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ZAVEZNIKI ZASEDLI MORNARIČNOBAZO V SICILIJI

Nova ameriška zmaga v bitki na Pacifiku

RUSI ODBILI NEM-SKE NAPADE

Zavezniški stan. Afrika, 13. jul.—Zavezniki so danes okupirali Augusto, važno mornarično bazo v Siciliji, 19 milj severno od Sirakuze, se glasi naznanilo. Prej je bilo naznanjeno, da zavezniške invazijske armade prodirajo v notranjost italijanskega otoka in da so zasedle Palazolo, železniški center. Ameriške in kanadske čete so se združile pri Ragusi, drugem železniškem centru.

Zavezniški stan. Afrika, 13. jul.—Zavezniki so okupirali nadaljnja tri mesta v Siciliji in ujeli več tisoč sovražnikov v bliskovitih vojnih operacijah, ki so se pričele zadnji teden z invazijo otoka. Izgleda, da bo Sicilija kmalu odrezana od italijanske celine.

Poročilo pravi, da so se nove angleške čete izkrcale v Cataniji, glavni lukni na vzhodnem obrežju Sicilije. Sirakuzo, zgodovinsko mesto, in devet drugih mest so okupirali oddelki osme britske armade in nedavno formirane sedme ameriške armade. Angleške čete zdaj prodirajo proti Messini, glavni obrambni bazi.

Ameriški general Dwight D. Eisenhower, vrhovni poveljnik zavezniške sile, je obiskal fronto in naznanil, da operacije zadovoljivo napredujejo. On je došel v luko Pachino na krovu ameriškega razišča in potem odpotoval v glavni stan generala Pattona, poveljnika ameriške invazijske armade.

General Robert L. Montgomery vodi operacije osme britske armade, katero tvorijo veterani iz afriške kampanje. Cilj teh je zajetje osiščne armade v Siciliji.

Zavezniški stan Avstralija, 13. jul.—Enote ameriške bojne mornarice so potopile najmanj štiri in morda šest japonskih bojnih ladij v novi pomorski bitki v zalivu Kuli v centralnem delu Solomonov, se glasi uradni komunikacijski poročilo. Ta bazira na preliminarnih poročilih o izidu bitke.

Japonci so skušali ojačiti vojaške posadke na Novi Georgiji, zlasti ono v Mundi, mornarični in letalski bazi na tem otoku, ki je v nevarnosti padca. Zavezniške čete se bližajo tej bazi z dveh strani in mnenje prevladuje, da bo kmalu padla.

Japonci so izgubili najmanj trinajst in morda sedemnajst križark in rušilcev v dveh bitkah z ameriško bojno mornarico v zalivu Kuli v enem tednu.

London, 13. jul.—Poročilo iz Moskve pravi, da ruska armada uspešno odbija nemške napade na svoje pozicije na fronti med Orlom in Belgorodom. Vsi so bili odbiti in sovražnik vržen nazaj z velikimi izgubami. Trije nemški bataljoni, okrog 1500 vojakov, so bili zdrobljeni v bitkah z Rusi v enem sektorju te fronte.

General Giraud došel v New York

Obisk Kanade in Anglije naznanjen

New York, 13. jul.—General Henri Giraud, vrhovni poveljnik francoske oborožene sile v severni Afriki in sonačelnik nedavno ustanovljenega odbora za osvoboditev Francije, je došel sem z letalom iz Fort Benninga, Ga., kjer je obiskal vojaško taborišče.

Prihod generala je bil zavrt v tajnost v interesu njegove varnosti. Policija in vojaške čete so stražile večji del letališča, na katerem je pristalo Giraudovo letalo.

Ottawa, Kanada, 13. jul.—Premier W. L. Mackenzie King je informiral parlament, da bo general Giraud prišel v Ottawa v četrtek. Namen generalovega obiska ni bil razkrit.

London, 13. jul.—Tu poročajo, da bo general Giraud obiskal Anglijo, preden se povrne v severno Afriko. Pričakuje se, da bo došel v Anglijo iz Kanade.

Pristaši generala Charlesa de Gaulla pritiskajo na angleško vlado za legalno priznanje, toda naleteli so na poteškoče. Oni upajo, da bodo premagane v bližnji bodočnosti.

Green priporoča čistko v kongresu

Poraz sovražnikov unij pri volitvah

New York, 13. jul.—William Green, predsednik Ameriške delavske federacije, je apeliral na člane unij, naj počištujejo kongres in pošljejo v pokoj vse kongresnike in senatorje, ki so glasovali za Connally-Smithov protistavkovni načrt, ki je postal zakon dežele. Načrt je bil sprejet potem, ko ga je predsednik Roosevelt vetiral, z dvotretjinsko večino v obeh kongresnih zbornicah.

Green je govoril na konvenciji mednarodne unije pristanišnih delavcev. Delegatom je povedal, da je eksekutiva ADF osvojila program, ki določa mobiliziranje vseh sredstev za poraz kongresnikov in senatorjev, ki so znani kot sovražniki organiziranih delavcev, pri kongresnih volitvah v prihodnjem letu.

Predsednik ADF je v svojem govoru naglasil, da se delavske organizacije drže obljube, da ne bodo vodile stavk, dokler traja vojna. On je citiral Rooseveltovo izjavo, da delavci drže do besede. Reakcija v kongresu je triumfalna in zadala težak udarec unijam s sprejetjem protistavkovnega zakona.

Odbor odobril zvišanje mezde

Odlok v prilogi uniji CIO

Washington, D. C., 13. jul.—Vojno-delavski odbor je odobril zvišanje mezde 15,000 uslužbenecem, ki delajo za American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Vsi so člani unije CIO.

Zvišanje znaša dva dolarja na teden in je retroaktivno do 9. oktobra preteklega leta.

VPRAŠANJE VRNITVE RUDARSKE UNIJE V ADF

Voditelji UMWA vidijo politične maneuvre

TOBIN ZANIKA OBDOBJITVE

Washington, D. C., 13. jul.—Voditelji rudarske unije United Mine Workers of America so uverjeni, da so politični maneuvri v ozadju zavlačevanja prošnje glede vrnitve te unije v Ameriško delavsko federacijo.

Nekateri člani eksekutivnega odbora ADF, med temi Daniel Tobin, predsednik mednarodne bratovščine voznikov, so zanimali politične maneuvre. John L. Lewis, predsednik UMWA, ki je vložil prošnjo za vrnitev, molči.

Več članov eksekutivne ADF je izjavilo, da se vrnitve UMWA ne more prepričati. Možnost je, da bo Lewis umaknil prošnjo, če bo ADF zavlačevala akcijo ali stavila poniževalne pogoje.

Tobin je v glasilu svoje organizacije International Teamster naglasil, da je on za enotno in močno delavsko gibanje in da bo storil vse, da se rudarji vrnejo v federacijo.

Bomba ubila 150 Nemcev v gledališču

Washington, D. C., 13. jul.—Čez 150 Nemcev je bilo ubitih in več sto ranjenih pri eksploziji bombe v mestnem gledališču v Minsku, okupirana Rusija, na dan druge obletnice vojne med Nemčijo in Rusijo, poroča urad za vojne informacije. Poročilo bazira na vesti, ki jo je objavil švedski list v Gotesborgu.

Italija odbila Rommelovo ponudbo

London, 13. jul.—Italijansko vrhovno poveljstvo je zavrnilo ponudbo nemškega feldmaršala Erwina Rommela glede prevzeta obrambe Korzike, francoskega otoka, in italijanske cone v francoski Rivijeri po poročilu, ki ga je dobil londonski list Daily Mail iz nekega kraja ob italijanski meji.

Laval zagovarja kooperacijo z naciji

London, 13. jul.—Pierre Laval, načelnik vlade v Vichyju, je na masnem shodu v Parizu zagovarjal kooperacijo med njim in naciji. Dejal je, da je ta rešila obstoj Francije. Sodelovanje s Hitlerjem je dalo Franciji priliko za obnovo.

Italijanski general ubit v akciji

London, 13. jul.—General Enrico Fraščisci, poveljnik italijanskih črnosrajčnikov v trinajstih conih, je bil ubit v akciji, se glasi radijsko poročilo iz Rima.

Domače vesti

Obiski in posdravi
Chicago.—Frank Oglar, znani trgovec iz Clevelanda, je 12. t. m. obiskal gl. urad SNPJ in uredništvo Prosvete. Druga obiskovalca tega dne sta bila Frank Geršak in Jos. Koren iz Milwaukeeja, Wis.

Čikaške vesti

Chicago.—Frank Podlipec iz Cicera, član društva 449 SNPJ, ki se je nahajal okrog deset dni v okrajni bolnišnici, ko ga je 2. julija zadel mrtvoud med potjo z dela, se zdaj nahaja doma. Njegovo stanje se je toliko izboljšalo, da se je vrnil domov, kjer se zdaj polagoma giblje. Mrtvouden je na levi strani telesa.

Spot smrtna nesreča v rovu
Hermine, Pa.—Frank Srebrnjak, star 53 let in član društva 87 SNPJ, je bil 5. julija tako težko pobit pri delu v premogovniku, da je štiri dni kasneje umrl v bolnišnici. Doma je bil iz Hruišice in v Ameriki je bival 35 let. Tukaj zapuščja dva sinova—eden je v armadi—in hčer.

Važno za Detroit

Detroit, Mich.—Slovenci v Detroitu in okolici se opozarjajo na važno objavo v slovenščini na jugoslovanskem radioprogramu prihodnjega nedelja, dne 18. julija, ob 10:30 predpoldne, radiopostaja Home Station WJLB.

Iz Clevelanda

Cleveland.—Mary Pintarič, ki je utonila zadnji četrtek v jezeru, je bila članica društva 53 SNPJ. Svoječasno je bila aktivna v mladinskem krožku SNPJ.

Zivilska uprava odpravi restrikcije

Načelnik Jones sestavlja program

Washington, D. C., 13. jul.—Živilska administracija, katere načelnik je Marvin Jones, se je odločila za odpravo vseh restrikcij glede produkcije živil v prihodnjem letu. Zadevni program bo kmalu objavljen.

Jones je dejal, da bodo farmerji dobili dodatne koncesije z namenom, da se poveča produkcija pšenice in drugih pridelkov. Program bo slonel na sistemu cen, ki ga je osvojila vladna Commodity Credit Corp. Program mora odobriti kongres, ko se ponovno sestane v svojem zasedanju v prihodnjem septembru.

Vlada na podlagi sistema cen garantira farmerjem določene cene za pridelke. Restrikcije glede produkcije gotovih pridelkov so bile uveljavljene v prvih letih Rooseveltove administracije. Najznačilnejši pojav je bil v pobujanju prašičkov in uničevanju pridelka bombažnih plantaz.

Kanadski premier napovedal nove fronte

Ottawa, Kanada, 13. jul.—Premier W. L. Mackenzie King je v svojem govoru v parlamentu napovedal ustanovitev novih front v Evropi in naglasil, da se zavezniške operacije v Siciliji vrše po načrtih. Prva kritična faza je prešla z uspešno invazijo italijanskega otoka. Premier je dejal, "da je Sicilija le eden izmed mostov, katere bodo morali zavezniki prekoračiti pred začetkom glavne borbe."

ROOSEVELT BO REORGANIZIRAL VOJNE AGENTURE

Program predvideva ustanovitev nove organizacije

POMANJKANJE DELAVCEV NA FARMAH

Washington, D. C., 13. jul.—Predsednik Roosevelt se je odločil za reorganiziranje vojnih odborov in agentur in ustanovitev nove organizacije, ki bo kupovala bistvene vojne potrebščine v tujini. Kupovanje teh spada sedaj v področje federalne korporacije za rekonstrukcijo financ, katere načelnik je trgovinski tajnik Jesse Jones.

Podpredsednik Henry A. Wallace bo morda odstavljen kot načelnik biroja za ekonomsko vojno in Milo Perkins kot direktor tega biroja. Wallace in Jones sta se nedavno sprla in sprava predsednika Roosevelta v zadrženo.

Sestavljeni načrt predvideva revizijo programa subvencij, da se zaščiti strop nad cenami, ki ga je postavila uprava za kontrolo cen. Vlada bo kupovala farmske pridelke v večjem obsegu in izvajala večjo kontrolo nad tržišči. Z izjemo mesa in masla bodo cene ustaljene.

Nadaljnji korak v prilog farmerjem bo odprava restrikcij glede produkcije živil. Sistem se bo morda apliciral na vse pridelke. Farmerji se pritožujejo, da nimajo dovolj delavcev in ne strojev, ki jih potrebujejo pri obdelovanju zemlje. Vlada bo morala nekaj storiti v tem oziru, da potolaži farmerje.

Načrt glede združitve agentur, v katerih področje spada reguliranje cen, je tudi predmet študije. Možno je, da bodo vse te agenture prišle pod kontrolo živilske administracije, katere načelnik je Marvin Jones. Načelniki teh se neprestano kavsa-ju med seboj, kar povzroča konfuzijo in ovira program večje produkcije pridelkov, da se zadosti zahtevam. Izpembe bodo izvršene, preden se kongres vrne s počitnic in sestane v zasedanju 14. septembra.

Naloga izboljšanja situacije na notranji fronti je bila poverjena Jamesu F. Byrnesu, direktorju vojne mobilizacije, in Marvinu Jonesu, načelniku živilske administracije.

Zaloge masla in sira se krčijo

Znižanje odmerkov napovedano

Washington, D. C., 13. jul.—Drastična redukcija odmerkov sira, masla in zgoščenega mleka za civilno porabo je bila tu naznanjena. Živilska administracija trdi, da je redukcija odmerkov potrebna, ker se zaloge krčijo.

V smislu novih regulacij bo posameznik dobil le trinajst funtov masla v dobi dvanajstih mesecev, ki se je pričela 1. julija, štiri funte manj kot doslej. Odjemalci bodo morali dati več znaimk za maslo, sir in mleko v tem in prihodnjih mesecih.

Od predvidene produkcije 2.127.500.000 funtov masla bo oborožena sila dobila 316.000.000 funtov, 123.200.000 funtov zavezniki na temelju posojilno-najemniškega programa, ostalo maslo pa bo šlo v skladišča. Civilna poraba masla je znašala preteklo leto 2.074.000.000 funtov.

Politična akcija unij CIO

Hillman imenovan za načelnika odbora

Washington, D. C., 13. jul.—Člani eksekutivne Kongresa industrijskih organizacij so ustanovili odbor za politično akcijo in imenovali za načelnika Sidneyja Hillmana, predsednika unije Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Neki član eksekutive je dejal, da odbor ne bo izvajal samega programa politične akcije, temveč priporočal tudi izvolitev onih kandidatov, ki so znani kot zagovorniki teženj delavskih organizacij.

Člani eksekutive so ponovili obljubo, da unije CIO ne bodo stavkale, dokler traja vojna, z eno pa so obdoližili Johna L. Lewisa, predsednika rudarske unije UMWA, da je on odgovoren za sprejetje Connally-Smithovega protistavkovnega zakona. Ta med drugim določa ostre zaporne in denarne kazni za one, ki podžigajo stavke v tovarnah in premogovnikih, ki jih obratuje vlada.

V odboru za politično akcijo so poleg Hillmana R. J. Thomas, predsednik unije združenih avtinskih delavcev; S. H. Dalrymple, predsednik unije kavčukarskih delavcev; Albert Fitzgerald, predsednik unije električarjev, in David J. McDonald od jeklarske unije.

Argentinska vlada v zagati

Vprašanje preloma odnošajev z osiščem

Montevideo, Urugvaj, 13. jul.—Poročila iz zanesljivih virov razkrivajo zakulisno borbo med člani argentinskega kabineta in vojaškimi voditelji o vprašanju preloma diplomatskih odnošajev med Argentino, Nemčijo, Italijo in Japonsko.

Vladna grupa pod vodstvom podadmirala Segunda B. Stornija, zunanjega ministra, ki je naklonjen zaveznikom, zahteva prelom z osiščem. Ta je že prej sugeriral odločno akcijo proti osiščnim petokoloncem v Argentini.

Druga grupa, ki vključuje totalitarce, je za nadaljevanje politike nevtralnosti. Predsednik Pedro Ramirez je v sredini med grupama in se ne more odločiti. Agitacija za prelom z osiščem se je povečala kot posledica novih zavezniških zmag.

Kompanijski uradniki plačali kazni

Washington, D. C., 13. jul.—Justični departament je naznanil, da so uradniki Sandusky Foundry & Machinery Co., Sandusky, O., plačali denarno kazni v vsoti \$80.000. Ta jim je bila naložena potem, ko so na obravnavi pred federalnim sodiščem priznali, da so osleparili vlado. Prizadeti uradniki so Devereaux Lake, Paul H. Mielke, Wilson M. Grayell, James W. Moran, Harry Burden, James W. Crane in Alfred A. Bunge.

Konferenca urednikov delavskih listov

Chicago, 13. jul.—Na konferenci urednikov delavskih listov v hotelu La Salle je bila med drugim razprava o vlogi delavcev pri organiziranju povojnega mira. James B. Carey, tajnik Kongresa industrijskih organizacij, je v svojem govoru priporočal ustanovitev minimalnih delavskih standardov kot pogoj miru v evropskih državah po osvoboditvi.

ČETNIKI POVZROČAJO KONFUZIJU MED NACIJI

Italijani sklenili separatni mir s Slovenci?

ODPOR PROTI OSIŠČU NARASČA

Carigrad, Turčija, 13. jul.—Osiščna okupacijska sila v Jugoslaviji je prišla v položaj, ki se lahko primerja podganam, ki hočejo nadzirati krdelo napol izstradanih divjih mačk. Vsa Srbija in del Hrvaške se borita proti nacijem z zobmi in nohtovi, kar je dobesedno v mnogih slučajih edino orožje upornikov.

Četniki in partizani povzročajo s svojo taktiko konfuzijo med nenakimi in italijanskimi četami. Ta se očitje v nepričakovanih napadih iz zasede, v katerih pobijejo kolikor mogoče veliko število sovražnikov, nakar napadatelci izginejo, preden se osiščna sila pripravi za protinapad. Ker četniki in partizani operirajo običajno ponoči, jih osišče ne more spoznati podnevi, ko morda delajo na pojih.

Reprisalije v obliki pobijanja talcev zaradi odpora gerilcev so postale rutinske in ne dosežejo svojega namena, pač pa prilivajo sovraštvo do osiščne okupacijske sile. Nemci, kakor Japonci, ne morejo razumeti, da brutalnost osorožje proti njim. Mnogi si hočejo rešiti svojo kožo in norda so uverjeni, da osišče nima prilike za zmago v tej vojni.

Poročila, ki prihajajo v Carigrad, celo trdijo, da fašisti sklepajo kupčije z gerilci v interesu vzajemnih koristi, neglede na to, ali bo to končno v prilog osišču. Eno se glasi, da so Italijani sklenili nekakšen separatni mir z gerilci, ki so aktivni v Sloveniji in ob Jadranskem morju. Glavni pogoj tega čudnega miru je prsto gibanje gerilcev v teh krajih, če ne napadajo italijanskih vojaških transportov. Gerilci se lahko vozijo celo na vlakih, ki so pod italijansko kontrolo. Poročilo pravi, da so Nemci poslali oster protest generalu Robottiju, poveljniku italijanske sile na Balkanu, v katerem trdijo, da gerilci, ki se vozijo na italijanskih vlakih, lahko požgejo polja in uničijo letino. Uničevanje pridelkov je zavzelo velik obseg v Jugoslaviji.

Nemiri in izgredi v Kielu?

Stockholm, Švedska, 13. jul.—Sem so prišla poročila iz krogov nemške opozicije o izgredih in nemirih v Kielu, nemški mornarični bazi. Ta trdijo, da so bile nacijske elitne čete poslane v akcijo proti izgrednikom. Nemiri in izgredi so trajali tri dni.

Nova oljna polja odkrita v Rusiji

Moskva, 13. jul.—Izvestja, glasila vlade, poročajo, da so bila odkrita nova oljna polja v Azerbajdžanu, ki se lahko primerjajo onim v Baku. Olje je prve vrste in postane nov vir pri izdelovanju gasolina za bojna letala.

Izgredi v vojaškem taborišču

Shenango, Pa., 13. jul.—Eden zamorski vojak je bil ubit, šest drugih pa ranjenih v izgredih med zamorskimi in belopoltnimi vojniki v tujaknjem taborišču. Izgredi so sledili navalu zamorskih vojakov na barake belopoltnih vojakov.

Jugoslavanski pomožni odbor v Ameriki

SLOVENSKA SEKCIJA

Glavni uradniki:
Predsednik: Vincent Cainkar, 2659 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill. SNPJ
Podpredsednica: Josephine Erjavac, 527 N. Chicago St., Joliet, Ill. SZZ
Tajnik: Joseph Zalar, 351 N. Chicago St., Joliet, Ill. KSKJ
Blagajnik: Leo Jurjovec, 1840 W. 22nd Place, Chicago, Ill. ZSZ
Nadzorniki: John Gornik, 6403 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. SDZ
 John Ermenc, 739 W. National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. SPZS
 Frank J. Wedic, 301 Lime Street, Joliet, Ill. DSD
 Josephine Zakrajsek, 7603 Cornelia Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. PS
 Charlie Benevol, 18007 Holmes Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. SMZ
Direktor publicitete: Janko N. Rogelj, 6208 Schade Ave., Cleveland, O. ABZ

LOKALNI ODBORI JPO-SS:

- Lokalni odbor št. 2, Cleveland, O.**
 —Predsednik: John Pollock, 6407 St. Clair Ave.; tajnik: Frank Turek, 6117 St. Clair Ave. in blagajnik: Joseph Okorn, 1096 East 68th St.
- Lokalni odbor št. 3, Chisholm, Minn.**
 —Predsednik: Frank Kne, 415-3rd Street, N. W.; blagajnik: John Lamuth, 26-3rd Street, N. W.
- Lokalni odbor št. 4, Sheboygan, Wis.**
 —Predsednica: Marie Prislund, 1034 Dillingham Ave.; tajnica: Johanna Mohar, 1138 Dillingham Ave. in blagajnik: Martin Jelenc, 1027 S. 8th Street.
- Lokalni odbor št. 5, Milwaukee, Wis.**
 —Predsednik: John Oblak, 215 W. Walker St.; tajnik: Rev. D. M. Setnicar, 1210 So. 61st St. in blagajnik: Rev. Anton Schiffer, 823 W. Mineral St.
- Lokalni odbor št. 6, Ely, Minn.**
 —Predsednik: Anton Zbanič, AFU Building; tajnik: Ivan Tauzell, Ely, Minn. in blagajnik: Louis Champa S., Ely, Minn.
- Lokalni odbor št. 7, St. Louis, Mo.**
 —Predsednik: Geo. Kovacevich, 2093 So. Jefferson St.; tajnik: Eusello Ruid, 401 E. Marceau St. in blagajnik: John Marušić, 2751 Park Ave.
- Lokalni odbor št. 8, Chicago, Ill.**
 —Predsednik: Anton Krapenc, 1636 West 21st Place; tajnik: John Gottlieb, 1845 West Cermak Rd. in blagajnik: Leo Jurjovec Sr., 1840 West 22nd Place.
- Lokalni odbor št. 9, Waukegan, Ill.**
 —Predsednik: Anton Kobal, 1015 Commonwealth Ave., North Chicago, Ill.; tajnik: Joseph Zorc, 1045 Wadsworth Ave., North Chicago, Ill. in blagajnik: Frank Nagode, 913 McAllister St., Waukegan, Ill.
- Lokalni odbor št. 10, Lloydell, Pa.**
 —Predsednik: Joseph Matičič; tajnik: Joseph Arhar, P. O. Box 139, in blagajnik: John Jereb.
- Lokalni odbor št. 11, Butte, Mont.**
 —Predsednik: Charles Propp, 1144 East Second St.; tajnik: Ignacij Orazem, 2029 Walnut St. in blagajnik: Charles Lovsen, 201 East Park St.
- Lokalni odbor št. 12, Pittsburgh, Pa.**
 —Predsednik: F. J. Kress, 218-57th St.; tajnik: John Dečman in blagajnik: Nick Povše.
- Lokalni odbor št. 13, Farrell, Pa.**
 —Predsednik: Frank Kramer, P. O. Box 241; tajnica: Frances Gorence, 925 Cedar Ave., Sharon, Pa. in blagajnik: Joseph Garm Sr., 887 Cedar Ave., Sharon, Pa.
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- Lokalni odbor št. 30, San Francisco, Calif.**
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- Lokalni odbor št. 35, Cleveland, Ohio.**
 —(Okrožje Collinwood). Predsednik: Joseph Terbičan, 14707 Hale Ave.; tajnik: Joseph Durn, 15605 Waterloo Rd.
- Lokalni odbor št. 36, Girard, Ohio.**
 —Predsednik: Anton Kiki, 16 East Lucius Ave., Youngstown, Ohio; Frank Rezek, 167 Trumbull Ave., Girard, Ohio; in John Ravan, 62 Smithsonian St., Girard, Ohio.
- Lokalni odbor št. 37, Cleveland, Ohio.**
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Pisma od doma so največja želja čet onkraj morja

Ameriške čete onkraj morja—in ravno tako tudi v taboriščih v tej deželi—imajo največjo željo, da redno dobivajo pisma od doma z domačimi vestmi.

Urad za vojne informacije in Oddelek za posebno službo sta to ugotovila na temelju rezultata skupne ankete.

Ljudje, ki služijo v armadi, želijo veselih pisem polnih novosti o sorodnikih in prijateljih. Prav posebno pa ne želijo takozvanih "fan letters" od nekoga, katerega ne poznajo in ki piše kot član kakšnega kluba "Piši borcu." Vojaku tudi ne pomenijo mnogo pisma, ki jih dobi od navdušenih mladenčev, kateri so slučajno čuli njegovo ime in so slučajno iz istega mesta, pa mu se v pismu klanjajo kot junaku.

Izreki iz časopisov, posebno domačih časopisov, so vedno zelo interesantni. In čeprav je hvalen, ako dobi paket s hrano, ga pisma od doma mnogo bolj razveseljuje. Ker pod navadnih okoliščinah se dobi zadosti hrane v armadi in mnogokrat se tudi zgodi, da piškoti in bomboni pridejo v takem stanju, da jih ni mogoče jesti.

Interesira ga dejstvo, da njegovi prijatelji doma pomagajo domači fronti s tem, da vsejelo sprejemajo omejitve in pomanjkanje mnogih vsakdanjih potrebščin v hrani in pohištvo, da si ne mara preveč slišati o tem. On ima dovolj svojih skrbi. Vesti o pomanjkanju doma lahko mnogokrat ošibijo njegovo razpoloženje; začne ga skrbeti prilike, glede katerih ne more nič pomagati in je vznemirjen pri svojem resnem delu, ako skrbi o svojem privatnem življenju.

V tem smislu je brigadni general Adams, šef vojaške pošte, rekel: "Mi pravimo, da pošta vzpodbuja razpoloženje vojakov. Ampak pošta tudi lahko uniči razpoloženje vojaka, ako pismo ni prav spisano."

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5. Ne kritizirajte vojnega vodstva. Vaše mišljenje mogoče ne temelji na faktni podlagi.

6. Ko pošiljate slike, bodite sigurni, da ni v sceni nobenih vojnih informacij.—C. C.—FLIS.

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Washington. — Vpoklici vseh za vojaško službo sposobnih mož v ustaške oddelke so zagrebški univerzo skoraj popolnoma izpraznil. Posledica je, da ima ta univerza zdaj tako malo slušateljev, da bodo ostale odprte v jeseni — po neki oddaji budimpeštanskega radia, katero je zapisal OWI — edinele fakultete medicine in farmacije. Hrvaški kvizlinški režim je napel vse svoje sile, da reši vsaj medicinsko fakulteto ter je opustil zadostno število dijakov in cilju, da bi mogel zadosti naraščajočim nacističnim zahtevam izurjenih zdravnikov. S posebnim dekretom je bil uveden prisilni vstop vseh dijakov v ustaške sile — celo visokošolci, ki so telesno nesposobni, morajo vršiti pomožno službo.

Poveljnik italijanskih čet v Albaniji ubit

Washington. — Poveljnik italijanskih vojaških sil v Albaniji je nedavno padel v boju proti albanskim patriotom, ki nadaljujejo svoj srđiti odpor in so do sedaj prekrizali vse italijanske načrte, da v vojaškem pogledu konsolidirajo svoje pozicije v tej deželi. Smrt polkovnika Ludovico dei Bartolomei je bila javljena na rimskem radiu po vesti, ki jih je prejel OWI; padel je dne 13. junija, a italijanska radioodlaga je dejala, da je bil polkovnik "vedno v prvih vrstah" svojih čet, ki bijejo težke boje.

Madžari se naseljujejo v Bački

Washington. — Po dolgi strahovladi, v teku katere je bila večina prebivalstva v Bački neusmiljeno zatirana in ubita ali pa pregnana, je začel madžarski kvizlinški režim nanovo naseljevati te predele s priseljenci iz Madžarske. Budimpeštanski radio je poročal v neki oddaji, katero so zabeležili monitorji F. C. C., da je v teku slavnostnih ceremonij, pri katerih je bil navzoč madžarski minister za trgovino Zsindely, bil naslovljen priseljencem nujni poziv "naj tudi v najhujših okoliščih"

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nah ohranijo neomajno zvestobo in ljubezen do domovine in lojalnost do Madžarske." Le kmetje, ki so zvesto udani madžarskemu kvizlinškemu režimu ter člani zloglasne "Rongyos Garde" so dobili manjša posestva kot nagrado za svoje usluge; ta posestva so jim bila dodeljena v teh krajih kot nagrada za izdajniške politične avanture v prid kvizlinške vlade na Madžarskem.

Nemške čete stražijo strategične točke na Bolgarskem

Washington. — Švedski delavski časopis Arbretaren je ponatisnil brozjavko iz Basla, o kateri je izvedel Office of War Information, ki pravi, da nemške čete stražijo na Bolgarskem vse strategično važne točke kot železnice, tunele in mostove. Mesta ob bolgarski obali in tudi prestolnica Sofija so bila "v velikem obsegu že izpraznjena."

Švedski časopis trdi, da je bolgarski narod ignoriral prisilno mobilizacijo za delo, tako da je v mnogih distriktih Bolgarije prišlo do "lova za pobežlimi obvezanci".

Brzojavka iz Basla pravi, da so razmere na Bolgarskem skrajno napete in da je bilo preko 400 policijskih agentov v Sofiji ubitih ali ranjenih "v teku spopadov s prebivalstvom" v zadnjih mesecih. Število civilnih žrtev v teh spopadih pa je bilo "znatno večje", toda vse številne podatke je cenzura dozdalej prikrila.

Bojeviti Jugoslovani pretrgali železniški promet

Washington. — BBC je poročal pred kratkim, da so jugoslovanski gerilci v bližini pristanišča Šibenika zasedli važno železniško središče. V stari Srbiji je bilo več železniških prog pretrganih na različnih krajih, tako da je prevažanje čet in oskrbe za vojaštvo v južni Jugoslaviji in Grčiji v velikem neredu.

Nacistična spominska svečanost v Belgradu ponesrečena

Washington. — Na dan 22. junija, drugo obletnico izbruha vojne na vzhodu, so priredili Nemci v belgrajski katedrali "spominsko svečanost" pri kateri je bilo navzočih mnogo predstavnikov nacizma. To nacistično svečanost so pretrgali klici iz navzočnega občinstva, ki so zahtevali "nepopustljivo

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FRANK BLATNIK

Oh, kako ološno je življenje naše od kar Tebe več med nami ni. Vsak dan se Tebe spominjamo in krasimo Tvoj grob s svežim cvetjem. Počivaj v miru in hladni zemlji.—Zaljubljeni ostali starši Anton in Frances Blatnik, ter dva brata in dve sestri, Frances omožena Stetiny, vsi v Greensburgu, Pa.

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Po sklepu 12. redne konvencije se lahko naroči na list Prosveto in priložite eden, dva, tri, štiri ali pet članov in ene družine k eni naročnini. List Prosveta stane za vse enako, za člana ali nečlana \$6.00 za eno leto naročnino. Ker pa člani še plačajo pri assessmentu \$1.30 za tednik, se jim to priložite k naročnini. Torej sedaj ni vroka, reči, da je list predrag za člane SNPJ. List Prosveta je vaša lastnina in gotovo je v vsaki družini nekdo, ki bi rad čital list vsak dan.

Pojasnimo:—Vselej kakor hitro kateri teh članov preneha biti član SNPJ, ali če se preseli proč od družine in bo zahteval sam svoj list tednik, bode moral tisti član iz dotične družine, ki je tako skupno naročena na dnevnik Prosveto, to takoj naznaniti upravnštvu lista, in obenem doplačati dotično vsoto listu Prosveta. Ako tega ne stori, tedaj mora upravnštvu znižati datum za to vsoto naročniku.

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Chicago.—Želim, da priobčite v Prosveti sledeče vrstice glede smrti mojega moža Jakoba Grlica, ki je umrl 23. junija v bolnišnici Oak Forest. Bil je član društva 86 SNPJ in pokopan 26. junija na pokopališču sv. Jožefa. Pokojni mož je bil bolan sedem let in pol. Poleg mene zapuščala dva sinova v Chicagu, Jacoba in Adolpha. Rojen je bil 1. maja leta 1879 v Predvdvoru pri Kranju in umrl je v starosti 64 let.

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Ana Grlic in sinova.

Slovenecem v West Allisu. Milwaukeeju in okolici

West Allis, Wis.—Naša država Amerika je v vojni. Bori se za svojo neodvisnost, svojo svobodo in za svoj demokratičen način življenja. Istočasno pa se bori tudi za osvobodjenje po nacifašizmu zaslužjenih narodov — torej tudi za osvobodjenje naših krvnih bratov v starem kraju, v Sloveniji.

Amerika in njeni zavezniki morajo zmagati, toda popolno zmago bomo dosegli le tedaj, če mi vsi in vsak izmed nas podvržemo vse svoje misli in dejanja temu velikemu cilju. Zato mora biti prva in glavna naloga nas vseh na domači fronti, da našo vladno podpiramo kjerkoli moremo in kjerkoli se to od nas zahteva, in sicer z vsem, kar zmoremo in premoremo. Ena izmed glavnih naših dolžnosti je, da kupujemo vojne bonde in znamke ter v ta namen porabimo vsak dolar in vsak cent, ki nam ostaja od izdatkov za vsakdanje življenje.

Če pomislimo, da morajo naši fantje in moške v vojsko in na bojni fronte, kjer so izpostavljeni vsakovrstnim nevarnostim, težavam, trpljenju in nevarnosti za svoje življenje, kako malenkostni so potem naši prikrajški, delo in žrtve tukaj na domači fronti, pa če so še tako velike!

Kaj bi mi rekli o vojaku na bojišču, ki bi se izgovarjal na to in ono, kadar pride povelje za napad? Kaj bi mislili o vojaku, ki bi se skrtil ali potuhnul, kadar pride povelje "Naprej!" Vsi vemo, kaj bi mislili in rekli o takih vojaki. Tudi vsi vemo, kakšno ime bi jim dali.

Toda, če pomislimo, da je naš predsednik Roosevelt, vrhovni poveljnik naše republike, torej ravno tako vrhovni poveljnik za nas, ki smo na domači fronti, kakor za naše vojake, ki so na bojnih frontah, potem nam mora biti jasno kot beli dan, da je naša državljanska dolžnost, da sledimo njegovemu povelju, kadar veleva: "Kupujte vojne bonde in znamke!" In sicer da sledimo njegovemu povelju brez izgovarjanja, brez obotavljanja, brez skrivanja ali potuhnjevanja. Zakaj bi mi na domači fronti imeli več in drugačne pravice in dolžnosti kot jih imajo naši fantje in moške na bojnih frontah? Kjer so enake pravice, tam so tudi enake dolžnosti. Glede tega ne more biti nobenega dvoma in tudi nobenega prekanja.

Razume pa se samo po sebi, da se od nikogar ne zahteva nekaj, kar je nemogoče. Tudi od vojakov na bojnih frontah se tega ne zahteva. Pričakuje se to in toliko, kolikor je mogoče, kolikor kdo zmore. Kdor resnično nima in pri najboljši volji ne zmore nobenega dolarja za nakup bondev, naj ima prijetno zavest, da je njegova dobra volja tudi veliko vredna. Kdor ima denarna sredstva, za tega pa ne more in ne sme biti izgovorov, da bi ne kupil vojnih bondev za toliko, kolikor zmore.

Denar, ki ga založite v vojne bonde, je prihranjen denar, enako kot denar, ki ga naložite v banko — varno je naložen in obrestni vam nosi. Lahko vprašate bankirja, katerega hočete, in vsak vam bo potrdil, da je v

vojne bonde Zedinjenih držav vloženi denar najbolj varno vloženi. Močnejše garancije vam danes nihče ne more dati. Poleg tega vam nosi nekako dva in pol procenta obresti. Glede varnosti in obresti torej ne more biti izgovora.

In za slučaj, da bi se pri vas pojavila resna potreba in bi rabili denar, ki ste ga vložili v vojne bonde, predno bonde dorozijo, je vlada pripravljena denar vrniti. Torej tudi glede tega vprašanja ni vzroka, zakaj bi bonde na kupili.

Končno in zelo važno pa je to, da z vlaganjem denarja v vojne bonde vi sami ustvarjate denarno rezervo, ki vam bo zelo prav prišla, ko bo vojne konec in bo prišel zastoj v naši industriji, ko bo nastopila doba gospodarske, zlasti industrijske reorganizacije, ter bo v tovarnah in pobuda za ustanovitev tega dela ter bo s tem ustavljen tudi vaš zaslužek, dokler se tovarne ne preuredijo nazaj v normalni mirovni obrat. Čim večja bo tedaj vaša denarna rezerva, tem lažje in mirnejše boste prestali dobo brez zaslužka. Tedaj boste hvaležni vladi in vsem o nim, ki vas nagovarjajo in silijo, da sedaj kupujete bonde, ko je zaslužek razmeroma velik in stalen in je varčevanje mogoče.

Ako slučajno koga "peče" dolar, ki mu je odveč v žepu, ter ima skušnjavo, da bi ga brez potrebe potrosil, tedaj naj se dotičnik spomni žalostnih in grenkih slučajev v času zadnje depresije, ko so morali posamezniki in družine iskati relifa. Sedaj je čas, da se vsakdo zavaruje zoper take bridke slučaje, in sicer na ta način, da trosi, kolikor najmanj mogoče ter da vsak prihranjeni dolar vloži v vojne bonde in znamke. S tem bo pomagano dotičniku samemu, kakor tudi naši vladi, ki potrebuje ogromne vsote denarja za nadaljevanje vojne do končne in popolne zmage.

U. S. Treasury Department je za vsako narodnost določil po enega ali več zastopnikov, ki skrbijo, da dotična narodnost ne zanemari svoje državljanske dolžnosti, temveč v čim največjem številu kupuje vojne bonde in znamke. Za Slovence v Milwaukeeju in West Allisu ter okolici je Treasury Department določil podpisano. Vodi se torej račun za vsako narodnost. Tega se vse narodnosti zavedajo in zato pridno agitirajo in tudi pridno kupujejo bonde in znamke. Ali bomo Slovenci zadnji med njimi?

Da pa bomo milvaški Slovenci dobili popolen kredit za številno bondev, ki smo jih zadnji čas kupili, oziroma ki jih bomo kupili v bodočnosti, so pa vsi rojaki in rojakinje naproseni, da se pri meni zgledajo za nakup, ali pa da me vsaj obvestijo, če so kupili kje drugje, da bom tako mogla na pristojnem mestu zahtevati zasluženo priznanje za našo narodnost. Če mi Slovenci sami ne bomo skrbeli za svojo dobro ime in varovali, potem ne pričakujemo, da bo to kdo drugi storil za nas. Ta stvar je resna in zato je potrebno, da vsi sodelujemo.

Josephine Schlosar.

5801 W. National Ave., West Allis, Wis.

Slovenski pogrebni zavod

Arma, Kansas.—Danes lahko poročamo, da je konec zadnjih ostankov nekdanjega Aust. slov. bol. podpornega društva v Frontenacu, pred leti zelo vplivne centralne podporne organizacije po kansaskih naselbinah. "Avstrijska dvorana", prej last omenjene organizacije in do lanskega leta last zadnjih 50 članov, ki je bila zadnjih 10 let inkorporirana pod imenom "Slovenski dom", dasi se jo je trdovratno držalo "avstrijsko" ime, je pred kratkim prešla v last neki lesni trgovini, ki jo zdaj podira in prodaja les.

Naše društveno življenje je bilo 30 let tesno zvezano z zgodovino te dvorane. Slovenski združni pogrebni zavod je bil od svojega početka nastanjen v



Na sliki so zamorski vojniki-godbeniki v taborišču pri Charlestonu, S. C.

tem posloju in imel je v najemu polovico spodnjih prostorov. Tudi ta zavod je del našega društvenega življenja. Saj je ideja in pobuda za ustanovitev tega zavoda prišla od naših, takrat najbolj aktivnih članov, ki so spadali k raznim društvom in podpornim organizacijam, v pretežni večini k SNPJ. Danes je 10 društev, med temi tudi kansaska federacija SNPJ med člani tega zavoda.

Kot omenjeno, sedanj lastnik podira posloj in tako je prišla potreba, da si naš pogrebni zavod poišče druge primerne prostore. Po nekaj dneh pospravevanja okrog lastnikov raznih prostorov v Frontenacu je odbor uvidel, da stoji pred alternativno: kupiti drugo posloj ali pa razpustiti pogrebni zavod. Nemogoče je bilo dobiti primerne prostora v najem, kar je pač nekaj tudi zasluga tistih, ki jim je zavod trn v peti. Odbor se je kajpak odločil za nakup, ker ni nobenega pravega vzroka, zakaj naj bi zavod prenehal s svojim poslovanjem.

In tako smo kupili posloj preko ceste, kjer se je prej nahajala trgovina Mika Papeža. Prostore smo primerno preuredili, da odgovarjajo svojim potrebam, obenem pa še naprej uporabljamo tudi pogrebne prostore B. C. Morgana v Pittsburgu.

Polletna članska seja se vrši v nedeljo, 18. julija ob 2. uri popoldne, in sicer v novih prostorih. Na tej seji bo podano polletno finančno poročilo, stanje in poslovanje zavoda za prvo polovico leta, kakor tudi vsa transakcija z nakupom novega poslojja. To bo torej naša prva seja v teh prostorih. Člani, pridite na sejo, ker si lahko obenem tudi ogledate te prostore.

A. Shular, tajnik.

Letni piknik Soče

Strabane, Pa.—Kakor pretekla leta tako dramski klub Soča tudi letos priredi svoj letni piknik. Vrši se v nedeljo, 18. julija v Drenikovem parku, začetek ob šestih popoldne. Navada Soče je, da svojim posetnikom postreže z okrepčili, ki niso v navadi v poletnem času, toda od časa do časa toliko bolj zaželjivi. Te navade tudi letos ne bomo opustili. Za ples bo igrala Dolinarjeva godba. Torej vsi člani in prijatelji Soče—na svidenje na pikniku v nedeljo. Vas vabi—

Odbor.

Seja kluba 49 JSZ

Cleveland, O.—Članstvo kluba št. 49 JSZ je prošeno, da se v obilnem številu udeleži redne mesečne seje, ki se vrši v nedeljo, dne 18. julija ob 9.30 zjutraj v prostorih Čitalnice SDD na Waterloo rd. Zelja odbora je, da pridete vsi člani in članice, katerim je mogoče. Izjema naj bo le delo ali bolezen.

Anton Jankovich.



Društvene priredbe

Piknik društva 106
Imperial, Pa.—Društvo 106 SNPJ je sklenilo, da priredi veselico dne 17. julija zvečer v društveni dvorani. Uljudno vabimo vse znance in prijatelje, da nas posetijo na soboto zvečer. Posebno pa vabimo člane, da se udeležijo veselice, kajti godba bomo imeli izvrstno, in sicer Slovene Trio iz Brownsville, Pa. Res je mnogo družin, ki iščejo za sinovi, ki so odšli v vojaško službo in na bojišče in zlasti matere so žalostne, zato je malo razvedrila na mestu. Pridite v veselo družbo, da se malo razveselite in pozabite na žalost. Čim več nas bo, tem več bomo imeli zabave. To bo prva veselica našega društva v tem letu. Zato upamo, da se udeležite vsi člani in članice. Pridite vsi od blizu in daleč. Naš veseli odbor bo preskrbel za dobro postrežbo. Torej na svidenje v soboto zvečer!

Veseli odbor.

Piknik društva 333 odložen
Blaine, O.—Ker je bilo že poročano v Prosveti, da se bo vršila poletna zabava društva 333 SNPJ dne 24. julija na društvenih prostorih, moram sedaj poročati, da smo to prireditev odložili na poznejši čas, kadar se bodo razmere za take zabave izboljšale. Sedaj tukaj primanjkuje jedmenovca, tako da salune zapirajo, to je, da so zaprti po več dni v tednu. Le dežja in vode je preveč. Dne 7. julija smo imeli tak naliv, da sta mesto Steubenville in okolica zelo prizadeta vsled milijonske škode, ki so jo povzročili nalivi. Več dni skušajo pa j je deževalo kakor iz škafa. Članstvu našega društva se naznanja, da se društvene seje vršijo vsako prvo nedeljo v mesecu ob eni uri popoldne, nato pa sledi seja SANSa in JPO-SS na Boydsvillu, pričetek ob 3. popoldne.

Mike Smerdel.

DRUŠTVENA VEST

Chicago (Roseland), Ill.—Redna mesečna seja društva Trail-Blazers št. 100 SNPJ se vrši v četrtek 15. julija, takoj po seji pa se prične zborovanje podružnice šte. 52 SANS, katero smo ustanovili meseca maja. Zelo potrebno je, da se člani udeležijo obeh sej. Na društveni seji bo podano poročilo o uspehu piknika, ki se je vršil 27. junija, na SANSovi seji se pa bo razpravljalo o raznih zadevah političnega gibanja in podvzeti bodo koraki za večji razmah te podružnice. Članarina za SANS je prostovoljna in vsakdo lahko prispeva mesečno ali letno, kolikor želi. Na sejo SANSove podružnice smejo priti tudi nečlani SNPJ, če postanejo člani podružnice. Če pa radi dela ali kakega drugega vzroka ne morete na sejo, povejte tajniku, da želite pristopiti in postati podporne član te potrebne ustanove. Dobili boste člansko karto, kateri bo služila tudi kot potobnica za vse prispevke. Vse seje podružnice so zanimive, zlasti za one, ki imate pri srcu bodočnost svoje stare domovine. — — —

Pred dvajsetimi leti

(Iz Prosvete, 14. julija 1923)
Domači vestil. V kupu vesti na farmi pri Jolietu so našli 29-letnega Fr. Murna umorjenega. Zadeve SNPJ. V šestmesečni tekmi za naročnike dnevnika Prosvete je doslej na agitaciji 23 kontestantov.
Delavski vestil. V juniju 1923 je bilo 37 velikih stavk v Združenih državah.
Inosematvo. Nemčija je ponudila nov načrt plačevanja obškodnine.
Sovjetska Rusija. Kristian Rakovski je bil imenovan za poslanika v Londonu.
SLOVENSKA NARODNA PODPORNA JEDNOTA
Izdaja svoje publikacije in se postavlja na list Prosveta na horisti, ter potrebuje agitacije svojih društev in članstva in za propagando svojih idej. Nihakar pa ne za propago drugih podpornih organizacij. Vse organizacije imajo običajno svoj glasilo. Torej agitatorni dopisi in namena drugih podpornih organizacij in njih društev naj se ne pošiljajo listu Prosveta.

Slovenska Narodna Podporna Jednota

2657-59 So. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 23, Illinois

GLAVNI ODBOR

Vincent Cankar, gl. predsednik; A. Vider, gl. tajnik; William Rus, pomoč. tajnik; Lawrence Gradishek, tajnik bol. odd.

Podpredsednika: Michael R. Kumer, prvi; Samuel Zarnick, drugi; Distriktalni podpredsedniki: Jos. Sulkar, prvo okrožje; James Maglich, drugo okrožje; Raymond Traunik, tretje okrožje; John Spiller, četrto okrožje; Edward Ambrozic, peto okrožje; Donald Molek, šestno okrožje.

Gospodarski odtsek: Nath Petrovich, predsednik; Vincent Cankar, gl. tajnik; A. Vider, pomoč. tajnik; Mirko G. Kuhel, gl. blaginjski; Jacob Zupan, pomoč. tajnik; Donald J. Lotrich, tajnik; Rudolph Lisich, pomoč. tajnik.

Porotni odtsek: Anton Shular, predsednik; Frank Vrhatic, prvi podpredsednik; Frank Barbic, drugi podpredsednik; Andrew Vidrich, tajnik; Josephine Močnik, pomoč. tajnik.

Nadzorni odtsek: Frank Zaitz, predsednik; Milan Medvesek, prvi podpredsednik; Andrew Grum, drugi podpredsednik; John O'Leary, tajnik; Fred Malgai, pomoč. tajnik.

Glavni sodnik: John J. Zavertnik

IZKAZ IZPLAČANIH SMRTNIN JUNIJA 1943

DEATH CLAIMS PAID IN JUNE, 1943

Table with columns: Ine umrlega člana, Name of Dec'd Member, [Vnos] File No., Član društva - Member of Lodge, [Vnos] v-ai, Vredn. Amount. Lists names and amounts paid for various members.

IZKAZ IZPLAČANIH OPERACIJ IN ODŠKODNIN

REPORT ON OPERATIONS AND DISABILITIES PAID IN JUNE, 1943

Table with columns: Ine člana, Name of Member, Cert. No., Član društva - Member of Lodge, [Vnos] v-ai, Vredn. Amount. Lists names and amounts for various operations and disabilities.

Kanadski Jugoslovani

pospravljajo Zdrženi odbor ameriških Hrvatov, Srbov in Slovencev

Zdrženi odbor ameriških Hrvatov, Srbov in Slovencev je prejel od kanadskih Hrvatov, Srbov in Slovencev sledeči pozdrav:

Zdrženemu odboru ameriških Hrvatov, Srbov in Slovencev. Dragi bratje: V imenu organizacije Saveza Kanadskih Hrvatov, Srbov in Slovencev, mi, podpisani, prirčno pozdravljamo ustanovitev Zdrženega odbora ameriških Hrvatov, Srbov in Slovencev.

V teh dneh, ko se borba med silami fašizma in silami demokracije približuje svojim najodločnejšim momentom in ko si prizadeva fašistična propaganda z vsemi svojimi močmi, da razdvaja in razbije edinstvo demokratičnih sil, katera propaganda je izredno aktivna med Srbi, Hrvati in Slovenci, boljše in potrebnije stvari, kakor da ste ustanovili Zdrženi odbor ameriških Hrvatov, Srbov in Slovencev, niste mogli storiti. Ta vaš korak pomeni novo dobo v življenju in borbi ameriških Hrvatov, Srbov in Slovencev ter je neprecenljive važnosti in koristi za splošno ameriško demokracijo in za borbo proti sovražnikom človečanstva.

Ta vaš korak pomeni težak udarec sovražnikom skupnega življenja treh bratskih narodov v zvezi, novi Jugoslaviji, kakor tudi sovražnikom sloge in edinstva med nami na ameriškem kontinentu. Ta korak je tudi najboljše doslednost edinstva junakovih Srbov, Hrvatov in Slovencev v narodni osvobodilni armadi Jugoslavije ter pomeni zanje veliko podporo.

Uverjeni smo, da bodo ta vaš korak pozdravili vsi ljubitelji svobode in nepriljetelj fašizma, zlasti pa ameriški in kanadski Jugoslovani. Zagotavljamo vam, da bomo tudi mi v Kanadi nadaljevali v tem pravcu z našim delom. Toplo vas pozdravljamo ter vam želimo vsestranski uspeh v vašem skupnem delu.

V imenu Saveza Kanadskih Hrvatov, Srbov in Slovencev: Edo Jarda, tajnik. V imenu Saveza Kanadskih Srbov: Maksim Bjelič, tajnik. V imenu Zveze kanadskih Slovencev: Rajmund Maurin, tajnik.

V Torontu, 28. junija 1943.

Začasni naslov Zdrženega odbora ameriških Hrvatov, Srbov in Slovencev je: Louis Adamič, Milford, New Jersey.

Tajniki tega odbora so: Petar Radič, Mirko Marković, Janko N. Rogelj.

Iz gibanja SANSa in JPO-SS

Poročilo postojanke št. 48. Cleveland, O.—Sledeči so prispevali v sklad SANSa podpisane navedene vsote: Društvo 53 SNPJ \$50, društvo 27 SDZ \$10, Frank Bartič \$10, Anton Brečić \$10, John Koželj in žena \$3, John Kanž \$10, Mrs. M. Urek \$2, Jennie Gorjup (izročil A. Janković) \$25,00, John Koss \$1, Vincent Coff \$5, Leopoldina Terpin \$1, J. F. Durn \$5 in neimenovani \$2. Skupaj \$111,50.

Poleg tega je društvo 53 SNPJ sklenilo, da v isti namen prispeva po \$12,50 mesečno, kar je pač posnemanja vredno pri ostalih društvih.

Začetek je torej dober. Naša dolžnost naj bo, da se mi ameriški Slovenci zavedamo svoje narodne dolžnosti in v teh kritičnih časih, ko gre za življenje naših ljudi onkraj morja ter za obstoje Slovenije same. Pričnimo prispevati z večjo vneto za obe naši organizaciji, za SANS in za JPO-SS. Obe vršita plemenito delo. Prispevajmo vsi in vsak po svojih močeh. Sedaj se dobro dela in dobro zasluži, zato ni vzroka, da se ne bi mogla tu in tam nabrati kakšna večja "ključka" ali "copak", kakor bi rekel Janković.

Nekateri itnajo še vedno razne pomisleke glede naše pomožne akcije JPO-SS. Ako pa vam je res kaj za usodo slovenskega naroda in osvoboditve našega ljudstva, tedaj pa prispevajte vsaj za SANS, ki vodi našo politično akcijo v interesu Slovenije. Obe ti dve naši organizaciji vršita dobro delo in zato zaslužita podporo nas vseh.

Drugi se izgovarjajo, češ, da bi dali, pa nihče ne pride okrog. Morda bi bilo res praktično, če se bi organizirali tako, da bi šli nabirati od hiše do hiše, kakor so to že storili v nekaterih naselbinah. Seveda, pri tem so pa težave, kajti bolj težko bo dobiti dovolj nabirancev, da bi šli nabirati okrog rojakov. V manjših naselbinah je to lažje. Kljub temu bi bilo vredno poskusiti.

Naj se sleherni rojak in rojkinja zaveda svoje dolžnosti v tem važnem momentu. Nabirajmo in prispevajmo povsod, kjer koli je prilika. Prispevki se pošljejo ali izročijo na razne načine. Vaš društveni tajnik bo drage volje sprejel in odposlal na pravo mesto. Lahko pa pošljete tudi našim časopisom. Podpisani sprejema prispevke vsak dan razen nedelj od 8 zjutraj do 8 zvečer.

Naznanjam vsem zastopnikom in zastopnicam št. 48 SANSa, da se naša prihodnja seja vrši dne 23. julija. Odborniki in zastopniki so vabljani, da se gotovo udeležijo. Od nas je v veliki meri odvisen uspeh naše postojanke. Društva so vam poverila nalogo, ki je vredna vse podpore. Ko bo vojne konec, kateri meraki ne več dalec, bomo lahko s praznosm z našemu narodu v stari domovini v obraz, ako bomo svesti, da smo storili vsak svojo dolžnost napram njim—našim lastnim bratom in sestram, ki sedaj ječe zasužnjeni pod peto nacifašističnega trino-ga in tako željno pričakuje dneva osvoboditve.

Potrudimo se vsi, da bo naša dela vredna nas vseh, ki se poznamo da smo kulturni in napredni narod. Ne ostanimo brezbratni v teh resnih časih, ko gre za življenje naše rojstne domovine.

Potrudimo se vsi, da bo naša dela vredna nas vseh, ki se poznamo da smo kulturni in napredni narod. Ne ostanimo brezbratni v teh resnih časih, ko gre za življenje naše rojstne domovine.

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jemo glede koristi našega društva in SNPJ. Torej vas prosim in pozivam, da prihajate bolj redno in bolj točno na seje v svojo lastno korist in v korist vašega društva. Želeč vas videti v čim večjem številu na seji, ostajam vaš predsednik—

Vjekoslav Tumbri.

Blanford, Ind.—Piknik našega društva 474 SNPJ je prav dobro uspel. Zjutraj smo se bali, da ne bo uspeha, ker je deževalo, pa je kmalu ponehalo. Tudi pozno zvečer je precej deževalo, toda našemu pikniku ni dosti škodovalo. Naši člani so se zelo trudili in finančni uspeh je bil okej. Za zabavo so pa skrbeli naši prijatelji in znanci, ki so prišli od blizu in daleč ter nam tako pripomogli do dobrega rezultata.

Iskrena hvala vsem, ki ste prišli iz Clevelanda, St. Louisa, Chicaga, Čarlinvilla, Gillespieja in Witta. Zelo daleč ste prišli, da ste nam pomagali do tako prijetne zabave in dobrega uspeha. Ob priliki vam vrnemo, ako nam bo stric Sam dopustil in dal dovolj gasolina. Hvala tudi bližnjim prijateljem in znancem iz Terre Hauta, Shirkievilla, Pariza in Blandforda. Enako se tudi zahvaljujemo družinam Jarc in Valentin Lužnik iz Clintona, Ind.

Razume se, da smo mi člani imeli obilo dela s piknikom zlasti od zacetka, proti koncu smo pa imeli obilo zabave, posebno še zato, ker smo imeli bartenderja iz Chicaga. Ako spet prilika nanese, se že sedaj pripravljamo, kajti on je spreten natak in šaljivec. Končno naj omenim, da bo naše društvo imelo domačo zabavo po prihodnji seji. Udeležite se v obilnem številu.

Elizabeth Fortuna, 666.

Chicago, Ill.—Članice društva Nada št. 102 SNPJ se opozarjajo na redno mesečno sejo, ki se vrši v četrtek, dne 15. julija. Ker moramo rešiti več važnih zadev, se pričakuje, da se članice odzovejo temu vabilu v obilnem številu.

Minka Aleš, tajnica.

Toledo, O.—Opozarjajo člani društva 666 SNPJ, da se naj bolj zanimajo za društvene seje, kajti že tri zaporedne mesece ni bilo seji. Mi odborniki sami ne moremo voditi sej, ker nas ni dovolj za kvorum. Kje ste, člani? Kaj je z vami? Mislim, da bi si lahko vsak vzel toliko časa, da bi si prišel na sejo, po seji pa greste lahko po opravkih. Toliko v opomin članom, ki zanemarjajo društvene seje.

Al. Valentič, tajnik.

RAZSODBE GL. POROTNEGA ODSEKA

Zadeva društva 211. Br. Frank Kariah, član društva št. 211, Biwabik, Minn., se je pritožil na gl. porotni odtsek, da se mu godi krivica, ker mu društvo noče odobriti prošnje na gl. urad za izredno podporo.

Na podlagi predloženih dokazov je gl. porotni odtsek prišel do zaključka, da je br. Kariah — z oziroma na svojo visoko starost, dolgoletno člansko dobo in ker ni predloženih nikakih pozitivnih dokazov, da ni upravičen do take podpore — upravičen do izredne podpore, kakršna se že nakazuje stari članom, posebno takim, ki še niso prešli nitih vprašanj za izredno podporo kot ni ta član.

Anton Shular, predsednik. Frank Vrhatic, Frank Barbic, Andrew Vidrich, Josephine Močnik, porotniki.

FEDERACIJA SNPJ. Piknik milwaucka federacije. Milwaukee, Wis.—Letos so pikniki bolj redki in vzrokov za to je več. Milwaucka federacija društev SNPJ priredi svoj piknik v nedeljo, dne 1. avgusta, v Kostumovem parku na So. 92nd st. in Beloit rd. Do tega parka se pride z busom in v slučaju slabega vremena je na razpolago prostorna dvorana. Tudi prigrizek se bo dobil brez pointov. Vabljene so vsi rojaki, posebno pa člani jednotlivih društev, da gotovo posetite ta piknik.

Vincent Pugel, tajnik.

Ali ste naročeni na dnevnik "Prosveta"? Podpirajte svoj list!

Predsednikova kolona

Več zanimanja, več napredka. Ker je v vročih poletnih mesecih bolj malo priklade za kake večje društvene aktivnosti, je sedaj prav primeren čas za društva in federacije, ki še niso obhajale 30-letnice mladinskega oddelka in 5-letnice mladinskih krožkov, da delajo tozadevne načrte in se pripravljajo, da bodo mogle te slavnosti izvesti še v ostalem delu tega leta. Poročila iz krajev, kjer so že imeli take slavnosti, so večinoma dobra, pa če tudi se je prireditev radi prevoznih potočkov in drugih vojnih neprilik morala ponekod vršiti bolj v majhnem obsegu. Vsaka slavnostna prireditev učinkuje na članstvo, da se bolj zanima za svojo organizacijo, pri zunanjem obsevu pa vzbujajo pozornost na naše bratstvo in pomaga do večjega ugleda društvu in jednote. Več zanimanja in več dobrega ugleda pa običajno pomaga tudi do večje rasti in splošnega napredka organizacije. To je treba pomeniti!

Da ne zamudimo. Naš mladinski oddelek in naši mladinski krožki—obe napravi sta silno važnega pomena za zdrav razvoj in bodočnost jednote, pa se zato toliko bolj spodobi, da ti dve tako važni obeltnici tudi dostojno proslavimo in da nobeno društvo in nobena federacija ne izostane. Pri tem pa ne smemo pozabiti, da čas hiti in da nas lahko prehiti, tako da ne bomo mogli slavnosti izvesti to leto, ako se kmalu ne pobrigamo. Prvega pol leta je že minilo in kjer še ni bilo slavnosti, bo treba začeti s pripravami prav kmalu, da ne zamudimo. Glavni urad je na razpolago društvom in federacijam z nasveti za program in drugim ter bo drage volje pomagal, samo vprašati in javiti je treba.

Zelo pomembna seja. Ko se je 27. junija vršila taka slavnost v Republic, Pa., pod pokroviteljstvom federacije društev SNPJ, ki poslujejo v okrajema Fayette in Green, se je podpisani udeležili tudi redne seje federacije, ki je bila sklicana za isti dan in se je vršila dopoldne, slavnost pa popoldne. Ko smo končali z običajnim dnevnim redom, so sledila vprašanja in razprave o raznih rečeh, ki se tičejo ne samo naše organizacije, temveč tudi naših drugih dolžnosti, naporov in prizadevanj ter našega življenja sploh. Seja je bila dokaj zanimiva in poučna in pravilno so se izražali zastopniki, ko so rekli, da nam je nekaj takega večkrat treba.

Ampak ni samo potreba, temveč je tudi moč. Ko je že glavni odbornik na potu, se bo prav rad tudi udeležil seje federacije in zato je priporočljivo, da se to vselej upošteva ter vsa stvar tako aranžira, kadar in kjer je to moč. In kadar je glavni odbornik gost na društveni prireditvi, naj se zaeno poskrbi za povabilovalni in informativni sestanek z odborniki bližnjih društev, kateremu lahko prisostvujejo tudi drugi člani, ki se zanimajo, kako bo z enim potom veliko več opravljenega in za dobro stvar in storjenega.

Potreba narodne aktivnosti. Ker se naša društva v celotni državi zanimajo tudi za aktivnosti vprid nesrečnim rojakom in starem ljudju, je naravno, da se je na seji federacije razvila razprava tudi o tem. Člani so pazno sledili izvajanjem govornika, ki je skušal, kakor močje podrobno opisati potrebo pomožne in osvobodilne akcije ter vse, kar se je do sedaj storilo in doseglo glede prve ali druge in kakšni so izgledi za bodoče, ter so odobrvali vse storjene stvari.

Polpomena pravilno je, da se zanimamo za take stvari tudi kot člani SNPJ, pa naj že bo potem na društvenih in federacijskih sejah ali izven sej ali kjerkoli. Kajti slovenski narod v starem času je strašno prizadet in doprinaša nepopisno težke žrtve v tem svetovnem konfliktu, menda težje kot katero drugo ljudstvo ali narod na svetu. Klanja, uničevanja, trpljenja in strahot ni črna ne kraja. Kri teče v potokih in kri ni voda. To je naša slovenska kri! Narod bo izkravaval, če ne dobi pomoči predno bo poznano. In kdo je bolj dolžan pomagati kot smo mi dolžni pomagati mi?

Da—sveta dolžnost nas ameriških Slovencev, ki smo del tistega naroda, je, da ne preslišimo milih prosenj nesrečnih bratov in sester v starem kraju v tej težki uri, temveč da se jih usmilimo in jim pomagamo, kolikor največ moremo. Naša sveta dolžnost je, da jim priskociamo na pomoč z vsemi sredstvi in pripomočki, ter da smo v tem sporazumni in edini vsi neglede na prepričanje in pripadnost ali kaj drugače mislimo in delamo.

Kot zavednih delavcev in dobrih ameriških državljanov pa nas čeno veže tudi dolžnost, da skrbimo ne samo, da se bo ta vojna končala z zmago Amerike in nje zaveznikov, temveč da se bo po njej sklenili tudi pošten in tragan mir, ki pa je brez pravilne in čiste slovenskega vprašanja, to je združitve vseh slovenskih držav v eno državo s popolno svobodo in demokracijo ter socialno pravdnostjo, nemogoče. Zato darujmo za slovensko pomožno akcijo in pridno podpirajmo Slovenski ameriški narodni svet!

V. Cankar, gl. predsednik.

For an Independent Labor Party

Last week we said here that the majority of SNPJ members is alive to the issues at stake both on the home front and on the fighting front.

We also said that the reactionary trend in Congress was the direct result of a majority of workers failing to go to the polls last November.

Although going to the polls and voting for progressive candidates is of vital importance, this alone is not sufficient.

During the past few weeks a movement in the right direction has been afoot. Organized labor of both major labor unions, the CIO and AFL, took the necessary steps that lead to forming an independent workers' party.

In Detroit the regional council of the CIO at its conference recently adopted a resolution calling on all unions in Michigan to form an independent workers' political party this year.

In Pennsylvania the workers went a step farther when the CIO and AFL united in naming a Political Workers' Committee headed by James L. McDevitt, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

This is a good beginning. It is expected that during the coming weeks similar labor moves will take place also in other states.

What is most significant in this movement and what may bring the most success, is the fact that labor unions themselves started the campaign to organize an independent workers' party.

Today there are in the United States about twelve million workers organized in various centralized and independent labor unions. This is the largest number in the history of this country.

That there is a real need for an independent labor party at this moment, no one can deny. Honest and serious labor leaders realize now that labor unions have no future unless they safeguard themselves with their own political party.

All honest and serious labor leaders are realizing more and more that they can no longer rely on the old parties which are saturated with reactionaries.

The anti-strike law which was recently enacted over President Roosevelt's veto, is a grim lesson to workers that not even a friendly President can help them if Congress is against him.

American workers must come out politically independent. The beginning is good. Let us hope that out of the present modest movement will emerge a real labor party based on democratic principles which will be able to gain for the workers economic and social rights.

Badgerland News

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Tonight, Friday, July 16, is the night of the Badger meeting.

This is that vacationing in Livingston, Ill., are Mr. and Mrs. Jack Berliak and Ollie Kramer.

A V-mail letter was received from Pfc. Frank Klanchar in which he expresses the desire of getting the Prosveta.

Recent inductions into Uncle Sam's forces are Stanley Strich, Navy; Anton Strich, Army; Donald Jaber, Army.

Rose Thilo has gone to visit her husband Harry who is stationed at Great Lakes.

Frank Emens has been moved from Camp Grant, destination unknown.

The Federation Picnic will be held on August 1st at Kormuth's Grove.

Our Sec'y Leo Schweiger is now in the tavern business. His new address is 525 So. 6th st.

The Badger annual picnic takes place Sunday, July 18 at Sagardin's Grove. No. 38th and Burnham streets.

from Waukegan and Chicago. To Lefty and gang: Rudy Pugel and Frank Vodnik say they will have five "pohane" chickens ready.

FRANCES DEBELAK, 584.

Cpl. Martin Augustine

Corp. Martin Augustine Jr., member of SNPJ lodge 273 of Sheldon, Wisconsin, went into service in November 1942.

He has recently been home on a fifteen day furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustine of Sheldon, Wis., and with his brother and sisters of Chicago.

Will see you all Sunday, July 18, in Euclid.

CECILIA SUBIJEJ.

Buy a Share in America

It will cost money—lots of it—to buy the ships, planes, tanks and guns needed to defeat enemy aggressors.

Keystone's Five Successful Years

SHARON, PA.—It was five summers ago—July 5, 1938, to be exact—that in Sharon, Pennsylvania, a handful of young Slovenes got together and organized into what is now the well-known Keystone Lodge 755 of the Slovene National Benefit Society.

Of the 58 adult members in our lodge, there are now 17 members serving their country in different parts of the world.

During those five years the Keystone lodge has given places both literally and figuratively speaking.

They started their lodge off with a bang by holding a successful dance and banquet just a month after they formed. That was just a prologue to the successful events that were held in the following five years.

A mushball team was formed and played with other nearby lodges.

O women's bowling team and a men's bowling team were formed and they participated in the SNPJ bowling tournament held at Carick, Pa.

The Keystone lodge has been buying U.S. War Bonds and has contributed to the Red Cross and the SANC.

Gifts were sent to all members in the U.S. Armed Forces and now we have started a Soldiers' Fund which is taken care of by the proceeds of any affairs or drawings that are held at the dances.

We also have had a "bank account" but recently changed it slightly so that now if a member's name (if present at the meeting) is drawn his monthly dues is paid.

And now a toast to the future that it may prove as successful as the past.

MARGIE CIMPERMAN, Rec. Sec'y Lodge No. 755.

Joseph Anton Koren Receives B. S. Degree

On June 18, Joseph Anton Koren, member of SNPJ lodge 39, graduated with high honor, from the University of Illinois, College of Pharmacy, which conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

Bill Sealing, Tina Stritar's husband, joined the Seabees and is in West Virginia.

Robert Pierce, of the Marine Reserve, was instructed to leave Marquette University where he has been studying for the past 3 years, and report to the University of Notre Dame.

Albert Gantar, also home on leave from the Naval Air Base, New Orleans, La., just radiates good cheer, and it's a pleasure seeing him greet his many friends.

Another Little Fort Wave, Valeria Janezich is taking her basic training at Hunter's College, New York City, N. Y.

The local SANC committee has just completed a house to house canvass for their very worthy fund.

The penny carnival was greatly enjoyed by many, many children.

CHRISTINE STRITAR, 568.

Buy a Share in America

It will cost money—lots of it—to buy the ships, planes, tanks and guns needed to defeat enemy aggressors.

Little Fort Lodge News

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—For the benefit of some of the members—just a reminder that the Little Fort meetings are still held on the 3rd Thursday of the month.

Mary Pierce Dolence is ill at her home with the influenza. We wish her recovery to be a speedy one.

We are still wondering about that one dollar bill which was received from someone at the last collection night.

Did some mother receive this bill from her son, who wished to tell her where he was stationed?

Many Slovene boys stationed at Great Lakes Naval Training Station stop in at Pinky's. We've met many of them, among whom were Johnny Praprotnik of Indianapolis, Indiana, that nice Valentincic boy from Penna; Slapnik from Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and Stanley Prine of Cleveland, Ohio.

Have you seen that service flag at Pinky's yet? It was made by Amy Mivsek, and a fine piece of work it is.

It was nice seeing Edward Stritar and Henry Belec at the Jolly Juvenile Penny Carnival.

Glimped here and there in Waukegan were Robert Zak, Robert Bartel, also home on furlough.

Good news comes from Mildred Simcic Kozlecar who writes that her husband was promoted, and changed those shoulder bars from gold to silver bars.

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Pioneer Lodge No. 559 Briefs

CHICAGO.—Pioneers, remember the lodge meeting Friday, July 16.

The Badger picnic Sunday will attract a few Pioneers. Saturday night the gang will be at Schweiger's tavern.

Oscar B. Godina was in over the weekend, wearing the bars of a 2nd lieutenant. Congrats.

Gus Kramer, well-known Pioneer bowler and softball player, entered the service Monday.

Frank Zordani and Bill Laben (Penny Labens) are due to go in soon as is Bill Mladic.

EXTRA: Meat shortage in the country. Farmers refuse to sell their livestock waiting for higher prices.

MUSTS: Buy more bonds, donate blood to the Red Cross, and attend the Pioneer meeting Friday.

ERANK GROSER, 559.

CLEVELAND NEWS

CLEVELAND, O.—On July 3rd, I received a card from Eddie Bezek, 1124 North Chicago, Ill., from Camp Steward, Ga., where he is now stationed.

Eddie's address is: Pvt. Edward M. Bezek, U.S. Army Btry A, 791st A.A.A. s/w Bn, Camp Steward, Ga. He writes: "I have been in the army approximately two months and am stationed in the anti-aircraft training center.

My son, Lieut. Eugene Barbic, is now somewhere in Alaska but expects to be transferred soon to the Chain Islands.

Soldier boys, if you ever get a chance to pass through the Slovene metropolis, Cleveland, while on your leave, don't forget to look us over and say hello.

FRANK BARBIC Sr., 53.

the hall at any one time. The children's games and booths were all sold out at 9 o'clock, as was the pop.

Still I believe that the people are not as interested in lodge affairs as they should be. Surely from our 3 local SNPJ lodges boasting a membership of 1000 members, more should have attended.

To those of you who did donate anything, those who helped at the stands or helped in any other way, and those who attended the carnival, we say, "Thank you."

When these began hitting they would lift you right off the ground. Well I guess the size of the bomb really didn't make much difference, as their timing was very inaccurate.

With the fine showing we made in Algiers we were recalled by the II Corps and attached to the 34th Div.

As you already probably know the II Corps was the American organization to take part in this African campaign.

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Cpl. Ted Gradisek, Member of SNPJ, Describes Battles, Life in Africa

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following story of the Battle of Africa was written by Cpl. Ted Gradisek, member of SNPJ lodge 131 of Chicago, Illinois, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gradisek, members of the same lodge, and a nephew of Bro. Lawrence Gradisek, SNPJ's Secretary of Sick Benefit Department.

The long awaited time has come when we have been given permission to tell our folks what we have been doing and what has taken place since we left the states some nine months ago.

After landing in Oran we spent about a week on the outskirts of the city till we received all our equipment. Our first assignment was an airdrome not far from Oran.

We would watch our bombers leave in the morning and anxiously await their return in the afternoon. We would count each bomber as it

took to the air, with hopes of its safe return. Upon their return we would again make a count as the planes made their descent to the ground.

After just one week at the airport we were given an assignment with a British Anti-Aircraft Brigade, which was protecting the important city and docks of Algiers.

I really had a swell Christmas present, you see we underwent our first air-raid on Christmas Eve.

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This plane as it was the one that was dropping all the bombs over Algiers. I was off the hill no more than 24 hours when our unit was given a new assignment with the 34th Div.

With the fall of Sibiella and Hajeb El Auion the Div. was given the job of taking the Fondouk Pass and the surrounding hills.

Down "Intruders"

We were in position several weeks before the big push was to take place, and it was during this time that we again underwent some more raids.

Many of our boys were also in the drive that was taking place further south of the Fondouk sector.

With our work finished in this sector the 34th Div. and the II Corps was then sent to the northern part of Tunisia.

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Cpl. Ted Gradisek

Teacher Shortage Held of Alarming Proportions

Indianapolis, Ind.—Crowded classrooms and lowered educational standards face this country as the result of a teacher shortage of "alarming proportions."

Our Front

By Louis Beniger

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Veronian News

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News and Club Notes

When Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ruszkewicz, Steve and Frank Ruszkewicz, who had as their guest Joe Aggazzoli, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gasper (formerly Violet Ruszkewicz) met at the club on our Sunday (July 4) social, a reunion was in the making. Sitting around that round table, chatting and singing they showed many what a good time can be had by just getting a crowd together.

Saturday, July 17, our anniversary. Sunday, July 18, our monthly meeting. And Monday, July 19, Veronettes' meeting.

The Veronettes' meeting will take place at Catherine Youk's home on Penn street. "Never a dull moment," that's Kate Youk's slogan. So my suggestion to all Veronettes, be there at 8:30 p. m. sharp, so as not to miss anything.

Veronian Lodge 680 at this time extend their deepest sympathy to the Messina family upon the passing away of their mother, Mrs. Messina, the mother of Sam, one of our staunchest Veronians. She died July 1 after a long illness.

While vacationing at Yeagertown this scribe read the Prosveta at the Ujeichs'. The Ujeichs, who used to spell their name Ujeich, are relatives of the Ujeichs in Pittsburgh.

In Verona for the holidays was Tony Martincic, his daughter and a friend from Warren, Ohio. Tony, who was accompanied by Joe Martincic most of the time, had a wonderful time during the short stay here in Verona.

Happy birthday to you, Charles Latin, 'way out in Hawaii, who is having a birthday on July 31. Charles has the best wishes of the Veronian lodge.

Home on leave were Seamen Tony Mestek, who was glad to meet many of his old friends again; En-

sign Joe Hezar, who took advantage of being a Veronian member; Don Daugherty, a sergeant, who is a brother of Russell, a Veronian member; and Bert Chesnik, a corporal from Strabane, also had a good time while here at the Veronian club.

Enlisting into the Navy are Charles (Drugie) Mehalich and Andrew Sepelyak. These two bosom pals who left on July 12 and 13, respectively, are surely going to leave a big gap at our club, in a fraternal way.

Frank Petika, who was to have been inducted into the Navy, will wait another call until a later date.

When Richard Galardy was sent home with a medical discharge from the armed services, it made three Veronians who are home with discharges, the others are Frank Bostjancic and Tony Tratar.

Vacationing at home were John Youk and John Lipesky. Both Johns helped around the club as well as taking care of things at their homes. Dominic Falvo tells of the grand time he had while at Detroit, and Frances Mestek who hails from Yeagertown, enjoyed her stay while here in Verona.

The fishermen, Mirko Stanik, Frank Perovne, and John Lipesky went and conquered, bringing home plenty of bass to help take care of those ration points.

To date our Veronians in the services haven't been receiving enough mail from our members. "This is due to the fact," as Rusky would say, "that we haven't their addresses." Beginning next week we will have a sort of pool: whose address appears in this column that's the boy whom we will write to, besides our own relatives. Let's write to these boys, won't you, if only a card.

MICHAEL LIPESKY.

Christmas Gifts to Army and Naval Personnel Overseas

The period between Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 has been designated by the Postoffice Department for mailing parcel post Christmas gifts to ARMY personnel overseas; gifts for NAVAL personnel overseas should be mailed between Sept. 15 and Nov. 1.

Unsolicited parcels sent to ARMY personnel MUST BE MAILED during the period fixed. Gifts may be mailed before September 15 or after October 15 only on presentation at the post office of a letter from the man overseas requesting the article which is being sent to him. The presentation of a letter from the addressee is not required when sent to members of the Navy, Marines or Coast Guard if not mailed between the dates mentioned.

Patrons are requested to plainly endorse each gift parcel with the words "CHRISTMAS PARCEL" so that it may receive this special attention.

Gift parcels MUST not exceed 5 pounds in weight or 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined.

The public is urged not to include food and clothing in gift parcels, and perishable goods are barred.

Only one parcel may be accepted for mailing by parcel post in any one week when sent by or on behalf of the same person or concern to or for the same addressee. Parcels must be strongly and carefully boxed, wrapped and tied, and plainly and fully addressed.

To assure delivery on time yule cards should also be mailed during the same period as parcels.

It is the people's sweat that is to earn all the expenses of the war, and their blood which is to flow.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Juvenile Circles

Juvenile Circle No. 26 Planning Summer Activities

CHICAGO, ILL.—Future plans were discussed at the meeting of Circle 26 on July 10. The attendance wasn't very large and it was more of an informal meeting. There will be meetings throughout the summer.

We are planning to go to the Field Museum on August 27 which will be a cartoon hour. The members will decide if they want to go at that date and we will make a day of it. More will be discussed about this event at the next meeting.

A committee consisting of Ann Sanneman and Dorothy Sodnik, our directors, and Pres. E. Udovich and Sec'y Sylvia Trojar will meet Thursday evening, July 15, to plan for a number or numbers the members will do for the Labor Day Program.

We also planned on having a bazaar and our annual Halloween party on the same evening. Articles for the bazaar will be made by the members. Members are to come with their ideas on Saturday to the SNPJ Hall at 10 o'clock. Ann Sanneman and Dorothy Sodnik will be there to help. They will have some material to work with. Articles such as potholders, stuffed dolls, rugs, jewelry and woven baskets will be made.

So don't forget to come with your ideas Saturday at ten. And for the next meetings to come bring in suggestions for our Circle name as one has not been definitely chosen as yet. JOSEPHINE SLANSEK, Vice President Circle 26.

Circle No. 26 Thanking All for Help at June Affair

CHICAGO.—Although it's a little late (but you know what they say, "It's better late than never"), we members of Circle 26 want to sincerely thank all of you who helped make our Parents' Day Program on June 6 the success that it was. Although it's impossible to thank each of you individually, we would like to say though, that we really appreciate the help you gave us. It is gratifying to the Circle to know that there is such fine support behind such a large undertaking as was our Parents' Day Program. So, again we say, thank you. EDWARD UDOVICH, Pres.

As You Love Liberty, Don't Fail!

Sponsors of the Smith-Connally Bill Deserve Defeat; So, Trade Unionists Must Register and Vote.

The Smith-Connally bill, the most unfair piece of labor legislation ever enacted by Congress, is now the law of the land. The American labor movement may, in the course of time, find occasion to challenge some of its provisions in court. Pending such action, organized labor will do what it has always done—OBEY THE LAW.

However, organized labor will leave no stone unturned to secure the repeal of this vicious legislation and to defeat the men responsible for it.

The Smith-Connally bill will not destroy American labor unions. Undoubtedly, it will engender widespread resentment, but that resentment will be displayed in the right way.

American trade unionists will continue to smash all records—in this or any other country—for the production of the things needed to win this war. Our loyalty to our country will not be affected in the slightest degree by the venomous assaults of the Smiths and the Connallys.

We will help lick Hitler on the battlefronts, and at the same time we will lick these would-be Hitlers on the home front.

In order to do that, trade unionists everywhere must be up and doing. First they must register, and they must also be sure that the members of their families and the friends who sympathize with the cause of workers are also registered. In the "Deep South," this will involve the payment of a grievous poll tax, but that is not too high a price for the privilege of keeping the members of the "Sweatshop Brigade" at home.

There isn't an hour to spare. This tremendously important task must be initiated now. Every local union throughout the land should name a committee on registration. Only the most devoted and energetic members should be placed on that committee. It will be their job to see to it that labor's army is placed in a position to go into action when election day rolls around.

If we do the right kind of job, we can muster 20,000,000 voters, and our Fascist-minded foes cannot stand up against that army. Brothers, it is up to you. As you love liberty, don't fail this time—Labor.

I have sworn eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON

UP FROM THE SHADOWS Spirit-o-Grams

By Michel Becker

(Continued)

Rochdale grew a whole forest of resentment. The axe of secretly fostered mutiny could not fell it. The workers in Rochdale merely shrugged their shoulders when someone in the country spoke of reform. Preachers came and went. Doctors wrote to Parliament—which generally sprinkled the sands of indifference on the ink of their writings. Robert Owen's beautiful dream remained nothing but a dream. Owen spoke against profits, and found himself facing power—the power of money. That is the way it was then, nor was it much different now. Robert Owen . . . there were a few who spoke his name like a prayer, but most of the workers in their misery had closed their lips against any prayer a long time ago.

"Trouble teaches one to pray," weaver James Manock used to say, "but misery just teaches one to clench his fists and to curse and to drink whiskey. Nothing can gansay that."

And James Manock was not wrong. Tonight was the night before payday. It was late when the weavers came dragging their steps through the factory gates, with rumbling stomachs and empty pockets. A melancholy light flickered through the windows of "The Weavers' Arms" tavern. The fat tavern-keeper stood at the door and greeted the men. James Manock, who had been in the march to Manchester and in a strike had himself pulled the stoppers from the boilers, walked along gloomily, for he could not forget that nothing had come out of the great strike.

Some of the men sat down to the wooden table, drank for courage and loudly upbraided everything, the while the tavern-keeper anxiously walked up and down behind his bar.

"They'll likely come and close my place," he muttered. "What of it?" someone retorted. "You live on credit anyway. Perhaps 'twould be better for us if the authorities closed this place. But no, not that either, it's better as it is, at that. We need your stuff so that we can forget and sleep. We wash down our sorrows with your vile liquor. It makes us deaf to the wailing of our wives and blind to the reproachful looks of our children."

"Rum is God's comforting rain on sorrows and trouble. Once it's inside our bellies, in the night on our narrow beds we forget our soreness and tired bones. But what do you know about all that? Nothing! The peasants pay you, and the peddler here does not owe you anything either."

The speaker emphasized his words by clapping John Scrowcraft on shoulders that were bent crooked from the constant carrying of his wares. "But, as for me," he continued, pounding the table with his fist until the glasses jumped, "as for me!—for seven long weeks I haven't had a penny in my hand. Buying for credit from the shopkeeper has eaten up my last wages and the next for another seven weeks. That's how I am placed."

James Manock fanned the spark of this bitter speech into angry flame. "That's how it stands with all of us. A hundred bottles of French wine went down in the cellar of my master today. I took them down myself. Oh, it's paid for, because the French won't lend to Rochdale weaver masters. But we? Even a cheap drink is too dear for us!"

"One's got to draw in his belt still more. Now I must slave six long days for nothing, because I broke one of the bottles—one of a hundred. That wine smelled like incense. Hunchback Tim tried to lick the grape juice off the steps, but I pushed him away. Let them drink that juice of sin themselves," I yelled at him, "it's shot red from the blood they've drawn from us. It would only make you sick and more miserable than you are now!" Yes, six days of work without pay—for just one bot-

tle of wine! "Charles Howarth, what do you say to that? You would do something to help us. You tried it, back in '33, and fell down in the attempt as though hit with an axe. And still you look for something that would help. Nothing can help us."

"The devil! We're so down it can't be worse. Down is down. When an honest weaver crawls on his belly to lick up spilled wine from a dirty cellar step . . . where is there a deeper pit?"

"Rochdale is a hell where the masters stir the fire and the storekeepers drag in the embers. And we are the oil that raises the heat a thousandfold. That's what I think."

The men strung many another pearl of complaint upon the dark string of that hour.

The weavers envied the peddler, who was free as a bird to go all around Rochdale country offering his wares. The peddler, however, would have exchanged places with almost any of them, so poorly had his business fared. Formerly he could buy his buttons very cheap from the women who carved them at home, but now the machine had thrown many men out of the factories and the women did weaver service.

Anxiety for the coming winter darkened the peddler's thoughts. More or less the same fear chilled the heart of every man sitting that night in the "Weavers' Arms" tavern. Even the drinks could not banish the gloomy thought.

Silence finally settled over the men. They had unburdened themselves of all the curses and anger for the vanishing day that it was deserving of. Without such a send-off, a decent weaver in those times could not have climbed into his bed for the night. That lamenting was as much a part of their daily routine, as a spool in a weaver's loom. Now they sat with their heads cupped in work-tired hands, staring into emptiness, into hopelessness.

Such were those weavers of Rochdale . . . volcanoes which would not erupt . . . slaves who only in words strained their chains . . . God-forsaken have-notnighs who would weave and weave until the skeleton collector pronounced the final "Amen." And yet they were dreamers, these men from Rochdale, who, in spite of their bottomless despair, deep in their hearts still visioned another world, dreamed of the right to self-determination, of a vote in Parliament, of rising above eternal misery.

Their dream had before led them to Manchester; it had burned brightly before their eyes like the torch of a new day. A decade before it had also led Charles Howarth to set up a workingmen's store, in an effort to secure protection from the cursed debt-enslaving stores and merchants of the milltown.

But . . . ? The strike was betrayed by informers in every county, except in Lancashire where the enslaved weavers themselves turned traitors. The weavers came back to their homes in Rochdale with scornful laughter at their backs. Like beggars they knocked at the masters' door and would have crawled back to work on their knees.

And Charles Howarth? His store was long forgotten. It had died from the blight of the weavers' poverty. And the man himself? He lived on his thoughts and the twelve shillings he earned weekly as a chainshearer.

These were the weavers of Rochdale—hearts that burned, and bodies that starved; humans eternally swinging between hope and despair; oppressed and bowed with debt, driven from the light into the shadows. And as were the weavers, so were all the others, the tailors and the wooden-shoe makers, the blacksmiths and the peddlers, all like pumped-out wells, harassed by suffering and despair.

Each night they fumed and denounced, complained to high

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Plans were made and discussed for the forthcoming event in celebration of the Juvenile Anniversary. We plan on having a party for the juveniles sometime in September and it is to take place on a Saturday night. Members will be notified through the Prosveta or some other means of the date so you can hold that date open.

We are hoping that this will be a huge success and that it will urge others to have their children insured by this organization. It is hoped that we may be able to have a short program given by the juveniles. The juveniles who would like to be in the program may get in touch with Mitze Sveglich or Odell Markoff.

The same committee that took care of the Victory Dance is in charge of the Juvenile party. If any members have any suggestions towards making this party a huge success please let the committee know.

At the last meeting the Victory Dance committee gave their final report and the result of the dance was a huge success. The girls are to be congratulated on their success, especially since they had only one meeting. That's what you call good work! The lodge wishes to thank Mitze for her generous donation towards the dance fund, and also John Yurcek.

The bond committee is doing very good work. In their latest report they just sold twenty-five dollar bonds to the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Markoff, Eileen Harvatin and Linda Lee Moody (Katie Moody's new baby). Also eight dollars' worth of stamps were sold.

Our new member was initiated after the last meeting. That is, the majority of members waited for John Lucas until around eleven o'clock since he works nights. The members gave him a nice welcome but were sorry that he couldn't stay longer to get acquainted better. Hope that he has an opportunity to come to a meeting at the regular time so everyone can get acquainted.

THIS AND THAT: Tony Leopold had an honorable discharge from the army since he was needed at home to work on the farm. The members hope to see him in the near future, that is if he isn't snowed under with work.

Johnny Rhodus left for the army Monday. Lots of luck, Johnny, and be sure and let us hear from you. Jake Kacin Sr. is seriously ill and members are urged to visit him or send him cards of cheer, or better still, do both. At the present time he is at home. The members wish him a speedy recovery.

A new Juvenile nominee is Patricia Ann Yurcek. Sybil Youngman recently visited her husband Walter in Columbia, Missouri. Walter, why don't you drop the lodge a line once in a while to let us know how you are doing.

Our new sergeant of arms is Tullia Harvatin. A little serenading was done by the members at the last meeting for Frank Mahnich since it was his birthday.

Sophie Vertosek is leaving for Cincinnati to visit her new niece Mary Ann Brown. Members are again reminded that the secretary and treasurer are agents for the United States Treasury Department and sell War Bonds and Stamps.

heaven of the injustice done to them, and afterwards sat around the table like sad children or sick crows, silent, resting their gray faces in their shaky hands. Every day they cursed the credit and liquor bout. As soon as the shuttles in the looms had done their racing for the day, these same weavers sat in the tavern and borrowed again until, one after the other, they arose ashamed and disgusted, buttoned up their shirts against the fog, took their soiled caps off the hook and, without bidding good night, shuffled home along the rutted and mud-puddled streets.

Charles Howarth remained last today. He drummed his fingers vigorously on the table. The innkeeper yawned and so did his shaggy-haired dog by the stove. An old clock struck the hour of midnight in a hoarse tone. The weaver's thoughts drove tired feelings out of his bones. At home he could not think for the wife had a restless voice. Her words bubbled from her lips like the swiftly leaping waters of a mountain brook. And always the burden of her words were complaints, a misereere of her life's miseries. Since the failure of the store, there was no sparkle of joy in her speech. All faith had died within her. But Charles Howarth's faith had not left him.

They called him a fool or jester. (Continued next week)

AS BATTLEWAGONS SHELLED ATTU



A MOMENT OFF ATTU is pictured here, with the 14-inch guns of a U. S. battleship blazing away in the three-hour bombardment that preceded our landing on the Aleutian island. The big ships stood offshore till the Army was ready. Official U. S. Navy photo.

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To date as yet the Juveniles have been unable to set their dance date, or contact an orchestra to their liking. They say, "Hold tight everyone, keep your eyes glued for the next edition of the Prosveta, for it will be then that all details will be available. They also want all Veronians to keep talking up this affair that looms to be the largest in our Juvenile history.

News and Club Notes

When Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ruszkewicz, Steve and Frank Ruszkewicz who had as their guest Joe Aggazzuli, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gasper (formerly Violet Ruszkewicz) met at the club at our Sunday (July 4) social, a reunion was in the making. Sitting around that round table, chatting and singing they showed many what a good time can be had by just getting a crowd together.

Saturday, July 17, our anniversary.

Sunday, July 18, our monthly meeting.

And Monday, July 19, Veronettes' meeting. The Veronettes' meeting will take place at Catherine Youk's home on Penn street. "Never a dull moment," that's Kate Youk's slogan. So my suggestion to all Veronettes, be there at 8:30 p. m. sharp, so as not to miss anything.

Veronian Lodge 680 at this time extend their deepest sympathy to the Messina family upon the passing away of their mother, Mrs. Messina, the mother of Sam, one of our staunchest Veronians. She died July 1 after a long illness.

While vacationing at Yeagertown this scribe read the Prosveta at the Ujeichs'. The Ujeichs, who used to spell their name Ujeich, are relatives of the Ujeichs in Pittsburgh.

In Verona for the holidays was Tony Martincic, his daughter and a friend from Warren, Ohio. Tony, who was accompanied by Joe Martincic most of the time, had a wonderful time during the short stay here in Verona.

Happy birthday to you, Charles Latin, 'way out in Hawaii, who is having a birthday on July 31. Charles has the best wishes of the Veronian lodge.

Home on leave were Seamen Tony Mestek, who was glad to meet many of his old friends again; En-

sign Joe Hezar, who took advantage of being a Veronian member; Don Daugherty, a sergeant, who is a brother of Russell, a Veronian member; and Bert Chesnik, a corporal from Strabane, also had a good time while here at the Veronian club.

Enlisting into the Navy are Charles (Drugie) Mehalich and Andrew Sepelyak. These two bosom pals who left on July 12 and 13, respectively, are surely going to leave a big gap at our club, in a fraternal way.

Frank Petika, who was to have been inducted into the Navy, will wait another call until a later date.

When Richard Galardy was sent home with a medical discharge from the armed services, it made three Veronians who are home with discharges, the others are Frank Bostjancic and Tony Tratar.

Vacationing at home were John Youk and John Lipesky. Both Johns helped around the club as well as taking care of things at their homes. Dominic Falvo tells of the grand time he had while at Detroit, and Frances Mestek who hails from Yeagertown, enjoyed her stay while here in Verona.

The fishermen, Mirko Stanik, Frank Perovne, and John Lipesky went and conquered, bringing home plenty of bass to help take care of those ration points.

To date our Veronians in the services haven't been receiving enough mail from our members. "This is due to the fact," as Rusky would say, "that we haven't their addresses." Beginning next week we will have a sort of a pool: whose address appears in this column that's the boy whom we will write to, besides our own relatives. Let's write to those boys, won't you, if only a card.

MICHAEL LIPESKY.

Christmas Gifts to Army and Naval Personnel Overseas

The period between Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 has been designated by the Postoffice Department for mailing parcel post Christmas gifts to ARMY personnel overseas; gifts for NAVAL personnel overseas should be mailed between Sept. 15 and Nov. 1.

Unsolicited parcels sent to ARMY personnel MUST BE MAILED during the period fixed. Gifts may be mailed before September 15 or after October 15 only on presentation at the post office of a letter from the man overseas requesting the article which is being sent to him. The presentation of a letter from the addressee is not required when sent to members of the Navy, Marines or Coast Guard if not mailed between the dates mentioned.

Patrons are requested to plainly endorse each gift parcel with the words "CHRISTMAS PARCEL" so that it may receive this special attention.

Gift parcels MUST not exceed 5 pounds in weight or 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined.

The public is urged not to include food and clothing in gift parcels, and perishable goods are barred.

Only one parcel may be accepted for mailing by parcel post in any one week when sent by or on behalf of the same person or concern to or for the same addressee. Parcels must be strongly and carefully boxed, wrapped and tied, and plainly and fully addressed.

To assure delivery on time yule cards should also be mailed during the same period as parcels.

It is the people's sweat that is to earn all the expenses of the war, and their blood which is to flow.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

AS BATTLEWAGONS SHELLLED ATU



A MOMENT OFF ATU is pictured here, with the 14-inch guns of a U. S. battleship blazing away in the three-hour bombardment that preceded our landing on the Aleutian island. The big ships stood offshore till the Army was ready. Official U. S. Navy photo.

Juvenile Circles

Juvenile Circle No. 26 Planning Summer Activities

CHICAGO, ILL.—Future plans were discussed at the meeting of Circle 26 on July 10. The attendance wasn't very large and it was more of an informal meeting. There will be meetings throughout the summer.

We are planning to go to the Field Museum on August 27 which will be a cartoon hour. The members will decide if they want to go at that date and we will make a day of it. More will be discussed about this event at the next meeting.

A committee consisting of Ann Sanneman and Dorothy Sodnik, our directors, and Pres. E. Udovich and Sec'y Sylvia Trojar will meet Thursday evening, July 15, to plan for a number of numbers the members will do for the Labor Day Program.

We also planned on having a bazaar and our annual Halloween party on the same evening. Articles for the bazaar will be made by the members. Members are to come with their ideas on Saturday to the SNPJ Hall at 10 o'clock. Ann Sanneman and Dorothy Sodnik will be there to help. They will have some material to work with. Articles such as potholders, stuffed dolls, rugs, jewelry and woven baskets will be made.

So don't forget to come with your ideas Saturday at ten. And for the next meetings to come bring in suggestions for our Circle name as one has not been definitely chosen as yet. JOSEPHINE SLANSEK, Vice President Circle 26.

Circle No. 26 Thanking All for Help at June Affair

CHICAGO.—Although it's a little late (but you know what they say, "It's better late than never"), we members of Circle 26 want to sincerely thank all of you who helped make our Parents' Day Program on June 6 the success that it was. Although it's impossible to thank each of you individually, we would like to say though, that we really appreciate the help you gave us. It is gratifying to the Circle to know that there is such fine support behind such a large undertaking as was our Parents' Day Program. So, again we say, thank you. EDWARD UDOVICH, Pres.

As You Love Liberty, Don't Fail!

Sponsors of the Smith-Connelly Bill Deserve Defeat; So, Trade Unionists Must Register and Vote.

The Smith-Connelly bill, the most unfair piece of labor legislation ever enacted by Congress, is now the law of the land. The American labor movement may, in the course of time, find occasion to challenge some of its provisions in court. Pending such action, organized labor will do what it has always done—OBEY THE LAW.

However, organized labor will leave no stone unturned to secure the repeal of this vicious legislation and to defeat the men responsible for it.

The Smith-Connelly bill will not destroy American labor unions. Undoubtedly, it will engender widespread resentment, but that resentment will be displayed in the right way.

American trade unionists will continue to smash all records—in this or any other country—for the production of the things needed to win this war. Our loyalty to our country will not be affected in the slightest degree by the venomous assaults of the Smiths and the Connallys.

We will help lick Hitler on the battlefronts, and at the same time we will lick these would-be Hitlers on the home front.

In order to do that, trade unionists everywhere must be up and doing. First they must register, and they must also be sure that the members of their families and the friends who sympathize with the cause of workers are also registered. In the "Deep South," this will involve the payment of a grievous poll tax, but that is not too high a price for the privilege of keeping the members of the "Sweatshop Brigade" at home.

There isn't an hour to spare. This tremendously important task must be initiated now. Every local union throughout the land should name a committee on registration. Only the most devoted and energetic members should be placed on that committee. It will be their job to see to it that labor's army is placed in a position to go into action when election day rolls around.

If we do the right kind of job, we can muster 20,000,000 voters, and our Fascist-minded foes cannot stand up against that army. Brothers, it is up to you. As you love liberty, don't fail this time!—Labor.

I have sworn eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man. THOMAS JEFFERSON

UP FROM THE SHADOWS Spirit-o-Grams

By Michel Becker

(Continued)

Rochdale grew a whole forest of resentment. The axe of secretly fostered mutiny could not fell it. The workers in Rochdale merely shrugged their shoulders when someone in the country spoke of reform. Preachers came and went. Doctors wrote to Parliament—which generally sprinkled the sands of indifference on the ink of their writings. Robert Owen's beautiful dream remained nothing but a dream. Owen spoke against profits, and found himself facing power—the power of money. That is the way it was then, nor was it much different now. Robert Owen... there were a few who spoke his name like a prayer, but most of the workers in their misery had closed their lips against any prayer a long time ago.

"Trouble teaches one to pray," weaver James Manock used to say, "but misery just teaches one to clench his fists and to curse and to drink whiskey. Nothing can gainsay that." And James Manock was not wrong. Tonight was the night before payday. It was late when the weavers came dragging their steps through the factory gates, with rumbling stomachs and empty pockets. A melancholy light flickered through the windows of "The Weavers' Arms" tavern. The fat tavern-keeper stood at the door and greeted the men. James Manock, who had been in the march to Manchester and in a strike had himself pulled the stoppers from the boilers, walked along gloomily, for he could not forget that nothing had come out of the great strike.

Some of the men sat down to the wooden table, drank for courage and loudly upbraided everything, the while the tavern-keeper anxiously walked up and down behind his bar. "They'll likely come and close my place," he muttered. "What of it?" someone retorted. "You live on credit anyway. Perhaps 't'would be better for us if the authorities closed this place. But no, not that either, it's better as it is, at that. We need your stuff so that we can forget and sleep. We wash down our sorrows with your vile liquor. It makes us deaf to the wailing of our wives and blind to the reproachful looks of our children.

"Rum is God's comforting rain on sorrows and trouble. Once it's inside our bellies, in the night-on our narrow beds we forget our soreness and tired bones. But what do you know about all that? Nothing! The peasants pay you, and the peddler here does not owe you anything either." The speaker emphasized his words by clapping John Scrowcraft on shoulders that were bent crooked from the constant carrying of his wares. "But, as for me," he continued, pounding the table with his fist until the glasses jumped, "as for me!—for seven long weeks I haven't had a penny in my hand. Buying for credit from the shopkeeper has eaten up my last wages and the next for another seven weeks. That's how I am placed."

James Manock fanned the spark of this bitter speech into angry flame. That's how it stands with all of us. A hundred bottles of French wine went down in the cellar of my master today. I took them down myself. Oh, it's paid for, because the French won't lend to Rochdale weaver masters. But we? Even a cheap drink is too dear for us!

"One's got to draw in his belt still more. Now I must slave six long days for nothing, because I broke one of the bottles—one of a hundred. That wine smelled like incense. Hunchback Tim tried to lick the grape juice off the steps, but I pushed him away. 'Let them drink that juice of sin themselves,' I yelled at him, 'it's shot red from the blood they've drawn from us. It would only make you sick and more miserable than you are now!' Yes, six days of work without pay—for just one bot-

tle of wine! "Charles Howarth, what do you say to that? You would do something to help us. You tried it, back in '33, and fell down in the attempt as though hit with an axe. And still you look for something that would help. Nothing can help us.

"The devil! We're so down it can't be worse. Down is down. When an honest weaver crawls on his belly to lick up spilled wine from a dirty cellar step... where is there a deeper pit? "Rochdale is a hell where the masters stir the fire and the storekeepers drag in the embers. And we are the oil that raises the heat a thousandfold. That's what I think."

The men strung many another pearl of complaint upon the dark string of that hour.

The weavers envied the peddler, who was free as a bird to go all around Rochdale country offering his wares. The peddler, however, would have exchanged places with almost any of them, so poorly had his business fared. Formerly he could buy his buttons very cheap from the women who carved them at home, but now the machine had thrown many men out of the factories and the women did weaver service.

Anxiety for the coming winter darkened the peddler's thoughts. More or less the same fear chilled the heart of every man sitting that night in the "Weavers' Arms" tavern. Even the drinks could not banish the gloomy thought.

Silence finally settled over the men. They had unburdened themselves of all the curses and anger for the vanishing day that it was deserving of. Without such a send-off, a decent weaver in those times could not have climbed into his bed for the night. That lamenting was as much a part of their daily routine, as a spool in a weaver's loom. Now they sat with their heads cupped in work-tired hands, staring into emptiness, into hopelessness.

Such were those weavers of Rochdale... volcanoes which would not erupt... slaves who only in words strained their chains... God-forsaken have-nots who would weave and weave until the skeleton collector pronounced the final "Amen." And yet they were dreamers, these men from Rochdale, who, in spite of their bottomless despair, deep in their hearts still visioned another world, dreamed of the right to self-determination, of a vote in Parliament, of rising above eternal misery.

Their dream had before led them to Manchester; it had burned brightly before their eyes like the torch of a new day. A decade before it had also led Charles Howarth to set up a workmen's store, in an effort to secure protection from the cursed debt-enmeshing stores and merchants of the milltown.

But...? The strike was betrayed by informers in every county, except in Lancashire where the enslaved weavers themselves turned traitors. The weavers came back to their homes in Rochdale with scornful laughter at their backs. Like beggars they knocked at the masters' door and would have crawled back to work on their knees.

And Charles Howarth? His store was long forgotten. It had died from the blight of the weavers' poverty. And the man himself? He lived on his thoughts and the twelve shillings he earned weekly as a chainsawyer.

These were the weavers of Rochdale—hearts that burned, and bodies that starved; humans eternally swinging between hope and despair; oppressed and bowed with debt, driven from the light into the shadows. And as were the weavers, so were all the others, the tailors and the wooden-shoe makers, the blacksmiths and the peddlers, all like pumped-out wells, harassed by suffering and despair.

Each night they fumed and denounced, complained to high

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Plans were made and discussed for the forthcoming event in celebration of the Juvenile Anniversary. We plan on having a party for the juveniles sometime in September and it is to take place on a Saturday night. Members will be notified through the Prosveta or some other means of the date so you can hold that date open.

We are hoping that this will be a huge success and that it will urge others to have their children insured by this organization. It is hoped that we may be able to have a short program given by the juveniles. The juveniles who would like to be in the program may get in touch with Mitzie Sveglitch or Odell Markoff.

The same committee that took care of the Victory Dance is in charge of the Juvenile party. If any members have any suggestions towards making this party a huge success please let the committee know.

At the last meeting the Victory Dance committee gave their final report and the result of the dance was a huge success. The girls are to be congratulated on their success, especially since they had only one meeting. That's what you call good work! The lodge wishes to thank Mitzie for her generous donation towards the dance fund, and also John Yurcek.

The bond committee is doing very good work. In their latest report they just sold twenty-five dollar bonds to the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Markoff, Eileen Harvatin and Linda Lee Moody (Katie Moody's new baby). Also eight dollars' worth of stamps were sold.

Our new member was initiated after the last meeting. That is, the majority of members waited for John Lucas until around eleven o'clock since he works nights. The members gave him a nice welcome but were sorry that they couldn't stay longer to get acquainted better. Hope that he has an opportunity to come to a meeting at the regular time so everyone can get acquainted.

THIS AND THAT: Tony Leopold had an honorable discharge from the army since he was needed at home to work on the farm. The members hope to see him in the near future, that is if he isn't snowed under with work.

Johnny Rhodus left for the army Monday. Lots of luck, Johnny, and be sure and let us hear from you.

Jake Kacin Sr. is seriously ill and members are urged to visit him or send him cards of cheer, or better still, do both. At the present time he is at home. The members wish him a speedy recovery.

A new Juvenile nominee is Patricia Ann Yurcek.

Sybil Youngman recently visited her husband Walter in Columbia, Missouri. Walter, why don't you drop the lodge a line once in a while to let us know how you are doing.

Our new sergeant of arms is Tillie Harvatin.

A little serenading was done by the members at the last meeting for Frank Mahnich since it was his birthday.

Sophie Vertosek is leaving for Cincinnati to visit her new niece Mary Ann Brown.

Members are again reminded that the secretary and treasurer are agents for the United States Treasury Department and sell War Bonds and Stamps.

heaven of the injustice done to them, and afterwards sat around the table like sad children or sick crows, silent, resting their gray faces in their shaky hands. Every day they cursed the credit and liquor bout. As soon as the shuttles in the looms had done their racing for the day, these same weavers sat in the tavern and borrowed again until, one after the other, they arose ashamed and disgusted, buttoned up their shirts against the fog, took their soiled caps off the hook and, without bidding good night, shuffled home along the rutted and mud-puddled streets.

Charles Howarth remained last today.

He drummed his fingers vigorously on the table. The innkeeper yawned and so did his shaggy-haired dog by the stove. An old clock struck the hour of midnight in a hoarse tone. The weaver's thoughts drove tired feelings out of his bones. At home he could not think for the wife had a restless voice. Her words bubbled from her lips like the swiftly leaping waters of a mountain brook. And always the burden of her words were complaints, a misere of her life's miseries. Since the failure of the store, there was no sparkle of joy in her speech. All faith had died within her. But Charles Howarth's faith had not left him.

They called him a fool or jester. (Continued next week)

The Italo-Jugoslav Boundary

By A. E. Moodie

(Introduction by Franc Gabrovsek) We are reprinting from "The Geographical Journal," vol. C1, No. 2, February 1943, the lecture given by Dr. A. E. Moodie, lecturer in Geography on the staff of the University of London under the auspices of the Geographical Society of London, which concerned the Italo-Jugoslav Boundary.

Dr. Moodie, in his capacity as a geographer, displayed a particular interest in the country he was to describe. He dealt minutely with the little known "phenomena of Karst" and other peculiarities of the area, politically representing a South-European Alsas-Lorain for the last 1300 years. Dr. Moodie knows well the territory in question from personal observation, as he travelled through it repeatedly. Thus he fully equipped himself with various facts and could form an unimpeachable judgment. His lecture was devoted to dealing only with the pre-war Italo-Jugoslav Boundary. He doesn't enter into any considerations as to which boundary line would be the best but one thing he inculcated very forcibly on the minds of his listeners: The present frontiers must be revised and readjusted!

Dr. Moodie concluded his lecture with the following:

"Is it too much to hope that, when the present war is over, the Julian Problem will be studied carefully and objectively and that those who have to lay down the international boundary at the head of the Adriatic will bear in mind two things: one, that every boundary which has been hitherto drawn on Slovene soil has been dictated by the principle that might is right, and the other, that, in the end as in the beginning, successful boundaries tend to follow geographical rather than political considerations."

The Slovenes, as well as all the Yugoslavs, insist that in this war justice rather than force be victorious. Consequently, all Slovenes and Croats, compactly populating the territory on the Italian side of the former frontiers, must come into Yugoslavia. Every village of that territory sent a collection of signatures to the Peace Conference in 1919 to replace a plebiscite. At that time the voice of these Slovenes was ignored. Today, after the proclamation of the Atlantic Charter by Roosevelt and Churchill this voice must be heeded. The successful boundaries tend to follow geographical rather than political considerations. At the foot of the Karst and the southern slopes of the Alps runs the boundary line between the Slav and Latin ethnographical element for 1300 years—a clearly recognizable line. This line, running west of the mouth of Socha (Soča)—Isonzo and following the rivulet of Torre (Tera) at the foot of the Alps, representing the ethnographical and geographical frontier, should also be recognized as a just frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia.

We are publishing Dr. Moodie's lecture so that all our friends may create an objective picture of the situation for themselves.

The Italo-Jugoslav Boundary

(Meeting of the Society Feb. 8, 1943)

In the near future, much detailed and careful attention will be given to the numerous problems associated with political boundaries in Europe. While it is impossible at this stage to forecast the precise character of the framework of the Continental States after this War it may be assumed that a political organization approximating to that which existed in pre-war days will be established. In some cases, the re-establishment of political boundaries will be a comparatively easy matter but in others there will be great difficulty in defining boundaries which will be mutually satisfactory to the peoples most closely concerned. In particular, there will probably be long and protracted negotiations over the delimitation of boundaries in those areas which do not readily lend themselves to a settlement. Unfortunately for the statesmen who will be responsible for the political set-up of Europe after the War, there are several areas which may be regarded as frontier regions within which the satisfactory establishment of linear boundaries will call for all the knowledge, patience, and wisdom available. Such a frontier region exists at the head of the Adriatic Sea. It has for centuries been a "zone of strain" between opposed ethnic, economic and political interests which in the past have been irreconcilable. Few areas in Europe have been so consistently disputed, both on the battlefield and at the conference table, and it is difficult to find an example wherein boundary changes have been more frequent or where the problem of paying due regard to the interests and wishes of the people who constitute the majority of its inhabitants has presented more difficulty.

At the very outset of a study of this disputed territory, we are confronted with a difficulty of terminology which is symptomatic of the complicated history of the region. No generally accepted name for this area is to be found in textbooks or atlases. The ancient Italian Friuli is restricted to that eastern part of the Padano-Venetian Plains which ends at the Isonzo. The almost equally ancient Slav name Krn (Krain, Carniola) has always been limited in its application in the north-west by the crest line of the Julian Alps although at times the territory which bears this name has reached the Gulf of Trieste. Professor Melik, who holds the Chair of Geography in the University of Ljubljana, applies the term The Slovene Lands to the territory which is bounded by the rivers Isonzo (Soča), Drava, and Kolpa and the Adriatic Sea, while the province Slovenia (more recently known as the Dravska Banovina) coincides with the basin of the upper Sava river which lies between the crests of the Karawanken and Julian Alps. None of these terms is strictly applicable to the frontier region proper which may be called the Julian Region although it should not be confused with the Regione Giulia which includes those territories which Italy acquired as a result of the 1914-18 war.

The Julian Region is not a geographical region in the usually accepted meaning of that phrase. Some 80 miles in length from north to south and under 50 miles at its widest part, it has neither geological nor morphological unity but it does possess what French geographers would call a personality. This quality is primarily based on the function of the region as a frontier zone. Essentially a highland area, without sufficient height or breadth to be a complete barrier, it both separates and unites adjacent regions which have far greater human and material resources than itself, so that its history has been dominated by the efforts of the peoples of these neighboring lands to complete subjugation. Hence it may be thought of as having been subjected to pressure from three sides and because of its inferiority in size, in numbers of people, and in material wealth, it has never been able to make a successful resistance against aggressive invaders, from whichever direction they have come. That is why I call the Julian Region a "zone of strain."

be found the keynote to an understanding of its history.

With the collapse of the Carolingian Empire, there followed a long period of petty quarrels and family intrigues among German aristocrats for the control of the Julian Region and its outwards. This lasted from 840 until 1335, when the House of Habsburg finally succeeded in incorporating all Charlemagne's southern marks in its family domains. Therefore a wedge of German controlled territory, already subject to political and cultural influences from Central Europe, reached the northern shores of the Adriatic. The marchland of Carniola, which included most of the Julian Region, ceased to function as an east-facing outpost of Italy against the unsettled peoples of the Danubian Basin. Instead, it now became the region of contact between Austria and expanding Venice. Thus, for the first time in its history, this Grenzmark developed into a frontier between a land power and what was essentially a maritime State. Austria, with its narrow foothold on the Adriatic, inevitably came into conflict with the rapidly growing Republic of Venice, the maritime policy of which demanded, among other things, control of that sea.

It is not necessary to investigate here the vicissitudes of that long Austro-Venetian struggle for hegemony on the northeastern shorelands of the Adriatic but certain results of the conflict are worth recording. Never more than a fringe of territory was acquired by Venice in this region, yet that acquisition was to have important repercussions later. It left a strong Venetian stamp on the eastern coastlands of the Adriatic which was to be one of the bases of twentieth-century Italian claims to that territory. The pattern of life in the coastal towns and their immediate environs was largely determined by Venetian influence, in a region where few human activities, other than sea-faring and its ancillary occupations, are possible. Nevertheless, the Julian Region was never incorporated in the Venetian domain whereas Austria was able to strengthen its hold on the northern Adriatic, a hold which it was to reinforce by every device of economic policy throughout the nineteenth century. Furthermore, Austro-Venetian rivalry over the Adriatic weakened the efforts of both these States against their mutual enemy, the Turk, who was thus able to develop his conquest of the Balkan Peninsula, to destroy Venetian trade in the Eastern Mediterranean, and to reach the gates of Vienna. The Turks had little direct interest in the Julian Region, except as a possible line of invasion of Venetian territory in Italy, but indirectly their conquest of South-Eastern Europe had important results for the Slovenes as it gave rise to what Professor Cvijić has called the "Metanastatic Movements" of the Yugoslavs whereby many Serbs sought refuge in the Julian Region and the other Slovene-occupied areas. In consequence, not only were the Slav elements numerically strengthened there but contacts were made between the branches of the South Slav people, literary and other cultural ideas were exchanged, and the seeds of future Yugoslav union were sown.

The concept suggested by this term will be appreciated more clearly if we examine the character of the territories between which the Julian Region lies. To the southwest are the Mediterranean Lands with all their characteristic Mediterranean features of terrain, climate, vegetation, and civilization. To the east and north-east, the Danubian Lands exhibit a complex of environmental conditions different from those of the Mediterranean World so that they developed a different culture. Geography has played a directive role in their history because the Danube Valley provided a route-way for the invasions of South-Eastern and Central Europe by the Barbarian Hordes. The most direct way for these Barbarians to enter the Mediterranean Lands, with their rich cities as potential prizes, was across the Julian Region. By the latter part of the fifth century, the Lombards were already established on the Venetian Plains only to find themselves compelled to set up the Duchy of Friuli as a frontier march against the Avars who temporarily succeeded in establishing their mastery of the Aofd. Historians tell us that it was these warlike Avars who, by mass deportation, transferred the Slovenes from their original homeland in Polesie to the Eastern Alps. In this connection, they appear to have been among the prototypes of the present-day disturbers of the peace of Europe for, as Dr. Peisker writes, "The Slavs had heavy burdens to bear in providing their tormentors with supplies of food and fodder and giving themselves up to be massacred as 'befule'" in countless wars, while the Avar harnessed their wives and daughters to his wagon, violated them systematically, destroying their family life and indeed reducing their whole existence to the level of brutes."

The marauding activities and premature state-building efforts of the Avars brought about their own destruction at the hands of the Franks under Charlemagne and his successors who organized a great pincer movement against them. By advancing southwards from Bavaria and eastward from Friuli, Charlemagne's Franks were able to subdue the Avars and then marked their appreciation of the frontier character of the Julian Region by making it the most southerly part of their great system of Markengrenzen. The significance of this development for my present purpose lies in the fact that, for the first time, pressure was exerted on the Julian Region from the north. Much later and for different reasons, this pressure was to develop into the policy associated with the phrase "Drang nach Sud Osten" the logical outcome of which we are able to witness in the German occupation of the Balkans today. But the point to be emphasized at this juncture is that, at the beginning of the ninth century, when the area was already occupied by the Slovene branch of the Yugoslavs, its geographical location had given the Julian Region the stamp of a frontier zone on which pressure might be exerted from any or all of three directions. This character—the Region has retained until the present time and in it is to

(Continued)

Organize Against Inflation
"There is this much silver lining to the ugly inflationary cloud over Capitol Hill," says the CIO News. "The irresponsible extremism of the High Cost of Living Block in Congress has led to the counter-organization of a Congressional Group for the Protection of the Consumer."
"The American consumers, which means the whole American people, certainly need protection these days against the rampage of the HCL Congressmen."
"In one fell swoop the majority of the House has voted to forbid subsidies to roll back prices and check living costs; to cripple the work of OPA by denying it adequate funds; to turn over price control to the business interests affected; and to forbid grade labeling and food standardization to protect consumers."
"In a word, the House has voted for runaway living costs and inflation, by forbidding the government to take the only steps which will actually roll back prices and keep them down."
"But fortunately there are still Congressmen who are true to the people they represent, and who share the popular alarm at this dangerous invitation to inflation."
"Already some 50 Congressmen have joined the group of which Rep. Thomas Scanlon is chairman, for concerted action to protect the consuming public. One of their first actions has been to invite representatives of all sections of labor, the farmers and consumers' groups to meet with them and plan a campaign for subsidies to roll back living costs and for real price control."
"Check up on your Congressman. Find out whether he runs with the HCL crowd, or whether he will work and fight for a real anti-inflation program."
"And let's all lend our full support and encouragement to those Congressmen who are fighting the people's battle for a victory economy."

The Upper Crust



"She's got a right to be snooty. That's the only rubber on Jesse Jones' stockpile."

They Said Last Week

Leon Henderson, former head of the Office of Price Administration: "If this country is prepared to go no farther than the League of Nations, with perhaps agreements on international maintenance of peace, we should find it out in advance. I'd like to see some super-important body, representing Congress, the executive branch and associations of citizens, get more precise guides on many items. I'd like to hear something enthusiastic about self-determination. Perhaps I've been too busy, but I haven't heard enough to suit me about democratic selection of governments."

Dr. Alonso F. Myers, of the National Education Association: "Many thousands of our best teachers are leaving for jobs that are paying them two and three times what they are getting as teachers. Under present conditions it is absolutely impossible to replace them with competent people. There is a grave danger that the public will not realize what has happened until it is too late. The United States Office of Education has found that more than 100,000 rural teachers left their teaching jobs between May and October last year. These rural teachers are the lowest paid members of our teaching profession, thousands of them working for less than \$600 a year. Who will replace them? Even morons can earn more than twice that amount today."

Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union: "It is, of course, important as to what we and the United Nations think of Russia, but don't forget that it is equally important as to what Russia thinks of them and us. There can be no certain victory in this war without Russia. There can be no post-war adjustment and no post-war peace that will be effective with Russia outside of it. Like the rest of the nations winning this war, Russia is too big to be left out. What is more important still, is that no great enterprise for peace could be justly projected without the Soviet Union included as a respected, full and trusted partner. They have earned it. They deserve it. The world needs it."

Dr. Donald Dushane, of the National Education Association: "Child labor has increased at an unprecedented rate. Demands that young people be released from school to work on farms, in stores, in service industries and in factories have become alarming to those who put the education and welfare of children before the commercial value of their services. At the most critical age of their lives, young children are walking the streets, undisciplined and uncontrolled. We are subjecting them to all the bad influences of society without any kind of supervision. A great many of them are in dead-end jobs and are being exploited by unscrupulous employers who are taking advantage of the war to get cheap labor. The best place for these pupils, from the standpoint of winning the war and the peace, is in the classroom."

Less Draft Dodging

Americans have responded more readily to the draft in this war than during World War I, it was revealed this week by army officials. They recalled that in the earlier war there were 474,761 men listed as draft dodgers, while this time the number is only 171,642.

POSTAL REGULATIONS
A SUGGESTION: Postal regulations prohibit publishing or mentioning in any way items covering raffles or games of chance, in newspapers. Papers containing this information are refused admittance to the mails. Our members will, therefore, kindly eliminate such subjects from their articles.

Living Costs Are Still Gaining on Wages of Workers

Food Prices Up 36 Per Cent Since January 1, 1941. Department of Labor Admits: Gain of 18.1 Per Cent Recorded Since Adoption of "Little Steel" Formula

That the pay envelopes of the nation's wage earners are a very poor second in their race with mounting living costs was given added emphasis last week by Department of Labor reports.

Under the so-called "Little Steel" formula no worker is held entitled to a wage increase of more than 15 per cent above his rate on January 1, 1941. The fiction is maintained that this is sufficient to keep him in step with higher prices.

But the 15 per cent yardstick is as obsolete as last year's bird nests, according to the Department of Labor.

Since the start of the war, it reported last week, living costs on the average have risen 26 per cent. That estimate is based on official price ceilings, which, as even the Department itself admits, do not reflect what housewives are compelled to pay.

Many of the prices used by the Department in adjusting its index are no longer obtainable, or available only in limited quantities. The cost of absolute necessities is higher than official figures reveal.

Food Costs Up 46 Per Cent
For example, the Department declared that food which could be purchased in 1940 for \$10 now costs \$14.60, or 46 per cent more. The increase since January 1, 1941, was said to be 38 per cent. From June of last year, when the "Little Steel" formula became effective, until last month the increase was 17.1 per cent.

The Department declared that during the last 30 days the rise in living costs of items covered in the ordinary family budget was only 1 per cent. In some war areas, however, the increase ranged up to 4.4 per cent—in the face of the President's promise more than a month ago that the line on living costs would not only be held, but would be pushed back.

What Will the Doctors Do About This?

Occasionally some doctor exclaims, with a good deal of feeling, "Why don't you clean up the labor unions?" He is moved by the fact that, from time to time, some trade unionist is caught violating some law. There are 12,000,000 of us in this country, and it would be truly amazing if some of us didn't "go crooked" occasionally. We have our percentage of dishonest men, but the percentage is not as high as, say, among members of the bar, or among the realtors and other business groups.

Apparently we are even better than the doctors. An official investigation in New York City reveals that 1,000 physicians were found guilty of accepting "kickbacks" for referring workmen's compensation cases to X-ray specialists, and the investigators haven't finished their work.

New Breed of Radicals Wanted

According to James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard university, civil war in the United States within a decade after the peace, and the loss of freedom on the North American continent are serious possibilities—unless certain grave problems are solved in the spirit of what he calls "American radicalism." Among these problems he mentions that maladjustment which afflicted U.S. society before the war and will continue to do so after it. This maladjustment results from two fundamental and unsolved difficulties, namely, the relation of management and labor, and the control and ownership of the tools of production.

Conant is of the opinion that a new breed of radicals must spring from the American soil under the leadership of someone who believes every man is as good as his neighbor, if not better, who will "support the ideas of Thomas Jefferson as against the more aristocratic conceptions drawn from Europe." The new radical will be "a fanatic believer in equality," he will endeavor to prevent the growth of a caste system by demanding really effective inheritance and gift taxes and the breaking up of trust funds and estates. He will favor greater decentralization of government authority; he will seek to strengthen local government in order to curb the growth of federal power every decade.

Demobilization of the nation's armed forces at the end of the war will offer the American radical a God-given opportunity to "reintroduce the American concept of fluid society," says Dr. Conant. This involves the setting up of federally-financed but state-operated machinery for retraining ex-servicemen and placing them in jobs, perhaps organizing agencies to lend money to groups of competent veterans who might start small retail or manufacturing businesses. This all by way of appeasing ex-servicemen, but if they should feel that they were replaced "in civilian life on the basis of accidents of geography or birth"—according to Dr. Conant—"there will be many who will become frustrated and embittered—particularly if the general level of prosperity should fall."

Demobilization will be the hour of this nation's greatest crisis, the hour for the greatest service of the new breed of American "radicalism," but the president of Harvard university is frank to admit that he has not yet heard the voice of that new leadership. Nor is it likely that Dr. Conant is hard of hearing.

Glenn Martin on "Absenteeism"

Propagandists have told so many wild tales about "absenteeism" in American war plants that it is gratifying to place on the stand a witness who is as well qualified to discuss the subject as any man in America, says "Labor" of June 19. Glenn Martin is a famous airplane builder. He employs tens of thousands of skilled and unskilled workers. He has never been regarded as "pro-labor."

Recently Mr. Martin wrote an editorial for "Field and Stream." It was illustrated with a drawing, showing Flying Fortresses sweeping through the skies, while a typical American placidly fished in an alluring stream. With that picture in mind, Mr. Martin wrote: "The man you see here in this quiet stream is a loyal American. He is the kind of man who will work six gruelling days a week helping us to build the big, sleek bombers that will carry bad news to Tokio and Berlin. Being a normal man, he gets tired, for work in a modern war plant is a high-speed proposition. Some relaxation and recreation are vitally important.

"If I could have my way, every man and woman on the production line would spend every seventh day in the outdoors, hunting or fishing preferably, but out in the open where they can best restore their mental and bodily energies. "Much of the present-day absenteeism in war production plants is directly due to a failure of these energies, brought on by too many hours and too many days spent on the job without the proper kind of rest. Actually, there is a very small amount of deliberate, wilful absenteeism in our war production."

Workers Credited with Miracle of Production

At the time Congress was passing anti-labor legislation, Donald Nelson, War Production Board chairman, issued a report describing American war production as little short of a "miracle."

Today, he said, our factories are turning out nearly as much war material, measured in dollar value, as we ever produced for our peacetime needs, and he added: "We have enough industrial power left over to keep civilian standards of living at a level higher than many of us dared hope for."

The total value of war goods turned out in 1942 was placed at \$106,000,000,000. During the combined fiscal year, he declared, war materials to the value of \$106,000,000,000 will be produced and transported to the fighting fronts.

It is unnecessary to point out the "miraculous achievement" which Nelson glorified would not have been possible without American workers. No planes or tanks were built by editors, members of Congress, the idle rich and others who take delight in kicking workers around—at least, we haven't heard of that "miracle."

Nelson revealed that the combined output of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines surpassed that of any previous year in our history.

Airplane Production Increasing
The value of aircraft, he asserted, increased from 2.2 billions in 1940 to 9.2 billions in 1942, and will hit the 20-billion mark the coming year. A total of 47,694 planes was built in 1942, compared with 19,403 in 1941. "Our war plants," Nelson said, "are well on the way to completion. By the end of 1943 construction will be down almost to the 1941 level. Only about a half billion dollars worth of the projects now planned will remain to be finished in 1944.

"By now there is little slack in the economic system. The relatively painless methods of mobilizing resources by bringing them out of idleness or out of clearly non-essential uses have been pretty much exhausted."

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