

### Dan SNPJ v La Sallu sijajno uspel

Cez tisoč gostov prisostvovalo priredbam, ki so trajale tri dni. Veronijanci iz Pennsylvanije so odnesli prvaštvo in nagrado pri atletskih tekmah. Prihodnje leto se vrši Dan SNPJ v Strabanu, Pa. Sijajen program v parku

Letošnji Dan SNPJ v La Sallu, Illinois, je bil ponovna manifestacija zavednosti in solidarnosti našega članstva od blizu in daleč. Zbralo se je čez tisoč članov naše jednote, ki so prišli iz vseh naših srednjega zapada, precej članov—zlasti mladih—je pa prišlo tudi z vzhoda, iz Ohia in Pennsylvanije. V soboto in nedeljo predpoldne so avtobusi in privatni avtomobili dovažali goste.

Za v soboto popoldne in zvečer je bila plesna zabava v Slovenskem narodnem domu, kjer sta orkester petih Bergantovih sestere iz Lisbana, O., in Vadnalov kvartet iz Clevelanda igrala poljudne kose, toda glavne prireditve so bile v nedeljo. Program se je začel ob devetih zjutraj z atletskimi tekmami med različnimi športnimi skupinami SNPJ v Hegelerjevem parku. Atletske tekme so se nadaljevale še po kosilu, ki je bilo servirano gostom v Slovenskem narodnem domu.

Pri teh tekmah je skupina od društva Veronians iz Verone, Pa., izvojevala prvaštvo in nagrado.

Glavna točka programa je pa bila v nedeljo, 3. septembra, popoldne v Maple Grovu, ki se nahaja dve milj in pol od mesta. Tamkaj v senci košatih dreves se je vršil piknik in hkrati članski shod z govori, petjem in godbo. Glavni govornik je bil hr. Vincent Calkar, gl. predsednik SNPJ, drugi govorniki so pa bili hr. Fred Malgaj, gl. nadzornik SNPJ, hr. John Vogrič, gl. blagajnik SNPJ, hr. Maynard C. Krueger, profesor na čikaški univerzi in član Pionirjev št. 559 v Chicagu; s kratkim govorom sta občinstvo pozdravila tudi lasalski župan H. M. Orr in perujski župan Al Hassa. Vsi govori so bili zanimivi, posebno pa Kruegerjev, v katerem je govornik naglašal potrebo, da bi Amerika držala roke proč od evropske vojne in doma čuvala demokracijo ter rešila svoj problem brezposelnosti.

Predstavljeni so bili tudi člani-ustanovitelji društva Triglav št. 2 SNPJ, ki so med pionirji naše jednote. Po končanem sporu je bila v parku plesna zabava, med katero je znani Vadnalov kvartet iz Clevelanda prepeval slovenske narodne pesmi. Pri godbi so sodelovali tudi Bergantove sestere in domači orkester Doodledorfers iz Peruja. Član tega orkestra—sin italijanskega očeta in slovenske matere—je tudi pel lipo, pesem "Labor on the March," katero je sam uglasbil. Zabava v parku je trajala do pozne noči.

V ponedeljek na delavski praznik so se vršile konferenčne sestanke skupin SNPJ v lasalskem Slovenskem narodnem domu in zaključili so, da Dan SNPJ v prihodnjem letu vrši v Strabanu, Pa. Slavnost je bila zaključena s prosto zabavo v domu.

### Domače vesti

Obiski

Chicago. — Gl. urad SNPJ in uredništvo Prosvete so obiskali v soboto, 2. septembra, sledeči: John Lesar, Fr. Boštjančič, Langford M. Urbančič, V. Wipuh, R. Tratar, Michael Lipsky, Tony Tratar, John Jugović, John Kruh, Andrew Semencan, Mike Sepeljak in John Lipsky, val iz Verone, Pa.; Anthony Ocepak, Tony Znidarsič in Fr. Poje iz Barbortona, O. — Na Labor day so nas obiskali Frank Rezek in Andrew Lapanja iz Girarda, O., Henry Rupert iz Farrella, Pa., Josephine B. Troyer iz Polanda, O., in Josephine Cvelbar ter Albin Cvelbar iz Sharon, Pa. — Dne 5. septembra so nas obiskali Mary Blatnik in Jos. ter Jennie Oblak iz Milwaukeeja, Wis.

Novice iz Pennsylvanije

Nanticoke, Pa. — Tu je umrl Frank Karič, star 62 let in rojen v Sečani na Kraju. Vsega ga je sušica. V Ameriki je bil 35 let in tu na zapuščajo sorodnikov, v starem kraju pa zapuščajo tri sinove. Na njegovo željo je bilo njegovo truplo prepeljeno v Wilkeabaru. Bil je član društva 447 SNPJ. — V Bon Airu se je Ignatz Grosnik, blagajnik društva 264 SNPJ, ponesrečil pri delu v rovu in nahajal se v Memorial bolnišnici, soba št. 9. Člani mu žele hitrega okrevanja. V isti naselbini se je poročila Stella Piscec, članica društva 254 S. N. P. J., s Ludvikom Kuzekom, ki gotovo tudi postane član naše jednote. Obilo sreč! — V Prestu, Pa., sta Jos. in Jennie Krek dobila hčerko, kar pomeni, da je društvo 166 SNPJ dobilo novo članico v lokalnem oddelku.

Chicago, 5. sept. — Dne 1. septembra je bil pri delu v tovarni ubit Jakob Petkovek, star 56 let in rojen v Rovtahn nad Logatcem. Eksploziral je stroj in narečel je bil na mestu mrtev. Bil je član društva 282 SNPJ in tu zapuščajo ženo, dva sinova in dve hčerki. — Dva dni prej, 30. avgusta, je umrl John Kolšek, star 58 let in doma iz Sv. Andreja pri Velenju na Spodnjem Štajerskem. Bil je član društva 282 SNPJ in tu zapuščajo ženo in nekaj sorodnikov, v starem kraju pa brata in več sester.

### Trocki oplazil diktatorja Stalina

Obsodba prijateljskega pakta z Nemčijo

Mexico City, 5. sept. — Leon Trocki, izgnani ruski boljševik, je pretrgal svoj dolg molk in podal izjavo, v kateri je ostro ožigosal sklenitev prijateljskega in nenapadnega pakta med komunistično Rusijo in nacijsko Nemčijo.

"Pakt je sramotna Stalinova kapitulacija pred fašističnim imperializmom," pravi Trocki v svoji izjavi. "Sklenjen je bil, da sovsjetska oligarhija ostane na krmilu. Edina značilnost pakta je v razkritju, da je hrbeznica komunistične internacionale zlomljena. Svetovni proletariat bo šel preko Stalinovega izdajstva in mrhovine kominterne."

Aretacije nemških nacijev v Hongkongu

Hongkong, 5. sept. — Čez sto nemških nacijev vojaške starosti je bilo aretiranih in poslanih v taborišče, kar je posledica izbruhov vojne v Evropi. Vse nemške trgovinske firme so morale zapreti vrata.

jo in se vrnil v Berlin. To se je zgodilo, ko je Turčija namignila, da ne bo obnovila trgovinskega pakta z Nemčijo.

### Angleška bojna letala napadla nemški pomorski bazi

Dve nemški bojni ladji poškodovani v napadu. Francozi naskakujejo nemško trdnjavo črto, poljska armada pa je začela protiofenzivo na vzhodni fronti. Nemci izolirali poljake čete v koridorju in pričeli prodirati proti Krakovu. Letalski napadi na poljska mesta se nadaljujejo

PARIZ, 5. sept. — Nemška bojna letala so se danes zjutraj pojavila nad francoskim ozemljem. V Parizu so pričele tuliti sirene, da posvare prebivalce pred možnostjo napada, toda letala se niso prikazala nad mestom. Tu sodijo, da so letala čez severno Francijo proti Rokavskemu zalivu.

London, 5. sept. — Vladni informacijski urad poroča, da so angleški letalci izvršili uspešen napad na Wilhelmshaven in Brunsbuttel, nemški pomorski bazi. Dve nemški bojni ladji sta bili poškodovani v napadu. To je bilo prvo poročilo o aktualni bitki med Angliji in Nemci.

(Nemško uradno poročilo priznava napad na pomorski bazi, zaeno pa pravi, da so krogle iz protiletalskih topov uničile pet angleških bombnikov. Ostala angleška bojna letala so po napadu odletela proti holandski meji.)

Anglija je ustanovila vojni ekonomski svet, katerega načelnik je bankir Ronald H. Cross. Dva nasprotnika Chamberlainove politike "pomirjenja" diktatorjev sta postala člana kabineta. To sta Anthony Eden, ki je moral resignirati kot zunanji minister, kar se ni strinjalo s Chamberlainovo politiko, in Winston Churchill. Eden je dobil pozicijo ministra dominionov, Churchill pa je bil imenovan za prvega lorda admiraltete. Slednji je imel to pozicijo v času svetovne vojne. Oba igrata važno vlogo v angleškem političnem življenju.

Uradna časopisna agentura je objavila vest o eksploziji v tovarni cepelinov v Friedrichshafen, Nemčija. Vest je prišla v London iz Curia, Švica.

Pariz, 5. sept. — Francoska armada in letalska sila sta pričeli bombardirati nemško trdnjavo črto ob Renu, da zmanjšata pritisk oborožene sile na Poljsko. Uradno poročilo javlja bitke s sovražnikom na zapadni fronti.

V Parizu pravijo, da je poljska armada pričela protiofenzivo na vzhodni fronti. Drugo poročilo se glasi, da so francoska letala prekorčila mejo in odletela v Nemčijo. Francozke bojne ladje se nahajajo v zapadnem delu Sredozemskega morja, kjer sčitijo strategične komunikacijske zveze med Francijo in njenimi kolonijami v severni Afriki. Angleške in francoske bojne ladje so koncentrirane tudi pri Gibraltarju.

Francija in Anglija sta pričeli bombardirati nemški narod z letaki. Ta propaganda ima uveljaviti Nemce, da jih je Hitler izdajal. Francozi in angleški letalci so zmetali več ton letakov med Nemce.

"Mi vemo, da bodo posledice te vojne strašnejše nego posledice vojne 1. 1914," je rečeno v letakih, ki so bili tiskani v nemškem jeziku. "V zadnjem aprilu je Hitler zagotovil svet o svojih prijateljskih namenih. Njegove besede so bile brez vrednosti, katere je izrekel v septembru preteklega leta, da Nemčija nima več teritorialnih zahtev v Evropi. Nobena država ni ogražala Nemčije. Vse naše pravice zahtevne bi bile upoštevane. Ameriški predsednik Roosevelt vam je objubil časten mir, toda Hitler je šel naprej in vas obso-

### ITALIJA SE ŠE NI PRIDRUŽILA NEMČIJI

Fašistični tisk napada Anglijo in Francijo ODLOČITEV PRIDE KMALU

Rim, 5. sept. — Znamenja, da se Italija ne bo zapletla v vojno na strani Nemčije v bližnji bodočnosti, se očitujejo v naznanilu, da bo italijanski parnik Rex odplul proti New Yorku prihodnji petek z več sto Američani na svojem krovu. To naznanilo je bilo objavljeno zaeno s poročilom o Mussolinijevih naporih, da prepreči izbruh vojne v Evropi.

Z italijanskim parnikom bo dospelo v Ameriko 1815 potnikov. Mnogo Američanov, ki so odpotovali v Francijo v prvih dneh vojne krize, ker so jim to svetovali predstavniki ameriške vlade, se je vrnilo v Genovo, kjer se bodo ukrcali na parnik Rex, ki dospe tja prihodnje soboto. Tu pravijo, da bodo drugi italijanski parniki obnovili redni promet z Ameriko.

William Phillips, ameriški poslanik v Rimu, je večerj konferiral z italijanskim zunanjim ministrom Cianom glede posreditve odhoda ameriških praslavljanov iz Italije. Dalje sta govorila o evropski situaciji na splošno.

Mussolinijevi naporji glede odvrnitve vojne so orisani v posebnem uradni izjavi. Ta pravi, da je Mussolini predlagal Angliji in Franciji, naj se udeležita mirovne konference, na kateri naj bi se vršila razprava o versajski pogodbi. Načrt se je izjalovil, ker je Hitler napadel Poljsko. Slednji je hotel predvsem izvedeti od Mussolinija, ali je britska nota Nemčiji, da mora takoj ustaviti vojne operacije na Poljskem, utimat. Ako je, potem se konference sploh ne more vršiti.

Il Popolo d'Italia, Mussolinijev glasilo, in drugi fašistični listi napadajo Anglijo in Francijo, "ker sta provocirali vojno." Tisk dalje naglašja, da je Italija pripravljena na vse, kar pride. Ona bo gledala, da evropska vojna ne bo producirala nove versajske pogodbe.

Rusko-japonska pogajanja napovedana

Tokio bo držal roke proč od evropske vojne

Moskva, 5. sept. — Možnost, da se bosta sovsjetska Rusija in Japonska pričela pogajati glede ustavitve sovražnosti v nenapovedani vojni, ki je v teku že več tednov med ruski in japonski četami ob meji Mandžurije in Zunanje Mongolije, se je pokazala po konferenci med japonskim poslanikom in ruskim zunanjim komisarjem v Moskvi. Komisar Molotov in japonski poslanik sta konferirala poldrugo uro, toda predmet razgovora ni bil objavljen.

Krog, ki imajo tesne stike z vlado, so namignili, da se Rusija ne bo borila na strani Nemčije, zalagala pa jo bo z bojnim materialom.

Tokio, 5. sept. — Japonska vlada je naznanila, da bo držala roke proč od evropske vojne. Tak zaključek je bil sprejet na izredni seji članov kabineta, kateri je predsedoval premier Abe. Po seji izdana deklaracija naglašja, da bo Japonska napela vse svoje sile, da poravnava "incident" s Kitajsko. Pogodba proti kominterni, katero je podpisala Japonska, je bila avtomatično končana s podpisom prijateljskega pakta med Rusijo in Nemčijo.

### Balkan se bi rad izognil konfliktu

Jugoslavija se bo branila, če bo napadena

Budimpešta, Ogrska, 5. sept. — Neutrlnost v vojni med Nemčijo, Poljsko, Veliko Britanijo in Francijo je, kakor vse kaže, vsaj začasna politika držav v južnovzhodni Evropi. Balkan, tradicionalna smodnišnica, kjer se je vnela iskra, katera je zanelila svetovno vojno 1. 1914, je zdaj najbolj miren kraj v Evropi.

V časopisih je debata glede odgovornosti izbruha vojne, toda Jugoslavija, Rumunija, Ogrska, Bolgarija in Grčija se silno trudijo, da se izognejo konfliktu. Turčija, ki je sklenila pogodbo vzajemne vojaške pomoči z Anglijo in Francijo, še ni podvela nobenega koraka, da se zaplete v vojno.

Stališče Italije je važen faktor. Dokler se Mussolini ne bo zapletel v konflikt na strani Nemčije, bodo balkanske države ostale neutrlnne. Italijanska neutrlnost je v korist Nemčiji, ker Anglija in Francija ne moreta napasti Nemčije z vzhodne strani, kot sta to storili v svetovni vojni.

Predsednik jugoslovanske vlade Cvetković je izjavil, da bo Jugoslavija prišla za orožje le, če bo direktno napadena. Znamenja kažejo, da bo tudi Bolgarija sledila zgledu Jugoslavije.

Ogrska je predlagala sklenitev dogovora glede zaščite pravice narodnostnih manjšin Jugoslaviji in Rumuniji kot dokaz, da hoče ostati neutrlnna. Rumunska vlada je izjavila, da se ne zanima za konflikt med velestimlami.

Postanik je dalje protestiral proti okupaciji Slovačije po nemški oboroženi sili. Slovačija je postala baza nemških vojnih operacij proti hratskemu poljskemu ljudstvu.

### Belgija zaprla jeklarne ob meji

Socialisti povabljeni v vlado

Bruselj, Belgija, 5. sept. — Topniško grmenje ob meji, ki spominja na dneve ob izbruhu svetovne vojne 1. 1914, je vzrok zatvoritve belgijskih jeklarin in livarn ob meji. Ta akcija je bila odredjena v interesu zaščite.

Kralj Leopold je prevzel vrhovno poveljstvo oborožene sile. Istočasno je bila reorganizirana vlada z namenom, da Belgija ostane neutrlnna. Pet socialistov je bilo povabljenih v kabinet, zaeno pa je bilo sklicano izredno zasedanje parlamenta, na katerem bo razprava o nujnostnih zakonskih načrtih. Vse kaže, da se bodo v Belgiji kmalu delila živila v odmerkih.

Angleški kralj napoveduje zmago

London, 5. sept. — Kralj Jurij je v poslanicima, kateri je naslovil predsednikoma Francije in Poljske, napovedal, da bodo Anglija, Francija in Poljska zmagale v vojni z Nemčijo. "Trdno sem uverjen, da bomo končno triumfirali," pravi kralj.

Američani stopajo v francosko armado

Pariz, 5. sept. — Petintrideset Američanov in Kanadčanov, ki so se borili na strani španskih lojalistov v civilni vojni, se je priglasilo za obrambno službo v francoski armadi. Med temi jih je sedem, ki so bili nedavno izpuščeni iz španske ječe.

Nemška misija zapustila Turčijo

Carigrad, Turčija, 5. sept. — Člani nemške ekonomske misije so razočarani zapustili Turčijo.

lahko vsak dan razen sobot, nedelj in praznikov.  
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SEVENTY-YEAR XXXL

### Govor o ameriški neutrlnosti

Izredna seja Rooseveltovega kabineta

Washington, D. C., 5. sept. — Vladni krogi so razburjeni zaradi potopa angleške ladje Athenia, ki je imela na svojem krovu vojne begunce in čez sto Američanov. Izjavi Hitlerjeve vlade, da nemška podmornica ni prodirala in potopila ladje, ne verjamejo.

Državni department je naznanil, da bo skušal ugotoviti vse okoliščine v zvezi s potopom ladje kakor tudi o nemškem letalskem napadu na urad ameriškega poslanika v Varšavi, predno bi postal protest Hitlerju. Naloga napovedujejo, da bo kongres preklical provizijo v neutrlnostnem zakonu, ki prepoveduje izvoz ameriškega orožja v vojno zapletenim državam.

Predsednik Roosevelt je sklicoval izredno sejo članov svojega kabineta, na kateri bo razprava o ameriški neutrlnosti. Po seji bo Roosevelt izdal posebno proklamacijo. Predsednikov tajnik T. Early je dejal, da izredno zasedanje kongresa ne bo sklicano, dokler ne bo izvršena študija, kako daleč Amerika lahko gre brez revizije obstoječega neutrlnostnega zakona.

Predstavniki Rooseveltove administracije so označili potop Athenije za odprto kršitev mednarodnega prava in zakona, natančajšega se na bojevanje podmornic. Pogodbo, ki prepoveduje potopitev potniškega parnika brez svarila, je podpisala poleg drugih držav tudi Nemčija.

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### Beneš objubil pomoč zaveznikom

Češke vojaške enote aktivne

London, 5. sept. — Dr. Edvard Beneš, bivši predsednik češkoslovaške republike, je večerj informiral premierja Chamberlaina, "da češkoslovaški državljani smatrajo, da so tudi v vojni z nemško oboroženo silo in bodo korakali z angleškim ljudstvom do končne zmage, ki bo prinesla svobodo tudi naši domovini." Beneš je odpotoval v tujemstvo kmalu po monakovski konferenci v septembru preteklega leta, na kateri sta Chamberlain in francoski premier Daladier kapitulirala pred Hitlerjem. Konferenci je sledilo razkosanje češke republike.

Washington, D. C., 5. sept. — Vladimir S. Hurban, češki poslanik, ki ni hotel odstopiti poslanstva Nemčiji, ko je Hitlerjeva armada zasedla Češko in Moravsko, je dejal, da so Čehi na strani Anglije. Francije in Poljske in organizirali bodo svoje sile v Franciji in na Poljskem za boj proti Nemčiji.

"Žrtvovanje Češkoslovaške v preteklem letu je v militarističnem oziru oslabilo našo udarno silo," je rekel Hurban. "Ker ne moremo organizirati vojaške akcije v svoji domovini, bodo češke vojaške enote formirane v Franciji in na Poljskem. Slavne tradicije češkoslovaških legij v prvi svetovni vojni jih bodo ponovno vodile na polji k zmagi."

Varšava, Poljska, 5. sept. — Ladislav Szethmary, slovaški poslanik v Varšavi, je informiral poljskega zunanjega ministra Becka, "da so se morali Slovaki odati brutalnemu pritisku Nemčije in morajo molčati."

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# Uradne vesti društev SNPJ

**Greensburg, Pa.**—Opominjam vse člane društva 223 SNPJ, da se udeležijo prihodnje seje dne 9. septembra. Razpravljali bomo glede veselice, ki se vrši enkrat v oktobru. Pridite z dobrimi nasveti, da se vse uredi o pravem času in tako, da bošče vsi zadovoljni. (V glasilu SNPJ ne moremo oglašati drugih podpornih organizacij.—Ured.)  
Mary Russ, tajnica.

**Windsor Heights, W. Va.**—Iz urada društva 407 SNPJ se naznanja članstvu našega društva in drugim, da se naša veselica ne bo vršila 9. septembra, kot je bilo sklenjeno na zadnji seji. Vzrok je, ker bo isti večer drugi ples v bližini in ni upanja, da bi imeli kaj uspeha. Torej je veselica za enkrat preključena.  
Frank Kolenc, tajnik.

**Cleveland.**—Članom društva V boj 53 SNPJ se naznanja, da bo redna seja v nedeljo, 10. septembra, popoldne v SDD na Waterloo rd. Ker je običajno vedno kaj novega na dnevnem redu, je važno za članstvo, da je navzoče.

Ne smete pozabiti, da bo tudi naše društvo imelo veselico, in to v nedeljo, 19. novembra. Mišljili smo, da bomo imeli program in 35-letnico jednote. Ker pa to proslavo priredi clevelandška federacija SNPJ v SDD, smo opustili to idejo, ker v Clevelandu ne maramo imeti preveč 35-letnic. Odbor upa, da se bo članstvo udeležilo te naše in vaše plesne veselice v obitem številu. Kaj bo odbor sklenil, bošče izvedeli pozneje.  
Predsednik.

**North Chicago, Ill.**—Malo opomina in naznanila članom in članicam društva 14 SNPJ. Na zadnji seji 13. avg. je bilo sklenjeno, da bo v bodoče na vsaki seji dvignjeno ime enega člana in ako bo navzoč, bo dobil dolar — v nasprotnem slučaju nič. Ta sklep je bil sprejet zato, da bi se članstvo bolj udeleževalo seji. Sedaj ni udeležba kakor bi morala biti pri društvu, ki šteje 385 članov v odraslem oddelku. Meseca novembra bomo imeli slavnost 35-letnice društva in jednote. Ze radi tega se pripravljamo in pričakujemo večje udeležbe na sejah, ker za tako slavnost je veliko dela in je treba tudi več moči, da je vse dobro izvršeno. Seveda člani večinoma radi delajo za društvo in prisakožijo na pomoč, kadar so vprašani, toda odbor dela z večjim veseljem, ako pridejo tudi na sejo in podajo svoje nasvete in priporočila.

Kakor izgleda, je vzrok za slabo udeležbo, ker grede nekateri na piknike ali izlete in ker je poleti vroče, pozimi pa mraz. Vzrok je tudi, ker se hvalimo, kako jednota napreduje, pa si mislijo člani: saj gre tudi brez mene, če grem na sejo ali ne. Vemo pa to: čim več članstva se udeležuje društvenih sej, več se dela za društvo in jednota in večji je uspeh. Dasi pri društvu poslušamo mirno in je nekakšna mlahnost, vendar tudi v članstvu povoljno napredujemo, sicer ne skokoma, ampak počasi in sigurno. In na to je članstvo ponosno, ne da bi se hvalili v javnosti, ker delo se samo hvali, ako je hvale vredno. Precej nejevolje pa delajo pri društvu nekateri zunanje fehtarije. Kakor hitro se kje kaj ustanovi, takoj je klic: dajte, dajte, kar pa pri našem društvu ne odobravamo. Kar imamo, hočemo tudi obdržati, ne da bi se obračali na zunanjo pomoč.

**Federacije SNPJ**  
Zapiski bridgeportske federacije  
**Bridgeport, O.**—Federacija SNPJ za vzhodni Ohio in severni del W. Va. je zborovala 27. avgusta v Bartonu. Seja se je pričela ob 2. popoldne. Zapisnik prejšnje seje sprejet. Zastopana so sledeča društva: 13, 54, 258, 275, 333, 407, 562 in 640.

Tajnik je poročal, da je bilo okrog \$50 prebitka od proslave 35-letnice jednote, ki se je vršila v VABO NA PIKNIK  
**ISLAND CLUB**  
na 18 Seeley St., Little Falls, N. Y.  
priredi  
v soboto, 9. septembra 1939  
svoj PIKNIK  
Pričetek ob 1. uri popoldne  
Vstopnina 25c

**VAŽNO ZA VSAKOGA**  
KADAR pošljete denar v stari kraj KADAR ste namenjeni v stari kraj KADAR šelite kupa in starega kupa  
**KARTE za vse izlete**  
Potniki z našim posredovanjem potujejo najceneje in zadovoljno. Denarno pošljite izvršujemo točno in samostojno po dnevnem kursu.  
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# Poročilo s konvencije bratskega kongresa

Milan Medvesek

Glavni odbor je delegiral bratskega predsednika Vinca Cankarja in mene, da zasedimo naša jednota na 26. redni konvenciji Ameriškega bratskega kongresa, katere se je odprla v Detroitu od 14.—18. avgusta.

Na organizacija (The National Fraternal Congress of America) sestoji iz 84 podporodnih bratskih organizacij. Njen program je: svetovati včlanjenim organizacijam v vseh zadevah, ki jih imajo v zvezi s pravnimi, finančnimi in v zakonodajnih zadevah, zbirati statistiko o članstvu, pripraviti reprezentativne organizacije milijonov članov, ki vodijo vplivne osebe, je uveljavljati vseh vrst, ki jih imajo v zvezi s pravnimi, finančnimi in v zakonodajnih zadevah, ki jih imajo v zvezi s pravnimi, finančnimi in v zakonodajnih zadevah.

Priden pridem na poročilo o delu organizacije, naj podam nekaj podatkov. Skupna zavarovalnina organizacij, ki so članice bratskega kongresa, znaša \$5,167,122, skupno premoženje pa \$1,850,025. To je ogromna suma, ki jo posedujejo bratske organizacije.

Poleg Slovenske narodne podporne jednote pripada k N. F. kongresu še pet jugoslovanskih podporne organizacij. Vseh članov ima 248,042 članov, skupna zavarovalnina pa znaša \$152,163,1. V teh številkah so vključene sledeče organizacije: Srbska bratska zajednica, Slovenska narodna podpora jednota, Slovenska kranjska katoliška jednota, Jugoslovanska katoliška jednota, Srbska narodna jednota in Slovenska dobrodelna zveza. Izmed njih je največja Hrvatska bratska zajednica, ki šteje 109,226 članov, za njo pa naša jednota z 51,632 člani.

Kako pa je kaj s članstvom podporne organizacij? Ali se ali pada? V splošnem članstvo pada, kajti večina podporne organizacije je tujzemeljske in te imajo svoje probleme, katerih ni potrebno navajati, ker jih vsi dobro poznamo. Izmed 84 bratskih organizacij živijo v Ameriki zaznamuje naraščanje v številu članstva samo 28 organizacij, dočim je pri 56 številu padlo.

Na kakšnem stališču glede članstva pa stoji naše jugoslovanske podporne organizacije? Naša jednota? Kdor čita poročila nekaterih glasil, pride do zaključka, da vse druge organizacije rastejo, samo naša ne. TODA TEMU NI TARA! Poseben statistični odbor je pripravil posebno poročilo o številu članstva pri raznih organizacijah in ta kaže sledeče: Članstvo Hrvatske bratske zajednice se je znižalo v preteklem letu za 1,707 članov, pri Jugoslovanski katoliški jednoti za 558 članov, pri Slovenski kranjski katoliški jednoti za 396 članov, pri Srbski narodni zvezi za 82 članov. ZVIŠALO pa se je število članov samo pri dveh organizacijah, in sicer pri Slovenski dobrodelni zvezi za 193 članov in pri SLOVENSKI NARODNI PODPORNI JEDNOTI ZA 1539 ČLANOV. Vsekakor prazen uspeh, ki jasno kaže, da pri naši jednoti še vedno gibanje, da gremo korajžno naprej. Te številke morajo navdušiti vsakega člana SNPJ, obenem pa moramo gledati, da bomo tudi letos dosegli določeno kvoto, ki smo si jo zastavili ob pričetku kampanje.

Interesantno poročilo na konvenciji je podal odbor za javno nastojanje. Podporne organizacije, članice N. F. kongresa, so v zadnjem letu potrošile nad 15 milijonov dolarjev za razne dobrodelne namene. Pet milijonov je dovolj velik dokaz, da podporne organizacije niso inšurenčne kompanije, temveč humanitarne bratske organizacije, ki v sili pomagajo svojim članom in podpirajo druge kulturne in dobrodelne stvari, akcije in ustanove. Poročilo izkazuje, da je naša jednota izdala l. 1938 \$24,222.00 za podporo revnim članom in za druge koristne stvari.

Sedaj pa nekaj besed o konvenciji sami. Konvencija se je odprla v ponedeljek, 14. avgusta, izvoljena miss Frances Partridge. V glavni odbor je bil izvoljen en Slovan, John Sekerak, ki je predsednik neke ruske podporne organizacije.

Konvencije se je udeležilo osem Slovencev: John Gornik, Max Traven in Frank Surtz od Slovenske dobrodelne zveze, Joseph Zalar, gl. tajnik Slovenske kranjske katoliške jednote, Anton Zbašnik, gl. tajnik Jugoslovanske katoliške jednote, John Tavčar, zastopnik od družva Maccabees, Vincent Cankar, gl. predsednik SNPJ in jaz.

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## Pred 25 leti-svarilo!

Tudi v Berlinu je lahko vedel, kdor je hotel vedeti, kaj prinese vojna. Do 30. julija je še bilo mogoče povedati svoje mnenje. S tem dnem je pa vojaška cenzura zadržala vse. Takrat je Edward Bernstein napisal članek za "Berliner Morgenblatt", pa ni smel več iziti v listu. Članek je ostal v uredništvu do 23. septembra 1923 in takrat so ga objavili kot redkost.

Pisal je: ... Če bi vojni hujskači imeli toliko razuma, kakor imajo hudobne volje, tedaj bi gotovo delali manj šuma. Njihov račun je napačen, in to hočemo vsaj povedati prav kratko, preden se začne bitka, ali prav za prav, preden bo "obsedno stanje" ogroženo s trdnjavsko ječo vsako izrečeno resnico. V nekaj dneh ne bo smel nihče več govoriti resnice in še manj jo pisati.

Zato torej v zadnjem trenutku: Vojni hujskači se vračunajo. Prvič: ni nobene trozeve. Italija ne gre z nami; če sploh pojde, se bo postavila na stran antante. Drugič: Anglija ne ostane nevtralna, marveč je ob strani Francije; ali takoj ali še nekoliko kasneje, kar bo Francija resno ogrožena. Anglija tudi ne dopusti, da bi deli nemških čet prodirali skozi belgijsko ozemlje, kar je že od 1907 znani strategični načrt. Če se bo pa Anglija borila proti nam, tedaj nastopi ves angleški svet, zlasti Amerika, proti nam. Najbrž pa ves svet sploh. Zakaj Anglijo povsod upoštevajo, če ne ljubijo, kar mi sebi želimo ne moremo reči. Tretjič: Japonska Rusije ne bo napadla, skoraj gotovo pa nas ob prijaznem spominu na naše vmešavanje v simonovski mir.

Tudi "evropska narodnostna mešanica" (Knauckfuss-Apotheose itd.) v Aziji ni pozabljena. Četrtoč: Skandinavske države (naši "germanski" bratje) nas bodo prodali, kar bi lahko opustili, ali niso nam naklonjeni. Petič: Avstro-Ogrska je vojaško komaj kos Srbom in Romunom. Gospodarsko utegne samo tri do pet let sebe pregledovati. Nam ne more ničesar dati. Šestič: Revolucija v Rusiji pride k večjemu šele takrat, če bodo Rusi premagani: Dokler se bodo borili proti Nemčiji z uspehom, na revolucijo ni misliti.

To v nagljej ob zadnji uri. Naši poslanci poznajo položaj prav dobro. Tudi gospod Bethmann ga mora poznati. Ni si mogoče misliti, da bi hotel državo zaradi neodgovornih pahniti v štiri

Drugi dan smo izvolili nove odbornike, katere so ceremonijalno ustoličili, nakar je bila konvencija zaključena. Za predsednika F. N. kongresa je bila



Arthur L. Fletcher, član uprave meznega zakona

do petletno vojno, opravičujoč svoje dejanje z grožnjami v nemce in militaristov. — Ali bomo ob koncu te najstrašnejše vojne, ki jo je svet kdaj doživel, zmagovalci, to še ni gotovo. Ali tudi tedaj, če vojno dobimo, ne bomo dobili ničesar, zakaj Avstro-Ogrska se ne bo brigala za to, da se nemška država poveča. — Denarja za vojno odškodnino po krvavi moriji ne bo nikjer več dobili. Edini zmagovalca v tej vojni bo Anglija. — Nemčija se bo vojskovala zastonj, kakor je bila pograna v vojno brez vzroka. — En milijon mrličev, dva milijona pohabljenec in 50 milijard dolga bo bilanca te "sveže in vesele vojne". — Prav nič drugega.

Tako je pisal Edward Bernstein v juliju 1914, toda cenzura je svarilo prepovedala. Pisec članka se je le deloma motil, tako zlasti glede smrtnih žrtev, ker je njih število v svetovni vojni znašalo 8,615,566 in ne samo en milijon. — Del. Pol.

## Glasovi iz naselbin

Diktature in nevednost

Milwaukee. — Sedaj se mnogo piše in govori o pogodbi, katero sta sklenili Sovjetska Rusija in nacistična Nemčija. Pravi, da sta si bili ti diktatorski vladi veliki sovražniki, zdaj pa sta kar čez noč postali največji prijatelji. Res sta zmesali štrono vsem onim ljudem, ki vse verjamejo, kar slišijo ali čitajo. Meni se pa zdi, da Sovjetska Rusija in nacistična Nemčija si nista bili nikdar sovražni drugače ko na papirju. Grmeli sta druga proti drugi le zato, da svetovni kapitalizem in njegove in njegove jezuitične zavezničke vlečeta za nos, nakar zrušita njih ostanke v morje.

Da sta angleški in francoski kapitalizem vlekli za nos, so dokaz dolgovna pogajanja med Londonom in Moskvo za vojaško pogodbo proti agresorjem. Toda očitno je, da so se v istem času vršila tajna pogajanja tudi med Moskvo in Berlinom, med Stalinovim bolshevizmom in Hitlerjevimi nacistom. Kaj se je potem zgodilo, je vsem znano.

Edino, kar more napreden človek odobravati pri obeh diktatorjih je to, da sta oba udarila po tistih, ki uče mladino in starino o hudici, nebesih in drugih verskih coprnijah. In čim prej bo svet pomel s takim "učenjem", s katerim ubijajo v glavo mladino in starino razne z vero preprežene coprnije toliko boljše bo za človeško družbo.

Joseph Ule, 16.

Dodatek k dopisu

Buht, Minn. — V mojem zadnjem poročilu o pikniku minnesotske federacije SNPJ sem pozabil omeniti, da so na programu nastopile tudi Košakovice hečerke iz Chisholma, ki so zapele par slovenskih pesmic, Frank Smoltz pa jih je spremljal na harmoniko. Na harmoniko je igral tudi Edward Kutzlar. Toliko v prijazno pojasnilo prizadevam, da ne bo kakšnega nespoznazuma. Hvala vsem.

Max Marx st.

All ste že naročili Prosveto ali Minninski list svojemu prijatelju ali sorodniku v domovino? To je odlična dar trajne vrednosti, ki ga za mal denar lahko pošljete svoji domovini.

# Moj beg pred Stalinom

W. G. Krivitsky, bivši general rdeče armade; prevedel A. Garden iz Saturday Evening Post a dovoljenjem Curtis Publishing Co.

(Tudi naslednji Krivitskyjev članek prevajam v informativne svrhe. Prečitajo naj ga predvsem oni, ki slepo trdijo ali so trdili, da "take osebe sploh ni ko: je Krivitsky." — Toda ne gre za njegovo osebo. Gre za mnogo več! — Pokazuje tudi, kdo je prevarant—in "prevarant" in kdo v resnici naseda prevarantom, kakor tudi to, kako se je "prevarant Krivitsky potepal po pariških bencinah." V luči pobratimije med Hitlerjem in Stalinom je članek še posebej zanimiv.—A. G.)

Leta-1937 meseca maja mi je Stalin podelil najvišje odklone, je lojalnosti, s katerim on sploh razpolaga. Čez šest mesecev pa sem bil postal predmet intenzivnega zasledovanja s strani Stalinovih tajnih agentov, zasledovanja, ki še ni prenehalo. Kako je prišlo do tega?

V teku teh šestih mesecev je prelomil stike s Stalinovim režimom moje najintimnejši prijatelji, ki je bil v sovjetski službi v tujini. Ogpu (ruska tajna policija) je organizirala posebno ekspedicijsko morilcev, ki so ga zajeht in s strojnico pokosili v bližini Lausanne, Švica. Postal je tudi najodličnejši element v mojem prelomu s sovjetsko vlado.

Bil sem član ruske komunistične stranke od leta 1919, ko sem se ji pridružil v dvajsetletni starosti. Takoj od začetka so mi bile poverjene posebne miselne revolucionarno-vojaškega značaja in sem med civilno vojno operiral v Ukrajini za anti-sovjetsko fronto, v taboru našega sovražnika. Po končanju civilne vojne sem pričel pohajati posebne tečaje generalnega štaba rdeče armade, nakar sem bil dodeljen departmentu za tajno vojaško službo.

Zgodaj leta 1923 sem bil poslan v Nemčijo, kjer sem postal aktiven v Porurju, ki je bilo pod francosko okupacijo, kakor tudi na Saksonskem in v Šleziji. Leta 1925, ko sem služil v tretjem biroju vojnega departmента za tajno službo, sem v Kuvuasu posecal izpitno šolo za višje oficirje in prejel sarko brigadnega poveljnika. Meseca junija l. 1926 sem bil poslan nazaj v Nemčijo na posebno misajo. Ob priliki desetletnice rdeče armade, februarja 1928, sem v odlikovanju prejel častno kolajno (Honorary Arms) od vojnega podkomisarja generala Sergeja S. Kameneva. Kolajna je nosila napis: "Stoikomuzastchitniku proletarskoj revoluciji — Neustrašnem borilcu proletarske revolucije — od revolucionarnega vojnega sveta Sovjetske unije."

Skolzi ta leta sem delil svoj čas med Moskvo in Francijo, Holandsko, Švico, Italijo in Avstrijo. Februarja leta 1931 sem prejel Red rdeče zastave št. 2007 in sem bil povčan za divizijskega poveljnika. Dve leti pozneje sem bil imenovan za direktorja Instituta vojnih industrij. Po umoru avstrijskega kancelarja Dollfusa poleti leta 1934 sem bil poslan na Dunaj. Po moji vrnitvi v Moskvo leta 1935 sem čez nekaj mesecev dobil nalogo, da prevzamem vodstvo organizacije naše tajne vojaške službe na kontinentu (v Evropi).

Moji doživljaji so podrobna zgodovina tistega sovjetskega oficirja, ki je skoraj čez noč postal predmet zasledovanja po tajni policiji, in sicer povsod, kjer je streljanje. Moja povest je tipična tisočev drugih sovjetskih uradnikov, ki so bili še večeraj povijavani kot junaki, a danes so pa žigosani kot izdajalci. Samo pogledite v svojo enciklopedijo ali kolektar za imeni odličnih članov sovjetske vlade, katere je še nedavno sam Stalin poveljeval radi njih velikih zaslug. Toda danes jih boste našli izobčene kot "apione" in "golazen".

Meseca maja 1937, ko je bila na višku velika čistka, sta mi Stalin in centralni odbor stranke (komunistične — prev.) izkazala največjo zaupnico s tem, da sta me poslala nazaj na moje mesto kot načelnika tajne sovjetske vojaške službe v zapadni Evropi. To je bilo v dneh, ko so bili križem sveta pozvani v Moskvo poslanci, ministri in posebni agenti v svrhu iztrebljenja, ko so bili vodilni generali rdeče ar-

made, bodisi pod ključem ali pa na poti na morišče.

V medvedjem žrelo  
Moj glavni stan v Hagu sem bil na lastno inicitivno zapustil zgodaj v marcu (1937), da se vrnem domov in poročam mojim predpostavljanim. Gnala me je tudi neusahljiva želja, da se na lastno roko prepričam, kaj se godi v Sovjetski uniji. Moja žena in otrok sta ostala na Holandskem, ker sem pričakoval, da se kmalu vrnem.

Dne 16. marca sem s letalom pristal v Helsingforsu, Finska, od kjer sem še isto noč odpotoval z vlakom v Leningrad.

Zadnja leta je bila to moja stalna črta, po kateri sem potoval v Sovjetsko unijo in iz nje. Vzrok, da sem se izogibal direktnega potovanja skozi Nemčijo in se mesto tega posluževal veliko daljše skandinavske poti, je segal nazaj v leto 1923. Takrat mi je generalni štab rdeče armade podelil misajo, da sodelujem v vojaških pripravah komunistične stranke v Nemčiji, ki je nameravala zaseči vlado. Z nekim številom sovjetskih oficirjev sem bil zaposlen pri organiziranju ogrodka rdeče armade v Nemčiji. V sled tega sem imel neprilike z berlinsko policijo še leta 1926, ko sem se moral skrivati v sovjetskem poslanstvu dva meseca skupaj.

Pozneje sem večkrat tajno potoval skozi Nemčijo. Toda s prihodom Hitlerja na krmilo leta 1933 je to postalo izredno nevarno, Moskva pa ni hotela riskirati možnosti, da bi padel v roke nemški tajni policiji.

To je vzrok, zakaj sem se vračal domov skozi skandinavske države. Takrat, meseca marca 1937, je Ogpu rad čistke dovolila le malo viz za prihod v Sovjetsko unijo, vsled česar je bilo malo prometa preko naše meje. Edini moji pasazirji na vlak so bili trije Američani, ki so očitno imeli diplomatske potne liste, ker njih prtljaga ni bila preiskana. To skupino je tvoril neki par in neki blondinec v 30 letih starosti, ki je nosil visok črn klobuk iz kozuhovine in je govoril rusko; po vseh videzih je bil član ameriškega poslanstva v Moskvi. Med sovjetskimi carinskimi uradniki je bilo precej govorjenja glede diplomatske prtljage, ki je obstajala iz številnih velikih paketov, o vsebini katerih so zvedavo ugibali sovjetski carinarji.

Na postaji v Leningradu sem naletel na mojega starega prijatelja in sodruga. "No, kako je?" sem ga vprašal.

Pogledal je okrog in s tihim glasom odgovoril: "Aretacije, nič drugega ko aretacije. Samo v leningradskem distriktu so aretirali nad 70% vseh tovarniških direktorjev, vključivši one v municipalnih tovarnah. To so oficijelne informacije, ki smo jih dobili pri strankinem odboru. Nikdo ni varen. Nikdo ne zaupa nikomur več."

V Moskvi sem se nastanil v hotelu Savoyju, ker smo bili odstopili svoje stanovanje drugim uradnikom. Mnogo mojih sodrugov je izginilo. Povpraševanje o njihovi usodi je bila riskirana stvar. Na mnogo mojih telefonskih klicev nisem dobil odgovora: Tisti pa, ki so bili še na prostem, so imeli maskirane obraze.

Eden mojih najbližjih prijateljev, Maks Maksimov-Unschlichtev, nečak bivšega vojnega podkomisarja Unschlichta, je bil nastanjen s svojo ženo v sosednji sobi poleg mene. Maska je služil skoraj tri leta kot načelnik naše tajne vojaške službe v Nemčiji, ena od naših najvernejših služb. Nedavno se je bil poročil z dekletom iz province, z nadarjeno slikarico, ki je prišla v Moskvo, da študira umetnost. Ker je bila večina doma, sem moje osebne papirje hranil v njuni sobi.

Navado sem imel, da sem ob večerih obiskal Unschlichtove v njuni sobi, kjer smo se običajno pogovarjali do zgodnje jutranje ure. Zelen sem si novic. Maksovic je bil že v nemilosti. S svoje mogočne vojaške pozicije je bil degradiran na impotentno mesto kot tajnik centralnega izvršnega odbora Sovjetske unije. Unschlichtovi prijatelji in kolegi so dnevno izginjali. Med njimi so bili mnogi štabni generali in komisarji.

"Zakaj so aretirali generala Yakirja? Zakaj so prijeli generala Eldemanna?" Slična vprašanja sem staval Maksu v prizadevanju, da se informiram, kaj se godi v deželi.

Ampak Maks je bil zakoreninjen stalinist, ki je branil čistke, ne da bi mi dal zadovoljiv odgovor na moja vprašanja. "To so nevarni časi za Sovjetsko unijo," so bile njegove besede. "Kdor je proti Stalinu, je proti revoluciji."

Neki večer sem se pozno vrnil v mojo hotelsko sobo. Vlegel sem se v posteljo, ne da bi potrkal na Unschlichtova vrata. Sredi noči me je prebudil ropot, ki je nastal zunaj na koridorju. Gotovo mora biti tajna policija, ki je prišla po mene, sem si mislil. Toda nihče me ni motil. Ob sedmih zjutraj je nekdo potrkal na moja vrata. Ko sem jih odprl, sem zagledal pred seboj Maksovo ženo Regino, vsa lica v solzah in groza v njenih očeh. "Odpeljali so Maksa! Vzel so Maksa!" je bilo vse, kar je mogla spregovoriti.

Kot je bilo razvidno, je bil Maks aretirani prejšnji večer v hotelski sobi, ko se je vračal iz svojega urada. Ponoči so agentje Ogpu udri v njegovo sobo, katero so preiskali in z drugim poseženim materialom vred pobrali tudi moje osebne listine. Zgodaj zjutraj je upravitelj hotela ukazal mrs. Maksimov-Unschlichtovi, da mora zapustiti sobo v eni uri. Regina ni imela nikakih sodruginov v Moskvi. Niti ni imela denarja. In v Moskvi je nemogoče dobiti stanovanja na kratko.

Pokušal sem pregovoriti upravitelja hotela, da bi je ne izgnal, toda ostal je trdovraten. Tudi je izgledalo, da se je spremenil njegov nagib do mene. Mar nisem bil ožji Maksov prijatelj? Na obrazu sem mu čital, da moj položaj ni smatral tako trdnega ko dan prej.

Telefoniral sem nekemu skupnemu prijatelju, višjemu oficirju tajne militaristične službe, s katerim sem se bil sestal v Maksovi sobi le dva dni prej. Vprašal sem ga, ako bi mogel on preprečiti, da bi ne bila Regina postavljena na cesto.

Njegov odgovor je bil kratak: "Maksa je aretirala tajna policija. On je torej sovražnik. Za njegovo ženo ne morem ničesar storiti."

Skušal sem s njim argumentirati, toda mi je dal razumeti, da bi bilo tudi zame bolje, da se ne vmešavam v zadevo. In je zaprl telefon.

Potem sem telefoniral uradniku tajne policije, ki je načeloval aretaciji Maksa, in sem zahteval, da mi nemudoma vrne moje osebne dokumente. Odločil sem se za odločen nastop. Na moje začudenje je bil uradnik Ogpu izredno uljuden.

Ko sem mu pojasnil vzroke, zakaj sem hranil moje listine v Maksovi sobi in izjavil, da sem pripravljen priti ponje, je odgovoril: "Sodrug Krivitsky, takoj bom postal paket po posebnem selu."

Čez pol ure sem že imel svoje listine. Čez dan sem Regini pomagal aranžirati stvari, da se je lahko zvečer vrnila v svojo rojstno vas. Skrivoma sem ji dal potreben denar. Dognala sva, da bi bilo njeno nadaljnje bivanje v Moskvi brez pomena, ker bi ne mogla obiskati svojega moža niti mu pomagati. Tedaj je bilo celo prepovedano pošiljanje jestvin in obleke političnim jetnikom.

Moja prva naloga dotičnega dneva je bila, ko sem prišel v urad, da sem napravil dvoje poročil glede mojih odnošajev z Maksom. Eno od teh sem naslovil mojim višjim v vojnem departmentu. To je bilo v smislu z nepisanim zakonom, ki je zahteval od vsakega člana komunistične stranke, da je podal vso zgodovino svojih odnošajev s komurkoli, ki je bil obtožen političnih prestopkov. Kdor bi ne položil takega poročila, bi bilo prav toliko ko priznanje svoje krivde.

(Se nadaljuje jutri.)

Najzanesljivejše dnevne delavske vesti so v dnevniku "Prosveti." Ali jih čitate vsak dan?



Notranji tajnik Harold L. Ichen.

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# Glasovi iz naselbin

"Crne ovce"

Fly Creek, N. Y. — Pod tem naslovom hočem malo opisati dogodke in borbo tukajšnjih farmerjev v pravkar poravnani mlekarški stavki. Kot je javnosti znano, je izredna konvencija Dairy Farmers unije v Utici, N. Y., dne 12. avgusta oklicala mlekarško stavko, ki se je pričela 15. avgusta.

Nasprotniki so takoj zagnali krik o "komunizmu". Ta krik je prišel radi tega, ker smo dobili zagotovilo iz urada CIO in ADF, da nam bodo šli na roko in nam pomagali finančno in moralno, to je, da bodo bojkotalniškebke mleko in prisilili vznike, ki so člani njih organizacij, da prenehajo s prevažanjem neunijskega mleka.

Torej zato tak krik o "komunizmu", toda farmerji že razumejo ta bavab in jih niso poslušali. Napovedali so izgubo stavke in uničenje unije. Za vzrok so navedli, da je prevred rdeče propagande, katere povprečni Američan ne mara. Ameriški farmer pa ni tako zabit, kot si ga mlekarški baroni predstavljajo. Na klic unije na borbo, ki je bila obenem tudi borba za existenco newyorškega farmerja, so se odzvali v tako velikem številu, da je bil mlekarški trust nemilo presenečen.

Imeli pa smo opraviti s mnogimi protigatorji ali tako zvanimi "trouble makerji" med domačini in naseljenci. Unijski program je bil, da jih prvih par dni bombardiramo z našo literaturo, ako pa to ne bo zadostovalo, podvzamemo bolj drastično akcijo. Rečem le toliko, da mnoge ceste in pota so bile spremenjene v takozvane "milky way". To je pa učinkovalo.

Bil sem v rudarskih in drugih industrijskih stavkah, toda farmerske stavke so vse nekaj drugega. Farmerje je jako težko spraviti v stavko, toda kadar zastavkajo, je pa kot mala vojna. Nekaterim trkom se je posrečilo priti v mesto New York, toda pripeljali so že zgolj mleko, ki največkrat ni bilo niti za sir dobro.

Na žalost so bile zelo aktivne v stavkokaških vrstah tako zvané slovenske "crne ovce". Da so to kakšni zakoniti farmerji, bi človek še toliko ne zameril. Ali to so ta ko zvanji naprednjaki, mnogo njih člani SNPJ. Večinoma vsi čitajo napredne liste, na primer Prosveto. Tudi Glas Naroda je jako razširjen po slovenskih farmah in tudi ta list píše v prid stavke in za boljši obstoj slovenskih farmerjev in drugih delavcev. Torej nevednost je izključena. Ako bi bili v potrebi, bi jim človek še toliko ne zameril, toda so naši tako zvanji bogatini, ki gredo grizljaj kruha odtrgati siromaku iz ust! Sramota vam! Mislimi ste, ko bo stavka končana, da bo vaše delo pozabljeno. Toda temu ne bo tako. Pečat sramote boeste nosili še dolgo, dolgo časa med slovenskim življenjem v tem kraju.

Pred dvema letoma mi je rekel Archie Wright, glavni predsednik Dairy Farmers unije, da bi bilo dobro dobiti dobrega slovenskega govornika, ki bi pomagal organizirati tukajšnje slovenske farmerje. Pa sem mu odgovoril, da ni treba slovenskega organizatorja, ampak naj nam pošlje organizatorja, ki bo organiziral domačine, mi pa se bomo že sami organizirali in jim sledili. Sedaj, ko smo na konvenciji v Utici dne 23. avgusta ratificirali pogodbo med DFU, newyorškim županom La Guardiém in mlekarškim trustom, me je po konvenciji Archie Wright zopet vprašal: "Kirn, kaj misliš, ali boeste potrebovali pomoč, da organizirate vaše slovenske naprednjake?" Odgovoril sem mu, naj nam pošlje strokovnjaka, ne samo navadnega organizatorja.

Unija je izvojevala veliko zmago. V imenu DFU izrekam zahvalo vsem, ki ste se borili na strani naše unije. Posebna hvala gre našim poštvovalnim ženam, ki so se borile z nami ramo ob ramo. Mnoge so bile zjutraj ob 4. že 25 do 50 milj daleč od doma na piketni liniji. Na prvem mestu so mrs. Pink, mrs. Trinkhaus, ki je bila aretirana na pi-

ketni liniji, mrs. Damian, mrs. Wykon, mrs. Kaučič in druge, katerih imen pa še nimam. Še enkrat hvala vsem, ki ste pripomogli do take hitre in odločilne zmage.—Albert Kirn, 457, član okrajnega odbora RWU.

**Konvencija AJZ**

Duluth, Minn. — Petnajsta konvencija Ameriške jugoslovanske zveze se je vršila v lepem tonu v Virginiji dne 27. avgusta. Zveza je bila ustanovljena leta 1925 in je že marsikomu preskrbela službo. Oseba, ki je izdelala njena prva pravila, še živi, žal pa je prerano za večno zaspal njen ustanovitelj John Movern.

Mnogi delegatje so bili jako aktivni, posebno pa elyjska delegacija. Na konvenciji so nastopili razni govorniki, Slovenci in tudi drugorodci. Prihodnja konvencija zveze se bo vršila 1940 na Elyju. Za predsednika je bil izvoljen mladi John Blatnik iz Chisholma.

**Poročevalec.**

**Iz Clevelanda**

Cleveland. — Tukajšnja A. D. je poročala o velikem apetitu na proslavi "najsvetejšega imena". Seveda, tudi govornikov in manjkalo na tej proslavi, enega so dobili še celo iz starega kraja.

On se je bridko pritoževal, ker je sedajni srbski teroristični režim na poti propada in prošil je vse ameriške Slovence, naj ga pomagamo obdržati. Ni pa povedal, da je narod v Jugoslaviji že med svetovno vojno propadel. In-k temu so tudi vsi škofje na vse načine pomagali, da je prišel pod srbsko kraljevino. Ko so ameriški Slovenci poslali v stari kraj svojega zastopnika Etbina Kristana, ki je bil res pripravljen pomagati, da se ustanovi demokratična republika v Jugoslaviji, je bila duhovščina proti. Vsi so bili za srbsko kraljevino, ne pa za svobodno državo. Čemu naj bi mi torej še žrtvovali?

Neki govornik je na tem shodu po dolgi krizi končno vendar priznal, da mora narod stradati pri vsej obilici. Toda on je argumentiral, da ljudje stradajo zato, ker več ne verujejo v Kristusove nauke. Ni pa povedal, da so tudi cerkve proti Kristusovim naukom, kakor so kapitalisti in militaristi. Kadar gre za njih interese, je kapital prvi, potem je šele Bog.

Najbolj so pa vsi udrihali proti brezvercem, češ da hočejo vernemu ljudstvu uničiti vero, ta shod da je pa dokazal, da njih vere ne bodo nikdar zatrli. S tem so oni le dokazali, da imajo tisto verno maso za največje tepčke, kar jih more zemlja roditi. Nobena beda, nobena vojna, nobeno kriminalstvo jih ne prebudi. Tepci so bili in tepci ostanejo na vse večne čase. Tako pravijo tudi vsi dikatorji. Želim jim kratko zmotiva, da se mora gl. uradnikom

Z delom in religiom je tukaj vsaki dan slabše. To pa zato, ker je relig se zmiraj pod kapitalistično politikaško kontrolo. Ako je človek na relifu, zgubi vse pravice do svobodnega življenja, ker je popolnoma pod kontrolo čizlerskih politikov.

Louis Koejan, 6.

**Poročila zastopnika**

Sharon, Pa.—V zadnjem dopisu sem poročal o veselih in žalostnih dogodkih. Smrt kosi stare in mlade, tudi one v najlepših letih. Kaj bo, ko bo začela kositi stare, katerih nas je lepo število obojega spola?

Kakor sem v zadnjem dopisu poročal, je smrt v zadnjih par mesecih pobrala štiri člane SNPJ v zapadni Penni. Dne 17. junija je umrla gospa Verhovšek, 8. avgusta smo spremlili k zadnjemu počitku Petra Seljnika v Bridgevillu, pred par tedni je nagle smrti umrl John Guzel, tajnik društva 106, na 27. avgusta pa je po tridnevni težki bolezni umrl 25-letni John Eržen, član društva 106 v Imperialu. Tukaj je razvidno, kako so nam potrebne podporne organizacije kot je SNPJ, h kateri spada večina Slovencev v Penni.

Pred kratkem sem poročal, da že nad 35 let živim v Pennsylvaniji v raznih naselbinah, največ v Pittsburghu, v največji slogi. Delam samo prijateljsko in ramo ob ramo, dokler se ni pojavil pittburški zgagar Jurij Vitkovich, urednik Napreja, ki je začel ljudi blufati, da bo rešil špansko civilno vojno, preprečil fašizem in razkrinkal glavne odbornike SNPJ, češ da nepošteno delajo. Najprej je vzel na piko br. Molka, gl. urednika Prosvete. Potem je pričel iskati srečo pri federaciji SNPJ v zapadni Penni. Posrečilo se mu je pridobiti s prilizljenimi besedami Antona Cipiča, da se je kot predsednik federacije podpisal na prazen papir, ker je mislil, da je Vitkovich tako pošten kakor je on sam. Jaz poznam Antona Cipiča, že mnogo let kot poštenega in dobrega delavca za SNPJ. Tudi je dolgoletni naročnik in dnevnik Prosveto, na katerega se je pri meni naročil in do zadnjega leta vedno meni obnovil naročnino ter me povrh še potretal z vsakovrstnimi dobrotami. Jaz ga še vedno upoštevam in priznavam, da je poštenjak. Je bil pač prevarjen.

Bil sem na letni seji federacije, na kateri se je Cipič izrazil pred zastopniki, da je v federaciji prišlo do nekega nesporazuma, toda je stvar izravnal na miren način. Rešitelj vojne pa še ni odnehal. Čeprav vidi, da mu teče voda v grlo, še ne verjame, da bo propadel. Ne vem, kdo ga zalaga, ker vem, da tiskanje papirja stane denar. Poznam rojake, kateri se niso nikdar naročili na Naprej, toda že več ko dve leti prejemaajo list. Že pred par leti mi je nekdo izročil Naprej in mi naročil, naj ga izročim uredniku ter mu povem, naj list ustavi. To sem tudi storil, toda dotičnik list še vedno prejema.

Kakor sem slišal, je Vitkovich nedavno priobčil neki dopis iz Canade brez podpisa in "razkrinkal" glavne uradnike SNPJ — nepoštenega dela. Občinstvo poziva, da se mora gl. uradnikom

zamašiti usta, ker se vtikajo v "slovenski dan", katerega so bili sklicali nekateri v Pittsburghu. No, kar se tiče "slovenskega dneva", nima SNPJ ne Prosveta nobene izgube niti koristi. Izjema je par naročnikov, ki je pustilo list z namenom, da jim bodo drugi sledili, kar pa se ni zgodilo. Nečje jim sestni na limance, da si nekateri pišejo in na ves glas kričijo, da bo Prosveta propadla samo zato, ker se v Chicagu ne strinjajo s pittburškim dnevom.

Mnogim sem že osebno povedal in parkrat sem že tudi poročal v Prosveti, da so v Sharonu pred štirimi leti sklicali velik slovenski dan. Takrat se je zbralo tisoče slovenskega naroda skupaj — Slovencev, Hrvatov, Slovakov in Poljakov. Nastopilo je okrog 50 govornikov, tudi več božjih namestnikov, ki so pozivali, naj se vsi slovenski narodi združijo v eno mogočno organizacijo, ker v združenju je moč. Tega mnenja je bil tudi podpisani. Danes sem pa tega mnenja, naj bi se združili vsi napredno misleči ljudje, nasprotujem pa združenju z lemontarji, ker ti so sovražniki vsakega napredka. Že kmalu po 11. konvenciji sem pozival narod, da moramo biti na straži, ker bodo lemontarji skušali na razne načine, da se urinejo v SNPJ.

Danes lahko vidite, kako si nekateri prizadevajo pod raznimi krinkami, da bi nahujkali na narod proti gl. uradu SNPJ in zanesli preprič med članstvo. Zavedne čitatelje svarim, naj se ne puste hujskati od nikogar, da bo Prospeta propadla radi gl. uradnikov. Nikakor ne! V Pennsylvaniji imamo še vedno okrog 1300 naročnikov na dnevnik. V enem letu smo izgubili okrog 25 naročnikov, toda največ radi smrti starejših članov, tukaj rojena mladina pa ne zna čitati slovenski. Zato sem že pred 11. konvencijo pozival gl. odbornike in delegate, naj dajo dve strani angleškega čtiva mladini v dnevniku, za nas stare pa naj ostane vse po starem, to je štiri strani, kakor jih imamo sedaj. Toda moj glas ni bil upoštevan, kajti jaz sem krave pasel in nisem hlač trgal po višjih šolah.

Smo pač taki. Nočemo upoštevati dobrih nasvetov. Tudi ne bomo trpeli, da bi nam Molek diktiral! Glavni uradniki so naši hlapci! Oni morajo plesati kakor jim bomo zvonili! Nak, tam v Chicagu nam pa ne boste diktirali, kaj smemo in kaj ne smemo! Oni so naši sluge—ven z njimi! Mi imamo odrešenika v Pittsburghu. On je že rešil špansko republiko. Pustite Prosveto! Naročite, oh naročite Naprej, drugače bomo šli nazaj.

Take neararnosti in laži govore in širijo nekateri med poštenimi naročniki. Toda odgovor vam pošiljam tukaj — lepo število obnovljenih naročnin, katere sem dobil samo v dveh dneh mojega potovanja. Vam naj bo v tolažbo, da imamo več poštenih in zvestih naročnikov kakor kateri drugi list. Marsikdo mi tudi pravi, da bi se rad naročil na Prosveto, ako bi mu sredstva dopuščala. Tisti, ki nam kopljejo jamo, bodo sami vanjo padli. Naša mati SNPJ ima že od rojstva težavno pot, in to posebno s strani tako zvanih božjih namestnikov, ki se poslužujejo vseh sredstev in strašijo vernike s peklom in hudicem, ako bodo čitali Prosveto. Toda prišel bo čas, ko se bodo tudi zaspamim ljudem odprle oči in takrat bo konec takega zavajanja. —Sedaj si bom vzel pa par dni počitnic, nakar bom zopet obiskal razne naselbine. Tudi v Johnstovna pridem kmalu.

Anton Zidanšek, zastopnik Prosvete.

**Nov ženski krožek**

Detroit. — Slovenska dekleta v Detroitu smo ustanovile nov krožek, ki se imenuje "Detroit Cadets." Naša prva zabava bo "Dinner dance". Veselica bo 16. septembra v Slovenskem delavskem domu, 437 S. Livernois. Večerja bo servirana med 8. in 9. uro.

Povabljeni ste vsi, od blizu in daleč, tudi Kanadčani. Po večerji bomo imeli tudi ples ob dobri godbi. Vstopnina 50c, samo za ples 25c. Oddana bo tudi vhodninska nagrada. Vabljeni ste mladi in stari.

Mary Intihar.

Naročite Mladinski list, najboljši mesočnik za slovensko mladinoj

## Brzina kronega obtoka

Če hočemo spoznati življenjska dogajanja telesa in zdraviti bolnike, moramo vedeti kakšno brzino kroži kri v žilah. To je izmeriti sedaj prav točno s pomočjo umnih prav. Takšne meritve so delali pred kratkim medicinski vseučiliški kliniki v Lipaku 22 poskusnimi osebami.

Pri teh poskusih so uporabljali zelo malo svetilo, 800-vatno žarnico, ki so jo hladili do in s katero so obevali prst. Na drugi strani prsta je bila za rdeče žarke občutljiva loba stacija, ki je bila zvezana s filmom. Časno so beležili dihanje s pnevmatohogram. Za rdečo barvo občutljiva stacija kaže s membrami v sestavi in barvi krvi v obevalnem lenem udu.

Med tem ko sta obe pripravi v obratu, v gneje poskusni osebi hitro intravenozno 2,5 cm enoodstotne raztopine metilenskega drila. Na tekočem filmu se zaznamujeta za tek in konec injekcije. Potem je videti različno kako dospe metilensko modrilo v Na isti način beležijo svetlobno propustnosa ušesa le z razliko da zadostuje tu dosti manjšo svetilo, 30-vatna žarnica. Tako je goče izmeriti čas krvnega obtoka iz žile predesne strani srca pljuč in preko leve strani do poljubne točke na obodu telesa, po d strani pa čas obtoka od pljučnih kapilark iste točke.

Pri štirinajstih poskusnih osebah starejših in mlajšega letnika so ugotovili sledeče vprečne številke: od pljuč do ušesa rabi 8 sekunde, od pljuč do roke 17,2 sekunde, od sa do roke 8,2 sekunde.

Da bi dognali, ali se brzina obtoka v viš starosti spremeni, so izvršili meritve še z 8 bami med 70. in 80. letom. Tu so se pokaz bistveno daljši časi: od pljuč do ušesa trajala kri 6,2 sekunde, od pljuč do roke 23,2 sekunde, od ušesa do roke 17,9 sekunde. To manjšo brzino krvi v visoki starosti razlagamo lahko tem, da se v starosti aorta in velike odvod razširijo ter istočasno tudi podaljšajo.

## Umetni kremenjak

Cornikove steklarne v Ameriki, ki so se slavile z izdelavo največjega teleskopskega stekla na svetu, so naznanile novo vrsto stekla, ki je kremenjaku tako podobno, da bi lahko imenovali umetni kremenjak.

Sestnajat let sta delala kemika Nordberg Hood poskuse, preden sta izumila to novo vrsto stekla, ki se da razžareti in potem piti v ledeno vodo, ne da bi se drobilo. Razli med njegovim ekspanzijskim koeficientom med ekspanzijskim koeficientom kremenja je tako majhna, da ga je mogoče uporabiti vse tiste stvari, za katere so mogli doslej uporabljati samo pravi kremenjak.

Uporabljati pa se da tudi množestveno proizvajanje, za katero bi bil pravi kremenjak cer umesten, pa ga iz tehničnih razlogov dos niso mogli uporabljati. Zanimivost nove tvoriva je ta, da se stisne med obdelavo za n njeg tretjino svoje prostornine, a pri tem v darle ne izgubi oblike. Potekli pa bosta še kakšni dve leti, preden ga bodo pridelali v toliko količini, da ga bo mogoče komercialno izriščati.

## Slabo katolištvo v Jugoslaviji

"Hrvatski katoliki se le težko uživajo v misijonski misiji. Vsi katoliki Jugoslavije zbrali lani 290.510 din za misijone, komaj par na osebo. V istem času so zbrali Holandi 2,50 din na osebo, Luksemburžani 2,20, Kanadčani 2, Irca 1,80 din. Vrhbosanska škofija je zbrala 6 par na osebo, zagrebška celo le eno paro! Hrvati moramo iti v misijonskem delu novo pot. Letni proračun samo naše univerze znaša 10 milijonov din, Slovenji potrebi za alkoholne pijače milijardo din v leto, vse države sveta vržejo 600 milijard letva za oboroževanje. In koliko zapravimo Hrvat na leto za pijačo, tobak in druge stvari! Gotovo dvajsetkrat več, kakor damo za misijone. To nam ni baš v čast!" zaključuje svojo ugovitve sarajevski "Katoliški tednik."

—Po Večerniku.

## Pred dvajsetimi leti

(Iz Prosvete, 6. septembra 1919)

Domače vesti. V Radleyju, Kans., je Peter Stimac po nesreči ustrelil svojo ženo Francosko članico SNPJ, in ranil hčerko.

Iz gl. urada SNPJ. Public Safety Committee v Pennsylvaniji se je obrnil na gl. urad SNPJ za naslove vseh društvenih tajnikov v omenjenih državah, da se pri njih informira o aktivnosti naših članov med vojno.

Iz inozemstva. Srbski monarhisti so odprto nastopili proti pravcem narodnih manjšin v mirovni pogodbi z Avstrijo.

Sovjetska Rusija. General Denikin, vodja belih čet v južni Rusiji, je osvojil Kijev, glavno mesto Ukrajine.

(Daje iz prve kolone.)

Ljudi — odprte pameti. Edino ljudje, ki ne uklepejo svojega razuma v kakšne dogme, ki verujejo v razvoj vsega, kar je in ki vsakogar stvar — VSAKO! — kritično presojajo z stališča stroge objektivnosti, so zmožni privedi do objektivnih resnic.



Od leve proti desni: W. L. Wiłkie, predsednik Commonwealth & Southern Corp., E. E. Nelson, član Tennessee Valley Authority, in David Lillenthal, načelnik TVA.

Table with columns: Name, Address, Position. Lists members of the Executive Board (GLAVNI ODBOR) and various regional branches.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Lists financial items such as 'Pristojbina za izmenjavo čekov', 'Plača računskih pregledovalcev', etc.

Sestra Ana Kramar od društva št. 6, Sygan, Pa., prosi za izredno podporo za operacijo, za katero ni določena redna podpora...

Da bo ta spominška knjiga čim zanimivejša, odbor te proslave apelira na vsa društva S. N. P. J., ki so članjena v federaciji...

Table with columns: Name, Address, Position. Lists members of the Economic Board (GOSPODARSKI ODBOR) and other regional branches.

Zapisniki sej gl. izvršnega odseka SNPJ

Seja 9. avgusta 1939. Predsednik odpre sejo glavnega izvršnega odseka ob eni uri popoldne. Navzoči so bratje Cankar, Vidar, Gradisek, Vogrich, Godina in Molek...

PROŠNJE ZA POSOJLO ASESMENTA

- 230—John Simurda \$15.00. 245—John Jentić, assessment za 4 mesece. 266—Wilma Dolinsek, assessment za tri mesece.

Torej v tehničnih ozirih je za naše mlade pevce vse preskrbljeno. Treba je le, da članstvo naše federacije podpre to idejo moralno in finančno...

IZPLAČILA IZ SMRTINSKEGA SKLADA (Smrtnine) avgusta 1939

Table with columns: Name, Address, Amount. Lists disbursements from the Mortuary Fund for August 1939.

Seja 28. avgusta 1939

Predsednik odpre sejo ob eni uri popoldne. Navzoči so bratje Cankar, Vidar, Vogrich, Godina in Molek. Nenavzoč br. Gradisek, ki je na počitnicah.

PROŠNJE ZA IZREDNO PODPORO

- 607—Joe Mirkovich za dva meseca. 629—Vid Simulja za tri mesece. 716—Andrew Pagon za tri mesece.

Na redni seji federacije družtev SNPJ v vzhodnem Ohio in severnem delu W. Va., vršice se 27. avgusta pri br. Josephu Škofu blizu Bartonsa, O., smo zastopniki združenih društev vzeli v pretres tudi list Naprej...

IZPLAČILA IZ ODSKODNINSKEGA SKLADA (operacije in odškodnine) avgusta 1939

Table with columns: Name, Address, Amount. Lists disbursements from the Disability Fund for August 1939.

PROŠNJE ZA POSOJLO ASESMENTA

- 16—John in Peter Delija in Frank Britz, vsak za tri mesece. 22—Francis Chaput za tri mesece.

PROŠNJE ZA IZREDNO PODPORO

- 63—Anton Shuster in Frank Primožič Jr., vsak za tri mesece. 82—Albert in Ignac Vidmar, vsak za tri mesece.

Zatorej zastopniki, zbrani na tej seji, protestiramo in obsojamo neresnično pisanje lista Napreja proti glavnemu odboru SNPJ. Zahtevamo od Napreja, da pride na dan z dokazi, tako, da se glavni odborniki postavijo pred jednotino najvišje sodišče.

IZKAZ UPRAVNIH STROŠKOV ZA MESEC AVGUST, 1939

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Lists administrative expenses for August 1939.

PROŠNJE ZA POSOJLO ASESMENTA

- 17—Frank Zorc, polletna naročnina na dnevnik Prosveta. 19—Frank Karara, assessment za šest mesecev.

PROŠNJE ZA POSOJLO ASESMENTA

- 174—Anton in Jennie Pirman, Mary Hribar, Mary Zalar, in Frank Hribar, vsak za tri mesece.

Za federacijski odbor: John Rebol, predsednik; Louis Pavlinich, tajnik; Joseph Snoy, zapisnikar.

PROŠNJE ZA IZREDNO PODPORO

- 63—John Verščaj \$15.00. 16—Peter Prjatelj, assessment za 5 mesecev.

PROŠNJE ZA POSOJLO ASESMENTA

- 226—John Simurda \$15.00. 245—John Jentić, assessment za 4 mesece.

Federacije SNPJ. Aktivnosti milwaukee federacije. Milwaukee. — Kot je bilo že poročano, bo tukajšnje članstvo SNPJ pod okriljem federacije proslavljalo rojstvo jednote dne 22. oktobra v dvorani SST.

PROŠNJE ZA POSOJLO ASESMENTA

- 17—Frank Zorc, polletna naročnina na dnevnik Prosveta. 19—Frank Karara, assessment za šest mesecev.

PROŠNJE ZA POSOJLO ASESMENTA

- 174—Anton in Jennie Pirman, Mary Hribar, Mary Zalar, in Frank Hribar, vsak za tri mesece.

Federacije SNPJ. Aktivnosti milwaukee federacije. Milwaukee. — Kot je bilo že poročano, bo tukajšnje članstvo SNPJ pod okriljem federacije proslavljalo rojstvo jednote dne 22. oktobra v dvorani SST.

The Fifth National SNPJ Day Event and Society's Jubilee Score Another Huge Success

Veronians Clinch '39 SNPJ Softball Title; Strabane, Pa., Chosen for 1940 SNPJ Day Site; Youth Bolsters Drive

LA SALLE, ILL.—The Fifth Annual SNPJ Day combined with the 35th anniversary of our Society will go down in the records as another great SNPJ celebration.

copped the championship title for Verona by hurling shut-out and hitless ball, and the scoreboard showed: Verona 7, Badgers 0.

At 10 a. m. the delegates assembled in the Slovenian Narodni Dom to offer suggestions for next year's athletic program, to bolster the membership campaign, and to choose the site of 1940 SNPJ Day.

Finally, the delegation and visitors voted a word of appreciation to the local lodges for their splendid work in conducting this year's celebration.

LOUIS V. KUMER, FRANK GROSER, JOHN RAK.

The National Softball Championship games played in connection with the Annual SNPJ Day were up to expectation. The Veronians of Verona, Pa., replaced the Detroit Young Americans as National Champions because of the stellar pitching of Rudy Tratar who held the Milwaukee Badgers hitless and struck out 16 men while walking two.

Credit is due the entire Veronian team in their victory over the Badgers in the final game and over the favorite Strugglers of Cleveland in the semifinal game.

FRATERNALITES MEET SEPT. 14th; PLANNING DANCE

NEWARK, N. J.—All Fraternalites are invited to attend their third quarterly meeting, to be held at our usual location. This meeting will take place Thursday, Sept. 14, at 8 p. m. at Newark Labor Lyceum hall.

giers to four scattered hits while striking out 8 and allowing only one base on ball, Rudy Tratar set the stage for the final game. Zaletal of the Strugglers allowed the Veronians only two hits and struck out 10 men.

FINAL GAME Milwaukee Badgers AB. R. H. E. Sedmak—1b..... 3 0 0 S. Sedmak—1b..... 3 0 0 F. Royseck, ss-p..... 2 0 0 Bevesek, lf..... 0 0 0 J. Bitenc, c..... 2 0 0 A. Jeray, 3b..... 2 0 0 R. Simons, s. cf..... 1 0 0 H. Cukjati, 2b-lf..... 2 0 0 F. Prasnkar, rf..... 2 0 0 A. Piki, cf..... 2 0 0 M. Graf, p..... 1 0 0 J. Sedmak, c-lf..... 1 0 0 Total..... 21 0 0

Verona AB. R. H. Bostjancic, 3b..... 2 2 0 Sepelyak, c..... 2 0 0 Yugovic, s-cf..... 2 0 1 Lipceky, ss..... 2 0 0 Vrbancic, rf..... 3 0 0 T. Tratar, cf..... 2 2 0 Wycic, 2b..... 3 1 1 Porovinc, lb..... 2 1 1 Langford, lf..... 3 0 1 R. Tratar, p..... 1 1 1 Total..... 22 7 6

Plan Harvest Dance, Juvenile Program at Midway, Pa., Sept. 16

MIDWAY, PA.—Our annual "Harvest Dance" will be held in the SNPJ Slovene Hall at Midway, Saturday evening, September 16, dancing to begin at 8 o'clock, to the melodic strains of the Bergant Sisters.

Since a juvenile circle has recently been organized in this community, their director, Mrs. Irene Lukan, is planning an interesting program, which will be given before the dancing, at 6:30 o'clock in the evening.

So plan to come to Midway on the 16th, early enough to see and hear our Initial Juvenile program. We know you will enjoy it and we will enjoy having you with us.

SNPJ 'Forkers' to Sponsor Another Dance at Slov. Hall Saturday, Sept. 16

SOUTH FORK, PA.—As the tunes of the last dance are slowly fading away, the committee put their heads together and came out with plans for another dance to be held on September 16 at the South Fork Slovene Hall for the benefit of the SNPJ Lodge 348.

Pioneer Barn Dance, Fr. C. 10th Birthday Hayrack Party Sat., Sept. 9, at Stalford

CHICAGO, ILL.—Saturday night, Sept. 9, is the night of what we have been talking about for some time—the Pioneer, Moonlight Hayrack and Barn Dance party.

Those of us who have cars will take others who have no way of going to Stalford Stables, which is a short distance past La Grange Fifth Avenue on Highway U. S. 66.

We shall be furnished a barn dance caller. At midnight we shall be served cider and doughnuts, after which we return on the hayrack to the Stalford Stables. Remember that eighty people can go. We must try to be at the Stalford Stables at nine o'clock.

An Economist Laughs at Economists

"Many a true word is uttered in jest." That ancient adage is recalled by an article by Stephen Leacock in the "New York Times Magazine."

Mr. Leacock is Canada's best-known humorist; he is also one of the Dominion's most respected teachers of economics.

In a way that will make you chuckle, he insists the economists of today are "in a tangle," using a jargon no one can understand to sustain theories which will not hold water.

"Of all the 'economic truths' of 100 years ago, I do not know of one—literally, not of one—that would pass unchallenged," he declares. "Lord Bacon tells us that Pontius Pilate asked in jest: 'What is truth?' and 'would not stay for an answer.' If he asked the question of the economists of today and waited for an answer, he would have to arrange his board for a long time in advance."

Do you wish to become an economist? Well, here's Leacock's prescription:

"Take enough of that mystification and muddle, combine it with the continental area of the United States, buttress it up on the side with the history of dead opinion, and dress it, as chefs say, with sliced history and green geography, and out of it you can make a doctor's degree in economics. I have one, myself."—Labor.

OLDEST HOPI

Twenty-three Hopi Indians are living in the Arizona Cliff Dwellers exhibit at the New York World's Fair. The oldest is Te-Wan-Nie-Ma (Flying Feather), 91; the youngest Se-Vi-Ya (Pollen from a Corn Tassel) three months.

Capitalistic Poison

Figures of profits of corporations, as reported by the National City Bank, show that the net profits of 365 reporting firms increased from \$198,000,000 in the first six months of 1938 to \$397,000,000 in the corresponding period for 1939.

One factor accounting for the increase of "earnings" faster than production is the widespread installation of improved methods and machinery, so that output per man in manufacturing is now at a new high record while labor costs per unit have continued to decline.

SNPJ 'Cavaliers' Urge Members to Bolster Jubilee Membership Drive by Doubling Lodge Ranks This Fall

BURGETTSTOWN, PA.—We are now in the midst of our membership drive and all the Cavaliers are urged to do their utmost towards making the campaign a success.

It has been suggested previously to the Cavalier members that each one should try to bring at least one member into the lodge. That is the goal that is set for the Cavaliers to reach and if every member cooperates to the fullest extent, it will be an easy task to reach the goal.

Each member should think this thing over and start to work hard to reach the goal of doubling the membership before the end of the year. The best way to start the drive is for every member to try to bring in one of the members of their family who isn't already a member.

At this meeting the Cavaliers will be honored by the presence of Brother James Maglich, Secretary of E. S. Federation of Western Pennsylvania, who will help the Cavaliers with plans and details of the Membership Campaign.

Comets' Dance UNIVERSAL, PA.—The SNPJ Universal Comets will launch the first of a series of indoor dances on Sept. 23. The Slovene Hall at Universal has been procured for that date.

Dementia Praecox

One would expect that such an emanation would issue from the Daily Worker, a fellow-traveler or some person imbued with the idea of "getting places" by playing along on the idea of uniting the "napredne elements."

Other Comet Activities

The Comets' annual private picnic will be held at the Hemlocks, North Park, on Sept. 17th. The committee in charge will inform the membership in greater detail concerning this affair.

Universal Comets to Launch First of a Series of Dances at Local Slovene Hall Saturday, Sept. 23

It is intended to provide both entertaining and educational pictures for both the juvenile and adult members. This should go far towards awakening further interest in the lodge.

Keller's "Prosperity Through Employment"

BELLINGHAM, WASH.—Above all interesting subjects and communications is the question: how to get employment. This question is vital especially for the young generation.

Bring a New Member

The Athletic Committee was instructed by the Comet Lodge to inform the Federation Athletic Committee of its intention to place a Boys' and Girls' team in the Federation Bowling League.

Let's Put Shingles on Our Own Homes!

Labor Day or any other day is a good time to remind labor unions and their friends to buy union label and-made products and to patronize union services.

During the last four depression years, all National and International unions affiliated with the Union Labor Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor have increased their membership.

Any day is a good day to take the union label pledge. It is a promise to patronize only those firms that display the union label, shop card or service button!

The next regular monthly meeting will be held on Sunday, September 10, at 10:30 a. m. All members are urged to be present at this meeting.

At this meeting the Cavaliers will be honored by the presence of Brother James Maglich, Secretary of E. S. Federation of Western Pennsylvania, who will help the Cavaliers with plans and details of the Membership Campaign.

I say that the percentage of men and women who are chiseling on relief is less than the percentage of those who are chiseling on their income tax.

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# Your Dollar

By CONSUMERS UNION

**Passenger Services Must Be Improved**

Over a million railroad men have their jobs since 1920, Consumers Union points out in a series of articles on what ails the railroad industry. Passenger traffic has declined, and freight traffic has increased. In 1933 American roads have been losing as much as 200 million dollars a year on passenger service. The Americans travel at least four times as much as they did at the beginning of the century. They are using automobiles and passenger coaches roll over five-sixths empty.

Why has railroad travel fallen off? Rates, obsolete equipment and service drive away the customer. The roads may reply that they are already losing money on their passenger service and can't afford to improve it. The writers argue, it's possible to improve the service, increase the rates and bring this important industry back to the position of public utility it should occupy. Experiments already tried by several roads indicate that a straight 1c a mile fare (instead of the present 2 1/2c basic fare with additional charges for Pullman travel) may quintuple passenger traffic. Modern, air conditioned, high speed trains, now highly advertised and hard to find, will attract enough passengers to pay for themselves several times over. Single unit motor cars with Diesel electric engines can provide comfortable, air conditioned, fast travel even on short runs, at 23c a mile operating cost instead of the 42c a mile used up by old style equipment.

The railroads talk about new passenger equipment but install very little of it. CU's articles demonstrate that only one out of every 22 trains is a modern train. Only 5% of locomotives have been built since 1925, 50% date from before the war. To compete effectively with auto travel, railroads should make it possible for the passenger to take a train, instead of "catching" it as he now does. Railroads can, if they will, pick up the passenger at his home, deliver him of all the fussy details of securing tickets and checking baggage, deliver him and his baggage to his street and number destination, after a comfortable, speedy, tipless ride. That is not fantastic wishful thinking, but the sober report of a Federal investigation.

Such improvements, Consumers Union believes, would enable the railroads to reemploy many of the million men who lost their jobs, would create new jobs and new business in equipment building, would provide decent salaries instead of tips to railroad porters, waiters and sleeping car attendants. In so doing, they would contribute materially to national recovery. And they would provide convenient, safe and comfortable travel to millions of Americans.

Some of the qualities affecting the service a slip will give are: strength and type of fabric, seam strength, strength of trimming and the way it is attached, strap strength, yarn slippage (meaning the tendency of yarns to shift position without breaking, producing a blistered appearance and weakening the fabric). Rayon or silk and rayon fabrics can be made to give as good wear as many silks. Weighted silk is not apt to wear well.

Look for a closely woven (or knitted) fabric, well made seams with not less than 16 stitches to the inch, carefully attached trimming and straps.

**YOUR DOLLAR** is a regular monthly feature. The facts and opinions given are based on Consumers Union Reports, the monthly magazine of Consumers Union, 17 Union Square West, New York City, a non-profit membership organization whose main object is to safeguard buyers by testing and reporting on consumers goods and service.

## War Might Destroy Democracy

Louis Johnson, assistant secretary of war, says that when we get into the "next war," American industry must be placed under the control of one man. As things stand now, that one man would be Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., president of U. S. Steel and chairman of the recently-created War Industries Board.

That means that Mr. Stettinius would be the dictator, not only of every industrial establishment in this country, but of every industrial worker. For the duration of the struggle democracy would cease to exist.

Of course, we are told democracy is restored as soon as the fighting was over. But what assurance have we? It's comparatively easy to set up a dictator, but once he has the reins of power it's not so easy to dump him off the driver's seat. Look at Italy, Germany, Russia—just to mention a few examples.

War is not the way to save democracy. That was demonstrated by the last great war. The way to save democracy is to solve our domestic economic problems, and the first step in that direction is to put idle men to work.

We cannot regulate the internal affairs of other nations, and we will be wise if we stop trying. Our task is to solve our own problems and to defend our own land. We can do that if we will only remember what happened in the last World War, and disregard the appeals of the propagandists who are swarming over America today, pleading with us to risk everything we hold precious by once more becoming embroiled in the feuds of the Old World.

—W. Labor.

## Machine Replacement

Technological changes throwing men out of work are among the most vital world events of today. An article in a recent issue of the Survey-Graphic gives a vivid summary of what happens in that line in certain steel manufacturers from the continuous rolling process. Here are a few of the items:

One steel company which formerly employed 1,500 men now has fewer than 200. Sixteen hundred men displaced by another mill banded together to get the company to employ as many as possible in the new strip mill but less than 20 per cent of them were given jobs. Workers in a somewhat smaller mill offered to take a cut of 20 per cent in wages if the company would resume operations. They were told that even at that cut, the company would be losing money by comparison with what they could do in the new mill where they had concentrated their work.

One such strip mill is called by those who formerly worked in the preceding mill "The Big Morgue." It makes better steel than could be made by the older processes—at least, that is the claim, and no one has yet made denial. The Big Morgue employs about 16 per cent of the company's one time force and only a few of these are old timers. One, now a sort of sweeper and janitor, gets 63 cents an hour; he used to get \$12 to \$15 a day as a roller. Another asked the reporter:

"Isn't there something the government can do to tax these damned machines that put so many men out of work?"

Another point of view is given by the author, Harold J. Rutenber.

## Slips

Good fit and good wear are what a woman wants most in a slip. In spite of standard construction and comparative freedom from style changes, Consumers Union found in tests of 60 slips that it's still hard to find these simple qualities at a reasonable price.

Getting a good fit is not so difficult if you try the slip on before you buy. Try to get a written guarantee against excessive shrinkage, to make sure the garment will still fit after it is washed.

## Five Million Hungry Mouths to be Filled

Uncle Sam is going to set a larger table for undernourished school children. During the last year the Surplus Commodities Corporation has been supplying food for 800,000 daily lunches in 14,000 schools, but announced that the program will be enlarged to take care of 5,000,000 hungry mouths.

## M'Guire "Father of Labor Day"

First to Suggest National Holiday; Colorado First State to Comply

Labor Day, which was universally celebrated throughout the United States Monday, September 4, was started on its way by the Central Labor Union of New York City on May 8, 1882. As long as a labor union exists, however, P. J. McGuire will be recognized and honored as father of the movement.

McGuire, one of the founders of the Carpenters' Union and a chief lieutenant of Samuel Gompers in the early days of the American Federation of Labor, presented to the New York central body the idea that one day should be set aside as a special holiday for working men and women. An eloquent orator, McGuire advocated the proposal so successfully that he lived to see his dream come true.

Then, as now, labor was divided, the A. F. of L. competing with the Knights of Labor, but both groups cooperated in putting legislation through the various state legislatures and through Congress.

Credit for having adopted the first Labor Day law has been a subject of considerable controversy, with Oregon and Colorado both claiming the distinction. Historians have agreed that the Centennial state is entitled to the honor.

It is true that Oregon was the first to put legislation on its statute books, but it was defective and had to be re-enacted. Meanwhile, the Colorado legislature, on March 15, 1887, voted to set aside the first Monday in September as Labor Day and the bill was signed by Governor Alva Adams, father of Colorado's senior Senator, Alva B. Adams.

Incidentally, Colorado is also given credit for being the first state to adopt universal suffrage by vote of the people. Wyoming, then a territory, was the first to enfranchise women, but it was done by act of the legislature.

Congress, in 1894, was induced to make Labor Day a national holiday and the bill was signed by President Cleveland.

In an article written for the "American Federationist" and printed in October, 1897, McGuire explained his idea of a proper observance of Labor Day. He proposed that labor show its strength in a street parade, to be followed by a picnic or festival of some kind, and this outline has pretty generally been followed ever since.

## Dickinson's Laudable Crusade

There's a widespread disposition to poke fun at Dickinson, Michigan's aged governor. He's a hard-billed prohibitionist and considers drinking parties, public or private, just a modernization of "Belshazzar's feast."

Whatever we may think of his views on the liquor question, he has done one thing we can all afford to praise. He has declared war on the slot machine. If slot machines were straight, the odds are so heavily in favor of the house that no sane man should play them. But most of the machines are crooked.

The slot machine owners not only rob the players but corrupt public officials. Whenever you see a slot machine operating anywhere in the United States, you may bet your last dollar that somewhere in the vicinity is a mayor, a district attorney, a chief of police who has been "fixed."

## Petty Economist

A canny Scot was not quite sure whether business might keep him away from his evening meal.

"Jenny, my girl," said he to his wife, ere he left home in the morning, "if I'm no able to be home I'll ring ye at six, precisely. Dinna tak the receiver off, and then I'll no ha'e to pit in maw two-pence."

"An executive of a large steel company recently challenged me to prove that 85,000 jobs are being eliminated by the strip mills. After a lengthy and heated conversation, he admitted that 'at least 85,000 men are through.'"

"But," he added, "why raise such a fuss about them? They're not a big factor when you consider them with the several million unemployed. Anyway, it's almost history, and nothing can be done for them now."

Small wonder that militant unions are regarded as the best job insurance available in the modern industrial set-up.—The Labor World, Spokane, Ore.

# Juvenile Circles

## Junior All Star News, Weekly Report

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—At our third singing practice on Wednesday, August 30, eight new members were present, three from West Allis, four from the Violet Rays, and one from our own lodge.

Mr. Jersie, our instructor, was pleased with the increase in attendance. He would like as many as possible to attend these practices because we want to have a large singing club.

Before we started, Mr. Puncer gave a little talk on the meaning of the songs. We sang three songs and learned a new one, "Mladi vojaki." These songs are very enjoyable to all the members. While we were nearing the end of our songs, several members of Naprej, the older singing club, came in and watched us sing. When we finished, they applauded very much. All this help is very encouraging to us. We would like to have some more singers. Mr. Jersie says there is still time to join. We practice every Wednesday night at 7 o'clock at Sostarich's hall, corner of So. 6th and W. Bruce streets.

Our monthly meeting will be held on Saturday, Sept. 9, instead of Sept. 2, as previously scheduled. We will sign up the boys for basketball. We will also discuss our activities for the coming winter season. Everyone should come to the meetings because that is the only way we can plan our activities. In case you have forgotten: our meeting place is at Ripple's Hall, on Saturday at 2 p. m. Please be there. JOHN POKLAR JR., J. A. S. Reporter.

## Rights of Man

Liberty! Equality! Fraternity! The spirit of the French Revolution describes exactly the struggle of the recreation teachers. In years gone by we were just a tiny union group, an organization consisting of a membership so small that its voice was faint in the struggle for recognition.

The few who believed in unionization and showed it by joining the union may be called pioneers in this struggle. Others, who were sympathetic with the movement and the idea it expressed, feared to join. We can say frankly that none of the pioneers were ever victimized, and they went about their work as usual.

We used to come out of our small meetings filled with ideas, ideals and enthusiasm. We could, however, do little about the promotion of these. We were listened to but we got only a few results for all of us from the "demands of the few discontented."

Today, the organization has a much brighter outlook and a greater significance in the field of organized labor; recognition has been achieved. The recreation teachers do not stand alone; they are part of the Chicago Teachers' Union. More than 50% of us have joined the ranks, and so have acquired a proprietary sense toward it. We know that close to nine thousand teachers stand behind us, and this support produces a feeling of loyalty, encouragement, and the will to carry on.

We do not now fear to voice our demands. We need, however, to secure a 100 per cent membership, and that takes education—not in the academic sense, but in social trends. If man were intelligent, the need for coercion would disappear. Here sometimes even primitive society had it over us, for it existed in some kind of a cohesive group. No one could survive alone.—Geo. O. Podemski, in The Chicago Teacher.

## Tap Dancing Fool



NEW YORK.—(Special)—Bill Robinson, Old Man Rhythm, is standing there in the side aisle tonight at the Grand Ball at the New York World's Fair. Bill taps his way to the audience's heart as he plays the role of the Emperor in Michael Todd's *Hot Shots*.

## July Profits of Railroads Top Last Year's by 37.1%

The first 10 Class 1 railroads to report for July announced an increase in profits of 37.1 per cent over the same month last year. Gross revenues went up only 13 per cent.

The "Wall Street Journal" says that if the roads had not "adopted a plan of heavier expenditure for maintenance and rehabilitation" the profits would have been still higher.

The Norfolk & Western is perhaps the best example of the way railway profits "zoomed." The carrier cleared \$2,690,333 in July this year as compared with \$1,114,194 in July last year, or much better than 100 per cent.

In the first seven months of the year the N. & W.'s profits were \$11,053,955, an increase of \$4,961,337 over the same period in 1938.

Steel output is up to 63 per cent which is the best showing made for any week since October 12, 1937.

Basing its estimates on applications for mortgage insurance, the Federal Housing Administration insists that home building is on the upgrade.

Even Roger Babson, "prophet of Big Business," is a pronounced optimist.

"Business is virtually back to normal," said Roger to newspaper men on the eve of his departure for a vacation in the Far East. "If your friends say: 'Business is terrible,' they are suffering from a defeatist complex."

"Just one straw to show how the wind is blowing: The total dividends paid are 40 per cent greater for the first six months of 1939 than for the same period in 1938."—Washington Labor.

## A Worldwide Terror Picture

Being movie fans, most Americans have seen the picture which depicts the artificial man. We believe it was Boris Karloff who took the part and gave us the thrills in that horrid creation—a man with all the physical functions of a human being but without a conscience.

We are reminded of that nightmare entertainment when we see the manner in which the world is approaching a collective economy. Despite the opposition of would-be individuals who refuse to keep pace with changing economic conditions, we are collectivizing. But it is a soulless form of collectivization which differs as radically from the democratic society which Socialists visualize as a Red Cross nurse differs from a sadist slave-driver.

We want mankind to work together for the common good. But we don't want to sacrifice individuality in the process. What shall it profit mankind to gain efficiency if he loses his personality? So we reject the fascist form of collectivization which we see advancing on many fronts, and we also deplore the New Deal model of the same thing, which kills the spirit of youth and prepares them to become robots in a more or less benevolent political machine.

Yet, even as we sound our lamentations, we are conscious that man must be the architect of his own destiny. We have not abandoned the conviction that the emancipation of the working class must be the task of the workers themselves. And we can see no power capable of staying off dictatorship than the intelligent and militant activity of human beings who are determined to prove their right to freedom by building their own collective society instead of permitting some leader to work out the plans for them.

For many years the Socialists of the world have been calling their fellow workers to the task of building a collective economy. Sometimes we have called it "industrial democracy;" but, call it what you will, collectivism will not bring happiness to mankind unless it has been fired with the spirit of freedom.

That's why Socialists stress the importance of democracy in these trying times. They no longer need argue for a collective economy. That is coming; we see it in fascism, in bolshevism, in the New Deal. Our concern must be that the new order is endowed with a soul, that it leaves each individual his freedom, that it does not collectivize human beings as slaves were collectivized in other days.—Reading Labor Advocate.

## WOMAN BARKER

Helen Johnson of the Time and Space Building at the New York World's Fair enjoys the distinction of being the only woman Barker at the Fair. She does her vocal stint in a "space suit."

# Official Proceedings

## SNPJ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Meeting of July 26

The meeting was called to order at 1 p. m. by the President. The following officers were present: V. Cankar, F. A. Vidler, J. Vogrich, L. Gradisek, P. Godina and I. Molek.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

The following matter was submitted: Zornik in Pennsylvania writes for federation asking for financial aid in advertising on the radio. Request not granted. Letter from the secretary of the English-speaking Federation of Western Pennsylvania asking for an additional \$300 donation to their Federation for athletics. The committee sustained the previous decision of the Athletic Committee due to the fact that the general fund cannot stand more contributions than allowed by the Athletic Committee.

Letter from Erasmus Groshe requesting various items of interest which would depict the growth and history of the Society to be placed in the Museum of the Slovene Auditorium in Cleveland. The committee decided to comply with his request as much as possible.

The committee decided that \$25 compensation be paid to our representatives taking care of properties taken over for defaulted loans. Cankar's Glasnik requests a renewal of the Society's ad which expired for the first six months. Renewal granted.

Special benefit and loan applications were approved. (For figures kindly see Slovene minutes.)

The meeting adjourned at 3:45 p. m.

## August 9, 1939

The meeting was called to order at 1 p. m. All the officers were present. The minutes of the July 26 meeting were approved.

The President presented a bill for films from lodge 559 and explained the understanding made between him and the lodge secretary. A letter from the lodge secretary insisting that the Society pay the bill was also read. He stated that he had promised that the lodge may take moving pictures suitable for general advertisement of the Society and that in such case the Society would reimburse cost of films. However, as the pictures taken are not of that type, the lodge cannot claim reimbursement and it was decided that the bill should be returned to the lodge with this explanation.

He also read a letter from the Leather Workers' Union Local 44, Gowanda, New York, asking for financial contribution. It was decided to advise them that their request should have the approval of the lodges in Gowanda, New York, before it can be acted upon.

Bro. Supreme Secretary submitted the following:

The Slovene Dom, Cleveland, Ohio, will celebrate its 30th anniversary in connection with which they request a full-page ad was approved.

Communication from John Kiansek, Sec'y-Treas. of La Salle SNPJ Day, asking that payment of \$100 balance of appropriation be made. Payment approved.

Application from Frank Zorc, lodge 17, Lorain, O., asking that six months' subscription to Prosveta be paid for him. The request was granted.

Lodge 559 requests ad for special Bulletin issue, upon which a \$10 ad was approved.

SNPJ posters were drawn by Leo F. Vidler and it was decided that while he made several other drawings for the Society that \$10 compensation be paid to him.

Payment of operation compensation for Jacob Rupnich, lodge 344, was approved.

Upon letter received from Frank Grosor, Sec'y of Athletic Committee, an appropriation of \$25 each was approved for lodges 568 and 877 for softball.

Other special benefit and loans were approved for the members. (For figures see Slovene minutes.)

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 P. M.

## Meeting of August 28, 1939

The meeting was called to order at the usual time by the President. In attendance were all officers except Bro. Gradisek, who was on vacation.

The minutes of the August 9 meeting were approved.

The President read a letter from Fred Malgal in relation to the SNPJ Day posters which were sent him and other matters in that connection. Letter placed on file.

He also read a letter from Edward Tomak, Walsenburg, Colorado, who asks for the SNPJ films for some lodges in southern Colorado. The request was approved and Bro. Cankar instructed to take care of the matter.

Letter was read from lodge 262 in which they urge the Executive Committee to take firm action against the writings about the Supreme Officers in Naprej. It was decided that the lodge be advised that proper steps will be taken in this respect. He further read a letter from John Kiansek, advising on preparations for SNPJ Day at La Salle and athletic matters in that connection, which was placed on file. Letter of the Secretary of the Athletic Board was also read and placed on file.

He submits twenty 10c tickets from the United Council of National Groups with their request that we purchase

same. Purchase of tickets was approved.

The President recommends that commemoration of the SNPJ Day in La Salle be filmed. His recommendation was approved, and he was authorized to buy four magazines of films for filming that purpose.

He reports about his attending the Federation affair of Fayette and Greene counties in Penna, which, according to his opinion, had a good attendance and was well conducted, thus attaining good moral success.

The Supreme Secretary submitted the following: Invitation from the Croatian Fraternal Union to send a representative to its 45th anniversary celebration to be held in Pittsburgh on Sept. 3. The Committee delegated Bro. Vidrich, 1st Vice-President, to represent the Society.

The Eastern Penn Federation will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Society and requests Frank Zalts as speaker; also, that the SNPJ films be shown and for financial help for a radio program. The Executive Committee approved their request for speaker and for the showing for the films, but recommended that the projector and operator be obtained in their community if possible. In regards to the radio program, their request cannot be granted unless they would want to broadcast their celebration affair and advertise the Society.

Lodge 80 requests a speaker at their 35th anniversary celebration of the Society to be held on Sept. 16. It was decided that while there were already two speakers from the headquarters this year at their affairs, the request cannot be granted this time.

Operation application of Anna Jane of lodge 142 was submitted and payment approved as recommended by the Supreme Medical Examiner.

The matter regarding the suspension of Josephine Zaksek and children of Lodge 146 was taken under consideration and recommendation of the local secretary approved.

Request for an ad from lodge 271 was read and \$5 approved.

Lodge 684 requests a speaker for their 10th anniversary celebration held on August 27. The request was received too late.

Lodge 715 asks for financial help for their Juvenile Circle; \$25 was approved.

Letter from Bro. Racl, secretary of Lodge 752, was read. It was decided that those members who dropped out of the Society on account of special assessment should comply with the by-laws if they want to be reinstated.

The unpaid assessment for the deceased member Emil Kamak of Lodge 276 was submitted for consideration, and the secretary asks that this be paid from the remaining sick benefit. The request from the secretary of the lodge was approved.

Application of Anna Kramar of Lodge 6, who is not entitled to sick or operation benefits—\$25 was approved.

Traveling expenses for Vaso Nikolic of lodge 8, who must change climate for his health—\$25 was approved.

Application of John Tiar of lodge 438 was approved for assessment and one year's subscription to the daily Prosveta.

Other applications for loans and special benefit were approved. (For figures and details see Slovene minutes.)

VINCENT CANKAR, Supreme President.  
FRED A. VIDLER, Supreme Secretary.

## Why the Power Trust is Troubled

One fact should be worth at least a pound of propaganda. Here is one fact, showing how George Norris' T. V. A. benefits ordinary folk. We have taken two good-sized Tennessee cities, Knoxville and Chattanooga, and we have made a comparison between the rates which prevailed when the Power Trust dominated the situation and the rates now in effect under public ownership. Here it is:

Monthly Consumption	KNOXVILLE		Present Rates	
	Per Kwh.	Per \$100	Per Kwh.	Per \$100
25 kwh.	8.8c	\$2.30	3.0c	\$0.75
100 kwh.	5.9c	5.85	2.5c	2.50
250 kwh.	3.9c	9.80	2.0c	5.00

Monthly Consumption	CHATTANOOGA		Present Rates	
	Per Kwh.	Per \$100	Per Kwh.	Per \$100
25 kwh.	8.5c	2.14	3.0c	0.75
100 kwh.	5.1c	5.13	2.5c	2.50
250 kwh.	3.8c	9.41	2.0c	5.00

These new rates will enable the municipalities to make plenty of money and it won't be very long until T. V. A., itself, will be stacking up a reserve. Naturally, the Power Trust is unhappy, and no wonder; because the T. V. A. "yardstick" shows the extent to which the trust has been robbing its customers.

—W. L.

## COSMIC RAYS LIGHT LAMP

Captured cosmic rays are put to work lighting a neon lamp in the Fordham University exhibit at the New York World's Fair. The rays arrive at the rate of fourteen a minute.

# S.N.P.J. Sports

## YVK's Present Their Side Concerning Athletic Decision

WEST NEWTON, PA.—Again the YVK's appear in these columns. Certain incidents have prompted me to write in defense of our SNPJ activities. This article concerns the athletic phase of our organization.

For the past season the SNPJ YVK's softball team has engaged in interleague competition to determine the champion of the Westmoreland County Federation League. Our team has emerged victorious with a very successful season, having a practically clean slate of victories. As the season drew near to a close, we were informed that we were not considered contestants for the playoffs to take place on Labor Day at La Salle. It was through no fault of ours whatsoever that any misunderstanding occurred. However, after considerable communications between other athletic officials, we, the Y. V. K's, SNPJ 739, of West Newton, Pa., have been denied the chance to compete with the other winners for the coveted trip to La Salle on Labor Day.

Is this what we call fraternal spirit and cooperation? Our entire membership is very resentful to the consideration given our team by the other lodges and representatives present at the athletic meeting in Verona on July 25.

It was due to our efforts to have a successful softball team that we have increased our membership in securing new members. For the second consecutive season we have been denied the opportunity to compete in the eliminations at the end of the season. Thus, the entire membership of YVK's, No. 739, wants it to be known that they are not satisfied with the decisions rendered concerning this incident and do not consider the matter closed.

RUDOLPH POVIRK, Manager, Lodge 739.

## Annual Fall Dance

Our annual fall dance this year is going to be on Saturday, Dec. 9, at the Slovene Hall on Waterloo (upper hall). If the advance sales warrant our opening the lower hall it's probable that both hall will be open to you dancers. More about this later.

## New Bowling Alleys

The eight new shining alleys being constructed at the Slovene Home on Waterloo will be officially opened to the public on Sept. 16 and 17. Hope to see quite a few of our members there on this occasion.

## Drill Team Performance

Stopped in at the Euclid Beach Log Cabin last Thursday and saw six feminine teams competing against each other for the annual "Slovene Women's Union of America" team title. The team that put on a brilliant performance were fortunate indeed in receiving a beautiful trophy for winning the title. Hats off to your Captain Emily Mahne as your team responded splendidly.

## Bits About 'em

During the past month both Rudy Jelencic and "Sonny" Dolsak took the faithful "I do." Best of luck to both of you. As predicted months ago, Anne Straus, as respectful a secretary as there is in the SNPJ, is going to be married this fall to Vic Zele of the Euclid Progressives. Buggies and buggies of luck to both of you. Former secretary Fred Marinko is now operating a gas station at 2105 Carnegie Ave. under the name of "Merrick's Super Service." When you're downtown stop at his place and give his super gas a tryout. With election just on the other side of next month, I'd like to mention to you 32nd ward voters that Bro. Rudolph Lokar is a candidate for the city council. I'm certain your support will be greatly appreciated.

EDWARD A. SEITZ, President, Lodge 614.

## Today vs. Tomorrow

The world's fair confronts us in bewildering confusion out on the Flushing fair grounds these days. Here a world-of-tomorrow symbolism vies with a world-of-today reality to produce a sort of after-the-movies feeling of depression, as we return wearily from the gorgeous and temporary escape Mr. Whalen and company have provided for us—at a price, of course! There's no denying it's worth the price, at least for one admission. There is no denying too, the magic vistas at which we are given brief peeps—the hints of order, leisure, comfort, beauty and even—peace. Yet it is difficult for some of us, at least, to see this great forest of possibility for some trees of inconsistency which stand nearby. For example—

The scandalous discrimination in job appointments, Negroes, Jews, older women, not-so-pretty women, and applicants without college degrees being the chief victims; and the inclusion, incidentally, of social registerites working at the fair for thrill of it.

The prohibitive food prices, as a result of which we must munch today's sandwiches while viewing tomorrow's world outside its modernistic restaurants.

The admission price, justifiable for the first admission, perhaps, but prohibitive for many visits for most people, and what can you see in one or two trips! The World of Tomorrow seems to be for a select group only.

A WPA pavilion displaying "the wealth created by the skill and artistry for tomorrow, but let today take care of itself.

The juxtaposition around a "Court of Peace" of exhibits of nations at this moment bitterly warring upon each other.

Those gaping holes in the fair—Spain and China, and incomplete Czechoslovakia (though her friends still hope to pull her exhibit through).

And, whereas it was possible to capture a comic ray to illumine the fair, all that could be done with six protesting restaurant pickets was to arrest them.

Therefore, we should prefer to have it frankly recognized that our social sciences still lag far behind our technical progress and to have the fair presented without such elaborate symbolism about the future which is all

## Prompt Publicity in Prosveta

When writing to the Prosveta, observe the following rules:

1. The deadline for long articles is Monday and for short notices Tuesday forenoon of each week; time your letters according to distance from destination.
2. Write legibly in ink on ONE side of paper only, or type your letter, double spacing it; use standard size paper (8 1/2 x 11).
3. Give full name, address and lodge number; give name may be used but the REAL name MUST accompany it; no anonymous contributions will be considered.
4. Unpublished articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures will not be returned.
5. The editor reserves the right to accede with the by-laws in respect of subject and length of articles intended for publication.
6. Address all communications intended for the paper—NEVER to individuals—ALWAYS to: PROSVETA, 381 S. LAWNDALE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

too remote in view of the present realities and conflicts.

It may be significant that the voice of the commentator seems lost in the vastness of that "greatest globe ever constructed", and the outlines of its "Democracy" are still far below us and very dim.—Women's Trade Union League Bulletin.

## A Short Story

The Standard Oil Co. of California has just reported a net income, AFTER all taxes, expenses, reserves and other costs have been paid, of \$7,117,604 for the first six months of 1939.

The Engineers Public Service Co. and its subsidiaries, a utilities system, reports net profits of \$4,795,566 for the year ending June 30, an increase of 33% over the previous year's profits.

The American Cyanamid Corp. and its subsidiary companies report a net profit of \$2,149,714 for the first six months of 1939, more than four times as much as the same firms made in the first six months of 1938.

The U. S. Rubber Corp. reports a net profit of \$4,465,397 for the first six months of 1939. In the first six months of 1938 the company LOST \$239,213.

—Brewery Worker.

## Georgia's Cox

What little impression Congressman Cox of Georgia has made on the country is as a rarer and rarer against the Wage-Hour Law. He needs to be known in another connection as well—as the member of Congress with the most relatives on the Federal payroll. He gets \$10,000 a year for his seat in the House, and six kin, a son, brother, sister, niece and two nephews, harvest a total of \$17,600 in their Federal posts. Mr. Cox thinks it is outrageous for Congress to outlaw wages below \$572 a year as starvation fare for which no one should be forced to work. Yet he uses his public office to gather up jobs netting his family a grand total of \$27,600 a year. Step up, Congressman Cox, and take a bow—a bow and all the other things that are coming your way.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## Blind Ignorance of the Wealthy

Odetta Keun, French authoress, recently had this to say about the blind stupidity of the wealthy classes in America:

"They move in a world of illusion, of which, outside the lunatic asylums, there is no longer the faintest trace in Europe. In this world of theirs, wealth has moral merit; poverty is a deliberate perversion, which you go and wallow in . . . and out of which you can leap in a jiffy by means of a minimum of search for, and perseverance in, employment."

## The Black Fuehrer

The threatened parade of black totalitarianism in New York streets recently did not mature, as Father Coughlin, the Detroit fuehrer, advised a local leader by long distance telephone to withdraw the application for a permit. It is significant that the black fuehrer was consulted before this final decision was made. Whether it is black, brown or red totalitarianism, they are all alike. Hitler decides for our Nazis, Stalin for our Communists, and Coughlin for the clerico-fascists.—New Leader.

## Talkative

"What kind of a woman is Mrs. Brown?"  
"She's the sort who tells you that something left her speechless, and then talks about it for an hour and a half."

## What Flavor?

"Emily, is there anything you want in town this morning?"  
"Yes; you might buy a jar of that traffic jam I've been reading about."

## The Upper Crust



"Just work hard for the next 20 years, son, and maybe you'll be where I am now."  
"Where's that, Pop?"  
"On this side of the machine."

## Where is Democracy?

Advocates of collective security claim that the great struggle in the world today is between democracy and Fascism. This article is devoted to puncturing that fable once and for all. We claim that the phrase "democracy vs. Fascism" is a clever propaganda device used to pull the wool over the eyes of those easily impressed by catch-phrases.

America is the most democratic of all the great states. We all know, in spite of this, how far America falls short of true democracy in such places as Jersey City; the South, and parts of California. Nevertheless, America could stand as the model of democracy for those far less democratic states whom she is supposed to aid in the name of democracy.

The alliance which is being set up to stop Hitler's drive is anything but democratic. Let us cast a brief glance at each member of that alliance.

Great Britain is the greatest empire in the world. English citizens enjoy a fairly liberal dose of democracy and freedom, but by far the major part of the empire is subject to a colonial tyranny surpassed by none and matched by few. Englishmen who point indignant fingers at Mussolini's bombing of Ethiopian savages should remember that every year border villages of India are bombed by British airmen.

The same is true of France and her empire—and the French workers today enjoy even less liberty than their English brothers do.

Soviet Russia may be a democracy to those who have to say "yes, Lord," when Stalin says Russia is a democracy. To Socialists, Stalinism is the living proof of the necessity of absolute democracy within a revolutionary party and within a worker's state. There is no democracy in Russia. Everyone knows that, and since history can be written freely in this country, the constant repetition of the lie that she is by the stenchen cuts no ice anywhere.

Poland is a dictatorship. One would be inclined to call her a Fascist dictatorship, were it not for the fact that Fascism has become associated with

aggressive dictatorships. Poland does not have the strategic possibility of becoming aggressive—but Poland has no democracy.

Rumania has no democracy. This is especially true in the districts she conquered or stole just before and during the World War—Bessarabia and the Dobruja.

Jugoslavia has only a vestige of democracy, and that has been preserved only through the fight of the Croatian minority. Now, since Mussolini took Albania, it is doubtful whether Jugoslavia could be of much value to the Franco-British alliance even if she wished to.

Greece is suffering under a particularly oppressive dictatorship.

When you add up the score, the talk about "democracy fighting dictatorship" falls as flat as a week-old glass of beer. If, for the sake of argument, we admit France and England to be democracies, then we must also admit that they are willing to get anyone, regardless of political inclination, to join with them. In other words it is still the old army game, with every one fighting and jockeying for position, and words like "democracy" and "antiaggression" thrown out for bait for the suckers.

We swallowed that bait in 1917. Let's leave the hook dangling this time.—Socialist Call.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Members who submit items such as a "Card of Thanks," a "Memorial," a "Surprise Party Notice," a "For Sale Ad," or any other similar item for publication in Prosveta, please note that all such items are considered advertisements and are charged at regular advertising rates. No such items, therefore, can be published free of charge.  
Philip Godina, Manager.

## Thoughts on War and Neutrality

By ANTON GARDEN

(This article was written some weeks ago and is reprinted from the Socialist Call. Now, that the bloody carnage has broken out in Europe and that powerful forces will redouble their work to also plunge this nation into war and repeat the great tragedy and mistake of 1917, the subject matter of this article is especially timely.—A. G.)

That a war psychosis exists on the so-called "left," among social democrats, Stalinists, and their fellow-travelers, is, unfortunately, true. Their press is full of it; there is not even a slight trace of critical reasoning. They are ready to repeat the tragedy of 1914, this time, of course, to defeat fascism.

The coming war, they say, will be different. In this holy mission of destruction they are even ready to risk fascism in the so-called "democratic" countries, which is inevitable once we plunge into war.

These new converts deny this, of course, by denying the historical sameness of capitalism and imperialism. "The only imperialists," they maintain, "are the fascist countries." Thus they overlook the fact that any difference between fascist and non-fascist nations would disappear as soon as war is declared.

In this connection the question of American neutrality looms large at home and abroad.

## Position Negative

With the historic Socialist position on war I am in complete agreement. However, on the question of neutrality, our position, which is purely negative, is open to serious attack. Especially so when Berlin and Rome are elated when congress smother the president's revision of our present neutrality act.

Our position is unrealistic, first, because it is untenable in the present world situation, even in the mind of an average American on the street and amounts to burying one's head in the sand, and, second, because the whole peace front will cave in as soon as the powder keg explodes in Europe. The latter will be accomplished by the unleashing of tremendous war propaganda, paid and unpaid, and partly because an overwhelming majority of the American people are psychologically already genuinely on one side of the bloody conflict to the extent that they favor material aid to non-fascist countries.

## Favored by Geography

A more realistic neutrality policy for the American people, particularly for the American working class and its allies, would be the question: On what political basis should the United States offer material, but not human, aid to a belligerent nation or nations?

Because of the fortunate geographical position of the United States, and its tremendous resources and power, and because of its experience in, and the consequences of, the last war, it could, and should, dictate the basis for a peace treaty before war breaks out in Europe, as the condition for supplying war material to such belligerent nations as are willing to agree to its political conditions beforehand.

## Uncle's a Sucker

There are more reasons than one for such a procedure. One of them is purely financial—yes, important even to workers! Our allies in the last war still owe the United States a tremendous war bill, close to \$12,000,000,000. Long ago they forgot about this debt, for they consider Uncle Sam a great but dumb sucker.

Common sense, therefore, would dictate not only to the peace forces here but to the government as well, the need of exacting from any belligerent such political conditions as would prevent the repetition of the present post-war situation, before the United States is willing to send a single cargo of war materials to anyone.

## Conditions for Aid

Every European nation would receive war materials—for a price—from the United States should we agree to the following: 1. Principles upon which it will be willing to conclude peace end of war:

1. Establishing of an economic United States of Europe—doing for good with all trade and industrial barriers.
2. Establishment of political cultural democracy—the right of workers to organize in free unions; the right of political organization; freedom of speech, press, assembly; unhampered cultural and development of every nationality.
3. The right of the Czechs and Poles to their own republic and complete restitution by Germany of the economic and financial part of their land.
4. Each belligerent nation to be financially responsible for the destruction of life and property it will wrought upon its adversary's reversaries.
5. Freedom to colonial peoples. This to be brought about completely as soon as the affected people are ready for it politically and culturally beginning with a partial status in backward colonies gradually expanded to complete independence; their economic and cultural development to be the concern of nations, depending on their resources.
6. General and complete disarmament of all nations.

## None Would Accept

Space does not permit us to state which foreign powers would send to or reject the foregoing principles, absolutely essential for maintenance of peace in Europe elsewhere, as a condition for American aid in a war.

None of them would accept the tire list, save perhaps later in war when pressed against the wall when the exhausted, bleeding and bellous masses would be gaining upper hand. And no country would get a single cargo of war supplies from the United States, for which American people will most likely in the end in any case, unless it cepts in toto this or similar program beforehand.

This, I hold, should actually be a "neutrality" program not only of the peace forces here and abroad, also of the American government, only agency that could really prevail, if it would.

## Educational Value

Such a program would have a tremendous educational and propagandist value not only here but also in other non-fascist and especially in the east nations. Only with such a program it is possible to undermine root fascism, black or red, and haps actually prevent war, but tainly shorten it. Moreover, only such a program you could prevent other Versailles infamy and its ghly consequences leading to a more horrible war.

With such a program the United States could actually become a litical and moral leader in this world of chaos, despair and tortured humanity. The present struggle about American neutrality would be put on entirely different plane. Likewise whole perspective of the coming war would be changed which threatens to plunge civilization, if one may use this word into the Dark Ages of savagery.

Americans think of themselves primarily as wage earners. As consumers they find it fun to be fooled.—Malcolm Ross, author.

If you want a job well done select a busy man—the other kind has no time.—Elbert Hubbard.

Do what you feel to be right; do what you think to be true; and do worry about the consequences.—F. W. Robertson.

## The John Smiths

### FLASH!



JERRY SMITH HAS BEEN EXONERATED FOR THE BOMBING OF THE ELITE BLDG, WHILE DUDLEY C. EDIT AND HIS ACCOMPLICES HAVE BEEN INDICTED AND FACE STIFF SENTENCES FOR HAVING STAGED THE BOMBING IN THE HOPES OF SMASHING THE NEWSMAN'S UNION!

JERRY, I'M HERE TO ASK YOU FOLKS TO HELP MY FATHER—HE'S TO BE SENTENCED TOMORROW, BUT IF YOU APPEAR IN COURT AND SPEAK SOME GOOD WORDS IN HIS BEHALF—

BOY, THAT JAIL CERTAINLY WAS A NIGHTMARE! IT SURE SEEMED KEENO WHEN I WAS RELEASED AND COULD GO HOME.

OUR STORY CONTINUES AS WE FIND JERRY, KAY THOMAS AND SIX GIBSON WALKING DOWN THE STREET.

CHANGES ARE BEING MADE WITH FLYING COLORS! ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS NAME YOUR PRICE AND FATHER WILL BE HAPPY TO OBLIGE!

SAY, THIS CALLS FOR SOMETHING OF A CELEBRATION—

DID I HEAR YOU SAY YOUR OL' MAN WILL PAY US WELL IF WE GET ABOUT HAVING THE JUDGE LEAVE HIM OFF EASY?

WHY, YOU! TAKE THIS, WISE GUY, AS A SOUVENIR OF OUR OBJECTIONS TO BEING OFFERED A BRIBE!!

IN HONOR OF YOUR 'COMING OUT PARTY' WHAT SAY WE STOP IN AT THE CORNER TAVERN AND HAVE A COUPLA ROUNDS OF BEER?

JERRY! OH, JERRY!!

AT THAT MOMENT A LANKY YOUNG MAN, RUNNING AT BREAK-NECK SPEED, CALLS TO JERRY SMITH!

THE YOUNG GENT IS JUNIOR EDIT, OR ALL PEOPLE!

SPEAKING OF STOPPING OFF AT TW' CORNER TAVERN AND IN VIEW OF WHAT JUST HAPPENED, I'M GONNA CHANGE MY ORDER TO A GAS-HOUSE SPECIAL 'N A SHOT OF BUZZARD DELIGHT!

## A Communist Caricature

After the caricature that the Communists made of Marx and Engels, it is refreshing to find a scholar like Prof. Walter Thompson at the investigation of Harry Bridges in San Francisco stating that these leading founders of the Socialist movement lived out of their early advocacy of violence in the first half of the nineteenth century to support educational and political methods.

However, the professor made one slip when he said that Lenin "seems to have followed in the footsteps of Marx and Engels in methods and worked out the theory of dictatorship not only for civilization but also for party organization. Lenin never trusted 'the masses'; Marx and Engels did. Lenin's theory was a dictatorship over a party by a few leaders on the ground that the rank and file are not fitted for democracy even in the organization of which they are members. It is this caricature that the Communist Party has marketed in this and other countries.—New Leader.

## By Harold Maguire

