

VABILO NA VSTOPNINA PROSTA

Pričetek ob 8. dopoldne

PIKNIK

KATEREGA PRIREDI

v nedeljo 15. julija 1928
na Vidmarjevem vrtu
v Willow Springs, Ill.

Društvo George Washington šte. 270 S. N. P. J., Lyons, Illinois

Za lačne in žejne bo izvrstno poskrbljeno. Pekli se bodo trije mladi prašički in trije janjci. Sladoled in dovolj bo za vse dobre in mrzle pijače.

Igrala bo izvrstna godba za plesalce
Starejši se bodo pa lahko izvrstno zabavali z raznimi
tekami in v senci pod velikim košatim drevjem.

Uljudno vabimo vsa sosedna društva in posamezne rojake
in rojakinje domače in iz Chicaga in bližnje okolice, da nas po-
setite v obilem številu na tem pikniku.

K obilni udeležbi se priporoča in vabi

ODBOR.

Vesti iz Jugoslavije

Smrt na kosa.—V Celju je 23. jun. umrla hišna posestnica ga. Roza Rauchova v 55 letu starosti. V celjski javni bolnici je umrla 24. jun. Franc Kock, sin posestnika iz Gomilkega na posledicah okuženja krvi (teturusa), ki si ga je nakopal, ko mu je stopil konj na nogo. Dne 25. jun. je preminul na Bregu pri Celju posestnik in dolgoletni kopaljski mojster v kopalnici "Diana" Ivan Kompan, v starosti 78 let. V Gaberju pri Celju je umrl 31 letni vodja bolnice v Boki Kotorški Miroslav Skale. V Mariboru je umrla po dolgi bolezni gđ. Tanja Rosina, hči pokojnega voditelja mariborskih Slovencev g. Frana Rosine. V Kamniku je umrla gđ. Pepca Vranosljeva. V Ljubljani je umrla v najlepših letih Elica Katic, soproga uradnika drž. žel. "Junak iz Like" se bo posvetil kmetijstvu. — Matijevec znani "junak iz Like", ki je v Evropi in Ameriki uspešno meril svojo moč z inorodnimi borci, se je naveličal svojega borbenega poklica. Kupil si je v Liki hišo in sestavo in se bo posvetil kmetijstvu. "Nočem več biti kmetijstvo," je izjavil svojim prijateljem. Kadar ne bo imel dela na polju, bo pisal svoje spomine.

Strela ubila dva mladeniča.—V okolici Tuzle sta bila v družbi domačinov zaposlena pri okopavanju koreze kmečka mladeniča Stjepo Pejaković in Marko Božić. Nebo je bilo oblačno in kmalu je nastala močna nevihta z bliskanjem in grmenjem. Kopači so iskali zavetja v bližnji nedograjeni hiši. Stjepo in Marko sta stala pri oknu. Nenadoma je v hišo udarila strela. Vsi so popadali na tla. Stjepo in Marko pa sta obledela mrtva. Marku je tekla kri iz ust, ko je udarila strela, si je odgriznil pol jezika.

Samomor.—Dne 25. jun. se je pod Čehovinim kozolcem v Tremarjah pri Litiji obesil 60-letni Janez Vrhovec, delavec v kamnolomu pri Cencelju. Vzrok samomora ni znan.

Rudarji Trboveljske družbe so gotovo najbolj izkoriščani delavci v naši državi. Delno krivdo nosi režim, ki nas je pahnil za 100 let nazaj in ki gleda na potrebe našega delavstva tako, kakor je v srednjem veku gledal grajšček na svoje robotnike. Veliko krivdo pa nosijo na tem mišernem stanju rudarjev tudi razni frazerji in revolucionarji senenih vil, ki so pred leti organizirali rudarski štrajk, bolj radi štrajka samega, kakor radi revnih rudarjev. Pognali so s svojimi nepremišljenimi traparijami rudarje v obup in zastudili so jim za nekaj časa skoro vsak smisel za organizacijo. Od porna sila rudarjev je radi tega nekaj let silno trpela. To so trboveljski kapitalisti prav dobro vedeli in izrabljali so do skrajnosti to delavsko slabost. Še danes, ko se pokret popravlja in ko je prevzela idejno vodstvo pokreta v Sloveniji v roke naša socialistična stranka in ko stalno narašča Zveza rudarjev, danes ko je rudar zopet zagledal pravo pot in se vrača nazaj, odkoder je prišel, se igra pohotni kapitalizem, podprt od naših oblasti, še vedno z življenjem tisočev rudarjev. Zadržna ustavev dela je bila ponovna frivola igra z delavskimi eksistencami.

Tudi tukaj vmes je posegla Delavska zbornica ter pripravila ravnateljstvo Trboveljske družbe do načelne obljube—ki se pa mora že te dni realizirati—da bo družba izplačala trpečim rudarjem odškodnino za njihov neprostovoljni dopust. Tisti, ki gleda z odprtimi očmi, vidi, kakšno mora bit delo za koristi delavskega razreda.

Zagrebiški dr. Mijo Radošević je zopet menjal stranko?—Dr. Radošević je bil nekdanji hud komunist. Prav spominjamo se še, kako je v Sloveniji zaprisegal sodruge, katerim ni prav zaupal, na nemiropljivo klasno borbo. Šele par let je od tega. Pa je prestopal v meščanske stranke in nazadnje jo je primahal v radikalno stranko. V Beogradu je pa sedaj ustrelil radikal Račić dva hrvaška poslanca in dr. Radošević je takoj zaslutil, da bodo Hrvati sedaj še bolj hudi na radikale, kakor so bili doslej. Dr. Radošević je menda odvetnik in je zato najbrže iz poslovnih ozirov izstopil iz radikalne stranke. Sedaj naj gre še k Radiciu. Tako zahtevajo njegovi interesi, da dokumentira do konca svojo razredno zavest.

IZ PRIMORJA

Roparski umor.—V bližini Sel na Krasu so našli mrtvega delavca Josipa Aškerja. Glavo je imel prestreljeno in poznali so se na nji številni udarci. Na trebuhu mu je ležal težak kamen. Aškerja so napadli roparji in mu pobrali vse, kar je imel pri sebi.

Bivši orožnik.—Josip Čermelj iz Črniča je služil nekaj časa pri orožnikih. Pred leti je bilo sprejetih več Slovencev v orožniško službo pa so jih kmalu odpustili skoro vse. Čermelj si je preskrbel pred kratkim orožniško obleko in je šel v družbi z nekim laškim postopcem v hišo Josipa Ježa na nanoški planoti. Hotela sta mu pobrati denar in druge vrednosti. Prišli pa so pravi orožniki in Čermelja aretirali. Pred sodiščem v Gorici je bil Čermelj obsojen na 3 leta, 4 mesece in 5 dni ječe.

Fašističnim organizacijam izročajo rapore nedeljo za nedeljo z velikimi svečanostmi. V Nabrežini in v Trzinu sta bili tak prireditvi 1. julija. Balila, avantgardisti, dopolavoristi, kombatenti, vse take in alične združitve morajo imeti svoje rapore. Fašistična vodstva jih zahtevajo in ljudstvo jih mora nabaviti takoj. Na takih slavnostih govorijo vselej o velikih srečih, ki je zadelo Julijsko Krafino, da je prišla pod Italijo. Italija pe še ni cela, zato jo vodi Duce k veličini, da bo silna in da bo svet trepetal pred njo. Tržaški fašistični tajnik Kobol je navduševal mladino v Nabrežini, da naj zvesto čuva svete meje in se pripravlja za nove pohode, ki jih narekuje italijanska usoda.

14 mrtvih valed inficiranega mleka.

Lee, Mass. —Stirinajst oseb je bilo mrtvih do torka jutraj in okrog 600 je nevarno bolnih v tem mestu valed strupenega mleka. Zdravstvena oblast je zaprila vse mlekarne in mesto je pod karanteno. V teku je stroga preiskava.

Listina urodljstva.

Maynard, O. — M. J. — Takoj je bila stvar izročena upravi, da se uvede preiskava. Bodi tako prijazni in sporočite še imena vseh prizadetih, take stvari so res krivične, ako so resnične. Napravite pa lahko tudi tam potrebne korake. Razložite celo zadevo dobremu članu SNPJ, da na podlagi dokazov dvigne obtožnico pri društvu. Pozdrav!

Blaine, Ohio. — L. A. — Dopis tak kot je bil poslan, je nepopoln. Za spopolnjenje dopisa je treba navesti, koliko podpore je izplačala unija ali Lewisa mašina pri vaši lokalni organizaciji in katerim članom je bila podpora izplačana. To naj se navede s številkami. Koliko podpore je izplačal Nace Zlemberger, ko je vas obiskal s torbico. In komu je izplačal podporo. Ali jo je izročil posameznim članom SNPJ ali pa društvu? Ali jo je izročil posameznemu odborniku lokalnega društva SNPJ? Kdo so tisti spremljevalci, katerim je Nace Zlemberger preveč verjel? In kaj so mu ti svetovali? Te podrobnosti in še druge je treba navesti v dopisu, da lahko vsak povprečen čitatelj napravi nepristransko sodbo o dopisu in je dopis jasen in razumljiv. Uredništvo pričakuje, da boste dopis spopolnili, da ga uredniku ne bo treba predložiti gl. upravnemu odboru, ampak ga bo lahko priobčil, ako niso po tem pojasnili obtožbe v dopisu tako velike in se tičejo članov SNPJ, kršenja pravil itd., da je uredništvo prisiljeno Vam svetovati, da se poslužite enotnih inštant in zadevo predložite tam, kamor spada, to je pred Vaše ali katero drugo društvo, ki je v tem slučaju prva instanca. Pozdrav!

Yukon, Pa. — A. K. — Gl. upravni odbor smatra vaše neznanilo, da ga priobčite v glasilo svoje lastne organizacije. Pozdrav!

Uredništvo je prejelo pravila petega distrikta rudarske organizacije, ustavo mednarodne rudarske unije in jacksonvillsko pogodbo iz naselbin Avella in Crafton Brancha, Pa. Uredništvo se najtopleje zahvaljuje obema bratom za pošiljatev pravil, ustave in jacksonvillsko pogodbo. Ta pravila, ustava in pogodba bodo služile za študije, kje so bile napake storjene, da se v bodočnosti ne ponavljajo alične napake, ampak se članstvo poslužiti svojih pravic, kolikor jih ima po ustavi in pravilih, da se ubrani vsake mašinske diktature, ne glede na njeno ime. Kadar bo delo dokončano, bo priobčeno v Prosveti. Pozdrav in hvala obema bratom za storjeno uslug.

Detroit, Mich. A. P. — Sicer je na Vaše vprašanje precej jasno odgovoril bivši tajnik S. N. P. J. v svojem poročilu, ki ga je dal zadnji konvenciji S. N. P. J. v Waukeganu, Ill. Vprašanje je zastavljeno na gl. odbor in urednik bo predložil Vaše pismo seji gl. odbora, ki se prične prihodnji teden. Pozdrav!

Zdi se, da je precejšnje število povprečnih ljudi še vedno v temi, kaj je stavkarska občasna stavka, ki jo je proglasila delavska strokovna organizacija, in med neorganiziranim delavcem, ki dela v odprti ali neorganizirani delavnici. Dasiravno so razni delavski listi porabili že na č-

bre tiskarskega črnila, da so v člankih pojasnili to razliko, nekateri ljudje radi nastopajo v vlogi nevedneža, kadar jim pa ni takrat pa nastopajo, kakor da vse vedo, dasiravno ni na svetu posameznika, ki bi res vse vedel in znal. Le vsi ljudje vse vedo!

OBISKI V GL. URADU SNPJ.

Sledeči člani in članice so posetili v preteklih par tednih gl. stan Slovenske narodne podporne jednote iz različnih krajev in držav:

Frank Loncner, Louisa Loncner, Joe Widmar, Livingston, Ill.; Matt Zonta, Durango, Colo.; Joe Prodan, Anton Krall, Jr., John Wilson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Gasper Leskovitz, Franklin, Kansas; Lovrenc Kremzar, Alojzija Sušnik, Frontenac, Kansas; Thomas Miklaucic, John Debelak, John Debelak, Jr., Anton Stigl, Lincoln, Ill.; John Pernush, Aurora, Minn.; Rudolph Penza, Kenosha, Wis.; Frank Sikole, Mulberry, Kansas; Ludvig Sikole, Girard, Kans.; Joseph Glob, Springfield, Ill. in Fred Malgal, Peru, Ill.

NAPREDNE REVIEJE.

Mladinski list, mesečnik za slovensko mladino v Ameriki, ima v svoji zadnji (sedmi letošnji) številki zanimivo vsebino kot po navadi. Slovenski del se odlikuje po mnogih pesmicah, med katerimi je Andrej Kobalova "Dan neodvisnosti" najboljša in več krajsih sestavkih ter prispevkov malih čitateljev. Angleški del pa nadaljuje z opisovanjem vodilnih slovenskih pesnikov in pisateljev (v tej številki je Simon Gregorčič) in drugimi dobrimi stvarmi. Številko krasijo razne slike in od teh je Perušakova "Zimska pokrajina" najzanimivejša.

Mladinski list izdaja SNPJ in stane \$1.20 za vse leto za naročnike v Ameriki. Naslov je isti kakor za Prosveto.

NA PRODAJ JE

7 sobna hiša z parno kurjavo in električno razsvetljavo; mrzla in gorka voda v hiši. Stavbišče (lota) meri 50x150. Poleg hiše je garaža v dobrem stanju ter kokošnjak. Cena za hitro prodajo je znižana na \$4500.—Oglasite se pri: Mrs. E. Southworth, 849 Bennett St., Luzerne, Pa. —(Adv.)

NAZNANILO.

Društvenim tajnikom in tajnicam se tem potam naznanja, da morajo naznaniti vse spremembe naslovov članov in članic, naslove novih članov, ter imena in naslove odstopilnih, črtanih in izobčenih članov naznaniti upravnitvju Prosveta, da se lahko točno vredi imenik za pošiljanje lista Prosveta.

Imena in naslove, katere pošiljate glavnemu tajniku ostanejo tam v arhivu in jih upravnitvo ne dobi. Torej je zelo važno, da vselej pošiljate na nalašč zato pripravljene listine vse naslove upravnitvju Prosveta posebej. Pri vsaki spremembi naslove upravnitvju Prosveta posebej. Pri vsaki spremembi naslove naj se vselej omeni stari in novi naslov. Upravnitvo ni ljudno apelira, da društveni tajniki in tajnice to upoštevajo. —Philip Godina, upravitelj.

RADA BI IZVEDELA

za Frank Esliha, ki je leta 1915 odšel od nas, in od tistega časa ni več glasu od njega. Ker on ne čita veliko, prosim cenj. rojake, ako ga kdo pozna, naj ga na ta oglas opomni, ker on bo že vedel zakaj ga iščem. Julia Zupacik, R. R. 1, Pittsburgh, Kans. —(Adv.)

NOVI NASLOV:

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OGLAS.

Pozor, Slovenci in Hrvatje,
pozor!

Oni, ki se želite naseliti na farme ali na takorekoč mali dom v vasi, sedaj je čas, da si ogledate in vidite na svoje lastne oči kaj boste kupili, ker v zimskem času je težko določiti kakšna je zemlja in drugo ko je vse s snegom pokrito. Pridite in si ogledajte svet, sedaj imam jaz nad 100 različnih farm na prodaj, z živino, orodjem in tudi brez tega, farme od enega akra do 250 akrov in ob enim dobitu ves pridelek kar ga bode letos na ti zemlji. Cene so zelo nizke, posebno za prazne farme. Ne čakajte več tam kjer ni dela ne kruha a preživljenje, pridite sem in bдите sam svoj gospodar, enako kot je veliko drugih v ti okolici, ki so kupili farme že več let nazaj in zelo lepo napredujejo. Pišite po cenik, katerega vam pošljem brezplačno takoj. Edini slovenski prodajalec zemljišč in farm v ti okolici. Anton Paulin, East Worcester, N. Y.—

Richard J. Zavoritnik

Maurice J. Quinn

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tri krasne in opake sezidane, tri nadstropne hiše na 30x125 stavbišču. Stanovanja so pet velikih sob in iz opake sezidan spalni port, gor-
kota na paro, hladilniki (kuhinjske peči) in hladilnice v stanovanjih.
Nizka cena za hitro prodajo. Vzemem tudi rezidenčni lot v zame-
no za del prvega naplajila, le nekoliko gotovega denarja zahtevamo
tako.

James J. Dvorak

2225 So. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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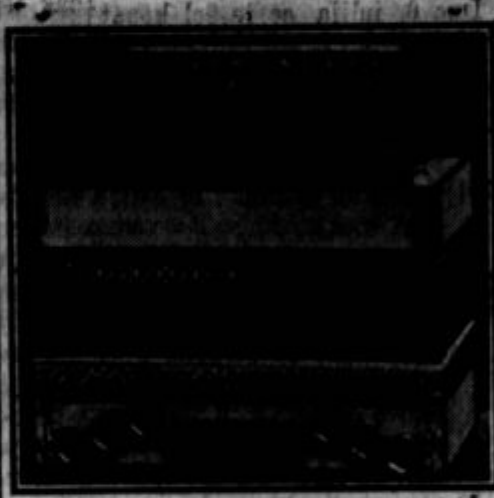
V spomin obletnice

mojega ljubega soproga in očeta

LOVRENC ZNIDARŠIČA

Dne 27. junija 1928 minulo je leto dni odkar je preminul v
Johnstown, Pa., v starosti 42 let. Za Teboj še vedno žalujemo
soproga in hčerke. Odšel si, zapustil nas osamljeno. Naš spo-
min na Te še vedno živi v naših arhiv. Kradle homo tvoje go-
milo s svežim cvetjem v uteho tuge in bridkosti za Teboj. Dra-
gi soprogi in oči, naj Ti bode lahka tih zasmijca, počivaj v
miru! —Žalujejo ostale: Justina Znidaršič, soproga, Juliana in
Mary; hčerke. Johnstown, Pa.

POZOR, "MUZIKANTJE"!



Slika vam pokazuje mo-
jega izdelka HARMONI-
KE, ki so lepo izdelane,
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majhne. Boljše kot kate-
rega drugega izdelka. Na
ta način izdelujem tudi
KONCERTINE iz lepega
celuloida "kavček." Pišite
po vzorce "Samples." Ka-
koršne koli barve si želite
vam izdelam harmoniko
ali koncertino, vse nare-
dim po vaši volji. Po-
pravljam tudi vse muzi-
kalične instrumente, pro-
dajam vseh vrst muzikalične instrumente po znižani ceni za dva
mesece. V družbo ali kompanijo sprejem tudi človeka, ki si
neka razume na to delo in ki ima kaj denarja. Uljudno se pripo-
ročam vsem Jugoslovanom širom Amerike za naročila. Vaš rojak

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The Bohunks

By Louis Adamie.

Two decades ago most of the Bohunks came to America intending to stay two or three years, four at the most, work to the limit of their endurance at whatever they might find, save every cent possible, and then, returning to the old country, pay the debt on the old place, buy a few additional fields and head of cattle, and start anew. But actually only a small proportion of them went back.

In the old country the man probably had a wife or a punca to whom he had sworn everlasting fidelity and promised to think of daily. But he was always a strong, viril he-man, and if he remained true to his vow (as a rule he did), his womanless existence soon became intolerable. He yearned for his fair Marichka or Yova with a great yearning, and soon or late he sent her a ticket to join him. She came, perhaps with two or three little Bohunks; if she was only his girl and married him here, she soon bore him a few. In either case, saving anything from his wages immediately became a difficult matter. Working conditions often changed overnight; there were strikes and lockouts; the family which increased regularly every ten months, had to be moved from one State to another. To return to the old country thus became a hopeless dream. He was caught in America.

If he had no wife or girl to send a ticket to, he began to look about in the colony or he put a wife-wanted ad in a Bohunk paper, which presently led to the same difficulties. And if he took to sin, he spent most of his pay on scarlet women and the rest—unless he was luckier than he was wise—he had to hand over to quacks for treatment. In any case he usually kept on digging coal and ore, or working in the steel-mills or some other kind of mills, or in the stockyards or forests, or on construction jobs from Portland to Portland. Gradually he abandoned all hope of returning home, even for a visit, and strove solely to make a living, watching for a chance to get out of the dirty, unhealthy and hazardous work in the mines and mills and into something better. Perhaps he started a saloon, a grocery-store, a butcher shop, or an undertaking parlor, or bought a farm. If unmarried, he may be joined the Army or became a hobo.

Unlike most of the other immigrants, especially the Scandinavians, the Irish and the Germans, most of whom entered the country intending to settle, the Bohunks usually had little interest in American institutions and politics, even after they gave up the idea of returning home. Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons, when they came together, the talk was largely about affairs back in their Balkan villages; their newspapers devoted most of their space to clippings from the small-town sheets of Southeastern Europe.

Of late years this interest in the old country has declined, chiefly because during the war the Bohunks received little of the more intimate news from their native places; while since the war, both because of the new immigration laws on this side and the changed conditions on the other, few new immigrants have come from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland. But in their inmost thoughts, the majority of them who came here as adults, no matter how long ago, are still more in the old country than in America; and so they are commonly looked upon with great disfavor by Americanization evangelists, Ku Klux-klaners, and 100% Americans generally.

Of the Slavic groups, the Slovenes are the most assimilative, more so than the Bohemians, who, not unlike the hated Germans and Hungarians, are extremely chauvinistic, although as naturalized citizens they are usually active in civic and political affairs. This marked interest of the Bohemian-Americans in the public life of their adopted country is perhaps not due so much to their cultural superiority, of which they are very conscious and proud, as to their clanishness, which surpasses even that of the Swedes and the Norwegians, and causes them to live in large, compact colonies whose leading lights are Americanized go-getters.

Before the war, most of the Bohunks had little interest in learning the English language. It was not necessary for them to know it. In the mills and mines the bosses knew their dialects; in the stores they could, if need be, point at things they wanted; in the courts they employed interpreters. Today this is true no longer. In the majority of Czech, Polish and Yugoslav families English is spoken habitually, although only the children, as a rule, speak it well. The Bohunks are beginning to vanish in the Melting Pot. They are even Americanizing their names: Zima becomes Winter; Belko, White; Petrović, Peters; and Vrbavec Willow or Willowbrook.

It is not unusual for Bohunk-Americans to attain to public office, though of course they do not manage it as frequently as the German-, Scandinavian- and Irish-Americans. Most of those who do so are successful business men who are more at home at Chamber of Commerce meetings or Rotary gatherings than at Czech or Croat picnics. They are real-

There is a third group or, rather, mob—perhaps stronger numerically than the other two put together, but unorganized. It is made up of lost, loose souls, not exactly infidel, but keeping out of the church; yokels inflated with the conceit born of the American idea of equality, distrustful of everything but the most obvious fakes; and uneducated lot in whom ignorance and prejudice create a formidable combination.

All these groups are reflected in nearly a hundred Bohunk-American newspapers and magazines: with one or two exceptions, all very dull and afraid to print a line that may disturb any reader's prejudices. The American hundred-percenters who periodically cry out against the sinister radicalism of the foreign-language press do not know what they are talking about. Most of the Bohunk papers are as conservative as (and even more stupid than) the Los Angeles Times. They discuss only the most obvious phases of American life. Even the most advanced and daring among them, for example, are unaware of what is going on in the field of American letters. A few know of Upton Sinclair and Jack London, but this is largely through translations printed in the old country; of Dreiser, O'Neill, Stephen Crane, Cabell, Sherwood Anderson, Robinson and Sinclair Lewis they have no notion. In the same way, the Bohunk editors betray only the vaguest knowledge of American politics. They write nothing likely to put a strain upon the brains of their readers.

The reason for all this is not far to seek. These papers, like most other papers, are published primarily to make money for their owners. Not a few of them are advertising sheets owned by money-order brokers and steamship agencies. The competition among them is fierce, and the paper that prospers is the one which best pleases the ignorant majority. Most of the editors are intellectually only slightly above their readers, and so have no trouble producing the sort of papers they please.

I paint a black picture. I look for a silver lining. Beside the two or three scientists I have mentioned, I can think only of a few fine Czech and Yugoslav scattered over America. In proportion to the number of Bohunks in the country there are very few people whose names would be recognized by even the best informed American reader. But, as I have hinted, America holds not a few obscure Bohunks, usually workmen of radical leanings, who are well-read and devoid of illusions about the buncombe handed out by the newspapers.

Unfortunately, the Bohunks, along with the other aliens, are gradually disappearing in the Melting Pot. Most of the older ones were like O'Neill's Yank; they did not "belong." America lured them over by the million; she needed their hands more than they needed her dollars, and made use of them. In her mines and mills she killed them by the hundreds, crushed their bodies, robbed them of their best human qualities, made them into machines, into slaves. Although of the lowest strata of society, they brought with them not only strong backs, but also much spiritual energy. But America wanted only their brawn. They dug much of her coal and ore, helped to down her forests, and poured her steel; every skyscraper in America holds frozen in its framework a deal of Bohunk energy. Their sons are garage mechanics, soda-jerks, milkmen, office clerks, salesmen of vacuum-cleaners—Americans all, future Kiwanians, Elks, Ku Kluxers. Their daughters are laundry girls, shop girls, and stenographers, and each is doing her best to look like Norma Shearer.

One night about six years ago, staying in a hotel on St. Clair avenue in Cleveland, which has a large Yugoslav colony, I was awakened by a party of Carniolans passing below, singing a familiar Slovene song. I went to the window. They stopped on the corner and sang stanza after stanza. They had, apparently, had a few drinks, and felt sentimental. A street-car rattled by; a moment later two speeding automobiles almost collided. In the distance somewhere a locomotive clanged and whistled. They sang well, but I wished they would stop and go on. The song would have sounded beautiful back in some quiet village in Slovenia, but here in Cleveland, in America—no. Another street-car thundered by. The brakes of an automobile squealed. Then a policeman came from across the street and told the melodists that unless they shut up at once and moved on he would run them in. They were, it appeared, disturbing the peace. Where the hell did they think they were, anyhow? Back in the old country?—(Am. Mercury.)

Thoughts on Liberty

In my first contribution, I disclosed the sinister purpose of the twofold question propounded to me by my worthy critic, who harbors and labors under the delusion that he is a special ambassador sent directly from heaven to this earth to be the sole savior of the oppressed and downtrodden masses. I then stated, that by answering that tricky question, I subjected myself to the consequences resulting from self-praise in order that Liberty and Democracy shall not vanish from the SNPJ.

Liberty which permits open and free discourse on all subjects is the only instrument which strikes at the root of all evil. This principle has been repeatedly proven by historical facts. All great democracies, ancient, medieval, and of modern time have perished when laws were passed which stifled freedom of speech and of assembly. This is true of the Greek republic, the Roman republic, the First French republic, and of every other democracy which failed.

Liberty, freedom, and democracy are not empty phrases, the opinion which my worthy critic possesses; in fact, those words stand for definite principles, with meaning as clear as daylight. These meanings can be ascertained by reading the contributions of noted writers on these subjects, or by reading the definitions in reliable dictionaries.

Labor, which thru its own efforts has built to itself a living monument to commemorate its progress in the well known American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations and in several other independent kindred organizations like The Railway Brotherhoods, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, has been striking for the past fifty years thru these instrumentalities against the root of all evil: Organized labor thru its unions has brought great benefits to the organized and unorganized workmen in the form of higher wages, better working conditions and better laws which proved to be a great blessing to the oppressed and downtrodden masses. These organizations are still laboring to raise the standard of living of the oppressed and downtrodden masses. Their ultimate aim is complete industrial emancipation. There is no excuse for one who claims to be a champion of the rights of the oppressed and downtrodden masses for not belonging to a labor union. Every workman can aid organized labor in achieving its ends in a practical and effective way. That is, whenever he buys a commodity, he should demand only union made goods. When my worthy critic will be a member of a trade union and when he shall cloth his body from head to foot with union made goods, then he will be striking effectively at the root of all evil. And when his soul shall be so saturated with the spirit of labor, then he will not make such recommendations which object is to hinder and retard the Free Press and to degrade the masses to their lowest stage of civilization, by fleeing them out of their educational advantages, and of the little liberty which they now possess.

Under our present by-laws, section 17 of article XXXIX, which is the one that my worthy critic desires to amend, the Convention of the SNPJ can discuss only such questions of dispute and importance which have been made issues in the official organ between Conventions. Under our present system, the By-Law Committee, which, by the way, is composed of three members, must strictly adhere to this principle. They cannot add any suggestion of their own, unless they first discussed them in the official organ.

This by-law protects the interests of the members against the menaces arising out of dishonesty of purpose, concealment of design, false representation, selfish ulterior motives, and against illogical and irrational propositions. Why does it do so? Because the discussions on amendments and alterations of the policies and by-laws are taken out of dark, closed, secret halls, and are placed into the open light of day, where each member has the right to make his recommendations thru the organ, and where every member can read it for himself. If a recommendation which is made is objectional to some other member, he has the opportunity to set for his objections immediately. Thus the By-Law Committee has the advantage and the opportunity to read the both sides of a question. Thus it can properly analyze it, and then make such recommendations to the Convention which it best sees fit. The membership and the delegates have the advantage of reading both sides of the question, and have sufficient time to analyze and study them out, and can check upon the By-Law Committee as to its efficiency.

If our present procedure is changed, and open and free discussion is barred, then the following evils will be born, which may become so serious that some day the SNPJ shall have a mandarin of officers and committeemen who will think that they are the SNPJ, while the membership is only the stratum upon which they rest, thus killing the very soul of the SNPJ—the active individual members.

(a) The by-law committee is deprived of the benefits of reading arguments of both sides of the question.

(b) The members are deprived of their right to set forth to the whole

Kenosha Falls Before Waukegan.

The heavy hitting Waukegan outfit celebrated Independence day by defeating Kenosha, their bitter rivals for the lead in the SNPJ indoor throughout the entire game and was league. Waukegan was in the lead at no time in danger of losing.

Schoff with two triples, and Novak with a triple and double were the leading hitters for the winners, while R. Penza and Pohozek starred for the losers.

Waukegan (16) AB. R. H. E. Gantor, 2b 4 3 2 1 Schoff, 3b 3 3 2 0 Novak, 1b 3 2 0 0 Nagode, cf 2 1 0 0 Celere, cf 2 0 1 0 Korovin, rf 1 0 0 0 F. Schuster, p 4 0 0 0 K. Penza, rf 2 0 0 0 Korovin, cf 1 2 0 0 Goral, 2b 3 2 0 0 Meese, 1b 2 1 0 0 Totals 40 16 15 4

Kenosha (4) AB. R. H. E. Oler, 1b 4 1 1 1 Pavlin, 2b 4 0 0 0 Penza, 1b 1 0 0 0 Pohozek, p 1 1 0 0 Dergans, p 0 0 1 0 Mauer, 2b 3 1 1 1 Melich, rf 0 0 0 0 R. Penza, rf 1 1 0 0 Kraal, 1b 2 0 1 1 Seron, cf 0 0 0 0 Rohal, 2b 1 0 0 0 Totals 24 4 4 6

Score by Innings: 1-0 0-0 1-0 0-0 4-4 4-4 W. — 1-0 0-1 1-0 0-0 — 15-14

Doubles—Gantor, Novak, Nagode, F. Schuster (2), Korovin, Oler, Mauer (Triples)—Novak, Schoff (2), R. Penza, Pohozek. Passed in Waukegan, Unassisted—Novak, Umpire—E. Adler at plate; J. Kutler on the bases.

John Schiffer.

Cuddy A. A. Baseball Team

Cuddy, Pa.—Hello, folks! Here we are again. Play ball; batters up! "Strike one," said the umpire for a start when we played the Canonsburg Cubs. In the first inning the downs went 1-2-3. The Cubs went in the field and gave Cuddy A. A. 4 runs in the first inning, the score being 4-2 in Cuddy's favor. The game was called off on account of rain.

Then we took a train and journeyed to the Waver baseball club, walloping the team by giving them a beating of 32 to 2. Cuddy Eagles came up just to lose the game, the score being 12-11. Again we traveled to the great SNPJ team of Canonsburg Monday, June 18, beating them for the first time in the score of 2-0. It didn't seem strange when we found out who won, for look who was pitching—Frankie Bogatay, a boy 16 years of age, pitching 9 strike-outs and holding them down to 3 hits. Talk about Cuddy Eagles' first baseman! Frank Stray, the sheik looking blonde. —Well, it's 11 p. m. and I must stop. Matthew Koss.

Cene: DEDOVA KLOBASA

Pride trenutek, ne veš kdaj in kako, ko lahko s peršcem sežeš vase in streses na papir spominov in misli tako množino, kakor bi se bil cigan počel. In kako sladko je čustvo, ko jih izbiraš kakor kmet fiko: za seme, za jed in za v smeti.

Bil je pri meni v gosteh tak trenutek. Pri izbiranju pa mi je kar naprej bila pod rokami klobasa. "Nu, dobro!" sem dejal, "pa klobasa!"

Prvi čitatelj: "Kaj je klobasa proti večnosti?" drugi čitatelj: "O klobasi se da menda samo klobasati; zato raje ne berem!" Čitatelj z bolnim žledom: "Nu, vendar si je pokvaril žledec s slabo klobaso!"

Prvega vprašam kar sedaj, čeprav bi ga moral šele na koncu: "Kaj je večni večnost proti klobasi?" Za drugega pišati odgovor, nima smisla, ker ne bo bral, tretjemu pa pravim, da je še najbolj pogodil, čeprav mu je z aeroplanom tri dni do istine.

Osnovna poteza mojega značaja je krotkost, ki je menda povzročila, da mi je pred leti neka dama za cerkvenimi vrati padla okoli vratu. Kaj šele se mi je pa včasih zunaj pripetilo, si lahko po tem razkritju vsakdan sam mial. Vendar pa mi vse ljubeznivosti mllostivih in preneznih niso mogle pregnati nezaupljivosti do ljudi in utrditi vere v njihovo iskrenost, katero mi je z drznim uredom v mojo mlado dušo vcepil, oziroma pregnal ded.

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Tisto nedeljo mi je ded na prošnjo za kosček klobase rekel (vsake besede in vsakega giba se spaminjam!):

"Če boš plesal, sicer ti ne dam!"

Nataknil je kosček na vilice in mi ga kazal, ko sem cepetal pred njim "po ameriškansko", kakor me je bil naučil, zraven pa me je venomer preganjal: "Se, še!"

"Oče, ne morem več!"

"Se telovadi! Nu, še telovadi, pa dobiš!"

Telovadil sem, gledaje klobaso, in kar čutil sem jo že v ustih: "Takole lepo na desno stran jo bom pomaknil in veliko kruha bom snedel zraven, ko je tako dobro!"

"Dovolj! Sedaj bomo pogledali, če si jo zaslužil. Če bo roka nesla vilice k tvojim ustam, ko bom zacopral, si jo zaslužil, če ne, jo bom pa sam pojedel."

In začel je delati z vilicami hitre kroge med nama, pri tem je pa brbral: "Coper, coper! ne! ne! me noter! Hokus, pokus — ham!" In kosček — je izgnil v njegovih ustnih.

"Nisi je še zaslužil. Še po kranjsko boš moral plesati. Boš pa tale kosček dobiš, ki je še vedaj!"

"Se, še!" — me je priganjal, ko sem spet začel cepitati.

"Sedaj pa še po kranjsko, na okrog!" Ko me je izpodneslo, sem še telovadil, nato je bilo zopet copranje, ki je pa tudi nalo kosček v dedova usta.

"Oh, oče, vi nalašč ne daste meni! Saj ni treba coprati, kar tako mi dajte, kakor v nedeljo."

"Ne smem, ker sem začel coprati, moram do zadnjega kosčka. Šele zadnjega ti lahko kar tako dam. Sedaj moraš pa še plesati!"

Vsa klobasa do zadnjega kosčka je bila že izgnila. Ko sem pa potem iztegnil roko, je napravil to, kar je vzrok moje nezaupljivosti. Takole me je ueskal:

"Tega kosčka ti pa ravno zato ne dam, ker si plesal! Ali ne veš, da je še za veliko greh? Mami bom povedal, da boš tepen. — Klobaso? Še malo ne! Palico!"

Mislil, da sem tedaj nehal bi ti otrok. Med solzami sem zahlipal:

"Oče! Vi ste... vi ste... neli! Ko bom jaz zidal hibo, bom narodil okrogla, da ne boate imeli kota v njej."

"Ho, ho! Kam pa, Jožek, mali možek?" me je ujel za roko, ko sem hotel iz sobe k materi.

"Poglej, koliko je še klobase, to bova jedla, kaj?"

In res je bilo sedaj na krožniku pol klobase, česar nisem mogel razumeti. Posadil me je na kolena, čeprav sem se branil, da ga ne maram, in mi je brž zamašil usta. Kmalu sva sklenila mir, za kazen dedu pa je ostalo v meni nezaupanje, da sem ga poslej po vsakem pripovedovanju vprašal: "Ali res?"

Marsikdaj pozneje smo se smejali zaradi "okrogle hiše", ker je ded rad pripovedoval, kako sem ga bil ozmerjal. Navadno je končal:

"Kolikokrat v življenju mora človek še drugače plesati in telovaditi, pa zastonj in še z "okroglo hibo" ne more zagroziti nagajivecu!"

Ej, dedek, kako res je to!

NAROČNIKI POZORI

Znamenje (June 30-28) pomeni, da vam je naročnina potekla ta dan. Ponovite jo pravočasno, da vam lista ne ustavi. Ako lista ne prejmete, je mogoče vstavljen, ker ni bil plačan. Ako je vaš list plačan in ga ne prejmete, je mogoče vstavljen valed napakega naložnika, pišite nam dopisnice in navedite stari in novi naslov.

Naki zastopniki so vsi društveni tajniki in drugi zastopniki, pri katerih lahko plačate naročnino.

Naročnina za celo leto je \$6.00 in za pol leta pa \$3.00. Član S. N. P. J. doplačajo \$4.80 na leto, za pol leta \$2.40.

Za mesto Chicago in Cleve za leto \$7.50, pol leta \$3.75, za člana \$6.30.

Za Evropo stane za pol leta \$4.50, za vse leto pa \$9.00.

Tednik stane za Evropo \$1.70. Člani doplačajo name 50c za poštnino.

Naročnino lahko tudi sami pošljete na naslov:

Upravištvo "PROSVETA"
2857 S. Laundale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

