



# Deseta redna konvencija S.N.P.J.

## ZAPISNIK

DESETE REDNE KONVENCije

SLOVENSKE NARODNE PODPORNE JEDNOTE  
zborujoče v glavnem stanu SNPJ od 22. maja do 3. junija 1933

(Nadaljevanje 15. seje.)

### Poročilo odseka za plače

Br. Barbić v imenu odseka za plače prečita predlog glede plač konvenčnega odseka in uradnikom.

Neki delegat predlaga, da bi se člane posameznih odsekov plačalo po njih delu, ne pa vse enako. Ni podpirano. Br. Barbić pojasni, da je to neizvedljivo.

Konvenčnemu predsedniku ..... \$40.00

Podpredsednikoma po ..... 10.00

Zapisnikarjem dnevno po ..... 10.00

(Br. Zupančič dobri eno dnevnico več, da uredi gledje zapisnikov, ki ne bodo čitani na konvenciji.)

Bratu Jontezu se plača vožnje stroške.)

Članom odseka za pravila ..... 15.00

Članom poverilnega odseka ..... 15.00

Članom odseka za pregled, poslov ..... 10.00

Članom odseka za pranje itd. ..... 7.50

Članom odseka za rezolucije ..... 5.00

Članom odseka za ustanove in publ. ..... 5.00

Gledje plače članom odseka za pregledovanje poslovanja predlaga br. Lotrich, da se sprejme priporočilo odseka za plače, namreč \$10. Podpirano.

Br. Pečnik protipredlaga, da se jim da \$15. Br. Zaitz (Chicago) podpira.

Br. Barbić pojasni, da so jim radi tega manj določili kakor odsek za pravila, ker so ugotovili, da je odsek za pregledovanje poslovanja napravil precej škoda.

Br. Pečnik utemeljuje svoj predlog. Člani tega odseka so vestno delali in jim gre čast, ker čistijo stvari.

Pri glasovanju je z večino glasov sprejet predlog brata Pečnika, da se plača članom odseka za pregledovanje poslovanja po \$15.

Ko br. Barbić izjavlja, da se člani odseka za plačo odrečajo vsaki plači, predlaga br. Pečnik, da se jim da po \$2.50. Podpirano. Protipredlagano je vsakemu po \$5. Pri glasovanju je z večino sprejeto, da se jim da \$5 vsakemu.

Odsek za plače priporoča, da se določi konvenčnemu tajniku \$15 plače. Br. Lotrich pravi, da je to preveč. Br. Sostarich protipredlaga, da se določi \$10. Podpirano. Pri glasovanju je z večino oddanih glasov sprejeto, da se plača konvenčnemu tajniku \$15.

Br. Vidrich poroča, da se je odsek za plače zedinil, da se plača oskrbniku poslopja SNPJ tedensko \$32, ter pojasni, kako so prišli na to vsoto.

Br. Schucke (638) smatra oskrbnika upravičenega do te vsote.

Br. Zaitz (Chicago) opozori predsednika, da je zbornica že odločila, da gredo zadeve glede plač nameščencev, ko jih reši odsek za plače, v roke odseku za pravila.

Br. Barbić pojasni, da so ga v tem slučaju upoštevali le radi izrednega dela tekom konvencije.

Br. Vidmar predlaga, da se zadevo plače oskrbnika izroči odsek za pravila ter se takoj nadaljuje z dnevnim redom. Podpirano.

Br. Koklich odloči, da se to zgoditi, brez da bi se glasovalo. Ni ugovora.

Br. Barbić v imenu odseka za plače priporoča, da se prepusti gl. upravnemu odseku, da pomaga kriti stroške iz konvenčnega skladu, ako bi čikaška društva izkazovala primanjkljaj v zvezi s kuhično in drugimi prireditvami.

Br. Zaitz (Chicago) predlaga, da se priporočila odseka za plače v tem oziru ne upošteva. Svoj predlog utemeljuje s tem, da je jednota že veliko storila za čikaška društva s tem, da jim je dala dvorano na razpolago brezplačno. Podpirano.

Br. Vidrich pojasnjuje, da se njih priporočilo nanaša le za slučaj, če bi izkazovala primanjkljaj. Temu odgovarja br. Terčelj, da bodo gotovo izkazovala zgubo, ako to priporočilo sprejmem, kajti določili si bodo lahko tako visoke plače, da bo primanjkljaj.

Br. Pečnik izjavlja, da se čikaška društva zahvalijo za naklonjenost, da pa ne zahtevajo nikakrane pomoči, kajti dobila so dovolj s tem, da jim je bila dana dvorana.

Br. Zaitz (Chicago) pojasni celo zadevo. Društva so dobila podporo s tem, da ne rabijo plačati najemnine za dvorano. Ako ne bodo napravili dobščka, bo to pač dokaz, da so slabii gospodarji.

Br. Olip omeni, da se je na zadnji konvenciji pobiralo od vsega delegata prostovoljno po \$1 za banket.

Pri glasovanju je priporočilo odseka za plače z večino oddanih glasov odkonjeno.

Br. Lokar predlaga, da se da hišniku \$10 plače. Br. Bratkovich protipredlaga \$25. Oba predloga sta podpirana.

Br. Pečnik pravi, da ti predlogi niso potrebni, kajti čikaška društva bodo dala plačo iz dobščka kuhične in točilnice.

Pri glasovanju je oddanih za predlog, da se da \$25, 49 glasov, za predlog, da se da \$10, pa 83 glasov. Hišniku se plača torej za izredno delo \$10.

Br. Barbić poroča, da se je odsek za plače zedinil tudi glede plač nameščencem ter so svoje priporočilo izročili odseku za pravila. S tem je poročilo odseka za plače izčrpalo.

Br. Ovin kot predsednik odseka za pregledovanje poslovanja poda sledete.

### Poročilo o pregledovanju poslovanja glavnega urada

Vaš odsek je pregledal delo glavnih odbornikov, kolikor je bilo v tem kratkem času mogoče. Zaslilali smo vse glavne odbornike, ki so zaposleni v uradu, ter tudi nadzorni odsek. Obenem smo zaslilali tudi vse uslužbence. V tem zasliljanju se je izkazalo, da je poslovanje v redu, in izvzemši par malih zadev ni bilo nobenih pritožb. Priporočila in nasvete, katere so nam dali gl. odborniki in uslužbenici, smo vzeli na znanje in jih oddali na pristojna mesta; druge, ki se pa direktno tičajo nas, pa prilagamo v zaključku našega poročila.

Predsednik Cainkar je poročal za svoj urad v detailu. Delo se je vrnilo vestno in če je katerikrat prišlo do kakega nesporazuma v uradu, je bila včasih kriva nervoznost ali pa različna mnenja. Ali vselej se je poravnalo. Z gospodarskim odsekom je prva leta po zadnji konvenciji bilo večkrat malo nesporazuma, zadnje leto pa se je to zelo izboljšalo.

Glavni tajnik Vider je poročal za svoj urad: da je vse v redu, delo se izvrši ob času in kadar je potreba (kar se večkrat primeri), se mora delati čez čas, in to delo izvrše uslužbenci v njegovem uradu brezplačno.

Bolniški tajnik Novak je istotako poročal za svoj urad. Delo je izvršeno v njegovem uradu ob času — in če je potreba, čez uro — brezplačno.

Glavni blagajnik Vogrich pojasni za svoj urad, da navadno izvršuje svoje delo sam, in kadar je potrebo, dobi pomoč od v uradu nastavljenih uslužbencev. Kar se tiče denarja, investicij, itd., nam je vedno na razpolago s pojasnil.

Upravnik glasila Gedina poroča za svoj urad in za tiskarno. Govori o težkčeh, ki so v zvezi s tem uradom. Na vprašanje, če je resnica, da je ena in pol moč preveč v njegovem uradu, pojasnjuje, da tega on ne tolmači tako. Delo se deli v njegovem de-

partmentu isto tako kot v uredniškem: torej dela samo toliko ljudi, kot delo zahteva. Gledje lista je že dal svoja priporočila in svoje mnenje odseku, kateremu to spada. — Za tiskarno pove, da se izplačuje. Res je pa, da težko konkuriра z drugimi vnanjimi tiskarskimi tvrdkami, ali pa malim unijskim podjetji, kjer tiskajo lastniki sami in kjer ni zadostne unijske kontrole. Mi imamo dobre moči v tiskarni — ali plačati moramo unijsko leštivo, katera je zelo visoka v Chicagu. Gledje tega bi sugeriral, da se naj kaj ukrene. Na vprašanje glede plač tiskarskih uslužbencev pojasni, da pripadajo petim različnim unijam ter da njih plače variirajo od \$27.90 do \$61. "Sedaj je treba podpisati novo pogodbo s tiskarsko unijo za bodoča štiri leta. Jaz te pogodbe nisem hotel podpisati in sem jo zadrževal, da konvencija dočopi, ali se jo podpiše ali ne. Jaz bi rad nekaj, na kar bi se opiral, kajti ti ljudje vedo, da smo vedno in povsod zagovarjali unije in da nam je nemogoče že iz moralnega stališča vzeti stališče za odprt delavnico. Ali nekaj bo vseeno treba ukreniti, da se te ljudi malo ustrasi. V tem oziru sem že govoril z odsekoma za ustanove in publikacije."

Gl. urednik Ivan Molek poroča za uredništvo in pojasni na vprašanje — če je preveč moči v uredništvu — da ne. Odkar se je list zmanjšal in odkar izhaja petkrat v tednu, se tudi delo deli v njegovem oddelku tako, da so faktično nastavljene samo tri moči. Drugač je vse v redu.

Predsednik nadzornega odseka Frank Zaitz poroča za svoj odsek, da se je vrnilo strogo nadzorstvo, o katerem poda detailjano poročilo vsakih šest mesecev na polletni seji glavnega odbora. Nereda ni opazil nikjer. Če je prišlo do nesporazuma, se je izravnalo. Ko se je list Prosveta zmanjšal, je on sugeriral, naj se zaslisi poleg odgovornih faktorjev tudi sourednike. To se je storilo.

Zaslili smo tudi hišnika. Povedal nam je o delu, katerega je dovolj. Počitnic nima in tudi ne posebnih pritožb. Priporoča pa, da kadar se nabavljajo potrebščine za poslopje SNPJ, naj se tudi njega pokliče, kajti on najlaže pove, kaj se rabi pri upravi poslopnosti.

Vaš odsek se je zedinil in priporoča zbornici sledeče:

1) Točka v pragmatiki, kot jo priporoča odsek za pravila.

2) Odsek za ustanove in publikacije naj izdela resolucijo na podlagi priporočil, katere nam je dal upravnik Godina in drugi, in katere smo izročili temu odseku.

3) Upravnik tiskarne naj skuša znižati cene pri tiskovinah, tako da bodo kompetitivne z drugimi tiskarskimi podjetji.

4) Nasvet nadzornega odseka za tesnejšo kooperacijo med upravnimstvom in uredništvom za večjo in uspešnejšo agitacijo za list Prosveta.

5) Naš nasvet uslužbencem v glavnem uradu je, da se udeležujejo društvenih sej ter da so drugače agilni v društvenem življenju SNPJ.

6) Naj upravni odsek upošteva sugestijo hišnika, da je na vso pri nakupu potrebščin za poslopje SNPJ, katere se direktno tičajo njega.

Poročilo je enoglasno sprejet na znanje.

Br. Lotrich poroča, da je baš kar došlo brzojavno poročilo o smrti brata Valentina Pirnat, člena društva št. 518. Na poziv brata predsednika vsi vstanejo v znak sožalja.

### POROČILO ODSEKA ZA USTANOVE IN PUBLIKACIJE

Br. Kure prečita resolucijo o zavetišču oziroma jednotini farmi.

Br. Sular poroča, da je njih odsek za ustanove in publikacije po skupnem sporazumu spremeni le par besed v tej resoluciji, sicer pa je tu predložena, kot so jo sprejeli. To je važna zadeva in spada pred splošno glasovanje.

Br. Cainkar smatra za potrebno, da se v resoluciji navede, od kod se naj dobre sredstva.

Br. Zeynik predlaga, da se to resolucijo odkloni do prihodnje konvencije. Svoj predlog utemeljuje s tem, da ni sredstev, in brez teh ni mogoče ničesar započeti. Podpirano in enoglasno sprejet.

Br. Kure nato prečita

### Zapisnik odseka za ustanove in publikacije.

Za predsednika odseka je izvoljen br. Sular, za tajnika br. Kure. Zaslili smo brata upravnika, ki je poročal, da je izdelal več različnih načrtov glede obligatnega dnevnika, ki bi ga dobivala vsaj po en iztis vsaka družina. Toda pod nobenim pogojem se tega ne da izvesti brez zvišanja asesmenta za najmanj 5c od člana. Odsek se soglasno odloči, da upošteva le načrt, katerega je upravnik omenjal v svojem poročilu konvenciji, in kateri bazira na prostovoljni naročini, ter da se v tem smislu priporoča konvenciji. Zaslili smo gl. predsednika Cainkarja, urednika Moleka, brata Alesha, ki je imel svojo resolucijo za rešenje tega problema, kajti tudi razne druge delegate. Prečitali in upoštevali smo vse predložene resolucije, priporočila in razne načrte ter na podlagi tega izdelali resolucijo. Br. Poljak, član odseka, priporoča, da bi morali biti vsi društveni tajniki kakor tudi vsi gl. odborniki in jednotni uslužbenici naročniki na dnevnik. — Resolucije, ki nam jo je izročil odsek za resolucije, glede nakupa farme oziroma zavetišča se ne more upoštevati, ker se v skladu z zavetiščem nahaja le nekaj nad tisoč dolarjev, ter je nemogoče s tem kaj začeti. Odsek se z večino strinja, da se počaka boljših razmer. — Prečitana je resolucija od društva št. 566, ki jo je predložil br. Otto Tekautz, Jr. Odsek te resolucije iz gospodarskega stališča ne priporoča. Sprejeto z večino tega odseka. — Prečitana je nadalje resolucija glede delavcev v tiskarni, katero nam je izročil odsek za pregledovanje poslovanja. Naš odsek sklene, da se jo predloži konvenciji.

Br. Kure nato prečita resolucijo o ohranjanju dnevnika "Prosveta".

Br. Sular pojasni, da je njih odsek upošteval priporočila, da se dnevnik ohrani ter so temeljito razmotrivali o finančni strani vprašanja ter se slednjic zedinili za to, kar tu predlagajo.

Predlagano in podpirano je, da se resolucijo sprejme, kajti je bila čitana.

Br. Schucke želi, da bi se uvrstilo v resolucijo določbo, da naj glavni urad apelira na društvo, da dajo svoje tiskovine tiskati v jednotni tiskarni.

Br. Junko opiše, kako je skoro stodostotno mnenje njegovega društva za ohranjanje dnevnika in kaj društvo priporoča, da se obdrži dnevnik.

Predlagano je, da se zaključi debata. Podpirano in z večino sprejeto.

Br. Lučič (37) smatra, da sedanji čas ni primeren, da bi se pomagalo dnevniku na račun drugih skladov. Imamo preveč članov in stiski. Kjer je pomanjkanje v hiši, "Prosveta"

# Pisnik 10. redne konvencije S.N.P.J.

(Nadaljevanje z 2. strani.)

Br. Spiller (659) ne smatra za umestno, da bi se odrezao od trupla. Dokler je tu glavni urad ter tiskarna, naj ne tu tudi "Prosveta".

Predlagano in podpirano je, da se zaključi debato. Enoto sprejet.

Br. Sostarich izvaja, da "Prosveta" ni komercijalen list, vec ustanovljena je bila radi članstva širom dežele. Nikakor ni more in ne sme baviti le z eno samo naselbino, četudi bi na največja naselbina med vsemi. Ako bi "Prosveto" ločili od nega urada, bi s tem napravili veliko škodo. Naj ostane, kajkor imamo sedaj, ker je najbolj praktično. Uredništvo so sedaj dobri kakršnekoli informacije naravnost iz urada, vsake korespondence; tudi kadar treba kako nujno pomoč, lahko dobi iz enega ali drugega urada, ker vsi nameščenci so v istem poslopu.

Predlog odseka je z večino oddanih glasov sprejet in se torej usnije v pošteva.

Br. Barbič protestira, ker ni dobil besede.

Br. Hrast v imenu odseka za prošnje, pritožbe in prizive želi sledete zadeve:

Zadeva brata Valentina Podobnika, člana društva št. 234. Novani se je pritožil, ker je bil črtan iz razreda bolniškega pod. 19. maja 1932 je namreč prejel odpravno iz bolniškega v znesku \$100 in s tem prenehal biti član v bolniškem redu. Sedaj trdi, da je bil slabo poučen, oziroma, da ni razumele zadeve. Ker je omenjeni član v nejasnosti radi tega, so mu tolmači pravila na razne načine in od raznih strani, lagamo, da se izroči to zadevo v izravnavo gl. upravnemu, katerega odlok naj bo končnovalečen.

Predlog odseka je brez ugovora odobren.

Zadeva brata Andrew Bigoviča, člana društva št. 374. Imeni je vložil priziv proti odloku gl. porotnega odseka radi odjene odpravnine. Predlagamo, da se tega ne vpošteva, ker so mu vložili priziva na višjo instanco v smislu točke 20, XX jednotnih pravil.

Predlog odseka je brez ugovora odobren.

Zadeva delegata Dropa. Br. Drop, delegat št. 23 in 200, je kruden, in sicer za gotovo vsoto denarja, kajti tudi za želeni certifikat. Za vožnje stroške je prejel \$28.53, in sicer Chicago \$17.65 ter za nazaj \$5.88. Ker bo pa moral nazaj plačati celo voznino, prosi, da mu jednota plača razliko v \$11.77. Odsek predlaga, da se prošnji ugodi ter razlika v tem izplača.

Predlog odseka je brez ugovora odobren.

Br. Vidmar želi, ker ni sedaj noben odsek pripravljen poroča se razpravljajo o onih, ki smo jih radi depresije zgubili, kajti najti kak način, da se jih dobi nazaj.

Br. Petrovich odloči, da spada to vprašanje pred odsek za dala. Ugotovi, da konvencija s svojim delom ni zaostala, pač odseki svoja poročila izčrpali in je potrebno, da odseki zbravečer, da bodo lahko na prihodnji seji poročali.

Br. Stigel (116) predlaga, da se danes zveče ne zboruje, pač naj naslednjem dnu zboruje tudi ob večernih, kadar bo potrebno. Podpirano in z dvetretjinsko večino sprejet.

Br. Poljsak priporoča, da delegati poravnajo stroške banketa. Lotrich prečita naslednjo izjavo, ki jo je podpisal Victor Ščit, odbornik kuhinje društva SNPJ: "Cenjena delegacija! Vam, da ni dovoljeno pobirati prispevki od delegatov pokritje stroškov banketa. Cikaška društva so sklenila, da bodo lahko tako spremene, da bo primanjkljaj tudi v upravnem skladu. Sam je naročnik dnevnika in ga vedno po svojih močeh podpira."

Br. Malovrh je tudi naročnik dnevnika, ki je mu zelo prijubljen. V družini pa ima tudi pet članov, ki imajo prav tako raki "Mladinski list". Zato smatra za potrebno, da se ohrani i "Mladinski list". Vendar pa ne smatra za umestno, da bi se dnevnik zalagal iz drugih skladov.

Debata je brez ugovora zaključena.

Br. Demshar (104) kot član odseka za ustanove in publikacije izvaja, da je dnevnik dober in potreben za vse člane. Ne pozabiti, da je baš potom dnevnika jednotna dobila mnogo članov in se tako lepo razvijala. Tudi v bodoče bo še dnevnik vrnil veliko agitatorično nalogo za jednoto. Med navzočimi je 120 naročnikov na dnevnik in te poziva, da ostanejo listu zvesti ter ga ohranijo. Posamezni član niti opazil ne bo tistega centa, ki bi se ga dalo v tiskovni sklad.

Br. Zajec (16) smatra za našo dolžnost, da se ohrani dnevnik, ker tega je list vreden radi svojega velikega agitatoričnega dela. Tudi določba glede upravnega skladu naj ostane.

Br. Lučič (37) poziva zborovalce, da glasujejo proti določbi o zaloganju iz upravnega skladu. Ta določba daje moč glavnemu odboru, da lahko razpiše izredni asessment za vse članstvo v korist dnevnika.

Na željo brata Kosele br. Lotrich razpolomači vprašanje, o katerem se razpravlja, v angleščini. Omeni, da se br. Vratarič boji, da bi gl. odbor izrabljil točko b. Toda logično je, da jim toliko zaupamo v tem oziru, ko jim vendor zaupamo upravo pet milionskega premoženja. Dejstvo je, da so oni, ki so najbolj vneti za "Prosveto", tudi najaktivnejši za jednoto. In ali ni boljše, da člani čitajo naš lastni list, namesto da čitajo nam nasprotne liste?

Br. Zevnik smatra "Prosveto" za srce organizacije. Kdor govori proti njej, je tudi proti naši organizaciji in proti delavskim interesom. Kdor hoče dnevnik odpraviti, se ne more po pravici štetiti v vrste razredno zavednega delavstva. Dnevnik rabi finančno pomoč in to mu moramo dati. Ukinimo torej izdajanje stenskih koledarjev, ako potrebno.

Br. Troha (518) predlaga, da se razveljavlji prejšnji sklep o dnu debate. Podpirano in z dvetretjinsko večino sprejet.

Br. Troha predlaga, da se dnevnik "Prosveta" vzdržuje sam.

Br. Petrovich izjavi, da je predlog ni na mestu.

Br. Vratarich predlaga, da se resolucija sprejme, kajti je dana, izvzemši točko b.

Br. Siskovich smatra "Mladinski list" za važnejši kot pač koledar, torej predlaga dodatek, da se zamenja točki c in d.

Br. Vratarich sprejme dodatek brata Siskoviča k svojemu.

Br. Zaitz (Chicago) želi, da si je zbornica popolnoma na jasno kajti gre za jako važne ustanove. Z dodatkom brata Siskoviča se povsem strinja. Opozoriti mora na dejstvo, da združitev z listom ne bo nujno pomenila, kar se tiče računov, radi knjigovodstva bo nekoliko nerodnejše. Mogoče bi bilo, da ostane po starem v tem oziru, kajti ako se vodijo pojedinci za tiskarno in za list, je vpogled boljši. Želi tudi, da se v točki b) zamenjalo upravni odsek z gl. odborom, kajti je, da se upravnemu odseku ne da prevelike moči.

Br. Sular izjavi, da je odsek črtal upravni odsek in ga zamenjal.

Br. Zaitz nadaljuje, da je boljše vzeti iz upravnega skladu, pa izvajati "Mladinski list". Za njega posebno je "Prosveta" važnejša, vendor pa se zaveda, da je "Mladinski list" ponavljajo, da je treba skupati ohraniti, ker je edina revija te vrste.

Br. Sostarich želi, da se odsek strog oziral na predporočila, kajti je naj prej žrtvuje, koledar ali "Mladinski list", je od-

znamo eden: stenski koledar se naj odpravi prej, ker vzgoj-

pomena nima, kajki ga ima "Mladinski list".

Br. Kure izjavlja, da se je odsek strog oziral na predporočila, kajti se da je tudi v odseku za ustanove in publikacije.

Br. Sostarich, ki je tudi v odseku za ustanove in publikacije,

da so se zedinili, da je treba dnevnik ohraniti. Ozirali pa predvsem na finančno stran. Priporočati sviranje asesmen-

ta v sedanjih razmerah niso mogli, zato smo se oprijeli tega načrta, po katerem vse prej žrtvujemo kot dnevnik.

Br. Poljsak je mnenja, da se bo lahko že zanaprej vodilo knjigovodstvo posebej za tiskarno in posebej za publikacije, četudi bo to dejansko ena celota. Razume se, da se ne bo moglo vzeti nujesar iz upravnega sklada, ako v njem ne bo nič denarja.

Br. Kris podpira predlog brata Vratarica. Nikakor bi se ne smelo kriti stroškov iz katerihkoli jednotnih skladov. Ne sme se pozabiti, da so člani različnih prepričanj in da torej "Prosveta" ne odgovarja željam vseh.

Br. Radich (598) rad čita "Prosveto" in nima nujesar proti ohranjenju iste. Vendar pa ne more zagovarjati določbe, po kateri bi se naj jemalo denar iz upravnega sklada. Kajti ako ne bo v skladu denarja, bo razpisani izredni asessment, članstvo pa noče izrednih asessmentov.

Br. Blatnik (173) je prepričan, da za "Prosveto" ni zdravila, kajti boleha na socializmu.

Br. Lekše (377) povdinja, da se dnevnik sploh ni nikdar izplačeval. Požri je vso rezervo tehnika. Tu se razpravlja o reševanju lista, kajti da bi vedeli, da bo jutri konec depresije. Člani se težavo plačujejo svoj asessment, in del asesmenta za tehnika gre v korist dnevniku. Sedanje razmere niso ugodne, da bi se govorilo o ohranitvi dnevnika, kajti večjih stroškov ne smemo povzročiti. Članstvo nikakor noče večjih izdatkov.

Br. Sular odločno zavrača namaganja o socializmu. V odseku niso socialisti v večini. Bojanzen, da bo se jemalo iz upravnega sklada, kadar ne bo denarja v njem, je neosnovana, kajti to se ne bo moglo zgoditi. Ta resolucija je namenjena le kot skrajna sila, a verjetno je, da teh žrtev sploh ne bo treba. Upravnik je poročal odseku, da bo dnevnik lahko shajal to leto brez posebne pomoči, v tem pa se lahko razmere že spremene.

Br. Vratarich pojasni svoj predlog v angleščini.

Br. Mrmolja se čudi, da je toliko bojazni med delegati radi tiste določbe o upravnem skladu. Dejstvo je, da rabimo dnevnik. "Prosveta" je najvažnejši del organizacije. Tudi "Mladinski list" mora ostati, kajti imajo ga radi tako mladi kak star. Dolžnost vsakega tajnika in posameznega člana bi morala biti, poiskati nove naročnike. Priporoča, da se da iz konvenčnega sklada v tiskovni sklad 1c, ker upa, da potem druge žrteve ne bi bile potrebne.

Br. Goršič (427) je odločno proti temu, da bi se tisti cent preneslo v tiskovni sklad: tisti cent se naj pusti članstvu. Ta zbornica je že prepustila en bolniški razred, da počasi pogine sam od sebe. Zakaj ne bi bili nepristranski v vseh stvareh? Cemu treba delati izjemo radi dnevnika. Pravilno je, da ga vzdržujejo naročniki sami.

Br. Krofina (82) priporoča, da se stenske koledarje sploh odpravi, mesto njih pa naj jednota izdaja koledar v obliki knjige, kajki na primer "Družinski koledar."

Br. Stigel je prepričan, da se lahko določbo glede upravnega sklada črta ter se da namesto tega 1c v tiskovni sklad. Razmere se lahko tako spremene, da bo primanjkljaj tudi v upravnem skladu. Sam je naročnik dnevnika in ga vedno po svojih močeh podpira.

Br. Malovrh je tudi naročnik dnevnika, ki je mu zelo prijubljen. V družini pa ima tudi pet članov, ki imajo prav tako raki "Mladinski list". Zato smatra za potrebno, da se ohrani i "Mladinski list". Vendar pa ne smatra za umestno, da bi se dnevnik zalagal iz drugih skladov.

Debata je brez ugovora zaključena.

Br. Demshar (104) kot član odseka za ustanove in publikacije izvaja, da je dnevnik dober in potreben za vse člane. Ne pozabiti, da je baš potom dnevnika jednotna dobila mnogo članov in se tako lepo razvijala. Tudi v bodoče bo še dnevnik vrnil veliko agitatorično nalogo za jednoto. Med navzočimi je 120 naročnikov na dnevnik in te poziva, da ostanejo listu zvesti ter ga ohranijo. Posamezni član niti opazil ne bo tistega centa, ki bi se ga dalo v tiskovni sklad.

Br. Zajec (16) smatra za našo dolžnost, da se ohrani dnevnik, ker tega je list vreden radi svojega velikega agitatoričnega dela. Tudi določba glede upravnega skladu naj ostane.

Br. Lučič (37) poziva zborovalce, da glasujejo proti določbi o zaloganju iz upravnega skladu. Ta določba daje moč glavnemu odboru, da lahko razpiše izredni asessment za vse članstvo v korist dnevnika.

Na željo brata Kosele br. Lotrich razpolomači vprašanje, o katerem se razpravlja, v angleščini. Omeni, da se br. Vratarič boji, da bi gl. odbor izrabljil točko b. Toda logično je, da jim toliko zaupamo v tem oziru, ko jim vendor zaupamo upravo pet milionskega premoženja. Dejstvo je, da so oni, ki so najbolj vneti za "Prosveto", tudi najaktivnejši za jednoto. In ali ni boljše, da člani čitajo naš lastni list, namesto da čitajo nam nasprotne liste?

Br. Zevnik smatra "Prosveto" za srce organizacije. Kdor govori proti njej, je tudi proti naši organizaciji in proti delavskim interesom. Kdor hoče dnevnik odpraviti, se ne more po pravici štetiti v vrste razredno zavednega delavstva. Dnevnik rabi finančno pomoč in to mu moramo dati. Ukinimo torej izdajanje stenskih koledarjev, ako potrebno.

Br. Troha svari, da bi se upravni sklad uporabilo za dnevnik ali kakre druge namene, razen one, radi katerih obstoji. Dnevnik je dober, toda vzdržuje se naj sam.

Br. Junko povdinja, da je "Prosveta" dvignila jednoto na takojšnje stopnjo med jugoslovanskimi podpornimi organizacijami. Članstvo njegovega društva je za obligatni dnevnik ter je samo skušalo po svoji moči pomagati dnevniku. Nikjer ni rečeno, da bo glavni odbor vzel kaj iz upravnega sklada, ako v njem nič ne bo. Ta določba bi se uporabila le v slučaju potrebe in če je dovolj denarja na razpolago v upravnem skladu. Stenskih koledarjev ne rabimo. "Mladinski list" je potreben, vendor če pride tako daleč, se ga bo moralo žrtvovati. Upravni sklad bi pomagal le, ko se na druge načine ne bi dalo ohraniti dnevnika.

Br. Petrovich omeni, da je še precej imen na govorniški listi, zato želi, da je vsak govornik kolikor mogoče kratek.

Br. Ferlin nima nujesar proti dnevniku, pač pa se ne strinja z določbo, da bi se dnevnik zalagal iz upravnega sklada. Ne bilo bi pravico, da bi na eni strani člani metali iz jednot, ker ne morejo pphačati asesmenta, na drugi strani pa podpirali dnevnik.

Br. Schuckie opozarja na veliko delo, ki ga je in ga še ter ga bo tudi v bodoče vršila "Prosveta". Oni, ki bi radi dnevnik uničili, nimajo jednote pri arcu. Poziva zborovalce, da glasujejo za resolucijo, kajti je bilo predloženo.

Br. Pečnik je bil in je še naročnik dnevnika, toda vkljub temu ne more iti preko sedanjih razmer. Kot slovenski list "Prosveta" nima dolge bodočnosti. Da se ohrani, mora polagoma prehajati v angleščino. Dnevnik je že dobil veliko podpore, zato je proti zaloganju iz upravnega sklada.

Br. Barbič zahteva poimensko glasovanje.

Br. Galinač (236) pravi, da članstvo ne more jesti papirja. Operacijske odškodnine smo znali, podpore so zmanjšane, pa naj sedaj zvišamo asesment? List se naj zdrž

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## Zapisnik 10. redne konvencije S.N.P.J.

(Nadaljevanje s 3. strani)

centu. Iz razprave je razvidno, da je večina za ohranitev dnevnika, oni, ki so še v dvomih, naj pomislijo, da upravni sklad prejema lepo najemnino od tiskarne.

Br. Rimac bi rad vedel, če ima jednota upravni sklad radi dnevnika. Ako ostane ta določba, bi glavni odbor lahko indirektno razpisal izredni asesment; dal bi na primer dnevniku podporo, ko bi bilo v skladu dovolj denarja, ko bi pa treba plačati iz tega sklada druge potrebne stvari, bi se pojavil primanjkljaj in članstvo bo ga moralno kriti. Nikakor ni torej umestno, da se sprejme točko b. Dnevnik se naj ohrani na kak drug način; pozove se naj na primer društva, da naj kar najbolj agitirajo.

Br. Petrich zagovarja priporočilo brata Mrmolje glede prenosa 1c mesečno od člana v tiskovni sklad. "Prosveta" naj bi izhajala petkrat na teden.

Br. Luketič (317) opiše slučaj, ko je pri društvu agitiral za dnevnik član, ki sam ni bil naročnik. Dnevnik se naj vzdrži potom naročnikov.

Br. Lokar smatra to vprašanje za zelo važno. Dnevnik je bil velik agitator ne samo med slovensko govorčimi, temveč tudi med mladino, ki ni tako večja slovenčina. Tudi sam se ne strijna baš z vsem, kar piše dnevnik, vkljub temu pa je resnična, da je dober in potreben list, katerega konvencija mora ohraniti. Izrednega asesmenta v upravnem skladu se ni treba dati. Še nikdar ni bil razpisani in tudi radi dnevnika ne bo.

Br. Zarnik opozarja, da je bilo veliko časa porabljenega s to razpravo. Najbrže bi bilo boljše, da bi se takoj v začetku začelo poimensko glasovati, pa bi tako vsak povedal svoje mnenje, če je za ohranitev dnevnika ali ne.

Br. Živanut (107) želi, da se določi, da morajo društveni tajniki vsake tri mesece poročati upravnemu glede sprememb naročnikov, kajti veliko številka se zgubi ali prihaja še potem, ko član ni več na naslovu. Dolžnost vsakega člana je, dobiti novega naročnika. Potrebno je, da se dnevnik ohrani.

Br. Barbič: "Prosveta" je vedno delovala za jednoto in za razredno zavedno delavstvo. Indirektno vsak podpira kapitalistične liste, namreč potom oglasov. Zakaj ne bi podpirali svojega lastnega lista, ki piše v naših interesih? Že pred konvencijo se je vršila propaganda za uničenje dnevnika, toda konvencija ga mora in ga tudi bo ohranila. Naj se glasuje poimensko.

Br. Siskovich opaža, da radi določbe o podpiranju iz upravnega sklada vlada nesporazum, ker niso dejstva dovolj jasna. Glavni urednik, urednik angleškega dela in upravnik delajo za jednoto in bi morali biti plačani iz upravnega sklada, kar bi bilo prav in pošteno, vendar se to pri načinu ne godi. Zato ni nič več kot prav, da upravni sklad v potrebi prisloči listu na pomoč.

Br. Zaitz (Chicago) pojasni, da je debato povzročil, ker je jasno, da je bila potrebna. Na vsaki konvenciji se razpravlja o tem vprašanju. Pomisliši treba sedaj na nekatere stvari, ki so bile omenjene tekom razprave, na primer \$400 najemnino, ki jo prejema upravni sklad. Dnevnik je vedno jednotni na razpolago, kar je bilo dovolj jasno dokazano pred konvencijo, ko so razprave izhajale v dnevniku, ker v tedniku ni bilo prostora. Brez skrbi naj vsak glasuje za predlog odseka.

Br. Petrich pojasni predlog v slovenščini in angleščini.

Poimensko glasovanje zahteva 87 zborovalcev. Glasuje se torej poimensko:

Za predlog brata Vratariča, da se črta odstavek b) v resoluciji o dnevniku, glasujejo z "da"

Dernach	Bavdek	Galinač	Krivočapich	Kosele
Jovich	Muhovich	Vujčič	Ferlin	Gruden
Grosdeck	Kavčič	Kos	Klemen	Biondich
Lučič	Varljen	Jergovič	Sablich	Selan
Majnarich	Korach	Lekša	Rimac	Majstrovich
Banich	Vratač	Habek	Pazmán	Luketich
Krofina	Loušen	Lučič (403)	Traven	
Stigl	Stimac	Kris	Troha (518)	Nevršen:
Pleše	Malevich	Goršič	Previč	Radich (598)
Perpich	Mavrcič			

Proti predlogu brata Vratariča glasujejo z "ne"

Cainkar	Rebolj	Augustin	Završnik	Kure
Vidrich	Pezdir	Žvanut	Krultz	Debevc
Ločtrich	Zupeč	Hren	Vidmar	Mahnč
Vider	Sostach	Modetz	Pistotnik	Fisher
Novak	Zajec	Sterniča	Hočevar (225)	Bolha
Vogrič	Bruce	Medved	Lauš	Rak
Gledina	Oberšan	Povše	Humav	Kopach
Molek	Verhovnik	Bešek	Tratnik	Grum
Zaitz	Boltezar	Junko	Grosnik	Tekautz
Hrast	Drop	Benedict	Zarnick	Mesec
Goršek	Firm	Yurečko	Mavetz	Schneider
Sular	Matelč	Ratač	Potokar	Klemenčič
Terčelj	Dolenč (36)	Abranč	Tarabula	Riska
Podboj	Zabukovec	Gabenja	Smir	Kochavar
Zakovček	Pecnik	Trebec (129)	Debeluk	Godina
Alesh	Pekol	Ambrožič	Zupardič	Gradisček
Olip	Yakich	(130)	Bijak (615)	
Siskovich	Gitnik	Gradišček	Kash	Perusek
Smrekar	Petrovich	(131)	Germ	Baumbach
Lokar	Barbič	Jane	Lekšan	Schucke
Kun	Cvetkovich	Pavlovič	Wolgemuth	Teglar
Bratkovich	Zorko	Modnik	Stanich	Radic
Klopčič	Ambržič	Šimčič	Martz	Stiffier
Zavrtnik	(69)	Koklich	Bohinc	Stefančič
Oven	Erszolnik	Troha (138)	Homez	Matekovič
Lepič	Morsi	Mrmolja	Spendal	Spiller
Somrak	Stravasnik	Kaferle	Yakšetich	Trebec (841)
Dermota	Maček	Cvetko	Kamin	Kovačič
Sturm	Karlinger	Poliček	Preskar	Seketa
Gorenc	Gorenč (96)	Wick	Dolene (396)	Glavač
Šetina	Zevnik	Glavan	Sunich	Petrich
Demšar	Demšar	Brezovšek	Pivik	Borich
Zugel	(104)	Blatnik		

Br. Vratarič protestira, ker ni dobil besede k svojemu predlogu. Br. Petrovich ugotovi, da je vprašal brata Vratariča, če je bil njegov predlog pravilno pojasnjen in je br. Vratarič izjavil, da je bil.

Br. Petrovich poroča, da je bilo oddanih za predlog brata Vratariča 44 glasov, proti 160 glasov; 1 glas je bil nevršen. Skupaj je glasovalo 205 delegatov in glavnih odbornikov. Sprejeta je bila torek slednji.

## Resolucija glede dnevnika Prosvete

Ker se je izkazalo, da je dnevnik Prosveta največ pripomogel k razvoju SNPJ, in

ker je še vedno naše najboljše agitatorično sredstvo, in

ker je list prišel zadnje čase vsled krize v finančne stiske,

uvidi 10. redna konvencija SNPJ, zborujoča v Chicagu meseca maja 1933, potrebo, ohraniti Prosveto kot dnevnik še naprej.

V ta namen sklene:

a) Da se list Prosveta in tiskarna združita, in da list še naprej izhaja po sedanjem načinu prostovoljne naročnine;

da se sme 5 članov iste družine, ki prejemajo le uradno izdajo, šteci skupaj za en dnevnik, namesto samo 3 kot je bilo v veljavi dosedaj. Vselej in v vsakem slučaju pa, če kateri izmed družine preneha biti član, ali zahteva sam svoj dnevnik, mora plačati razliko, ali se pa skrajša datum njegove naročnine.

b) V slučaju, ako je dnevnik Prosveta ogrožen vsled pomanjkanja finančnih sredstev, sme gl. odbor pomagati finančno listu iz upravnega sklada.

c) Preneha naj se z izdajanjem stenskega koledarja, ako tako zahtevajo potrebe, v korist dnevnika.

d) Nadalje, ako to ne zadostuje, sme združiti Mladinski list s Prosveto, ter tisto čtivo nadomestiti v dnevniku, stroške pa, ki so prej rabili za Mladinski list, se naj porabi za list Prosveto.

V nobenem slučaju pa se ne sme ustaviti dnevnika brez dovoljenja dveh tretjin celokupnega glavnega odbora. Upravni odsek naj z upraviteljem lista skrbi, da se vodi vedno in povsod agitacija za naročnino in oglase. Vzpostavlja naj društvene tajnike ali zastopnike lista za agitacijo.

Br. Lotrich poroča, da so došli pozdravi od društva št. 464 v Midland, Pa., ter od brata John Sukle Jr. od društva št. 397 v Crested Butte, Colo. — Nadalje opozori one, ki hočejo sliko konvencije, da si jo lahko oskrbijo. — Jutri zvečer prirede čikaška društva domača zabavo s piesom; delegati so vabljeni; vstopnila je prosta.

Seja je zaključena ob 5.40 popoldne.

Matt Petrovich, konv. predsednik. Jacob Zupančič, zapisnik.

## 16. SEJA

## 1. junija dopoldne

Br. predsednik otvoril sejo ob 8. zjutraj. Za reditelja imenuje br. Louisa Goršiča. Navzočih 206 delegatov in gl. odbornikov. Zapisnikar prečita zapisnik 14. seje.

Predlagano je in sprejet brez ugovora, da se zapisnik sprejme kot prečitan.

Na dnevnih redih pride poročilo odseka za ustanove in publikacije.

Odsekov tajnik del. Kure poroča:

## Resolucija glede tiskarne

Vaš odsek za ustanove in publikacije je vzel v pretres tudi tiskarno in njene odnoscije do tiskarskih delavcev, ki so organizirani v petih različnih strokovnih unijah.

Pojasnjeno nam je bilo po upravniku, da unija podpisovala stavec poteče meseča aprila 1934, v teku pa so pagajanja za podpis nove pogodbe. Unija insistira, da vodstvo tiskarne podpiše pogodbo za štiri leta. V pogodbi unija tiskarjev pristaja na redukcijo mezde za 15% za prvo leto, nakar bi z drugim letom pricela naraščati po pet odstotkov za vsako nadaljnje leto, kar meni, da bi bila v četrtem letu dosežena sedanja lestvica.

Naša jednota je bila vedno naklonjena organiziranemu delavstvu in Prosveta dnevno propagira principe unionizma ter stoji na braniku delavskih pravic. Sedanja kriza je posebno težko udarila Prosveto iz razloga, ker je večina članstva brez dela ali pa slabosti, vsled česar je moralo mnogo naročnikov pustiti list, drugi pa pa težko plačujejo. Na drugi strani so plačile tiskarski delavci za te čase izredno visoke, to posebno še, če se upošteva gospodarski položaj lista, kateremu gre za obstanek. V interesu tiskarskih delavcev in unije je, da uvedejo gospodarsko stanje Prosvete in naročnikov in pomagajo ohraniti list; s prenehanjem dnevnika bi tiskarji ničesar niso pridobili, ampak izgubili.

Ker pa je v interesu SNPJ in delavskega gibanja vobča, da ohranimo dnevnik za vsako ceno, zato priporoča X. redni konvencija prvič, da upravni odsek ne podpiše predloženo lestvico za štiri leta, ker je doba predolga in ker lestvica ne jemlje v obzir stanje Prosvete in naročnikov in pomagajo ohraniti list; s prenehanjem dnevnika bi društvo dobroga sadu, če ga ne sezemo? Na svidenje na seji dne 18. junija v navadnih prostorih.

Obenem se želim Zahvaliti vsem članom, ki so kaj darovali za našo delavnico in našo delavnico na dne 22. aprila in za piknik 4. junija. Hvala vsem skupaj, onim, ki so pomagali in delali ter darovali in vsem, ki so se udeležili!

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## ODBORNICI:

EW VIDRICH, prvi podpredsednik, 669 Russell Ave., Johnstown, Pa.  
ALD J. LOTRICH, drugi podpred., 1937 S. Trumbull Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
I. ZAVERTNIK, gl. zdravnik..... 3724 W. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

## GOSPODARSKI ODSEK:

K ALES, predsednik..... 2124 S. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
OLIP..... 149 S. Prospect Ave., Clarendon Hills, Ill.  
PH SISKOVICH..... 16118 Huntmore Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

## POROTNI ODSEK:

GORSEK, predsednik..... 414 W. Hay St., Springfield, Ill.  
OM SULAR..... Box 27, Arma, Kans.  
TRČELJ..... Box 257, Strabane, Pa.  
NE PODBOJ..... Box 61, Parkhill, Pa.  
CES ZAKOVŠEK..... 1916 Adams St., No. Chicago, Ill.

## OKROŽNI ZASTOPNIKI

GE SMREKAR, prvo okrožje..... 127 Main Ave., W. Aliquippa, Pa.  
LOKAR JR., drugo okrožje..... 1198 E. 170th St., Cleveland, Ohio.  
K KLUJ, tretje okrožje..... Box 658, Chisholm, Minn.  
PRATKOVICH, četrto okrožje..... R. R. 5, Pittsburg, Kans.  
E KLOPČIČ, peto okrožje..... Star Rt. 4, Box 31, Cle Elum, Wash.

## NADZORNI ODSEK:

K ZAITZ, predsednik..... 3639 W. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.  
ALBERT..... Box 861, Las Vegas, Nevada.  
MALCAI..... 25 Central Park, Peru, Ill.

(Korrespondence s glavnimi odborniki, ki delajo v gl. uradu, se vrni takole: Firma, ki se naniča na podl. gl. predsednika, naj se naslovne na predsedništvu, ne bi pošiljalo in stvari, ki se tičejo gl. upravnega odseka in jednotne vobla, ne bi pošiljalo na gl. tajnikovo.)

(Correspondence with the Supreme Office should be addressed as follows: Communication for the supreme president should be addressed to him. Communication for the supreme board should be addressed to him. Complaints or other business concerning lodges and members other than sick fund should be addressed to the executive office. All other business should be addressed to the secretary's office.)

(Korrespondence concerning the work of the executive board should be taken up with the chairman of the Board of Supervisors.)

(Complaints and appeals should be addressed to John Goršek, chairman, Judicial

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The Society shall insure to its members personal freedom of religious, philosophical, ethical and political creeds.  
Declaration of Principles.  
SNPJ By-laws.

# PROSVETA

## ENGLISH SECTION

PAGE SIX

FOR MEMBERS OF SLOVENE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY AND AMERICAN SLOVENES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14

### Editorial Comments

The labor press recently published interesting figures shedding light on financial manipulations of some private insurance companies. The salaries of some officials of private companies were considerably increased last year, in the third year of the severest economic crisis. And so the private insurance companies had to declare a moratorium on policy loans, because they were experiencing "hard times."

It was at their suggestion, says the Locomotive Engineers Journal, that the National Transportation Company was formed, for the purpose of recommending ways and means of saving their investments in railroad securities. They have in some cases, we are further told, secured millions in loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. But with all their pleading poverty, opines the Journal, they have had ample funds to increase the salaries of some of their officers as much as \$25,000 per year.

Here is an interesting table showing some of these increases:

	1929	1932
T. L. Parkinson, president	\$ 75,000	\$100,000
L. M. Fisher, vice-president	34,375	40,000
W. J. Graham, vice-president	34,375	40,000
R. D. Murphy, vice-president	20,000	30,000
D. A. Walker, vice-president	17,187	20,000

	1929	1932
F. H. Ecker, president	\$175,000	\$200,000
L. A. Lincoln, vice-president	66,875	125,000
A. C. Campbell, vice-president	35,000	40,000
H. E. North, vice-president	30,000	35,000
F. W. Ecker, treasurer	27,500	32,500

	1929	1932
D. F. Houston, president	\$100,000	\$125,000
F. L. Allen, vice-president	40,000	40,000
G. K. Sargent, vice-president	40,000	40,000
W. Shields, vice-president	31,250	40,000
P. M. Foshay, vice-president	30,000	30,000

The presidents of most of these private insurance companies do not care about the depression and misery prevalent among all the workers, or perhaps they do—by "only" taking \$25,000 per year increase each! And yet, the naive public continues to believe that private insurance companies are better than fraternal societies.

Wage cuts are general everywhere for the workers, and propaganda for further wage cuts for all the workers is being assiduously broadcast and executed. One of the main "arguments" is that wage cuts are "needed"—to protect the investments of the employers. But we are sure that wage cuts most certainly will not bring back "better times." The propagandists think that all employees wages should be slashed to enable the fat boys of big business to eke out a miserable existence on a bare \$200,000, \$300,000 and more per year.

The salaries the fraternal societies are paying to their officials and employees can in no way be compared to the salaries received by the officials and employees of the private insurance companies. The fraternal societies are mere pikers in this respect. Fraternal societies are maintained and operated in the interest of their members.

The salaries of the SNPJ officials have been cut 15% at the last convention, while the salaries of the SNPJ employees have been slashed even more drastically—20% and more. The delegates to the tenth convention voted themselves \$6.50 per diem.

### Official Notice

#### NOTICE AND APPEAL TO MEMBERS

As usual this month, we close our books for the first six months of 1933. In order that the assessment will be in the Supreme Office on time, I appeal to the members to pay their dues this month not later than June 20, if possible. Your co-operation will be greatly appreciated.

Don't forget that this month assessment for the Juvenile Department should again be collected and then on.

F. A. VIDER,  
Supreme Secretary SNPJ.

### Manifesto to the Fat Boys

We, the workers, one day shall not be humble.

One day we shall cease to grovel before you.

Begging to sell you strength and brains.

For the crumbs you toss to us.

One day we shall cease to toil away gray years.

To fatten you and your women and children.

We shall cease to trust our might into your hands.

One day we shall shake off our old despair.

As one who has awakened from a long sleep.

We shall shake off our drugged drowsiness,

And we shall rise to our full height and power.

And think and move.

That day we shall not stoop for crumbs.

We shall not compromise or pause.

But flick you aside like chaff.

That day all men shall stand.

Equal beneath the sun.

—BRUNO FISCHER.

Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety.

Ben Franklin, *Historical Review*.



### FLASHERS *By Incognito*

The next meeting of the Pioneers will be held Friday evening, June 16. Brothers Rak and Kopach will report on the convention and Don Lotrich will report on the Moonlight picnic. Definite plans will be made for our annual picnic. And when we are all thru, with the business Oscar Godina's committee promises us a quarter of a barrel of good beer, sandwiches and music for dancing. You are urged to attend.

In every corner of SNPJ activity the past convention is being viewed and reviewed. Some are elated over the outcome while others show indifference. There is no need for alarm and if the depression continues, less need for overconfidence. We have survived thus far because of good management; because we have kept our house in order. So it must remain in the future.—If for no other reason, the money expended upon the convention is well spent, because it makes the people talk about our Society and brings out the various alignments.

Our convention endorsed the work of the continental Congress of Farmers and Workers by the adoption of such a resolution. Lodges in Illinois should note that the convention of the Illinois Division of the Continental Congress will be held on Saturday and Sunday, July 22 and 23, at Springfield, Ill. Each lodge has a right to send two delegates. You members should see to it that your lodge is represented.

Leroy Skubic, one of our faithful and helping Pioneers, was graduated from Armour Institute of Technology last Thursday. He received his degree of Bachelor of Science and

in addition to this there is a special reduction in hospital fees and rooms. Any SNPJ member caring to take advantage of these special terms should get in touch with any of the officers of the Chicago District Federation of SNPJ.

English Lodges Well Represented  
An increase of over 300% of English lodge delegates was made over the ninth convention. About 26 delegates represented the English lodges at the tenth convention with the Pioneers taking the cake with five representatives at the convention. Yet only one was put on the Supreme board; the last convention put on four.

Silver Stars Shine Again  
On June 17 the Lodge 729 will hold one more of its great dances at the Slovene hall in Yukon, Pa.. According to news received by yours truly, the committee has planned a good time for each and every lodge visitor. A good orchestra has been hired to make merry tunes to the dances and the price of admission is moderate. But the best part is the party to be made after the dance for out of town visitors. You nearby lodges will do well to attend this gala affair. (By the way, J. Z. Jrs. may your dance be successful even if it is on the same day.)

Conventional Programme  
The combined Chicago SNPJ lodges formed a real programme for the delegates to relax themselves from the everlasting tiresome work of the convention. On Wed., May 24, a dramatic club produced a play in three acts in the Slovene tongue. The following Saturday a banquet was held in honor of the delegates. The tables were set according to the states represented. Pennsylvania had the largest representation with Ohio a close second. (And was that chicken good!) On Sunday a concert was

held with the Chicago's three singing societies (Preseren, Slovan and Sava) taking part. Decoration day was reserved for a play and dance held by the Juvenile Slovene school. Dances were held after each of the features.

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Bros. Louis Kosala and Henry Previc chummed together quite a lot in the evenings.—There will be more postage stamps sent to Chicago from now on than usually.—Three Pennsylvanians, Grosdeck, Previc, and Raska, left Chicago rather in a hurry as did Mr. and Mrs. Lokar and Mr. and Mrs. Kafera.—Leo Perushek, Grum and Steffler attended the Pioneers' picnic. Grum and Steffler probably have the honor of being the first to see Chicago and last to leave.—Gradisek, Westmoreland's English delegate, found himself as an alternate to Lindy Lokar for 2nd Vice President.—Where would you want the next convention? In Moscow, Russia, as one delegate voted for.—He must have been disappointed because his suggestion received only one vote, his own.—Thanks to Doc Zavertnik and Co. for the sightseeing trip around Chicago and Lincoln park's monkeys.—A sign at the park "Dogs Not Allowed," kept Lindy Lokar out of the park.—Traven and Trebec took a snapshot at a sign "Meet Me in Paris," but the camera told the truth when it didn't take the picture.—With apologies, I quit.

Herman Preseren.

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### Calumet Sentinels

So, Chicago.—What's become of all the energetic, active Sentinel members of late? The past few meetings the attendance has been very poor and our president is ashamed of our actions. Therefore, I'm urging you all to attend the next one, Monday, June 19, and be sure to bring a lot of that old spirit with you.

A lodge picnic is in order, but since so few members attend the meetings, we've been unable to make all our plans. How about coming and giving your opinions?

Speaking of picnics, the Singing Society Slovan, which is composed of many of our members, is having one Sunday, June 18, at the East Side Forest Preserve. We'd like to see all our members there for a good time.

Here's a request from Sister Secretary, that all members endeavor to make assessment payments at least by the 28th of each month, and in the event that is not possible see her not later than the 25th of the month and explain just when payment can be made.

Not all news is good news, and like many other lodges, we too have our sad moments. The loss of our departed Brother Joseph Cerovac is deeply felt by all, since he had taken an active part in lodge affairs from the beginning of the Sentinels history.

The lodge extends its deepest sympathy to the parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cerovac, Helen, Antonia, and Mrs. Frances Kosic. Ruth.

### Flood City Notes

Johnstown, Pa.—At our last monthly meeting, desire was expressed to sponsor another dance and entertainment. It was decided that it will be held in the Slovene Workingmen's Home, Lorain Boro. The date is June 17. Time: 8 p. m. Admission is low as circumstances permit, 25 cents.

We have engaged Stanley Zalar and his orchestra for this occasion. Rumors have it that they offer complete satisfaction in the line of musical entertainment. This will be our last indoor entertainment, until sometime in Fall. We anticipate a large attendance.

I am sure that those who have attended our previous entertainments were more than satisfied, and we expect our future doings to be even better. We cordially invite everybody to spend an enjoyable evening with us. Come one, come all!

This also goes for Romeos and Juliets! The Romeo is liable to whisper to his Juliet: "My Darling," I hear the "Echo in the Valley," commanding us to stroll down "Forty-Second Street." But I think it more advisable to "Shuffle off to Slovenia Workingmen's Home in Lorain Boro." Didn't you? Kaj te briga. Member Flood City Lodge No. 712.

### Buckeyes' Bits

#### By Oh

Barberton, Ohio.—The June meeting was again attended by a mere handful of members. I must say, we're very pleased by the cooperation that the rest of you show. I can't help being sarcastic after asking so many times for a better attendance.

A few weeks ago, one of our members wrote an article in this paper and mentioned a few names of those who used to come to meetings and don't now. One of the girls got mad at that and now gives that excuse for not coming to the meetings. Another girl gave that excuse once before. Now, I don't understand your attitude. If that is what keeps you away now, what excuse do you have for not coming before that happened? You haven't anything else to say so use trifles as that. I don't blame that member for mentioning names. I would have done the same but I knew that the members would have taken that as something to argue about. We won't ask you to come to the meeting anymore.

## Milwaukee News

WISCONSIN.—We, the Young "Badgers" invite you, sisters, brothers, and friends, to our annual meeting to be held on Sunday, July 2, at Kozmuth's park. The admission is 5 cents which will also entitle you to participate in the prize drawings. You may be the one. There will be refreshments at very reasonable price, for children, men and ladies. We don't want to miss this fun at such a reasonable price. The tickets may be obtained by "Badger."

Socially appeal to all of our lodges and Jolly Allis members to co-operate with us in making fair a success by attending it in the torrid heat or depression from coming and enjoying

some of us Badgers should as far to the lodge and the organization in our power in this affair a success. Don't let that you have a date with Badger at Kozmuth's park on July 2. Sell all the tickets, bring the more the merrier. Let's

with regret that I report of resignations that were tendered following officers of the Badgers. Frank Schneider, Vice President; Sec'y. Frank Obluck. Of certain barriers they were to continue their respective posts and discharge their duties. The election of new officers will be held at our next regular meeting, keep this in mind and be present.

Milwaukee Socialist officials meeting to inaugurate a six-hour day for all city employees; they are

### Beacons Highlights

#### Sick List

Two weeks have elapsed since Mary Vadjnjal has reported herself well, and now we find another one of our active members, Helen Zajc, convalescing at her home. Members are asked to visit her.

#### This 'n' That

Louis Kosela found instant favor with the Beacon girls. Too bad we haven't any titian beauties. Louis, remain faithful to your promise, never deceive us! . . . An active SNPJ booster quoted, "A few more Junes and the Bachelorettes shall be my bridesmaids." . . . Keep in mind Comrades' outing June 25. The Comrade gang has attended several of our affairs, and the Beacons owe them a few visits . . . Steve Trebeck believes a rose to be the fairest flower . . . Did you know that Steve Trebeck and Max Traven were the only two Cleveland delegates who were homesick? We wonder why! . . . Two Bachelorettes.

## Lodge News Notes

### Members of Washington

### SNPJ No. 589

#### Minstrel

Program: curtain at 8 p.m., Standard Time. 1. All-Opening Chorus, entire cast; Introduction, "We Are the Men," entire cast; 3. "Dark as the Delta," Mr. Jefferson, by the chorus; 4. Banjo Solo, Mrs. John Starek; 5. When Day Comes Down South," quartet; 6. "On Revival Day," Mr. Black, by the chorus; 7. Accordion Rag, Anthony Rozance; Tickets to Georgia," Miss Less; 9. Curtain.

#### APPRECIATION

Pittsburgh, Pa.—I've attended the J. Z. Jolly Juniors of Sygan dance with some of the Pioneers of Canonsburg. We sure had a lovely time, met many new faces and enjoyed Leo Zornik's music. At the same time I wish to express my appreciation to the people of Canonsburg for the wonderful hospitality they have shown me. Thank you all.

Rose Uster, Member Lodge 739.

### The Land of 3.2

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Since beer has come back, we've been so busy sampling different brands and giving various opinions that we'd almost forgotten our Prosvera.

#### Meeting

The English Section of Branch No. 37 of the Socialist Party will hold its monthly meeting on June 20 at the lower S. S. T. H. There are quite a few faces we'd like to see again, and we hope many Socialist sympathizers endeavor to be present. Our meetings are very interesting. We discuss current Socialist activities, history of Socialism, Socialist principles, etc. We assure you that your time will be well utilized by attending.

#### Congratulations

Reading last week's Prosvera showed us that the Slovanes in Milwaukee are awake and anxious to do things. We refer to the "Kaffee Klatche's Pen Pal Club." It's a bright idea, and we hope it meets with success.

**Sports**  
Walking through the S. S., we notice that many of the Slovanes have gone in for bicycle-riding and roller-skating. We wonder why the "weaker sex" is so determined to learn how to ride bicycles? And by the way, have you noticed how skinned and bruised a certain young lady's knees and elbows are? The cause: rollerskating.

#### Personals

Mr. and Mrs. Rogich, Mrs. Juvanc, Mrs. Widmar, and Mrs. Cukjati, recently visited in Chicago. They say they like Chicago for a day or two, but prefer Milwaukee as a place of permanent residence.

We wonder what has come over B. Wege? We'll attribute it to the weather.

We hear wedding bells in the near future for A. Verbrick and J. Goritschek. Well, here's hoping your married life is as happy as your courtship days.

#### Picnic

The Milwaukee County Socialist Party has chosen July 30 as the date on which it will hold its annual Socialist Picnic at Waukesha Beach. We know everyone will want to be present at this most enjoyable of affairs.

#### Good News

Here's something many will be glad to hear. Dancing at Mitchell Park begins again. We hope that members will not spend too much time in pursuit of pleasure, but will give ample time to education, or attending meetings.

#### Toodles.

### Latrobe Highlights

#### TORCH NEWS

LATROBE, PA.—The "Torch of Liberty" lodge of Latrobe has reached its second birthday in May. The SNPJ spirit is still with us and the membership is still unified, but like all the rest of the lodges it is battling with the grim ghost—Mr. Depression.

In our two years of existence we have sponsored three dances and all proved to be ultimate success. We can look back at these social events with a feeling of satisfaction—and we do, but in spite of that we do not and have not forgotten the noble lodges and individuals who have helped us.

A big picnic is scheduled for July 4 at Yukon. This event will be sponsored by the Westmoreland Federation of SNPJ lodges. We hope to see a good turnout from all lodges of this country as well as from the lodges of West Penna Federations. We extend a hearty welcome to our sister federations.

Come to Yukon on July 4 to renew acquaintances and to make new ones. Everybody welcome.

The saddest news to the great part of the SNPJ members is the fact that Bro. Donald Lotrich does not any longer hold the office of *second Vice-president*. This is a great loss to the SNPJ board. Bro. Lotrich is a real SNPJ booster. He always does work hard for the SNPJ whether he holds an office or not. So, therefore, Bro. Lotrich, we presume will have even more time to work for the largest E. S. lodge in SNPJ—the "Pioneers."

Bro. Max Kumer is to be complemented on the fine article on Labor and on the Economic situation, published in the Prosvera several weeks ago.

Humor: This time at the convention there was a "left wing" attached to the bird. If any more groups commence to form, by the time the next convention time arrives, we'll have a flock of birds.

Attaboy, Bees and Fleas, let's march to Yukon on July 4!

Jane Fradel.

### The People's State Relief

#### March

CLEVELAND, OH.—Starvation is rampant in this State. Only 12% of the jobless receive relief of any kind, while the farmers and small home owners and part-time workers are not considered by the relief agencies.

The amount of relief received in the State of Ohio is among the lowest in the United States. In Cleveland, the average relief per family is \$19.55 a month, and in parts of Eastern Ohio, the average is as low as \$6 a month.

Gas, electricity, water and rent, are not included in relief. These are being cut off and people are being thrown on the streets. Roosevelt's inflation has resulted in increasing prices on all commodities, with no increase in wages or relief. Governor White proposes a tax which passes the burden from the rich to the poor by taxing everything the workers must buy.

Whenever the needy demand more relief from the local relief agencies, they are invariably met with buck passing statements to the effect that the State laws will not permit it.

Therefore, knowing that relief will not be provided and that the demands of the common people, be they workers, farmers, or small home owners, will not be provided unless we organize to obtain it.

In order to get adequate relief and Unemployment Insurance, the State Action Committee, which was elected at Columbus at the United Front Conference for Unemployment Insurance, January 9, 1933, together with the Unemployed Council has called the People's Relief March on the State Capitol. All working people, irrespective of political opinion or organizational affiliation or religion should support and take part in this mighty movement of the unemployed and part-time workers and present our demands to the State Legislature on June 25 at Columbus, Ohio.

The main demands of the marchers will be:

1. More Relief and Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the State and employers.

2. Against forced labor! Relief for Jobless youth! Public works with free labor at union pay!

3. No evictions! Rent, gas and electric to be paid for the unemployed.

4. Stop persecution and discrimination against foreign born and Negro workers.

5. Moratorium on debts and taxes for small farm and home owners.

6. Defeat the sales tax!

For more details of the Relief March write to the State Action Committee, 1237 Payne Ave., 2nd Floor, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sincerely,

Frank Mrak,  
Member Lodge Comrades, No. 566,  
SNPJ.

#### NOTICE TO MEMBERS

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

Philip Godina, Manager.

## A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

#### By Herman Preseren

At a distance in many places on the shores of Lake Michigan in the great city of Chicago, you can see the glistening and sparkling of many bright colors in the sun. The World's Fair was opened on May 27 and will last until November. A showing of progress that has brought the world to the wonderful advance since 1833 to our present day.

The first thing that will attract your attention if you visit the place, even at a distance, is the huge Sky Ride. Two huge towers stand apart from each other 1850 feet. They rise to an elevation higher than any other building in Chicago, 628 feet, with observation floors atop them. This is 100 feet higher than the Washington monument in Washington, D. C.

At 200 feet rocket cars offer you a thrilling ride across the lagoon. The towers and rocket cars can handle as high as 5,000 visitors per hour. At night huge searchlights rotate at the extreme top of these towers to mingle with other lights of the fair. This is considered as one of the many marvelous feasts of American engineering, and to show confidence that such will be the world's way of traveling in the future years to come, five of America's largest constructing companies undertook the job in building this Sky Ride for the World's Fair.

And now let us enter the huge fair-gounds and go into one of the most beautiful and largest buildings, Hall of Science. Two floors are used in exhibiting the seven basic sciences, mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, geology and medicine. As a person enters on the ground floor into one of the large rooms he is confronted by an illustrated story of mathematics, through the ages. Some of the mathematical inventions, or how mathematics play an important part in our daily work is displayed. You can see how trigonometry is used in navigation, a machine that depicts curves formed by ball bearings, another which utilizes the beam of light and a photo-electric cell to determine the prime factors of numbers, and still another device which makes simple harmonic curves. The Heterodyne of radio is one of the many interesting curves produced. Exhibits by the U. S. Naval Observatory show how the correct time is obtained and transmitted. Through the courtesy of Italy implements used in the discovery of wireless by Marconi can be seen. These are only few examples of mathematics that are shown, many more can be studied with much interest.

From the mathematical department we enter into the department of Physics. Here are some of the questions you can have answered by seeing machinery in motion and other exhibitions. Why and how tires hold so much weight? Why steam exerts pressure when in contact with heated water? How do electric powers produce cold in refrigerators? How are sound waves produced, how do they travel, how do speech sounds differ, and how are sound films produced? In the electrical industry we find how fundamental the dynamo, the transformer, and the motor are.

We learn that the frequency of green light is higher than red. Another exhibit shows us how we know that the wave length of light is about twenty millionths of an inch. The photoelectric cell or the "electric eye" found by the scientific research is another interesting spectacle. You might wish to know that without the photoelectric cell television would be impossible. Many other physical phenomena we leave untold as we enter a large brightly colored room on the second floor.

The first thing that will surely catch your eye will be two large exhibits in the form of a ball on a main axis. The bottom exhibit is a steel sphere in which William Beebe and his companion descended and explored the ocean one half mile below the surface.

The upper globe is the very same one that August Piccard used to ascend ten miles from the earth into the stratosphere. It is interesting to see just how these two wonders are made. Next we come to our "Mother Earth," or it should be said a large ten foot rotating replica of mother Earth. On this sphere it can be noticed where our common chemicals and raw materials come from. A better view can be made from a balcony just next to this exhibit.

Just how would you like to see a model of an atom or a gyroscopic compass? These two can be seen with four other exhibits in the very same room. Under the balcony, space is provided for the chemical

section. Many and various methods of producing the three types of chemical changes, by combination, by separation, and by exchange, are shown. More interesting facts are the demonstration of the development of petroleum from a dirty oily substance to a clean white gasoline, the change of raw rubber to finished rubber goods, and even the chemical utilization of our foods in our bodies is portrayed in a manner that is easy to understand. Two other features of the physical department are, a miniature operating plant that shows just how phosphorus is made actually and what phosphorus is used for. The other is the showing through what sort of rock, oil wells must be drilled through to get to oil and how the oil settles beneath the rock.

The science of life section contains a mechanical apparatus that shows the growth of a bass-wood twig seven and one-half feet in diameter. The visitor is able to see a year's growth in seventy-five seconds. The demonstration is conducted by means of a series of plates and canvases on a moving model, showing the direction and amount of growth of wood.

Another interesting figure to see in action is the human body actually at work. The heart with its series of valves pumping blood into circulation. The mechanical reproduction of a digestive system shows the visitor the way food is absorbed and digested by the different organs.

No doubt, if you have studied biology in your school days you have also read the change that caterpillar must go through in order to become a beautiful butterfly. This you can see by means of a movie which is greatly magnified, a caterpillar in the art of feeding on the silk threads of wood, the change into a cocoon, from which the fully grown butterfly emerges to fly at once to the nearest flowers.

In the geological section we find just how the beautiful landscape and geography has been formed by erosion of rivers of ice, by deposits of earth by a river, and by shearing and compressional forces still operating over a large area. This is all seen by a "Clock of Ages" which ticks off two billion years of the earth's history. On the face of the clock pictures appear on a screen and each one is described in detail by a synchronized phonographic record. The earth features of Yellowstone geyser and the Grand Canyon can be seen in a similar way. Other exhibits show the wonderful modern methods that man uses to enable him to locate raw materials beneath the earth's surface. Science can be seen connected with human being wherever he may turn. Actual process of the different forms of science is seen from their gathering to a finished product. The majority of visitors to the world's fair have never seen a rubber tree. One is on display with rubber latex flowing from it. In another section the actual process of rubber making is shown.

(Continued next week.)

### Little Fort Lodge News

NO. CHICAGO, ILL.—Here is the Picnic you have been waiting for. One week from next Sunday, June 25, Little Fort Lodge No. 568, SNPJ, will hold its Annual Picnic at the Wire Mill grounds. Get up a gang and come down for a day of enjoyment. Everybody is going to be there. I hear the Intelligents are bringing their gang to root for their Girls' indoor team who are to play our Snaps Girls on that date. That should be an interesting game. Plenty of good eats and cool drinks for everyone. Don't miss this or you'll regret it.

Two more of our Little Fort members have decided to live as cheap as one. Sis. Mary Jasovic and Bro. Tony Colarce will be married on the 25th also. We are looking forward to seeing them at our picnic where we can help them celebrate.

At the last Sports' Club meeting, it was decided to hold a picnic. The date has not as yet been decided upon. A committee was appointed to make the plans. A special meeting will be called later to notify the members of their plans.

Our Girls' Indoor team has been going along swell this last week, winning two games. They start their second round this week.

Valkyre has asked me to make a correction in her last article. Beg pardon, Bro. Novak, the address should have been 1815 Harvey Pl. instead of 1621 McAlister Ave.

Don't forget the meeting Thursday, June 15. Some very important matters will be taken up at this meeting and we want everyone present.

Kaye

## Monstrous Moonlight Picnic

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1933

### KEGEL'S FOREST SPRING GROVE

Willow Springs, Ill.

SPONSORED BY MR. & MRS. ANTON KEGEL.

Music by John Kochevar's Merrymakers. Admission 15¢.

WE INVITE ALL OUR FRIENDS.

COME AND HAVE A GOOD TIME.

## Banking Dictators Notify Congress They'll Not Tolerate Union Labor

From the upper reaches of the American financial throne has come an imperial order to the Senate Finance Committee at Washington. Robert P. Lamont, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, told the committee that it will not tolerate legislation favoring unions in the iron and steel industry. If the idea is embodied in the National Industrial Recovery Bill the steel magnates will block this program.

"The industry stands positively for the open shop; it is unalterably opposed to the closed shop," said Lamont, spokesman for the Morgan-dominated iron and steel kings. The statement was made even while J. P. Morgan was in Washington unfolding the methods by which his empire avoided paying income tax returns. Should the clause in the bill providing for genuine unions remain there is little doubt that these powerful kings will resort to the courts to prevent their wage slaves taking advantage of it.

On May 27 the Senate passed the Emergency Rail Coordination Bill which carries a labor clause and the House committee has also approved this clause. It protects the right of the workers to organize. The section reads as follows:

"No judge or trustee acting under this Act shall deny or in any way question the right of employees on the property under his jurisdiction to join the labor organizations of their choice, and it shall be unlawful for any judge, trustee, or receiver to interfere in any way with the organizations of employees, or to use the funds of the railroad under his jurisdiction, in maintaining so-called com-

—New Leader.

## Jobless Increase as Aims Payment Rises

The latest estimate of the number of the unemployed in the United States is that made by the Alexander Hamilton Institute, which places it at 17,000,000. Based upon a study of government data, this institution also estimates that the income of those who still have jobs has dropped from the annual average in 1929 of \$1,157 to \$640. This is a terrific drop in workers' incomes.

On top of this we are likely to get currency inflation or declining and with an upward trend of prices. In New York State the sales tax became effective on May Day and it is estimated that this will cost each family \$7.50 annually. A small amount, to be sure, but the backs of the masses are already loaded to the breaking point.

The report of the Temporary Relief Administration shows how desperate conditions are. The report shows a steady increase in relief needs since June, 1932, and in March there was an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 paid out from all public funds for relief over the month of February. The total amount of relief not only increased but the relief needed in individual cases increased. A drive is also on to provide 40,000 needy school children with milk in New York City. Set these facts over against the Roosevelt program and it becomes evident that the New Deal is not providing a New Deal.

—N. L.

## Industrial Recovery Bill Discriminates Against Aliens

The national industrial recovery act will virtually exclude the non-citizen from its benefits.

The act appropriates \$3,300,000,000 for public works. It provides that in the employment of labor on any project preference shall be given.

1. To ex-service men with dependents.

2. To citizens of the United States who are bona fide residents of the political subdivision or county in which the work is to be performed, etc.

3. To citizens of the United States who are bona fide residents of the state, territory, or district in which the work is to be performed.

Under existing economic conditions, the preferences thus granted, although they apply only where such labor is available and qualified, virtually exclude non-citizens. This discrimination will affect adversely some six million persons who have not yet obtained citizenship. According to the 1930 census, there were 5,784,760 aliens in the United States and 499,863 foreign-born for whom data in regard to citizenship was not obtained—a total of 6,284,613. Of these some 5,654,672 were 21 years of age and over.

Those favoring these preferences urge that if there are two applicants and only one job, it is proper and fair to give preference to the citizen. This may be granted, if other things are equal. But in countless cases, other things are not equal. The citizen may be a single man. The alien may have a wife and children dependent on him. In such a case humanity and sound public policy require that the alien should be given the job. This would be impossible under the arbitrary provisions of the

company unions, or to influence or coerce employees in an effort to induce them to join or remain members of such company unions."

Here is the Senate on record in favor of organization of workers on the railways and against any form of coercion in support of company unions. One spokesman of the Morgan oligarchy serves notice that no such clause shall become a part of the large bill that takes in industry in general.

The steel industry in many ways is the dominating industry of the nation. Since the bloody Homestead struggle of some forty years ago organization of workers has been outlawed in all but some independent plants, but the company union fraud has been cultivated. The workers have strong unions on the railroads but practically none in the steel industry.

In no industry are spies so thick as in the steel empire of the Morgans. They are maintained to weed out any workers who try to organize. What Lamont calls the "open shop" is the shop closed against genuine unions of the workers.

It remains to be seen whether the imperial tax-dodgers, those who order wage slashes in industry, dictate policies to local governments and take care of high politicians with stocks offered far below the market rate, will get away with this latest exhibition of ruling class insolence.

The steel kings will not tolerate an organized working class; a Socialist Commonwealth would end the impudent reign of these kings.

—New Leader.

bill. In most cases, further, the children of the alien are native-born. In discriminating against their fathers, the act would, in effect, discriminate against hundreds of thousands of American citizens, and those least able to protect themselves.

The unemployed alien is as much in need as the unemployed citizen. Having admitted him to permanent residence, the country cannot in decency or fairness discriminate against him. From every human standpoint the alien, in this vital matter of employment and livelihood, is on the same footing as the citizen. He is subject to the same taxes. In many cases he has already declared his intention of becoming a citizen. Often he has not yet acquired citizenship because of the high naturalization fees and other expenses involved.

It will also be remembered that in the past this sort of work-construction and manual labor—has been regarded as the special province of the immigrant, the native-born not choosing to do it.

Finally, the act gives preference not to all citizens, but to those who are bona fide residents of the locality in which the work is to be performed. If such local preference is retained, it should not, however, be limited to citizens but extended to all bona fide residents, whether citizen or alien.—PLIS.

## 24 States Now Have Pension Laws

Half the states are still without any form of old age pension legislation, although recently passed laws have increased the number of pension states to 24, according to the American Association for Old Age Security. The states with pension laws now include 42% of the total population of the United States, but pension provisions are extremely meager and hedged around with many restrictions.

During April new laws were passed in Colorado, Arkansas and Maine, in addition to the legislation enacted since the opening of the year in Oregon, North Dakota, Arizona, Indiana and Washington. Minnesota made its previous optional law mandatory upon all the counties in the state.

Of the 24 states in the pension column, 18 have mandatory acts, and six have laws whose application is left to the discretion of the individual counties.

## Accursed Craving for Gold

By Anton Turk

It was to be noticed, in the early days of last March, when a general moratorium was effected on all banks, also payments in gold currency stopped, that the capitalistic press reported high and wide, on how the faithful citizens were returning their gold currency into the reserve banks. "Hoarded gold is being recovered!" "Gold is returning to the treasury! So and so much every day!" So ran the headlines in an average capitalist newspaper.

Socialists were aware of these capitalistic lies. They told the people that the reports were false. They stated that the headlines and news appearing in the capitalistic press, was merely a propaganda to effect the recovery of gold, which is truly hoarded by the many individuals. They were not mistaken in their contentions. The people were not returning their gold into the reserve banks, nor in such huge amounts, as was stated by the capitalistic press.

President Roosevelt recently made public his plan for exchange and control of gold currency. From his report, and especially from the report of the federal treasury, shows a recovery of only six hundred million dollars in gold and gold certificates to the treasury, while people, organizations and banks still have in their possession over ONE BILLION dollars in gold and gold certificates!

One BILLION dollars in gold still in the hands of private citizens! Roosevelt is somewhat drastic in his actions. A heavy penalty to the offenders: TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT or \$10,000 FINE OR BOTH! All this hoarded gold still uncovered was to be recovered by May 1. BUT was it ALL recovered?

Persons having less than one hundred dollars in gold currency or certificates, may hold same. What exceeds this amount, must be returned and exchanged. This provisional exception is made because of persons holding gold coins as a token of remembrance, etc., and therefore will not part with it at any price. Others constitute the collectors of rare gold coins. Those that still have thousands of dollars in gold on hand, will they respect the President's appeal? It is to be doubted that all gold will be returned. The gold is idolized by most of the people. As long as gold remains the basis of material value, so long will the people have a craving and hunger for same.

## The Growth of Juvenile Crime

Juvenile delinquency in New York City has increased 50 per cent in the last year, according to a report of the Boy Scout Foundation. Fifty-five per cent of the crimes in one borough in that period were committed by boys under twenty.

The increase of crime among our boys is appalling," declared District Attorney James T. Hallinan of Queens.

I believe it is due to economic conditions which divert parents' attention from the activities of the boys. The parents have their own pressing problems, and the boys naturally join street gangs."

Mr. Hallinan's explanation is the right one; but he might have gone further. When a boy's family is on or near the breadline, when his father is discouraged, his mother in tears, and not a dime can be spared for amusements, what can he join except a street gang?

The real wonder is that these gangs do not always go wrong, and that the increase in juvenile crime is not greater. That so many youngsters are coming unspoiled though not unscarred through the depression is a tribute to the essential rightness of youth.

Inquiry in Chicago and other cities revealed long ago that most young offenders come from the ranks of "under-privileged boys," as the social workers call them. In times like these, nine-tenths of the lads of a city are underprivileged. If we hope to stop the growth of juvenile crime, we must remove the economic cause.

—Labor.

## War Clouds Lift

Certainly the last few days have seen a great lifting of the war clouds. Hitler's speech was—for him—rather reasonable and peaceful. It was followed rapidly by a four-power agreement between England, France, Germany and Italy to keep the peace and then by the promise of the United States through Norman H. Davis at Geneva to take part in a consultative pact for dealing with an aggressor nation. Socialists generally have approved the idea of the consultative pact, provided great care be taken to guard against the danger that we should be forced into war, allegedly to preserve peace. Such care seems to have been taken in the announcement made on President Roosevelt's authority.

It would be a great error, however, to think that this means that the sun of peace will never again be dimmed. Neither their characters, their records nor their philosophies make Mussolini and Hitler guarantors of peace. The nationalism they profess and are obliged to keep on professing in order to drug the workers is itself opposed to a sure and reasonable peace.

The plain truth is that we are still too near the World War for any nation likely to contemplate a renewal of such struggle. Each year is likely to dim the memory. The struggle for peace must be carried on steadily, at home as well as abroad. There is no peace when Socialists and Communists and others are subject to the oppression and indignities heaped upon them in both Italy and Germany. Yet for this the remedy lies in action by the workers, not in pitting nation against nation.

—N. Thomas.

## DENTIST'S OFFICE FOR RENT

Exceptional opportunity for a dentist, who desires to practice among the Slovaks.

This office is adjoining the office of a young, successful Slovenske physician in Milwaukee Co., one of the largest Slovenske settlements.

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## Where the U. S. Tax Money Goes

Out of each dollar of the approximately four billions spent by the government in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933,

29 cents went for national debt.

27 cents went for war pensions and care of veterans.

16 cents went for military and naval purposes.

(In other words, 72 cents out of every dollar went for military expenses of some sort. Down to the year 1931, the United States national debt was entirely a war debt, and it is nearly all so today. Seventy-two cents out of every dollar went to bind the wounds and pay the debts of past war, or to prepare for future ones.)

9 cents went for public construction, roads, bridges, harbors, etc.

4 cents went to pay the post office deficit.

13 cents went for all the routine functions of government—President, Congress, courts, cabinet, administration of justice, public health service, promotion of agriculture, and some other things.

Only 2 cents went for purposes which the budget bureau describes as follows: "The promotion and regulation of commerce and industry, education, labor interests, air and land transportation, fisheries, and general science and research."

## INVITATION TO A PICNIC

Chicago.—Everybody is invited to attend the picnic outing of Singing Society "Sava" this coming Sunday, June 18, at Willow Springs on the "Little Hill," or more familiarly known as "Na Hribku."

The truck leaves Udovice's home, 2619 S. Ridgeway ave., at 10 a. m. All accommodations, refreshments and entertainment, such as games, singing and music, will assure you of an enjoyable and merry time.—Com.

## 12 States Ratify Child Labor Act

Washington.—New Hampshire became the 12th state to ratify the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, the first to ratify in the industrial East.

The amendment has been before the states since 1924.

It provides that Congress "shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age." It was passed by both houses of Congress by more than the requisite two-thirds majority and submitted to the state legislatures.

After four states had ratified interest in the amendment on the part of the two old parties suddenly died. Indeed, states that had pledged ratification suddenly forgot all about it. There was a spurt of interest again this year, and eight more legislatures have already ratified.

The roster of states that have ratified the amendment is as follows: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Montana, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, Michigan, and New Hampshire.

The Amendment will be numbered the 21st, unless the repeal of prohibition gets 36 ratifications first; in that case it will be the 22nd.

## WOMEN'S CLUB OF SND PICNIC

Detroit, Mich.—The Women's Club of SND cordially invite all the members and friends of the Young Americans and Wolverines to attend their picnic Sunday, June 18, at Trampush's farm, on Nine Mile road. Admission 15c. A good time is assured for everyone. Beer and refreshments with pep-  
py music will be served till late.

Entertainment Committee.

## Društvo "Jugoslovan"

št. 104 J.S.K.J.

vabi na

## PIKNIK

katerega priredi

## V NEDELJO, 18. JUNIJA

na Red Gate Picnic Grove

ob Archer Avenue, blizu Willow

Springs (Steinbarjev vrt).

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uri pop. od Cermak Road in S.

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Midway, Pa.

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