

ZNAKI, KI OBETAJO EKONOMSKO KRIZO

HOOVERJEVE KONFERENCE ZA "OHRANITEV PROSPERITETE"

STO TISOČE ODSLOVLJENIH, ZNIŽAVANJA PLAČ, PRIGANJA, NJA S STROJI IN DRUGE NE-PRILIKE TLAČIJO DELAVCE

Nova 'sprava med delom in kapitalom' dosežena

Kadar ti začno dopovedovati, da nisi bolan, tedaj se pripravi na težko bolezen, katero ti hočejo prikriti. Zagotovila, ki jih daje v javnost predsednik Hoover in industrijalni finančni prvaki, da ni ameriška prosperiteta v nobeni nevarnosti, imajo edini namen potlačiti bolnika — zrahljano gospodarsko situacijo — da se bolj ne oboli nego se boleznj upre, da čimprej ozdravi.

Listi zelo malo omenjajo naraščajočo brezposelnost. Izven Detroita sploh ne vedo, da je avtomobilska industrija v Fordovem mestu prišla napol v zastoj in da je bilo tisoče in tisoče delavcev odslovljenih, pač pa poročajo, da misli Ford povečati plače svojim delavcem in da se pripravljva na velike zaposlitve.

Sedaj smo v sezoni, ki je navadno žetev za trgovine, ampak business ne gre kakor druga leta. "Ljudje se boje za denar, drže ga ker so v strahu da morda izgube zaslužek," tolmačijo ravnatelji velikih trgovin med seboj, in napravili so primeren migljaj velikim listom, češ, ako ne bo večjega prometa, bomo morali omejiti oglašanje." Tak opomin pomaga. Listi pridno zatrjujejo, da krize ni, je ne bo, da prihajajo tovarnam naročila v milijonskih vsotah in da bodo samo železnice potrošile nad milijardo dolarjev za nove tračnice, vagone, lokomotive itd. Seveda ne povedo, da so lani potrošile še več. V New Yorku bodo potrošili za javne naprave sto milijonov, tam tudi toliko in toliko milijonov — kakor da do letos sploh ni bilo takih izdatkov!

Demokracija in svoboda volitev na Madžarskem

Ali ste že poslali naročnino? Obnovite jo, ako hočete list redno prejemati.

Na sestankih, ki jih ima Hoover z industrialci in finančniki, govore med seboj zelo odkrito, a ne za javnost. Hoover je baje delodajalec dejal, vsaj tako so poročali listi, da naj ne izkoristijo sedanje situacije z zniževanjem plač, in industrialci so obljubili, da je ne bodo. Potem je pozval unijske voditelje, med njimi Wm. Greena, predsednika A. F. of L. ter John L. Lewisa, ki še vedno misli, da govori v imenu premogarjev, ter jim v bistvu dejal: "Industrialci so mi obljubili, da ne bodo zniževali plač, vi pa mi obljubite, da ne boste zahtevali višjih in da ne boste vprižarjali stavk." In unijski voditelji so mu baje obljubili izpolniti željo, listi pa so naslednji dan eni z zelo velikimi naslovi — sporočili o "spravi med delom in kapitalom."

Henry Ford je na enem sestanku dejal, da so eene potrebščinam mnogo previsoke in jih je potrebno znižati. On je to za enkrat storil, toda mali trgovci po vsi Ameriki in tudi veletrgovine so mu grozile toliko časa, da bodo organizirale bojkot proti njemu — "ne bomo kupovali tvojih kar" — da se je udal. Ford ve, da delavci plačujejo za potrebščine mnogo več kakor so vredne, in on pozna tudi vzroke, medtem ko jih delavci večinoma ne poznajo.

Brezposelnost, ki dobiva tudi v tej deželi kroničen značaj, narašča. Industrija in trgovina je v stanju nervoznosti, zdravniki kapitalizma pa ji vbrizgavajo stimulante. Začasno takšna sredstva delujejo, toda treba se bo lotiti drugih medicin, ki pa se ne dobe v kapitalistični lekarni.

IV začetku novembra so se na Ogrskem vršile municipalne volitve, v katerih je vladna stranka dobila glasom poročil štiri petine mandatov. Socialisti so jih precej izgubili. To seveda ne dokazuje, da je ljudstvo z diktaturo, pač pa, da so volitve tako izpadle, kakor je hotela vlada. Diktatura in volitve — to ne gre skupaj. Volitve v deželah z diktaturami so farsa.

Ali ste že poslali naročnino? Obnovite jo, ako hočete list redno prejemati.

ARMADA BREZPOSELNIH SE VEČA.



Vasyl Kassian

Mašinerija je v prošlih letih izpodrinila iz železniških, jeklarskih, lesnih in drugih obratov v tej deželi nad poldrug milijon delavcev, ki so si v dobi "prosperitete" našli zaslužek v novonastalih industrijah, predvsem v avtomobilski, gasolinskih postajah, popravilnicah avtomobilov, garažah itd. Sedaj je tudi ta vir postal "normalen" in število brezposelnih se nagloma dviga. Nprestanu izpopolnjevanje tehničnih naprav v svrhu, da se zveča produkcija in zmanjša število delavcev, dodaja nove čete industrialni rezervni armadi. Poleg vsega se je to jesen pojavila industrialna depresija. Delavce odslovljajo v stotščob. Predsednik Hoover sklicuje ekonomske konference, časopisje tolaži, finančniki zagotavljajo vzemirjeno ljudstvo, da je ameriška prosperiteta trdno usidrana in se ni bati krize.

Vzlic temu je tukaj pereč problem brezposelnih. Uredba kakršna je, je pahnila delavce v popolno ekonomsko odvisnost. Nobne gotovosti ni, če boš imel jutri še zaslužek. In če ga boš imel ti, ga izgubi tvoj tovariš. Kapitalizem tega vražianja ne bo rešil, kajti njemu je samo za profit. Ako hočejo delavci da se boče njihovi interesi upoštevali, se morajo organizirati v stranki, ki je njihova in za to. To je socialistična stranka.

AMERIŠKA LEGIJA PROTI 'PACIFISTOM' IN 'RDEČKARJEM'

NORMAN THOMAS ODGOVARJA FAŠISTOM V IMENU LIGE ZA INDUSTRIALNO DEMOKRACIJO

Kako je mogoče, da se organizacije bivših vojakov potegujejo za militarizem

Najbolj nerazumljivo izmed vseh čudes je to, kako se more organizacija veteranov boriti proti tistim skupinam, ki se trudijo onemogočiti vojno. Nezapopadljivo je da bi se vojak, ki je bil na fronti, še navduševal za klanje, v katerem je prisiljen riskirati svoje ude, zdravje in življenje. Pa je čisto enostavno. Organizacija veteranov, ki je "razpoložena" za vojno, ne govori v imenu veteranov, ali bodočih vojakov, nego v interesu gospodarjev, ki potrebujejo armado in vojno mornarico za "obrambo domovine" seveda.

Ameriška legija, ki je fašistična po svoji taktiki in nazorih ter ultra militaristična, vodi že dolgo dobro financirano propagando proti pacifističnim in "rdečkarskim" organizacijam, ki si prizadevajo "podminirati obrambo te dežele" in jo "izpostaviti nevarnosti sovražnih napadov". Tako je govoril tudi Shearer in podkupoval žurnaliste, da so pisali enako, trustjanske korporacije, ki debele od naročil za vojne potrebščine in gradenj novih vojnih ladij, pa so mu dale tisočake ter mu obljubile še izplačati, če izvrši svojo nalogo uspešno, četrtilijona dolarjev. Ameriška legija zahteva, da kon-

KATERA VERA JE PRAVA?

Dolarski misijonarji v Južni Ameriki

Protestantovske sekte v Združ. državah so mišljenja, da katoliška cerkev ni najboljša za izveličanje, pa ponujajo v nadomestilo svojo robo. V ta namen imajo tudi misijonarje za spreobračanje krivovernih. Mnogo jih je v katoliških republikah južne in centralne Amerike. Katoliški duhovniki v Argentini, Čileju, Braziliji itd. se že dolgo jeze raditega. "Mar ni naša vera krščanska?" Seveda je, ampak je le tudi malo paganska zraven. Mi pa hočemo, da postanete pravi kristjani, odgovarjajo protestantovski izpovebračevalci duš, ali domači duhovniki jim ne verjamejo. Vi ste agentje ameriškega dolarizma in apostoli imperijalizma jenkijev, pravi pamflet pod naslovom "Katoličani, bodite na straži," ki ga je izdala katoliška družba v mestu Santiago v republiki Čile. V nji je tudi rečeno, da protestantovski misijonarji ne krije vero, so sovražniki republike Čile in so le tajni agentje vsemogočnega dolarja. "Varujte se teh zapeljivcev duš," kličejo avtorji brošure, "ki vas vabijo medse z razsipanjem dolarjev in a pretvezo, da pomagajo ubogim. Ne prodajte svoje duše peklu!"

Čemu napredna društva vaše naselbine ne očelajo svojih priredb tudi v "Proletarcu"?

DVORNA ZAROKA, KI SE VEDNO VZRUJA DUHOVE

Belgijci pravijo da bi jih republika rešila dvornih skrbi.

Belgijci se še vedno vzrujavajo nad zaroko, ki je zvezala belgijsko princezino Marie-Jose in italijanskega prestolonaslednika princa Humberta. "Če že mora biti prestolonaslednik, naj bi bil vsaj tak, ki ima kaj veljave," tožarijo užaljeni podaniki kralja Alberta, ampak takih prestolonaslednikov danes ni, razen v palačah multimilijonarjev, toda so brez titelnov.

Republikanski Belgijci pa to zaroko izrabljajo za agitacijo proti kroni. "Dvoru plačujemo \$264.000 letno, ali približno dvakrat toliko, kot dobiva ameriški predsednik. Postanimo republika, pa ne bomo imeli skrbi s kom se poročiti kakšna Maria-Jose." Take argumente čujete celo v občinskih odborih in jih berete v listih. Dobro je, da ne prihajajo od "lojalnih" podanikov, nego od socialistov, ki za kralje itak ne porajajo. Ampak neprijetnost za monarhiste je v tem, ko poročajo repoterji tujezemskih listov, da se polovica prebivalcev navdušuje za republiko.

Največ neprijaznih opomb in kritik gre na račun Mussolinija ter italijanskega kraljička, ki po zatrdilu liberalnih Belgijcev Mussoliniju le prah briše s čevljev, pa še celo ta neponosni posel mu dostikrat odreče. In sina takega paprnatega vladarčka gre vzeti hči njegovega veličanstva belgijskega kralja!

Iz tega vidite, da imajo v vsaki deželi skrbi in težave. Pri nas z delnicami in prosperiteto, v Belgiji z dvorno zaroko, v Franciji z vladami, v Afganistanu z revolucijami, v Monaku pa s pomanjkanjem igralcev.

MUSSOLINI PREPOVEDAL "PREVEČ" REALISTIČNO KNJIGO.

Mussolini pravi, da pacifizem ljudi pomohkuži, medtem ko daje bojevitost narodu "pep". Vsled tega on ne dovoli, da bi se v Italiji prodajalo knjige, kjer se piše o vojnih grozotah preveč realistično in s "pacifističnimi tendencami." Ena takih knjig po njegovem mnenju je povest "Vse mirno na zapadni fronti," katero je spisal Erich Maria Remarque. Prevedena je že v mnoge jezike. Ena italijanska knjigarna v Florenci je poskrbela za italijanski prevod in se je pripravila, da jo izda. Fašistični pazniki so dneva nato opozorili, in Mussolini je knjigarni potem svojih skrbanov sporočil, "ne bo nič!" Knjiga v Italiji vsled tega ne izide.

PROGRESIVNI SENATORJI IN VISOKE CARINE

Interesi privilegiranih slojev najprvo, potem šele ljudski.

Hooverjev carinski načrt je imel v senatu zelo grapavo pot in je običal. Demokratije in republikanski progresivci so ga zmerjavili, da ni prvotnemu detetu nič podoben, ali dodali so mu svoje spremembe, s katerimi načrta niso izboljšali, nego ga po svoje spakali.



WILLIAM E. BORAH.

Senatorji iz zapada in jugozapada so dvignili carino na volno za protektiranje ameriške volnene industrije ter ovčereje, pri tem pa so "prezrli," da se bodo volnene obleke vsled tega zelo podražile in bodo delavcem še težje dosegljive kakor dozdaj. V interesu številčno majhnega sloja naj plača posledice milijone ljudi. Vsak senator zastopa kak posebne interese in se bori za specialne privilegije, v volilnih kampanjah na se tope same ljubezni do ljudstva. Taka taktika je razumljiva, kajti posebni interesi založe kampanjske blagajne, ljudje pa razplogajo z glasovi.

Celo senator Borah, ki je neprestano naglašal, da je dolžnost zbornice protektirati interese splošnosti in ne njenih posameznih slojev, se je udal pritisku ter zahteval povišanje carine na tiste izdelke in pridelke, ki so glavni vir dohodkov v njegovi državi. Vzlic "velikim plačam" je ameriška industrija v stanju konkurirati na mednarodnem trgu z evropsko in vsako drugo industrijo. Dokaz je v tem, da ameriška zunanja trgovina naglo narašča in da so profiti velikih ameriških korporacij naravnost ogromni. Povečanje carin mora imeti v splošnem edino posledico v tem, da se za ljudstvo življenske potrebščine podraže, profiti velikih korporacij pa se bodo za nekaj sto milijonov zvišali.

VELIK KONCERT

Pevskega Zbora "SAVA" v nedeljo 1. decembra v dvorani SNPJ, CHICAGO, ILL. Dvorana odprta ob 3. popoldne

Joško Oven: Za Solncem

(Nadaljevanje.)

Murano je mal otok s 4.000 preb. Tu so sloveče tovarne za steklo in mozaik...

Torcello, nekdanj bogat in lep otok, leži šest milj od Benetk.

Proti rojstnemu kraju.

S tem se moja pot po Italiji zaključuje. Neko jutro kmalu za tem sva se peljala z ženo po velikem kanalu pod Ponte del Rialto...

Tri. Zlezli smo iz vagonov in se dremali pri izhodu. Midva sva čakala na drugi vlak...

Peljal me je do okna kjer sem zamenjal kar mi je še ostalo italijanskih lir in naju spremil do kupa kjer je nama z željo, da se dobro imamo v Jugoslaviji...

Počasi smo se pomikali proti Krašu. Vlak, s katerim smo se vozili, je bil Sofijski ekspres.

V Postojni. Tu izstopi italijanska vojaška straža iz vlaka ob enem z moštvo in Jugoslovani vzamejo vlak.

Od kar sem bil nazadnje v Ljubljani je mesto zelo zraslo. Proti Šiški, Zeleni Jami, Božjem Grobu, Mirju in Viču se raztezajo nove vile in hiše.

Rakek. Tu vstopi jugoslovanska financa in orožništvo za pregled potnih listov in prtljage.

Sedanja Ljubljana stoji na razvalinah nekdanjega rimskega mesta Emone. Ugodna lega naplatisnjene doline, ki se odpira na tri strani...

Priznati moram, da sem z nekimi žudnimi čustvi izstopil iz kupeja. Sedemnajst let je minilo, ko sem židnjšč stal na južnem kolodvoru.

Ni se veliko izpremenilo, sem pomislil. Zunaj smo vzeli voz in se odpeljali k Slonu.

Zopet v Ljubljani.

Ljubljana... poznate jo, ne bom jo na dolgo opisaval. Eni so jo našli prašno in zakajeno, drugi lepo in belo.

Meni se je Ljubljana vedno dopadala od tistega časa, ko sem bil prvič v tem mestu.

Ko sem sedaj korakal po Florjanski ulici, mi je prišla na misel precej smešna zgodba.

Spomin na žemlje.

Ko sem sedaj korakal po Florjanski ulici, mi je prišla na misel precej smešna zgodba.

Sedanja Ljubljana stoji na razvalinah nekdanjega rimskega mesta Emone.

Proti Šiški, Zeleni Jami, Božjem Grobu, Mirju in Viču se raztezajo nove vile in hiše.

Od kar sem bil nazadnje v Ljubljani je mesto zelo zraslo.

Sedanja Ljubljana stoji na razvalinah nekdanjega rimskega mesta Emone.

Priznati moram, da sem z nekimi žudnimi čustvi izstopil iz kupeja.

Adam Milkovič:

MUMIJA MANA

Novinar Peter Ivanovič me je sinoči v mraku obiskal in mi pripovedoval:

V pariškem predmestju je živel človek z imenom Forestier. Po poklicu je bil starnar.

Bilo je nekdo pozno zvečer, ko sva stopala po široki ulici.

"Torej vi ne verujete v posmrtno življenje?"

"Ne," sem mu odgovoril kratko. Stari Forestier je obstal.

Krenila sva v stranske polzasečene ulice. Mesečna luč je silila vanje.

"Kdo je Mana?" "Človek, ki ne more umreti. Človek po rodu Egipčan, ki leži že dolgih 2600 let...

"Nisem strahopeten človek," je nadaljeval novinar Ivanovič.

Peter Ivanovič se je zamislil, se stresel in umolknil. Tudi mene je zabeležilo.

"In potem?" sem vprašal radovedno.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

veca in ga s pomočjo molitve zopet spravil v rakev.

"Nikomur še nisem izdal te skrivnosti narave," je potem zresnil obraz.

Nato sem odšel s povešeno glavo in strah me je bilo.

"In potem?" sem silil vanj po kratkem molku.

"Ne vem, ali bi ti povedal, ali bi zamolčal. Nu pa, saj veš...

"V grobnico?" je ponovil Forestier.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

"Večerjo kuha," se je namuznil starnar.

"Izvolite, prosim!" Stegnil je desnico in nam odprl težka vrata.

Socialistični Pevski Zbor

"SAVA"

(odsek kluba št. 1 J. S. Z.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

priređi

V NEDELJO 1. DECEMBRA 1929 V DVORANI S. N. P. J.

2657 So. Lawndale Ave.

KONCERT

na katerem sodeluje tudi g. SVETOZAR BANOVEC, prvi tenorist Ljubljanske opere.

Začetek točno ob 4. pop. Dvorana odprta ob 3. pop. Vstopnina 75c za osebo.

SPORED:

- 1. "Oj travca zelena..." Mešan zbor
2. Pozdravni govor, pred: "Save..." Frank Alesh
3. "Gor čez jezero," M. Hubad, žestrospev, sopran Alice Artach...

ODMOR

II. del:

"Šnubači in Rožmarin"

Narodne popevke v prizorih.

OSEBE:

- Oče, bariton... Anton Garden
Njegova hči, sopran... Anna Miško Dekla, alt... Anna Hribar
I. fant, tenor... Joseph Gerbajs
II. fant, bariton... Izidor Zupančič
III. fant, bas... Anton Medved Suštar

DAROVE V NOVCIH ZA BOŽIČ

pošljite svojim sorodnikom v stari domovini potom naše banke. Vsako denarno pošiljatev dostavimo v najkrajšem času in po najnižji ceni.

Božični Izlet

v staro domovino smo organizirali letos z velikimi in najhitrejšimi parniki pod vodstvomkušenih spremljevalcev, ki so strokovnjaki v tem poklicu.

Kaspar American State Bank

1900 BLUE ISLAND AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.



Lične tiskovine, hitro in po zmernih cenah, vam izdela

TISKARNA "SPRAVEDLNOSTI"

Last Češke federacije S. P.

2534-36 So. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Tel.: Crawford 3333

"Proletarec" se tiska pri nas.

Advertisement for Wm. B. Putz Florist, Cicero, Ill. 5134 W. 25th St. Tel.: Cicero 69.

INDIJANSKI PUBLEO, NEW MEXICO



Fotografija oljnatih slik, ki je delo slovenskega umetnika H. G. Peruška. — Peruškove slike bodo dne 6., 7. in 8. decembra razstavljene v Slovenskem domu v Pittsburghu, Pa. Slovenci v zapadni Pennsylvaniji imajo s to razstavo prvo priliko, da vidijo umotvore tega priznanega slovenskega-ameriškega mojstra.

Razstava Peruškovih slik v Pittsburghu, Pa.

Slovenski dom v Pittsburghu bo dne 6., 7. in 8. decembra hram umetnosti. Prvič v zgodovini slovenskih naselbin v Pennsylvaniji se dogodi, da bo ena njih imela razstavo slik slovenskega umetnika.

trg v toliki meri, kot je za umetnika, ki mora ustvarjati vedno nova dela, potrebno, toda Perušek se s takimi mislimi ne ukvarja, nego slika naprej. Precej njegovih umotvorov je že med Slovenci. Ene krase stene

H. Gregor Perušek je znan že vsakemu ameriškiemu Slovincu, ki čita naše liste. Marsikdo ga osebno pozna. Drugi ga poznajo iz njegovih del in spisov. Prošlo poletje je bil po 23 letih na obisku v starem kraju. Domovina ga je sprejela prijateljsko in z radovednostjo, kajti ko je odhajal z doma v starosti 17 let, je bil pač še neznan, daleč od slovesa, ki ga uživa sedaj. Nekaj reprodukcij njegovih del je ob tej priliki objavila revija "Dom in svet", nekaj jih je izšlo v drugih starokrajških ilustriranih listih. Izmed ameriških jugoslovanskih publikacij jih je bilo priobčenih največ v Ameriškem družinskem koledarju ter v prvomajskih in drugih izdajah "Proletarca."



H. GREGORY PERUŠEK

slovenskih dvoran, knjižnic in čitalnic, druge so v privatnih domovih. Upamo, da se bodo tudi rojaki v Penni poslužili prilike ter si jih izbrali, da bodo v kras njihovem domovom.

Ko je imel razstavo v milvauskem art institutu, je bil vabljen, da predava v raznih ameriških klubih in reporterji so pridno beležili njegova mnenja in nazore, ki jim jih je razkladal v govorih in intervjujih.

Samuel Putnam, priznan kritik likovne umetnosti, sodelavec revije Magazine of the Art World, je pisal v enem članku, da si on lasti kredit, da je odkril umetnika Peruška Amerikancem ob priliki razstave slik čikaških umetnikov, na kateri je bil zastopan.

Tega je že mnogo let nazaj. Od tedaj se za Peruška zanimajo kritiki in umetniki. Ljudje radi prihajajo k njegovim slikam, da se opajajo ob njihni krasoti. Enako

pohvalno kakor Putnam so pisali že pred leti o Perušku razni drugi art kritiki, med njimi Marguerite B. Williams, Katharine Davis, C. J. Bulliet, F. M. Lyndon in drugi.

H. G. Perušek je doma iz Sodražice. V Ameriko je odšel l. 1906, ko mu je bilo 17 let. Ustanovil se je najprej v Clevelandu, kjer je delal dve leti v železovarni za plačo 90c na dan. Delal je 12 ur dnevno. Slikanje ga je neizmerno veselilo, a ker ni bilo sredstev za priprave in barve, je risal s svinčnikom na papir, da si mu je bilo to težko, ker so mu bile roke utrjene od napornega dela. Ko se mu je zdelo tovarne v Clevelandu zadosti, ga je gnal nagon ven iz mesta v naravo. Iskal je utehe svoji nemirni duši ter potoval, kakor so delali mnogi drugi, ki niso pustili, da bi jih tovarna gotovega kraja za vedno priklenila nase. Delal je v gozdovih, na železnicah in poskusil je tudi rov. Medtem pa je risal — če je imel priliko, je dobil tudi barve in slikal. Ko se je po več letih priselil v Chicago, se je čisto posvetil slikarstvu.

Imel je trnjevo pot, toda on je človek, ki vzame življenje kakršno je. Nič se ne pritožuje, če je slabo, če ni solnce kadar bi ga človek rad. Njegove slike so izraz njegove duše. Ne slika, da bi komu ugajal, nego da da izraza temu, kar vidi in čuti. Ne slika po naročilih, ne tako kakor bi kdo hotel, nego tako kakor mu narekuje razum in lepota.

Slovenci v zapadni Pennsylvaniji, pojdite na to razstavo Peruškovih slik, zazrite se vanje in jih skušajte razumeti. Lepe so, govore vam o naravi, razgrajajo vam čustva, predstavljajo solnce in dan v manifestaciji bary, ki se lijejo po platnu v najlepši harmoniji. Samo tri dni traja razstava v Slovenskem domu na Butler St. Naj je nihče ne zamudi. In pa — poskrbite, da se vrne s te razstave čim manj slik nazaj na Peruškov dom. Razpredite jih po vaših dvoranah in domovih.

Cene! Zelo zelo nizke. Na nobeni razstavi v galerijah slik ne bi smeli imeti na njih tako malih cen kakor jih ima na razstavi med svojimi rojaki. Oljne slike priznanih umetnikov (originali seveda) stanejo od petdeset pa do pet sto, tisoč in tudi več tisoč dolarjev. Cena mnogih Peruškovih slik, katerih vsaka je vredna sto do dve sto dolarjev, je komaj tolikšna, da pokrije umetniku njegove stroške, med tem ko mu dela ne plača. "Nisem komercialen artist", pravi Perušek, kar ga sicer dviguje kot umetnika, a gospodarsko mu je v škodo. Vseeno, on je velik zato, ker je umetnik in dela radi umetnosti. — F. Z.

Račun razpečanih znamk J.S.Z.

za mesec oktober, 1929

| Država in mesto | Redne | Dualne | Trj. | Str. letne | Mesečni | Kovn. fond | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|------|------------|----------|------------|----------|--------|
| | znamke | znamke | | priloge | priloge | J. S. Z. | Skupaj | |
| CALIFORNIA: | | | | | | | | |
| M. at L. | 10 | — | — | 1 | \$ 3.00 | \$ 1.00 | \$ 4.00 | |
| ILLINOIS: | | | | | | | | |
| Springfield | 2 | 2 | 5 | — | 1.30 | .40 | 1.70 | |
| M. at L. | 6 | 6 | — | 3 | 3.90 | 1.20 | 5.10 | |
| Viriden | 4 | — | — | — | 1.20 | .40 | 1.60 | |
| Chicago No. 20 | 5 | 20 | — | — | 8.50 | 2.50 | 11.00 | |
| Chicago No. 1. | 150 | 50 | — | 20 | 62.50 | 20.00 | 82.50 | |
| INDIANA: | | | | | | | | |
| Clinton | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1.25 | .40 | 1.65 | |
| KANSAS: | | | | | | | | |
| Arma | 4 | 2 | — | — | 1.90 | .60 | 2.50 | |
| MICHIGAN: | | | | | | | | |
| Detroit No. 114. | 30 | 20 | — | — | 16.00 | 5.00 | 21.00 | |
| MINNESOTA: | | | | | | | | |
| M. at L. | 12 | — | — | 1 | 3.60 | 1.20 | 4.80 | |
| OHIO: | | | | | | | | |
| Cleveland | 20 | 10 | — | — | 9.50 | 3.00 | 12.50 | |
| Barberton | 20 | — | — | — | 6.00 | 2.00 | 8.00 | |
| Glencoe | 1 | 3 | — | — | 1.35 | .40 | 1.75 | |
| Newburgh | 11 | 1 | — | — | 3.65 | 1.20 | 4.85 | |
| Blaine | — | 11 | — | — | 3.85 | 1.10 | 4.95 | |
| Collinwood | 15 | — | — | — | 4.50 | 1.50 | 6.00 | |
| Bridgeport | 11 | 3 | — | — | 4.35 | 1.40 | 5.75 | |
| PENNSYLVANIA: | | | | | | | | |
| Canonsburg | 39 | — | — | — | 11.70 | 3.90 | 15.60 | |
| Burgettstown | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1.30 | .40 | 1.70 | |
| Graysland | 17 | — | — | — | 5.10 | 1.60 | 6.70 | |
| Hermine | 11 | 2 | — | — | 4.00 | 2.00 | 6.00 | |
| Latrobe | — | 6 | — | — | 2.10 | .60 | 2.70 | |
| Forest City | 4 | 3 | — | — | 2.25 | .70 | 2.95 | |
| Sygan | 11 | — | — | — | 3.30 | 1.10 | 4.40 | |
| Pittsburgh | 10 | 2 | — | — | 3.70 | 1.20 | 4.90 | |
| WISCONSIN: | | | | | | | | |
| West Allis | — | 10 | — | — | 3.50 | 1.00 | 4.50 | |
| Sheboygan | 20 | 40 | — | — | 20.00 | 6.00 | 26.00 | |
| WYOMING: | | | | | | | | |
| Sublet | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1.25 | .40 | 1.65 | |
| Skupaj | 421 | 195 | 5 | 25 | \$194.55 | \$62.20 | \$256.75 | |
| | | | | | Rednih | Dual. | Izjem. | Letnih |
| | | | | | 2039 | 974 | 944 | 28 |
| | | | | | 421 | 195 | 5 | 25 |
| | | | | | 1618 | 779 | 939 | 3 |

Znamk na roki 1. okt. 2039 974 944 28
Razpečanih tekom meseca 421 195 5 25
Na roki 31. okt. 1929 1618 779 939 3

Tajništvo J. S. Z.

Ishod iz zagate.

Marjana je lepa, mlada žena, ki pa ima to smolo, da se je zagledala v domačega kaplana. Njen mož Luka to sluti in išče prilike, kako bi jo ujel. Nekoč gre žena zgodaj k spovedi, a mož hiti takoj skrivoma za njo ter sede v spovednico, ki je bila še prazna. Žena pride in se začne v veri, da je v spovednici kaplan, izpovedovati takole: "Omožena sem, pa vendar ljubim neozhenjena, vojaka in vas, gospod kaplan."

Mož se razjezi, zapusti spovednico in gre domov. Žena, ki vidi, kakšna smola jo je zadela, vpraša za svet svojo sosedo in ta ji reče: "Tvoj mož je pohleven. Reči mu, da si vedela, da je on v spovednici, zaradi česar si tako govorila. Reči mu: Ljubila sem te, ko si bil še neozhenjen. Prav tako sem te imela rada, ko si bil vojak. Danes pa si bil moj spovednik in sem ti zopet razodela svojo ljubezen."



Oglašajte priredbe podpornih društev, klubov J. S. Z. in kulturnih ter vseh drugih naprednih organizacij v "PROLETARCU"

Prvenstvo izmed vseh jugoslovanskih koledarjev, bilo tu ali v starem kraju, ima

AMERISKI DRUŽINSKI KOLEDAR



Letnik 1930 bo po kakovosti in izbranosti gradiva ter ilustracij nadkrilil vse dosedanje izdaje

Koledar vsebuje bogat leposlovni, zabavni in informativni del. Popularnost te knjige je dokazana v tem, da je naročenih do danes že nad štiri tisoč izvodov.

Še en srebrni jubilej

je opis, ki vam pove, kako skromen je bil začetek slovenske proletarske književnosti v Ameriki. Pred 25. leti je izšla prva naša proletarska knjiga, pravzaprav knjižica, in v nji ima naš proletarski pesnik in pisatelj svojo prvo pesem. Kdo? Izvedli boste, ko prečitate članek "Petindvajsetletnica naše proletarske knjige v Ameriki."

Slike in ilustracije

Slik je v letniku 1930 več kot v kateremkoli prejšnjem. Ene teh so prvič natisnjene v našem Koledarju. Slovenski umetniki iz domovine so častno zastopani.

H. G. Perušek ima v Koledarju eno svojih novjših slik, ob enem je v koledarju njegov portret, ki ga je naslikal starokrajški umetnik Ivan Cargo.

Stanko Žele ima v tem koledarju dve sliki. "Proletarcev" kartonist Felix Rozina ima eno sliko, ki predstavlja delo pokojnega Jožeta Zaverznika.

Ilustracije k noveli "Zidovi" je napravil Geo. Grosz. Nove vinjete za koledarske strani je narisal umetnik Stiplovec, sliko na naslovni strani pa umetnik Serajnik.

Naročite Koledar svojcem v starem kraju

Več sto izvodov Koledarja gre vsako leto v stari kraj. Cena za stari kraj je \$1.12 izvod. Vi nam pošljete le vsoto in naslov, drugo uredimo mi. Naročite koledar tudi vašim sorodnikom ali prijateljem v Kanadi in v Južni Ameriki, ali pa jim priporočite, da si ga sami naroče.

Koledar je sedaj dotiskan

Večan bo v platno, kakor prejšnja leta, toda naročilo smo oddali boljji knjigovoznici kakor lani in vezba vsakega izvoda nas bo stala valed tega štiri cente več. Toda dobili boste zato toliko lepšo in boljšo vezavo.

Koledar bo razposlan prvi teden v decembru. Cena za Ameriko \$1 za izvod. Poštnino plačamo mi. Pri večjih naročilih popust.

NAJVEČJA SLOVANSKA TISKARNA V AMERIKI
JE
NARODNA TISKARNA
2142-2150 BLUE ISLAND AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Mi tiskamo v Slovenskem, Hrvaškem, Slovaškem, Češkem, Poljskem, kakor tudi v Angleškem in Nemškem jeziku.
Naša posebnost so tiskovine za društva in trgovce.

Who is Prosperous Now?

According to the income figures for 1927, 11,000 Americans got one-fifth of all the cash dividends paid by domestic corporations in the country. That is, something like one-hundredth of one per cent got a fifth of the dividends in a country where under the "new capitalism" we are told that even workers are becoming stockholders. Well, about four million Americans, at a conservative estimate, did try to become stockholders or rather stock gamblers on Wall Street only to be shaken out by the inevitable collapse of mass gambling. Not a single real value was substantially altered when paper values which had been driven preposterously high fell to what may in some cases be preposterously low prices. The overlords of our economic life, beyond some worries for the psychological situation, haven't suffered at all. They have simply consolidated their control by gathering up the stock the little fellows had to drop. Of course the Rockefellers bought stock during the crash. Why not? It was a bargain sale. Once more on a more spectacular scale the old, old story has been re-enacted. Will the men and women who were burned ever learn the lesson that there is no real wealth apart from labor with hand and brain?

"Progressivism" Without Principle

In this present situation there isn't a ghost of good leadership at Washington. The Democratic-Progressive coalition has negatively done a certain amount of good. It has defeated the tariff written by and for the big industrial interests. It has showed up the essential weakness of the Hoover majority. But positively its leadership has been absurd, or worse. The coalition has no philosophy and no program. It does not want to end a bad economic system; it wants to pass around special privilege. It does not scientifically seek lower tariffs; it grabs for tariffs and debentures for products of states represented in the coalition. Senator Borah himself was a leader in getting a 31c specific duty on wool—specific, mind you, which applies to all grades of wool and makes the price of woolen clothing for the poor man almost prohibitive for the sake of a handful of sheep growers in Idaho. The progressive Democrat, Senator Dill, has to fight for a tariff on shingles, to the hurt of the whole country, because the state of Washington has shingle mills. Senators Wheeler and Walsh fight for the tariff on manganese, an utterly indefensible tariff which will only lead to the exhaustion of such inferior ore as we have in this country. The steel trust may not like the tariff on manganese. Certainly it does not come into court with clean hands against it but rather with hands dripping with the gravy of its own tariff privileges. Nevertheless the opposition of the steel trust does not make the duty on manganese which the steel trust will pass on to consumers sensible or wise. Until what passes for progressivism in America has behind it a sound philosophy and a sounder slogan "Pass round the gravy", there is nothing positive to be hoped from progressivism.

Legion Again Show Its Horns

That the Legion has not abandoned its policy of antagonism toward efforts for peace is shown by an Armistice Day incident in Milwaukee. Miss Eleanor Brannan of the National Council for the Prevention of War was scheduled to speak at a church service, but her talk was cancelled because of protests from the D. A. R. and the Legion. This recalls that last year Commander Spafford wrote to all states in which Sherwood Eddy was speaking for the Y. M. C. A., suggesting that local legionaries get in touch with the "proper people" and get the engagements cancelled. Of course, the proper people are the same class as those who pulled on the purse strings of the churches in Detroit and closed them to labor speakers, who hire the thugs who beat up labor organizers, and who own the newspapers, the courts, the schools, the churches, and the Y. M. C. A.'s everywhere. They are the class that fostered the Legion and who control it now.

So Stop the Guns Forever

The poisoning of the human soul by hatred, the darkening of the human mind by lies, and the hardening of the human heart by slaughter and destruction are evils that spread and fester long after the guns have stopped.—George Bernard Shaw.

2,300,000 EMPLOYEES ELIMINATED IN FOUR INDUSTRIES BY IMPROVED MACHINERY

Improved machinery in four major industries—farming, manufacturing, railroading and mining—has eliminated about 2,300,000 employees in the last eight years, it was revealed recently in a survey of unemployment made by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, vice-president of the National Bureau of Economic Research and director of the League for Industrial Democracy. Dr. Laidler's survey stressed improved machinery as one of the four factors contributing to a permanent unemployment problem. The others, his survey declares, are seasonal unemployment, cyclical unemployment, and, fourth, the discrimination in industry against workers 40 years of age.

Gives Figures on Displacements by Machines.

Referring to technological unemployment resulting from improved machinery, Dr. Laidler's survey says: "Seven men now do the work which formerly required sixty to perform in casting pig iron; 2 men now do the work which formerly required 128 to perform in loading pig iron! 1 man replaces 42 in operating open-hearth furnaces.

"A brick-making machine in Chicago makes 40,000 bricks in an hour. It formerly took one man 8 hours to make 450.

"In New York from 1914 to 1925 the number of workers in the paper box industry decreased 32 per cent, while the output per wage earner increased 121 per cent.

"It has been estimated there has been a decrease of about 2,300,000 during the last eight years in the number of persons employed in the four major industries—farming, manufacturing, railroading and mining. In 1925, for instance, there were 600,000 factory wage-earners less in New England and the Middle Atlantic States than in 1919.

"Nor has this decrease in the number of workers been attended by a decrease in product. While the output in agriculture has gone down slightly, that in manufacture and in mining has increased about 20 per cent, and the number of freight-ton-miles on the railroads, about 4 per cent.

Dr. Laidler quotes the findings of other economists who declare all industries touched, more or less, by seasonal unemployment, and continues:

"A recent investigation of eight representative plants in the men's clothing industry showed that over a period of three years the equipment was utilized in the average but 60 per cent of the possible working time. The shoe industry is in a similar situation, where sales in some months run as much as 250 per cent higher than the average, and in others as low as 87 per cent below. In the building trades the Hoover engineers some years ago estimated that the workers were employed on the average about 63 per cent of the year."

Says "Speed-Up" Advances Industrial Dead-Line.

The unemployment problem, Dr. Laidler finds, is greatly complicated by the tendency in industry to discard the middle aged worker on the ground that he cannot be speeded up in the same way as can workers in

the twenties and thirties. "This is particularly true of our industries engaged in mass production. One Dodge worker expressed it. 'The speed-up system is so terrific that after a man is ready for the hospital he is likely to be cast on the industrial scrap-heap to starve.'

"At the Highland Park plant of the Ford Company about three-fourths of the men were found to be under 40. It is practically impossible for a man over 40 to get a job there, while men who have reached that age find difficulty in holding their jobs. In a recent investigation in certain steel mills, it was found that the average age of the steel workers was not far from thirty. The problem of the reemployment of the middle aged and old aged worker is one of increasing seriousness."

That Postal Deficit

The accounts of the United States postal service show a deficit for the past fiscal year of over \$120,000,000. Charges of inefficiency are being made against the state department.

We are not in a position to judge as to the efficiency or inefficiency of the management.

This deficit, however, is being used by opponents to government ownership, as a bit of propaganda to show how much better is private ownership.

Therefore it is well to recall a few facts. They will show that "private ownership" is not the cure for, but the cause of, that deficit.

Under the Coolidge administration the railroads were handed an increase of about \$40,000,000 a year for carrying the mails. This bleeding is kept up year for year.

The postal department must pay the United States shipping companies three times the rates for first-class mail that it need pay foreign shipping companies.

No, gentlemen, you can't get away with it. The deficit of the postal department does not show what government ownership can do.

BUT IT DOES SHOW WHAT CAPITALIST MANAGEMENT WILL DO WHEN IT GETS IN CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES. THAT'S WHY WE NEED SOCIALISTS IN OFFICE.—Milwaukee Leader.

EXPERIENCE NOT REQUIRED.

"Does your small boy annoy you by asking questions?"
"No," answered the patient parent. "What annoys me is his calm and confident assumption that he knows the answer to everything."

SEARCHLIGHT

By Donald J. Lotrich

"It was very interesting," we were told by many of the folks that attended last Friday's debate. Whatever else is said the debaters had an equally interesting time. At least the large attendance and their attentiveness made us put forth and added effort to satisfy them. Already we were told that more debates ought to be held. Perhaps arrangements can be made for four young ladies to appear in the acts of arguers. — Or perhaps a mixed team. We are certain that we can get a couple of young ladies to join our forces. In the meantime prohibition is still a failure according to the listeners because the negative side didn't convince them that it has succeeded.

This is Thanksgiving Day. We are to be thankful for everything that has transpired since our last Thanksgiving. We wonder what the poor fellows that trot the streets of Chicago day after day looking for work can be thankful for? There are thousands of them. And the folks that played the game of stock markets, and lost everything they possessed. For what can they be thankful? And the one million farmers who have been obliged to foreclose their estates since 1919 because business was so bad. The workers could have a whole lot more for which to be thankful, if they were capable of thinking for themselves; if they had a labor party and if they had their own representatives in the legislatures governing them.

Sava's concert comes this Sunday Dec. 1st at the SNPJ. Auditorium; there will be an added attraction by the appearance of Svetozar Banovec the Slovene opera singer. A duet, quartet, sextette, and many national folks songs will be dialogued. Following the program good music for dancing will play until midnight.

Over 1500 Slovene Books are held in the libraries of Waukegan, Milwaukee and Chicago members of the Educational Division of the J. S. F. — The three libraries have listed all their titles and authors and will loan to one another under certain stipulations agreed upon. Anyone desiring any reading material should have no difficulty in the selections. Chas. Pogorelec at 3639 W. 26th St. will loan books between the hours of 6 and 8 any Friday or by other arrangements. Narodna Citalnica at Waukegan possesses quite a library of its own with a reading room, and Milwaukee's club has many volumes. —

This arrangement was made because it will afford people of Waukegan to read titles held at Milwaukee and Chicago, etc. To show that there is a desire for this arrangement, our people should make use of the books. Books are loaned to non-members as well as members.

The American Family Almanac will be off the press this week. — Immediately after it is bound it will be mailed to those who have placed their orders. Don't wait too long to place your order, if you haven't already done so. The Almanac needs no introduction. It has established itself in the homes of American Slovenes.

American Railroads and Industrial Corporations have agreed to continue their expansions. Pres. Hoover has called the leaders of these institutions together to talk over the present economical conditions in the hopes of averting a crisis. The pledge has been made, and our newspapers are full of promises. But the workers are still being laid off; we feel however that Hoover's step was a good move in the right direction to at least offset the heavy atmosphere. If the people talk of better times, they will do much to create them.

Proseren's Male Choir held their first concert at the SNPJ. Hall last Sunday. A good attendance was on hand to greet the participants. A greater number came in the evening to dance; Jerry Sebasta's orchestra played.

Last Thursday night John Olip lectured to the Waukegan Little Fort Lodge of the SNPJ. on "The Educational Division of the J. S. F." Mr. Olip tells us that he was thoroughly surprised at the way the young folks took in what he had to say. He saw the spirit, enthusiasm and good will that would rival even the Pioneers. At that he felt just like he was attending the Pioneer meeting. We always thought the folks of Waukegan had the stuffs. A little courage and a little added work will bring them what they lack.

WANTED CONTRAST.

Nose—Ah sho' is surprised, big boy, to see you takin' up wid dat light-complexioned gal. Ah likes mine dark.
Sambo—Dassall you know best, a gal. When Ah gives her a black eye Ah wants to see it.

IS IT A CRIME TO BE OLD?

(From a leaflet, issued by the Socialist Party.)
When you pass the 40 year mark and still have a job and are not afraid of what will happen when you lose it, you are lucky. You are unusual. For most of the men and women working in the offices and factories it is terrible to be 40 and over. If business is bad, even for a little while, they are the first to go. Then they must shop around for a new job, prepaying all the time to be younger than they are. They must beg for a place to work because they have committed the crime of no longer being as young as some other people.
You may not be one of those who knows the torture of not being wanted any more, but your friends are among them. They may keep a smile for you and a stiff upper lip, but they are afraid of the time when business office and factory will want them no longer.
Look around you. Don't read the newspapers—the lives of your friends are not scandalous news. Just look around you. Where have they gone—the boys and girls with whom you grew up? Once you played



"SEE THAT SONNY, I'VE HAD BEEN AT FORTY—I HOPE YOU HAVE BETTER LUCK"

ball together in the street or played Indians in the orchards and the fields of goldenrod. Now they are scattered, men and women with families, cares, troubles, thinking about the bread they ate yesterday and the bread they will eat tomorrow and the rent money to be paid at the first of the month. One or two have grown well-to-do, perhaps. You yourself don't have to worry about the time when you will lose your job, perhaps. But what about the others?

Pete is a clerk in a company that makes medical instruments. When he loses his job he knows there is no other place where his training will be worth good money. Mike is one of the switchmen who lost his job the day they put up a tower in the yards where one man can control 325 miles of track. Nellie married a man who hasn't told her yet that when the textile mill closes down for the summer he will be told that he needn't come back. Helen went to work in a big chain of restaurants where they don't like their waitresses over thirty. And what happened to Mamie O'Rourke, the girl who used to trip the light fantastic on the sidewalks of New York? Ever since her husband died years ago she's been scrubbing floors from midnight to morning in an office building and praying that they won't put somebody in her place of her. There's even a ward leader who gets her vote regularly because she had to go to him to get that fine job.

You never think of these people any more. You don't see them anymore. You have other friends now, people who own their own cars. If you met these others on the street tomorrow they would be too proud to tell you that they envied you, too proud to tell you of the clouds which have gathered around the twilight of their lives.

But you can do something for them, just as a matter of decency, coming from one friend to another. You can vote to put an old age pension law on the books. You can vote that your old friends shall not grow old in fear of hunger and want. You can vote that the poor house shall not stare at them by day and by night from over the hills.

Is that asking too much of you? Do you want to be thanked for it? Hundreds of thousands of people with only a little less luck in life than yourself will sleep more happily the day you and enough of your friends cast that vote for them.

Only ten of our states have old age pension laws as yet and in only two of them, Maryland and Colorado, do they really help people much. Almost all the other countries in the world—except India, China and the United States enable their people to face old age unafraid. In this country a Socialist introduced the first federal bill for old age pension, at Washington in 1912. The labor unions have fought for it for twenty years. In Canada they won it in 1927.

When the next election to the State Legislature comes, find out what party has a real—not a fake—old age pension bill in its platform. The Socialist Party has it.

In every city and town throughout the country organizations of labor should immediately take action on this matter. Special meetings should be held to discuss the steps to be taken. Mass meetings should be held and addresses by capable speakers. Resolutions should be adopted. Publicity should be obtained in the newspapers. Every organization possible should be placed upon record for or against this humane legislation. Show that you are in earnest, that you are determined, that you will not be any longer fooled by the hackneyed policy of "investigation". Have no illusion in this fight. The professional politicians will dodge if they can. They have delayed and delayed. In some states they have enacted legislation that is a heartless mockery. We have had enough of this. We now want action and should determine to have it.

A STUDY IN OIL



Activities of Branch No. 1, J. S. F.

On Sunday Dec. 1st Sava, one of the oldest Slovene singing societies, will give its first concert of this season at the SNPJ. Auditorium, 2657 S. Lawndale Ave.

Its program has been well arranged and selected, which will consist of many modern folk songs and other compositions. In addition Mr. Banovec, a member of the Yugoslav National Opera, will make his appearance among the singers. Early in that afternoon he will sing at a concert in So. Chicago. More details can be found on the inside pages.

In the past months Sava has secured a number of new singers and today ranks one of the largest Slovene singing societies in America. Tickets are now on sale and can be obtained from members or at the office of Proletarec, 3639 W. 26th St.

Branch No. 1 JSF, which have for twelve successive years held their New Years Eve dance at the SNPJ. Auditorium, will this year hold their annual celebration at the Masonic Temple on 23rd and Millard Ave. Johnny Hovecar and his gang of merry makers will furnish the music for both old and young. Don't forget the date Dec. 31st. A good time is in store for every one.

The English section of the Dramatic club is preparing a drama in three acts which will be given on the 26th of January 1930. More details will be announced later.

WEEK-END CASUALTIES

High cost of living increases. But every holiday week-end an increasing number of citizens escape it forever.—Boston Transcript.