

ANDREAS LATZKO:

SEDEM DNI

ROMAN. — Poslovenil MILE KLOPČIČ.

(Nadaljevanje.)

V Miminih očeh je bila ravno razvajenost tisti izredni baronov čar. Nihče drugi je ni mogel tako dolgo in tako brezmejno prikleniti nase. Da ga bo imela zdaj dve noči nemoteno zase, to jo je navdajalo z veselo nestrestjo. Rada bi bila hčerko poljubila za tisti neznavni prehod, ki je nepričakovano omogočil sestanek.

Nervozno stopajoč po sobi, je Mimi tu in tam z majhno kretajočim kaj popravila, neprestando se ozirajoč na uro, dokler ni hladen prepričljiv vrat v spodnjem vratu lahko.

"Vrata!... Pusti me, dragi, naj poprej vrata zaprem!" — se je slabotno braneč otepal ljubeznivosti, segla pod njegovo roko ter za njegovim hrbotom zaklenila vrata. Dasi je bilo njen veselje nepopisno, vendar ni niti za hip pozabila potrebe previdnosti — odnesla je pred vsem kožuh v klobuk v kopališko — da bi nič ne izdallo njegove prisotnosti, če bi se morda moralo skriniti. Zadovoljno smehljačoč se je dal ljubkovati in jo dražil z vsakdanjimi vprašanji; nalač hladen, dokler ga ni premagala njenega nestrestja. A tisti hip, ko jo je hotel prizeti nase, je zabrel telefonski zvonec rezko v njun objem.

Trenutek sta tuje strmela drug v drugega, potem jo je hotel zadržati: "Ah kaj! Napačna zvezca! — Pridi no!"

Ona pa se mu je bila že izmuznila, vleklja je za sabo rdečo domačo haljo kakor krvav trak: "Mogoče je vendarle Bodo!" — je zasepetala in svareče položila kazalec na usta. — "Bog ve, kako mu je uspelo dobiti zvezco. Po šesti uri je v Brekendorfu pošta zaprti. Toda on zmore pač vse!"

Baron je molčal; zbolela ga je prožnost, s katero se je takoj znašla v vlogi poročene žene. Že v glasu prvega vprašanja je slišal, kako je zvenela v njem nežnost zaskrbljene žene. Hotel se je obrniti proč, toda beli hrbot, prepasan z ozkim pramenom svile, je priklenil njegov pogled nase, prej radoveden kakor vznemirjen je stopil bliže k nji.

Toda ona se sploh ni zmenila zanj, — le ponavljala je zmerom glasneje, z nerazumljivo divjo togotnostjo: "Napačna zvezca! Saj vam vendar pravim, da ste napačno zvezani! Kaj ne slišite? Napačna zvezca!" Nazadnje je potrpljenje minilo in besno je udarila splošno nazaj na kavelj.

"No, kaj je dušica?" — jo je tolazeč vprašal in že izprožil roko po njej. Ona pa ga je tako močno pahnila nazaj, da se je užaljen umaknil. Ne da bi se zmenila za njegov užaljeni obraz, se je takoj spet vrgla na aparati, ki je skratici presledki lajal dalje kakor razdražen pes čuvaj, ki skače in se trga s svoje verige.

"Daj vendar, snemi kratkomalo slušalo!" — je zaklical jezno, a je takoj umoknil, ko je opazil izprenemblo na njej. S stisnjениmi zobami, z nečim straščim v svoji drži je napeto poslušala in nazadnje izbruhnila:

"To ni res! Poslušajte vendar! — Kaj ste videli vi, mi nič ne zanima. Mogoče je bila moja sobarica, ali dekla — Kaj pravite? — Mislite si, kar hočete! — Jaz vendar ne morem pričarati gospoda von Mangiena iz Hamburga v Berlin!"

Trenutek je stal baron kakor okamenel, njegovo ime ga je udarilo v živo. O njem — o njem sta govorila? — Hudič! Tu je treba vendar — Toda ona si ni dala iztrgati slušala iz rok, spet ga je sunila nazaj in za hip pokrila z dlano odprtino slušala: "Potrpi vendar! — Kaj bi me rad čisto uničil?"

Nehote je stopil Mangien bliže k kopališku; najrajsi bi vzel klobuk in suknjo ter se izmuznil, če ne bi bilo tako pogosto imenovanja njegovo ime. Izvedeti vendar mora, kdo ga je ponoči v Bodovi hiši!

"Le kdo je? — S kom govoris?" — je vpraševal ter jo zgrabil za ramena; nič mu ni odgovor. Vrgla se je na posteljo, zagrebla svoj obraz v blazino, in pritajeno intenčije je stresalo njeno telo.

"Mimi? Kaj me ne slišiš? — Bodи vendar pamet! Povej mi vsaj, kaj se je zgodilo. — Kdo pa je bil na telefonu?"

Planila je pokoncu s krilečimi rokami, obrnila k njemu svoj obraz, razoran od bojazni: "Kaj vem jaz! Zalezal na jutrije! In pravi, da bo..." Glas se je ji preolmil, dalje ni mogla, metala je svojo glavo po blazini sem ter tja in ječala, kakor da je ob pamet.

"Vse je videl, lopov! Najprej mene s ključem — potem tebe! Bodo naju ubije!"

"Cencē! Kaj se to pravi: videl? Dokaže naj! Da bi le dognal, odkod capin govoril!

Nisi spoznala glasu? — — — Če bi bil jaz na telefonu, jaz bi že . . ."

Kakor da je slišal to grožnjo, se je neznan sovražnik znova oglasil z divjim zvonenjem, in Mangien je planil proti telefonu, s pestmi, stisnjeni za boj: "Zdaj pusti mene! — Pusti me, ti pravim!" je silil, a je moral spet odnehati, tako čvrsto se mu je obesila Mimi za roko.

"Ne ti! — Za božjo voljo nikar! Če priznava, da si tu, naju bo imel popolnoma v pesteh! Tvojega glasu ne sme slišati! Za božjo voljo!"

Osupel se je Mangien umaknil nazaj; v hipu se je bil streznil in se zdaj sam čudil nešpametni lahkomisnosti, s katero bi se bil skoraj izdal. Mimi je imela več prispevnosti, najbrži tudi — več vaje.

"Saj, saj," se je rogalna na telefonu. "To ste zdaj že petkrat povedali. Vi ste videli, vi veste, in vi se boste tega poslužili — prosim — vzela sem na znanje. Zdaj pa vendar že povejte, kaj bi radi! Saj vendar niste poklicali le zato, da mi grozite! — Kako? — Saj vam vendar pravim, da je v Hamburgu! No, če pa veste vi bolje, potem stopite v hotel Atlantik, kjer v Berlinu navadno stanuje, ali pa telefonirate tja!"

Nazadnje se je lopov na telefonu menda vendar malce spameroval. Mrmranje membrane je utihnilo.

"Poslušajte!" je zaklicala Mimi odločno. "Poizkusila bom dobiti zvezco z baronom, če je res v Berlinu ... Sveta nebesa, kaj hočete cele litamije spet od kraja začeti? Vi veste, da je tu, in jaz vem, da ga ni tu! Gledate tega se telefonično ne bova sporazumela. Poglavitna reč je: vi bi radi še nočoj govorili z njim. Tu pri meni! Da — da — da! Tu pri meni — razumem. Mogoče ga iztaknem kje pri znancih. Poklicete spet čez pol ure! Prosim — prosim! — Tudi prav. Kar oglasite se! Čez pol ure. Velja!"

Komaj je obesila slušalo, že je planil Mangien k nji, ves bleč od razburjenja.

"Kaj se to pravi? Menda vendar ne misliš, da bom tu počakal capina! Zakaj mu nisi naročila, naj privede s sabo kar dve priči? Najprej naj dokaže, da sem sploh bil tu! Zanikaj kratkomalo! Nikoli ne bo Bodo verjel obrekanju, če boš ta!"

Z bliskajočimi se očmi mu je zastavila pot:

"Izmuznil bi se rad? Da mi zdrobna vso hišo pokoncu? Saj meni sploh nič noče! Samo s tabo ima nekaj opraviti! Samo s tabo!..."

Osramočen in opljuvan se je baron umaknil, ona pa je pobirala s tal svojo raztreseno obliko. Je bila to še ista ženska? Kakšna izpremovač v tako kratkem času! Bila je kakor sovražnica, v skrbah le zase in za svoj položaj. Kakor zdid se je postavila nevarnost med oboj; tudi Mangien je imel le eno željo: spraviti se otdot kar se da hitro, preden ga bo neznanec zasačil in izdal Bodu.

Previdno, s hlinjeno mirnodušnostjo je kakor nehotne stopal zmerom bliže k vratom kopališke, segajoč za hrbotom na skrivaj po kljuki:

"Saj ne more biti drugega kakor izsiljevanje. Kdo drugi naj bi sicer? — Spodaj na cestni prestrežem capina! Tu nama spravi prva glasna beseda vso služinčad pokoncu!"

Pustila ga je v kopališko, ne da bi ga bila pogledala. Ko se je že v suknji vrnil, ga je zamoljivo merila od nog do glave.

VIII.

Karl Abt je stal spet pred Brekkenovo hišo. Ves iz sebe je še zadnjič premislil skrovni način:

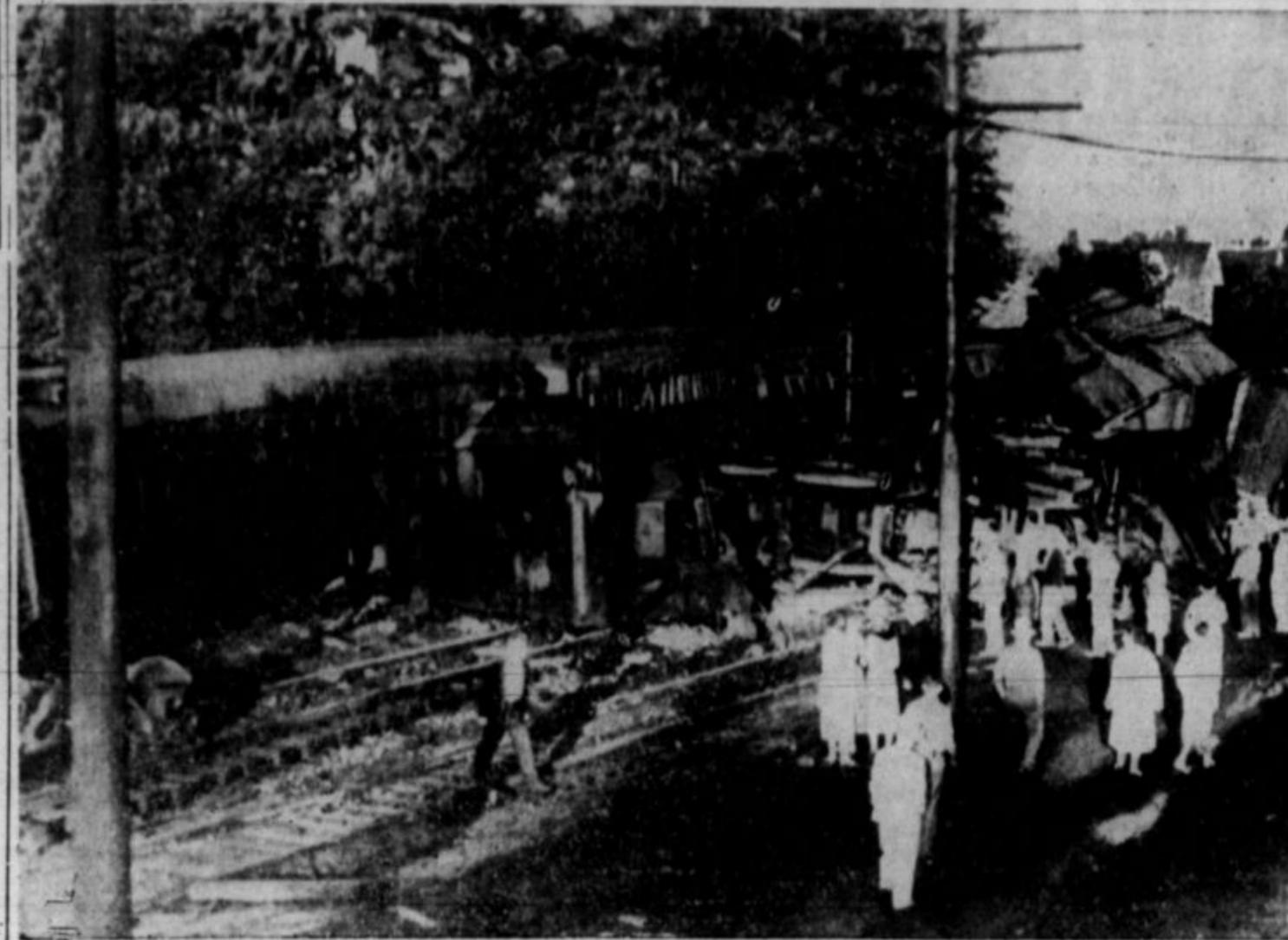
Pomirjen je ugotovil, da ga njegov spomin ni varal: levo krilo vežnih vrat se je odpiral na viteznoter. Če se stisne ob desnem krilu v kot, ga iz veže skozi ovalno okencje ne morejo opaziti. V domnevni, da je sovražnikše daleč, bo stopil Mangien iz hiše — in potem bo zadoščoval del sekunde, da smukne za njegovim hrbotom v hišo. To se mora posrečiti!

Zdeč na mrzli, kameniti stopnici, je ves žarel, kakor da sedi ob kotilih v tovarni, ves drhtec od veselega pričakovanja. Doslej je šlo vse kakor namazano! Kakšno presenečenje za parček, ko se bo strogi gospod na telefonu razkrinkal kot capinast, navaden delavec. Nad štiri tisoč jih je držal milostni gospod baron na povodcu, zdaj pa bo sam stal v pozoru in ne bo zinil prej, da bo vprašan.

Ob prvih nepriznanih besedi, tako je Abt zatrudno sklenil, bo napravil hrušč in trušč. Tudi to je obetalo edino začavo, videti častivredni ljubezenski par sredi strmečih slug in služkinj.

(Dalje prihodnjic.)

Proletar, July 24, 1935.

ŽELEZNIŠKA NESREČA V OHIU**Savin "moonlight" piknik**

Chicago. — Zadnje dni človek užiba, kam bi šel zvečer, da bi se nekaj ohradil. Najraje bi seveda zbežal ven v naravo vsaj za nekaj večernih ur. Ampak smola je, če nima asta — in takih nas je veliko.

Vseeno bo tej želj ugoden, če ne prej, pa v soboto 3. avgusta, ko bo socijalni zbor Savo imel svoj večerni zlet na Keglovem vrtu v Willow Springsu, na kar opazujamo naše prijatelje. Pevci in pevke so sklenili, da bodo ob tej priliki "zažingali" več pesmi v prijateljsko sprejeti svoje goste. Igral bo Kochavarjev orkester, ki je v naši koloniji priljubljen. Vstopnina 25c. Kdaj nima svojega vozila, se bo lahko peljal s trukom po zmerni ceni. Kdaj odide, bo poročano v prihodnji izdaji.

Vse skupaj torej vabimo, da se tega večernega zleta 3. avgusta udeležite v velikem številu — prvo soboto v avgustu.

Odbor.

Seja kluba št. 1 JSZ 26. julija

Chicago. — Redna mesečna seja kluba št. 1 JSZ se bo obdržala v petek 26. julija. Prične se točno ob 8. zvečer. Vabljeni so vsi sodruži in sodružice, da se udeležijo ter da so mestu ob času.

Po običajnem dnevnem redu, ki bo kratek, se bo vršila splošna diskusija o tekočih perečih vprašanjih, ki se tičajo delavnosti v Ameriki in po ostalem svetu.

Klubo sejo so zanimive in navadno zelo dobro obiskane. Na njih se razpravlja o raznih delavskih in političnih vprašanjih, na rešeto pridejo ekonomski in socialni problemi. Iz tega razloga so klubove seje, po zaključku običajnega dnevnega reda, vredne, da jih poseže. K diskuzijskim razpravam imajo vstop vsi, tudi nečlanji. — P. O.

Belgia in Rusija

Diplomatične zveze med Rusijo in Belgijo so zopet vzpostavljene in trgovinska pogajanja so v tem.

Nothing was ever made but that some one could not make it worse and sell it for less. and careful mothers will

buy from

A modernized good housewife **Wencel's Dairy Products**

Producers of Highest Quality

MILK PRODUCTS

Phone Monroe 3673

CHICAGO, ILL.

2380-82 Blue Island Avenue

Who don't make it worse — But make it save

Milwaukee Leader
Največji ameriški socialistični dnevnik. — Narocnina: \$6.00 na leto, \$3.00 za pol leta, \$1.50 za tri meseca.

Naslov: 540 W. Juneau Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FENCL'S

RESTAVRACIJA IN KAVARNA

2609 So. Lawndale Ave.

Chicago, Ill.

Tel. Crawford 1384

Pristna in okusna domača jedila

Cene zmerne. Postrežba točna.

BARETINCIC & SON
Tel. 1475
POGREBNI ZAVOD
424 Broad Street
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

NAJVEČJA SLOVANSKA TISKARNA V AMERIKI JE

NARODNA TISKARNA

2142-2150 BLUE ISLAND AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mi tiskamo v slovenskem, hrvaškem, slovaškem, češkem, poljskem, kakor tudi v angleškem in nemškem jeziku.

NASA POSEBNOST SO TISKOVINE ZA DRUŠTVA IN TRGOVCE

PRVOVRSTNA SLOVENSKA GOSTILNA

na zapadni strani.

Fino Monarch pivo vedno na čepu

Izvrsten domač prigrizek.

Se priporoča

MIKE ZORKO

2501 S. Clifton Park Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

MEDNARODNI DELAVSKI SVET OBSOJA FAŠIZEM

Pred kratkim se je vršila v Copenhagenu na Danskem konferenci generalnega sveta Mednarodne federacije strokovnih unij. Ta konferenca je ponovno sklenila ter poudarila, da se bo borila proti fašizmu, ki je najhujši sovražnik organiziranega delavstva v vseh državah.

Na tej konferenci so bili zastopani belgijski, češki, francoski, angleški, holandski, švicarski, švedski, norveški, finski, estonski in celo abesinski delaveci. Na tem važnem delavskem zborovanju je bilo zastopano tudi mednarodno socialistično gibanje. Navzoč je bil tudi danski premier Stauning in člani njegove vlade.

Podana so bila razna poročila, iz katerih je bilo razvideti, da v fašističnih državah precej dobro napreduje gibanje za organiziranje strokovnih unij. To gibanje je seveda tajno, podzemsko. Angleški delegat je poudarjal potrebo, da se bojkotirajo izdelki iz nacistične Nemčije. Konferenca je sprejela resolucijo proti umorom delavskih voditeljev v Nemčiji in drugih fašističnih državah, proti pošiljanju delavcev v koncentracijske tabore in drugim fašističnim nasiljem. Svet mednarodne federacije strokovnih

Odpuščeni radi unije

Oljna družba v New Orleansu je odpustila več delavcev radi njihovih unimskih aktivnosti. Delavci bodo vprašali fejerenco za čarter.

DANSKO DELAVSTVO PROTI HITLERJEVEMU TERORJU

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani.)

tem pogledu je Danska z ostalimi škandinavskimi državami, ki imajo tudi precej razvit zadružni sistem, edinstvena moderna demokratična država, kolikor more to sploh biti v okviru sedanje ustave. Danska je kraljevina, dasi je njihov kralj le nekakšna nepotrebna figura, nekakšen ostareli ornament. Kljub temu je delavstvo izvojevalo številne zmage. Socialisti niso v premoči in niso večina, vendar pa imajo v vladni moči vpliv. Kar je storično napredno dansko delavstvo, to bi lahko storilo tudi ameriško delavstvo. Razlika med Dansko in Ameriko je seveda v tem, da je Amerika visoko razvita industrijska država, medtem ko je Danska v glavnem še agrikultura država. Ampak tudi v Ameriki igra kmetijstvo na gospodarskem polju veliko vlogo.

Rezultat danskega delavstva je rezultat dolgoletnega dela učenja in izobrazbe. Z vsakim letom dansko delavstvo pridobiava nove uspehe, novo moč in silo.

unij je končno pozval delavstvo vsega sveta, da se pridruži tej akciji in jo podpre, da se osvobode delavci, ki so sedaj uklenjeni v verige fašizma.

Stalin zgradi novo Moskvo

Iz Moskve poročajo, da je baš kar Josef Stalin objavil "desetletni program" za zgradnjo nove Moskve, ki se bo v tej dobi spremenila v popolnoma moderno mesto in bo dosegla pet milijonov prebivalcev. Sedaj šteje nad tri milijone prebivalcev. V ta namen bodo povečali parke, zgradili moderne šole, bolnišnice, hotele, gledališča in prodajalne. Podrlji pa bodo stare cerkve in nerabne zgradbe ter jih spremenili v moderne poslopja. Tovarne se bodo preselile iz mesta v občino, okrog in okrog mesta pa bo narejen en sam park, ki bo obkrožal Moskvo. Za izgotovitev tega ogromnega dela je dolčena doba deset let.

Governer proti šerifu

Take novice so redke, vendar se je to zgodilo. Governer države Kentucky Lafoon je proti šerifu Middletonu v Harnam poslal milico in četo policije, da naredi mir, ker je šerif izbral za svoje deputete pobjoške s kriminalnim rekordom. Šerif je teroriziral stavkarje, pri čemer so mu pomagale lokalne oblasti z operatorji in sodniškimi prepovedmi.

IVAN VUK:

NASKOK NA GLASNOCOVORNIK

(Konec.)

"Glasnogovornik" pa je govoril urbi et orbi vsem in glušil kričanje žutih najemnikov:

"Država, kot najvišja socialna jednota, se mora brigati za slabe in uboge. Starostno zavarovanje, zavarovanje za smrt, za brezposelnost, mora biti urejeno. V borbi za te cilje posvamo vas vseh, da na dan volitev 5. maja t. l. glasujete za rdečo listo, za listo delovnega ljudstva."

Cigani so divje vpili:

"Kje je pravica? Kako je dovoljena djavolu, da agitira za rdeče. Kako sme, da nas prevpije? Nezaslišana korupcija."

In pograbili so kamenje in drva ter jeli bombardirati "glasnogovornik", da je kar ropotalo po balkonu in po zvočniku.

"Glasnogovornik" pa se je majal, sedaj na to sedaj na drugo stran kakor kadilo v rokah mašnika, ko blagoslavila, in grmel je borbeno in samovestno, vsemu kljubuje:

"Da se ustavi tekmovanje v oborenju in da se prepreči vojna, se mora skleniti mednarodni dogovor, ki mora biti za vse obvezen, da se začne z zmajevanjem oborenjevanja. Priznati moramo v vsej populosti sovjetsko Rusijo. Da se to doseže, je odvisno od vas. Zato glasujte 5. maja t. l. vsi kakor eden za listo delovnega ljudstva."

Jeza ciganov je kipela. Pobiral so z vso jeko kamenje kakor Judje, da kamenjajo lepo grešnico Magdaleno, a "glasnogovornik" je nihal, se premikal, omahoval, kakor pred zaušnicami razbesnelega človeka in grmel, kakor bog z gore Olimpa in metal strele:

"Sodrug! Pregazite vsakega, ki vas odvraca od vasega puta, da v držav prideite do pomena in da se sliši vas glas. Ne strašite se tuljenja razbesnelih sovražnikov delovnega ljudstva in njihovih agentov, nevarskeh kupljencev. Vrste svoje dolžnosti, čuvajte svojo edinos v borbi za zmago liste, ki je rdeča, vaša, lista delovnega ljudstva."

Vsa ogromna množica v dvoranah in na cesti je ploskala in pritrjevala in navdušeno kričala. Bližji so skočili k ciganskim "junakom", jih zgrabili ter pometali kakor smeti iz svoje srede nekam v ozadje, da so se ohlajeni in osramočeni poizgubili. V njih prsih je bil strah in ječljajoče so govorili tistim, ki so jih poslali in svojemu Dražiš:

"Nepremagljivi so. Vse je z njimi! Celo djavo (vrag) je govoril za njih z balkona. Zbili smo ga z balkona. Pa je govoril še na tleh ležeči..."

V dvorani je končal svoj govor dr. Živko Topalović. Tedaj je utihnil tudi "glasnogovornik" na ulici. Samo ploskal je burno, kakor je ploskala množica v dvorani. In glej, množica na ulici, nad 3000 broječa, je ploskala z "glasnogovornikom". Razhajala se je dobro razpoložena in slišali so se pogovori:

"To je vztrajnost! Če bodo vsi somišljeniki in vsi, ki hočejo, da se naše življenje izboljša, na dan 5. maja t. l., ko se bodo oddajali glasovi za kandidatne liste, vsaj polovico takov vztrajni in dosledni kakor je bil "glasnogovornik", ter oddali glasove za listo delovnega ljudstva in vse tiste, ki bi še morda omahovali, pridobili za listo delovnega ljudstva, mora

"Prokleti djávo", so prekljnili žuti najemniki in besno gledali na "glasnogovornik" in ga obmetavali s kamenjem. On pa se je gibal in blagoslavil in grmel, kakor bog z gore Sinajske:

"Dobrodki do 12,000 Din. letno morajo biti osvobojeni od vsakega davka. Ukineti se morajo davki, ki poštrajajo življenske potrebuščine."

Množica na ulici se je smejala, poslušala, se zabavala, in občudovala vztrajnost, kljubovalnost in odločnost "glasnogovornika".

"Vrzimo ga z balkona", je zaoril glas pijanih dečkov, garde žutih.

In planili so k balkonu, splazili se po zidu kakor mačke in so vrgli "glasnogovornik" na tla.

Nekako lažje je bilo "junakom" pri duši, ko je padel na cesto "glasnogovornik".

Ali kaj hudiča! "Glasnogovornik" je sicer ležal na cesti, ves povaljan, a njegov glas je grmel mogočno in še bolj strašno kakor z balkona:

"Dokler se množica delovnega ljudstva ni smela organizirati in se boriti za svoje človečanske pravice, so lahko

TUDI ABESINCI SE "MODERNIZIRajo"



Na sliki je videti oddelek abesinske armade, ki se trenira v operiranju strojnic, ki jih bodo abesinske čete namerile — ne na Mussoliniju, ki grozi, da napade in invadira Abesinijo, ampak na italijanske vojake, ki jih fašistični diktator pošilja v morilo v Afriku. Abesinci so se "modernizirali" s tem, da so si prekrbeli moderno

biti zmaga delovnega ljudstva.

Zvezde so gledale z nočnega neba, pomladanska mehka koba je visela v vzduhu in počasi je prostor pred dvorano in na ulici osamel in tišina je zopet zavladala vseona krog. Zajak bližu polnoči je bilo.

Program sprave

Soc. tednik The New Leader, uradno glasilo Ameriške socialistične stranke, ki izhaja v New Yorku, je v svoji izdaji z dne 20. julija objavil sledočno važno vest z ozirom na odnose v stranki:

"Po več mesecih notranjih bojev, se je splošnemu eksekutivnemu komiteju soc. stranke, v sporazumu z večino državnih odsekov, posrečilo izdelati program konsolidacije in sprave, kateri obljudbla končati nesporazume."

Ze več časa se je delovalo, da se v stranko vrne sodelovanje in vzajemnost pri skupnem delu, da se pojaka stranka za skupni boj proti skupnemu sovražniku in za skupne cilje. Upati je, da bodo končna posvetovanja med vodilnimi faktorji prinesla dober rezultat ter rodila dober sad, tako da bo šlo članstvo soc. stranke s svojim delom neomajeno naprej!

NOVI ZAKON UDARIL MANJŠINSKE STRANGE

Kako resno si demokratje in republikanci z vso burbonsko reakcijo vred prizadevajo, da uničijo radikalne stranke, se je živo pokazalo sedaj v državi Illinois.

Pred par dnevi je illinoiski demokratski govor Horner podpisal volilni zakon, ki določa, da vsaka nova politična stranka, ki hoče, da njeni kandidati pridejo na državno volilno glasovnico, mora dobiti najmanj 25 tisoč podpisov od volivcev.

Toda to še ni dovolj! Vsi ti podpis morajo biti tako razdeljeni na razne okraje, da mora biti na peticiji najmanj 200 podpisov iz nemaj 50 okrajev v državi Illinois. Zadevno predlog je sprejela illinoiska demokratska postavodaja in je očividno naperjena proti manjšinskim radikalnim strankam.

S tem se hočejo illinoiski reakcionari zbabrikadati, da

Komedija z lobisti

V glavnem mestu Washingtonu so zadnje čase "odkrali" novo komedijo, ki so jo igrali lobisti elektrarskega trusta. Ko je šlo v kongresu za zakon, potem katerega bi vlada regulirala vse javne naprave električne, so javnonapravne družbe "iznašle" nov trik v tem, da so svojim uslužencem ukazale, da morajo poslati vplivnim kongresnikom in senatorjem več tisoč telegramov s podpisimi izmišljenih oseb. Enostavno so se tudi poslužili imen oseb, ki niso nič vedele o kakšnih telegramih kongresnikom. Največ imen so "našli" v telefonski knjigi. Na ta način so javnonapravne družbe razpoložale kongresnikom na tisoče telegramov, da so pod tem pritiskom volili proti zakonu vladne regulacije.

Ta komedija se sedaj pere pred senatnim preiskovalnim odsekom. Mnogo telegramov je bilo uničenih. Čim so družbe to izvedele, so dotične uslužence odslovile. Samo en kongresnik, ki se piše Driscoll, je prejel domači tisoč takih telegramov.

Sedaj je pred odsekom povedal, da se mu je eduno zdelo, da prihaja k njemu taka poplava telegramov. Uvedel je preiskavo in pronašel "vir", iz katerega so nanj dejevali telegrami.

Driscoll pa ni edini, ki je bil deležen tega "ploha". Družbe so si izbrale tudi mnoge druge kongresnike in senatorje, ki pa so bolj "opreznii" in molče. Ta komedija z lobisti v lobirnjem pred kongresom v jedru ni nova; nov je le način in pa brezmejna "iznajdljivost" trutjanov. Saj je po njihovi milosti prisel v kongres marsikater kongresnik in senator, zato pa se boji zameriti svojim gospodarjem. Sele ko bodo delavci posegli vmes in se oddolčili, da napravijo konec takemu sistemu, bo konec tudi takih komedij, ki so za delavstvo zelo drage.

DRUGI

CHICAGO, ILL. — Večerni piknik "Save" v soboto 3. avgusta pri Keglu v Willow Springs.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—Piknik kluba št. 45 v nedeljo 4. avgusta.

SALEM, O. — Piknik v prostovoljnici 30-letnice Proletarca kluba št. 24 JSZ v nedeljo 4. avgusta.

CHICAGO, ILL. — Izlet angleškega odseka kluba št. 1 JSZ v nedeljo 11. avgusta v Sand Dunes.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Piknik socialistične stranke v Pilzen parku v soboto 24. avgusta.

BRIDGEVILLE, PA.—Konferenca klubov JSZ in društev Prosvetne matice v nedeljo 25. avgusta v Društvenem domu.

SEPTEMBER

NEWBURGH, O.—Piknik kluba št. 28 JSZ v nedeljo 15. sept. pri Joe Zornu, Bradley Road.

CLEVELAND, O. — Klub št. 49 JSZ prirediti slavje 30-letnice Proletarca v 25 letnico v nedeljo 29. sept. v Slovenskem delavskem domu.

OKTOBER

CHICAGO, ILL. — Slavje 25-letnico JSZ v nedeljo 20. oktobra v dvorani CSPS.

NEWBURGH, O. — Koncert "Delave" v nedeljo 27. oktobra v SDD na Prince Ave.

NOVEMBER

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—Konferenca klubov JSZ in društev Prosvetne matice v nedeljo 10. novembra v Slovenskem domu.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — V nedeljo 17. nov. prirediti zbor "Naprej" v S. T. Turn dvorani. Dramski odrek kluba št. 1 vprizori drama "Rdeči rože".

CHICAGO, ILL.—Koncert "Save" v nedeljo 24. novembra v dvorani SNPJ.

DECEMBER

CHICAGO, ILL.—Silvestrov zaborava kluba št. 1 JSZ v torki 31. dec. v dvorani SNPJ.

Popolna razprodaja

je sedaj v teku. Deške obleke, moške in deške hlače, perilo in druge potreboščine po znižanih cenah.

20% do 50% cene

SE PRIPOROČA

John Močnik

OWNERSHIP OF PERSONAL PROPERTY NOT THE AIM OF SOCIALISM

By David P. Berenberg

The aim of Socialism is the solini cannot restore their liberation of the workers from wealth and power. He hopes to wage slavery. It wishes to es-keep them quiet by giving them establish an industrial democracy "glory," as did Napoleon with in which the workers shall own collectively the machines at which they work. In such a society goods will be produced for use, and not for profit. In such a democracy there will be no rich and no poor.

The great majority of the people are workers, and stand to gain all and lose nothing in the change from capitalism. But

there are large groups that do not think themselves as workers. The farmers, professionals, workers in offices, retail store owners and clerks, call themselves the middle class, and think that their problems are different from those of the workers. They think they are not interested in production for use. They have a little property, or they have just lost a little property. They either want to keep what they have, or win back what they have lost. They are afraid that under Socialism all property will be owned in common, and that their ease and comfort, and their social prestige, of which they are very proud, will be gone.

They are wrong. In the first place, Socialism does not aim at common ownership of personal property. It wishes to socialize the productive machine, the mines, the industrial resources. In the second place, those who still dream that capitalism will restore to the middle class its property and its prestige, are deceiving themselves. These things are gone for good.

Those, again, who look at Italy and Germany, and think that in those countries the middle class is winning back, under fascism, its old place of power and respectability, do not understand fascism. In the fascist countries the capitalists used the middle class as a cat's paw to aid them in breaking up the organizations of labor. Now that that job is done, Italy is going to war with Abyssinia to keep the middle class from learning the truth—that Mus-

them security and that opportunity to do a good job well that has always been the pride of the middle class.

There is no reason why the middle class should not throw in its lot with the workers. Only habit prevents the members of the old middle class from so doing. That habit must be broken.

The working class needs the special skill and knowledge that the middle class possesses. The middle class needs the ability to organize and fight that the working class has shown. Together they can end in a day the capitalist regime of hunger for the many and luxury for a few.

Our Doings Here and There

There are several important dates that we wish our comrades would reserve. First, the branch meeting, Friday night, July 26. A lecture and a discussion period will follow after business matters have been transacted.

Second, the general membership meeting of all party members in Chicago and Cook County, to be held at the Labor Lyceum, Ogden and Kedzie aves., Wednesday, July 31, at 8 p. m. The three speakers to address the party membership on party problems are: Comrades A. D. Gertler, Meyer Halushka and Maynard Krueger.

Our third affair is that of Sava's Moonlight Picnic at Kegel's Grove, Saturday, August 3. Plan to spend that evening with the Sava Singers and invite your friends to come along. Admission tickets are only 25c.

Out in Eastern Ohio, our comrades are quite busy with various affairs. Comrade Joseph Snay, secretary of the JSZ conference of that district, informed us that arrangements are being made for an extensive agitational tour for Comrade Chas. Pogorelec when he visits them next month. From Salem, Ohio, Comrade Frances Miheve writes: "Everything is prepared for our 30th anniversary program of Proletarec. Singing society Zarja from Cleveland will render a few selections. Comrade Chas. Pogorelec from Chicago will be the principal speaker. Then there will be other features on the program, assuring everybody a pleasant afternoon." This affair is held Sunday, August 4, at the New Garden road No. 9.

Up in Detroit, Comrade John Plachter, secretary of Branch 115, JSF, says they are going to discuss a 25th

anniversary program of our Federation at their next meeting. He announces that the meeting will be held Sunday, July 28, at the SDD on Livernois ave. and urges all members to be present.

On Sunday, August 11, the young comrades of our English Section of Branch 1, JSF, will sojourn to the Sand Dunes. An enjoyable time was had last year on a similar trip and we expect a larger crowd to go this year. Trucks will leave from the SNPJ hall at 8 a. m. Make your reservations early with Comrades Alice Artach or John Rak.

TRACK AND FIELD MEET SEPT. 1

Chicago, Ill. — The biggest track and field meet held by labor and progressive organizations in many years is being arranged by the Workers' Sport League of America, Central States District, for the three days August 31 to September 2 at Stage Field of the University of Chicago.

Teams for this meet have already been entered from New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago. Approximately 300 participants are expected.

In connection with this event a Grand Proletarian Festival will be staged in the main auditorium of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Building, 333 S. Ashland Blvd, for Sunday, September 2.

The Workers' Sport League is strictly a workers' organization and affiliated with the International Socialist Association for Workers' Sport and Physical Education.

What The Falcons Are Doing

Chicago.—The Falcons are getting along nicely. Every Saturday morning we have our meeting from 9:30 to 11 o'clock. Our meeting starts at 9:30 to 10:45. The other fifteen minutes are spent in our planning.

Dorothy Sodnik is teaching the girls to make many things. We are now covering boxes with material and making them into sewing kits.

The boys are working on projects. One of them is planning out just how a family can exist on \$19 a month, which is the minimum wage set down for workers in the South.

They can't seem to be able to make that \$19 go very far. Another is showing the difference between the way the children of the rich and those of the poor play and enjoy themselves.

The Falcons go on many trips. We went on a trip to Thatcher Woods which was in River Forest. We took the "L" half of the way.

Last week we all went together to see "Black Fury."

We are conducting another Jimmie Higgins contest. In this we give points to the Falcons that are especially active in the group.

We hope that you parents will read this and send your children, too.

Mitzi Oven, Falcon Quill.

WORKERS' SPORTS OUTING

Chicago's workers' sportsmen will be the guests of honor at a huge "Workers' Sports Outing" to the Illinois Dunes, 4 miles No. of Waukegan on the Lake, Sunday, August 4th. The Outing will arouse enthusiasm and support for the Midwest Track and Field Meet of the Workers' Sport League of America which will take place at Stage Field in Chicago, August 31 — September 2.

Trucks for the outing will leave 9 a. m. sharp from 2250 N. Clybourn for North Siders and from the Labor Lyceum, 3200 Ogden (at Kedzie) for South and West Siders. Tickets are 50¢ which will cover transportation and pay the 10¢ admission fee into the park. They can be secured from Jack Jaffe at Room 721, 549 Randolph Street.

UTOPIA AND SCIENCE

The depression has heaved up cranks who draw beautiful pictures of a utopian world. Hardly a week passes that The New Leader does not receive such pictures. Some are illustrated with mysterious symbols. Others confine themselves to an exposition in writing. They try to fit the world and its institutions into these fancy pictures. They are dream-worlds of the authors. They are phantoms bearing little relation to the world in which we live.

The Socialist considers human beings as they are, industry as it is, and the economic forces that largely determine what mankind can do. By

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff, badly wanted by the Nazis for trade union activities in Germany, escaped with his wife and two young daughters from under the noses of the storm troopers. In the following article he gives a clear account of the sources and practice of a "culture" which threaten the modern world with a reversion to barbarism.)

(Peter Petroff