen and sellers of newspapers continues for four weeks.

The police, the mayor, who sides with Hearst and his agents in Chicago, also the Courts were not able to make the sale of capitalistic newspapers normal. They are not sold on streets at all, and this causes heavy losses.

The rumor goes around that three of the newspapers, Inter Ocean, Journal and Post will go bankrupt if the strike continues.

The working men boycott the capitalist papers not only in Chicago but in the nearby cities, such as Joliet and Elgin.

Many Chicago unions adopted resolutions in which they condemn the capitalistic press.

These unions recommend to the workers to read the Daily World, and decree a fine of \$5.00 or \$25.00 for each member who is found reading a capitalistic newspaper whose purpose is to break up the workers' organizations.

The working class is becoming conscious of the fact, who is and who is not its friend.

I E

Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 24, May 29, 1912

STRIKES IN CHICAGO

The strike of freight handlers, who load and unload freight on depots, is continued and will spread to other points reached by twenty-four railroads from Chicago.

The R. R. companies are not able to hire the needed strike-breakers, and those who do the disreputable work of strike-breakers are not fit to do the work efficiently.

It happened that cars destined for Chicago were found in Seattle, Washington, or in some small town in Texas or in other far away towns.

On account of the strike the freight traffic lags in Chicago, which causes great losses to the merchants, who demand the railroad companies settle with the freight handlers in some way.

Last Monday a strike broke out at the firm of B. Kuppenheimer and Company. It is not known yet whether the workers of other tailoring firms in Chicago will join the strike or not. But the situation warrants this possibility.

Misusing their victory of the last year over the garment makers, the capitalists little by little lowered the wages and working conditions to an unbearable standard.



I D 2 a (4)

I E

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, May 29, 1912.

The workers demand recognition of union standards of pay and working time. The strike in the newspaper business, that is, of pressmen, deliverymen and sellers of newspapers, continues for four weeks.

The police, the mayor, who sides with Hearst and his agents in Chicago, and also the courts, were not able to make the sale of capitalistic newspapers normal. They are not sold on streets at all, and this causes heavy losses.

The rumor goes around that three of the newspapers, Inter Ocean, Journal and Post, will go bankrupt if the strike continues.

The working men boycott the capitalist papers not only in Chicago but in the nearby cities, such as Joliet and Elgin.

Many Chicago unions adopted resolutions in which they condemn the capitalistic press.

I D 2 a (4)

I E

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, May 29, 1912.

These unions recommend that the workers read the Daily World, and decree a fine of \$5.00 or \$25.00 for each member who is found reading a capitalistic newspaper whose purpose is to break up the workers' organizations.

The working class is becoming conscious of who is and who is not its friend.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 2, Dec. 30, 1910

### CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE

There is in Chicago a strike of garment workers. About 50,000 workers are in the fight for betterment of living conditions.

The working class as a whole sympathizes with the striking working slaves, out of whose blood and sweat the capitalists did squeeze many, many millions.

During the strike in Chicago a few workers were killed. The police beat up the workers. The police shoot the workers like wild beasts. The workers are handled by the police like mad dogs.

That happens in Chicago. Because Chicago has a capitalistic administration. A capitalistic mayor, who is obliged to the capitalist class. The same can be said of police officials as well as policemen.

Milwaukee shows another picture. In Milwaukee, too, there was a strike of garment workers.

The first few days of the strike things looked serious. Chief of Police Janssen, held over from the previous administration, was showed to be the tool of capitalists. He wanted to emulate Chicago. But he made a mistake. The Mayor, Emil Seidel, is a Socialist, and instructed the Chief of Police not to bother about the strike of the garment workers.

To the strikers Mayor Seidel said: As long as you do not disturb order; as long as you do not commit violence; the police has no right to interfere.

I E

Radnicka Straza, Dec. 30, 1910

You may say to a scab that he is a scab. "That is no crime."

Mayor Seidel brought about a conference between manufacturers and workers. As long<sup>^</sup> the bosses thought that the police will shoot and beat up the workers, they refused to reconcile.

But when the manufacturers were convinced that the Mayor would not tolerate terror against the workers, they signed an agreement. The strike was closed. Nobody beat up the strikers. Nobody shot them, as it happens in Chicago.

Is that not a nice example for the workers in all the cities of these United States of America?

Imagine if Seidel were mayor of Chicago? How soon Schuettler, the Chief of Police, would be fired.

In time the workers will become sane, and will elect the true servants of the people -- Socialists -- for public offices.

But be sure, before that occurs, the police will smash many a skull.

APR 11 1911 10275

Radnicka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 2, Dec. 30, 1910

SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN OF THE STRIKING TAILORS

We announced before that the Socialist Party took action to place striking tailors' children in homes with the comrades that are in better condition to feed them. Hundreds of fellow workers answered the call, also many members of our Jugoslav Socialist Association. But there are more needy that should be cared for.

We are calling not only on members but others that are able to help while their fathers are waging a fight for better working conditions. All willing to help may let us know at once, or may report to the Socialist Party Secretary for Cook County, 180 West Washington St. - and strikers committee will contact the families willing to keep such children.



### THE BIG TAILOR STRIKE

The big strike of the tailors is on the way -- to victory. In spite of intervention by the employers, in spite of misstatements by the capitalist press, in spite of the terror of the police, in spite of hunger, which is threatening the fighting masses.

Yes, hunger is threatening! All other inconveniences are easier to overcome than hunger. We must overcome hunger, but that can be done only when all the workers rush to help the strikers.

That will assure victory for the oppressed workers.

The struggle continues into its fifth week. The tailors went into the strike unprepared, unorganized, without a union and without the main fighting means which is money.

The strikers, men and women, lack means for their subsistence. They need help of all working men and women.

They deserve our assistance because they showed their fighting spirit in a five-week-long, extensive fight.

Workers belonging to all different nationalities in Chicago are assisting. Not only unions and socialist organizations but also benevolent aid societies. In places all over the country workers are collecting money for the strikers in Chicago.

Radnicka Straza, Nov. 11, 1910

At the last meeting of the strikers of the Croat and Serbian nationalities a resolution was passed to appeal to all Croatian and Serbian benevolent and aid societies, to every worker and the public in general to help the garment worker strikers.

It is hoped that all honest men and women will respond and help to overcome the meanest enemy of any strike -- poverty and hunger.

A big excitement among the workers created the news, given out in "extras" by the capitalist press, that the President of their union, Rickert, entered in an agreement with the firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx (which employed 15-20 workers before the strike). The "agreement" was nothing better than treason. The strikers refused such an agreement and Monday the shops were without workers.

On account of that "agreement" Rickert will be ousted not only from the presidency but also from the union.

In the strike there participated about 50,000 men and women.

The Croat, Serbian, and other Yugoslav strikers, hold meetings each Monday and Thursday, 2 P. M., in National Fraternal Hall. All assistance has to be sent to: Anton Anderlon, 1650 Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

b. Cooperatives

IB 2 b

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

IE



1951-1952

1951-1952

1951-1952

1951-1952

1951-1952



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in the early 17th century. This period is characterized by the gradual expansion of European colonies along the Atlantic coast, the displacement of Native American populations, and the development of a distinct colonial identity.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is marked by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from British rule, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from the American Revolution to the present day. This period is characterized by the development of a federal government, the expansion of the territory, the Civil War, and the emergence of the United States as a major world power. The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from the Civil War to the present day, which is marked by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, and the Progressive Era.





CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The information contained in this document is classified as CONFIDENTIAL.

2. It is to be controlled in accordance with the provisions of the Security Information Act.

3. It is to be destroyed when it is no longer required for the purposes for which it was created.

1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization &  
Activities

c. Unemployment

I D 2 c

II D 10

IV

IV (Jewish)

CROATIAN

Znanje, Vol. XIII, No. 42, Oct. 17, 1936.

### MASS MEETING

All political parties are invited to send their representatives to state their programs and policies toward the unemployed workers to the mass meeting called by the Workers' Alliance at Howell Neighborhood House, 1831 S. Racine Avenue.

Such matters as food shortages, evictions, lack of clothing, cut off gas or electricity, the impossibility of getting medical or dental care, and increased wages on WPA.

We are especially inviting our Congressman Sabath, our Alderman Ropa and our official Kierminski and Skarda. Come and don't be afraid to ask questions.





Novi Svijet, Vol. IX, No. 15, Nov. 14, 1931

### PRAY FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

To help unemployed workers Cardinal Hayes, Roman-Catholic leader in this country, set aside every Friday, from October 30 to December 18, as a day for prayer. He issued an order to all believers and the clergy to join in prayer. Croatian churches of Roman Catholic faith are willing to pray and cooperate with the order. There are about ten Croatian churches of Roman-Catholic faith in this district.

Neither Cardinal Hayes nor the rest of the clergy - with very small exception - believe that prayer will end unemployment, and that the good Lord will send manna to the poor. Miracles such as these occurred in ancient times when intelligence was low and the leader could fool the masses with images and present them as true facts.

Such comedy with prayer is being prepared to show seeming sympathy toward workers and to keep believers in the ancient darkness of faith

Novi Svijet, Nov. 14, 1931



in whose name the worst kind of exploitation is committed.

The workers could wait forever before they receive the help from heaven. They may even come to believe that it ever happened or that the Cardinal and the spiritual leaders receive their bread and their luxuries from heaven. That which never happened to priests, who are God's servants, cannot happen to workers, who are only common sinners.

Salvation of the working class is not in the prayer but in education and organization. Work and struggle against the whole system of injustice and oppression.



I D E C  
I D I E  
I E

Radnioka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 6, Jan. 20, 1915

### THE HUNGER ARMY AND BARBARISM OF CHICAGO'S POLICE

Sunday, January 17, the League of Unemployed called a meeting in Hull House, Chicago, Illinois. About eight hundred people assembled in the hall and a great many stood outside because there was no room for them inside.

After the speeches delivered in different languages, the assemblage moved out on the street to demonstrate against the unemployment.

In the parade the workers carried signs with many inscriptions. At the front four girls carried a black flag with the inscription "Hunger." Other signs bore inscriptions of "We do not want charity. Give us work!" "Give us our daily bread today!"

Already in the hall among the throng were some plainclothes policemen. They wanted to halt the parade on the claim that there was no permit issued for it. Indeed, there was no permit because the police refused to issue one.

Radnicka Straza, Jan. 20, 1915

Plainclothes men and the uniformed police wanted to break up the parade. They beat up the paraders with their clubs. A riot call brought five hundred more policemen. Many men and women were arrested. Among them Reverend Tucker, a priest and editor of the Christian Socialist. When Reverend Tucker saw the inscription "Give us our daily bread today!" he said that that was a passage from the Lord's prayer and he took up the sign to carry it.

Miss Jane Addams, the most sympathetic being in America, declared that there was nothing in the speeches that would incite the people to riot. The meeting and the parade were quiet; the workers did not do anything against the law, but the Chicago police, who could be teachers for the Russian Cossacks, did not care for the law, right or justice. They showed that civilization was dead in the center of America, and that this state is a nest of crooks who exploit and oppress the working class.

The miserable poor thrown on the street - who has neither bread nor lodging - wanted to demonstrate in this manner, to show that in this great capitalistic city of Chicago hunger reigns, received a policeman's club over his head.

Where is liberty? Where is law? Where is the Constitution which supports the lazy ones and permits them to be our bosses? Do we find culture just in the



111

CROATIAN (3)

Radnicka Straza, Jan. 20, 1915



millions of a Rockefeller or a Carnegie, in the depraved justice of the courts, in policemen's clubs?



I D 2 c  
I D 1 a  
I E

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Feb. 6, 1908. Vol. 1; No. 4.

### APPEAL

Forward!

Stand Up!

Croatian Workingmen of Chicago!

Lack of work is extending, devastating workers' ranks like a monster.

The man eaters - the capitalists - threw out their slaves into the snow and cold. In Chicago only there are over 150,000 jobless worker slaves.

The misery is becoming bigger every day. The distress worse. The last saved nickels escape through the fingers. Thousands of workers cannot pay rent. Many workers are without coal and wood. Many a worker wanders driven by hunger and cold, like a dog without a master.

Is that true? O it is, it is! It is even worse. Thousands of workers suffer from want, impossible to describe. Is there no way out of this distress? Can we not alleviate that misery? Can we not stop this wretchedness from growing?

I D 2 c

- 2 -

CROATIAN

I D 1 a

I E

Radnicka Straza, Feb. 6, 1908. Vol. 1; No. 4.

We can, we must. It has to be better.

The Socialist Party of Chicago started a fight to abolish this evil. This fight must be supported by us Croatian workingmen.

We too, with thousands of other workers have to exclaim and shout:

Give us work! Give us bread! For that reason The Croatian Workingmen's meeting will be held Sunday, February the 9th, 1908 at 9 A.M. in the great hall of Fr. Mladic 587 Center Avenue for the benefit of unemployed workers.

The Committee of the Croatian Workingmen's Union for Education and Politics.

I. ATTITUDES

E. Social

Organization

CROATIAN



I E  
II B 1 c (1)  
II B 1 a  
I C

Znanje, Vol. XII, No. 42, Oct. 19, 1935.

### 25TH ANNIVERSARY IN CHICAGO

Club No. 1 of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Federation. The program will be given at C. S. P. S. Hall, 1126 W. 18th Street, on Sunday, October 20, 1935.

The singing clubs "Sava" and "Karl Marx" will sing for the occasion. They will also present three short dramatic plays.

Mr. Charles Pogorelec will open the program and the secretary of the Socialist Party of America will give a short address.

Another speaker, representing the Slovenian National Union (fraternal order), will give a short address. The biggest attraction will be our well-known singer Pasko Alujevic, who will sing folk songs and some opera numbers.

You are all cordially welcome. Program begins at 2 P. M.



I B  
III G  
III H  
I E  
I G

Novi Svijet, Vol. VIII, No. 34, March 4, 1931

FASCISM ON CLYBOURN AVENUE

Since the inception of the Yugoslav Workers' Council and since the council sent their famous invitation to all cultural organizations of Yugoslav origin, for the purpose of suppressing black reaction in this country - which of late is rapidly spreading by an effort of our reactionary element-- The Serbian Fascist element on Clybourn avenue raised a fuss against Yugoslav Socialist organization No. 20, especially comrade Kokotovic, who signed the invitation. When some Serbian lodges received the invitation and read it to their members a few members jumped to their feet and started to curse and swear.

They attacked all who are not in accord with dictatorship in Jugoslavia or are opposed to the consul, the priest, or any other chauvinist element.

In some lodges they resorted even to fist fights. Especially arrogant were the World's War heroes who fought for the democracy and freedom of the dear old fatherland but after freedom was saved they had to leave it and come to

Novi Svijet, March 4, 1931

America, because their dear old fatherland wouldn't give them bread and now they are loafing here with no job, no bread, nor health, which they lost in war.

They think that every person who dares to oppose the regime is a traitor.

We Socialists don't believe in any dictator. We are for liberty and unspoiled democracy. While we Yugoslav Socialists, during the Austrian rule, held protest meetings against Austrian tyranny, we were good then. When there are protests against Italian fascism and their oppression and crime against our people of Austria and Julian Venetia, that is also good. When you needed our support for strikes that was good, too. But when we dared to raise our voice of protest against military tyranny in Yugoslavia, against the ignorant type of plotters in America, then we are the traitors of our own people.

They want to take away our right to lead in the struggle of our oppressed people in the old country.

Novi Svijet, March 4, 1931

The Serbian people are by nature troublesome and radical; they had five hundred years of experience under the Turkish yoke and the majority is against dictatorships, although there are exceptions. There are a few districts in Croatian and Bosnian soil that can be classed among the reactionary. Those districts supply most of our reactionary and ignorant element on this side of the Atlantic.

But our task, as in the past, will be to open our youth's eyes so they will not remain eternal slaves to capitalism.

Clybourn Avenue Socialist.

PPA 11/11/1931

1 E  
100 (1)  
100  
100  
100

SECRET

Novi Svet, Vol. XIII, No. 1, Aug. 9, 1970.

IS THIS AN A.P. COPY?

The Communist Party Branch of Fraternal Order No. 57, Proletian Brotherhood Union (P. B. U.), issued an unbecoming, lying circular written in an extremely low fashion, bitterly attacking in an ignorant style the answer to our query: "Who in the P. B. U. are the agents of the 'alwaide regime'?"

This foolishness was signed in Bednik. Judging by its style, silly expressions, number of grammatical errors and general ignorance, this foolishness must have originated in Bednik's offices. Once when it appeared as a circular it came out in Bednik's names. It is understood that Bednik, according to the circular, discovered agents of the alwaide regime in the Proletian Fraternal Union.



1 F

CONFIDENTIAL

2 d (1)

1 F

1 F 1

1 F 1

Novi Srijet, Vol. 11, No. 9, 1950.

It also accuses the members of the Yugoslav Educational Association are Fascists, or Social-Fascists, and that Novi Srijet took in its defense Radnik and Jonic, president and secretary of M. P. Z.

Their only argument is that Novi Srijet is against the special convention of M. P. Z. But from our reasoning in connection to the special convention, no decent and normal person would come to such conclusion, never; only the Radnik and its insane followers whose virtues, sensibilities, honor and decency are darkened by fanaticism and enmity. There are a few extracts from the magazine Radnik, the organ of M. P. Z., its president, secretary, and the following: they received from the Yugoslav King, etc., and let our readers be the judges. They will see who supports the regime and Radnik, Jonic, president and secretary of M. P. Z.

SECRET (1)

10  
1001  
1001

Anti-Communism, Part I, No. 1, Nov. 1, 1950.

In this work the author has dealt with various aspects. One is to influence the man in public life, such as members of congress and editors, merchants and professional men, who are the most influential in the orient and will be glad to spread their ideas and thoughts to justify the necessity of the present form of government in Yugoslavia. In convincing their opinion further, the higher representatives of the Yugoslav government and state has decided to decorate the head officials of U. S. I., and through them induct their poisonous propaganda into this benevolent or nation. The confidence which workers have in their leaders should not be allowed with. It is dangerous to play here of a bloody government at the cost of expense. They are to expand their eyes and look at the world from a look of light to understand the nature of such circumstances. (Accepting of decorum), and will not allow representatives of their organization, either consciously or unconsciously, to serve the oppressors of their brothers in the old country.

118

SECRET

SECRET (1)

I C

II D 1

III H

North Vietnam, 1950-1955, Vol. 5, Aug. 1, 1950.

From the article, "Communist, Nationalist and American," North Vietnam,  
Vol. 5, 1950.

Since the Communist Party of the United States has been declared  
in the United States, and since the Communist Party of the United States  
is a foreign agent, it is a foreign agent.

Article in North Vietnam on the Communist Party of the United States. In  
this article, the Communist Party of the United States is described as  
of the Communist Party.

Article in North Vietnam on the Communist Party of the United States.

1911

1912

1913

1914

Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1911, p. 150.

The author has shown that the virus of the disease is not so far, and the evidence is still the same for the Jews, Sephardim and Christians.

Article by David H. Smith, Jan. 22, 1911, "The Virus of the Disease is the Same."

The author has shown, in 1911, that the virus of the disease is not so far, and the evidence is still the same for the Jews, Sephardim and Christians.

111

... .., 1930.

... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

-----

... .., "..." .., 1931.

... ..  
... ..

I E

76-1170-175  
CROATIAN

Radnik (Worker), Vol. VII, No. 134.

TO THE JUGOSLAV PROLETARIANS OF AMERICA

Workingmen and Women:

The situation confronting the working class of all the world and of the United States, as well as the Yugoslav proletarians, is becoming worse every day.

The economic crisis grows, the abyss between the classes becomes wider; the political struggle is sharpened; the capitalistic class prepares assaults, not only against the proletarians, but against all the oppressed peoples.

In the United States the situation for immigrant workers, like the Yugoslav proletarians, is more plighted by special violence of the ruling classes of America.

Our movement, the revolutionary and Communist movement, was for you,

Radnik (Worker), Vol. VII, No. 134.

workingmen and workingwomen, clear and open like the pages of a book; all the time you heard the truth, which was proved to you. You were not misled by statements brought before you; all were proved and correct.

We inform you now that a united front of reactionaries is organized against our Communist movement. That front is in action; the offensive starts against the Labor Party and its Yugoslav section.

The duty of the Yugoslav proletarians is to resist this offensive of reactionaries and opportunists, who want to assault them. It is your duty, Yugoslav workers, with more faith and more enthusiasm to follow the ranks of the revolutionary movement--the Labor Party and its Yugoslav section.

Up to the present you have given resistance to a divided enemy; from now on your resistance must be greater, because the enemy has united.

We call on you to stand as one man for the idea of getting the working class

Radnik (Worker), Vol. VII, No. 134.

free--that means Communism.

You must stand united like a wall against the assaults of our enemies. After their assaults you must take up the offensive. For success you must assert discipline in your ranks, strengthen your organizations for more work in all fields; of propaganda, agitation, organization, enlightenment, not only of members but also of sympathizers and other fellow workers. The slogan of the Communist Internationale is "In masses!" This slogan must become alive among the Yugoslav proletarians of America.

As Russia for seven years has repulsed the assaults of the world's capitalists and social traitors, so must we repel our enemies, who are numerous.

The voice of the Russian revolution, the voices of the oppressed workers all over the land, the voices of the Yugoslav proletarians of America call us to work and to fight. Today, on the seventh anniversary of the Russian revolution, we must declare that we will fulfill our duty and come out victors of that



I E

- 4 -

CROATIAN

Radnik (Worker), Vol. VII, No. 134.

struggle. We owe that to the ideas of Lenin.

Central Committee of the Yugoslav Section of  
the American Labor Party.

Radnik, August 23, 1928.

FOR JUSTICE AND HUMANITY (Editorial)

This euphonious motto, which was used in the 18th century by the then new bourgeois against the feudal system, also serves the capitalist politicians of today. Just think: who dares rise against justice and humanity with this motto, - which is a good wish to all mankind, - in mind! So thought the bourgeois politicians of the 18th century when they led the bourgeois revolution against the feudal lords; and capitalist politicians of today think likewise.

This same motto has been raised by our intelligentsia in this country ever since the death of St. Radic (a Croatian peasant party leader who was shot by Punisa Pacic, Serbian nationalist, in the Jugoslav parliament in July 20, 1928, in Belgrade).

And under which sentiment they are trying to form their reactionary and chauvinistic circle, the immigrant workers. Regardless of how melodious their motto is, and how much our upper crust boast that it made St. Radic

Radnik, Aug. 23, 1928.

a genius, we openly declare that behind this phrase deceit and confusion are hiding. Justice! For whom? Is it justice for workers and peasants or justice for capitalists and landlords? Before we Yugoslav workers follow this confusing motto, they should ask the foregoing questions. Justice is an abstract word. What is justice for one class is injustice for another. That which is justice for capitalists and landlords is injustice for peasants and workers, and vice versa. When one baron or lord owns more land than ten villages together that is justice for the owners, but great injustice for the peasants.

We can prove facts and write volumes on the question whether justice is a relative term in a class society; and the word justice is a dream with which servants of the capitalist class want to confuse and poison the minds of workers and peasants.

Humanity! An abstract word again! At a recent gathering of about 300, in commemoration of the death of the late St. Radic, here in Chicago one of the speakers said Radic's greatest service and genius was due to

Radnik, Aug. 23, 1928.

the fact that he always had a longing in his heart to emancipate humanity. What Radic carried in his heart we don't know. We know only that of which he spoke and what he did, and from this basis we make our deductions and form our conclusions. But if for the sake of argument we allow that he did, then what? We know that mankind is divided into two classes: poor and rich, exploiters and exploited, tyrants and serfs. Longing for the emancipation of all humanity doesn't mean emancipation of only those who need freedom and are struggling for it. The capitalists and landlords have no use for the emancipation of humanity. They are not enslaved nor exploited, but they are that part of mankind which lives off the great majority of mankind: the workers and peasants. These are the ones that wish for their class to be relieved of the yoke of capitalist and landlord slavery. We Communists, however, think differently than Mr. Radic and his followers. We workers demand freedom for workers and peasants, from Belgrade's bloody regime, and freedom for all workers of the world who are enslaved by the capitalist tyrant system. This is in plainly spoken language what the working class should undertake. We don't call our program a motto as some pseudo emancipators do, who, under their various-cloaked phrases and words, such as justice, equality, freedom, humanity, etc., hide their policy of class serfdom for the working people.

Radnik, Aug. 23, 1928.

But emancipation from the capitalist regime will not come with magic words (hocus pocus), as our pseudo-intelligentsia want us to believe. Emancipation for the enslaved class, workers and peasants, colonial people and various national minorities, comes by way of organization, relentless struggle against capitalist tyrants and their cause. There is no other way out but to fight, and we contend that various patriots and chauvinists who come to the workers with their words of justice and humanity, are interpreting justice in the interest of the capitalists' and landlords' class, under misleading phraseology.



Novi Svijet, Vol. IV, No. 39, April 29, 1928.

MAY FIRST CELEBRATION

The Yugoslav Educational Association No. 20 is inviting all workers and friends to attend their May First evening program, and help celebrate May the 1st, dedicated to workers.

On the program we have speakers, noted singers, and a string orchestra will play popular selections. Remember, the hall is at 2250 Clybourn Avenue, Chicago.

I E

I C

CROATIAN

Radnik, March 10, 1928.

THE JUGOSLAV FRACTION OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST)  
PARTY OF AMERICA PLENUM

On March 10 and 11 the Yugoslav fraction meets in plenum. This plenum will mark a new situation, not only in our own fraction but in the whole party and the labor movement in the country. What is its significance?

First, this is the first time the Yugoslav fraction will operate nationally along lines of a completely centralized party. Until now we had a federation in unity with other federations, which at best could be called the "Communists' conference of America." Later we accepted centralization, but in practice we worked as a federation. Eventually the party re-organized but traditions of the federation did not disappear. As language fractions are not separate political bodies, but principally propaganda auxiliary means by which the party in general operates among Yugoslav workers, it is logical according to the proletarian party rules and according to the



Radnik, March 10, 1928.

party constitution that the central committee has a right to appoint language committees. This is one step ahead in the course of our centralized party.

The deepest impression left by the plenum's first meeting is the change of the general party policy among Yugoslav workers in this country. Another significant effect of this plenum will be the manifestation of solidarity in the Yugoslav fraction. We must admit that we had misunderstandings; but we also affirm that our enemies wishes that our fraction would split and be dissolved will not be fulfilled.

We had manifested our solidarity in the past, but this present manifestation of unity will show excellent form.

In the first place the unity of our movement will be expressed in future political work, while in the past our movement was seldom so remarkable.

The plenum's intention also is to solidify this work with organized



Radnik, March 10, 1928.

measures which will move our forces and put every effort on a responsible basis and furnish new elements to our ranks, freedom to rise to the necessary height in our movement and work.

We are confident that plenum in this direction will be significant and will manifest interests of the movement and the working class as a class. The members of the plenum will acquaint themselves with new requirements in movement and create necessary decisions which they will later bring before other members of the fraction. They will be the controller of the situation and experiences of our party so that we all can benefit from them. The plenum will also be a school for our movement, a school of class struggle against our political enemies.

WORK SYNDICATE, June 27, 1907, Vol. IV, No. 17.

"Protect the Star"

The Employer Association, International Labor Defense, in connection with the sympathetic organization, is calling a meeting in favor of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense.

The meeting will be held here Saturday, June 29, in the National Hall here in Chicago, 12th Street and LaSalle.

The following persons will preside: Harry Bridges, president of International Labor Defense, club "WORKERS"; Dr. Stone King, editor WORKERS (official organ) Employer section of Labor (Communist) party of America; Theodore Gaster, editor WORK SYNDICATE (official organ) Journal Educational Education of America; and Mr. Martin Kravitz, secretary International Labor Defense.

Fellow workers! This concerns the life of two innocent workers. You are invited, regardless of your political or religious faith. Be present at this meeting and include your voice to protest for their unconditional release.

You are all invited, the address is 12th Street, LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Radnik, Vol. X, No. 102, May 2, 1927.

### MAY DAY

The first of May is known all over the world as the great day of labor. On this day the workers and farmers of all countries demonstrate that all who work are brothers and fellow fighters in the struggle against all masters and oppressors. May first is the day of the brotherhood of labor; the day of struggle for freedom.

On May Day, 1927, especially, we must realize that the working people of all countries are brothers. Today the American government has sent thirty battleships and about nine thousand armed men to China to try to crush the Chinese people, who are fighting for their freedom. The American government is doing the dirty work of rich American bankers, who are afraid that if the Chinese people win their freedom, they will refuse to slave for them any more. In order to keep the Chinese people slaves to American bankers, the United States government sends battleships and

Radnik, Vol. X, No. 102, May 2, 1927.

marines to bombard Chinese cities and kill Chinese men, women and children.

The American soldiers in China are acting like the Hessians of the Revolutionary War, trying to keep the people in slavery.

On May first we must show Chinese workers and farmers that we are with them and against despotic murderous bosses. The Chinese workers and farmers are our brothers. The American bosses and bankers are our most hated enemies.

Celebrate May Day - the day of labor. The solid front of the whole working class, the elder workers, the young workers and the workers' children! One army in the fight for freedom!

I E

II B S d (1)

III E

CROATIAN



Radnik, Vol. IX, no. 227, Nov. 27, 1926.

### FOR OUR YOUTH

The question about the movement of our youth is one of the most important problems. Who has the youth has the future of the world; who has the youth wins the victory.

Karl Liebknecht said to the German opportunists: "Give me our youth, the rest you may keep." He took the youth, organized them, and today we have a forceful Communist Party and a strong Communist movement.

That is our big problem of today. We have thousands of Yugoslav workers' families whose children do not read any newspapers or books in our language. They read just English, but do not read either the Young Worker nor the Young Comrade. Their elders in great numbers read Radnik. To make it possible to educate the children in the workingman's spirit, we will publish each week reading matter in English that parents may be able to give to their children for reading. More about this later.

I E  
II B 2 d (1)  
III E

CRO TIAN



Radnik, Vol. IX, no. 227, Nov. 27, 1926.

### THE YOUNG COMRADE'S CORNER

This is the second week we have been having a Young Comrade's Section in the Radnik. Maybe some of you haven't seen last week's Young Comrade's Section (It was in the issue of Nov. 20), so let us tell you what the idea of this section is.

We want this section to be of, by and for the children. We want you to write stories, news, articles, and send pictures and everything else. If you send it in we will print it. You are workers' children. Your life is different from the life of the rich kids, because they have the money and we are poor. Our fathers work but the bosses get rich. We want you to write about all this. Write us about the things that interest you. Write us about the rich and poor people, especially the children. Write us about your school. Write us stories, puzzles, jokes, everything. Send us in drawings and pictures. Come on, this section is yours. What are you going to do with it? Write to Young Comrade's Section, care Radnik, 1113 N. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

I E  
I D l a  
I K

CROATIAN

Radnik, Sept. 20, 1926.

### PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE WORKING CLASS

Many will ask, Why is America a problem? If we look deeply into it, we will find the answer. Everyone knows that America is a wonderful land, rich in natural resources. Under her surface are found coal, oil, gold, silver, and other metals and ores. There are great forests, rivers and lakes. Great industries have been developed.

Put this same country is in the hands of an imperialistic clique of millionaires who appropriated these riches for themselves and exploit the people for their own benefit. Amassing great fortunes, they invest their capital in other lands, and enslave other peoples. This clique represents a small percentage of the general population. While millions work for wages which allow them to live from day to day, but the least crisis puts them on the verge of starvation. Is this, then, not a great problem? Is it not a problem if a small band of lazy men have all the riches of society in their hands and dominate that society, compelling those who are creating riches to live in poverty, while the lazy bones

I E  
I D l a  
I K

- 2 -

CROATIAN

Radnik, Sept. 20, 1926.

and the felons have all the luxuries? That is a great problem. Who works to solve that problem? The bosses, who are in control of everything, do not want to. They work to keep conditions as they are. But such a situation does not suit the workers in this country or in other countries. They are the ones who according to their historical position are called upon to change the standard of things. To the working class belong the future. The working class must rule society, introduce a system where there will not be room for exploiters.

In order to perform its duty the working class must organize in workers' unions, cooperatives and in a workers' party. They must lead the struggle to establish a farmers' and workers' government as the first step toward a new social order.

The methods of solving the problem. The American liberal intellectuals (among them Kathleen Norris), try to solve these problems. They work on these problems but without real determination to solve them. Just as this authoress writes on the equal status of women. She will never reach the



I E  
I D 1 a  
I K

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Radnik, Sept. 20, 1926.

goal. Only the working class is able to solve class problems.

Those who feel it necessary to work for the benefit of the working classes have to support workers' organizations against elements which try to keep up the exploitation system of today.

1 E  
1 A 3

CROATIAN.



Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 85, June 9, 1926.

ORGANIZATION OF A WORKERS' CLUB IN CHICAGO

The organization of progressive workers' clubs is in order in all settlements where a greater number of our people live. Such organizations are existing among other nationalities because there is felt a necessity for the enlightenment of the working class.

The capitalist class has its different clubs and organizations in all towns, and gathers in them youths and workers, because such clubs are a good instrument in capitalistic hands to teach workers bourgeois ideas. To make them for a certain length of time not dangerous for the capitalist order, which is based on extortion, exploitation and oppression of the working class, such is the basic purpose of bourgeois clubs.

The workers until lately did not have their own clubs to gather their members and educate them. That means to educate them in the ideology of the working class.

Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 85, June 9, 1926.

The progressive workers of Chicago took steps to organize in Chicago a working men's club, which will take into its circle a greater number of workers and improve their culture. For that purpose a meeting was called to make preparations for the organization of such a club. The chief speaker at that meeting, Comrade Zinic, explained the economic and cultural necessity of the workers to have such a club.

At the meeting, a committee of eleven was elected to organize a great club, while all those interested would help the committee in their task. After the preparations are made, the club will begin to function.

I E  
I C

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 3, Jan. 14, 1926.

### THE STEEL WORKERS OF SOUTH CHICAGO

After the strike of 1919, when the strikers were beaten, the situation for the steel workers became worse every day. The wages became smaller, making it hard to live and support a family.

The workers are not organized to lead a struggle for better working conditions. The employers know that the unorganized workmen are not able to lead a successful strike. Besides, the employers have different means to defeat the worker.

Last year the bourgeois press was full of praise when the eight-hour day was granted. But these short hours are just for a small minority; the rest, or the big majority, work ten or twelve hours as before.

It can be said that 75% of the steel workers work longer than eight hours. The wages are small, and it is hard to believe that families can live on them. A common laborer, if he works eight hours, makes \$3.60 per day. If he works ten he gets forty cents more.

Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 5, Jan. 14, 1926.

Ten years ago the Illinois Steel Company sent its agents to Mexico to bring more loyal hired slaves, who will never oppose the employers.

The company knows that the conditions for the workers are terrible and that an outbreak is possible at any time. For that reason the Mexican workers were imported.

When the Mexicans came nobody knew under what contract they were hired. Now it is known that in case of strike, the Mexicans will remain at work. The conditions under which the contract was signed were extreme. They were to perform the hardest work for the smallest wages. They all lived in the factory under one roof. The building had three floors, on which 1,500 workers lived. Those who could not be housed in that building were sheltered in sheds around the factory.

At the start they did not pay for these quarters, but later on they had to move out and pay rent. They were obliged to buy food, clothing and pay rent from their low pay. They could not rent decent quarters

I E  
I C

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. IX, No. 5, Jan. 14, 1926.

or buy clothing. For months they wore the same overalls in which they also slept. The employers know that the church is their faithful servant.

The company built a church for which the workers had to pay afterwards. Instead of building a school for them, they built a church. All that was done to make willing servants out of them, so they will not protest against the employer.

1927 JAN 14 3 02 PM '26

I E

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 138, Nov. 17, 1925.

ATTENTION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Wednesday, Nov. 18, there will be a meeting of all the members of our party from the following federations: Yugoslav No. 1, Armenian, Independent, Greek, English, Jewish, etc.

The meeting starts at 7:30 P. M. at Roosevelt Hall, 3437 W. Roosevelt Road.

Each member of the above mentioned federations must come to this meeting if he wants to remain a member of the Labor (Communist) Party.

Registration of all the members will take place, and comrades will be divided into industrial or street cells. This is very important for the reorganization of the party in Chicago and all the members belonging to these federations must be at the meeting on time.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 122, Oct. 10, 1925.

CONVENTION OF THE JUGOSLAV SECTION OF THE LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA

Today starts the convention of the Yugoslav S. L. P. A. in National Hall, 1802 Racine Avenue, Chicago.

The convention has a historical character for many reasons.

Tasks which confront us are of great importance to all members of the party. We are up against the solution of many problems in the party in general, as well as in our Yugoslav section. Reorganization, agitation and propaganda, union questions, press and literature, are subjects of this year's convention.

Delegates, all workers, are coming from all sections of the country from New York to Los Angeles. These are miners, steel workers, lumber jacks, etc. Our movement is united. That is an important moment of the convention.

100-1001-30275



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 122, Oct. 10, 1925.

We are sure of the political success of the convention, and we greet our delegates, steeled to the struggle.

This year's convention will manifest its readiness to do all in favor of the unity and victory of the proletarians.

Welcome, comrades!

I E  
I J

CROATIAN



Radnik; Vol. VIII, No. 52, April 30, 1925.

OUR WORD TO THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS

The first of May, 1925, found the American imperialism as a governing power in questions of the world.

Even Great Britain, the financial boss, is negotiating with Wall Street for a loan of \$250,000,000

The Dawes' plan bound Germany to the House of Morgan. France is suffocated by Morgan's loans.

In every corner of the capitalist world, agents of American imperialism enlarge the activity of their bosses.

On the Pacific coast the greatest fleet in history is assembled to attend maneuvers in the East. War is near.

Two private soldiers, Crouch and Trumbull, were sentenced to 40 and 20



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 52, April 30, 1928.

years each. Their crime was that they organized a Communistic Youth's League and declared solidarity with the workers of Russia.

In the United States the coal barons and owners of the textile industries wage war against coal miners and textile workers.

Laws for criminal syndicalism are on the statutes of twenty-eight states. In Michigan, Idaho, Illinois, Pennsylvania, California and New York, workers are accused and jailed for syndicalism and subjected to deportation laws. The persecution of immigrant workers is continued, they are traced by an army of spies. The negro race is subjected to lynchings and beatings.

In Europe there are bloody regimes. Military governments slaughter working men wholesale. In the colonies, working masses suffer under the strokes of imperialism.



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 52, April 30, 1925.

The Labor (Communist) Party of America invites the workers and poor farmers of the land to celebrate the First of May, the international mass holiday, so that they can organize in the fight against the reducing of wages, against lowering the standard of living, against theft and looting by bankers and capitalists, against the persecution of workers.

The Labor Party invites the masses to fight the Dawes' plan, accepted for international slavery. We must join the struggle against white terror, which is aimed at workers and peasants of Asia, Africa and Europe.

We must unite against the financial oligarchy of Wall Street. Join the ranks of millions of workers and farmers who fight against world capitalism.

Only through a revolutionary struggle will capitalism be destroyed and the liberation of enslaved workers accomplished.



Radnik, Vol. VIII, No. 52, April 30, 1925.

Long live the union of workers, farmers and colonial peoples! Long live the workers' and farmers' government!

(Signed) Central Executive Committee of the Labor Party of America.

The National Executive Committee of the Youth's Labor League of America.

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 122, Oct. 11, 1924.

AGAINST THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Sacco and Vanzetti are condemned to die. If they are not saved by the strong hands of the working class they will perish in the electric chair. The capitalist class is after the worker's blood.

Why is the capitalist class so eager to destroy both of these Italian workers?

The formal charge against them is murder of a payroll clerk of a capitalist enterprise. But this charge is just a trick to conceal the real class character of the affair. Salzedo, a witness for Sacco and Vanzetti, who possessed information of the frame-up against both, "threw" himself from the 14th floor of a building in New York after he was arrested by agents of the Department of Justice of the democratic government of the United States.

WPA (411) PROJ. 30275

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 122, Oct. 11, 1924.

That was done to cover up the truth. Salzedo paid with his life for his fidelity to his comrades, who were framed by the servants of capitalism.

Even without the testimony of Salzedo the defence was able to prove the complete innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, inasmuch as they were not on the spot at the time the murder was committed. What is more, the defence proved that the bullet which killed the payroll clerk did not fit in Sacco's revolver.

After the trial the defence was able to obtain affidavits from witnesses against Sacco, stating that their testimony given at the trial was false.

But Judge Thayer, sending two workers to their deaths, denied them a new trial. Even if the whole world does know that both accused are innocent, they must die as a reward for their loyalty to the working class.

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 122, Oct. 11, 1924.

But the working class of America and of the whole world must not allow that to happen. When sentence was pronounced by a servant of the capitalist class, the people in far off Red Russia, in Italy and France, all over the world, protested against this to heaven, crying about the crime which the American ruling class wants to commit against two innocent workers.

We must not stay away. The American proletarians must be in the first ranks of the battle line to save the lives of these comrades. From all gatherings and meetings, from union meetings, from factories, mines and shops, from all over wherever workers are, a loud voice of protest must be heard against such great injustice. From now on the slogan of the working class must be: "Sacco and Vanzetti must go free."



I E

CROATIAN

II B 2 d (1)

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 103, August 28, 1924.

### INCREASE OF OUR PARTY

During the first six months of 1924, according to reports of Comrade Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Labor Party, five thousand new members joined our party.

During the first six months of last year about three thousand members joined our party. These figures show that to working classes of this country the Communistic program is accessible. It also shows that the activities of the Labor Party, especially for its independent political action of workers, induced thousands under our revolutionary flag.

Reports from different branches about our membership indicate that we have 27,500 members, but because of irregular payment of dues and other failures, the dues represent about 60% of the membership.

The Central Executive Committee took measures to effect a 100% payment

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 103, August 28, 1924.

of dues. The dues have to be collected by buying membership paying stamps.

If we were able to get 5,000 new members without a campaign, that means that it is possible to double this number now, when we are conducting a campaign for new members, which aim is linked with the elections.

Each branch has to mobilize all their powers for the cause and for getting subscriptions for our partisan press, especially for the Daily Worker and Radnik.

The working masses who followed the Socialist Party have recognized its bankrupt nature and are leaving it in great numbers.

In each issue of the Daily Worker we find some member of the Socialist Party leaving this party and joining the ranks of the militant Labor Party, which is the only organization in America which is founded on Leninism and Marxism.



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 103, August 28, 1924.

With its upright standing in the class struggle, with its clear, determined revolutionary program, it attracts all bellicose workers, who indeed are willing to fight against capitalism. The outlook in our situation is that soon we may have a membership of 40,000.

We must gather subscriptions for our press and propagate our revolutionary ideas.



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 103, August 28, 1924.

With its upright standing in the class struggle, with its clear, determined revolutionary program, it attracts all bellicose workers, who indeed are willing to fight against capitalism. The outlook in our situation is that soon we may have a membership of 40,000.

We must gather subscriptions for our press and propagate our revolutionary ideas.

I E  
III G  
I L

CROATIAN

Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 72, June 17, 1924.

### STRUGGLE AND DEATH

After the World War we can say that we entered a new social epoch, an epoch of clashes between the class of exploiters and exploited. The World War, like a giant machine, plowed the world over.

Instead of the old bourgeois democracy, fascism, the power of black shirts, raises its head and submits the workers to the interest of capitalism. The workers went to war and during four years fought in the belief that they were fighting for humanity's progress, a better life, a more perfect world, but after they returned to their destroyed homes they discovered the enormous fraud perpetrated on them.

In Europe terror reigns alongside misery and hunger. Human imagination is not able to think about the difficulties which the working class suffer as a result of the politics of idiotic rulers.

The situation in America is not much better. The fight for an open shop has been going on for years, and the employers openly try to fasten the



Radnik, Vol. VII, No. 72, June 17, 1924.

yoke of slavery on the workingman's neck.

"Selective immigration" became a law. The workers coming here will be fingerprinted and photographed, and under police surveillance. That is the first step of plutocracy to change the law so that all foreign workers will have to register with the police and report, like criminals, at certain times. These are measures of the greatest reaction.

What will be the outcome of this? We see the outcome in the common fight of foreign and native-born workers against capitalistic reaction; in a bond between workers and farmers against capitalistic domination. The workers must join workers' unions as the first trenches of defence. They have to join the political struggle of the working class to get their rights.

The Farmer-Labor Party is getting organized and every workers' organization, be it political, economic, benevolent, athletic or cultural, must join this movement for an independent political action for the

Radnik, Vol. VII, no. 72, June 17, 1924.

defence of workers and farmers. If the by-laws of some of the organizations do not approve of such a struggle, they must be changed in favor of it.

The only salvation of the workers is struggle and fight, not lamentations. The slogan must be: Men fight; cowards lament - beasts of burden suffer silently."

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 28, August 28, 1923.

### RED DANGHR IN AMERICA

About the 'red danger' in America and talks of revolution that we can read in all capitalist newspapers today. Editors of the bourgeoisie have utopian ideas of how to counteract this danger in America, to preserve life, liberty and happiness in this country, which means private ownership.

A proverb says that "where there is smoke there is fire." Why comes smoke down capitalistic chimneys?

The cause is that political life in America has changed in the past few years. The working class is lined up against the government now, while before the government was considered as something holy, not to be touched.

Farmers are on the border of revolt, representatives of the middle class are up against the imperialistic policies of plutocracy. The main thing is that revolutionary workers are not split and isolated today, but are consolidated in dense workers' world organizations.



Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 28, August 28, 1923.

Today is the most opportune time to spread ideas about Communism among American workers.

Old tales that the American worker cannot grasp the teachings of Communism are contradicted. Revolutionary ideas are not a national problem, but international and acute under present conditions and everywhere there is misery and exploitation. The American proletarian showed in many instances that he is willing to fight for the workers' cause, the way he sees fit. He defended with gun in hand his workingmen's organizations, as it was in West Virginia and other places. In critical moments, we are sure, he will be in his place. The Labor Party of America has the task of imbuing dissatisfaction in American workers and farmers. To lead both in the fight for power, the dissolution of the present order of society and the creation of a workingman's regime.

I E  
I F 5  
I L

CROATIAN



Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 4, April 30, 1923.

### THE AMERICAN FACE OF COMMUNISM

Two main lines can be discerned at the big Communist trial in Michigan: (1) This trial gave an opportunity to bring out Communism before the American people. (2) That trial showed for the first time in the United States that Communism was extolled by a typically American working man, a trades union fighter.

The capitalistic press, together with the government, succeeded in linking the name of Wm. Z. Foster with Communism. He became known as such to the American working masses. A prospective juror, when asked what is a "Red," answered: "An ignorant foreigner." At the end of the trial, American public opinion had to admit that a "red" was nothing else than a fighter in American trade unions, armed with scientific Marxism and Communistic teachings.

At the moment when Foster was put on trial as a Communist, Communism received American citizenship. Communism before bore the sign of an alien.

Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 4, April 30, 1923.

Before this trial cartoonists in capitalistic papers could put Communism under cover of the "Jew from the East" or "the ignorant alien hired by Russia," but at the trial in Michigan to the working class was revealed the true face of Communism, by the charming, typical character of the American worker, of an Irish-American union man, Wm. Z. Foster.

The accusers baptized Communism as "American" when the prosecutor read from Foster's book that simple, masterful sentence: "To me it was not hard to understand the Russian revolution. That is our own movement, conducted to a logical conclusion."

Wm. Z. Foster is a typical representative of American fighters of the working class. He pictured his life during the trial. That description was a real portrait of a working proletarian who, eager



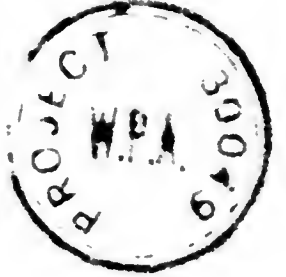
Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 4, April 30, 1923.

to see everything, went from one trade to another. Slowly he worked himself up to become the leader of the working masses.

He himself was always sincere and of a fighting spirit. Before the court, he could say with utmost assurance: "Since I started to work for the working class I tried to put the power of government in workers' hands."

At the trial in Michigan we go through characteristic events. In front of our eyes the leader of American working masses is borne. It is a great historical trial. For the first time before American masses steps a man who is of the blood and flesh of the American working class, a worker himself, a leader of the masses, a union man, a revolutionary, a Marxist, a Communist.

Foster is a representative of American labor hailed before the court.



Radnik, Vol. VI, No. 4, April 30, 1923.

A farmer jury will render the verdict. Here are presented three classes of American society: the worker, the capitalist, and the farmer class.

The workman is accused; the capitalist is the accuser, the farmer will be judge.

We do not yet know whether the worker will be convicted by a farmers' jury or not. But Foster in prison or out of prison will be recognized as the revolutionary leader. The Labor Party salutes in his name the red banner of revolution.

I E  
I G

CRO-TIAN



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 39, December 31, 1921.

ABOUT POLITICAL PRISONERS

Sunday, December 25th, Eugene V. Debs was freed from prison. He was convicted because he was against bloodshed during the World War. Debs was held in the state prison in Virginia and then transferred to Atlanta, Ga., from where he was released. He was admitted to prison on April 13, 1919. Over one year after the armistice. Debs was in prison 32 months.

Debs was released on the ground of the President's amnesty. Debs lost his citizenship. He declared he was a citizen of the world and does not care much at losing his American citizenship.

Debs was called to Washington, D. C., where he spoke with President Harding and the Attorney General. Debs declared that he will fight for the same cause for which he fought many decenniums.

He will fight for the political prisoners who remained in prisons of this country. Debs said that for his release he is indebted to the American working class. The entire American press writes about him. He

Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 39, December 31, 1921.

is known all over America.

It is time for the working class to liberate the rest of the victims of bourgeois tyranny. We hope that Debs will take action to free all political prisoners regardless of their party.

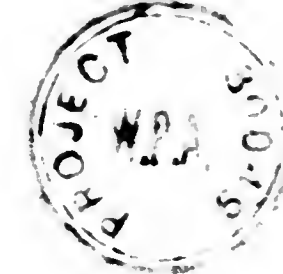
We are sure Debs alone will not be able to do that. To accomplish it, help is necessary from all organized workers, who must be influenced by meetings and the press.

MPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I E

I J

CROATIAN



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 12, June 25, 1921.

### EVIDENT PARTIALITY

It seems that the United States Supreme Court is a great protector of the capitalistic system.

Whenever capitalists encounter trouble they believe justice in the Supreme Court will come to their relief. In many cases that happens.

Much was written about how Senator Truman H. Newberry by corruption and graft came to be elected to the Senate. He spent \$100,000 for his election, buying votes and election officials.

Afterwards he was indicted and sentenced to two years in prison and \$10,000 fine.

A monied man convicted of a crime can usually stay out of prison for an indefinite period.

Senator Newberry appealed to the higher courts. His case came before the





Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 12, June 25, 1921.

United States Supreme Court and he was freed. The reason was some lack of formalities by the lower courts.

Newberry goes to the Senate again, although everybody knows what corruption and felonies he committed. And yet the Supreme Court ruled that his sentence is unconstitutional. Not to say more, this was a sure proof of partiality by the Supreme Court.

But let us see the other side. In America many are in prison who did not offend the Constitution, but only performed their civic duties. They reach a few hundreds, and they are in prison for their strong beliefs during the war. Their cases do not depend on formalities, but on clear words of the Constitution, which gives them the right for freedom of thought and speech.

Yet, today Tom Mooney is in prison, although there is no evidence that he committed a crime. Some witnesses repudiated their testimony because they were paid to testify against him. Mooney is still in prison. The Supreme Court never reached a decision on that unjust sentence. If there



Znanje, Vol. IV, No. 12, June 25, 1921.

is a millionaire in question, then justice just blinks, not to the right but to help wrong.

The times are such that neither the Supreme Court nor newberry will be ashamed for said decision.

I D 2 c  
I D 1 a  
I E

CROATIAN



Znanje, Vol. III, No. 46, Feb. 19, 1921.

### CONFERENCE OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Sunday, February the 6th, a conference was held of unemployed workers, or rather, delegates of different unions, to debate the question of unemployment.

The conference, which started at 10 A. M. and ended at 1 P. M. was attended by 200 delegates, who represented 84 trades, or 35,000 workers.

The president of the Chicago Federation of Labor presided. In opening the meeting, he remarked that it looks bad for the Chicago trade unions if of 300 unions, only 84 sent their delegates to the conference.

It looks as if these unions are either content with the situation or do not take interest in the question of unemployment. The committee worked for six weeks to prepare the conference but the response is very small.

It was brought out that the cost of living fell 9%, while workers' wages



Znanje, Vol. III, No. 46, Feb. 19, 1921.

went down 20%

In some instances wages were lowered from 7 to 4 dollars.

The building laborers pointed out how renting profiteers are to blame for high rents.

Between the contractors and banks exists a conspiracy to build up a great army of unemployed to destroy the unions.

The bribed press supports the speculators and blames the workers for the unbearable situation in the country.

The other unions brought similar complaints, declaring that never before were the unions exposed to such brutal attacks from capitalists.

All delegates, who were class conscious, accentuated the fact that crises and unemployment repeat themselves under the capitalistic system, and that they will stay as long as the workers want to keep up the capitalistic



Znanje, Vol. III, No. 46, Feb. 19, 1921.

system of profit and exploitation.

One of the delegates said: "Many times in this country we have had such a situation of unemployment. The workers became discontented, but as soon as they received anything and filled their stomachs, they forgot the past misery. These workers must be informed how to work in order to destroy this system.

The discussion lasted three hours. Resolutions were read and adopted. In the adopted resolutions it was requested to start trade with Russia; to start with public works; to shorten working hours; to abolish profiteering. It was advocated to organize and to instruct workers to oppose open shops. The authorities have to be allowed to inspect books of companies which stop production; to obtain the reason why production was stopped. At the inspection of books, representatives of unions have to be present. The conference closed with the appeal to help the workers' press.

I E  
I J  
I K

CROATIAN



Znanje, Feb. 5, 1921.

AMERICAN AND UN-AMERICAN

Each nation possesses what we call, in general terms, national pride. For intelligent people "national pride" has the same significance as individual vanity and are proud of it because of their limited intelligence.

Not a few citizens of this Republic who derive their origin of other nations rejoice in their own "national" traditions, customs, rules [of conduct] and characteristics. Each country creates for itself certain standards of morals, behavior, interpretation, and "national" culture.

We, who have been in this country for a long time, have discovered that "national' pride," so-called, is well established in the United States. There is nothing of importance which the average American does not define as "American" or "un-American" according to his interpretation.

Industry is an American product. The Army and the Navy are American. The

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Znanje, Feb. 5, 1921.

exploitation of workers by the rich is also American. Millionaires and billionaires are American products. Hundreds of such American products exist. Anything that favors capitalism and the prevailing system is American.

It is un-American to disapprove of the Church or of religion, to find fault with the authorities, or to disagree with **those** who are the leaders of society. It is un-American to tell a thief that he is a thief, to tell a capitalist that he is an exploiter, or to tell a robber that he is a robber.

There are many other such un-American things. Lately one of these "patriots" declared:

"The open shop is American."

Open shops and factories are those in which organized labor is not tolerated--in which strikebreakers work. That is American--it is in accordance with the

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275



Znanje, Feb. 5, 1921.

law, which grants to everybody the right to work for whom he pleases, and wherever he wants to work. According to this theory those persons are in the wrong who want to induce their co-workers to join unions and struggle against capital.

If a factory stops work because the employees have gone on strike, the employers are allowed to hire strikebreakers, gunmen, the worst scum of society, to break that strike. All this is American and permissible and is sanctioned by custom.

Some time ago **Negro** slavery was an American institution, and how! But it cannot for that reason be considered a sacred thing today. Yes, slavery was a sacred thing once, but today men wonder how it was possible to tolerate slavery at all.

There is the electric chair, a first-class American institution. Nor must we forget the gallows, prisons, and lynchings as American products.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Znanje, Feb. 5, 1921.

But who could enumerate all the American institutions?

If a man appears who assails old and inequitable institutions in this country, his activity is classified as un-American!

Atheism is of course un-American. But America produced one of the greatest and most eloquent of freethinkers, Robert G. Ingersoll. If Ingersoll had not been against church traditions, every American child would know him. But he is avoided, and his works are classed as "un-American". Why? Because he proclaimed the truth about nature, religion, and customs, and that is considered "un-American".

Another great movement, which appeared in this country is considered un-American, and that is socialism. Surely that institution does not belong here. It grew on foreign soil and in another climate. It cannot thrive in America. Here we have democracy, the right to vote, and that is sufficient. For socialism there is no place in America. That is the declaration of the

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Znanje, Feb. 5, 1921.

representatives of capital in the United States, of its agents and of all the factors which mold public opinion, and they think that any political movement or economic theory is defeated if it is declared "un-American".

To this we reply that not long ago woman suffrage, was considered un-American, but it became the most American of institutions after long years of struggle and of persecution of those who fought for it, the men and the women who demanded equal political rights for the two sexes.

So did things which were considered un-American became American, and vice versa. There are thousands of things considered American at the present time of which coming generations will be ashamed.

Socialism also will become an American institution. When? That depends on the workers. But when it is extended over the country so as to influence the nation's life, it will attain the dignity of American citizenship.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



)  
)

Znanje, Feb. 5, 1921.

To promote the extension of socialism over America, a great throng of industrial workers and other exploited men are at work. A victorious socialism will become American in time.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

Znanje, Vol. II, No.37, Dec. 15, 1919.

### THE ROOT OF EVIL

The American bourgeois press admits that the general situation is unfavorable in this country. Life left its normal tracks; on all sides there is disorder.

But the bourgeois press is not in a dilemma to find the cause of all this evil. It says: "Agitators are to blame." That claims a press which backs profiteers and usurers.

"The agitator," says the bourgeois press, "disturbs the lower classes of the population, appeals to their passions, while these classes on account of lack of education are an easy prey for them. The lower classes are infiltrated with hate to make them believe their fate is dependent on the capitalists."

Since the bourgeois press thinks that it has found those who are guilty of the social chaos, then it is easy to find a remedy for that. That remedy is to deal harshly with the agitators. Take away the agitators and the discontent will be gone from among the masses.

APR 11 1920

Znanje, Vol. II, No. 37, Dec. 15, 1919.

We wonder if the bourgeois society is indeed so naive as to believe such arguments.

If we admit that the larger part of the discontent is created by agitators, then the question arises: Whence came those agitators? There must exist causes which create them.

Today every worker is an agitator because he has come to realize that he produces all and gets little from his production. The workers feel that they are poor and neglected, and that creates discontent among them.

If society would be reasonably organized, if all would have employment, sufficient food, clothing, and other conveniences of life; if all would have opportunities for education in order to participate in cultural achievements, would it be possible for one agitator to disturb the people and create so much discontent?

If agitators succeed in appealing to the masses, that is a sign that they speak about what the people feel, but the cause of which they are unable to find. Through the mouth of agitators the misery of the people is revealed.



Znanje, Vol. II, No. 37, Dec. 15, 1919.

But this answer will not please the press of profiteers. That press dislikes to talk straight to the people about the economic situation. It is much easier to shield capitalists through newspaper columns and blame the agitators.

CROATIAN

I E  
I J

IV (German)

Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 50, Nov. 21, 1917.

MEMORY OF NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

Thirty years have passed, on November 11 of this year, since the day when a capitalist judiciary committed a brutal injustice over working men who asked for their rights and better living conditions.

A dreadful tragedy was enacted thirty years ago when a governing class used force to stifle in blood the voice of the laboring men, to degrade them to slaves who must be silent, having no demands.

In 1886 the workers asked for an eight-hour working day. The capitalist class became scared by this demand as well as by the determined action of the workers. The capitalist class became frightened by the workers' movement, and not knowing what to do, used force to suppress that movement, but to do that, used means which did not only suppress but did strengthen said movement and spirit of resistance.

Thirty years ago, on November 11, it happened that August Spies, Albert







Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 50, Nov. 21, 1917.

R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer and George Engel had to die a death in Chicago the way vicious criminals must die. Louis Lingg ended his life by suicide in jail.

The sentence by which these labor leaders were sent to death belongs among the greatest judiciary crimes of the world. The workers were accused of different crimes without being given an opportunity to defend themselves.

Governor Altgeld of Illinois commuted the sentences for Michael Schwaba, Samuel Fielden and Oscar Neebe. The governor himself was exposed to accusations by the capitalistic class, but he was a just man, knowing that he did what was right. He considered the sentence against those workers and injustice in which they tried to send to death all those who did not approve the conditions of work imposed by the capitalists on labor.



Radnioka Straza, Vol. X, No. 50, Nov. 21, 1917.

In Chicago the memory has remained of those victims who perished for a just cause.

Thirty years passed since. The capitalistic class is just as brutal as it was in those times. But stronger now and has servants at her disposal who will act against the working class at all occasions.

But the workers' movement became also stronger, and a struggle is conducted which will end in the defeat of those who defend an unjust cause.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VIII, No. 27, June 16, 1915.

A FEW WORDS TO SOCIALIST MARRIED COUPLES

You complain that your wives are against Socialism, that they grumble when you speak at a Socialist meeting or spread propaganda among workers.

It is too bad to be disturbed by a person with whom you are obliged to live. Yes, your wives bother you, they want to trouble you, to take you out of the Socialist Party. You resent that. Instead of remaining in your home, you flee from it; you go to saloons and find your home there.

I do not say that your wives hate your principles with reason, but I must also tell you that you, husbands, are to blame.

Try to answer these questions: (1) What do you do to inform your wife that Socialism is a new form of human progress, that the foundation of its teachings are as indestructible as are the needs of life. (2) In what way do you show her that Socialism is teaching love and equality;

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VIII, No. 27, June 16, 1915.

that it means you must regard her as an equal and love her. (3) How is your behavior in your family? What do you do to discredit the statements of the clergy that Socialism kills family life? (4) Do you respect the religious feelings of your wife just the same as you expect her to respect your Socialist views? (5) In what manner do you want to prove to your wife that the greatest enemy of the working class is the clergy because they are always allied with the powerful? (6) Do you not waste your Sundays in saloons, while your wife and children are left to themselves? No wonder that they must turn to church and the priest. (7) Can you assure your wife that a Socialist, according to his mode of living, is better than those who are kneeling before the church altars? Do you think you will be able to win your wife for Socialism by your gambling and drinking? (8) Do you think that your wife will believe that gamblers and drunkards are able to lead humanity in the right path? (9) Do you care for the betterment of conditions for the working women? To make them intelligent, to organize them? Do you influence your wife and children to attend public meetings of the workers?

There are very few Socialists who could answer these questions in the

WPA (L.L.) PROJ. 30273

I E  
I B 3 a

- 3 -

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VIII, No. 27, June 16, 1915.

affirmative. Very few of them try to lead their wives and children in the true path, the path of Socialism. However, if there are very few today, there will come the time when there will be more of them. It is in the interests of the working class that each Socialist makes a comrade of his wife, because then he will have in his own home a friend and co-worker and not, as it is today, an enemy of his principles. To reach that goal comrades must excel in the mode of their living within and without their families.

WPA (111) 2100-30275

I E

II B 2 8

I C

CONFIDENTIAL



Rednicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 22, May 12, 1915.

### ACTION OF SOCIALIST FOREIGN LANGUAGE GROUPS

Very often we hear remarks that the Socialist groups of different foreign languages do not work sufficiently for the enlightenment of the working classes. Very often these groups are denied recognition and consequently the right to their existence.

To prove that these remarks are without any foundation, we print some statistics of the work of Socialist foreign groups. Among them are: the Slovak, Scandinavian, Hungarian, Polish and Yugoslav groups.

The Yugoslav group sold \$2,473.24 worth of Socialist literature. Most of this literature was printed by the group itself. This group publishes two weekly papers and gives lectures in all the larger towns of America. In one year this group gave about five hundred lectures.



Radnička Straza, Vol. VII, No. 22, May 12, 1915.

Such is, in the main, the work of different foreign language Socialist groups. If we consider that the World's War brought great stagnation into the workers' lives, that great misery and unemployment were created, we should be satisfied with our progress.

Our adversaries may make detracting remarks that our work amounts to little, but did they publish just one booklet with the purpose of helping the working class intellectually or financially?

THE JUGOSLAV SOCIALIST FEDERATION  
FOUR YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE

The bad economic conditions have had a bad effect on all cultural and political organizations of the working class. This applies to the Yugoslav Socialist Federation also.

The federation did not lose in membership but its progress was not in the same proportion as it was during the first three years, when the economic conditions in this country were more favorable.

If we investigate the causes of the set-back in our progress in the second half of 1914, we will find them in the strikes of the miners in Illinois, Ohio and Arkansas, and bad working conditions for the miners of Pennsylvania.

If we bear in mind that 75% of all the members of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation are miners it is easy to explain why its progress was retarded.

In the month of May, 1914, the Federation was organized according to states and in each of them admitted to the Socialist party of America. Until that time our members were considered just as a section without all the rights of the party.



Radnioka Straza, Feb. 10, 1915

During four years we added to the federation one hundred fifty-two branches and thirty-three branches went out of existence. On December 31, 1914, there were one hundred nineteen active branches in the federation. Total income for four years was \$17,804.49; total expenses, \$17,601.71. Total assets of the federation and of the branches are at the end of 1914, \$9,948.12. If to that we add the assets of the official organs of the federation and the stock of literature supervised by the press committee, then the total assets would be \$17,264.12

The slogan of all of us who are trying to increase our Socialist ranks in America must be: "To work! Forward for economical, political and cultural liberation of the Yugoslav workers in America."

The Yugoslav Socialist Federation

Frank Petric, Sec'y

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21, 1915.

Kadnicka Straz, Vol. VII, No. 30, July 8, 1914.

### HOW TO ESTABLISH A SOCIALIST BRANCH

If there are in your settlement five conscious workers you can easily establish a Socialist branch and join the Yugoslav Socialist Federation.

At the first meeting you get acquainted; then ask in writing the secretary of the federation for further information.

Invite all people who you think are willing to become Socialist members; those who read our Socialist press you may consider as the best material for Socialist membership. They must be called for the first meeting.

At the meeting one of those who is most able will explain the purpose of the Socialist branch. Then cards for joining the branch are distributed. Those who want to become members must sign the card and pay fifty cents registration fee. When that is over, a secretary, an organizer, and a financial secretary are elected from the registered members.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 30, July 8, 1914.

A president is elected from each meeting. The duties of the officials are explained in the by-laws.

When the secretary of the federation receives the registration cards and fees, he will send all that is necessary for conducting a branch.

The new branch will receive the charter from the Secretary of State. Thus the new branch is established and becomes a member of the Socialist Party of America, which is a part of the International Socialist Party.

For badges, membership books, by-laws, and any information desired, write to A. Susnar, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

When a branch is established, then the comrades may call a public meeting or lecture. If speakers are necessary write to the Secretary of the Federation.

I E

CLIPPING



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VII, No. 29, July 1, 1914.

SUCCESSOR TO AUSTRIAN THRONE AND WIFE ASSASSINATED

Sunday, June 29, the Austrian successor to the throne, Francis Ferdinand and his wife (born Countess Chotek), were assassinated at Sarajevo.

The people of Austria have suffered for centuries under the rule of the Habsburgs, but it is a pity that they were not able to resist expressing their indignation and try to free themselves in any other way than by the act of an assassin.

An upheaval in a state, or in society in general, can be brought about only by the consciousness of people against which any tyranny is impotent. In a people used to slavery, an act of violence causes more oppression.

Radnicke Straza, Vol. VII, No. 29, July 1, 1914.

People must be liberated from ignorance, fear and lies. Then they must be led against crowned and uncrowned heads. Both annihilated lives are of no help to the people of Austria for their liberation. On the contrary, they are a proof of lack of a serious and successful struggle to attain liberty for said people.



## THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

Lately our women interested themselves in joining our Socialist party. They point out that it is necessary to fight together with their husbands, brothers and fathers. Every comrade should be glad to hear that, because we have to fight together indeed, because both sexes suffer equally under the unbearable capitalism.

As we see it, it is not right for women to be organized in separate branches.

Of course, they have the best of intentions, and think that being organized separately they will do better. But we must bear in mind that those who want to be organized are, in great majority, mostly wives of our members, while other women would stay out of the organization.

A woman like a man becomes a real revolutionary only then, when she is confronted with capitalism. But a housewife also may become a good fighter for Socialist rights.

The management of a worker's home suffers much on account of bad social conditions. But the housewife suffers most. It would be best if each member registered his wife, mother or sister with the branch of which he is a member. Then they would be able to attend the meetings and lectures together and talk things over together. Of course it is necessary to have the women

Radnicka Straza, March 4, 1914

ORGANIZATION



instructed about the purpose and importance of our organization and not register them for something which they do not understand.

What we said above was accepted by our women comrades on the 32nd of last month at a meeting to renew their organization.

Our branch No. 6 decided that each woman member, girl, wife or widow, will pay a membership fee of twenty-five cents per month.

Comrades, to work! It is up to you to organize your wives, mothers and sisters. Women belong also in the Socialist ranks.

I E

II B 2 a (1)

IV

Padnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 4, Jan. 7, 1914.

PROLETARIAN



MILAN CLUMAC-ARTIST, DEAD

On the fifth of January at 4:30 P. M. came to end the life of one of the first fighters and one of our most devoted comrades, Milan Clumac. He died, worn out by the proletarian sickness called tuberculosis.

Since his 18th year he worked faithfully with all the fire of his heart, sacrificing all his powers of mind and body for the labor movement. Wherever he worked, either as typesetter or Social Democrat, he won unsurpassed merits for the workmen's cause.

Finished is the life of a great fighter: a life full of misery, devotion, and self-abandonment.

The funeral will be at the Montrose crematory. The body will be cremated according to the will of the deceased, the 11th of this month at 1:30 P. M.





Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 4, Jan. 7, 1914.

Milan Glunac Jurisic was born in 1894 in Posanski Semač. He attended public school in his birth place. When 12 years old he left for Zagreb to learn the typesetters' trade, where he contracted the disease to which he finally succumbed. From that time he was interested in the most pitiful of human classes: the workingman. As a boy he started to read books which told him of the tragedy of the working class and at the same time showed him the way for the betterment of these conditions. His thoughts, his philosophy of life, he disclosed in the paper Narodna Bca, at Budapest, where he worked. For his freethinking, for all the good he did for the working class, he was persecuted.

From Budapest he went to Novi Sad, where he worked for Narodni Glas. Then he became secretary for the Socialist Federation of Agricultural Workers. Soon his name became known and feared. He was denounced as an instigator of riots, an organizer of unions, which it was said, were dangerous for society in general. He was arrested and when released went to his home town.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 4, Jan. 7, 1914.

In Zagreb he organized the leather workers, and in spite of many persecutions he worked continually in the Socialist direction. They drafted him for military service, which he hated. At that time there came to him a call from Allegheny, Pa., to come there to start to organize Socialist branches for a future federation.

In 1907 he escaped military service and came to America where he worked continuously to spread Socialist teachings. In Chicago he became the first editor of Radnicka Straza.

On account of his malady and overwork, he was obliged to have some rest and went to California. But it was too late. His earnestness for work brought him back to Chicago to our newspaper Radnicka Straza, again as

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 4, Jan. 7, 1914.

editor. Here he worked until one evening his condition became so bad that he was carried from the office to his bed to die.

The working class lost in Milan Čučević an energetic and hard worker for its liberation.

A lasting memory of the indefatigable fighter and sufferer!

Radnicka Straza, Vol.6. No.49. November 19, 1913.

Announcement.

The Yugoslav Socialist Branch No.60 calls for a

grand Public Meeting

on Sunday 23 of November at Germania Hall 23rd St.  
and Wentworth Ave.

Topic: The fight between the Workers and Bosses.

At this meeting comrade Ilija Susnar will speak in Croatian, after him an American comrade, who will describe in brief the working conditions and strikes in Michigan and Colorado. Starting at 9 A.M.

**Workers!** Attend this very important meeting in great numbers. Agitate for this meeting not only on Wentworth but also on the West Side.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Radnitcha Zhurno, Vol. VII, No. 15, Oct. 2, 1918.

### SCIENTIFIC EXPLOITATION

In the Socialist papers (Radnitcha Zhurno wrote about it also) much is written about a so-called Taylor System. That is a way by which capitalists, through a scientific method, try to extract out of a worker as much as possible.

All the motions of a worker are studied at any kind of work; all "unnecessary" motions must be eliminated so that every second motion will bring profit to the capitalist. Of course, the capacity of the worker is strained to the utmost, for that reason the capitalistic profit is growing bigger.

This scientific method of exploitation is used in the United States Arsenal in Watertown, Mass. But a few days ago the workers of that arsenal sent a petition to the Secretary of War to abolish that system because it is to the disadvantage of the worker and his health.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 43, Oct. 3, 1913.

General Grozier opposes the petition because, as he says, that system benefits the worker and the employer, in this case the government.

The worker during the same working time earns 20 to 35% more than before; the government makes 60% more profit than as under the old system.

It is clear from what we said that the employers may be satisfied with the new "scientific" system of exploitation. The worker gets more, but the employer's profit doubles.

The extent of exploitation is much bigger.

The Taylor System means an increase in the working man's exploitation:



Radnicka Strana, Vol. VI, No. 43, Oct. 9, 1913.

weaker workers are not able to stand the strain at work, and those who are able worked, exhausted beyond the limit. The worker's strength is extracted sooner, he becomes incurable for work so much faster and is stricken with the poverty that becomes the lot of any worker out of whom no more work can be extracted.

Capitalism makes intentions to make bigger profits by skinning the workers. Therefore, the workers must organize and **determinedly** fight against capitalistic institutions which want to degrade the worker to the standard of an animal or machine.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 40, Sept. 17, 1913.

AN IMPORTANT CONCLUSION

It was noticed that many members of our Yugoslav Socialist Federation are not subscribers to any of our Federation's organs, while others are behind with their payments. Many forget to renew subscriptions and slowly cease to be subscribers.

For that reason Branch No. 3 in Pittsburg, at its meeting on Sept. 14, resolved as follows:

- (1) Each member must be a subscriber to one of our Federation's organs.
- (2) Any newly accepted member must subscribe for one or at least for half a year.

The same question was put before a meeting of the Chicago Branch No. 6. There it was resolved: That it was impossible to be a conscious worker, a conscious Socialist; that it was impossible to participate in the Socialist movement if one did not read the Socialist press, especially the organ which belongs to his federation.

WFO (111) PKOJ. 30275



I E

- 2 -

CROATIAN

II B 2 d (1)

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 40, Sept. 17, 1913.

The above resolutions of branches No. 3 and No. 6 of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation are very important. Such resolutions must be passed by all our branches and strictly adhered to. That helps to maintain and enlarge our Socialist press. But the main thing is that members reading the Socialist press will gain knowledge and fighting spirit, both so necessary in the ranks of our Socialist army, fighting for the liberation of the working class and for more agreeable and better social conditions in the world.

9/20/13  
10/2/13

### AN IMPORTANT DECISION

These days the membership of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation will have to decide by voting about a very important issue proposed by the central committee.

The committee proposes to raise membership fees ten cents per month, the ten cents to be used as an agitator's fund to defray expenses when sending agitators and organizers to places outside of Chicago.

Here are the reasons which prompted the committee to submit to the members such a proposition:

At our last congress in Milwaukee it was planned to employ a permanent traveling organizer who would give lectures and hold meetings in places where our branches exist, to organize and establish new branches in places where there are favorable conditions.

The committee very often receives requests to send out speakers. Whenever possible the committee send out a speaker, but the expenses for remote places were too high, especially for the branches with small membership.

Branches with small treasuries can not stand those expenses, and just such branches are in need of speakers and agitators, to make the indifferent masses interested in our socialist movement. Young, inexperienced comrades

are to be directed in how to do business in the branch.

If all the sums of money which are expended for speakers on meetings, debates, lectures and so forth, were put together it would be shown that for that money a permanent organizer could be engaged.

Such an organizer traveling according to a fixed schedule from place to place could reach the same place twice or three times in a year.

For that reason it is necessary that all the money given out for the speakers by single branches accumulate. The expenses are justly and equally divided all over the federation, so that each member pays ten cents monthly, which money is deposited in the fund for agitation.

It is not said the agitator or organizer must be the same person for all times and places. That work may be divided, but some one should be on the road, and his expenses paid from the fund.

Such planned agitation would be more successful, the expenses equally divided, with benefits for all concerned. That is a very important fact.

There are many places where conditions are favorable for establishing branches but there is nobody in those places able to start things going and there is no money to send an organizer there.

Our organizers will visit such towns, to establish branches, and that will benefit our press and federation.

If our comrades consider our proposition, we are sure, they will vote for it.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 26, June 11, 1913

THE TACTICS OF THE JUGOSLAV SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF AMERICA

By D. Ekonomoff

The success of our federation depends on her tactics, of which the foundation must be its ideals, and ultimate aims.

Active and purposeful tactics of our federation will help not only her development but will also promote the spread of socialism among Jugoslav working classes and do much good for the success of the Socialist movement in general in this country.

The tactics of the Jugoslav Socialist Federation, as its living element, must be based only on the interest for the working classes -- and the proletarian class struggle they have to be conducted in the name of final ideals of the proletarians - always keeping in mind social, political and economical conditions in America.

Only such tactics will bring our Socialist federation on the right road and protect it from other influences of reformistic and opportunistic ideas and tactics from which suffer some Socialist parties and workers organizations abroad and here.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, June 11, 1913

The split of the Socialist party in France, the dissension of the same party in Germany, the shake up in Italy and Russia, like the existence of two Socialist parties in America -- all that is the result of discord in the tactics of the socialist movement.

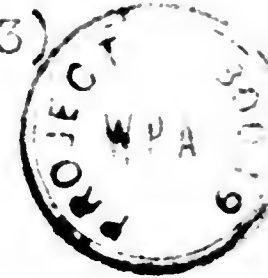
The disagreement on the most important and vital questions cause a split, creates trouble and reacts harmfully on workers' masses.

In the main there exist two social classes in the United States which have political and economic value.

On reciprocal class relations and struggles of both classes rests the development of America. In that hectic struggle between the American capitalism and the proletarians the Yugoslav working people takes active part, whose work and tactics have to be decided.

Very often we meet with the accusation that the Yugoslav Socialist Federation is an artificial organization, which has no right to exist in this country because her members belong to the small bourgeoisie class of Europe. For that reason our federation cannot be the representative of the working class, and can not lead in the struggle for its ultimate aims.

For that reason our critics recommend the Yugoslav working class immigrants to join different nationalistic and benevolent organizations, which are not



Ra dnicka Straza, June 11, 1913

identified with the class struggle of the workingman, but are often in the open opposition against its struggles for better living conditions.

Such criticism is without any significance, because it is not based on knowledge of the economic and political position of our immigrants in America.

It is true our members of the federation are taken from the ranks of the small bourgeoisie of Europe. But these newcomers here - former small farmers, merchants and tradesmen of Europe -- become an undivisible part of American proletarian masses. They become identified with the working classes of this country.

When we speak about tactics and wages of the struggle of the American working class, we have to know that the same applies equally to the Yugoslav working class here.

As social democrats, we know that the only tactics to be used by the American working class against exploitation are the tactics of the relentless class struggle, which struggle is far from any patriotic or chauvinistic egoism and has nothing to do with the compromise and association with the bourgeoisie and her tools.

This principle must be the foundation of our tactics. With this principle the Yugoslav working class will help the American proletarians, also the inter-

Radnicka Straza, June 11, 1913

national proletarian movement to destroy the present social order.

The workers' struggle in America started with America's discovery. The struggle was not organized and had to fail. There were uprisings of slaves, also of free workers but they were put down easily.

When capitalism became strong, machinery was introduced, capital centralized and the exploitation of workers became more evident and the fight more stubborn, then this fight assumed other character and the workers became organized. Many different organizations led a one-sided fight and for that reason were seldom successful. The culmination of this labor struggle was the catastrophe at the Haymarket in Chicago in 1886.

Bombs and guns were used by both sides.

The tragedy of the Haymarket did not fail to make a great impression on the laboring class. That event was a great teacher for labor. The working class came to the conclusion that anarchistic methods were of no use in its fight. The foundation was, therefore, laid for a new uncompromising fight of the American proletarians.

During the last hundred years of struggle for better wages, better working conditions and shorter hours many parties and organizations were formed.

In 1897, out of the Socialist Workers party, was organized a new American Socialist party.





Radnicka Straza, June 11, 1913

This party is a member of the Internacionale. The party advocates an independent class struggle of the proletarians and recommends to them an industrial workers' organization. The party as a whole took on itself to help the organized and unorganized proletarians in their fight against the bourgeoisie, but never to miss the occasion to criticize the duties, aims and tactics of those who are fighting and recommending socialist views and practices.

These tactics of the American Socialist party built a strong solidarity among the fighting workers and work for sympathy and authority among working masses. This is proven by facts.

The American Socialist party grew from 1897 to 150,000 members. At the last elections it gained one million votes.

Now there is the question: What tactics must the Yugoslav Socialist Federation pursue to fulfill her duties and purposes successfully and to add her part to the common struggle for the destruction of the present capitalist exploitation and the establishment of the socialist ideals?

At the start we must be conscious of the fact that our federation alone can not do much regarding betterment of the conditions for the working class and realization of any political reforms for the proletarians.

Our federation is not able to be an independent economic organization for the reason that our members are working in different branches of industry and



Radnicka Straza, June 11, 1913



trades, and are spread all over the United States.

The Yugoslav immigration is only a part of the whole proletarian class of America and we alone are not able to create a political party which would be able to fight for political reforms of the proletarians. Our federation can be and is a cultural and political workers' organization whose aim is to enlighten the Yugoslav workers here and to agitate for and propagate socialism.

It must be remembered that the action of our federation is not limited just to our Yugoslav workers of America, on the contrary her activity must have a wider range; to strive for better working conditions in general, the destruction of capitalistic exploitation which is a burden for all proletarian shoulders. All these things the Yugoslav Socialist Federation cannot accomplish otherwise than in connection with those workers organizations, of which tactics and activity have the purpose to realize the ideals of the American working classes.

In accordance with the character, duties and aims of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation we will follow the tactics of an independent revolutionary fight of the classes. in the fight against American bourgeoisie, to relieve exploitation and its ultimate abolishment.

Regarding the relations of our federation with other existing proletarian organizations here, we must adopt the tactics of the American Socialist party.

The Yugoslav Socialist Federation has to participate in economic and political struggles of the proletarians in America, to create solidarity and unanimity in

Radnicka Straza, June 11, 1913.

the ranks of the struggling working masses, at the same time endeavoring to smash with her sharp socialist criticism the conservative notions and practices and to win the American proletarians for the ideas of socialism.

In this manner, agitating solidarity and unity among working masses, helping the workers materially and morally in their struggle against bourgeoisie, propagating and agitating for revolutionary socialism also holding high the banner of uncompromising proletarian class struggle, the Yugoslav Socialist Federation of America will grow strong and develop. At the same time the federation will organize the Yugoslav workers in America under the flag of revolutionary socialism, then she will accomplish nobly her task in the universal socialist movement for the liberation of the international proletarians.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 24, May 28, 1913

### EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS IN AMERICA

During debates in Congress over the revision of tariff duties a commission was appointed to investigate costs of production in the United States as well as in foreign lands. This investigation was intended to bring light on items for which the tariff was to be reduced, because American capitalists affirm, that the production costs in foreign lands are lower than in the United States.

The commission investigated just seventeen of the main industries. The result was so uncommon, the veracity of statements made in the report could be doubted.

What the commission has published up to now refers only to England, Canada, and the United States. It is yet to be seen that with higher wages and shorter working hours in the United States the production costs are considerably lower than in England. Except in two industries to raise the value of \$1,000 raw material to another \$1,000, the production cost in the United States is lower than in England. On the average this cost is in the United States \$470, in England \$561. According to said figures the English producers have a 20% higher tariff for their production costs than the American.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Radnicka Straza, May 28, 1913

If those findings are true, there is no reason to oppose the lowering of tariffs. It is to wonder, why those figures were not published before.

The American capitalists pointed to Great Britain as their most dangerous competitor and all that was said could be considered true to some extent. According to the commission's report the average weekly wage is twice as large here and at the same time, working hours are shorter. Both things taken into account show that wages per hour are fourteen per cent higher than in England.

But - according to statements of the commission - the unfavorable conditions are equalized by two things: First, the English manufacturers must have for the same amount of production twice and one half as many workers, at the same time, the use of horse power is eighteen per cent higher.

One more surprise is in the report of the investigating commission. The ship-building industry of England is the oldest and best in the world. So it would appear, shipbuilding must be most profitable for British shipbuilders. But it is not so. The British, to increase the value of \$1,000 of raw material to the same amount, have to spend more also in shipbuilding. Exactly \$79.00 more than Americans (\$679 against \$600)

Radnicka Straza, May 28, 1913

Taken into account that most products are sold in England much cheaper than in the United States, we can draw two conclusions: First, the profits of the American capitalist must be extra high; second, the strain of the work must be frightful, because only by unmerciful exploitation is it possible for the American capitalist to drive out of the worker more value in production than in any other country of the world.

That the overstraining of workers in the United States is a common thing is well known.

The Taylor's system and other refined methods, control of the workers' every minute, are introduced in many factories. He who is not able to give the requested quantity of work is thrown on the street. It is no wonder that a workman of forty is considered an old man. Some times younger men do not get work.

This murderous exploiting system must end. That will be done by a conscious working class, organized in the economic as well as in the political field - in workers' unions and the Socialist party. It is these how the purpose to put and end to exploitation of man by man, one class by another.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 21, May 7, 1913

THEY ARE CONSCIOUS

THE CAPITALISTS ARE UNITED AGAINST LAWS BENEFICIAL  
TO WORKERS

The Illinois Manufacturers Association is always watchful never omitting the opportunity to prevent the enactment of laws which may endanger the payment of dividends to its members.

The following letter which was sent out to different Illinois manufacturers shows in what measure the exploiters of the workmen are "class conscious" and how they care for their interests.

Gentlemen - the industry of Illinois is in great danger, which comes from the Legislature of Illinois, in session at Springfield now. The Workers' party in showing considerable activity. Many bills are submitted, which may strangle your business.

If we do not all resist, at once, the industries of Illinois will be hit, not to recover for years to come.

The Illinois Manufacturers Association is leading the fight, your fight, and has been doing so for many years. Why should you not take over some of this burden. Why not help an organization which defends your interests? We need your help. You need us. Send a check for fifty dollars -- ten dollars

Radnicka Straza, May 7, 1913

initiation fee, forty dollars membership fee.

Yours truly,

I M. Glenn, Sec'y.

From that any worker may learn something. First: you see how the capitalists organize to defend their interests.

Second: how they fight, united, against laws introduced for the benefit of the working class, though some of them say, that the capitalists are friends and benefactors of the workers.

Third; **if** it is good for the capitalist to get organized for common defense is it not more important and useful for the workers to get organized in the struggle against exploiters?

MEMORANDUM  
MAY 10 1913

Radnicka Straza, Apr. 22, 1913 .

BECCME CITIZENS!

Every workman who is not a citizen is obliged to procure his citizenship papers. It does not amount to much if you just have good principles; strive after other ideals if you do not care to procure citizenship, in order to be able to participate in the fight for the realization of our aims.

He who has his first papers and is entitled to the second, why not take them out immediately? He who has not even the first papers, why not procure them? Better late than not at all. It is regrettable that many immigrant workmen do not care much for these things. Many of them have been here ten years or more and do not think about getting what they are entitled to.

More regrettable is the fact that there are many who are Socialists and do not even take out their first papers, so little do they think of becoming citizens.

1913 (000) 111 111



Radnicka Straza, Apr, 22, 1913

There are comrades who during the election campaign are very active as solicitors of votes for their Socialist Party, but they are not citizens and cannot help with their own votes.

There is one more reason why one should take out citizenship papers. According to the new naturalization law, the first papers are void after seven years. After the 28th of September of this year, all first papers taken out more than seven years ago will be void. Whoever does not become a citizen by that date-if his papers were taken out over seven years ago-has to take out another set of first papers and hold them for two years before being eligible for citizenship.

To become a citizen is not very expensive. Instructions on how to become such can be gotten at the office of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation, 111 N. Market St., Chicago. Our Yugoslav Socialist branches must take care that as soon as a member has the right to become a citizen, it is done. Such members are very few. We have to have more, and then will our participation in the Socialist struggle for liberation be more useful.

I E  
III C

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 15, March 27, 1913.

ATTENTION CHICAGO!

Sunday, April 10, 1913, at 2 P. M., in the National Hall, corner of 18th Street and Center Avenue,

PUBLIC PEOPLE'S MEETING

with disoussion of

1. Are the Socialists wreckers of home and family life?
2. Are the Socialists lazy bones and bums?
3. Are the Socialists without religion or nationality?

All those things were affirmed last Sunday by the Croatian priest Rev. Sorich. For that reason we call on Rev. Sorich to appear at this meeting to prove his charges in public. Rev. Sorich may talk one hour, then a Socialist will speak one hour. After that Rev. Sorich will be permitted one-half hour more, and a Socialist will close with a 15 minute talk.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

I E

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

CROATIAN



Radnioka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 3, Jan. 2, 1913.

### AFTER THE CONGRESS

The Second Yugoslav Socialist Congress which adjourned in Milwaukee, Wis., last week, was a bright turning point in the history of our Socialist movement in America. During three and a half days this congress finished matters which had to be taken care of.

We want to mention here just the main things which the congress accomplished to the satisfaction of all our comrades and making our enemies sorry.

The new organization of the old Federation will permit more success in the future. This congress adopted complete centralization without division according to nationality, or division of financial means to separate central committees.

The necessity of such strong united organization was felt everywhere. The realization of this is the guaranty that our Federation henceforth



Radnioka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 3, Jan. 2, 1913.

will have successful progress.

The second next important question was the question of our press. The best intentioned proposition was to merge both of our newspapers Radnioka Straza and Narodni Glas into a new newspaper printed in the Latin and cyrillic alphabets. But the congress decided that there will be no merger and the paper will be issued separately as before. This resolution is in accord with the progress of our Socialist movement.

All the resolutions of the congress will be submitted to the members of the whole Federation for approval. We are certain they will meet acclaim by the members.

The Second Yugoslav Socialist Congress clearly proved that our Federation has the moral vigor, consciousness and discipline necessary for such a great movement as the Socialist.

There is much fighting spirit, much resoluteness, much good will for work in our ranks, Accordingly, our Federation stands not behind the



Radnioka Straza, Vol. VI, No. 3, Jan. 2, 1913.

other legions of the Socialist Internationale.

This Second Yugoslav Congress of America created by its work a far greater possibility for progress by eliminating things which prevented our advance. There is no doubt that our comrades will work with more and greater zeal for the awakening and encouragement of the weak and for the enlistment of new fighters in a big army, the aim of which is the liberation of the proletarians from capitalistic slavery.

Long live the Yugoslav Socialist Federation of America.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 46, Oct. 31, 1912

TO THE WORKERS OF AMERICA

The election campaign goes to its finish. Our party showed great strength. Thousands and thousands are flocking under our flags. Our war cry, our struggle for industrial liberty, the sublime aim of our movement carries light into the darkness of industrial slavery.

There is no more east and west, north and south. The workers are not divided by nationality and religion any more. Socialism binds them all; the industrial and agricultural worker, the miner and mariner, men and women.

We have to do away with all those small differences. There is no more important question than the capital question - socialism or capitalism? On what side do we go? Who is with us? With whom are we? Who will emerge out of the fight stronger than he was before the fight? Who will bring the dawn of a new day?

I say, socialism. Just as our movement did attract youth years ago, so it attracts them today.

I say, youth, this is your time. You will finish the work. And then what will happen? We will have a new building of society, a building where there will dwell a happier generation. That will be an institution where men will be men. An institution where the dreams of generations will be fulfilled, an

APR 11 1913

Radnicka Straza, Oct. 31, 1912

institution which will answer the prayers of millions, who pray in their simple hearts: "Thy kingdom come!" Youth! The world is thine. Come and take it. Save it for the human race.

Emil Seidel

WPA (111) 1901.2075

I E  
I F 3  
I F 1

CROATIAN

Radnioka Straza, Vol. V, No. 46, Oct. 31, 1912.

### WILSON'S JOKE

Not long ago, Wilson in his book tried to assail foreigners, and said that they are the worst kind of American inhabitants. To many of them who immigrate to America, entrance should be forbidden.

At present, at the time of elections, Wilson feels bad about his own book, so he declares the whole thing was just a joke, and that he was never serious about it. Mr. Wilson remembers that there are many foreign immigrants who acquired citizenship, who have the right to vote, and that those votes are not to be thrown away.

Not only that, he recalls that here are Croatians, and he hopes that among "the worst kind of inhabitants" he could get a few votes.

For good money, of course, he found some newspaperman who wrote an article in his favor in the Croatian language. This article is distributed throughout the Croatian colonies now. This article is signed by a Croatian committee of the National Democratic Party. These people are afraid of

MPA (L.) PROJ. 30275



I E  
I F 3  
I F 1

Radnioka Straza, Vol. V, No. 46, Oct. 31, 1912.

publicity so that they did not sign their names to the notice. They intend to get some votes for boss Wilson by remaining in the dark.

Those wretches are not ashamed to recommend Wilson, the same Wilson who called the Croatian working class the "worst kind" of American people.

But the Croatian workmen who have the right to vote will answer Wilson by voting, November 5, for the Socialist candidate.

That will be the best answer. And the Democratic gentleman will not joke anymore with the "worst kind" of Americans.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 46, Oct .31 ,1912

-OUR CANDIDATES-

EUGENE V. DEBS  
for President

EMIL SEIDEL  
for Vice-President

TO MY COMRADES:

Great masses of people and unbounded enthusiasm marks the progress of the socialistic struggle. East and west, north and south, assemble working men's legions under the banner of Socialism. The united workers are the bearers of light and progress.

Let the dead past bury its dead. The philosophers may philosophise, the students may study, but the millions of fighters will break all obstacles and unite on the hard rock of industrial and political solidarity.

Standing on that rock we look with ease on the world, to become the world's master. Standing on that rock we are able to smash capitalism. We are able to efface industrial slavery from the earth, liberate the working masses and step victoriously into a socialist republic.

Yours for victory,

Eugene V. Debs

MPA (U.S.) 100-10275

I E  
I D 1 a  
I F 3

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 44, Oct. 17, 1912.

### FOR WHOM WILL YOU VOTE?

Workers, do you not feel each day how your backs bend more and more? How your bones are getting tired, your bodies weaker? Think over the condition in which you live. Each day you have to run to the factory or shop, or wherever on the ground or underground you work and toil like worms.

From dawn to night you work for miserable wages. Behind your backs all the time stands a capitalist or some of his helpers, who bawl: "Work, toil faster, faster!"

They are never satisfied. If you were able to work 24 hours a day, not asking for any wages, then, brothers, you would be considered the best workers in the world. But if you say to them: "We also are human beings, we want rest, take a walk, have some fresh air or light. We want to spend some time with our families, wives, children, sweethearts, or we want to be with our comrades," then the capitalist exclaims: "Out you go from my factory, you are lazy, you are not workers for me."

Radnioka Straza, Vol. V. No. 44, Oct. 17, 1912.

If you ask for more pay in order to buy proper food or decent clothes for yourselves, your wives or children; or to buy presents for your girls, or to rent healthy, airy flats, there you have the capitalist crying: "You are full of haughtiness, out you go again." The capitalist is only concerned about giving you the smallest pay possible, that you let him alone to enable him to amass his fortune and to work as little as possible or not at all, that his wife is dressed well, that his children have a care-free life just like himself, while you slave, starve and suffer.

All these things, oh workers, are done at your cost, by your permission, because you are fools; because you believe that he is not able to shorten your working time; because you believe that he pays you enough; because you believe that all must be just like it is, and not different; because you, yourselves, give him the power to be your boss, and because when elections come you vote for the capitalistic candidate, you make a capitalist a president, you put a capitalist in as vice-president, you put a capitalist in as congressman, as governor, as judge, in a word, as bosses.

Radnioka Straza, Vol. V, No. 44, Oct. 17, 1912.

The Socialist Party is the only one which says that the fortune of the rich is your work, your toil; his thousands are your money which he stole from you. The Socialist Party is the only one which says that you, too, are a human being; that you, too, have to live and should get all that you earn; that you are cheated and robbed.

The Socialist Party only is able to work for the benefit of the workers because it is the workers' party. For that reason, workers, do your duty on election day and vote Socialist, for the workers' candidates.



Radnicka Straza, May 29, 1912.

LIST OF JUGOSLAV SOCIALIST LOCALS AFFILIATED WITH THE  
SOUTH SLAVIC SOCIALISTIC FEDERATION

- No. 1 -- Slovenian Group: Secretary, Franjo Podlizec, 604 N. Curtis St.  
No. 6 -- Croatian Group: Meeting last Sunday in the month, 1830 S. Center  
Avenue, secretary Zivko Radnovich.  
No. 17 - Women's Group: Meeting first Sunday of each month, Secretary  
Frances Cubelich.  
No. 20 - Serbian Group: Secretary R. Teofovov, 2318 Clybourne Avenue.  
No. 60 - Croatian Group: Secretary S. Fabianich, 2149 Archer Avenue.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 24, May 29, 1912

SOUTH SLAVIC SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF AMERICA

Executive committee. Representatives Croatian Branch: Tomo Besenich, Vinco Tomasek, S. Fabijanich.

Representatives Serbian Branch: S. Bogosayljevich, M. Lucic, B. R. Savich.

Representatives Slovenian Branch: F. Petrich, F. Podlipec, J. Zavertrnik, Sr.

Chief Secretary, Frank Petrich.

Federation's Address: South Slavic Socialist Federation, 111 NO. Market St., Chicago, Illinois.

Central Committee of Croatian Branches

T. Besenich, secretary, 1830 S. Center Avenue.

J. Dubravac

S. Fabijanich

J. Oovirk

T. Tomasek.

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

13

CROATIAN

Radnicka Strana, May 13, 1914.

BE READY

The secretary of our Yugoslav Socialist Federation received a letter from Ljubljana, from Etbin Kristan, Socialist leader, in which letter Kristan announces that he will arrive in America without fail at the end of August.

Comrade Kristan arrives to start a tour of lectures sponsored by the Yugoslav Socialist Federation. There are hardly three months left until his arrival and this short time has to be used for agitation if we want lectures and meetings given by Mr. Kristan to have the greatest benefit to our struggle.

The locals of the Federation have to ask about details from the secretary. Do not delay. This year is one of great events, of big fights; strikes are everywhere, the presidential elections are near. Such times have to be used for our biggest Socialist campaign.

We have to help our ranks and enlarge our press. For that purpose the



IE

-3-

CROATIAN

Radnicka straza, May 15, 1913.

journey of Mr. Kristan is made. We must not be unprepared, we must be ready!

I E

II B 2 d (1)

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. V, No. 6, Jan. 26, 1912.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR CAUSE

1911. Income \$4,890.00, Expenses \$4,834.00. We request all thinking Croatian working men to compare the figures above and to come to the conclusion that our progress during the past year was insufficient and small.

After that consideration they must act to secure the regular edition of their organ, Radnicka Straza. We all must take care of that, willingly and cheerfully. All of us who think socialistically. The Socialist thinking means for us work and struggle.

Our progress last year was minute. It was not progress at all, it was a standstill. A standstill means going backwards. In 1911 we hoped to augment subscriptions by at least \$1,500. We did not reach \$800.

But not only subscriptions were neglected, also the distribution of books and taking in advertising was small.

WPA (L) 1001.2025

I E

- 2 -

CROATIAN

II B 2 d (1)

Radnioka Straza, Vol. V, No. 6, Jan. 26, 1912.

We do not expect big amounts from advertising, but the income from them takes care of smaller items. We have a \$600 debt at present.

Comrades, the situation is for you like an open book. You know the circumstances of our organ. That situation is indeed poor and unbearable.

Croatian workers, you have to (1) gather subscribers, (2) distribute books, (3) take in advertising, (4) remember your paper with some donation.

Comrades, take this call earnestly and do your duty as Socialists!

I G  
II P C S

RAVNICKA STRAZA, Vol. IV, No. 51, Dec. 6, 1933

Lively Action in Chicago

The last few days we had in Chicago a very lively agitation and enrollment for our socialist cause. Soon we will have 700 to 800 members in our Chicago Socialist Federation instead of the 500 which we have now. That means more class-conscious proletarians in our ranks. Instead of 400 subscribers of yesterday, we will have 1,000 soon.

On Nov. 30, we had two Anti-war meetings. December 1, two excellent lectures, (at Clybourn and Center Avenues.) We distributed about 2,000 leaflets and sold \$15 worth of Socialist books. We got 36 new subscribers.

Comrades! We have to continue this work, especially, we have to put more weight on lectures.

From the last lecture you went very satisfied. You will return to other lectures in greater numbers. But you must try to bring your friends. They are not organized.

The next lecture will be Saturday, Dec. 16th.

WPA 101.1 9103 30275

RADNICKA STRAZA, Vol IV, No. 30, November 30, 1911.

"Movement of Yugoslav Workers. We Repeat!"

With regard to our third monthly report, which appears on another page we repeat: "Arm all our members!"

The Croats with "Radnicka Straza."

The Serbians with "Narodni Glas."

The Slovenes with "Proletarec."

This is the first requirement for the progress of our Yugoslav Socialist movement. Arm all the members with sufficient quantity of Socialistic books, distribute in greater measure, than before those books among proletarians who are not yet organized.

Give Lecturers! Hold meetings! There are lectures in each organization but there are no hearers that is good hearers, who must be made good by lectures, so that they will grasp the importance of lectures. If you can't prepare lectures, hold readings and explanations of articles from socialist papers, as well as readings of chapters in Socialist books.

Comrades! In this way you have to forge a sword of Socialist intelligence and consciousness.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

## FROM MAY FIRST CELEBRATION

The Yugoslav Socialist Association No. 6 celebrated May Day as a holiday on Sunday, April 30th.

In spite of the poorly attended mass meeting, from a moral point of view, the day was a success.

One of the speakers explained a proposal of four hours a day being sufficient to supply the needs of industry.

Not a socialist, but an engineer, E. P. Stimson, endorsing capital, stated he believed four hours a day sufficient to maintain a sufficient supply for the demand, and also to leave a good reserve balance.

The speaker backed his statement by submitting a plan to the Congressional Committee of Labor in Washington.

That plan in substance stated that working time could be reduced to four hours a day, with better pay, more production and greater profit. Six shifts would be needed in twenty-four hours. Machinery should be improved and new installed where needed. Engineer Stimson demands that a committee of labor investigate his proposition, although it appears to the workers as thoroughly practical.

There again comes an intelligent technician supporting a socialist idea. The Stimson's plan may be correct, but that workers will benefit by it is another question. Capitalists are the worse enemies of a short-hour day.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 18, April 21, 1911

MAY FIRST CELEBRATION

Sunday, April 30th, before noon the Yugoslav Socialist Association No. 6, Chicago, is giving a public mass meeting in National Hall, 18th St. and Center Avenue.

Croatian and Slovenian speakers will explain the meaning of May First as an international labor holiday.

At 2 P. M. in rooms 1 and 3, a social program will be given.

MPA (LLD) PROJ. 3027



Radnioka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 15, March 31, 1911.

ENRICHMENT OF SOCIALISTIC LITERATURE  
Criticism of Upton Sinclair's The Struggle.

America, what a charming word for some poor chap! You live under hard conditions here; capitalism is victorious everywhere; the farmer and small tradesman are perishing; capitalistic production flourishes in Croatia, Bosnia, etc., more and more every day. The immediate consequence is that the army of proletarians is growing bigger.

Industrial progress does not need many workers, so we see this army of capitalistic servants and slaves living in penury, want and pains. America, that charming word, is for them of great influence. There are high wages, six to seven crowns (about \$5) a day; many, after working there, return and take along with them 1,500 crowns. That, under the circumstances, seems so much no one expects to be able to acquire it.

Many small farmers and landowners who are sinking under the burden of mortgages, taxes and assessments, dream of reaching America to be able to pay their debts. The workingman in the village mortgages his roof for the voyage ticket; the tradesman deserts his trade, sells his tools,



Radnioka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 15, March 31, 1911.

in the hope of seeing better days in America. The industrial worker, seeing big wages, longs for America; he hopes to save much and be able to buy a corner of land at home where he may rest, and with uncounted hopes, wishes and expectations, tens of thousands of our people travel over the wide ocean to the promised land, America.

But what a disappointment is in stock for them! Many of them have exclaimed: "America, what a bitterness you are!" Many of them are never heard of again; they are as if swallowed by the earth.

One remains poor as long as he lives; one becomes so bad he never wants to return. Only a small number return and ask them how they fared. They will answer in disgust about the hard work and life they had to put up with. High wages choke you. Some even will say that by going to America they shortened their lives by tens of years because of hardships.

But those words and experiences are soon forgotten, and the American high



Radnioka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 15, March 31, 1911.

wages prompt new hundreds of thousands to cross the ocean to serve the Moloch of capitalism.

This America, bitter, capitalistic, avaricious, will be depicted in a book written by a Socialist author, Upton Sinclair. All the frightfulness, wickedness and spoils of capitalism are shown in the story of the heartbreaking tragedy of a Lithuanian family.

I E  
I F 3  
I H

CROATIAN

Svjetlo, March 1911.

### THE CLASS STRUGGLE

Men are divided into two classes: one which sweats to earn the money, another which sweats to spend the money.

Interests of labor and capital are contrary. The capitalists think it is wonderful to work "because in that way my wealth multiplies."

The worker says: "the work by which others get rich is slavery for me." The capitalist looks upon the worker as a machine, which needs just a little oil so that it will not stop. The worker, however, thinks that he also is human, and as such, has a right to enjoy happiness.

Here, in a few simple words, are mentioned all causes of class struggle. Workers ask for shorter working hours and higher wages. Employers refuse to grant these demands for fear it will curtail their profits. Capitalists have in their hands wealth, the army, force, and laws. The workers' power is their number, and their conscious struggle.

Svjetlo, March 1911.

Workers are organizing so that they can win collectively that which they could never achieve as individuals. They can also reduce the political influence of the capitalist with their vote, and change laws in their favor. Workers are uniting in political, trade and cooperative organizations. These unions are the tools which will eventually give a fatal blow to capitalism, and make out of the present capitalism a society of justice, brotherhood, and freedom.





Radnicka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 8, Feb. 10, 1911

"Government Investigation of R. S."

The government officials from the bureau of "undesirable" aliens, with duty to guard the state from such dangerous elements, Mr. G. E. Schubert (known as a secret policeman or a plaincloth man) conducts an investigation against "Radnicka Straza," Saturday at 1 P.M. he honored us with a visit.

Two weeks before he had called three comrades to come to his office - not considering the waste of time for the men - one answered - John MASTEN - went to the bureau. Mr. Schubert was not there. He was told that they will call us again, but will not visit us: he did last. He came and brought No. 51. "R. S." of Dec. 9, 1910. A translated editorial "Mr. TAFT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS."

Mr. Schuber asked how long they were in the "free United States" (so that some may be deported)

He asked if we believe (!) in organized government. He also asked how they had the struggle and what way they expect to reach the goal -- and the goal is revolution, change of capitalistic system into socialism! He received the answers -- and marked them down. He learned what he wanted, he for translation of the article substance of which is that the Taft's government serves capitalism. and for that article we are ready to carry



Radnicka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 8, Feb. 10, 1911

all responsibility -- come what may. We may mention: that the persecution doesn't scare us! We know that the socialist movement in this free country "will only be persecuted. We can see fast sharpening differences between labor and capital and we see that the government is placing all its might on the side of late - but we know that struggle will temper our forces and we will succeed.

We also know that the Socialist Party will take us in its defense, also "League of Defense" that defended bigger "offenders" - fellows according to the Russian Reuchman - it defended RUDOVICH, PUREN and FEDERENKO. We recommend to Mr. Schubert to study those incidents and save his bluff, to his higher up and to those black bums that denounced us. Most interesting aspect of whole affair is Mr. Schubert's acknowledgement that his investigation is based on the denouncement, based on the false report of some unworthy countryman of ours!! Some dishonest spy is secretly undermining.

AZEV, famous Russian spy couldn't for ever cover his track, he met his fate, that should be the lesson to spies.

Will this start some sort of stampede against "R. S." and what will the authorities do in the future. We don't know but we may suspect. We are



Radnicka Straza, Feb. 10, 1911

not afraid that they will deport some of us -- the reactionaries are not that strong yet. But they may entangle us in a long law-suit, for which we are not financially prepared.

Our Central Committee and our association in Chicago know its duty and will try and forestall any assault. Others too in this great country should consider this matter and come in with their support. This is the time where all comrades should do their duty, which class conscious worker should never forget. It is imperative that all should agitate for "R. S." get new readers, more subscribers. Gather new fighters, forward with the socialist struggle. Let that be the answer to our enemy's and authorities that listen to their lies come workers for the Radnicka Straza.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. IV, No. 6, Jan. 27, 1911

WHY WORKERS HAVE TO VOTE FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY

A few days ago the Socialist party of Chicago gave out its platform on which it will stand in the coming elections. From that platform it is easy to see why every worker in the coming city elections should vote for candidates of the Socialist party.

Here is a short excerpt from the platform:

Today the Chicago administration is an administration of speculators. The speculators prospered under the administration on account of the working masses. Dishonest politicians put in by these speculators govern the city. The Chicago administration shows plainly its contempt for the working class.

Scoops of money were divided by politicians but there was no money left to do something of use for the working class.

All the forces of the city administration were put at the service of the capitalist class, to master the workers.

The workers of Chicago have an opportunity to decide now if they want an administration of Republicans or Democrats, speculators, or an administration of Socialists, like that in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The workers must be convinced that they can expect nothing either from the Republican party or the Democratic party. If the workers want the city

WPA (11-11-1901.30275



Radnicka Straza, Jan. 27, 1911

administration to take care of them, they have to elect and vote for men of their own class.

The Socialist party of Chicago puts stress on the fact that nearly all its candidates are socialists.

Each candidate of the Socialist party is bound - if elected - to fight for the welfare of the working class.

Our final aim is that all the industries become owned by the people, where their exploitation will be for the benefit of all, rather than for private profit, as happens in the capitalistic order of today. The Socialist party and its representatives will support every effort, each step meant to bring us closer to a social democracy. Let us use every means to better living conditions for the working class.

MSA 411.1 PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 48, Nov. 11, 1910

OUR ELECTION'S VICTORIES ALL OVER THE LAND

The great progress made by the Socialist party since previous Presidential election can be seen clearly now that the election rush is over, and the results are known. This time the number of votes given to the Socialist party was 100% larger than in 1908. The Socialist party candidates in 39 states, and in 311 out of 397 Congressional districts.

The party registered a splendid victory in Milwaukee, where the whole county ticket was won by Socialists. Twelve representatives went to the Legislature of Wisconsin also one congressman. Few socialist representatives went to the Legislatures of California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania.

In the State of Minnesota the Socialists took Lake County and Cook County, in Ohio, Franklin County and Marshall County in Oklahoma.

The Socialists received a majority in some ten of the city administrations.

Many votes were received in Columbus, Ohio, and in Minneapolis, Minn., where by a margin of a few hundred the Socialist candidate for mayor lost. The party is called the "Public Ownership Party."

A big gain in the Socialist vote is seen in Pennsylvania, especially in Pittsburgh and in Allegheny County. The Socialist candidate for governor received



Radnicka Straza, Nov. 11, 1910

in 226 Pittsburgh precincts 5,500 votes. Two years ago in all the 667 precincts there were no more than 7,000 votes altogether.

In Pittsburgh as well as in Philadelphia the Socialist party received more votes than the Democratic party.

It was shown that there is not one place in the United States where the Socialist party does not have adherents. In some places the increase is from 150 to 200 per cent.

These first victories which opened to the Socialist party the doors of Congress, and of state legislatures, fulfill hopes expressed last May. By these victories the American proletarians secured for themselves a merited place in the ranks of the international Socialists.

For us Socialists it is of great importance to know that our progress is due to class consciousness and socialist persuasion of all workers rather than influence of single workers, corruption, or money, as in capitalist parties.



I E

II B 2 d (1) Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 34, Aug. 12, 1910

III G

I C

Report of the Slovenia, Croatian, Bulgarian, and Serbian Delegates  
about the movement and situation of their  
socialist organizations

The Slovenian delegate, comrade Frank Petrich, made the following report: The first Slovenian socialist club in America was established in Chicago on February 2, 1900. Later a consortium was organized to edit the paper Zora, which it expected would be the official organ of the Slovenian socialist union in America.

In a short time club and paper were stopped for lack of funds. In 1903 another paper was started and the Slovenian club re-opened. As the publishers did not care for socialist teachings, Slovenian socialists decided to establish their own newspaper. The Slovenian socialist paper Proletarec was started on January 1, 1906 to become the official organ of the Slovenian Socialist Union including eleven active clubs.

-----

Report of the Croatian delegate, comrade Tomo Besenic: The immigration of Croats to America started some twenty years ago. The masses of the

Radnicka Straza, Aug. 12, 1910



Croatian people were exposed to abuses by crooked speculators and newspapers.

In June 1903, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, the first Croatian socialist club was started to educate Croats by printing circulars and holding meetings. The club of Allegheny closed its doors in 1905, but was re-opened in 1906. In the South side of Pittsburgh a Socialist Club was founded by Serbians, but it did not prosper. In 1907 work was started in Chicago to organize the Croatians and to establish a Socialist newspaper, Radnicka Straza. After having their paper, socialist organizations of Croats were started in other places, totaling by now fourteen. Their future is assured if they join the Yugoslav Socialist Union.

Report of the Bulgarian delegate, Dimiter Ekonomoff: The socialist movement of Bulgarians in this country, in comparison with other nationalities, is very small. The first Bulgarian socialist organization was formed in Chicago in 1907. The same year, organizations were established in St. Louis, Missouri; Madison and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In Chicago a socialist newspaper in Bulgarian was published for a short time. Bulgarians migrate often and that is the reason why their organizations become depleted in numbers and cease to function.

Radnicka Straza, Aug. 12, 1910

It is expected that a great help in this direction will be the inter-lacing of the Yugoslav Socialist Union with other branches all over the United States.

---

Report of the Serbian delegate, comrade Dusan Poporich: Serbian socialist organizations in the United States of America are very few and for that reason it is hard to maintain a Serbian Socialist newspaper.

I E

III B 2

II A 3

CROATIANRadnicka Straza, July 15, 1910.

## FIRST JUGOSLAV SOCIALIST CONGRESS IN AMERICA

The first Yugoslav Socialist Congress in America was called to order at 8 A.M. on July 3.

In the name of the Interim Committee for the convocation of the congress the delegates were greeted by comrade Milan Glumac.

The following were elected: Tomo Benonich, Allegheny, Pa., president; comrades Ivan Masten (Croatian), and Frank Petrich (Slovenian), secretaries.

Twenty-eight delegates belonging to four different Yugoslav nationalities: Slovenian, Serbian, Bulgarian, and Croatian were present.

Comrade D. Ekonooff spoke on the "Immigration of Yugoslavs and their status in America." The cause of the large immigration of Yugoslavs to America is

I E  
III B 2  
II A 3

Radnicka Straza, July 15, 1910.

their economical and political oppression in their homeland, he said. They emigrate to find their daily bread. But upon coming to America these immigrants are abused and their position is worse than that of other immigrants. Therefore, the speaker stated, a Yugoslav Socialist Union is necessary in order that the Yugoslav proletarians of this country may be able to fight against American capitalists.

Resolutions were adopted to support all socialist federations here and abroad, and to organize a print shop for the Yugoslav Socialist Union. The print shop is expected to open on December first, this year.



RADNICKA STRAZA, Vol. III, No. 20, May 6, 1910

MAY FIRST IN CHICAGO

The celebration of First of May in Chicago was more magnificent than ever this year. About 20,000 workers attended the parade, which moved through the streets on the West Side of the city. Under red banner and revolutionary signs workers of different nationalities in Chicago assembled to demonstrate for their rights on the streets.

The celebration ended in Pilsen Park, where stands were built, from which speakers, from all nationalities spoke about the importance and significance of said great holiday of the workers.

Serbs, Croats, Slovans and Bulgars were present at the parade in respectable numbers.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 19, April 29, 1910

OUR MOVEMENT. FORCEFUL MUST BE OUR DEMONSTRATIONS

In the great city of Chicago the socialist workers from all different nationalities of the Socialist Party organizations -- of them are 40 -- will hold a big First of May celebration, on Saturday evening.

On Sunday there will be a demonstration parade through streets inhabited by the workers.

Not later than 11:30 A. M. all members have to assemble in front of the office of Radnicka Straza, 1830 Center Avenue.

We Croats will be joined by the Slovenians, Serbians and Bulgars. We, all Jugoslavs will join the Czechs and Slovaks.

Get together comrades!

The parade passes through sections where workers live, for the reason this parade must be forceful and magnificent, a grand manifestation of militant workers against all capitalistic bloody institutions.

Who has not the intrepidity to demonstrate loudly and ostentatively on May First for our socialist principles, has no right to call himself a socialist.

FROM A MEETING IN CHICAGO

Last Sunday was held a great public meeting in Chicago, The important outline of same, brought all earnestly thinkingworkers together and the referees explained our socialistic standpoint toward the situation in the old country as well as here.

The socialist idea penetrates little by little in the workers' ranks. The best proof of it is the socialist victory in Milwaukee.

Mr. Maston concluded that the only way to liberate the working class consists in spreading class consciousness and leading workers in political and economical organizations of the socialist type. (Applause)

Mr. Milan Glumac concluded his report saying: salvation and progress of all the Jugoslav peoples depend on the close union and concerted fight of the Jugoslav proletarians organized in a revolutionary international democracy (Stormy applause).

Comrade Ivan Masten referred to the Socialist movement in America. He spoke about difficulties and hardships which the said movement has to overcome on one side from the ruling capitalistic class, which is bound under all circumstances to break that movement, oppressing the workers newspapers, taking away rights from workers, which rights the workers do have in all other countries, that is the right: to strike and of boycott. From the other side difficulties arise from workers themselves, who are not aware of the importance of class



MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

struggle, who are misled by different false "leaders." These leaders are in contact and in the service of capitalists and this is the main cause for lack of success to gain economical advantages by the laboring class. Nevertheless there are signs of going forward by the laboring class.



PROJ. 30.75

I E  
III B 4  
I C  
IV

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 13, April 22, 1910

CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

The American Socialist Party decided to call a convention to argue questions of party agitation and organization.

The convention was called for May 15th in Chicago, Illinois.

For 500 members one delegate is chosen.

Because we: the Croats, Serbs and Slovenians have not yet an Union the Committee, working on the unification of Jugoslavs requested the Central Committee of the Socialist Party as to participation of Jugoslavs in the convention, which participation was granted. Two delegates were elected, M. Glumac and D. Ikonomov.



APR 21 1961 PROJ. 30275

I E  
I C

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 17, April 15, 1910

LET US UNITE OUR FORCES

There are in Chicago four socialist societies. One is organized by Slovene workers, (address 2146 Blue Island Avenue), the second was organized by Croatian workers (offices of the Union and reading rooms, 1830 S. Center Avenue), the third by Bulgarian workers, (Address 133 S. Green St.), the fourth was organized by the United Serbian workers (2452 Clybourn Avenue).

Jugoslav workers: join one of said four unions. Let us unite our forces. Then join the International Union of Progressive, thinking, class-conscious workmen.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 12, March 11, 1910

The Jugoslav Unification

The most important resolution during the meeting of the central committee was the organization of the Jugoslav Socialistic Union of America.

A Jugoslav Socialist Congress will be held in Chicago on which will be represented the delegates from Croat, Serb, Sloven and Bulgar socialist organizations.

In unity only is salvation. The unification of all Jugoslav socialist organizations under the protection of the Socialistic Internationale is of great importance. Only united Jugoslavs can have success, make possible an undisturbed economical and cultural evolution.

The Jugoslav Union is also of the greatest importance in the United States of America.

By unification we will make our forces stronger for progress and against oppression.

WPA (11-11-1960) 50275

NATIONAL ENLIGHTENMENT



Very often we hear: "Our people are not educated. Before you preach Socialism enlighten the people." That is said earnestly and impartially by our adversaries.

Enlighten! Enlighten! What else does Socialism do than enlighten?

Let us see what the word enlighten means.

"Enlighten means to uncover the causes of occurrences in our environment. Uncover laws causing such occurrences, be they laws of nature or of society. To enlighten means to take off of peoples eyes the veil, which does not allow to know and discern the laws of nature or laws made by society.

Cognisant of this fact we ask once more: What does Socialism do? Socialism uncovers to mankind all the causes of misery, crime and badness.

Socialism threw the first rays of light into the abyss of human relations. We know by now why war, poverty, and injustice exist.

Why are the workers abused, why are women without rights, why does generally economical and political disparity exist. The answers to all these questions we receive from teachings of Socialism. Socialism explained and unmasked the doings of society. Socialism demonstrated to us laws which govern the present day society. Socialism taking as a base



Radnicka Straza, Feb. 18, 1910

the past and the present, outlined the future of humanity.

Socialism found the key for the development of human society and salvation. Great and mighty is the socialist idea.

When we Socialists spread among workingmen, farmers and tradesmen all the teachings offered by Socialism, we do a great educational act.

The more - Socialism is not only one, but the most important of all the educational factors in the sense of that word.

Any one is able to teach reading and writing, arithmetic, and a little in physical science, chemistry, and geography. Of course, such a person does much good to the people.

But this service must be compared as nothing, compared with services rendered by Socialist teachings.

The work of a common educator will do little in dispersing ignorance. Because he does not teach the people, from where originate his misery, his sufferings, how abate them?

Only Socialism explains these issues, and points the way; humanity will overcome them. For that reason it is natural that Socialism is very close to the people's heart and soul and influences human thoughts.

We socialists are the only bearers of enlightenment.

Socialism is the science of the oppressed, robbed and the outlawed. The masses of the people are the place for this work.

Radnicka Straza, Feb. 18, 1910

Today all the nations are awakening, conscious of human progress and civilization. Leading them are workingmen fighting for the prosperity and happiness of the whole human race.

Is not all of that magnificent? Culture covered by the word - ideal? Does all that not mean: to teach, uplift, to enlighten humanity?

Is there a more beautiful teaching than that of Socialism, which is against egotism in man? Preaching love, equality and liberty for everybody?

Only Socialism disperses darkness and ignorance, carries around light and hope and leads all the lawless nations to fight for a happier future.

Is there a more dignified work than to save the farmer, to show him a better future, where there will not be constant insecurity, ignorance and slavery?

The teachings of Socialism in cultural fields, through education, destroy the dominance of money and riches, create of man a new being who will be ruler of the Cosmos.

Yes, we Socialists are educators, the real bearers of people's enlightenment.

But Socialism not only lifts up the human reasoning through his principles, Socialism ennobles the human heart. The struggle led by the working class is tiresome and hard.

Radnicka Straza, Feb. 18, 1910



That struggle exacts work and sacrifices. The more the Socialist movement progresses, the more the desire develops to change this ugly and unjust state of things.

In turn this influences the good qualities in man. His character loses its barbaric and inhuman traits. Socialism is the mightiest lever to lift humanity to the heavenly heights of reason, science and progress.



I E

CROATIAN

ID 2 a (4) Radnioka Straza, Vol. III, No. 9, Feb. 18, 1910.

DO NOT BE A TRAITOR

Never be a traitor of the working class. Do not accept work where workers fight, where they strike.

Better to suffer hunger than carry the shameful name of traitor!



I E  
I D 2 a (4)  
I D 2 c

Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 8, Feb. 11, 1910

Breakdown of the Labor Movement

Many, many times we declared that we do not approve of the Unions of Labor or the manner in which they act. Their action was restricted to too narrow borders. The American Union men had in mind just a limited fight for betterment of their daily existence. Never did they look forward, never thought about the future and liberation of the working classes.

As long as capitalism prospered, as long as there was work, it went some way. The workers unionized and acquired some benefits. But that is ended now. The number of proletarians grew. Farmers and tradesmen who were forced to quit augmented the number of unemployed workers. Today the worker has to fight with his fellow worker for his daily bread.

In America there are one million jobless workers today. The few benefits easily won by them make the workers to dream. But the most distressing fact remains that there were "leaders" and "prominents" who led the workers' struggle from the right path, who misguided the workers for the benefit of capitalism. Yes, Gompers, Mitchell and others rendered great services to capitalism. If they did it voluntarily or against their own will does not change in the matter.

The workers were misdirected not to watch for their future. They were



Rad nioka Straza, Vol. III, No. 8, Feb. 11, 1910

led from the only aim and purpose in this fight of the laboring classes, which is the abolition of the capitalistic system.

While this happened, the rich capitalists did their best to entangle the workers.

The trusts appeared and became omnipotent. Capitalism put its men in government positions.

The Courts, the Army, the Police, all the machinery of government is in the hands of the capitalist class. In Congress there are no representatives of the laboring class. There capital is the ruler. In the legislature there sit representatives of capital to make laws, order taxes and tolls. The cost of living goes higher. The government sends the army against strikers. The Courts prosecute any labor movement. Boycotts are declared to be against the law. It is impossible to enumerate all evils against labor caused by capitalism for the reason that the workers did not recognize in time that their fight thru Trade Unions is insufficient. They neglected to lead a political fight. The workers supported capitalistic parties, did not care to send workers as law makers to have influence on economic questions. The capitalist did understand the political impotence of the worker and took away and grabbed these few things which the worker had acquired in the previous struggle.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 8, Feb. 11, 1910

Just at present, capitalism made a new, fearful stroke against the laboring class.

The Hatters' Union at Dansbury, Con., instituted a strike in D. Loewe's Hat Factory. The strike was not successful so the hatters started a boycott.

The owner of the factory sued for damages caused by the boycott. The Court at Hartford, Connecticut, found the hatters guilty of \$222,000 damages, with about \$10,000 court costs.

For these amounts all the members of the Hatters' Union, 200 of them, were made responsible. They vouched with all their possessions for the payment.

The boycott was declared a crime in free America, while in all other lands an orderly boycott is permitted.

How will American Labor take this stroke against right? Will that strike open the eyes of the American workingmen, to see whereto capitalism leads? Will he recognize the need of an independent political fight, which is advocated by the socialists?

It seems the breakdown of the labor movement in America is unavoidable. It seems the Socialist Party is confronted with great tasks. Will victory follow? Hundreds of thousands of union workers understand the undisputable teachings of socialism. The judgment of Hartford's Hatters will be of consequence, may alarm the workers to enter in an independent, political fight.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 1, Dec. 25, 1909

Jesus Christ Son of a Proletarian. The Great Teacher

Who Sacrificed His Blood and Life

He was born nearly twenty centuries ago. He suffered all his life from manger to his crucifixion, He, a proletarian. He died as a criminal between criminals. He suffered for a principle. His principles as well as his teachings were the fruits of the surroundings in which he lived. His environment was slavery and cruelty. In those times the lords threw their men, slaves, to wild beasts as fodder and enjoyed to see men torn and massacred. The people were without rights and oppressed. Jesus saw in the slave his brother, his counterpart, his equal. From that came his teaching about brotherhood of men, love and justice; the fight against the oppressor and holder of power.

His teachings were the seed of Socialism.

His words about justice and equality he spread relentlessly.

He went to towns and villages, to temples and markets.

His words were full of love for the oppressed and robbed, sharp against the rich and the Pharisees.

The governing classes got sick of his teachings soon. The rich and the governing declared him to be a rebel. The hypocrites, the philosophers and the priests, called him a troublemaker, an atheist, who was revolting against laws of God and man, against order. They crucified him. Gave him the most shameful punishment.



Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 1, Dec. 25, 1909

The masses stupid, without conscience, spat on him.

Nineteen hundred years have passed from the death of martyred Christ, who waged war for humanity, while humanity enslaved still suffers untold sufferings, injustices and pain. Dumbness and ignorance weigh down the human mind. Vampires drink from human brains and blood.

Aeons went by; but tyranny, crookedness, ambiguity dominate alongside proud palaces, alongside luxury - how much of undeserved misery, pain and sufferings. A hell close to an earthly heaven.

But the priests - the Pharisees of today - say it must be as it is, because God wants it so. You have to suffer hunger - they must have plenty.

When those in power send you to war, the Pharisees bless the arms. And yet did not Jesus Christ say: "Do not Kill." Did Jesus Christ teach that some folks become rich at any price, the rest stay poor and in want. Did he teach that all the misery is God's will? No! Jesus Christ did not teach those things. But the Pharisees misused his noble sufferings for the benefit of the rich.

We Socialists - who are atheist rebels the same as they called Jesus Christ - understand his teachings.

Radnicka Straza, Vol. III, No. 1, Dec. 25, 1909

He preached liberty, brotherhood, equality. To secure these things, all the oppressed workers in the world must unite, become brethren and cooperate.



II B 2 d (1) Radnicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 52, Dec. 17, 1909

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE

Answering attacks against "Radnicka Straza" and with intention to enlarge our paper, comrades from Allegheny, Pennsylvania, proposed a conference in Chicago for the Christmas Day, where we could thresh out many important questions concerning our move and strengthening Radnicka Straza.

The central committee accepted the proposition and ordered a conference for December 25 and 26 with following schedule:

1. Central and executive committee's report
2. Strengthening the organ "Radnicka Straza."
3. Formation of Yugoslav Socialist Federation.
4. Enlarging cooperative print shop.
5. Various questions discussed.

It is desirable that all organizations send in their delegates. Also the cities where there is no organization may send their representatives, who will have an advisory voice.

The conference was unexpectedly called and it is impossible at this late hour to discuss in detail, which we will do in next issue. At present we hope that comrades will realize its significance and try to make it successful, for the benefit of our move and the whole working class struggle.



I E

II B 2 d (1)

I K

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 45, Oct. 29, 1909



### OUR FIRST WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

Again one step ahead toward victory. Yes, the smallest success is a step closer to our goal!

The fact that we dare to even think of realizing a women's organization speaks for itself. The thought was not empty. A ladies meeting was held last Sunday, and they established an organization which will be a link in the large chain of the world's labor struggle.

Member's fees will be 30¢ monthly, the same as men -- the same rights, the same duties. A temporary committee of three will do the necessary work until the first regular meeting. A small number joined at the start -- eight in all -- of us and with that we started our paper Radnicka Straza.

Today after a comparatively short time there are over 5,000 of us with the movement and we are supporting and reading Radnicka Straza.

Big things are all born small. This should be our toast to all new members and comrades

I E

I K

CROATIAN

Radnicka Straza, Vol. II, No. 44, Oct. 22, 1909.

### WOMEN WORKERS' PARLEY



The workers struggle for freedom is possible only if it is organized, if our power is consolidated. The fight which the working class leads is the struggle for full freedom, so that nation does not oppress nation, man does not oppress man, husband does not oppress wife. Unlimited liberty for all the human race is the aim of our struggle. Only free mankind will develop to the fullest degree of humanity.

All the working class should cooperate in this struggle of the oppressed, the women too. In fact, we don't believe in victory until our women are in the fighting ranks. A female proletariat who is subject to the same abuse, same suffering, should organize, and shoulder to shoulder with husband, brother, father and comrade, lead the class war for freedom.

With this in mind we ought to make a start in Chicago. Therefore, Sunday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M., in the Jugoslav Socialist Hall, 18th Street and Center Avenue, the first women's conference will be held.

All sympathizers are invited, all who are against backwardness and darkness,



Radnioka Straza, Vol. II, No. 44, Oct. 22, 1909.

who are of free and progressive thought and will cooperate in the struggle in which already are millions of women, the class struggle for Socialism.

Forward to the meeting.

Committee Jugoslav Socialist Association.