

Od tedna
do tedna

VOLILNA PRAVICA —
AMERIŠKA DEDOVINA

Za več kot pol drugo stoletje
so ustanoviti Združenih držav
so ženske ostale brez volilne pravice. Zato je zares čudno, da je
javno skupina žensk v zgornjem
delu države New York sprožila
dejelo, naj se zanika volilna pravica onim moškim in ženskam, ki
vsled dolge nezaposlenosti dobijo
javno podporo.

Dotična organizacija, ki si je
nadelo ime "Women's Rebelli-
on," opozarja na določbe volilnih
zakonov v enajstorični državi,
ki izključujejo javne reweže
(paupers) iz seznama volilcev,
in trdi, da ljudje v relifnih se-
mamih so dejansko taki "re-
veži." Pa agitirajo za to, da ljudje,
ki dobivajo javno podporo, bi
morali biti izključeni iz volilne
pravice v vseh državah, češ, da
oni niso zares svobodni volilci,
marveč da "so pod vplivom politič-
nega pritiska" in je mogoče
"direktno ali indirektno kupiti"
njihove glasove.

Te slavne "upornice" so zače-
le obnati svojo agitacijo z veliki-
mikrom širom naroda. Ni pa
ropot dolgo trajal, kajti mada-
mo se naleteli na strogo obo-
janje s strani zastopnikov vseh
političnih strank.

Predsednik Roosevelt sam je
vel to gibanje na znanje in ko-
mentiral z ironijo, češ da tako
omejevanje volilne pravice bi
imelo ravno toliko zmisla, kot
ako bi se hotel izključiti vse
one, ki imajo vsečiliščno diplo-
mo.

Da le omenimo drugo kritiko,
Clayton E. Freeman, predsednik
republikanskega državnega od-
bora za New Jersey, je izjavil:
"Skrajno ogorčanje je na mestu
proti gibanju, ki bi hotelo usta-
noviti gnusno načelo, da bi se
nesrečnim moškim in ženskama
na relifu v katerisbodi državi
zanikala neodtujljiva ameriška
pravica—volilna pravica."

Mnogo javnih zastopnikov je
izjavilo, da je smešno primerjati
osebe na relifu z "občinskim
reveži." Ni nikam sramota biti
na relifu oziroma work-reliefu,
kajti ljudje v tem položaju so
žrtve gospodarskih sil, nad ka-
terimi nimajo nikake kontrole,
in prejemo podporo vsled
skrajne sile in ker ne morejo
najti dela. Poudarili so, da pred-
log, oropati jih volilne pravice se
protivi duhu demokracije in je
nevaren demokratičnim ustan-
ovanjam.

Vsespolni odpor proti pred-
logu, da se osebam na relifu za-
brani voliti, jasno kaže, da to
vprašanje se ne bo resno smatra-
lo v nobeni državni legislaturi,
ki imajo v smislu konstitucije
pravice določati, kdo je in kdo
ni upravičen vdeležiti se volitev.

Ni prav nič čudno, da je javno
mnenje v tej deželi ogorčeno od-
monilo že sam namen, da bi se
moškim in ženskam v gospodarski
stiski zanikala poglavita
predpravica državljanstva —
pravica do vdeležitve na vladni
potom volitev. O volilni pravici
prevladuje dvoje teorij. Ena je,
da je ista privilegij, ki jo država
odeljuje poedincu; druga, ki
se je neprehonomu poudarjala

od vsega začetka ameriške koloni-
zacijske, je, da volilna pravica
je naravna, samoumevna pravica
vsakega človeka. Dejansko so
začetkom vladale iste ome-
jitve kakor na Angleškem in volilno
pravico so imeli le "free-
holders," lastniki nepremičnin.
Tudi nekatera veroizpovedanja
so izklicila iz volilne pravice.
Celo po revoluciji, let. 1787, je
bilo le 150,000 upravičenih volil-
cev izmed prebivalstva 5,000,000
duš. Ob istih razmerah bi imeli
dandanes manj kot miljon volil-
cev.

Thomas Jefferson je bil velik
zagovornik razširjenja volilne
pravice. Pred Civilno vojno so

NAPREDOK



VOLUME III.

Cleveland, Ohio, November 2nd, 1938

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Glasilo
Slovenske Svobodom-
selne Podporne Zveze

NUMBER 118

REAKCIJONARNE NAMERE DIESO- VEGA ODBORA RAZGALJENE

Burbanci dolžijo govorja Murphyja izdajstva, ker se
je zoperstavil zahtevi za pokolj delavcev

Famozni Diesov kongresni komitej, ki že par mesecov preiskuje ne-ameriške aktivnosti, se je prošli teden razgalil v vsej svoji reakcijonarni negoti, ko sta prišla v Washington na njegov poziv dva reakcijonarna republikanska politika iz Flinta, Mich., in z lojalnim sodelovanjem burbonskega Diesa poskušali izvršiti nesramen političen atentat na michiganskega govorja Franka Murphyja. Ako je namera uspela, bomo vedeli še čez teden dni, ko bodo minile volitve.

Zato, ker govorja Murphyjani v februarju ni hotel slediti ukazu sodnije in izvršiti pokolja delavcev, ki so v dveh tovarnah Fisher Body tovarn in pa John M. Barringer, bivši mestni manager v Flintu. Slednjega je mestna zbornica v Flintu vrgla iz uradu, potem ko je prišlo na dan, da je tekom stavke aktivno pomagal pri organiziranju vigilantskega ganga. "Nepristranski" Diesov komitej tega seveda ni iznesel pred javnost.

Ironicna je bila scena, ko je bil na izpričevanju sodnik Gadola. Diesov kolega, hromi račnik Mosier iz Ohio, ki je bil pri primarnih volitvah temeljito tepen, je Gadolu, hoteč pokazati, kako "nepristransko" je komitejevo postopanje, na koncu izpričevanja rekel: "Governer Murphy je demokrat in vi ste seveda tudi demokrat." "Kaj!" je zatulil sodnik ves zaripel v obraz. "Jaz nisem noben demokrat, temveč republikanc." Diesov komitej tega seveda ni iznesel pred javnost.

Tu se vidi, s kakimi ljudmi ima Roosevelt opravka v svoji lastni stranki. Jasno je, da je burbonski Dies, ki prihaja iz Texasa, aranžiral zavratni način na Murphyja ob tem času,

da bi ga tik pred volitvami, pri-

katerih ponovno kandidira za

govorja, oblatil, v upanju, da

se s tem povzroči njegov poraz.

Predsednik Roosevelt, ki je seveda videl, da je nesramni ma-

never proti Murphyju ravno toliko naperjen proti zvezni ad-

ministraciji kot proti michigan-

skemu govorju, je odprto oži-

gosal Diesovo nečednost in nje-

go preiskavo označil za to,

kar je—za grdu političen poizkus,

da si se na skrajno krivčen na-

čin vplivalo na izid volitev.

Nobeno neklučje ni bilo, da je na isti dan, ko je Diesov komitej

zilj golido gnojnico na Murphy-

ja, pričal tudi neki zagrizen re-

akcijonar od Ameriške legije v

Californiji, da bi se delavsko

tajnico Perkins moralno odsta-

ti, ker daje potujo "inozem-

skim kriminalcem," ki bi bili že

davno deportirani, ako bi ne uži-

vali njene protekcie. To se je

tkalo voditelja mornariških de-

lavcev na pacifični obali, Harry

Bridgesa, ki je doma iz Avstra-

lijije.

Potem, ko je Roosevelt javno

udaril po Diesu, je južnjaki bur-

bonec užaljeno začel zavijati oči,

bile omejitev vsed veroizpove-

danja odpravljene. Abraham

Lincoln se je odločno boril za

splošno volilno pravico. Danda-

nes je načelo splošne volilne

pravice priznano, dejansko pa

je volilna pravica črnec v raz-

nih južnih držav znatno ome-
jena, to pa na podlagi raz-

nih inteligenčnih izpitov, kate-

rim so podvrženi. V nekaterih

državah še danes obstaja volilni

davek (poll tax), in kdor ga ne

plačuje, ne more voliti. V sploš-

ni pa ameriški državljanji in

državljanke vseh stanov smejo

izvrševati pravico volilnega gla-

ska, ki je ponosna dedovina ame-

riškega državljanstva. — FLIS.

FRANKOV BRAT UBIT

V letalski nesreči se je ubil polkovnik Ramon Franco, brat španskega fašističnega poveljnika. Ko je v Španiji izbruhnila civilna vojna je bil vojaški atašen, misil in se pridružil fašistom.

Koledar prireditev SSPZ

SOBOTA, 5. novembra. — Do-
mača zabava in predavanje fil-
ma "Stop Japan" v S. D. Domu
na Waterloo Rd. Prireja društvo
"Združeni bratje," št. 26 SSPZ,
COLLINWOOD, O. Začetek ob
sedmih zvečer.

NEDELJA, 20. novembra. —
"Bunco and Card Party" prire-
ja žensko društvo št. 47 SSPZ,
CHICAGO, ILL., v Slovenskem
delavskem centru, 2301 So.
Lawndale Ave. Začetek ob dveh
popoldne.

SREDA, 23. novembra. —
Družabni večer s plesom na
predvečer Zahvalnega praznika
društva št. 101, DENVER,
COLO., v Domu slovenskih dru-
štva.

NEDELJA, 25. decembra. —
Božičnica Vrteca "Rožnik Jun-
iors," CHICAGO, ILL., v dvorani
br. Paula Bergerja na So.
Lawndale Ave.

SOBOTA, 4. februarja. —
Društvo "Balkan," št. 24, MIL-
WAUKEE, WIS., priredi doma-
čo zabavo v So. Side Turn dvo-
rani (v spodnjem prostoru).

ZDRAVNIŠKI NASVETI

Srčna bolezni

Piše dr. F. J. ARCH,
vrhovni zdravnik SSPZ

Toliko različnih okoliščin je, pod katerimi človek lahko postane bolan na srcu, da se lahko reče, da proučevanje in diagnoza vsakega slučaja srčne bolezni predstavlja samostojen problem. Obstaja pa seveda nekateri splošni vzroki srčne bolezni, kateri se more razpravljati brez večje tehikalnosti in katere je mogoče uspešno preprečiti. Slučaji, v katerih je s srcem kaj narobe že ob rostu, so primerno redki. Zdi se kot da se narava zaveda važnosti vloge, ki je podeljena srcu v življenju, zato opremi večino ljudi za živiljenko pot z zdravim in normalnim srcem.

Toda mnogo src se trajno pokvari že v otroški dobi. Najpogosteji vzrok je revmatična vročica. Potem sledijo vnetje tonsilov, škrlatična, difterija, ošpie, oslovski kašelj in druge dihalne infekcije. Dejstvo je, da srce je v nevarnosti trajne oslabljenosti v vsakem slučaju obolelosti, ki povzroči dvig temperature ali pusti za seboj avtomatično reakcijo.

V vseh slučajih akutne naležljive bolezni naj se torej gleda, da je otrok v postelji in da se poklicje zdravnika, ki razume nevarnosti, ki utegnejno nastati iz infekcije. Starši se morajo zavestati, da tekmo akutnih napadov infekcije je srce izredno obremenjeno in ako se ne pazi, je otrokovo srce lahko za vselej oslabljeno. Posteljo naj otrok zapusti šele potem, ko je minilo štiriindvajset deset ur, dokar je njegova temperatura postala normalna. Ako je bila bolezni resna in je bil otrok dalj časa vročičen, naj se počaka več dni ali celo tednov, preden zapusti posteljo. Slučaj, da je otrok vnetje tonsilov ali celo revmatične vročice niso imeli zdravniške oskrbe, niso nič izrednega.

Odporna sila, ki jo človek poseda v mladih letih, utegne prečiti takojšnjo smrt, ampak navadno je račun treba plačati že zgodaj v življenju. Na kratko rečeno, nikoli se ne more preveč poudariti važnost preprečilne akcije tekmo mladostnih let, kajti ravno iz te grupe dobivači srčna bolezni največ svojih žrtev.

Balkan v kleščah na- cijske gospodarske politike

Trgovinski in politični do-
govori so odprli Nemčiji
pot proti Bagdadu in še
dalj

Tigrova kletka je na stežaj odprtta, krotilec je žebežal in prestrašen ljudje se boje najhujšega. Tak je opis položaja v južnozahodni Evropi, katerega je podal nedavno neki član britanskega parlamenta. To ni nobeno pretiravanja. Fakt je, da Hitler uspel, kjer sta si Bismarck in

Viljem polomila zobe. Nemčija izrabila splošno ner-
voznoti, ki se je polasti manj-
ših držav kot posledica mona-
kovskega dogovora ter si utira
pot proti Črnomu in Egejskemu
morju in celo dalj. Velika kam-
panja proti vzhodu, katero je
pred tremi leti začel dr. Hjalmar Schacht, se nadaljuje. Na-
činski ekonomski minister Walther Funk se je v zadnjem času mudil v Bolgariji, Turčiji in Jugoslaviji in je bil povsod sprejet kot poslaneck zmagovitega tretjega rajha.

Dr. Funku se je posrečilo do-
seči z Jugoslavijo nov trgovinski
pakt, s katerim je ustrezno
nemškim zahtevam za sta-
bilizacijo nemške eksportne
marke, kar pomeni, da bo v bo-
doče vso riziko v zvezi s trgov-
(Dalej na 3. str.)

Kam - Amerika?

Ameriški poslanik v Londonu, Joseph P. Kennedy, je imel nedavno govor, v katerem je izjavil, da je sicer res, da med demok

NAPREDEK

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ZAKON ZA PROTEKCIJO DELA

ZVEZNA POSTAVA za delavske standarde (minimalne mezde in maksimalni delovni čas), ki je postala polnomočna v ponedeljek preteklega tedenja, ima svoj neposredni izvor v obljudi demokratske kampanjske platforme iz leta 1936. Ko je Roosevelt drugič kandidiral za predsednika, je New Deal obljudil ustanovitev postave, ki bo jamicila delavcu "minimalni življenski standard, ki je potreben za njegovo zdravje, uspešnost in blagostanje."

To se je slišalo zelo enostavno in lahko izvedljivo, ampak malo zakonov je, radi katerih se je bil tako trdovraten boj, in postava, ki je bila končno sprejeta, predstavlja velik popust od prvotnega stališča, ki so ga zavzemali voditelji administracije v kongresu. Prvi zakonski predlogi za delavske standarde sta očetovala senator Black iz Alabame, ki je sedaj član najvišjega sodišča, in sedaj že pokojni kongresnik Connery iz Massachusettsa. Ta predloga je predvidevala organiziranje samostojne komisije, sestoječe iz petih oseb, po vzorcu zveznega odbora za delavske odnose, katera bi prisilila domala vse industrije, katerih blago se kreta v meddržavni trgovini, da takoj upeljejo maksimalni delovni teden 40 ur in minimalno mezzo 40 centov na uro.

Da postava ni prodrla v tej obliki, niso krivi samo delodajalci, ki so seveda dvignili silen vršč proti "vladnemu vmešavanju v posle privatne industrije," temveč odgovornost pade tudi na rame delavskih organizacij, oziroma njih voditeljev, ki so se v momentu, ko bi bili morali nastopiti kot en mož, prepirali med seboj in cepili dlake, in tako dali reakciji priliko, da je ne samo zavlekla spremem postave, temveč da je tudi na celi črti reducirala koristi, katere bi delavstvo drugače imelo od nje. William Green in njegovi konservativni kolegi pri Ameriški delavski federaciji so se v tem pogledu še posebno odlikovali. S svojo cincarsko taktiko, ki je imela svoj izvor v sovražnosti do John Lewisa in CIO, so nemalo pripomogli, da je bil zakon končno sprejet v tako kastrirani obliki. Ti gospodje so se očividno bali, da če bi vlada potom zakona jamicila delavcem poštene plače in delovne ure, bi to utegnilo škodovati unijski birokraciji, to se pravi, da bi bile ogrožane sijajno plačane službe unijskih prvakov. Sabotaža, ki je bila izvajana proti postavni od tiste strani, ki je bila v prvi vrsti poklicana, da jo zagovarja in zahteva najboljše pogoje, ki se jih je sploh dalo dobiti, je torej so kriva, ako je najbolj izkoriscani del ameriškega delavstva dobil le drobec protekte, ki bi je bil lahko deležen.

Poglejmo na kratko, kakšne so določbe zakona v obliki kot je bila končno sprejeta in kot je bila sedaj uveljavljena.

Izvrševanje zakona se nahaja v rokah enega samega administratorja ali upravitelja, ki je imenovan od predsednika in ki spada pod delokrog delavskega departmента.

Od 24. oktobra 1938 pa do istega dneva prihodnjega leta, ne more nobena industrija, katero vključuje zakon, zahtevati od delavcev, da delajo nad 44 ur na teden, ne da bi za nadurno delo plačala čas in pol. Od 24. oktobra 1939 do istega dneva leta 1940 se mora maksimalni delovni teden skrčiti na 42 ur, po letu 1940 pa na 40 ur.

Od 24. oktobra 1938 do istega dneva leta 1939 morajo vse industrije, ki so vključene v zakon, plačati delavcem najmanj 25 centov na uro. Od 24. oktobra 1939 do istega dneva leta 1945 mora biti mezoza od ure najmanj 30 centov, po letu 1945 pa je mezdni minimum 40 centov na uro.

Zakon vsebuje še nekatere druge določbe, katerih vrednost je z delavskoga stališča problematična. Na primer, administrator ima moč nastaviti posebne odbore, zastopajoče delodajalce, delavce in publiko, kateri bi razmotrivali položaj industrije, o katerih bi bil tak odbor pripravljen, da so sposobne plačati višje mezde kot jih predpisuje zakon. Taki odbori bi imeli moč priporočati več kot 25 centov na uro do 24. oktobra 1939 in več kot 30 centov pozneje, ampak v nobenem slučaju ne nad 40 centov na uro. Ako bi administrator odobril priporočilo takega odbora, ima pravico obdržavati javna zaslisanja in nato odrediti novo mezdno lestvico. Ako bi se administrator s priporočilom odbora ne strujal, more odboru naročiti, da vprašanje nadalje razmotriva, ali pa nastaviti drug odbor, ter nadaljevati s tem procesom toliko časa, dokler tak poseben odbor ne poda priporočila, ki ga smatra v smislu zakona za umestnega.

Dokler je na vladnem krmilu New Deal, ki je splošnem delavstvu naklonjen, ta del zakon utegne kaj pomeniti, ampak jasno je, da v rokah reakcjonarne administracije bi postal mrtva črka in brez vsakega haska za delavca. Ta točka je bila zanesena v zkoni, potem ko so južnjaki v kongresu začeli bitko za posebne in nižje mezdne minimume za južne države, ki trdijo, da se delavec na jugu lahko cenejše preživlja kot pa v severnih državah Unije. To se pravi, da je koncem konca pravzaprav obveljal standard, ki so ga zahtevali južnjaki.

Zakon prepoveduje zaposlitev manj kot 16 let starih oseb v industrijah, katere so v njem predvidene (katere industrije so to, z izjemo onih, ki jasno spadajo v razred meddržavnega značaja, bo eventualno odločila vrhovna sodnija), in prepovedano je tudi zaposlevanje manj kot 18 let starih oseb pri nevarnih delih, pri čemer se smatra, da je mišljeno delo v rudnikih in tovarnah.

Na kakšen način bo vlada novi zakon vsljevala? Kakšno orožje ji je dano na razpolago? Orožje je samo eno, ampak je dovolj močno, ako se ga bo vlada dosledno in brezkompromisno posluževala. Tovarna ali podjetje, ki krši eno ali drugo določbo zakona, sicer lahko spravlja v promet svoje izdelke v mejah države, kjer se dotično podjetje nahaja, ampak razpečavanje takih izdelkov v drugih državah je zakonito prepovedano.

Najsiškejša stran zakona, poleg že navedenih nedostatkov tiči v dejstvu, da so od protekcije zakona izključeni delavci na farmah, mornariški in ribiški delavci delavci v sezonskih industrijih, pri podjetjih, ki se pečajo s prodajo na drobno, kot tudi vsi "izvrševalni, upravni in profesionalni usposlenci."

Navzlic vsem pomanjkljivostim in očitnemu dejstvu, da predstavlja le skromen začetek, pa je zakon važen korak naprej v socialni zakonodaji Zed. držav. Je pionirska zakon — edini zakon te vrste, ki je bil kdaj sprejet v zvezni zakonik. S tem je priznan princip, da regulacija mezd in delovnih ur v interesu delavcev spada v področje zvezne vlade. Temelj je tu in od agresivne delavske akcije v bodočih letih odvisi, da na tem temelju graditev in izbojuje priznanje standarda, ki bo vsakemu delavcu in delavki resnično jamicil plačo in delovne pogoje, ki jih bogastvo Amerike in visoko razvita tehnika njene industrijske produkcije ne le upravičuje, temveč naravnost zahteva. Kajti danes je bolj jasno kot kdaj prej, da proti rastočim gospodarskim krizam in socialnim krčem je na razpolago samo eno zdravilo — delavec mora dobiti vedno več in več za svoje delo, ker le na ta način bo mogoče najti delo za vse in spraviti v promet ogromne zaloge dobrin, ki jih je Amerika sposobna producirati.

Uveljavljenje zakona za delavske standarde mora biti še v posebno zadoščenje vsem onim brezstevilnim in neznamenim delavcem za socialne reforme, ki so agitirali in propagirali to idejo leta in leta poprej kot pa jo je demokratska stranka pod Rooseveltom osvojila in spravila skozi kongres. Med onimi, ki so orali ledino za to in druge socialne reforme, je bilo tudi mnogo naših ljudi, ki so se udejstvovali v delavskem političnem gibanju. Lahko rečemo, da tudi SSPZ ni brez zasluge pri tem, saj je naša organizacija od vsega začetka spodbujala svoje člane, da zastavlja svoje moči v prilog akcijam za izboljšanje delavskega položaja. Pot je bila trnjava in dolga, skupine, ki so idejo prve propagirale, niso kot take deležne nobenega priznanja, ampak to ne spremeni dejstva, da brez njihovega pionirskega dela bi danes in zveznem zakoniku ne bilo postave za delavske standarde.

Tedenški pomenki

A. ZAITZ

NAŠI TAJNIKI V MINNESOTI — nedelja je bila na 16tega že tretni, pa me je zmotilo. "Kako kaj

TI IN DRUGI — postojanko v štev. 54. Je to po "Vse po starem," je odgovoril,

članstvu eno najmočnejših dru-

štov v Minnesoti. Prvi član tega v teh slabih razmerah mogoče,

društva, katerega sem srečal Mnogo članov dela na W. P. A.,

drugi dan ko je prišel v naše kjer dela tudi on. Društvo ima v

letovišče me obiskat, je bil br. naselbini dober ugled. Aktivni

Luka Vrhovnik. On ima dobro Vrtec da bi ustanovili takoj, ako

stoječo brivnico na Sheridan St., bi našli nekoga izmed mladine,

ki je glavna ulica mesta Ely ter kateremu bi poverili vodstvo.

je z svojo obrtjo dobro pohvali. Matt Praaprotnik je po poklicu

Zanikal se je za izlet v staro sedlar. Ta obrt mu ni nesla, zato

domovino, katerega je priredila je dal v najem svojo delavnico

to leto SSPZ ter se izrazil, da bi drugim. Na vogalu ima loto z do-

seg bil temu izletu pridružil tudi brodoč gasolinško postajo tun-

on, samo ako bi bil mogel najti d v najemu. Njegova prijazna

zanesljivega nadomestnika za soproga je rekla da kar tako ne

sojno obrt. To pomeni, da Luka bomo sedeli ter nam veselo po-

nini brez groša in ker je Luka še stregla.

vnedno dobro ohranjen fant, se

Vsi naši ljudi, katere srečajo

mi res čudno zdi, kako so še imajo nekaj svoje zgodovine za

brhke Elyčanke mimo njega, ne povedat, katera me zanima. V

da bi ga zadelka kaka amorska Ameriklo je prišel še mlad. Kar

pucščica. Luka je bil najinega svil-

tako na slepo srečo ga je neka

denja vesel ter se je začudil, ker postarna ženska prosila za

ga sprvega niti poznal nisem. spremiščevalca na potovanju v

"Kako da se me ne spominjam?" Ameriklo in tako ga je zaneslo v

Saj smo bili skupaj na milwaukee-Alabamo. Tam je živel več let

ški konvenciji!" Saj res, glej ga ter ustavil ali bil med usta-

no! Pa bi te bil res kmalu zgre-

novniki društva štev. 99. Na Ely

šil." "Ko prideš kaj v mesto, se je sedaj že dolgo časa in zadnji

ustavi pri meni. Pokazal ti bom, čas, ker je skoraj vsaka obrt na

kje stanuje naš tajnik in drugo," bumu, dela kakor mnogo ostalih

Storil sem tako in obiskal tajnik na W. P. A. Za društveno življe-

nika našega društva Matt Pra-

ntnik, kateri me je preje en-

za napredno štivo. Je dober taj-

nik tudi v družbi Luke Vrhov-

nika in kakor sem slišal preje od

obišk v kabini. "Pričak-

drugih, on in Luka Vrhovnik sta-

vali smo te na seji," je rekel

Matt, "prejšnjo nedeljo." Pa v Clevelandu Candon, Stokel,

sem mu pojasnil, da sem po na-

Wapotich, Pucel in drugi.

ključu zamenjal nedelje. Tista

Pred odhodom mi je reklo:

"Pa stopi še malo k našemu predsedniku Frank. Sajovicu." Obiskat sem ga mislil že preje, pa sem zvedel, da dela v majni in tako se je obisk zavlekél do zadnjega večera. Bil je že v postelji. Mlado dekle, katera mi je odprla vrata, mi je povedala v angleščini, da je šel že spati in vprašala obenem, če je toliko važno, da bi ga zbudila. "Nič izrednega," sem odgovoril, se predstavil ter omenil, da prihodnje jutro odpotujem. Frank se mi je nasmehl, ko je prišel iz podstrešja. Navado ima, je pristavlil, da rad malo poleži po večerji, ko se vrne z dela. Nič za to, to navadu sem imel časih sam, in le tisti jo razume, kateri je kedaj delal v majni, prišel

na kakšen način bo vlada novi zakon vsljevala?

Kakšno orožje ji je dano na razpolago?

Opozoril sem, da se bo vršila

vesna veselica Združenih bra-



Slovenska Svobodomiselna Podpora Zveza

USTANOVljENA 1908

INKPORIRANA 1909

GLAVNI URAD: 245-47 WEST 103rd STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Telefon: PULLMAN 9665

UPRAVNI ODBOR:

JOHN KVARTICH, predsednik, 411 Station Street, Bridgeville, Pa.
RUDOLPH LISCH, podpredsednik, 1129 Galewood Dr., Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAM RUS, tajnik, 245-47 West 103rd Street, Chicago, Ill.
ANTON ZAITZ, pomočni tajnik, 245-47 West 103rd Street, Chicago, Ill.
MIRKO KUHEL, blagajnik, 245-47 West 103rd Street, Chicago, Ill.
MICHAEL VRHOVNIK, direktor angleško poslojujočih v mladinskih društvih, 245-47 West 103rd Street, Chicago, Ill.

NADZORNİ ODBOR:

WILLIAM CANDON, predsednik, 1058 E. 72nd St., Cleveland, O.
JOSEPH H. GRILLS, Box 69, Moon Run, Pa.
JOHN MAREN, 618 W. Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.

POROTNI ODBOR:

FRANK PUCEL, predsednik, 17921 Delavan Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
FRANK MEDVED, Box 40, Yukon, Pa.
VINCENT PUGEL, 1409 South 56th St., West Allis, Wis.

UREDKNIK-UPRAVNIK GLASILA:
VATRO J. GRILL, 6231 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, OhioGLAVNI ZDRAVNIK:
DR. F. J. ARCH, 618 Chestnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

IZPLAČILA — SSPZ — DISBURSEMENTS

Plaćano — 9-10-30 — Paid	
POSOJILA NA CERTIFIKATE	
Loans on Certificates	
1 Joe Metelko \$ 4.95	
Frank Bureul 4.56	
Mary Bureul 10.08	
2 John Srebernak 5.79	
6 Joe Pistonik 6.51	
18 John Rozman 20.07	
20 Mary Zgomec 5.13	
John Zgomec 10.71	
Thomas Petrovci 5.22	
Thomas Petrovci 5.22	
Thomas Petrovci 5.22	
Louis Znidarsic 6.99	
24 Joe Vidmar 6.18	
John Savor 6.18	
26 John Krebely 8.73	
John Krebely 8.73	
67 John Kelacic 6.63	
70 Joseph Krajnc 7.50	
72 Frank Kukovich 4.35	
80 Anna Boltes 5.13	
Anna Boltes, Sr. 6.15	
102 Frank Prević 18.12	
107 John Sever 60.00	
John Kopina 10.00	
John Kopina 7.20	
119 Frank Woeck 6.90	
125 Joe Petrich 5.76	
George Jurcevic 11.37	
Anton Petrich 7.53	
142 Frank Primozic 6.63	
Frances Prević 8.67	
167 Anna Brezec 6.32	
172 John Ocepik 8.76	
205 Mary Omahaen 12.66	
210 Mary Gibala 9.45	
Anna Gibala 2.91	
218 Mary Fisher 8.76	
Plaćano — 9-15-38 — Paid	
ODSKODNINSKI SKLAD	
Disability Fund	
Operacije — Operation Claims	
60 Barbara Strilich \$75.00	
101 Jane W. Softich 75.00	
104 Elizabeth Wanschek 75.00	
177 Frank Cokel 75.00	
ODSKODNINSKI Indemnity	
198 Edward Kapel \$25.00	
BENEVOLENT FUND	
Dobrodelni sklad	
Almer Coe & Co. \$6.50	
SMRTNINE	
20 Antonia Skufca, beneficiary to Frank Skufca \$963.70	
M. G. Kuhel, Supreme Treasurer; to repay loan on Certif. No. 41482 of Frank Skufca 36.30	
Plaćano — 9-17-38 — Paid	
STAROSTNA PODPORA	
Old Age Benefit	
1 John Junek \$5.00	
Louis Skubic 5.00	
Frank Plikus 5.00	
John Pogačnik 5.00	
John Scheller 5.00	
Jacob Vider 5.00	
4 Alois Breznik 5.00	
Joe Milnar 5.00	
5 Valentine Murn 5.00	
6 John Bizjak 5.00	
7 Frank Gradišček 5.00	
Vincent Hutter 5.00	
Matija Troha 5.00	
9 Anton Križman 3.00	
11 Anton Lubrant 3.00	
13 John Urban 5.00	
14 John Repolusky 5.00	
15 Andrew Mahne 5.00	
16 Paul Gregurich 3.00	
20 Frank Meznarsič 5.00	
Jacob Okorn 5.00	
Frank Bobič 5.00	
22 Andrej Krapčev 3.00	
26 Anton Gerbič 5.00	
27 Joseph Moder 5.00	
30 Stefan Adams 5.00	
Andrew Renko 5.00	
Ignac Vidmar 5.00	
36 Frank Molle 3.00	
39 Jos Mergel 5.00	
42 John Leskovec 5.00	
44 John Belcar 5.00	
47 Antonia Lesar 5.00	
50 Mary Skubic 5.00	
Agnes Piric 5.00	
Pauline Wershay 5.00	
Paid — 9-21-38 — Plaćano	
INVESTMENT	
Stranahan, Harris & Co.: \$5,000	
Par value Hamtramck, (City), Michigan, Water Extension Bonds, 4% due Jan. 2, 1961 \$5,432.88	
Acc'd Int. 7/2 to 9/28 56.74	
Total \$5,489.62	
Paid — 9-29-38 — Plaćano	
INVESTICIJA Investments	
Stranahan, Harris & Co.: \$5,000	
Par value Hamtramck, (City), Michigan, Water Extension Bonds, 4% due Jan. 2, 1961 \$5,432.88	
Total \$10,445.00	
Plaćano — 9-28-38 — Paid	
INVESTICIJA Investments	
Stranahan, Harris & Co.: \$5,000	
Par value Hamtramck, (City), Michigan, Water Extension Bonds, 4% due Jan. 2, 1961 \$5,432.88	
Interest 7/1 to 9/29 61.11	
Total \$5,264.34	
Plaćano — 9-30-38 — Paid	
INVESTICIJA Investments	
F. S. Yantis & Co.: \$5,000.00	
see, 4% Public Improvement Bonds, due 6/1/61 \$5,150.86	
Interest 6/1 to 9/29 65.56	
Total \$5,216.42	
Plaćano — 10-14-38 — PAID	
INVESTICIJA Investment	
The Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. (for: W. J. Herrings & Co., Little Rock, Ark.) \$10,000. Little Rock Water Revenue, 4%	
Bonds \$10,370.56	
Interest accrued 74.44	
Total \$10,445.00	
IZREDNE PODPORE Donations	
1 Joseph Metelko \$10.00	
M. B. Vick & Co.: \$5,000.00 Polk County, Tennessee, 5% Funding Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1959 \$5,203.23	
Total \$5,489.62	
Paid — 9-29-38 — Plaćano	
INVESTICIJA Investments	
M. B. Vick & Co.: \$5,000.00 Polk County, Tennessee, 5% Funding Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1959 \$5,203.23	
Total \$5,489.62	
Plaćano — 10-5-38 — Paid	
INVESTICIJA Investment	
9.12 M. B. Vick & Company, in purchase of \$5,000 Greensboro, N. C., Ref. 3½% bonds due 1960. Principal \$4,975.00	
(Daije s prihodnjim)	

Ethel Lukich	7.26	Acc'd int. 7/1 to 10/3	44.72
149 Anna Fajon	10.35		\$5,019.72
159 Joseph Vlakovich	4.53		
Boze Vlakovich	4.95		
Josephine Vlakovich	6.30	PLAČITEV ZDRAVNISKE PREISKAVE	
George Vlakovich	2.79	Payment of Medical Examination Fees	
174 Anton Zupancic	6.78	(Members admitted 8/1 and 9/1)	
Frank Pellan	6.75	Paid to Lodge Treasurers:	
Jerry Franetic	8.91	2 William Kratofil	\$1.00
Steve Jagodic	7.20	28 Joseph Yamrovich	2.00
183 James Folker	8.01	99 John Stiniaz	1.00
Josephine Janesh	4.50	120 Sylvia Skedel	1.00
191 Deva Delich	14.94	128 Jacob Kovacic	1.00
216 John Hojat	5.19	215 John J. Kikol	1.00
226 Matt Reven	13.98	230 Zora Semenick	11.00
227 Leopold Meden	11.85	Vrtce	
236 Joseph Tausel	2.26	5 Stanley Zorc	.50
		30 Anna Rovan	.50

HITLER ČISTI

To dni sta bila poslana v pokoj načelnik nemškega generalnega štaba general Ludwig Beck in general von Rundstedt, o katerih se je zvedelo, da sta odsvetovala

DO YOU KNOW THAT -

SSPZ Has Nine Modern Plans of Life
Insurance for Adults and Juveniles?

PROGRESS

"NAPREDEK"

How Should Labor Vote

By VATRO J. GRILL

The Slovene Progressive Benefit Society is a fraternal organization and as such primarily concerned with the material welfare of its members. But being a progressive organization, as the name itself implies, it does not shirk its duty to its members in regard to questions which concern them as citizens. It believes in taking a definite stand whenever important issues of public policy are at stake.

In the Slovene section of last week's Napredok I wrote an article in which I tried to bring out the importance of November 8 election from the standpoint of labor. I pointed out the character of the opposition New Deal is meeting in the present campaign and expressed my agreement with the policy of progressive labor forces in combatting reaction by going into politics and giving their support to progressives and New Deal candidates. Today I wish to quote from a speech made by A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in which he urged American labor to unite to its forces and do its share in the election by following the program of Labor's Non-Partisan League. Mr. Whitney said:

"When we reflect upon the long and frequently bloody struggles of organized labor and realize that most of these struggles have been in defense of the principle of the right of working men to be free to organize, we may take heart from the fact that the Roosevelt Administration not only has placed into the law of the land the right of working men to be free, but has made the American people conscious of the fact that working men should be as free to organize as their employers or as any other group of our citizenry."

"However, labor still is struggling for that fundamental right, notwithstanding the fact that the law now accords to labor the right to organize without domination or interference of employers. The industrial and financial gangsters and outlaws in our society, those interests whose lawyers told them that the Wagner Labor Act was unconstitutional and they could ignore it, continue to violate labor's legitimate and moral rights to be free men. Although labor has won the legal right to be free to organize, which right is quite largely supported by public opinion today, it has not won the war for its freedom. It is the winning of this war, rather than victory in isolated battles, that I believe Labor's Non-Partisan League has set for its primary objective."

Enemies Exploit Rifts

Political demagogues and hypocritical employers are now exploiting the rift in the American labor movement. How far that exploitation will go or how effective it may be in destroying the objectives of the American labor movement depends not only upon the intelligence and vision of labor's leaders, but upon the level-headed common sense loyalty and courage of the rank and file. There has been some tendency for certain leaders of labor to refuse to support any political candidate who has been endorsed by rival labor groups. If this principle is to be carried to its logical conclusion, then we may have some portions of organized labor supporting a strikebreaker for a governor, a congressman, a senator or even a president of the United States. It is unthinkable that sincere and devoted trades unionists would ever support strikebreakers for political office, whatever may be the surrounding circumstances.

"Labor must never forget that the gain of one group of workers is a gain for the entire labor movement. When one group of workers loses a strike, its ill effects are reflected throughout the labor movement. Police clubs used on C. I. O. heads today, may be used on A. F. of L. heads tomorrow."

No legitimate labor leader or labor movement ever receives the plaudits of selfish open-shop employers or their "Charley McCarthys." As a leader of American working men I have always felt that the red light has been flashed upon me whenever I receive the praise of those who have a long record of union-hating in this country. It is true that there are just and open-minded employers whose words of praise to a labor leader may be properly considered to be a compliment, but that situation generally results only after years of friendly and legitimate business relationship between the free unions and the employer. Whenever an employer who has had a long record of open-shop policy, makes a choice between two contending unions, the union selected by that employer had better promptly change its course.

Labor Cooperation Vital

"In a democracy of free men, one of the most important objectives of organized labor is the election of public officials who will be fair to the toiling masses. In these days of threatening dictatorships which would destroy the legitimate organized labor movement, labor must not be diverted from a program seeking unification of all democratic forces in support of a progressive candidate for each public office. It is vital to the very existence of organized labor in America that labor cooperate to defeat candidates of reaction and Fascism. Organized business and finance in this country have achieved more than organized labor because business and financial leaders always present a solid front. Who ever heard of a convention of the American Bankers Association or the National Association of Manufacturers becoming involved in controversy, with the ultimate result that some of the bankers and manufacturers would go out and support a labor candidate for political office? That, of course, is unthinkable, but many times in the course of our country, labor has done such an improvident thing."

"Labor's Non-Partisan League will have performed a great and patriotic service if it enable the worker and the progressive citizen generally to agree upon a slate of candidates for every political office and then unify support for that slate. No political forces in existence today could defeat a candidate for office where that candidate has the united, 100 per cent backing of the industrial and agricultural workers. In spite of our great technological age, so characterized by the use of machines and power, we must never lose sight of the fact that America is essentially a nation of toilers. If democracy functions effectively, those toilers will necessarily constitute the supreme power in our democracy. We must strive to create candidates for public office who will personify the hopes and aspirations of workers, organized and unorganized, the shopkeepers, the professionals, and the balance of the middle-class citizenry who should join in the march toward a happier and a more prosperous America. Labor's Non-Partisan League already has accomplished much toward the realization of such a program. It must continue its efforts to unite all of these elements politically and become truly a people's caucus of democracy."

"Workers must keenly analyze the every day bombardments of propaganda to which they are now subjected. I appeal to the rank and file in the American labor movement to nullify the evil effects of false propaganda. It is within your power as free voters to stop the split in the American labor movement before it reaches into the ballot box of free voters. I urge you to work industriously, to preserve resolutely, and to hope bravely, for a united front which will rout the candidates of reaction and fascism and elect to all political offices, true representatives of the American people."

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"However, labor still is struggling for that fundamental right, notwithstanding the fact that the law now accords to labor the right to organize without domination or interference of employers. The industrial and financial gangsters and outlaws in our society, those interests whose lawyers told them that the Wagner Labor Act was unconstitutional and they could ignore it, continue to violate labor's legitimate and moral rights to be free men. Although labor has won the legal right to be free to organize, which right is quite largely supported by public opinion today, it has not won the war for its freedom. It is the winning of this war, rather than victory in isolated battles, that I believe Labor's Non-Partisan League has set for its primary objective."

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Political demagogues and hypocritical employers are now exploiting the rift in the American labor movement. How far that exploitation will go or how effective it may be in destroying the objectives of the American labor movement depends not only upon the intelligence and vision of labor's leaders, but upon the level-headed common sense loyalty and courage of the rank and file. There has been some tendency for certain leaders of labor to refuse to support any political candidate who has been endorsed by rival labor groups. If this principle is to be carried to its logical conclusion, then we may have some portions of organized labor supporting a strikebreaker for a governor, a congressman, a senator or even a president of the United States. It is unthinkable that sincere and devoted trades unionists would ever support strikebreakers for political office, whatever may be the surrounding circumstances.

Progressors Harvest Dance

MORGAN, Pa. — New days bring new ways, and we shall never fail to make changes which promise progress and success. We cannot resist a backward glance at the past affairs we've held, especially our Annual Harvest Dances. Memory returns us to the charm of meeting our hosts of friends, each year, at the Slovene Hall on Liberty Street, with all the girls in their gay, colorful outfits, and our handsomest men in picturesque costumes, performing their duties as cops with watchful eyes, for they would be "thieves."

The hall decorated with leaves of various colors, which nature provides for us in Autumn. Plenty of delicious fruit, hanging in among the leaves completes the beautiful scene. Topping this delightful and cheerful picture, we find groups of excited and happy folks, enjoying lunches of "klobase," "potica" and "vino."

Since the past affairs have proven so very successful, we cannot help but feel, with more time in planning and preparing, this dance will be the "best" ever.

Can any of you resist attending? We are taking this opportunity to invite each and every one of you, Challengers, Kingsters, Pirates, Renton, Republic, and *you* Spartans and Utopians from Cleveland. With Paul Dolinar and his orchestra "playing," be prepared for a "ripsnortin'" time at the Progressors' Annual Harvest Dance, at the Slovene Hall, Liberty St. in Bridgeville on Saturday, November the 5th at 8:00 o'clock.

"Pat and Mike"

* * *

Are you looking for the place to have a good time on November the 5th? I mean a really *good time*? Well then, read carefully. Come to the Progressors' Harvest Dance, being held at the Slovene Hall in Bridgeville. The fun begins at 8 o'clock, end at ? Those of you who attended our previous Harvest Dances, need no further inducements. Bring your friends, Pop, Mom, brothers and sisters.

Paul Dolinar and his orchestra, with those "shake-a-leg" polkas will furnish the music.

In store for you—Good time yes—refreshments, yes—plenty of beer and wine, yes, yes, yes.

See you all at the dance, yes?

"Another Other"

"The man who smiles and laughs away

The little trials of life today, Will live to smile and laugh away

A greater trial some other day."

A CORRECTION

In last week's article by Bro. Michael Vrhovnik an important omission occurred, namely, in enumerating the forms of insurance issued by the SSPZ for adults "Twenty Year Endowment" did not appear in the article. To make it clear, the SSPZ offers nine different plans of fraternal insurance, five in the adult class and four for juveniles. Twenty year endowment certificates are available for both classes of membership. — The Editor.

BUNCO AND CARD PARTY

CHICAGO, Ill. — A Bunco and Card Party will be given by Ladies' Lodge No. 47 SSPZ, Sunday, November 20, 1938, at 2 p. m., at Slovene Labor Center, 2301 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill. Tickets 25c. Beautiful prizes. Ladies' Lodge No. 47 extends an invitation to all members of other SSPZ lodges and to our friends to attend.

Fraternally,

Mrs. C. Klobucar,

Rec. Sec'y

VICTORIAN NEWS

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Victorians' regular meeting will be held on Thursday, November 3rd at Berger's Hall, 2653 S. Lawndale Ave., at 8:30 p. m. sharp. At this meeting a prize will be given away. So you had better be present.

I want to thank everyone of you that attended our Fall Dance, October 15. It really was nice to see so many present from other lodges.

I also want to thank sister Frances Hrovatich for the message she sent to us of our 12th Anniversary Dance. Sister Hrovatich is sick at her home in Johnston City, Ill. The Victorians wish you a speedy recovery, so that you can return to us.

Now all of you that want to bowl come right over to the Chicago Bowling Alleys at 26th and Crawford, Sunday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. Bowling is a very good sport, so come right on. You'll be welcome! Lots of fun, too.

At our last month's meeting we were very proud to receive a transferred member from the Spartans, Mrs. Joseph Potsch. Before she said "I will obey" she was sister Mary Turkovich. Mary, we Victorians welcome you!

It seems we have one sick member at all times this year. Sister Diana (Ivanic) Johnson is on the sick list now. Members who find it is possible are requested to drop in and see sister Johnson. Her address is: Morton Grove, Ill., R. R. 1, Box 312. Victorians wish you a speedy recovery!

October 29th was one great evening. Lodge No. 1 celebrated its 30th Anniversary with a banquet. It really was a treat to see the pioneers who put us on a good path by founding the SSPZ. Let's keep up the good work that those brothers started for us 30 years ago. It was 30 years of hard faithful work they did.

I do believe that any one that was not present at this 30th Anniversary sure did miss a very good time. Brother Vrhovnik and his friend took movies of the banquet. Movies won't tell lies, so we may have a chance to laugh at ourselves. Am hoping to see the movies some day soon.

Congratulations to Lodge No. 1 and keep up your good work. Fraternally yours,

Mary E. Novak, Sec'y-Treas.

7310 Vincennes Ave.

Profitable Deafness

"Hello! This is long distance. I have a call for you from Miami."

"Hello! This is Ben. Listen, Jack, I'm stranded here and need \$100."

"I can't hear. Something is wrong with the phone."

"I want \$100."

"I can't hear you."

Operator: "I can hear it O. K."

"Well, you give him the \$100."

Spartans Notes

All members having tickets from the SSPZ 30th Anniversary affair please return same to secretary as soon as possible.

Spartan members who wish tickets for Tintype Dance may receive them from secretary. Sell your tickets for this affair!

Don't forget we are out to win \$25.00 for getting 10 or more members during the last three months of this year. We still have plenty of time. Get your friends to join.

Will we reach the 200 mark by the end of the year? We can with full cooperation of all members. Let's go to work, gang everybody!

"Uncle" Charlie

Progressors' Tid-bits

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa. — After an intimate discussion, at the Progressors' monthly meeting, a motion was passed and seconded on having a Harvest Dance.

Keeping up with the season, a Harvest Dance is very appropriate for this time of year.

The date is November 5th, at the Slovene Home, Liberty St., Bridgeville, Pa.

This being the first affair sponsored by the Progressors since the National Athletic Meet, we present this Harvest Dance as one of the social events, to be remembered by each and everyone of you that attend.

No doubt it is needless to mention, we welcome each and every one of you, Spartans and Utopians, not only the men but some of the "fairer sex".

We expect a large turn-out from all the Pennsylvania SSPZ lodges. It would please us very much to see Renton of the SSPZ lodge at Republic represented at this gala affair.

So don't forget we have a date on the 5th day of November, at the Slovene Home, Liberty St., Bridgeville, Pa. So when we call the roll, let each and everyone of us be there to answer "present."

The Progressors are sure tuning up for the annual bowling tournament.

We urge a larger attendance at our monthly meetings.

The Progressors are intending to challenge the Spartans in a basketball game in the near future. How about it Spartans?