

BOHEMIAN

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

- a. Elementary, Higher (High  
School and College)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1922.

MR. FRANK J. PETRU ELECTED FOR THE THIRD TIME  
AS PRESIDENT OF THE CICERO SCHOOL BOARD

During the regular meeting of the school board of Cicero, Illinois, our countryman, Mr. Frank J. Petru, was installed for the third time to serve as a president of the School Board. He received many gifts of flowers on that occasion.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

All Czechoslovak voters of both sexes who are citizens of Cicero, Illinois and who are interested in the progress of the public schools should go to the polls next Saturday. The voters should above all see to it that Mr. Frank J. Petru is re-elected president of the school board. Mr. Petru has served in this capacity for two one-year terms and has proved himself to be the right man for the right job. Although the office of president of the school board does not involve any salary, Mr. Petru, during the two years he served, devoted his time and energy to this office, ever mindful of the possibilities to improve our school system. The results of his efforts are well known to all our citizens and....it is desirable that Mr. Petru be re-elected.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1922.

A CALL TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK TAXPAYERS OF  
CICERO AND VICINITY!

In view of the fact that the proposed plan for the erection of four supplementary high schools for Cicero, Illinois and vicinity was defeated at the polls on February 4 by an overwhelming majority of votes, and further, because we realize that the present J. Sterling Morton High School located on Austin Boulevard needs an annex, we issue this call to all the voters of school district number 201, which includes the communities of Cicero, Berwyn, Stickney, and Lyons, to come to the polls on March 4 to cast their ballots for the proposition that a bond issue of \$25,000 be permitted for the erection of the necessary buildings which are to become an annex of the present J. Sterling Morton High School.

The Executive Committee of the Cesko-Slovansky Poplatnický Spolek v Cicero (Czecho-Slavonic Taxpayers' Association of Cicero, Illinois).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1920.

REPORT OF CZECH MEMBER OF SCHOOL BOARD



Mr. James B. Režný, a well-known Bohemian architect, at present a member of the Chicago Board of Education, announced that at the last meeting of the Board of Education held Wednesday afternoon, it was decided to make some improvements on the buildings of the Robert Burns School, 2524 South Central Park Avenue. The school is attended mostly by children of Bohemian parentage. The expense shall not exceed the sum of \$14,000.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1918.

APPEAL TO CZECH AMERICA

[From the Cesko-Americka Matice

Skolska (Czech-American Central School Association)]

I.

We all agree that the present time is ominous and that, unless energetic steps are taken at once, before long there will not be a trace of Czech nationality remaining in America.

Czech associations feel most poignantly that this is slowly coming to pass. Members were easily gained in former times, and several new ones were inducted at almost every meeting. It takes several months, today, before one single person can be induced to join. At closer observation it becomes evident that more members withdraw than there are won.

Our aid societies and brotherhoods are, perhaps, the worst sufferers from

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1918.

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I C      these conditions, more than our Sokol and other organizations. This cannot be denied, and there is no use withholding the truth about it. It is time for action on our part to remedy these conditions.

One of the first steps necessary for the rescue will, without question, be the unification of all brotherhoods. This merging of our aid societies is now in progress and will soon be accomplished--because it must be accomplished. The creation of one mighty body of aid societies is one of our first aims, for it will mean a firm foundation for the Czech element in America, and a pillar of strength for its perpetuation. Brotherhoods, united, will be better able to resist any onslaught of adverse circumstances than single, isolated units ever could.

To attach independent brotherhoods to the body--that is the second step toward a cure. If we merge, we have to do the merging thoroughly. We are the American branch of the Czech nation, but divided into parties, the Free Thought,

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1918.

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I C the Catholic, and the Protestant. We should, at least in one point, form one powerful whole. We should not attempt to unite Freethinkers, Catholics, and Protestants while their camps are at variance with each other. Such a union would not be of any permanent value. It would fall apart at the slightest impact.

A third remedy to prevent the disintegration of the Czech branch in America will be found when every Czech man and woman becomes a member of some aid society, unless he or she is a member already. Any fellow countryman of ours, who chances to meet another, whom he does not know to be a member of some brotherhood, should ask:

"Pardon me, my fellow countryman, for asking to what society you belong."

If the answer be "To none," then all power of persuasion should be used to win a new member for one of the various groups. It is easy. Everybody

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1918.

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I C should acknowledge that our aid societies are mainstays of our Czech schools here, and of the perpetuation of Free Thought principles; that they have munificently supported every Czech national enterprise here, and across the ocean; that they have laid one of the cornerstones for our foremost national institution, the Czech National Alliance. If these institutions become weak, if they totter and finally crumple, it would mean not only the downfall of Czech schools, in America, and of the Czech National Alliance, but of the Czech element altogether. Every sincere Czech man and woman should, therefore, consider it a duty to become a member of some of our Czech brotherhoods.

We should perform this national work for the sake of our forebears; this is the kind of task which the Czech-American Central School Association urges us to take upon our shoulders.

## II.

In times past, when new immigrants came to America in throngs, Czech schools

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1913.

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I C were not institutions of such towering importance. In recent times, however, no one from the country districts in Europe goes to America. European countries are even preparing laws to restrict emigration. The Czech schools have remained the only fountain from which Czech-American public life can draw its strength, its new workers.

This undeniable fact stands out as a warning to all Czech settlements that have no Czech schools.

What does it avail if Czech life surges in your settlement in mighty streams and whirls today, if one of its two sources is dried up and the other is dammed in by stones and clogged by brushwood and dust? How long will it be before the accumulated water has run out, and both sources fail?

That first source is the immigration from Bohemia. We are through as far as its supply is concerned. That second source, choked and plugged up, consists

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Denni Klasatel, Sept. 9, 1918.

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I C of our children, born here, who have seen no Czech schools!

Does every one of you grasp now that, to maintain the Czech branch in America, to preserve the results of Czech activity in America, it is absolutely necessary for every Czech settlement here to possess **Czech** schools? Does every one understand that he is grossly at fault, who does not try everything in his power to support a well-established and conducted Czech school in his settlement? Do our associations comprehend, do our Czech patriots know now?

We hope that they understand, for we hear echoes in this direction from everywhere, and we are receiving demands for information on how to found **Czech** schools.

We hope that every one of our settlements without Czech schools will contact the Czech-American Central School Association, Box 46, Little Ferry, **New** Jersey. It will supply information, and send an organizer who will approach

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Denni Mlasatel, Sept. 9, 1918.

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I C        the public, speak on the mission of the Czech school, and put it on a firm basis. Our Association will watch over the school, and see that it performs its duties properly.

It may become a matter of expediency for the **organizer** to introduce improvements in schools already existing.

We recommend that, before schools are opened next school year, each settlement call a public meeting, by which the highest possible attendance of the school may be guaranteed.

We also advise that each settlement with a Czech school form a committee, which should speak to parents who do not send their children to the Czech school. Those fathers and mothers should be admonished at least not to detain their children from attending, for what sort of a Czech is it who would not let his child frequent the Czech school already existing in his

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1918.

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I C settlement?

We recommend to arrange for at least three public appearances per year, for they are the best agitators for parents and for pupils. They induce the former to send their children to school, and stir the pride and incite the ambition of the pupils. We emphasize the fact, that all pupils, even the smallest, should be given an opportunity.

We further counsel our schools to send us samples of work performed, and show the methods they use. This should be done at least every quarter of the school year. It is obvious that with the present state of affairs it is impossible for certain communities to employ trained teachers. The Czech-American Central School Association has expert teachers available, who will give advice and show the way to attain the best results.

Our school tends to prepare our youngsters for membership in our brotherhoods

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1918.

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I C and other organizations. When they grow up, they will have a foundation in the history of the Czech people. They will love that nation, adhere to its ways, and proudly proclaim allegiance to it.

Our purpose is to educate our adolescents so that they associate with Americans, and spread information among them regarding the Czech nation and its national aims. Our youth will in this way be doing more for the cause of the Czechs than we ourselves could accomplish. This aim is sublime, and difficult to attain, yet the possibility is here, if we do not economize unduly.

Na Zdar! (Success)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1918.

THE MERIGOLD CZECH SETTLEMENT

The settlers in Novy Tabor (The New Camp), known as the Merigold settlement, have long been trying to obtain a schoolhouse. One site was found, on 18th Street and Kildare Avenue, and was suitable for the purpose. Although it had previously been used only as a brickyard, Burke, the owner, demanded an exorbitant price; and as a result the School Board was obliged to start expropriation proceedings. The lower court not only ruled against Burke, but even set the price of the lot at fully six thousand dollars less than that offered by the School Board.

John Toman, Alderman of the Thirty-fourth Ward, later appeared before the School Board, where he was assured that, as Burke's appeal is likely to prove futile, teaching will be begun next year.

School children will be enrolled in the lower grades; and the plan is to be extended gradually until all classes are established.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1918.

CZECH CLUB AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

There is only a small handful of Czech students at the University of Chicago, but they are all young men who show proper regard for the nationality of their origin and are conscientiously doing their patriotic duty. They founded a club recently to establish contact with the American intelligentsia and make them acquainted with our Czech ideals.

"Czech Club" is the name of that body; R. A. Ginsburg is chairman of its executive committee. He presents an interesting account of its activities:

"Times change, says the proverb, and of this the best evidence is the growth of our lately founded Club. Its full name is "Czech Club of the University of Chicago". It is the center of Czech activities at the highest seat of learning in Chicago.

The organization of the Club was initiated at the beginning of the last winter

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1918.

semester, J. Horak giving the impulse. It has become a real necessity for the small number of students to whom the language of their fathers and mothers is an object of reverence. Able management, combined with co-operation by the members, has helped the Club to attain the position in which it stands, regardless of its small membership; [it is] a monument to the moral support lent to the Czechs by intellectuals of other nationalities.

"The first half year was devoted almost exclusively to mutual introductions, getting better acquainted, and forming friendships. Gradually the foundations were laid for attaining the ideals which the Club has accepted as its own. Now that the officers are elected--A. French, president, Miss M. Janovsky, vice-president, E. Vorisek, secretary, and F. Riha, treasurer--we can begin [to work for] the realization of those ideals.

"The first step taken was to make an appeal to the administration of the University, and especially to its president, Harry Pratt Judson, well-known friend of the Czech nation, to consent to the establishment of a course on the social, political,

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Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1918.

and economic history of Bohemia. A delegation consisting of Messrs. Zbytovsky, Horak, and Riha was advised by President Judson's secretary to address itself with its request to the director of the Department of History. Upon the latter's recommendation the petition would be sent to the board of professors of history, the document bearing the signatures of students intending to enroll in the course.

"It became evident, however, that the continuance of a club with tendencies as advanced as ours was almost impossible without the approval of the professors' council, the "faculty advisors". We therefore decided last Friday to appeal directly to President Judson. Should the president give his consent, that would make the Czech Club the only one under the special aegis of the head of the University. On the contrary, if the president should refuse, we shall appeal to Professor S. Harper, head of the Slavonic Department and a close friend of our political leader outside the boundaries of our old homeland, T. G. Masaryk.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1918.

"In order to establish more intensive and extensive contacts, we shall arrange for a meeting on the evening of May 31, to which all Czech high-school graduates who intend to continue their studies at the University will receive invitations."

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1918.

[ANTI-GERMAN REACTIONS]

(Editorial)

The notorious "Six" of the Chicago School Board have not heeded the demands of public opinion to remove the bust of the "Iron Chancellor," Bismarck, which has been disfiguring a public schoolhouse in the very heart of the Polish district. In spite of the obstinacy of the Board, the "springtime cleaning" is making some progress in another direction. This is certainly highly gratifying: The executive committee of the Board was compelled to dismiss a teacher who has been setting a bad example with his disloyal remarks. This teacher flaunts his pro-Germanism. His name should have been stricken from the pay roll long ago as an example and warning to other individuals of his ilk.

A steadily rising protest by citizens living on the North Side is becoming more and more conspicuous. It is directed against German street names, of which there are more than an abundance, indeed. The statue in Lincoln Park of

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1918.

the great German poet also has not escaped outbursts of patriotic indignation. In brief, Chicago, as well as other American cities, has arrived at the conclusion that German influence will have to be broken radically, at last, and that everything tainted with the provocative Hun hue must unconditionally give way to Americanism.

German lust for expansion has been blowing air for years and is naturally reaping the storm now. It is most desirable that the "spring cleaning" be carried out as thoroughly as possible--in fact, to the very foundations.

If the people of almost all the world are now taking the Teutons to account, America must not dilly-dally. The three hairs on Bismarck's head may find some enthusiastic admirers and defenders among the members of the Chicago School Board, but the latter will have to capitulate in the long run. The loyal populace of Chicago will see to that.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1918.

### CZECH NIGHT CLASSES AT HARRISON HIGH

Night classes at Harrison Technical High School will be resumed next Monday. All classes that were held in the first week of January will again be held, and students who have already enrolled in them will not be required to pay any registration fee. New classes will be offered upon demand, provided a certain minimum number of students enroll.

There will be instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, technical sciences, and women's handwork. We wish to call particular attention to the classes in the Czech language to be held at Harrison High School, and we hope that the number of students in these classes will be as large as possible.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1917.

CZECH CIRCLE AT HARRISON HIGH SCHOOL

Our Czech community probably does not know that Carter Harrison High School is attended yearly by more than one thousand girls and boys enrolled as regular students. Among these there are many who are gifted with various talents. This was evident at the concert which was given by the Czech students' club Beseda (Circle) on December 5 of this year. The event created a sensation and made many friends for the Czechs. The young amateur artists feel gratified and encouraged to such a degree that they even speak of appearing before larger public audiences.

Therefore, it will not be out-of-place if we attach a picture in which some of the foremost adepts of dancing, singing, and instrumental music can be seen. Miss Helen Frish, one of the best known students of the school, is of Czech descent. She is the enthusiastic director of the singing branch of the Beseda. She renders the piano accompaniment for all musical events of



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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1917.

the school. She gives piano lessons, but she is also a gifted actress. The Harrison High School Dramatic Club selected her for the main role in the light play "Getting Engaged," which is to be given as the students' annual theater performance on December 12 and 13. Other pupils of Czech descent who will take part in the performance are Messrs. M. Ostoma, E. Jelínek, F. Jindra, T. Besta, and Jan Klaus.

Miss Florence Polák is undoubtedly the best singer of whom the Harrison High School can boast. Her voice was magnificent in several Dvořák songs at the last concert.

Miss Milada Krametbauer is the third young lady seen in the picture. She is a leader in the dancing group.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1917.

ANNUAL REPORT

(Published by the Center of Higher Education)

The executive committee of the Matice Vyššího Vzdělání (Center of Higher Education) makes the following fourteenth annual report: ...The Center was able to extend loans totaling \$1,900 to thirteen students. Originally \$2,725 was appropriated for eighteen students. In these serious times, however, some of the young, ambitious men decided to give their services to Uncle Sam and therefore relinquished the money offered to them.

The students were placed in schools in the following states: New York, 3; Nebraska, 3; Iowa, 2; Missouri, 2; Illinois, Ohio, and Texas, 1 each.

The students are paying back their loans very conscientiously and are highly satisfied with the system.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1917.

Our people should be more eager to buy national postal stamps, because by doing so they fulfill a patriotic duty.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 19, 1917.

/CZECH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS/

(Summary)

The Harrison Technical High School Annual issued this year contains an abundance of beautiful drawings, illustrations, and cartoons, the greater part of which were done by students of Czech descent enrolled there.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1917.

A GLARING DISPROPORTION

(Summary)

....The majority of the residents of Cicero are Czechs. This was the keynote of the speech which Mr. Frank J. Petru, newly elected member of the Cicero school board, delivered at the last meeting of that body presided over by Mr. Jan Slapak.

Mr. Petru said: "There are eleven schools in the town of Cicero with 123 school teachers. And now I should like to know why there is not one single school teacher of Czech descent. There are only two teachers of Polish descent. Seventy-five per cent of Cicero voters are Czech...."

The school board members knew no better answer than the excuse that Czech teachers did not care for positions in Cicero. This was refuted by Mr. Petru who pointed out that a Czech teacher, Miss Marcella Cervenka, applied for one of three positions open in Cicero but was not considered. Mr. Petru demanded



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Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1917.

that something be done about these conditions which have been the "stormy petrel" of many discussions. "There should be at least fifty school teachers of Czech descent in this town...." he shouted with resounding emphasis.

The other members of the board sat staring and were evidently baffled. The attending citizens, however, rewarded Mr. Petru with roaring applause.



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Denní Hlasatel, June 11, 1917.

GRADE SCHOOL GRADUATION

Mr. Jan F. Šlapák, president of the school board of Cicero, informs us that 237 pupils graduated from the grammar schools this year. A large percentage of them are of Czech descent.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1917.

[PROJECT AGAINST DISMISSAL OF SCHOOL TEACHER]

An excited crowd, consisting mainly of Czech fathers and mothers, protested against the dismissal of one of the teachers in the General Custer School, 14th Street and Oak Park Avenue, Berwyn, Ill. The teacher in question is Miss Meisner, who is of Czech descent. She has served in the Custer School for over eight years, and is well liked in the community. She has not been reappointed for next year; to date the school board has not advanced a single valid reason for her dismissal. The meeting resolved to do everything possible to secure the reappointment of Miss Meisner.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1917.

**EXPAND SCHOOLS IN CZECH SETTLEMENT**

A new school is going to be built near Crawford Avenue between 17th and 19th Streets to relieve the congestion in Penn School on West 16th Street and South Harding Avenue. The cost of the building is estimated at \$320,000. The need of a new school in that district has long been recognized, but nothing was done until Alderman John Toman took energetic action to help the neighborhood which is strongly populated with Czechs.

The John Sprye School on West 24th Street and South Marshall Boulevard, shall also be relieved of supernumerous pupils by an appropriate addition. Respective resolutions have been passed by the school board.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 9, 1917.

CZECHS AMONG THE FIRST

The YMCA held a fair in its building, 3210 Arthington Street, a gift by Rosenwald, during the days from Dec. 29, 1916 to Jan. 1, 1917. The exhibition which stood under the sign of "Crafts and Arts," brought many samples of skill and talent before the eyes of the visitors, who had come in great numbers, to which men prominent in their vocations contributed a large contingent. The arrangement committee consisted of some members most influential in the association, which may be called the biggest of its kind in the United States. Only objects of merit were placed on exhibition.

There were two divisions: one for grammar and one for high schools. In the former we did not encounter the work of a single pupil of Czech descent by either close or distant relationship. In the high school division, on the



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 9, 1917.

contrary, there were long rows of work done by Czech pupils and they were being discussed with utmost interest. There was a printer's roller made by Julius Bizik, of Crane High School which was awarded the second prize. The first prize in the Carpenter's Section was won jointly by Josef Prochazka, and Karel Luire. In the Patterns' Section it was Jan Stastny who received the first prize.

Pupils of the C. H. Harrison High School, however, won the highest honors. Among these, Anton Coufal, of 3614 W. 26th Street, son of the well-known choir director and light-opera conductor, distinguished himself by winning two prizes in the Art Section, in which another Czech-American, J. Vopat, came into prominence. We are giving these names to the public because by doing so we are giving well-deserved publicity to the young men and a stimulus for the further pursuit of their ambitious aims.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

NEWS FROM THE CHICAGO SCHOOL BOARD

J. A. Holpuch, Member of the School Board Informs  
Us That our Work is not Without Compensation--  
Czech Folk Songs Are a Source for Good  
in our Public School--Military  
Drills in our Schools-

Our School Census

Mr. Josef A. Holpuch, a member of the school board, yesterday told us that our work in the interest of public schools and their teachers is nearing fruition.

Formerly, when we looked over the records of our schools devoted to the preparation of our youth for the teachers' profession, we would find one or two students with Czech names; now you will be confronted with a whole column of names of Czech parentage. These young women and men are devoting their full school time to the proper preparation for a most honored profession--teaching.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IVDenni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

In the last half year records of our preparatory schools, we find to our great joy these Czech names listed as future teachers: Helen C. Dusek, Marie A. Hajek, Magdalena Marie Hitzler, Anna Teresie Kessler, Alice Antoinetta Kopal, Jessie J. Plhak, Anezka M. Polka, Helena M. Rezek, and Emilie A. Slama.

When we consider the number of Czech candidates for teachers positions for only a half-year, we must come to the conclusion that next year the registration of students for the teaching profession will be much greater, and that circumstances will revert to our credit.

We wish that our young men would take a greater interest in the teaching profession, so that our men would have a larger representation among school teachers.

According to the records of the school board, entrance examinations to Normal College will be held on June 26 and 27.

Czech parents should make a note of this announcement, and should see to it that

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

children with a liking for the teachers' profession prepare themselves for those examinations.

At the same time, examinations for school principals will be held. Examinations for high school teachers will take place for the following subjects: German, Spanish, Latin, French, English, Social Economy, Physiology and Health, Botany, Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, Photography, Iron moulding, Black smithing, Wagon making, Machine making, Cabinet making and many other trades. Teachers of all these subjects will be needed in both the high and grammar grades. Teachers of German will be needed in the high schools, and there also will be needed teachers of Gymnastics in both high school and grammar grades, and parental school teachers will be sought.

Singing is taught in our public schools and special stress is laid upon folk songs; not only American songs are taught, but attention directed to songs of other nations.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

The Czech songs were poorly represented, because we had very few translations, of which our Czech member of the Chicago school board, Josef A. Holpuch, was well aware, and for that reason, a short time ago, when he visited New York, he bought a large number of copies of Czech national and folk songs, arranged by the Reverend Vincence Pisek and published by the Schirmer Publishing Company. These copies Mr. Holpuch distributed among singing teachers, who appreciate very much the helping hand these song books provide in the teaching of the Czech songs.

Reverend Pisek's compilation of Czech national and folk songs in an extraordinary work from a musical standpoint; it is remarkable for its fine translation, which we can describe as masterly.

For a very long time the Chicago school board busied itself trying to solve the much debated question of boundaries between the schools at South Center Park Avenue and West 25th Street (Burns), and that situated at South Ridgeway Avenue and 31st Street (Corkery).

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

These schools are built far from one another and there were instances where large numbers of children who attended the last named school, had to walk eight or nine blocks. The long walks to school were very unpleasant especially in inclement weather, and therefore many complaints, which of course were well founded, were registered with the school board.

At the last meeting of the Chicago school board, the much needed change was finally effected with the proper demarcation of boundary districts of the two schools. The boundary line is the alley east of South Avers Avenue.

The Chicago Board of Education also decided to set up a playground bordering the school at West 21st Street and South California Avenue, by removing the last obstacle: a two-story brick house with a stone foundation at 2837 West 21st Place. This building was finally bought for \$860, and will be moved in the shortest possible time, so that work on the play-ground may be started, which is to be one of the best equipped and largest playgrounds where Czech children congregate.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

Referring to the question of play-grounds, another play-ground question was settled at this board meeting. The Gary Public School has no play-ground, and naturally the school board received many complaints from citizens living in the vicinity of the school which is at South Ridgeway Avenue and West 21st Street. Because the school board has no vacant ground in this locality, it opened the rooms of the gymnasium to the citizens and to the students during the winter months for the fostering of games and sports which can be played in-doors; with the stipulation that if any damage to the building or apparatus be incurred, those responsible would be held accountable.

Four hundred dollars was allowed by the Board to the management of the Carter Harrison High School for a projector of colored pictures, and \$118 for the equipment of rooms which will house a branch of the public library. This branch library will be the largest and best equipped of any in Chicago.

The Chicago Board of Education acted on the question of the teaching of military tactics to the students of high schools. On this question, which has not

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yet reached a deciding point school board members Mr. Holpuch took the negative stand. He believes that the training of the body is as essential to the well-being of students, as is the training of the mind; but he does not recommend military training now when the students are burdened with so many studies.

Compulsory military training proved itself very unpopular with the people of Bohemia. That unpopularity would surely be manifested should we be forced to accept military training in our public schools--especially so among the Czechs. This stand taken by Mr. Holpuch seems to us to be the correct one, and we will dismiss the question without further discussion.

The Chicago Board of Education will begin taking the school census March 27, the purpose of which is to ascertain the number of children living in Chicago of school age. For this work \$38,000 has been appropriated.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1916.

NEWS FROM OUR SCHOOL BOARD

Our Public Schools--Their Division into Districts  
A very small Percentage of the Teachers are Czechs

Through the kindness of our Czech member of the school board, Mr. Josef A. Holpuch, we have received a very interesting booklet, which simply is an address book of all of our public schools.

We have often referred to the work of our school board in these columns with the greatest interest because, when calling attention to the work performed by the school board, we have also pointed out how the citizens' taxes are paid. The Czechs are no small unit when it comes to the tax problem.

The interest from these taxes should be reflected in the teaching of children sent to our public schools.

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Our greatest interest in the activities of our school board are centered about the welfare of our Czech schools, or at least in schools attended by pupils of Czech parentage.

We have brought forth these reports to acquaint the Czech public with the work of the school board for our free schools, and also to keep our countrymen informed concerning the teachers to whom we have entrusted our children.

Mr. Josef A. Holpuch, our member of the Chicago school board, has always been helpful to us, and it pleased him when the Czechs showed an interest in the affairs of our schools, which interest should not lag among us.

Lately, we published an account of the number of public schools in Chicago, to which report we now refer because of the interest we Czechs should have in matters concerning our public school system.

As we have previously announced, there are twenty+three high schools and

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277 grammar schools in Chicago. These schools are divided into two separate districts.

The first district is controlled by committees of the school board. The second district is controlled by school superintendents.

In both instances we will take notice only of those districts where children of Czech parentage predominate. According to a report of the school board committee, there are twenty-four such districts. To us Czechs, the sixth and eighth are of the greatest concern.

In both of these districts, our self-sacrificing Czech worker, Mr. Josef A. Holpuch, holds a committee membership.

The sixth district comprises these schools: Beidler, Bryant, Byford, Calhoun, Chalmers, Emerson, Emmet, Ericson, Hayes, Howe, Key, Lawson, Marshall, May, Morse, Nash, Ryerson, Shepard, Spencer, Sumner, Tennyson, and Tilton.

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These schools are in the eighth district: Albany Avenue, Burns, Chicago and Cook County School for Boys, Clarke, Cooper, Corkery, Farragut, Froebel, Gary, Hammond, Herzl, Howland, Jirka, McCormick, Medill, Nineteenth Street, Penn, Pickard, Plamondon, Rogers, Smyth, Spry, Whitney, and Whittier.

For us, the most notable district is the sixth, under Mr. Lawry's direction; he is the superintendent and inspector of the following schools: Albany Avenue, Bryant, Burns, Chicago and Cook County School for Boys, Cooper, Corkery, Farragut, Froebel, Hammond, Herzl, Howland, Jirka, Jungman, Komen-sky, Lawson, Nineteenth Street, Penn, Pickard, Plamondon, Spry, Sumner, Troop, and Whittier. The high schools under Mr. Lawrey's direction are Crane Technical and Harrison Technical.

When looking over the reports relative to individual schools, we find that our countrymen in the positions as principals are poorly represented, and the small number of them does not reflect much credit on Czechs.

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The principal of the Goodrich School is our countryman, Mr. Karel J. Lunak; at the Herzl School is Mr. Jaroslav J. Zmrhal; at the Riis School, Miss Cecilie B. Schimek, and in the West Pullman School, Miss A. Pest is superintendent. All these principals preside in grammar schools.

The assistant principals are: Miss Clara Bednar, at Parker High School; Mr. Frantisek A. Fucik, at the Harrison Technical High School; Miss Anna L. Jilek, at the Herzl High School, and Miss Z. Anna Novotny, at the McCormick High School in Oak Park, Illinois.

The following young men and women are teachers at Chicago schools during the 1915 and 1916 semesters: William Baumrucker, Crane Technical; Lucy A. Blaha, Dante; Jaroslav Bohac, Goodrich; Josef Cermak, Medill; Marie E. Cizcovska, Farragut; Alzbeta Dirschmidt, Parental; Minnie Doubek, Carpenter; August R. Fischer, Phillips; Josef V. Fucik, Manual Training; Berta Hynek-Waska, Penn; Pavla A. Kacin, Hancock; Anna Kalin-Dvorak, Jirka; Berta Karella, Farragut; Karolina A. Kerner, Whitney, in Cicero, Illinois; Josefina Kleisner,

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Plamondon; Florence J. Klepac, Spry; Ruzena B. Klicka, Herzl; Virginie J. Kohout, Shepard; M. V. Kotalova, Raster; Ruzena Kudrna, Herzl; Karel E. Lang, Manual Training; Libbie K. Lang, Nobel; Josefina K. Liska, Herzl; Ruzena Loeffler, Herzl; Augustina T. Lonek, Haugan; A. N. Lurie, Tilden; Grace C. Machacek, Otis; Marie A. Nechvatal, Agassiz; J. V. Nigrin, Harrison Technical High; Katerina Novotny, Manual Training; J. G. Palka, Farragut; Josefina Pecha, Jungmann; Frantisek Pecival, Englewood High; H. S. Pisacka, McCormick; Emma S. Pribyl, Shepard; Karel J. Prochaska and Marie I. Purer, La Fayette; Rudolf C. Rada, Lane; Helena C. Reindl, Spry; Melissa E. Shabeck, Bryant; M. M. Skobisova, R. C. Sladkova, Hammond; F. B. Slepicka, Manual Training; Marie Soukup, Herzl; Anna K. Stoch, Harrison; F. H. Stodola, Prescott; J. Stritesky, Harrison Technical High; Karolina Turek and May Louisa A. Turek, Penn; Josefina Urban, Stowe; Ruzena M. Vanicek, Lawson; Anna J. Vavrinek, Marshall; and Robert Zika, Englewood High.

If we consider the large number of pupils in our schools and the number of teachers, we must come to the conclusion that the number of Czech teachers



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in the Chicago schools is indeed small. Why it is so is an enigma. And we are surprised that our young people, especially our young girls, do not take up teaching as a profession, which is a calling reflecting honor upon those who take it up--and further it pays well.

There are many positions open for good, conscientious teachers. There are schools where Czech teachers would be welcomed. When we speak of this matter, we do not speak of it without due consideration for the effect which it may have upon our young students, and we call attention to this phase of our Czech life because of actual experience.

For this reason, we have written this report, which is primarily designed as an encouragement to our Czech-American youth, who should comprehend and admit that our Chicago public schools need a reorganization of the teaching force. Our schools should be released from the grip of elements which try to hold control over them.

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The Chicago Czech youth should take it upon itself to prove that what the children can do whose parents proudly proclaim their origin from Saint Patrick [Irish] they too can do, and with even greater success.

The larger the number of teachers which we will be able to place into our public schools, the more intelligence we will be able to reflect as a national group; this will have its repercussions upon the opinions of our foreign elements, and also upon our American public, whose opinions we value most.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1916.

NEWS FROM THE "CESKA CALIFORNIA"

The Bohemian Section of the Harrison Technical High School

["Ceska California" (Bohemian California) is the name which the Czechs have given to the Lawndale district of Chicago.]

On Monday, January 10, Mr. E. S. Vraz, a friend of our School, a renowned traveler and president of the Americka Narodni Rada (American National Council), visited us for the purpose of delivering a lecture to the pupils of the Czech section of the Harrison Technical High School on the natural beauties and the architectural monuments of Bohemia. In order that all the two hundred Czech students of the seven grades might attend the lecture in the small hall assigned to us, in which a color-reproducing machine throws the pictures on a screen in colors, it was necessary for Mr. Vraz to repeat the lecture four times. It was no doubt a difficult task for the lecturer; but without doubt it brought its rich reward, as might have been expected.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1916.

The ardent words of the speaker, reinforced by sixty brightly lighted color photos showing the beauties of Bohemia and the monuments of our splendor and our great past, imbued our students with a pride that could not be disguised. These word-pictures of the speaker, along with the color pictures, showed the students that they are descendants of a nation of great renown, for which God willing, even now a great future is in store.

The lecture was attended by many Bohemian students who do not study the Bohemian language, and therefore we may say that the lecture strenghtened the race-consciousness of the Bohemian students and awakened in those who are not studying Bohemian a livelier interest in the work of the Bohemian section.

The interest in this lecture was so intense that I will try to have an illustrated lecture every semester. One will be about the natural beauty of Bohemia; another will give an account of the nation's music; and a third describe its art. Surely, in that way, understanding of Bohemian culture and love for it will be aroused.

J. V. Nigrin, teacher of Bohemian

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1915.

### CHICAGO SCHOOL SYSTEM

Chicago school affairs have been given greater attention by the general public in recent times than ever before. This attention has been fully justified. No other department of city or state administration is of greater importance than the schools. But the majority of citizens pay no attention to such matters except when something extraordinary is happening, when there is a disagreement between the School Board members, or some more serious difference between the Board and the school superintendent.

Recent cases in point are the decision of the Chicago Board of Education to destroy the Teachers' Federation, and the news about the resignation of the present school superintendent, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

The first affair has caused a great deal of excitement because the Board was accused of trying to destroy an important organization which the teachers had founded for their own protection, and in the defense of which

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they have received strong support from the Chicago Federation of Labor. This dispute will have to be decided by the courts. It involves the principle as to whether or not the Chicago Board of Education has the right to tell the teachers to which organizations they may or may not belong.

The question of Mrs. Young's position has been a sore spot in the Chicago school situation for years. A year ago the School Board elected another superintendent to replace Mrs. Young, but she stayed in office because of the Mayor's intervention, and the strong pressure of women's organizations and the English-language press. Next December, when another election will be held by the School Board, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, as she has stated, will not be a candidate. The School Board accuses her of assuming rights belonging exclusively to them, and, in general, of trying to run the schools and everything in connection with them, herself. As it is, nobody can deny Mrs. Young's great ability, and her reputation among educators is well known and fully recognized. But the Chicago schools have suffered because she could not get along with the Board. Therefore, her resignation

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will be an advantage, but the Board will put the whole school system in a worse condition than it has been during Mrs. Young's superintendency if it fails to elect a man of real abilities, both as educator and as executive.

The superintendent of schools in Chicago receives, out of the taxpayer's money, ten thousand dollars a year as salary, a very decent sum and more than is being paid to many a man whose office is considered, although often wrongly, of much greater importance. However, it is not the highest salary paid to school experts in the United States. Our large cities are always trying to engage the services of the very best educators, as is evident in New York, where, in addition to a full-time superintendent, Mr. Wirt of Gary, Indiana has been engaged. He devotes to the New York schools hardly one third of the time spent on Chicago schools by our superintendent, although he, too, receives ten thousand dollars for his services. And New York has yet another expert who gets ten thousand a year. It is New York's endeavor to develop as perfect a school system as possible no matter what it costs.

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But the superintendent is not the only person on whom the success of the school system depends. There is also the school board, which in reality is never what it should be. And this applies to Chicago as well as to any other large city, and, for that matter, to the small ones, also, where the members are elected directly by the citizens. The appointment of school board members in Chicago, is a matter of politics, and the office is considered a part of political spoils. Small wonder, then, that these important offices are not always filled by men of real ability and sincere interest in schools and educational matters in general.

Many proposals have been made lately to remedy this situation. One of them calls for a board of a smaller number of members, who would be full-time officials with a fixed salary. Another idea frequently propounded is to take away from the mayor the opportunity to barter with such offices. But it is not to be expected that either of these proposals will be adopted, even though the idea of a smaller board has been very widely recommended. Many cities which formerly had large school boards have come to the con-

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clusion that large boards are impractical and have changed their inert, slow-moving boards to a small board of a few members, and in that way have improved their efficiency. The Chicago Board of Education consists of twenty-one members; this, in the opinion of many people, is too large a body, and cannot work as well as a smaller one. Whether such a change would be for the better would depend entirely upon the quality of men who held these important offices. Nor is it certain that more able men would get on the Board if they were to receive regular salaries. Of course, it is true that in that case many really able men could afford to take the office who cannot do so now when it is an honorary function. But it does not follow that such men would be appointed; in fact, it is even more likely that these offices would be considered a most desirable bartering subject for politicians.

However, this is neither here nor there. The fact remains that the Chicago school system is in bad need of reform, and that Chicago citizens could bring it about if they would show at least as much interest in school

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matters as they show in other public affairs. They should not forget that the education of some three hundred and fifty thousand children is in the hands of the superintendent and the Board, that over sixty-five million dollars is invested in Chicago school properties, and that the running of Chicago schools costs thirteen million dollars a year. If all this were receiving the proper consideration, and if Chicago citizens would pay more attention to their school matters, the desirable reform would certainly be brought about.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 11, 1915.

LEAVE YOUR CHILDREN IN SCHOOL!

(Editorial)

A week ago today we devoted an editorial to the beginning of the school year and to the children attending elementary public schools. In addition we dealt also with the children's parents. Today we turn to the schools again, but this time it is not public schools, but colleges and other institutions of learning whose school year has yet to begin. By doing so we should like to remind the Bohemian parents whose children graduated from public schools last year, that their duty is not limited to sending their children to school for those few years required by the law, but that it extends further. They should, if possible, give their children an opportunity to acquire the best and the most complete education within their reach.

We are living in a period which itself is based on education which makes requirements of a magnitude which none of us could have dreamed of some

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years ago. This, however, is not surprising if we consider that there is an abundance of human intellect for any branch of endeavor, and that the degree to which one is qualified determines his or her ability to vie with one's competitors. This applies also in occupations where it is least expected. Experiences not only in America but in the old country as well, support this statement. We know that such vacancies as that of a village policeman or night watchman have been filled in various "Vystrkovy" /a name given to unimportant small places, comparable to "Podunk," or similar/ by men of real education and intelligence--even university men were being preferred--and there were cases where the village policeman or night watchman was mentally far above the mayor and members of the village board. The very lowest rank of a public official in the old country is the one of a scribe, or "amanuensis," equivalent to that of a messenger, a flunkey, who is frequently better off because there is no responsibility connected with his job. And we know very well that such jobs as that of a scribe have been given only to the most intelligent of applicants. At this time it may be somewhat different, and probably will be still more different after the war,

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when, no doubt, a shortage of workers will prevail. But such were the conditions before the war, as very many of our readers can well remember.

Now, are the conditions any better in this country? They are not and will not be. If a man wants to get somewhat decent employment--and it may be far from being profitable--he is required to prove that he is educated, that he has had schooling; lacking it, as well some "uncle" to give him the necessary "pull," he has no chance whatever. Labor is plentiful and, consequently, the employers are "choosy". Even for manual, unskilled labor they make their choice among the most likely men, and we know that in spite of the prevailing "prosperity" there is still an oversupply of labor and that unemployment, instead of diminishing, is steadily increasing.

The parents certainly are or should be concerned about the future of their children. They should always try to assure a better economic future for their children. This applies particularly to our immigrants whose past has been anything but rosy. To say, "I am a laborer, unskilled worker, and the same

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lot should be good enough for my child," is not only entirely wrong but also quite a confession of inferiority. All of us should have at least some ambition, should try to work for the attainment of the better things in life. These better things may not be attained and enjoyed by us, but we should be happy to see our children enjoy them, and they will in turn be appreciative of whatever we have done to make their lives easier, more agreeable, and more prosperous.

Again, to say, "I have been working hard, and there is no reason why my son shouldn't," is to be devoid of logic, it is heartless and unloving. This our parents should realize. They should not be so stupid as to send elementary school graduates to work because they have complied with the law. Nor should they be still more stupid, and do it because the children's earnings would be helping their parents to pay off the mortgage, to buy better things, to take it more easy--something we meet with, unfortunately, quite often among our countrymen. There are cases where the parents have several children. One after the other they grow up past the school age, and the

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father, feeling that he has slaved long enough to meet all the bills, quits work and sends his children to sweat in various shops with the idea that they all will "get along" somehow, with the children earning the money and the mother taking care of the house. The mortgage on the "shanty" will be paid off, and he will be just "hanging around" the house, taking it easy, as on the Vymenek /certain rights and a share of a farm's income reserved by the old peasant in the old country when he passes on the actual running of it to his son/, sipping his beer and sitting for hours, for days, thinking how bad it was when he had to take care of everything himself--with "mother" only--forgetting that "mother" still has to plug along, and will have to plug along perhaps to her very end.

But most important of all, he forgets that he robs his own children, depriving them too early of their childhood, which should be the most beautiful period of everybody's life. How long is childhood? One answer is, as long as one manages to preserve it. But that answer is not quite correct. A man is not

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always a free agent. Circumstances frequently decide for him. We should say, therefore, that childhood lasts as long as one goes to school and as long as he is free of all cares except those easy ones connected with one's school work. Once a child quits school and comes in contact with real life, he is no more a child. He is on his way to early maturity, which will deprive him of the beautiful charm of innocence, the most precious characteristic of childhood.

Parents should try to preserve that charm in their children as long as possible; certainly they should not wilfully take it away from them. They should leave the children in school as long as they possibly can afford it. The reward for their unselfishness is a hundredfold--if in nothing else, in the knowledge that they have done well their most important, most sacred, most beautiful duty. Do not deprive your children of school! You would be depriving them of their childhood and their opportunity for education, the need of which is being increasingly felt.

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By keeping your children in school you will do them the most good. You may leave them money, but that will be spent. You may leave them a fine residence, it may burn; it may deteriorate sooner or later. You may leave them a farm, but a cyclone, may turn valuable property into a desert. But give them an education, and there is nothing in the whole world that can take it away from them. They will keep that all their lives, and with that their gratefulness to you, their beautiful memories of their parents. Education is a most valuable dowry. Without it their life struggle will be hard; with it, comparatively easy.

Do not stop with primary schools. Send your children to higher schools, send them to colleges, and you will never have to worry, never have to fear that life will be unkind to your children. You will never have to reproach yourselves that you have denied your children the education which you could have given them, even if it had meant sacrifices on your part; that you have deprived them too early of their youth, their childhood, the memories which would remain with them for life, just as they remain with you.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1915.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE SCHOOL YEAR

(Editorial)

Next Tuesday the doors of Chicago schools will open in order to admit small armies of little pupils, some of them old friends, some again who will be getting acquainted for the first time with those little steps toward the serious work of real life. By some of them the opening of the school doors will be welcomed with genuine joy and pleasure long and impatiently expected by their young hearts; by others with a feeling of discomfort, with a secret wish that the beginning of the school year might be indefinitely postponed. The first feeling will probably prevail in the majority of pupils who go to school for the first time, because school is something entirely new for them, something about which they have heard much at home, something they desire to learn about from their own experience. They will take with them to school a good deal of curiosity, a desire to see and listen, an ambition which will be noticeable on all their youthful faces.

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Quite different and much less pleasant will be the feelings of the older pupils, boys and girls who, knowing something about school, dislike the idea that school implies certain duties, and in whom the idea of duty gives rise to a feeling of ennui and lassitude. These are the children who have always preferred fun and play to going to school, which, to them, is nothing but an institution which robs them of their free-time--time which they would otherwise use to much better advantage at home or on the streets in the company of like-minded chums. The progress, or lack of progress, such children make in school is exactly in proportion to their distaste for studying.

In cases of that kind it is the duty of the parents, once they become aware of such feelings in their youngsters, to inspire in them if not love for school work, at least interest in it, without which the children will reap only a very questionable benefit, if any, from their school years. It will be up to the parents to preserve and maintain love for school in children who have it,

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and, in the case of children who hate school, to counteract the dislike by something that would cause in them a healthier attitude toward study and serious work. But this must be done right at the beginning, as soon as the adverse attitude toward school is recognized. Otherwise all efforts in that direction will be in vain.

Of course it is true that the interest in school is and should be engendered by the teacher (by her ways of acting, her conduct, her methods of teaching, etc.), but it should be engendered at home in the first place, because the interest engendered at home will always remain the most healthy, more productive one.

Someone may ask what the best way is of arousing in children an interest in school. This question we shall answer first of all in a negative way by saying, anything but violent means, to say nothing of beating. Once we see that the child does not like to go to school, that it reaches for the book with aversion,

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let us not use any violent methods to make it do its duty, such as severe scolding, thrashing, or any other painful means. Nothing would be gained by that, and in all probability the condition would be aggravated, because the child would consider school a source of punishment.

Hence, let us try something else. Let us point to the advantages school offers to children who like it and who like to study. Let us tell them that life without school education is quite impossible to imagine in these days, let us awaken their ambition, let us lead them to a healthy competition with other children, let them imagine how fine it would be if they would excel over the other kids in school, and promise them, now and then, a little reward--which frequently is quite sufficient to arouse a child's ambition. Should we learn that one or another subject is difficult for the child, that the child lags in it behind the other children, let us try to make the work easier. Let us not force that subject on them. It would be useless. And most of all, let there be no beating, no punishment. Let us help the child by explaining as much as we ourselves know about that subject. Our showing good will and a helpful spirit may engender

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the same good will toward the subject in the child. Patience on our part will teach the child patience, and good results will gradually follow.

Let us always show a friendly attitude toward the children. That alone will produce the desirable interest. And let us never put our own children to shame before other children, because that would create and nourish stubborn contrariness, which would prove most dangerous to their further development and would destroy any good results of our former efforts. If we want our children to receive the proper benefit from their school years, it is necessary to be most careful, as one faulty step may result in just the opposite of what we had wished to achieve.

Parents should keep all this well in mind. And they should also keep in mind something else which we should like to impress upon them. There are many Bohemian schools here in Chicago. Our public, English-language schools are most important for the children's future. But it would be not only wrong, but also unjust to attribute a minor importance to our Bohemian schools. By doing

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so we would prejudice ourselves, but first of all our children. What we want is that our children shall have a certain degree of respect, if not love, for the language of their fathers and mothers, or, at least, that they should not despise it. Even the Bohemian language will serve them in good stead some day--if for nothing else, than for use in contacts with their nearest kin, with the people in whom the same blood pulsates as in themselves. Let us, therefore, send our children not only to public schools but also to our own Bohemian schools. Let us awaken their interest in both of them. Their interest in public schools is a matter of life's necessity. Their interest in Bohemian schools is a matter of our own pride, of our hopes, which should never be nourished by the substance of which dreams are made, but by stern reality.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

HOW ABOUT THAT FEDERATION?

(Editorial)

The foes of the teachers' federation claim that the best interests of the Chicago schools are being harmed because, they say, the federation antagonizes the teachers against the School Board. There may be some truth in this, provided it is justified to call "antagonizing" the federation's attempts to protect the interests of the taxpayers by opposing the leasing of school ground at ridiculously low prices. Even if the federation has been against the Board in other matters, as well as fighting for more money for the teachers, we are unable to see in it anything harmful to the children. But it certainly was extremely harmful when, before the federation came into existence, the teachers were without any protection and had to depend on the influence and good graces of politicians.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

INVESTIGATING OUR SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

The Senate committee which has been looking into the affairs of the Chicago Board of Education in recent weeks has made a number of exposures which will hardly please Chicago taxpayers. All the men who have been called by that committee agree that the business of the Board is not conducted in a manner suitable for such a large and important public institution. The committee does not care to find out what Chicago youth is receiving in return for the millions of dollars spent yearly on the school system; but it is concerned with the manner in which that money is spent, and in the way in which the business of the School Board is conducted. Facts so far disclosed are not very gratifying. No instances of corruption have been proved so far, and nobody has been accused of dishonesty, but all the witnesses who have testified up to the present time agree that the City schools are so poorly managed that no private enterprise could continue to exist under

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

similar management. The first rule of any business enterprise, that is, that expenditures should be limited by, and must be in proportion to, income, is absolutely unknown on the School Board. Nobody is concerned with the future income; the only question is how large should be the expenditure. The yearly budget is always made on that principle with the result that expenses exceed income by hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, and thus the Board pays one year's debt with the following year's income and runs into new, larger debts in its new budget. To keep within the income appears to be absolutely out of the question; it even seems that the majority of the Board do not so much as try to manage its financial affairs in that sensible way. Well, it is not the only body that acts that way. The Municipal Council and the County Board are doing exactly the same thing and with very similar results. Economy and carefulness in expending money do not prevail in either of these bodies; and if there are attempts to introduce them, it is mostly in matters where such measures are the least necessary or the most undesirable.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

The mismanagement has put the School Board into a desperate situation, so that it was finally obliged to ask the State Assembly to raise taxes and thus provide for it a greater source of revenue. There never has been a question of cutting down expenses, but always a question of how to procure more money. There is hardly ever a thought of cutting expenditures in our public bodies, for the simple reason that an obliging legislature can always be found which sees to it that, by the raising of taxes, wastefulness may continue its rule. This, however, is not the only thing of which the Board, by the evidence disclosed even by its own members, is being accused. For instance, the Board seems to pay much more for the real estate it buys for its schools than any private citizen pays; and evidence of many other irregularities and of shameful mismanagement have been presented. The School Board is so full of intrigues, political graft, criminal schemes, that every taxpayer must be amazed by the conditions prevailing in a body that should be in the first place among those which are absolutely free from political and other influences because it is charged with the education of our future citizens. The membership of the Board is usually selected from among people of some prominence

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

in business and public life, and such people would naturally be expected to perform their duties honestly. But the investigation seems to prove that just the opposite is the case. The taxpayers, while continually complaining about high taxes, are reluctant to protest where public schools are concerned. They do not kick against spending eighteen million dollars a year for schools, and they would not mind spending even more, if it were really necessary for the proper education of Chicago youth. But their patience will soon be exhausted if the senseless management which had prevailed in school affairs for so many years should continue.

The Senate committee is looking for the reasons for these sad conditions, and it is to be confidently expected that proposals for a complete reorganization of the Chicago Board of Education will be made in the coming session of the State Legislature. It is generally believed that the Board is too large a body to make efficient work possible. It consists of twenty-one members. Other American cities have their own boards of education, but the

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

common tendency is to keep the boards as small as possible. In Boston they used to have a board consisting of 116 members. This was later reduced to twenty-four, and now they find five members enough to take care of all Boston school affairs. Baltimore has reduced the number of her school board from twenty-nine to nine, St. Louis from twenty-one to twelve, Indianapolis from eleven to five, Milwaukee from thirty-six to fifteen, New Orleans from twenty to five, and other cities have small boards because it has been found that too large bodies are disadvantageous. Only three or four large cities have boards larger than Chicago. New York is in the first place in this respect; its board has forty-six members. Providence, Rhode Island, has a board of thirty-three members; Worcester Massachusetts, one of thirty; and Cincinnati, Ohio, one of twenty-seven members.

The question is what would be the right size for Chicago. Most people agree that the Board should be smaller than it is now, and one of its members maintained, during his testimony before the committee, that eleven members would be all that are needed. He also maintained that they should be elected

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Denni Flisatel, Aug. 12, 1915.

directly by the people and should be paid a regular salary. At present, the members of the board are appointed by the mayor, and work free of charge. Most of them have comparatively little free time to give to the affairs of the Board. Paid officers would have to devote all their duties and it should therefore be expected that this arrangement would raise the level of the Chicago schools, at least in an economic sense, much higher than it is now. That particular member has said that this system would save for the School Board ten times the amount of money that would be the aggregate of the salaries of the eleven men. They would save money when real estate is being bought, and they would prevent the overcrowding of some schools while there is unnecessary space in others. By a proper redistricting so much space would be gained that much less frequent building of new schools would be required.

To sum up, it is certain that the management of Chicago schools is in bad need of reform, and if such reform is not forthcoming after the present investigation, it should be expected that definite steps toward it will be made in the coming session of the legislature.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1915.

## SCHOOL BOARD NEWS

When we talked with the Bohemian member of the Chicago Board of Education, Mr. Josef A. Holpuch, he told us that we should not be surprised to see him putting forth all possible efforts toward securing any necessary or desirable improvements for the new Carter H. Harrison High School. He had made up his mind, he said, to make that school one of the most perfect ones not only in Chicago but in the whole country. Evidently the school has "grown to his heart," as the saying goes, and because he knows that it will be receiving consideration only as long as there is a Bohemian on the Board, he considers it his duty to do for it all he can. Nobody knows whether he, or any other Bohemian who would take particular care of that school, will be sitting on the Board during the next term. Therefore, he wants to use the time until the end of this current term to do for the school all he can, and all that would add to the prestige of the Bohemian people in Chicago, whose children form over

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1915.

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IV       seventy-five per cent of the pupils of that school. He does not do this for his own sake but for the sake of the good name of Chicago Bohemians, not only those living here now, but also those who will come after us. For them, he wants to leave the proof that he was not merely "sitting" on the Board, but that he was doing some good work there.

More recently he again succeeded in securing for the school a number of advantages about which our public will be glad and interested to learn. The School Superintendent, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, because of the deficit which has been threatening the Board for some time, declared the following principle: as an economy measure, to take on no new teachers. Board Member Holpuch disagreed with this principle, and, maintaining that there must be as many teachers as are necessary, he requested a number of additional teachers for the Harrison High School. In doing this he pointed out that in that school is Chicago's most beautiful and most expensive swimming pool--it cost \$150,000 to build--which is being used only by the school janitor and his family because there

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1915.

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IV are no teachers in the Harrison High School to teach the pupils how to swim. Under such conditions the pool is useless, and for that reason he requested the appointment of several swimming instructors. The finance committee, upon his most urgent demand, appropriated enough funds for two instructors, one man and one woman, who will work there half the time during eight months for the compensation of \$110 a month. But the condition of their appointment is that they will teach gymnastics also. In another instance, Mr. Holpuch referred to a number of additions built to the school about a year and a half ago which were to provide for instruction in various trades and arts. So far they have not served so because the necessary machinery, etc., has not been installed, and, also because there have not been any instructors. Because of the pressure he exercised in this respect, three instructors have been approved, one for printing, one for the tinsmith shop, and one for metal plating. The appropriation for this purpose is \$2,200. The subjects will be taught in four-month courses, and the teacher will receive six dollars per teaching day. In addition to this, the cabinetmaking course and the woodworking course will

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IV be continued with the change that all pupils of the Harrison High School who have been taking such courses elsewhere, will receive their instruction in their own school. When all the courses planned for the Harrison High School are opened, the school will be attended by more than seven thousand students, and hence it will be the largest high school in the country as far as the number of pupils is concerned.

When the 1915 budget was made, Mr. Holpuch succeeded in receiving the appropriation of \$352,000 for the Harrison High School, this money to be used for various improvements, particularly the purchase of machinery for the established shops. He succeeded in getting this appropriation against the protest of Chairman Collins himself, who favors the schools in Austin and vicinity, because, as an owner of much real estate in these parts, he is personally interested in their reputation and advancement. Mr. Holpuch, who was determined to get the mentioned amount for his "Bohemian" school, agreed with Mr. Collins on a compromise.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1915.

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IV He promised to vote for Mr. Collins' requirements for Austin, and Mr. Collins agreed to his in the Harrison High School. The result was that the Harrison High School, in spite of the finance committee, which reduced the requested amount to a mere \$40,000, will receive \$352,000, which is more than all the other twenty-one high schools in Chicago will receive altogether. There is only one string attached to this appropriation: The purchase of the necessary machinery will be postponed until the prices of iron, steel, and other metals, now very high because of the war in Europe, drop down to normal levels.

The school's immediate vicinity will soon be cleaned up. That is, there will be no buildings around it. The last of them will be expropriated at the end of this month, so that the whole site will become property of the School Board, which will have it leveled by filling or removing parts that need such treatment, and fenced. The City Hall will no doubt give the title to the alleys on the ground to the School Board, and then a huge playground will be made there, the largest for miles around. There will be a long track, tennis courts,

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Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1915.

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IV football ground, place for ball games, etc. There will be seats for spectators all around the ground, erected by the pupils learning carpentry and cabinetmaking. We call the attention of our Sokol units and other organizations to the fact that they will be able to get free use of the playground upon application to the School Board, which application it would be best to put into the hands of its member, Mr. Holpuch.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, June 26, 1915.

BOHEMIAN GRADUATES

At Haugan School, two well-known girls, Viktorka Kašpar and Euzenie Vejražka, both inmates of the Česká Útulna a Sirotčinec (Bohemian Old Peoples' Home and Orphanage), graduated yesterday. These two have been heard many times, either singing or reciting at various national festivals and celebrations.....  
[Following are the number of Bohemian graduates of Chicago public schools.]

Hyde Park High School, four-year course, one girl; Lake High School, two-year course, two girls, one boy; Tuley High School, four-year course, three girls; Bowen High School, four-year course, one boy; Crane High School, four-year course, eight boys; Parker High School, business course, one girl; Calumet High School, one girl, two boys; Lucy L. Flower High School, four-year course, one girl; two-year course, one girl; Pickard School, two boys.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 26, 1915.

BACK TO SCHOOL

(Editorial)

Children who leave the public schools these days should not be saying good-by to schools forever, especially in cases where the parents have enough means to support their children in further studies.

The education which the parents are able to give their children is the only permanent thing they can give them, no matter how rich they are, and that education will be of immense value to the children some day in the future. Where the parents are in favor of having their children go back to school, the children should be happy to take advantage of their parents' generosity and be grateful to them, if for nothing else than for the chance of remaining for a few more years--children, youths.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1915.

BOHEMIAN GRADUATE

Graduation exercises are being held this week in Chicago high schools and many of their pupils will receive their diplomas. Among these are the following number of Bohemian students:

Carl Schurz High School: four girls, and four boys; Englewood High School: three girls; John Marshall High School: four-year course, one girl, two boys; two-year course, four girls; Lake View High School: two-year course, one boy; Lane Technical High School: two-year course, one boy; four-year course, two boys; McKinley High School: four-year course, two boys; two-year course, one boy, one girl; Wendell Phillips High School: general course, one boy, one girl; Harrison Technical High School: four-year course, nine girls, twelve boys; two-year course, thirty girls, seven boys; Medill High School: four-year course, one girl, two boys; two-year course, nine girls; Throop School: eight girls, nine boys.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 25, 1915.

A large eighth grade graduated in Bohemian Oak Park, and a large majority of the graduates are of Bohemian descent. The number of graduates are thirty-one girls, twenty boys.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1915.

SCHOOL BOARD FILES BOHEMIAN  
RESOLUTION

Yesterday we told our readers that Mayor Thompson had complied with the request of the Bohemian committee which asked him to intervene in the matter of the resolution of the Straz Osvojenych (Guard of the Liberated) against the "Kaiser" article in our textbooks, and that he has given the committee a letter to the president of the School Board with the request that the representatives of the Straz Osvojenych be given the proper hearing.

The letter was delivered to the president of the School Board by the representative of the Straz Osvojenych, Dr. F. Iska, in a plenary meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon.

The president voiced objection to the Mayor's recommendation that the hearing of the resolution be by the committee on school management, not the Board itself.

Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1915.

But upon being informed that the purpose of the committee's call on the Mayor was to cause the resolution to be read without delay in today's meeting of the whole Board, and after an energetic intercession by the Bohemian member of the School Board Mr. A. Holpuch, the president promised that it would be done.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, when the meeting of the Board was opened, the hall was filled to overflowing by teachers and ladies who had come to learn the outcome of the objections filed against the installation of the assistant to School Superintendent, Ella Flagg Young. But before this matter was taken up, the president handed the Mayor's letter concerning the request of the Straz Osvojenych to the secretary. After the secretary had read the letter, the president ordered the reading of the resolution demanding the removal of the "Kaiser" article from the textbooks and the definite and permanent exclusion of articles dealing with the private life of members of any ruling dynasty or of people known to be seeking special advantages because of their claim of higher birth or riches.

Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1915.

The full text of the resolution has been already published, and those who have read it can easily imagine the gravelike silence prevailing in the room when the irrefutable and pertinent reasons were being read proving that the article is definitely unsuitable and unprofitable for American youth, and quite unfit from the general pedagogic point of view. Superintendent Ella Flagg-Young was present, the lady who in the previous meeting admitted the authorship of the article and designated it as the acme of all pedagogic perfection, and now, in the presence of a large number of teachers, statements proving just the opposite were read with full emphasis.

Quite a peculiar impression was noticeable when the following part of the resolution was read: "This age does not need any creed based on deceit or delusion, but does need an ideal creed of Truth and Benevolence which would not divide the people into rulers by the grace of God and subjects destined to submit patiently to the rulers' domination, exploitation, and enslavement."

Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1915.

We are sure that such a radical word as "irreverent," used to describe the classes and bodies who do or try to lord it over others, has never before been uttered in a session in the opportunistic [sic] School Board of our city, and that among the teachers and ladies there were many who heard such daring language for the first time in their lives. We do not blame, a bit, the president and speaker of the Straz Osvojenych, Dr. Frantisek Iska, for being elated over the unexpectedly successful result of the action of the Straz Osvojenych.

After the reading of the resolution, School Board member, Holpuch, made a motion that the resolution be received and filed for use at the first opportunity. The motion was supported and the president announced shortly that there were no objections and the motion was passed.

The success of the protest is complete, and all those who feel that an article eulogizing the German Kaiser does not belong in American textbooks may be

Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1915.

fully satisfied. The article will certainly be thrown out, and the "when" of it is just a question of time. A proposal to revise the textbook may now be made in any meeting, and the resolution of the Straz Osvojenych serve to have the flattering article about the Kaiser eliminated.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1915.

OUR MAYOR

(Editorial)

Mayor Thompson is an able man, a man of good and sane judgment, and, we hope, also a clever politician. Therefore he should think twice before disregarding Bohemian demands, whether they concern the "Kaiser" article of Mrs. Young or any other important matter. He may not always receive such large majorities as he did at the last elections in April, and it may just so happen, that it would be the Bohemian votes which would save him--if he should get them.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1915.

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SCHOOL BOARD ACTION ON "KAISER" ARTICLE  
TO LEAD TO A BOHEMIAN COMPLAINT TO MAYOR

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IV (German)

The article about the German Kaiser, which is in readers now used in our public schools is scheduled to be taken up by the School Board in its meeting of June 17.

One of the queer things to which attention has been called by the war is the fact that in one of the readers used by Chicago public schools there is an article about the Kaiser. According to the article, the Kaiser, in his youth, was attending classes with other young men and the teacher notified him secretly in advance, of the subject of an important examination soon to take place. The Kaiser, unwilling to take unfair advantage of his fellow classmates, wrote the subject on the blackboard, so that the other pupils also would have the chance to study the subject more thoroughly. A eulogy is added to this little story to the effect that very few boys would have acted so nobly, a proof of the Kaiser's sterling character, because of which he is unwilling to commit any

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Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1915.

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misdeed. When attention was called to this article some time ago, principally by the Bohemians of Chicago, Jos. A. Holpuch, a

IV

IV (German)

member of the School Board, insisted that the article be removed from the reader. School Superintendent Ella Flagg Young stated

that she had written the article, and had it put into the reader because the article is of high pedagogical value and the deed described constitutes an excellent example for all youth. After her statement, all the protests against the article which had reached the Board were passed on to the Committee on School Management for action.

With particular regard to the statement made by the author of the article, the "Straz Osvojenych" (Guard of the Liberated) adopted unanimously a resolution which in Bohemian translation reads as follows:

"Whereas, One of the readers used in Chicago public schools contains an article dealing with a story from the school age of the present German Kaiser, a story

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30277



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IV (German)

which may have a detrimental influence upon the healthy development of our youth because similar stories from the private lives of members of any reigning dynasty are, as a rule, fictitious and circulated only with the purpose of maintaining and spreading the

idea that such persons are beings of a higher order who should be looked upon with infinite admiration, servile obedience, and slavish devotion; and

"Whereas, The inclusion of such an article in a school reader is a violation of one of the foremost educational principles, according to which children should be given nothing that could arouse in them a suspicion of the absolute purity of the character of their own teacher and teachers in general; and

"Whereas, The story brings out the fact that a teacher, desiring to ingratiate himself with one of his pupils because the pupil was a member of a royal family, divulged to him, in advance, the subject which was to be used for a coming examination; and

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Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1915.

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I G           "Whereas, The confidence of the pupils in their teachers'  
IV           justice, impartiality, and honesty should not be subjected to  
IV (German) a possible doubt, and the minds of the pupils should not be  
              exposed to the possibility of such a deceitful and dishonest  
action on the part of a teacher; and

"Whereas, A child usually thinks more logically than the person who put the article into the reader, and the children could easily come to the conclusion that what a prince's teacher had done in the past is perhaps being done now by their own teacher for children of rich and prominent families; and

"Whereas, There was added to the story an explanation based on completely perverted principles of morality, eulogizing the prince's act as manly, clean, and honest--although it is an act quite common and usual among comrades, and although, by it, the prince merely showed that he wanted to give the other pupils an opportunity to prepare themselves more thoroughly for the examination; and

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Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1915.

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IV (German)

"Whereas, The story eulogizes the action of a boy who has given his comrades an opportunity to profit by a deceitful deed, and alleges that it proves good character and a noble conception of impartiality, which may lead the children to the belief that it is something honorable to impart dishonestly acquired information to one's comrades, and

"Whereas, The article mentions religion to which attention should be paid in this age; and

"Whereas, This age does not need any religion based on deceit or delusion, but does need an ideal religion of Truth and Humaneness which would not, by the grace of God, divide the people into rulers and subjects who are destined to submit patiently to the rulers' domination, exploitation and enslavement; and finally

"Whereas, We would also protest against the inclusion of such a story in the

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reader if its hero were not the German Kaiser, because being freethinking people we have no national bias but have the most ardent desire to see the people of all nations and countries working in harmony toward the highest aims of humanity;

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IV (German)

"We therefore demand that the said reader be discontinued in our schools and that the principle be adopted that no such flattering stories taken from the private life of any member of a ruling dynasty, or from the lives of people seeking special advantages because of their claim of higher birth or riches, be ever included in the readers of our public schools."

This resolution was not only officially submitted to the secretary of the School Board, but was also, in special reprints, distributed to the members of the School Board, newspaper reporters and other persons present in the meeting room prior to the opening of the meeting. The Germans had everything well prepared in advance. They submitted petitions of their own national council and also on

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IV (German)

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Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1915.

behalf of other German organizations to keep the article in the readers, and a member of the School Board, Mr. [Ernest J.] Kruetgen, who is also the president of a German organization, delivered a speech which was climaxed by these sentences: "Our only duty is to consider whether or not the article is of pedagogic value. Since its pedagogic value cannot be questioned I move that the article remain in the reader."

The quoted resolution has proved the fallacy of this argument. After the petitions of the Germans had been read, another German member of the School Board offered an amendment to Mr. Kruetgen's motion to the effect that "because the whole affair is distasteful and because it is not in agreement with President Wilson's desire that we maintain an absolute neutrality, no more protests should be read and no protests accepted in the future, and the whole matter considered as disposed of and closed".

The motion, including this amendment, was unanimously passed.

It should be mentioned that the whole committee is under the absolute control of

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 7025

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IV (German)

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Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1915.

the School Superintendent who wrote the article. Some of the English-language newspapers reported rather ironically about this meeting, and one of them (Journal) published the deduction of the Straz Osvojenych in its Saturday issue and declared itself in absolute agreement with their views.

It should be mentioned also that Mrs Flagg-Young, the author of the article, gave a sigh of relief when the meeting voted that no more protests should be read, and thanked all members of the committee profusely and movingly: They had saved her reputation for writing and putting into readers nothing else but articles of high pedagogic value. Therefore she was satisfied, as were the Germans who walked away proud of having kept the story of their Kaiser in American readers.

Less satisfied, however, were the "protestants" who, on their way out, could not suppress various remarks, and one of them (Mr. Vladimir A. Geringer) told

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the Committee openly that they had acted faithfully and exactly as their Kaiser would--in the manner of an autocrat and an absolutistic oppressor!

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IV (German)

After a report on this matter had been presented at the Friday meeting of the Straz Osvojenych, a lively debate started in which mention was made of the fact that the right of petition by citizens is being respected even in monarchistic, reactionary countries of Europe, and that it is scandalous that a serious and well-founded protest submitted on behalf of at least ten thousand residents of the city should be dealt with in such a shameful manner in America. Upon a motion offered by Dr. Frantisek Iska the meeting unanimously agreed to ask the Mayor, who appoints the members of the School Board, whether he approves of such methods and whether he accepts personal responsibility for the offensive lack of seriousness and consideration shown by such methods. This question will be asked the Mayor both in writing and orally by a special deputation.

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IV (German)

The deputation will be headed by one or more Bohemian aldermen and will appear before the Mayor next Tuesday. They will demand satisfaction which could be given by the Mayor's ordering the School Board to read the full text of the resolution submitted by the Straz Osvojenych at the Board's next meeting on Wednesday and to act on it by at least putting it "on file," that is by keeping it for future reference when the general revision of the contents of the reader will come up for consideration.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50272



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1915.

THE PROPOSED SCHOOL LEGISLATION

(Editorial)

A number of legislative proposals have been submitted in Springfield, the purpose of which is the introduction of far-reaching reforms in the school system in our State. Some of these are of special importance only to parents of children of school age, but others are of interest to both such parents and all other citizens.

One bill provides for a higher school-age limit, and two bills deal with the teaching of crafts in schools of Chicago and of other cities in our State in general.

It is expected that all these bills will be strongly contested, particularly the latter ones, which have a large number of determined opponents who

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1915.

maintain that the bill, if passed, will do more harm than good. Especially undesirable is the bill providing for the so-called double school system which is considered undemocratic, against all principles of American schools, and, in addition to all this, a very expensive innovation.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has refused to support this bill because it considers that it is directed against workingmen, and would give the control of the schools into the hands of rich manufacturers. It would mean the creation of an entirely new school system, and lead to a class distinction between pupils of more wealthy parents who can send their children to college and university, and less privileged children who start working after having acquired the prescribed minimum of school education. One speaker in the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor in which these bills were discussed, declared that the children of poor parents would be made to work while yet in school, and that a sharp distinction would be made between them and the children of well-to-do parents.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1915.

No doubt it is necessary to start trade education in our schools, but the way the legislature would do it, by adopting Cooley's proposal, is wrong and should be opposed by all citizens.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1915.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MATICE  
VYSSIHO VZDELANI

To all friends of the Matice vyssiho Vzdelani (Council on Higher Education)! This year the Matice has completed the eleventh year of its activities, and its executive committee presents the following brief report:

The Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani made loans amounting to almost \$1,600 to ten students during the year 1913-1914, and at the beginning of the year it was ready to loan them \$2,400. However, no more than \$1,600 was applied for by the students. The money was loaned to two students from Iowa, two from Nebraska, and one student each from Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, and Texas.

In the year 1914-1915, \$2,500 was apportioned to the students. This was necessary because living expenses are considerably higher this year than last, and the students seem unable to get along on less than \$250 a year. Therefore,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1915.

should the Matice be in a position to comply with requests for loans next year, it will again be necessary to turn to our friends for the support of this most deserving institution. We know that the attention of all of us is now concentrated on the tragic conditions in the old country, but we know also that there are many of us who are in a position to do our national duty overseas and at home as well. And also, we hope that all our present members will renew their memberships during the coming year.

We wish to use this opportunity to stress the fact that we manage the money put at our disposal most carefully, that we are doing all our work without any remuneration whatsoever, even paying our own traveling expenses. We do not give away the money, but rather loan it out. Once repaid, the money is loaned out again, and thus every contribution does perpetual service. We are the only Bohemian institution of this kind in America, and if we were fortunate enough to secure large amounts for our purposes, the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani could do much more for our youth's education than it can do now.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1915.

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Our new supervisory committee is composed of the following members: Mr. Robert L. Pitte, Chicago; Mrs. Milostina Bures, Omaha; and Mr. Frantisek Hrubecky, Cleveland.

For the executive committee of the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani, F. A. Korab, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 21, 1914.

### THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF GYMNASTICS THREATENED

Certain members of our Board of Education are trying to change the system of gymnastics used in our schools. For the present system, which is also taught in our Bohemian Sokol and German Turner gymnasiums, and in which the use of many different kinds of apparatus is stressed, they wish to substitute the Swedish system of gymnastics. This system has already been introduced in about four Chicago public schools "on trial," we are told.

This happened after the Board members James B. Dilbelka, Turner, H. W. Huttman, John C. Harding, and C. O. Sethness had been unjustly ousted by our mayor, and after Chairman Reinberg had refused to recognize them as members of the Board in spite of a court decision in their favor.

Charles S. Peterson, a Swede by birth and a member of the Board of Education, now chairman of the finance committee, is stressing the fact that no apparatus is needed under the Swedish system, and therefore under that system the cost

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, May 21, 1914.

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of outfitting and the upkeep of gymnasiums could be considerably reduced.

Deacon W. T. Sumner is supporting Mr. Peterson. He is also one of the staunch supporters of the School Superintendent, Mrs. Ella Flag Young.

It is up to Bohemian Sokols and German Turners and all others who believe in the value of our system of gymnastics to register their protests at the right time and place.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1914.

DIBELKA WILL NO DOUBT RESIGN HIS MEMBERSHIP  
ON THE CHICAGO SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. James B. Dibelka, along with three other members of the Chicago School Board who were unjustly ousted from membership, have won their rights as members and have received satisfaction through the due process of law. It was announced yesterday, however, that Mr. Dibelka would resign, because he considers it not an honor, but a disgrace to sit in a meeting with such ruffians as some of the Chicago School Board members have shown themselves to be.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30925

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1914.

THE HARRISON TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL IS MOVING INTO  
A NEW BUILDING

The students of the Harrison High School, of which a considerable percentage are of Bohemian descent, are happy, because a fond wish of theirs has come to a happy culmination--they are moving today from an addition to the Farragut School into the new and beautiful edifice at 24th Street and Marshall Boulevard.

The new school is indeed a palace which any university would be proud to occupy. Inside and out the building is perfect, and it contains everything that is necessary to induce a student to perform better work.

Our Bohemian children attending the Harrison Technical High School will take advantage of the new facilities for education and character development which the school will offer.

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1914.

These students will strive for higher attainments and self-betterment, and they will endeavor to make themselves adherents of this great American nation, and still conduct themselves in a manner which will carry credit to the nation from which they are descended.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1914.

IMPORTANT LECTURES AT THE CHICAGO TEACHERS' COLLEGE

A good deal has already been done for the Bohemian cause in this country by our pioneers, by our many institutions, and by individuals, who laid the foundations for further successes. But there is still much more for which we must strive and work, especially in the scientific and cultural fields.

Therefore we should be delighted at the prospect that in the proposed series of lectures for students of the Chicago Teachers' College, which in some respects is the largest of its kind in the United States and perhaps in the world, topics which refer to the people and country of Bohemia will be included.

The Ceska-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) accepted the invitation of this institution (The Chicago Teachers' College) gratefully, because the Bohemians will be given a chance to represent themselves in an important position. This series will be a center from which the light of

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1914.

understanding for young America and a source of public appreciation in the future is to be disseminated.

The credit for the recognition tendered us by this invitation belongs to the Narodni Rada, which through all the years of its existence has tried consistently to place us among the important nations in this country in order that we may gain due recognition and not be slighted continually with silence, smirks, and insults.

Therefore, this matter is of great importance to us, and we hope that the Narodni Rada, feeling the great significance of the goal which is to be attained, will carry the plan through to a successful conclusion, and thereby render a service to our Bohemian-American branch and to our nation. This is another success from which we can all draw a feeling of joyous satisfaction.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1913.

BOHEMIAN

A meeting called by a citizens' committee for the purpose of acquainting the general public with the muddled situation prevailing now in the Chicago Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. The **affairs** of the Board have become so complicated that a true picture of them, **never by men who know**, was also expected to be of unusual interest to the Bohemian public.

The meeting had a fair attendance, mostly **men**. There were just a few ladies. It was opened by Mr. John A. Sokol, who was elected chairman, **Banker James F. Štěpina**, and its secretary Mr. C. W. Cracker.

Mr. Štěpina briefly addressed the meeting and requested Mr. J. H. Dibelka to inform those present about the recent **doings** in the Board of Education. Mr. Dibelka's speech was most interesting. He explained that he never cared to become a member of the School Board, and accepted the membership only after having been twice requested to do so. He accepted it knowing that his wife

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BULLMAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1918.

experience in school matters would put him in a position to be of considerable **service** to our schools and the whole school system. From his nomination he was requested to sign a resignation. He was told that the signing of this resignation was just a matter of form; that the resignation would be used only in case of controversies resulting from political differences. With this understanding he attached his signature. However, he would never have signed it had he suspected that he was signing his signature not to a man, but to an old woman.

When he discussed various items with the lady he could never use his many and experiences with the school superintendent, Mrs. Ella Hagg Young. He pointed out many faults and mistakes of the system, faults which call loudly for improvement. Whenever he talked about them with Mrs. Young he was cut short. All his efforts for improvement shattered on her stubbornness and obstinacy. He called her attention to the tremendous losses of time in the schools by useless, impractical talks....to hundreds of children in the schools and mute children....but the "not perfect educator of young people," Mrs. Ella

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1916.

That Young, would not hear at all.... and no reference made until the whole matter had become a topic of discussion in the daily press....

[Here follows a column of text about Mrs. Young's... , etc., which are irrelevant.]

By electing Mr. Young to her office, the first step in the right direction was made. The fact that he resigned that office does not set an end to the whole affair, because the second election of Mrs. Young is illegal, it is a sign of anarchy which will never get the sanction of the law....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, Dec. 16, 1913.

#### AFFAIR DIBELKA

Mr. J. B. Dibelka, the Bohemian member of the Chicago Board of Education and one of the five members of the Board whose ouster was effected by Mayor Harrison after the election of the new chairman of the Board, sent a letter to Mayor Harrison yesterday. In it he said that he (Mr. Dibelka) would consider himself a member of the Board until his case was submitted to the judgment of impartial persons. Mr. Dibelka was in Peoria Saturday and Sunday on business, and therefore could not join the other ousted members in their reply to the Mayor. For that reason, he made an individual reply yesterday. Mr. Dibelka, whom the Mayor calls his political and personal friend, kids the Mayor ironically in his letter, and says that the expressions used in the Mayor's letter can be explained only by the fact that the new germs of the "petticoat craze" have already found their victims in the City Council/an allusion to the ex-superintendent of public schools in Chicago, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who was defeated in the elections/.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, Dec. 16, 1913.

Mr. Dibelka writes in his letter to the Mayor: "I have known you as a calm individual, and I cannot understand your thoughtless action. Even a Southern Negro gets a chance to confess his guilt before he is lynched. But in this enlightened, effeminate, and sissified city, a man's good name can be destroyed in a way that would make the Mexican guerrilla warfare appear to be like a Sunday school picnic."

Mr. Dibelka states that he is ready to resign from the Board if an unprejudiced jury finds that his accusations against Mrs. Young are unfounded....."This jury is to be composed of nine members, three to be nominated by me, three by Mrs. Young, and three to be agreed upon by the first six. If Mrs. Young succeeds in refuting my accusations, I shall be ready to resign my membership on the Board in shame and humiliation," he says in his letter.

Mr. Dibelka's accusations revolve around the following points: Our grammar schools are not what they should be. Mrs. Young's administration is reactionary; it demoralizes our teachers, and costs too much money. Our high schools

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Denni Krasatel, Dec. 16, 1913.

are the most expensive delusions our taxpayers have had to face. Mrs. Young has been guilty of political intrigue, conducted for the purpose of tying the City Council's hands. She lacks the qualifications of an executive officer.

Mr. Dibelka is ready to prove these accusations and to make them specific. He states that he is not trying to make his fight personal, but that he is fighting the reactionary system maintained by Mrs. Young.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1913.

THE BERWYN WAY

(Editorial)

The new public school in Berwyn will bear the name of Karel Havlicek [a prominent Bohemian patriot of the early nineteenth century]. This will be the first recognition of this kind our nation has received in Chicago suburbs. It has been accomplished without the necessity of calling meetings, without interventions, and without any noise whatever. They know how to do it in Berwyn. They elected a school board with a Bohemian majority and now they have things their own way.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 10, 1913.

BEAUTIFICATION OF SCHOOL YARDS

Mr. J. B. Dibelka, a Bohemian member of the Chicago Board of Education, submitted in yesterday's meeting of the Board committee on buildings and grounds a resolution aiming at the beautification of yards adjacent to public schools. The resolution was passed on to a specially appointed committee. Mr. Dibelka stated that there is not a single decent-looking school yard in Chicago, and he proposed that the services of an expert, whose sole duty would be to keep school yards in a fitting, pleasant condition, should be secured.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1913.

FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Professor Veleminsky Studies American Schools

Our distinguished guest, Professor Karel Veleminsky [of the University of Prague], recently began a thorough study of the American public school system, in which study he enjoys the willing co-operation of local school authorities. School Superintendent Mrs. Ella Flagg Young brought the visit of the well-known educator to the attention of school principals, and directed them to provide Dr. Veleminsky with all the information he desired and to facilitate his studies in every respect. He is being accompanied on his visits by our school board members, [Jaroslav] Zmrhal and [J. B.] Dibelka. We do not doubt, therefore, that he is being well taken care of.

On Friday, morning and afternoon, the William Penn School arranged a very fine little festival for its pupils. School Principal Mrs. Bertha Benson profited from the presence of Dr. Veleminsky, who was studying modern methods of instruction in her school, and asked him to address the numerous Bohemian



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1913.

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III H children who are the school's pupils. Together with Mr. E. S.

IV Vraz, the president of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), Professor Veleminsky was welcomed by the assembled Bohemian pupils of the higher grades who sang the Bohemian national anthem for him in their own language. Then the Professor addressed the more than one hundred assembled pupils, explaining the differences between schools in the United States and schools in Bohemia, and the various subjects taught over here and over there. He described the gay and cheerful spirit he found in the schools of the United States, and urged the students to love their new homeland, all the while maintaining full appreciation for the language of their parents, using it at home and perfecting themselves in its knowledge. Mr. Vraz addressed the teachers in the English language and thanked them for preparing this pleasant occasion, and urged the children to grow up to be good American citizens.

In the afternoon, two hundred and fifty of the youngest pupils were called to the school assembly hall. Professor Veleminsky recommended that they



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1913.

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III H study and educate themselves with full seriousness, and that they request their parents to keep them in schools just as long as possible.

IV The school principal and teachers took exemplary care in arranging for Professor Veleminsky's visit. They prepared an exhibit of the school's handiwork, the best of which, along with a group photograph of the pupils, was presented to him as a souvenir. They also saw to it that Prof. Veleminsky received a thorough idea of the school's work by arranging the day's program so as to make it as diversified as possible.

Through the kindness of Mr. Dibelka and Professor Zmrhal, Professor Veleminsky was also received by other schools. He attended the gymnasium classes of our Mr. Joseph Cermak at Medill High School, and the classes in the Bohemian language at Harrison Technical High School. In the club of Bohemian students of this school created by the efforts of the teacher of Bohemian language, Mr. B. Kral, the Professor entered the discussion and again urged the young people not to permit their affections to become estranged from their native tongue.





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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1912.

AN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IN CHICAGO

The Bohemians in Chicago leave traces of their work everywhere. Their aim is to assure a good name for their nation and help in developing the great community of which they are an important part. Among our countrymen who hold high positions in public life and who put forth their best efforts to add to the recognition and prestige of Bohemians in Chicago is Mr. J. B. Dibelka.

In one of the recent meetings of the Chicago Board of Education, of which he is a member, Mr. Dibelka proposed the establishment of an agricultural school in Chicago. He succeeded in justifying his proposal both in the meeting of the Board and in the meeting of school principals, and there is little doubt that an agricultural school will be established in Chicago very shortly.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, July 28, 1912.

INTERESTING STATISTICS  
Bohemians Live in All Wards of Chicago

At the last meeting of the School Board, a report of the school census was presented, according to which Chicago now has 2,381,700 inhabitants.

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The school census, which was under the direction of Mr. William L. Bodine, shows that in Chicago there are 502,516 persons who have not yet reached maturity; of these 443,854 are male and 438,662 are female.

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Bohemians are listed as having 3,666 foreign-born and 42,745 American-born persons under twenty-one years of age.

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We hereby express our thanks for these reports to our Bohemian school

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1912.

commissioner, Mr. J. B. Dibelka, who was so kind as to furnish us with a copy of this detailed school census report. Mr. Dibelka is a member of several important committees in the Board of Education. He is a member of the real-estate committee, chairman of the committee on vocational training courses, etc.. Mr. Dibelka worked for the introduction of the Bohemian language as a course of study in the Chicago high schools. He informs us that teaching of the Bohemian language will be started in two high schools after the summer vacation. Teachers of the Bohemian language will be appointed next month.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1912.

BOHEMIAN CHILDREN COMPLIMENTED BY SUPERINTENDENT  
OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Yesterday's Record-Herald, under the heading "Mrs. Ella Flagg Young Speaks," carries a noteworthy article for us Bohemians. From this flattering report we have selected the following:

"The end of the school semester in the Howland School was celebrated in festive style by the presentation of six performances of two plays depicting scenes from the life and history of the Bohemian people. Five hundred of the sixteen hundred boys and girls attending the Howland School are of Bohemian origin. This year's June festivities at this school, which is a pioneer of work and play of this nature, are comparable to a kind of gift by the Bohemian children to their non-Bohemian fellow pupils. This gift consists of two plays based upon Bohemian ideals, embellished with dances and costumes of the old native land. Taking part in these plays were more

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Denni Flasatel, June 15, 1912.

than six hundred boys and girls. As a result of this, not all of those participating were Bohemians. Many non-Bohemian children assisted and worked hand in hand with their friends of foreign origin.

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"The first play, "Zlaty Pramen," (The Golden Spring) was in one act, and the story upon which it was based was translated from the Bohemian language by Tana Vojan. The principal of the school, Mrs. Amelia Dunne Hookway, dramatized the story, and in addition to the dialogue and songs, the children learned the "Beseda," a Bohemian national dance, so as to give the entire production a somewhat picturesque atmosphere.

"The second play was called "Slepy Kral" (The Blind King). This play was interspersed with many songs and pompous marches, pictures, and important happenings of Bohemian history of the fourteenth century. The travels of the blind King John of Luxemburg among his subjects, Libuse's (A Bohemian Princess) great efforts for the emancipation of Bohemian womanhood, and

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Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1912.

other highly dramatic events were portrayed in settings of picturesque luxury.

"Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was present at one of these performances, and at its conclusion she addressed the young actors.....Among other things she said, "In regard to these plays and singing in connection with school work, I would say that your children will master their regular school work in half the time if school work as a whole affords them some enjoyment."

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1912.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE BOHEMIAN LANGUAGE

That we Bohemians cannot accomplish anything without a struggle was proved again in a concrete manner recently. Last December when the secretary of the Česká- Americká Narodní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, secured the aid of Superintendent of Schools Mrs. Ella Flagg Young for the Bohemian cause, especially for the introduction of the Bohemian language in the high schools, it seemed that at least once we accomplished something without bitterness and strife. However, although ordinarily the recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools in educational matters is the deciding factor, the recommendation pertaining to the Bohemian language met with opposition on the part of Mr. Bennett, vice-president of the Board of Education, who demanded that the entire matter be laid over to the next meeting of the Board. It was not, of course, the intention of the majority which brought about the postponement, but the well-known rules of courtesy according to which any member of the Board can succeed in postponing or bring about the reconsideration of any matter by merely expressing a desire for such



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1912.

action. Mrs. E. Flagg Young reassured the Česká-Americká Narodní Rada that she would not allow the matter to be forgotten.

The impatience of the Bohemian people and the doubts so often expressed were fully unjustified. As we have stated over and over again in our reports, our cause is in good hands and has been practically decided since last December when the secretary of the Česká-Americká Narodní Rada received an oral and later a written assurance from Mrs. Young that the whole matter would be favorably settled.

However, the Česká-Americká Narodní Rada, though pleased with the stand of so important a worker as the Superintendent of Schools, was well-aware of the need for convincing the other members of the Board of Education. The Narodní Rada sent special letters to the Board members in which the importance and merit of the whole matter was briefly but comprehensively explained. After several conferences, Professor Miller agreed to write in favor of the Bohemian cause from a sociological point of view to the chairman of the Committee on





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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1912.

Education, Mr. W. Summer. He could take that liberty because he is personally acquainted with Mr. Summer, and the word of a sociologist always means a great deal to Mr. Summer. Also, there was individual action within the Board itself, where our Bohemian representative, Mr. James Dibelka, strove successfully with genuine determination for our cause.

The result of this activity was that our cause met with favor on the part of the Committee on Education, and that the president of the Board of Education together with several other members promised in writing to support our cause when it came up for consideration.

The entire matter is now postponed to the next meeting when, according to all indications, it will be approved. The Česká-Americká Národní Rada will not stop working feverishly and energetically until the matter is decided.



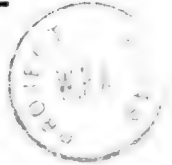
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1911.

NOTICE TO BOHEMIAN STUDENTS

The Council for Higher Education at this time is accepting applications of Bohemian students of both sexes who have talent and desire to continue or complete their studies, but do not have the means to achieve their aims. A sum not exceeding two hundred fifty dollars for each school year will be loaned on a pledge of honor, without interest, to such students who meet the requirements prescribed by the regulations of the Executive Committee of the Council for Higher Education. The requirements are published here, and we urge everyone who thinks of making application should read them. They are: Candidates, of both sexes, must be of Bohemian origin, have a knowledge of the Bohemian language, and the sentiment of a Bohemian, must lead a proper and moral life, and show the necessary capabilities for studies at a higher school of learning. Applications are accepted from those only who lack the necessary means for independent study. Further, the candidate must have



Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1911.

a certificate of graduation from an accredited High School or other school comparable to it. The petitioner, in his application, will make known at which of the schools approved by the Council for Higher Education he wishes to study, after which the student must comply with the entrance requirements of said institution and complete successfully at least a half year's work at the institution where he will use the loan, or give proof that comparable work was completed at some other school. The applicant will agree to complete the full Collegiate Course and consent to have the management of said school make reports occasionally to the Executive Committee about the student's progress. Special studies such as medicine, law, pharmacy, art, music, voice, theology, business and like subjects, are not included in the Collegiate Course. For that reason, loans are not made to students of these courses.

Students should take notice especially of the absolute necessity for thorough preparation, and completed preliminary education in English



Denni Hlasatel, July 27, 1911.

grammar, because all higher schools lay stress upon this subject, and the student should sense the importance of a complete grammatical knowledge of the language which is used exclusively at all lectures in this country. In many cases, Bohemian students prove to be weak in this subject, some of them even fail in various subjects as a result of insufficient preparation in English, therefore, the Executive Committee is forced to lay greater stress upon this requirement. Applications from students are made on special forms which are furnished to each applicant. They must be in the hands of the Executive Committee before September 1, 1911. Applicants should furnish the names of countrymen, teachers, or professors, who can give a report about the applicant and recommend him. All communications should be sent to the assistant secretary: John Stepan, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. For the Council for Higher Education: B. Simek, president. P. A. Korab, secretary.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, May 4, 1911.

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

(Advertisement)

You will learn to speak, read, and write the English language quicker and more easily in Soukup's School of English, located at 1646 West 18th Street. You may arrange for private instruction, or attend small classes which is a great convenience for you. Tuition for such instruction is very moderate. New pupils are still being accepted. Anyone who does not know English is lost in America. For that reason, do not delay in the least, but apply immediately any afternoon or evening, or Sunday morning.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1906.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE  
COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR  
HIGHER EDUCATION

The executive committee of the Association for Higher Education takes this opportunity to present its customary annual report on the activities and condition of the Association.

First, the committee expresses its pleasure at the increase in membership of the Association; between February 1 and July 9 fifty-six persons applied for membership.

During the year, all the business of the Association progressed quite satisfactorily. Loans were made to thirteen students; these loans are classified according to the institutions: Iowa State University, two; Iowa State Normal School, two; Iowa State Agricultural School, one; Nebraska State University, one; Nebraska State Normal School, one; Texas State Agricultural School, two; Case School of Applied Science, in Ohio, two; Northwestern University, in

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1906.

Illinois, one; University of Chicago, one.

There are two girls among these students. All the students are doing well and send favorable reports of their progress to the committee. The committee takes pleasure in announcing that two wards of the Association have completed their studies this year and received their diplomas.

More precise details on finances are given in the reports of the treasurer and secretary, which were recently published. The committee, however, calls attention to the following table of receipts and loans covering the Association's whole period of existence. This list has been compiled according to states:

	Receipts	Disbursements
Iowa	\$2,160.53	\$975.00
Ohio	753.70	700.00
Nebraska	488.26	520.00
Wisconsin	399.80	210.00
Texas	35.00	885.00
Illinois	248.50	630.00

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1906.

	Receipts
New York	\$445.00
Missouri	560.16
Maryland	187.00
California	110.00
Minnesota	95.00
Michigan	75.00
Kansas	15.00
South Dakota	50.00
Oklahoma	35.00
Massachusetts	25.00
New Jersey	22.00
Pennsylvania	25.00

The executive committee takes the liberty of calling the attention of lodges and individuals in various states to Article V, Paragraph C of the Association's constitution, according to which the committee must see to it that where cases are equally deserving, loans are divided among the states in proportion



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1906.

to the total receipts from them. No applicant who was able to comply with the requirements of the Association has been refused aid. However, it might easily happen that the committee would be forced to govern itself according to the above-mentioned paragraph. For instance, from the entire state of Texas, the Association has received thus far a total contribution of only \$35, while a total of \$885 in loans has been made in that state. On the other hand, the states of New York, Maryland, Missouri, etc., whose contributions have been fair, have not received a single loan, and the committee has not received a single application from these states which complied with the requirements of the Association. Therefore, it would be advisable for the lodges and our fellow countrymen in states like Texas, to contribute more liberally to the Association if they wish to preserve for their young people the advantages which they now enjoy. In states like New York they should make better use of the advantages to which they are fully entitled. Surely there are enthusiastic and capable youths in those states who are in need of this aid. They should apply for it.

Aside from the work in connection with loans, the committee has done a great deal of its usual work, such as giving advice, explaining things to those who

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1906.

intend to devote themselves to higher education, and urging our youth to take up more advanced study. This work has proved very useful. To a certain extent, at least, the results of this activity are obvious in the increased number of Czech students in the universities, especially in the state universities of Nebraska and Iowa, and in the organization of literary societies among the Czech students at these two universities. Besides this work, it is often necessary to give advice and encouragement to the wards of the Association. This is the main responsibility of the members of the committee.

All this work takes much labor, time, and material sacrifice. The members of the committee themselves paid for incidental expenses in order to avoid drawing upon the treasury of the Association.

The committee concludes its report with an appeal to the public for continued and energetic support of this noble undertaking.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 21, 1905.

DISTINGUISHED BOHEMIAN TEACHER

In recognition of his untiring activities among his countrymen, the Bohemian citizens of Chicago, Mr. Jaroslav Zmrhal, a teacher at the Farragut School, 24th Street and Spaulding Avenue, was awarded a scholarship to the University of Chicago by the Colonial Dames of America Society. Mr. Zmrhal won his position as a teacher through his own diligence. After his arrival in America he had to learn the English language like any other immigrant. Afterwards he taught in the lower schools, and attended evening lectures at the University of Chicago. Later, wishing to become more useful to his countrymen, he sacrificed the University lectures and dedicated himself to the development of an evening school for his countrymen. His activities were noticed by the University Settlement leaders, and it was upon their recommendation that he was awarded the scholarship mentioned above.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1904.

APPOINTED DIRECTOR

Mr. J. B. Dibelka, an architect known in all our circles, was appointed principal of the so called apprentice-school. This school is maintained by the Board of Education and is attended by apprentice brick-layers, carpenters, and stone-masons. At the present time the school has 130 pupils, who come under the supervision of the Master Builders Association. The Association sees to it that the pupils attend the school regularly. Drawing, writing, reading, correspondence and job-estimating are taught and the pupils acquaint themselves with the political management of this country and learn how to keep books. Among the teachers active at this school, there is also another Bohemian, Mr. Lunnak. There are several Bohemians among the students. The school premises are located on Division and Sedgwick Streets. The appointment of Mr. Dibelka to the responsible office of this school, is a recognition of his ability and knowledge, which he will surely make use of for the good of his wards.

Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1901.

RESOLUTION

A resolution adopted in the meeting of "C. S. P. S., Grand Lodge," (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society), at Chicago, May 30, 1901.

Whereas, Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the City of Chicago, in accordance with the law will reappoint some members of the School Board of Chicago, whose terms have expired, and

Whereas, the Grand Lodge of the "C. S. P. S.," of the State of Illinois, represented in such an important office, and

Whereas, our honorable mayor, Carter H. Harrison, has previously honored our nationality with such representation, be it

Resolved, that our fellow citizen, Christian K. Walleck, who during the past four years, with dignity, honor, capability, and to the utmost satisfaction

Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1901.

of our Bohemian inhabitants, has represented us, be again recommended for appointment as member of the Board, and be it further

Resolved, that this resolution be published in three Bohemian dailies, and a copy of the resolution be sent to the Honorable Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the City of Chicago.

Resolution Committee of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois: S. J. Halik, J. P. Zelenka, Karel Toman, John A. Silha, Dr. Vaclav Roth.

WPA (ILL.) VOL. 30275

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The Chicago Daily Tribune, April 15, 1901.

BOHEMIAN

BOHEMIANS OBJECT TO PROPOSED SCHOOL LAWS

LARGE MEETING HELD IN ST. PROCOPIUS HALL, RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED,  
AND COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO LOBBY.



A meeting of Bohemian Catholics was held in the school hall of St. Procopius Church, 18th and Allport streets, yesterday to protest against the bill for free text books to the public schools, and the bill denying to Colleges with small endowment the right to grant degrees.

Resolutions were adopted and a committee was appointed to call on members of the Chicago Board of Education and members of the Legislature and ask the defeat of the bills.

There was a large attendance at the meeting. It was called by a committee composed of the Rev. Procopius Nauzil, the Rev. John Ocenasek and the Rev. Charles Kohlbeck. Among the speakers were Theodore B. Thiele, Albert Janda, Casper Stech, the Rev. Valentine Kohlbeck and Theodore Thiele.



I A 1 a

The Chicago Daily Tribune, April 15, 1901.

BOHEMIAN

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The speakers contended that if the school Board could furnish the rich people with free text books, the money should be used to equip school buildings where the Bohemian children would be benefited by them. At the present time, a number are unable to attend school on account of the limited accommodations. The bill, restricting the right to give to colleges having \$100,000 or more endowment, would destroy several Catholic institutions, it was stated.

The committee appointed to work against the bills was composed of ex Alderman Frank Meek, J. Joseph Malcak, and Frank Suhrada.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, April 15, 1901

PROTEST MEETING OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLICS

Bohemian Catholics held a protest meeting on Allport Street, yesterday afternoon, condemning the proceedings of the Chicago Board of Education which decided that various school books be issued free of cost to all children up to the fourth grade. They also condemned the bill presented in the State Legislature, which states that no college should have the right to grant diplomas unless it has \$100,000 capital. The provision for more State High Schools, and the transportation of crippled children who otherwise would be unable to attend, was also condemned. Catholics judge that enactment of these laws will destroy the entire group of their schools.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Janda, following which officers were elected: Chairman, V. Lala and Secretary, Joseph Kral.

Mr. Lala had a few words to say in explanation of the purpose of the meeting, namely, that as citizens and not only as Catholics, we should protest against the proposition by which school books would be issued to all children free of cost.

Denni Hlasatel, April 15, 1901



"How many are there of our Bohemian taxpayers who send their children to High Schools? They are few, and consequently this law is not for us, but for the rich. However, the poor working men must pay for it." (In this Mr. Lala is mistaken, because the School Board decided that books are to be issued free of cost, only in the elementary or grammar schools, to pupils up to the fourth grade, and not to pupils in the High Schools). "For example," he continued, "when a child goes to school for the first time, whether to a Catholic or public school, every mother in order that the child may not tear his book, sews it into a cloth cover. However, with children of wealthy families it is different. Do you think that they also would protect these books in such a manner? Oh, never! - they would tear them all the more because the richer the child is, the more wasteful it is. Who is going to pay the most towards this expense? Perhaps the rich man. Oh, never! - the poor man, the poor taxpayer must pay for this". Mr. Lala toward the end of his speech said, that he thinks there is some boodle in the entire proposition.

Theodore B. Thiele, who is the Chairman of the Vigilance Committee of the Federation of German Catholics, who also are protesting against these propositions, spoke to those present, in English to be sure.

Denni Hlasatel, April 15, 1901

As soon as he finished, a committee was selected, composed of Mr. Souhrada, A. Malcak, Fr. Meek, J. Peklo and Mr. Kralovec, which will visit State Representative Cyril Jandus, and request him to work for the defeat of the bill presented in Springfield. The following resolutions were adopted:

In view of the fact that there is at present before the State Legislature, a proposition having for its aim the distribution of school books, free of cost, to all children attending public schools:

In view of the fact that should this proposition become a law, taxes would be increased and new burdens forced upon the taxpayers:

In view of the fact that this proposition is unreasonable, dishonest and thriftless:

In view of the fact that another proposition would confiscate the public rights of all institutions of higher learning which did not have rich endowments:

Denni Hlasatel, April 15, 1901

Be it resolved, that we Bohemian taxpayers, most decidedly protest against these propositions.



Resolutions Committee:

Messrs V. Lala, Jos. Kral, J. Neuzil,  
J. Safranek, Siroky, Plachetka, Slama, Koukal, Zak.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1901.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW SCHOOL LAWS.



An ardent campaign is being agitated among the Bohemian Catholics, in opposition to the new school laws which have been proposed in the State Legislature. A meeting of Bohemian Catholics, which is to take place in the St. Prokop parish school, 18th and Allport Sts., has been called for this afternoon. The meeting and its purpose will be announced, during the morning services, in all local Bohemian Catholic Churches. This movement is already in full force among the German Catholics. Among others, Theodore B. Thiell, chief director in this battle, on the part of the German Catholics, will speak at the meeting this afternoon. The Catholics are opposed to the placing of various schools under State supervision and also to the distribution of school books, free of cost, to all children.



Svornost, June 17, 1898.

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BOHEMIAN STUDENTS RECEIVE DEGREES AT  
NORTHWESTERN COMMENCEMENT

BOHEMIAN

The closing of the school year was celebrated yesterday at Northwestern University.

In the academic department, V. K. Froula, Bohemian, received a diploma of Bachelor of Arts and Anthony Liska, Bohemian, has a diploma as a chemist.

Svornost, June 25, 1891

BOHEMIAN GRADUATES

Graduation exercises were held at the Goodwin Grammar School yesterday. Diplomas were awarded to the pupils who completed the studies. Among those graduated and now eligible for admission to the High School are nine pupils of Bohemian parentage.

Svornost, June 27, 1890.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Among the graduating pupils of the West Side High School is Vladimir Geringer, the son of the publisher of Svornost. He completed the high-school studies with exceptional success and will enter Ann Arbor after the summer vacation to take up the study of law. Another Bohemian who successfully completed the high school course is William Hrdlicka.



1530  
Svornost, Jan. 8, 1890.

**[CHILDREN SHOULD BE SENT TO SCHOOL]**

The State of Illinois has experienced considerable difficulty in forcing the foreign-born in sending their children to school. When asked why they did not send their children to school, they would reply that they had no money or clothes to send the children to school with. When that was furnished they still did not send them.

Finally Mrs. Axford, a woman with a twelve year old boy, whom she refused to send to school after repeated orders, was made an example of. She was brought before the judge, fined \$20.00 and forced to send the boy to school. This example made the other recalcitrant parents take notice and as a consequence the school was crowded on the following day.

The law is that all children must attend school from the ages of 7 to 14. Heretofore, small children were sent to factories and lot of them had no schooling at all, leaving them illiterate. The English language is taught in all schools, whether they be secular or public and all children should be given an opportunity to acquire an education.

Svornost, Sept.10, 1885.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

All members of the Board were present at yesterday's meeting. After deciding many business issues, the members of the Board began the election of the officers for the coming year. Mr. Clark proposed the renomination of the present chairman Doolittle. Mr. Nichoff proposed our countryman, Adolf Kraus, as chairman; many other members in their short speeches declared their approval to the proposition, proving the great confidence in our countryman. Many members publicly stated that the Bohemian Kraus was experienced in educational problems and will fulfill the duties of his office very successfully and to the fullest satisfaction of the City of Chicago. Both candidates had their followers among the members of the Board.

The result of the voting was undecided, Doolittle obtained five votes and Kraus, seven; the second vote was postponed, and the election of other officers accomplished.

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Svornost, Sept. 10, 1885.

Then followed the second vote for chairman; this time the Bohemian, Adolf Kraus, was elected chairman with a majority of votes.

We certainly can be proud that our countryman was elected as chairman of such an important office.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

Svornost, Sept. 19, 1883.

TO THE HONOR OF THE BOHEMIAN NATIONALITY IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

America, or rather Chicago, is upset that a Bohemian attained the distinction, which many rich and prominent Americans, Germans and Irishmen hopefully expected.

In the last session of the Board of Education, a Bohemian, Adolf Kraus, a lawyer, was nominated as Chairman of The School Board. This distinction is so great, that an English newspaper mentioned it in long articles.

To a certain degree, the president of the Board of Education is a more educated person than the Mayor himself, who is a politician elected by the voters, whose votes must be gained by different ways and means.

The Board of Education is an office of honor, and its members are chosen and selected men of excellence and confidence; they are trusted with the problem of the education of all the younger generation in our city, and their previous merits authorize them to run for the position of chairman of The Board of

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Svornost, Sept. 19, 1883.

## Education.

It is a great honor to be a member of the Board in a large city like Chicago. Adolf Kraus was a member of the Board and he represented, with dignity, the Bohemian Community of Chicago two years, participating in deliberations and decisions together with other prominent citizens of Chicago.

This time the members of the Board of Education called the blameless member, Mr. Kraus, to preside over them, knowing that he is the most irreproachable, capable and prominent man for this office.

The appointment of Mr. Kraus to the presidency is in recognition and honor, of the Bohemian population in Chicago, which numbers over 40,000 people,

We were greatly pleased, when two years ago the Bohemian lawyer, A. Kraus, was nominated by the Mayor for office in the Board of Education, and this proved a real success for our nation and greater honor, than if three Bohemian candidates should have been appointed to paying positions in some other office where everything is connected with profit and the making of a living only, and nothing more.

WPA (ILL) #801.30273

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Svornost, Sept. 19, 1883.

When our candidate and representative was elevated to the presidency of the most important board in the city we should radiate with much greater happiness than ever.

It means that he is entrusted by all the citizens with their schools, their ambitious children and their confidence. We should be proud, that the citizens can choose from among us such trustworthy men, who are serving the City unselfishly in most important and dignified positions.

We are absolutely sure that the Chairman of the Board of Education, our Adolph Kraus, will perform his duties to the honor, not only of himself but to honor of our whole Bohemian community. Should he not act with dignity and should he not respond to the confidence put in him, he would cast shame on our nation, as one who is not able to handle this kind of an office.

If he responds in every way to his responsibilities he will procure for us honor and pride; he will prove that he is of our blood, educated and raised in our midst and elevated by his own merits. Thanks to his energetic efforts he wholly mastered the English language, gained the full confidence of our people during his sojourn among us and received complete acknowledgement of his ability in all our social and official circles.

MVA (11) PROJ. 30275

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Svornost, Sept. 19, 1883.

He deserves the elected elevation to the high office.

We congratulate Mr. Kraus on his elevation, we ardently congratulate ourselves for this product of our social group. Our whole community, those previously despised "Bohemians" will gain tremendously in the opinion of the Germans, Irishmen and Americans, who have always insulted and ridiculed us.

We can prove, now, that a Bohemian is the chairman of their most important institution and the fact will remain, for a long time, in the memory of all, that a Bohemian has occupied this high position honorably, honestly, and to the satisfaction of all citizens of Chicago.

We know that Adolf Kraus will not forget the interests of the Bohemian nation here in regard to the Sokols and the more convenient location of our schools in considering the education of Bohemian children.



Svornost, June 29, 1881

BOHEMIAN APPOINTED TO SCHOOL BOARD

The City Council held a meeting last night in which, as a whole, there was not much of importance to the Bohemian people except that the Mayor announced the appointment to the School Board of the Bohemian Lawyer Adolf Kraus, thereby fulfilling the long desired request of the Bohemians that they be represented in this important office.

The Mayor announced the appointment to the School Board of the following: Adolf Kraus, Jacob T. Healy, Thomas Brennan, Dr. Norman Bridge and Adolf Schoeninger.



Svornost, June 24, 1881

GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES

There are thirty-two grammar schools in our city from which 785 boys and girls are being graduated this year. Among these graduates we find fourteen Bohemian names, though there may be more, for our English teachers have a habit of Americanizing Bohemian names to such an extent that one would have difficulty in recognizing them for such. The following are the names of the Bohemian graduates, of them we may well be proud and we wish them continued success in their future endeavors in the higher schools.

From the "Dore" School: Annie S. Novotkiy, A. Viola Mikes, Lizzie Husak.  
"Brown" School: Iida Fiser. "Douglas" School: Joe Hurita. "Foster" School: Edw. Dvorak, Augusta Fiser, Otilie Goldberger, Vilem L. Lhotka and D.J. Srigar. "Hayes" School: Stepan Fiser. "Moseley" School: Anna Vitkovsky.  
"Newberry" School: Ella L. Huber. "Skinner" School: Jakub Vitkovsky.

Svornost, June 30, 1880

## OUR BOHEMIAN YOUTH IN LOCAL HIGH SCHOOLS

We are obliged to enter in this public paper the names of the Bohemian pupils in our public schools, who have successfully completed the studies in the higher grades. In comparison with the large number of Bohemians in the city, they are very, very few in number, only three this year.

They are Fr. Patera, Fr. Novy, both whom attended the local high school with great success and have obtained their diplomas, proving their industry and extra ordinary ability. At the Foster public school, Vac. Salek was the recipient of such recognition as is seldom given to more than one or two pupils of a class. However, much the successes of these pupils pleases us, we cannot overcome our sorrow over the fact that so few of our boys attend, (and probably none of our girls) the high schools.

It must be understood that, the fault lies with the parents, who do not realize, that by giving their children an education, they give them more than any amount of labor could provide. It is about time that Bohemian parents took more interest in our high schools and helped their children to a better education. This would of itself raise their standing as

Svornost, June 30, 1880

citizens and make their prospects of the future much brighter. There are quite a large number of us here and it is time to give thought to it, that we might have among us more men able to work in the interests of our countrymen in the midst of strange customs.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SVORNOST, April 12th, 1879.

A Review of the Compulsory School  
Attendance Law.

Enemies of the law for compulsory school attendance of children between the ages of 8 and 14 years, among whom is found the "Chicago Times" condemn this law and its regulations. The objections they put forth can readily be dismissed by any reasonably sensible man, who is concerned about the welfare of the community as a whole, and the safe guarding of the rights of all those who in some instance may need the protection of law.

They claim the State has no right, much less any obligation, to take children from the control of the parents, to raise and educate them against their will otherwise, unless the parents so wish it. Such disregard of rights originates in Prussia and is pure and simple despotism, where every inhabitant belongs to the State and the State must provide all his necessities and watch over him. The American principles are that the citizen belongs only to himself, that he is free, and that the State is maintained only for the purpose of assuring his freedom, not for the purpose of putting him under its protection and regulating his life.

SVORNOST, April 12th, 1879.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50410

The Prussian principle is that people are created for the State. The American principle is that the government is created for the people and that more government than is actually necessary to preserve the liberty of the citizenry is despotism. Therefore they claim that the only plane upon which compulsory attendance of schools can be placed is Despotism. These principles however, are undemocratic and contrary to our system of personal rights, which the government should guard against any curtailment.

They say this kind of law would be as unenforcible as a law prohibiting the drinking of alcoholic liquors, or any other law tampering with our private domestic affairs. It is indeed a strange exposition of the principles of liberty and duty.

The whole fault of this reasoning, knowingly committed, remains in the fact that they put children on the same level with the parents; they put them on the same plane as other mature citizens. They refuse to admit that children can not be compared with mature citizens, because in the first place they don't know and cannot know their rights for they would not understand them if they were being told and they are

SVORNOST, April 12th, 1879.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

unable to guard their rights in any manner. Education cannot be forcibly administered in some coercive institution. That is true. We do not expect to force any one with a whip to become a Doctor or Professor if he has not the will nor ambition for it. However, everyone even the poorest and most indifferent can be persuaded while his mind is still pliant, to learn reading, writing and arithmetic thereby reducing the possibility of becoming an uneducated loafer when he has grown up, knowing nothing and seeking his livelihood in thievery.

According to their objections the State would not have the right, even, to force convicted criminals to learn anything and if they had no trade would be compelled to keep them in idleness. The final argument of the "Limes" that this system which would force children from the home to school like convicts under sentence, would lower the morale and standards of the schools so that none would care to brag that they went to school is sheer nonsense. Only when children begin to show more common sense, can there be any talk of voluntary school attendance. We are of the opinion that all of the objections put forth by the enemies of compulsory education are worthless and that Illinois should have a law compelling parents to send their children to schools.

Svornost, Chicago, July 15th, 1878.BOHEMIAN[FIVE BOHEMIAN YOUTHS ADMITTED TO HIGH SCHOOL]

Every thoughtful citizen is very much pleased when he hears of the great desire of Bohemians to acquire an education. When he hears that Bohemian parents are thoroughly mindful of their children's education according to their means.

In Chicago 25,000 Bohemians should take pride in the number of youths attending institutions of learning. Last year (5) five Bohemians attending "Grammar School" distinguished themselves with such extraordinary diligence, they were admitted to the High School.

They were F. J. Patera, Jos. Koupeny, B. Novy, K. Wilen, and John Traotina. So far as is known they are thoughtful, ambitious youngsters who no doubt will serve their country to the honor of our nationality.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**A. Education**

**1. Secular**

**b. Foreign Languages**



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1920.

CZECH CLASSES EXCLUDED FROM THE  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CICERO

In a meeting of the board of education, officially called Board of Education, School District 99, Cook County, Ill., held yesterday, a resolution submitted by Mr. Frank J. Petru, demanding that the Czech classes be permitted to use classrooms of the public schools for the purpose of teaching the Czech language on Saturdays only, was voted on. It was apparent that the majority of the school board was determined not to yield. Only one member of the school board, Mr. Bláha, supported Mr. Frank J. Petru's resolution, the third Czech member of the school board was not present. The rest of the members of the school board voted against it.

Following is the text of the resolution:

"Whereas, On the 23rd day of October in the year of 1919, this school board passed a resolution that it will not permit further use of classrooms for the



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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1920.

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IV purpose of teaching the Czech language on Saturdays; and

"Whereas, The majority of the entire population of the Town of Cicero is of Czech origin, although they now are sincere American citizens and good patriots in every detail; and

"Whereas, The Czechoslovaks of this district and all over the world have performed good service for the United States and its Allies during the World War, which was attested to by President Woodrow Wilson, with the creation and recognition of the Czechoslovak republic, and in other manners; and

"Whereas, The Czech language is taught in schools all over the world; and

"Whereas, In consequence of this unjust exclusion of these children from the public schools of Cicero, these children were forced to resort to stores, halls, and other places unsuitable, unhealthy and unsafe for them, in order to get this education, and in those places their health, and consequently, the



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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1920.

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IV health of the whole community being endangered; and

"Whereas, The Czech fraternal and benevolent societies provide all the necessary funds so that the children can have instructions in their mother tongue; and

"Whereas, These children attending the Czech classes were accused of trifling misconduct which accusations never were proved; and

"Whereas, The school boards of Chicago, Berwyn, and other cities permitted, and still permit the use of their public schools for the purpose of teaching the Czech language; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this school board permit the Czech classes to use the classrooms of public schools, to teach the Czech language on Saturdays, and that for this accommodation and janitor's service the same amount should be charged now as before; and be it further



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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1920

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IV 'Resolved, That if accidentally there should be more complaints against some of these children attending the Saturday Czech classes, or against some of their teachers, these complaints should be sent to this school board in writing."

The struggle of the Czech school in Cicero apparently is over until the time when the public will elect and send new men to this school board.

A communication from the Taxpayers' Association, requesting removal of the president of this school board on account of charges brought against him, was not voted on. It was simply announced that the school board had taken this matter up in a special meeting, and decided to pay no attention to this matter at all. Subsequently, we will throw more light on the activities of this famous school board.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 26, 1922.

OUR SLAVIC LANGUAGE LIVES

Our readers will remember that in the year 1912 we received the good news from the Board of Education that permission had been granted to allow the teaching of the Bohemian language in our high schools. Those readers who remember this event will also recollect how some of our leaders accepted the "credit" for this "hard" work, claiming that it was their efforts in behalf of Bohemianism in America that saved the day. Our readers will also remember how we laid our plans for this; how we intended to place some Bohemian teachers in those schools, assuming that this would be sufficient. But since that time, no one has paid the slightest attention to these classes in Bohemian. The same fate which befell Polish, Swedish, and other foreign language instruction will also befall the teaching of Bohemian, because the former superintendent of schools, Mrs. Ella Flagg-Young, issued an order that any foreign language instruction may be included in the curriculum provided that there are enough students to enroll in such classes.

Our problem now is: Shall we let our classes in the Bohemian language die

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 26, 1922.

because of lack of interest? Such classes were organized in the Harrison High School and were attended by a large number of students of Bohemian origin. The [total] enrollment in these classes was never very large, that is, as large as we had expected it to be, but about seven classes were organized. It is, indeed, very sad when one considers how many hundreds of students are enrolled in Spanish and in French classes, while in the Bohemian ones there are about ten or twenty!

Why is it that children of Bohemian origin prefer Spanish and French instruction to Bohemian? Are they ashamed to know the language of their ancestors? I do not wish to believe that. There are, of course, parents who reason that it is more practical and more important to know those languages which are spoken by a greater number of people, and for that reason perhaps they have their children enroll in a Spanish class; why the whole of South America speaks Spanish! But what percentage of our young people will go to South America on business or for pleasure? It is rather to be expected that they

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 26, 1922.

will have contact and will do business with Bohemians.

Everyone must recognize that from a practical standpoint, a knowledge of the Bohemian language is very important for our young people. From the cultural point of view, all languages are of equal value; our literature is as beautiful as that of other nations.

This week marks the beginning of the new semester, and your children may enroll in classes in the Harrison High School. At present there is only one teacher of Bohemian in a school where there ought to be two or even three, as one finds in classes of Spanish or French. It is hoped that a large number of students will enroll in the Bohemian classes. Our slogan must be: A Czech child belongs in a Czech class.

Bohumil Kral, teacher.

I A 1 b

II B 2 d (3)

II B 1 d

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1918.

Bohemian Made Easy, formerly used as textbook, is sold out, and Morffil's Mluvnice Jazyka Ceskeho (Grammar of the Czech Language) is more suitable for the needs of a philologist than for the average student with everyday requirements. Mluvnice Ceska, by Dr. Jan Gebauer, recognized as the best Czech grammar, is the foundation of Professor Nigrin's textbook.

The manual begins with instruction on the phonetics of the Czech language, a highly important item which hitherto has not received due consideration. The second part of the book is devoted to composition. Though this chapter lacks completeness, it offers valuable hints and suggestions. A preface by A. R. Nykl, captioned "Slav Nations and Their Tongues," will surely be of interest to serious students.

The book will find an appreciative welcome wherever time is available on the students' programs. It may be bought at the office of the Czech Literary Society, which deserves unstinted praise for its efforts.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



I A 1 b

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1917.

### HARRISON CIRCLE'S SUCCESSFUL EVENING

The spacious hall in the Harrison High School was filled with an appreciative audience last night. There were highly artistic numbers on the program for Czech Day, as arranged by the Harrison Beseda (Harrison Circle). The Circle has a group of singers, the Glee Club, which sang Czech songs that literally electrified the audience. The group is directed by Miss Helen Frish.

Mrs. C. M. Klaus delivered a short address, which was followed by several numbers for the violin played by Mr. George Hrusa, and piano accompaniment rendered by Miss Hattie Kovarik.

The Czech national dance, "Beseda," was presented by girl students and was enjoyed immensely by every spectator. It made such a hit that they decided to give this dance before the assembled students of the school.

Miss Milada Krametbauer demonstrated her art in several classic dances, and

I A 1 b

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1917.

Miss Florence Polak sang songs by A. Dvorak and also the "Marseillaise". Miss Libuse Parizek followed with some pieces for piano, and the pleasant evening came to a close with the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner". All the visitors expressed the wish to see the evenings of the Circle perpetuated.

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I A 1 b

II B 1 a

III E

III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

CZECH CLUB IN HIGH SCHOOL

Czech students of Carter H. Harrison High School are working strenuously to make their Beseda [Club] one of the strongest in that school. There are over one hundred members now. Their meetings began last month, and the following officers were elected: Miss Vlasta Vraz, president; Miss Dagmar Vojan, vice-president; Miss Anna Zyk, secretary; Miss Ella Mazac, treasurer.

An informal entertainment was given to the newcomers at the end of last month in the smaller gymnasium, and a concert in the large hall of the school building is being planned. One of the main purposes of the Beseda will be to acquaint the teachers with the beauties of Czech music. The club hopes for public support, since the proceeds will be used to further Czech national aims.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1917.

[CZECH CLASSES]

(Editorial)

Czech classes in Chicago high schools have always been considered achievements of great value, but that does not mean that we know how to appreciate them.

Only recently we received a letter from one of our readers calling our attention to the comparatively small number of students from Cicero and Berwyn enrolled in the Czech class at the J. Sterling High School. Shortly thereafter, the Czech public was informed that the Czech class at Harrison High School had to close because of insufficient attendance.

It seems that we often fight for recognition or an opportunity only to prove later that we did not deserve it.



I A 1 b

I A 1 b (German)

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 7, 1917.

(Summary of Editorial)

"Czech national self assertion is giving a very poor account of itself at the Carter Harrison High School." Only twenty students are needed for an evening class in the Czech language, and that number has not been reached up to the present.....

"If we should lose this class because of insufficient enrollment, it will be a proof of our indolence at a time when the Germans are making strenuous efforts to maintain their language in our schools.".....



I A 1 b  
I C (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1917.

A LAST CHANCE

"If an enrollment of twenty pupils cannot be reached, no Czech class will be held in the evening courses of Carter Harrison High School."

This dictum pronounced by Mr. Morse, principal of the school, threatened to become a reality last Tuesday, but the decision was deferred until tonight. However, only fourteen students have enrolled for this course.....

We appeal to Czech young men to do justice to the nation from which they are descended, and also to act in their own interest by joining the class which, if it materializes, will be taught by Professor Bohumil Kral every Tuesday and Thursday from 7 P.M. to 9 P.M.

Czech parents should urge their children to enroll. Among the fourteen prospective students of the class, two are Germans! They feel that they would profit by a knowledge of the Czech language, but woe, our own Czech students seem indifferent! Is this not painful, and does it not cover us with shame?



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1917.

CZECH CLASS IN CICERO

(Summary)

Night school courses will be opened at the J. Sterling Morton High School, Cicero, Illinois. There is one class provided for the study of the Czech language. It will be conducted with the condition that at least twenty students enroll. Cicero is a predominantly Czech town with a mayor of Czech descent. . . . .

There is no use in teaching a child a foreign language up to his fourteenth year if he is to forget it later. The course is free. . . . . Would it not be a shame for Cicero not to be able to muster out the minimum of only twenty students?



I A 1 b

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1917.

CZECH CLASSES OPENED

(Summary)

Although the number of students at Carter Harrison High School who are enrolled in Czech classes is larger than last season, nevertheless it is disproportionately small considering the total number of students of Czech descent who are studying at that school. Parents should give this some thought.....

This season we have seven Czech classes, one of which is taught by our Professor Boh. Kral. The classes in the history, literature, and culture of the Czech people are particularly small.....





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I B 3 b  
III H

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1917.

FOR CZECH PARENTS TO CONSIDER

(Summary)

"To feed and clothe your children does not complete your obligations. There is one supreme duty which you must fulfill toward those of your own blood: to bring up your child to be a man in a moral sense--a man who loves not only his parents and companions, but also the nation in which his parents were born. For this reason it is necessary to inform your child about his nationality so that he will not ridicule or think lowly of the nation from which he is descended--or disavow the merits of our great men of art and science....."

Our children must become acquainted with the nation and the language of their forebears. This can be done by the Czech school.

We constantly hear about Americanization and assimilation with the great American people. Yes, we want to become good Americans; we want to show our



I A 1 b  
I B 3 b  
III H

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1917.

gratitude for the kind reception accorded to us; we want to show our appreciation by offering the best within the abilities of our people. ....The Czech school is the link between us and this country.

"Although we Czechs are a small nation we are more mature than others that are larger than we. Our glorious nation need not let other nations occupy the foreground. We were the first to fight for the liberty of body and mind, and only few nations can be compared with our glorious history....."

The Association for the Maintenance of Czech Schools is opening classes in Chicago public schools, similar to those conducted in the private schools sponsored by the Chicago Czech people. The schools are free-religious [free thought, nonsectarian].

Classes were opened in the following public schools: Cooper, Corkery, Bryant, Farragut, Fulton, Gary, Hammond, Healy, Jungman, Komenský, and Sawyer.



I A 1 b  
I B 3 b  
III H

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1917.

"In the old homeland we fought for every Czech child so that he should not be lost to the nation. What good would liberty do us if we could not bequeath it to our children? How could we answer before the world the neglect of our national duty to our children?"

The Czech child belongs to the Czech school."



Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1917.

CZECH LANGUAGE IN HARRISON HIGH SCHOOL

(Summary)

By sending their children to Czech classes, parents will help the youngsters as well as fulfill a patriotic duty.

Carter Harrison High School, Marshall Boulevard and 24th Street, announced that classes in the Czech language will be opened at the beginning of the new school year. Students will receive credit for this modern language on the same basis as other subjects. The Czech classes are open to students enrolled in the general course. A new textbook has been published for beginners. The course in the Czech language takes two years and may be followed up by a course in Czech history; this latter is a six months' course.



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I F 4

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1917.

THE PEOPLE WIN

(Editorial)



The exclusion of the German language as a subject in our public schools probably will be realized, and there is little doubt that the majority of the populace will be in accord with the measure. The only question is the attitude taken toward it by Mayor Thompson, head of the "sixth largest German city," as he styled himself a short time ago apropos of the reception of the English and French delegations here.

The School Board is appointed by him; yet it has taken the step to eliminate the German language. This action will certainly displease our pro-German "Burgermeister" (Mayor).

Denní Hlasatel, June 14, 1917.

CZECH LANGUAGE IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Prof. J. V. Nigrin of Harrison High School declares that many responsible Americans have arrived at the conclusion that immigrant children who have been "Anglicized" here are not necessarily "Americanized." In brief, the language alone cannot perform the assimilation. The national traits of the various immigrants cannot be removed and simply substituted by purely American characteristics. Gradual, smooth methods in Americanization will surely bear the best fruits.

The study of foreign languages is not detrimental to sane American sentiment. On the contrary, it is helpful to Americanization in that it facilitates the association with, and the approach to, the virgin immigrant clay. In this manner our future fellow citizens can be better instructed about this country and their duties towards it.

An article in this vein, written by Professor Nigrin, is printed in the latest



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

LESSONS IN THE CZECH LANGUAGE FOR READERS OF THE  
DENNI HLASATEL BY RUDOLPH EUBENICEK

(Summary)

This is one of a series of articles on grammar, spelling, and style, to be followed by articles on geography, and tales for children.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1917.

MORE INTEREST IN CZECH CLASSES URGED

(Editorial)

The introduction of the Bohemian language in Harrison High School may be considered one of the greatest of our national achievements in Chicago, but the results at the present time do not show that we enjoy our success too much. We might have fairly well expected that there would not be room enough for all the students crowding in to learn the language of their fathers, and also that there would be insufficient help from the part of the staff of teachers. The enrollment is, however, so weak that one of the classes is in danger of being dissolved. This news seems incredible, and does not, beside other points, serve to bring much credit to the Czech element of Chicago. It is about time that Czech parents became aware, at last, of the importance of the instruction in the Czech language, and see to it that their





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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1917.

children take advantage of the opportunity offered at Harrison High school. The school board, in a meeting last week, decided that students from other high schools shall be allowed to attend the Czech classes at Harrison High school. Now, Chicago is a town big enough with a strong Czech population so that no danger should arise that even one single Czech class would be closed on account of an insufficient number of students.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1917.

CZECH TAUGHT IN CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOLS

The revolution in our public life caused by the War, compels us to count with every single unit of our resources and to use the opportunities offering themselves for the perpetuation of our national life in America.

One of the most important components of our strength is the education we are giving to our future generation. We point with particular pride to our Czech classes in Harrison High School, - and today in Morton Park also, - which are maintained by the city, and in which the students of the Czech language receive full credit for it just as for any other tongue. The language of Komensky and Palacky has been placed on par with French German, and Spanish. This makes us rejoice, but we have, alas, not



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1917.

learned to appreciate this achievement. It shall be the duty of all of our papers to call the attention of the public to the great opportunity offered for students of Czech descent to learn the language of their fathers. We can do a bit for our nation by helping the number of students to double.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1916.

FROM CICERO

The Teaching of the Czech Language at the High School  
Will Begin after the Summer Vacation

A movement was started some time ago for the purpose of creating an interest in the teaching of the Czech language at the J. Sterling Morton High School. The result proves that if good will and a sincere effort are shown, much may be accomplished.

The school board resolved, some time ago, that the Czech language be taught in high school. That much is certain, and there need be no fear that the school board will reverse the decision to which it agreed, at the behest of the Czech citizens.

With reference to this the only question to be answered was when this teaching would begin. Later, at the suggestion of the school principal, it was decided to start after the summer vacation--that is, on the first day of the September term, immediately following the Labor Day holiday.

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The principal is of the opinion that it would not be advisable to begin the instruction in the middle of the semester, because of the many arrangements which he has to make, and also because it takes time to secure a teacher.

Mr. F. J. Kubec told us that a number of teachers had been recommended, and the principal will choose one in a short time, but he requires that the teacher be qualified to teach other subjects so that he can be paid a suitable salary. Without doubt a teacher with those qualifications can be secured without great effort, and if it is not possible to begin now with the teaching of the Czech language, we shall have to be satisfied that the promise will be kept, and that the Czech class will attend lectures next September.

This matter of teaching the Czech language should not be forgotten; and the greatest interest should be awakened among the citizens, so that when the Czech lectures begin the attendance be commensurate with the interest displayed.

That is the only way to prove that our countrymen of Cicero and Berwyn do want

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the Czech language taught and that there are enough students in the two communities to make the teaching of the Czech language worth while.

Mr. Slapak, chairman of School District No. 99, has a plan which should create the necessary interest. He intends to arrange a lecture about the Czech nation for the benefit of the student body of the high school.

This matter of a Czech lecture is being worked upon with enthusiasm, and we will soon be able to announce the date it will take place.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1915.

EVENING INSTRUCTION AT HARRISON HIGH SCHOOL  
Bohemian and Spanish Classes

While the classes in drafting rooms are overcrowded, there is much vacant room in other classes. One of these is the Spanish class, which convenes only twice a week and offers the students an excellent opportunity to learn the fundamentals of a language whose importance for America is growing, and which gives those who know it a possibility of making good in South American trade.

The Bohemian class is doing very well indeed. Attendance is much larger than last year, and a number of last year's students have enrolled again, a circumstance which proves their interest in the Bohemian language. The present class is composed of students who know Bohemian but who wish to perfect themselves in that language. There have been many requests for a beginners' class, and it is probable that such a class will be started. In accordance with a ruling of the Board of Education, at least twenty-five students must be enrolled before a new class may be established.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1915.

Among those who have asked for such a class was an Irishman who is married to a Bohemian girl, and a number of American businessmen. The majority of the pupils study the Bohemian language for practical reasons, but many also for credits for their high school diploma. That the Bohemian classes do fill a need may be seen from the following interesting instances.

An American-born girl has said: "I am a member of a Bohemian ladies' association and they want to elect me president. I attend these classes in order to learn how to write and read Bohemian correctly so that I can perform properly my future duties as president.

Another student was born in Georgia and has almost entirely forgotten the Bohemian language. He has come to Chicago to learn Bohemian again to please his mother. Thus our classes are preparing workers for our national purposes among local youth.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1915.

FOR BOHEMIAN CLASSES

A very considerable number of people assembled in the hall of Sokol Karel Jonas in Cicero last night. They came from the J. Sterling Morton High School district and their purpose was to take determined steps to start the teaching of the Bohemian language in that school.

The meeting was called by citizens who, convinced that their demand is proper, are ready to exert every effort in order that the teaching of Bohemian in the Morton High School shall be realized at the earliest possible moment. The demand is backed up by their numerical strength, their importance as taxpayers, and the fact that other modern foreign languages are being taught in the School, and there is therefore no reason why the Bohemian language should not be included.

The meeting, attended also by a number of ladies of Cicero and Berwyn, was

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opened by a brief and snappy talk by Mr. Kubec, in which he discussed the reasons why the Bohemian language should be taught in the Morton High School and pointed to the fine success its teaching has achieved in Chicago in the Harrison High School.

Among the first speakers was Professor Bohumil Kral, who was the first teacher of Bohemian at the Harrison High School. He stressed the importance of that language and told how, three years ago, only forty pupils attended the classes, while two hundred and twenty are enrolled this year, certainly a most gratifying increase. He discussed the importance of Bohemian also from the practical point of view and urged those present to do all they can to have the teaching of the Bohemian language introduced in their high school.

Mr. Jos. A. Holpuch, a member of the Chicago Board of Education, was welcomed with deafening applause. He said he had not come to tell the people

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what their duty was because he knew they were all very well aware of it, and knew what to do about it. He complained, however, that there was not a sufficient interest in schools among the people in Chicago. This fact induced him to start disseminating detailed information about the activities of the School Board through the Denni Hlasatel and other newspapers.....

After Mr. Holpuch's speech, a resolutions committee was elected which drafted the following petition:

"We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the Morton High School district declare that we are the representatives of the majority of the Bohemian citizens and taxpayers of the named school district, and that it is our desire to have the Bohemian language, our mother tongue, taught in the J. Sterling Morton High School. We wish to point to the fact that Bohemian is recognized and among the modern languages taught in schools in Chicago

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and elsewhere.

"We further declare that the Bohemian citizens feel justified in submitting this request because the School district is inhabited by a population which is overwhelmingly Bohemian-American and which, by paying taxes in the district, help in supporting the School.

"Therefore we request your body [sic. No indication of the "body" to which the resolution was directed] to take the necessary steps toward granting this request and to see to it that the teaching of the Bohemian language at J. Sterling Morton High School be soon started and thereafter continued indefinitely.

The resolution was read by the secretary of the meeting and unanimously approved. It will be submitted with the largest obtainable number of signatures, and it would seem that it will soon bring the desired results.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1915.

### THE BOHEMIAN LANGUAGE IN HIGH SCHOOLS

On September 7, the new school year will start and our youth will again be filling the school buildings. In the Harrison High School, on Marshall Boulevard and 24th Street, the Bohemian language will be taught again as one of the modern languages, and it is up to Bohemian parents to see to it that all Bohemian classes are full.

This will be the fourth year of Bohemian instruction in Harrison High School, and the interest in the Bohemian classes has been growing from year to year. Both the students and their parents realize the importance of a thorough knowledge of the Bohemian language. In the first place, the Bohemian language has a practical value as a means of contact with the Bohemians, the Slovaks, and the Poles, but, by having a knowledge of Bohemian, we also maintain our traditions and national unity which, based upon mutual help, is a guarantee of our growth.

In these stirring times when it seems that the morning star of a better future

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1915.

has risen for the Bohemian nation, let there be no Bohemian high-school student who will not enroll in a Bohemian class. Let him or her do it in his own interest and as a token of reverence to the nation of which he or she is a descendant.

The Bohemian teacher at the Harrison High School will be Mr. Jaroslav V. Nigrin, S.B., A.M., who taught Romance languages and mathematics in high schools last year.

Pupils of Bohemian schools who furnish proof of their attendance at Bohemian classes in public high schools will receive the respective credit.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

THE BOHEMIAN LANGUAGE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
by  
Professor Bohumil Kral

The Bohemian language is being taught in only one public school in Chicago, the Harrison High School, where one hundred and sixty pupils in seven grades have been taking that subject this year. Attempts have been made to introduce the teaching of the Bohemian language in other schools, but none of them were successful. I believe that it would be in the interest of the Bohemian people to try to answer for themselves these two questions:

- (1) Is it necessary that all children who want to learn the Bohemian language in our public schools should have to enroll in the Harrison High School, no matter where they may be living?
- (2) Should the teaching of the Bohemian language be limited to those

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children who are fortunate enough to be in a position to attend a high school?

The first question can be answered by the youths of the various high schools themselves. If there is a sufficient number of students desiring to learn the Bohemian language, Bohemian classes will be formed in any high school. For various reasons, the second question is of much greater importance for us. We and the other Americans, no matter whether native born or immigrant have so far been indifferent to the growing German influence in our public schools. Especially should we Bohemians resent the teaching of the language of a nation that always has been our chief oppressor. Nevertheless, German classes were being formed frequently in grammar schools in which there has been a large percentage of Bohemian children. Of course, the German language was not an obligatory subject, but many of us have been of the opinion that German is a very useful language to know; we have needed it many times in Europe, so why should it not be useful to our children in America? Such has been the logical conclusion of many of us, hence, we had our children enroll in the German classes.

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Now I ask, which is more practical for the children of Bohemian descent, to learn the language of their parents, or to learn the language that we have been taught to hate? All of us know that many children of Bohemian parents have a smattering knowledge of both Bohemian and German, but know neither of these languages. If the children had been learning their mother tongue from their early youth, we should now not be complaining that they are becoming denationalized.

Why is the German language and none other than the German language being forced on us in our public schools? Is its practical value greater than that of any other modern language? More recently, we have learned to know the German "culture" too well to keep on being deceived by that pretense. Even our "Yankees" have been of the opinion lately that the German "culture" is by far not what the Germans would like us to believe it is. All delusions concerning the usefulness of the German language have been overcome already, but, nevertheless, the German language is the only foreign language taught in our grammar schools. Of course, German is of great value to children of German parentage. But the same may be

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said about any other language in regard to the national group using it. Why, then, should the teaching of modern foreign languages be limited to German?

We Bohemians should make sure that our children have the opportunity to learn the Bohemian language in public schools, if they so desire. Just think of it--they are teaching German in our Pilsen and in our California districts! Is it not an insult to our national traditions to have our own children being asked to enroll in German classes? Let us see to it that our children are reared in a spirit which would make them worthy of us--make them love what our fathers have suffered for in our beloved old country, our mother tongue! Let's wake up, and let's do all we can in order to succeed in having the Bohemian language taught in our public grammar schools.

The teaching of Bohemian in our grammar schools would be of the greatest benefit to us and to our children alike. We all know how much easier it is to

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learn a language while young than in maturity. We know very well how difficult it was for us to learn the English language and how easy it is for our children to learn it. We know also that children who have attended our schools on Saturday and Sunday, know more Bohemian than those who learned it later on in life. If our children were learning Bohemian daily for four years while hearing their mother tongue at home, we could be very sure that our nation would not disappear so soon in our new country.

Some of us might say that it is for this purpose that we are keeping up our free thought schools with money furnished by our national associations. Perhaps so. But are the results achieved in such schools as good as the results from public schools would be? We know that our private free thought school system has many weaknesses: the classes on Saturdays and Sundays, when other children are free, are too great a burden on our youth; at times, some of the teachers are incompetent (here I remember what I, myself, had to go through as a pupil of a Bohemian school, but since then the conditions have become very much better).

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

The free thought teacher does not have the authority and prestige that the teacher in a public school has; consequently, the children obey and respect him less. It is most difficult to find men teachers better than those we now have--teachers who would be willing to give us their free time on Saturdays and Sundays for the little money that we are able to pay them. If we could keep our teachers busy throughout the week, we could get better men. But, where will the money be forthcoming with which to pay them? The authority in a public school is greater and consequently, the results achieved there are better. This has been ably pointed out by teacher [Vojta] Benes [brother of the future President of Czechoslovakia, Eduard Benes] during his recent visit in Chicago.

If the Bohemian language were taught in public schools, its teaching would become more stabilized, more normalized. It frequently happens that the little pupil--because he had been disciplined--angrily leaves our private school and

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Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

there is no power that could make him come back, except that of his parents, and that is frequently both unwilling and weak.

So far, I have been discussing only the technical advantages of the teaching of Bohemian in our grammar schools. Let us look at the matter also from other viewpoints. First, how much money would we save if the teaching of the Bohemian language were taken over by the city? Our schools, private schools, cost us many thousands of dollars every year. What are the results? With the exception of the Ceska Svobodomyslna Skola Vojta Naprstek (Vojta Naprstek Bohemian Free Thought School) which really deserves the designation of "school," many of the so-called classes are a caricature of what a class should be from the pedagogic point of view. It is, therefore, but natural that the children there do not feel the obligation of school discipline.

This brings us to another point. Money now being spent by us for the teaching of the Bohemian language could be used for educational work along free thought lines which would acquaint the children, in an entertaining way, with the

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Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

principles of modern thinking and protect them against the influence of sectarian Sunday schools. That would give us an opportunity to make our schools that are free thought schools in name only, free thought schools in reality and in truth.

It is up to us alone to reach this goal. As taxpayers, we have the right to demand that our money be used for the benefit of our children. Now, a demand of this kind should not be made for partisan reasons, or because we desire to remain Bohemians. No other nationality makes better Americans, and no other nationality is a more peace loving, industrious one than ours. In wanting to keep our language alive, we try to keep alive the language of a people that since time immemorial has been fighting and bleeding for freedom and human rights. We know that those of our children who have been educated in our national traditions are the best type of youth we have, a type we may be justly proud of. It is, therefore, in the interest of a higher level for our future citizenship to make a request of our School Board to introduce the

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teaching of the Bohemian language into our grammar schools.

Only a few grammar school graduates go to high school, and thus have an opportunity to take advantage of the Bohemian classes there. An opportunity that is offered to children who are fortunate enough to receive high school education should be available also to those who will never see a high school.

How can we have the Bohemian language introduced into grammar schools? The same way as it is being done in the case of the German language. German is being taught in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades of grammar schools wherever the parents of at least fifty children request it. Now, let us start the campaign this summer; right now. I have no doubt that in such Bohemian centers as Pilsen, California, Tabor, Town of Lake, and others, it would be possible to get together not hundreds, but thousands of Bohemian parents to request the teaching of the Bohemian language in the local public schools. Our representative on the School Board, Mr. Joseph A. Holpuch could then be

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requested to present the petition to the School Board, and a petition signed by thousands of parents and supported by our associations, lodges, etc., could not fail being heard and granted.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

BOHEMIAN LANGUAGE IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Instructions in the Bohemian language continues satisfactorily at Harrison High School. There are forty-nine new pupils in two classes, and 123 in all five classes--a considerable number. Of course, it could be much larger if it were not for various circumstances limiting the attendance. For instance, pupils of technical courses are not admitted in foreign-language classes. For others the schedule of hours interferes, the Bohemian classes taking place at times when the would-be enrollees are occupied by their regular studies.

I wish to invite the attention of our public to the fact that all high school subjects will be taught in the night classes at Harrison High School. There will be also an advanced course in the Bohemian language and literature. But this course will be offered only if there is a sufficient number of students.

There are many of those among us who did not have an opportunity to complete their education while in the old country. The knowledge of the Bohemian

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

language is very important from the practical point of view to our businessmen, lawyers, physicians, etc! Do not fail to enroll if your are interested in seeing this course in operation!

Bohuml Kral

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1914.

AN ADVANCED BOHEMIAN COURSE

Mr. Frank Morse, superintendent of the Carter H. Harrison High School where the Bohemian language is being taught in day classes, is planning to organize an advanced evening course in the Bohemian language. We hope that his experiment will be found of special interest to our public.

This new course would consist of lectures in English on Bohemian history and literature, and the reading of the best Bohemian books in the original. There would also be training in writing Bohemian papers and essays. Instruction of this kind should be particularly useful to our ladies, physicians, lawyers, and students who desire to perfect themselves in the Bohemian language and learn to know the spirit and beauty of the creative literary work of our nation.

Since, however, this course, so useful to so many of us and most creditable

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1914.

to all of us, will be organized only if there is a sufficient enrollment of students, we urge all our public to take advantage of it in large numbers and thus assure its existence. Applications will be received at the Carter H. Harrison High School, 24th Street and California Avenue, Thursday and Friday, October 1 and 2. Let's all try hard and see to it that this course becomes a reality.

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1914.

TO BOHEMIAN PARENTS AND STUDENTS

By now it is generally known that the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) has succeeded in having the Chicago Board of Education introduce the Bohemian language as one of the regular subjects into Chicago high schools, and by that fact put our language on the same level with German and French. Now it is up to our parents and their children to see that Bohemian is really taught, because it will be introduced only into those high schools where a sufficient number of students enroll in the Bohemian classes.

It should be unnecessary to appeal to our countrymen's patriotism in these days, and we are sure that each and every one of them will do his duty. But we want to show that the knowledge of the Bohemian language now has a practical value. High school students are required to study at least one foreign language. To take up French and German is often wasted effort, because it is practically impossible to learn a language in the short school terms. The little that the students are able to learn is soon forgotten. But a Bohemian

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1914.

student lives among people who talk that language at home; he hears it spoken constantly; he uses it from time to time himself; and thus everything he learns at school becomes of permanent value. And what a value it has! Our physicians, businessmen, lawyers, and artist agree on the great value of the Bohemian language because it opens new fields of activity, new spheres of marketing, not only among the Bohemians, but also among the Slovaks, Poles, and other Slavic people who can understand our language. A knowledge of Bohemian is a key to a number of other tongues and a door to a number of other nations.

However, let us not forget the cultural value which the knowledge of Bohemian has for our youth. It is our aim and desire to introduce into the rapidly developing American nation the very best elements of our race, and thus gain true merit for future America. This, however, cannot be achieved if our youth is ignorant of the best that is in our character and in our history. We want to merge with America, rather than get lost without a trace.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 2, 1914.

Therefore, let there be no Bohemian high school boy or girl who would neglect his or her own interest and not enroll in Bohemian classes.

Signed: Česko-Americká Národní Rada.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 11, 1913.

NOT ENOUGH PRIDE

In order to determine the effectiveness of the appeal to Bohemian parents to have their high-school children enroll in the Bohemian department, we visited the Farragut High School yesterday. By the way, since the beginning of this term, the school has been called the Carter H. Harrison High School.

We were received by the school principal himself, Mr. F. L. Morse, and when we told him the purpose of our visit, he assured us most kindly that he would be very happy to give us any information we might wish to have.

What we heard from him, however, and the confirmation we later received from Professor B. Kral, who is in charge of the Bohemian department, was infinitely less pleasant than our reception. Only thirty-five pupils have enrolled in the beginners' class this year; four of them are not even of Bohemian descent. [The article lists the names of the pupils.]

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Last year this department started with forty pupils....of whom only thirty remained in February, when fifty-eight new pupils joined the class. Of these, thirty-six enrolled for the second-year course, and of the original class, only sixteen pupils enrolled in the third-year, that is, the advanced class. Thus, all in all, there are eighty-five pupils in the Bohemian department this year. The beginners' class consists of thirty-five, the second-year class of thirty-four, and the advanced class of sixteen pupils.

The enrollment in the beginners' class was smaller this year than it was at the same time last year. As against this record, the German department of the same school opened two beginners' classes, each with thirty-two pupils. Two beginners' classes with an equal number of pupils were opened also in the Latin department. The fact that in both of these departments there are also children of Bohemian descent makes the comparison that much more disappointing, nay, baffling.

We do not wish to underestimate the value of any language. All of them have

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 11, 1913.

their importance and meaning in this world. But nobody can accuse us of chauvinism if we say that as far as we ourselves are concerned, the Bohemian language must be our primary interest. We are far from any chauvinism, but we do hate the necessity of raising the accusation that the first ones to underestimate the value of Bohemian, their own native language, are the Bohemian parents themselves. If that were not the case, they would do all they could to see that their children learned that language in which they could best talk to one another from heart to heart, from soul to soul..... If the parents do not care whether or not their children learn to speak, read, and write Bohemian, the children themselves will care still less. On the other hand, if the parents would instill in their children, from their very earliest age, a healthy interest in the Bohemian language, and would keep it up, that interest would grow and develop into love and affectionate reverence, and the Bohemian department of the Harrison High School would have not eighty-five, but three or four hundred pupils. The school is in the very center of one of the largest Bohemian settlements and--according to its principal--between seventy and seventy-five per cent of its pupils

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are of Bohemian origin.

When Mr. Morse says he deeply regrets the fact that the Bohemian department of his school is far behind other departments, and that he cannot find any explanation for this phenomenon, all we can say is that this sad state of affairs is for us Bohemians exceedingly embarrassing and puts us to deep shame.

Mr. Morse frankly admitted that he had expected a much larger enrollment, and that he had also been ready to open two classes for the beginners. He had made all the necessary arrangements with Professor Kral, and had never failed to show his own strong personal interest in the success of the Bohemian venture. His disappointment is keen. Now he knows that our parents are indifferent, and consequently their children are disinterested. In fact, he seems to have noticed that the children are even ashamed of their parents' language. What a sad observation! And how much more sad it is when made

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 11, 1913.

by an outsider and supported by figures which need no interpretation.

When he took us into the classroom of Professor Kral--empty at that time because of lack of students to listen to the Professor's lecture--he remarked that he would be happier if something could be done to change the sad state of affairs. There was still time to attempt it, he thought. We now again **address an appeal** to Bohemian parents of the Harrison High School students to awaken their children to an interest in the Bohemian department of the school, and to see to it that they apply for enrollment. If we have a large enrollment in that department, we won't be doing the school a favor, nor will we be doing the Chicago Board of Education a favor; the only ones who will profit by it will be ourselves. We will profit because the younger generation will be strengthened and because we will awaken the self-respect on which so much depends.

Now, let us do our duty. Let us not permit ourselves to be put to shame by

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a few non-Bohemians who also send their children to the Harrison High School. Let us prove that we appreciate the fact that the Bohemian language may now be taught in any public school where there are enough pupils who want to study it. Let us not permit things to come to such a pass that non-Bohemians in America will be able to say that they were more interested in, and had a greater appreciation of the Bohemian language than we ourselves.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1913.

OUR LANGUAGE IN THE SCHOOLS

(Editorial)

It was only natural that we were greatly pleased last year over the introduction of the Bohemian language as a subject of instruction in the high schools on the condition that a sufficient number of pupils would enroll in the Bohemian classes. Shortly after this victory, we came close to a disappointment when the fact was disclosed that among Bohemian parents and pupils, there is no genuine interest in this most important achievement.

This year offers an excellent opportunity to do what was neglected last year. If this opportunity is not taken advantage of fully, we shall stop wondering why the Chicago Board of Education tarried so long before consenting to the introduction of the Bohemian language into the high schools. This would almost lead us to believe that the Board may know us better than we know ourselves.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1913.

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS

The day after tomorrow classes will start in Chicago public schools, and our school authorities expect that in all of them the enrollment will be considerably larger than in any preceding year. It even seems probable that some schools in thickly populated districts will not be able to accommodate all enrolled children. For Bohemian parents of this city, the beginning of the school year is especially important, because this is the time when they should realize that the decision of whether or not the teaching of the Bohemian language in Chicago public schools will be continued rests upon them, and, what is more, whether or not the Chicago Board of Education will continue to be of the opinion that the Bohemian language is a subject whose teaching the public really desires. It required a great deal of sincere effort--in fact a very real fight--to cause the Board of Education to introduce the Bohemian language into those schools which show that a sufficient number of their pupils are enrolling in Bohemian classes. If this decision of the Board should ever be rescinded, it would not be because of the Board's failure to do its duty, but definitely and only

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1913.

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because of the failure of the Bohemian public to attach proper value to the achievement of those who had made it their duty to see the Bohemian language among the subjects of instruction in Chicago public schools.

Last year Bohemian classes were started in the Farragut High School, but the enrollment was nothing to be proud of. This is the time to wake up from our indifference toward a matter of great importance. If all Bohemian parents do their duty and see to it that their children enroll in Bohemian classes, such classes will become a part of the program not of only one school in Chicago, but of all schools in every Chicago district which has a preponderance of Bohemian residents.....

Also instruction will soon begin in our Bohemian schools. For instance, in our largest Bohemian school, the one maintained by the Patronat (trustees) Vojta Naprstek, enrollment for all of its six classes will take place September 6 and 7. It is to be expected that our parents will enroll their children in time, and thus make it possible for the school to take off with all its pupils

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1913.

for the year. The minimum age limit is six years, and the day's program for pupils of public school age is arranged so that they can take part in recreational activities such as games and athletics after school hours.

The gymnastic school of Sokol Plzen will again be under the direction of Brother Rudolf Styblo, whose activity in this respect is well known and generally appreciated.

Also the Cesko-Delnicky Pevecky Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Chorus) will open its vocal and violin school September 7, and just as last year, Mr. Jos. Maly will act as the school's principal.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

BOHEMIAN CLASSES IN HIGH SCHOOLS

It gives us pleasure to report that the enrollment of students in classes of the Bohemian language to be held in Harrison (formerly Farragut) High School is very satisfactory. Two new classes of over twenty-five students each have been formed, increasing the total of those who learn the Bohemian language there to more than ninety. There were more applicants, but not all of them could be accepted.

The Medill High School received over thirty applications. However, since there was no competent teacher readily available, and no hours could be agreed upon which would be satisfactory to a large enough number of students, the organization of classes and instruction had to be postponed. Arrangements are now in progress which will make it possible to accommodate all applicants at the start of the next school year. Parents are cautioned, however, to apply in advance for the acceptance of their children.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 9, 1913.

So far, instruction in the Bohemian language is offered in the Harrison High School only, at Spaulding Avenue near 24th Street. Next year, classes will be formed in all high schools in which a sufficient number of students applies.....



Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1913.

MOST URGENT NATIONAL DUTY  
Lack of Appreciation of the Introduction  
of the Bohemian Language in Schools  
Would Prove This Privilege Undeserved

(Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

A good old Bohemian proverb says that one who is ashamed of his native language should be generally despised. For our American conditions this can be amplified by saying that one who does not give his children a Bohemian education is not a Bohemian.

It would be impossible to imagine that a descendant of one of the most highly educated people of Europe, a people whose history teems with gallant deeds and self-sacrificing efforts toward human progress; a son of a country abounding in rare beauties; a scion of a nation which has a great past and is awakening to face a great future, could be ashamed before his children of his mother tongue.



Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1913.

Is it possible that Bohemian parents would not gladly and enthusiastically welcome an opportunity to give their children a knowledge of the Bohemian language; to make them aware of its beauty, its rich literature; and to be happy in the thought that they will be able to talk with their children-- even when the children grow up--in the beloved, pleasing, and harmonious language which is their native tongue?

A Bohemian language class will open at Farragut High School (Carter Harrison High School) on Monday, February 3. If all parents who were interested in the introduction of the Bohemian language in our high schools at the time when the Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) was fighting for its acceptance as one of the subjects of instruction, and who gave a written approval to that organization's efforts, will also now, when the desired end has been achieved, do their sacred duty, the class will be overcrowded with Bohemian pupils.

We all know that it was somewhat difficult to arrange the schedule so that



Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1913.

it would be convenient for all students. But this matter is too important to permit neglect because of any slight inconvenience. Should this great gain become lost through indifference? Would not our nationality become ridiculous in the eyes of the American public?

The significance of a discontinuation by the high schools of the teaching of the Bohemian language would be easy to imagine. It would indicate our indifference toward the way we are being treated. It would prove that for us our nationality is meaningless, that we do not care. It would be a blemish which no amount of washing could remove from our record.

Besides, it should be taken into consideration that the Bohemian language is both of cultural and practical value even here in America. There are well-known Bohemian-American scientists whose success is due to their thorough knowledge of the Bohemian language. There are many who profit by it in their daily life, in business, in their contacts with people, in politics, and in countless other ways. The fact that the Bohemian language



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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1913.

can be used as a key in the study of other Slavonic languages--languages in which great literary and scientific works are written--is also important.

Hence, the Bohemian language is of considerable cultural value, and the knowledge of it is just as much an evidence of higher education as the knowledge of any other modern language.

Parents of children of school age, let us not deprive our children of this rare opportunity! Let us fulfill our duty toward them, toward ourselves, and toward our nation!

Let us enroll our children in the Bohemian class today!



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1912.

THE BOHEMIAN LANGUAGE IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS

Efforts of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada Crowned with Success

In the annals of cultural attainments of Chicago Bohemians, there should be entered a new grand success of which we have every reason to be proud--and that is the introduction, at last, of the Bohemian language as an elective course of study in the local high schools.

The movement, which was started by the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) and which seemed to be almost hopeless in view of the many obstacles, at last has met with success. Today we have before us the actual fact that the Bohemian language, as the result of a resolution of the Board of Education adopted in a meeting held on May 1, 1912, will be taught in all high schools where a sufficiently large number of pupils apply (that is, at least thirty).

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Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1912.

IV Today it depends only upon Bohemian parents to make use of this advantage in order that with a sufficiently large number of Bohemian students, the teaching of the Bohemian language may be given a permanent place in the educational system of our schools. The larger the number of students studying the Bohemian language, the more convincing the proof that the demand of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada was a just and warranted demand and that this representative body of ours, in its endeavors to have the Bohemian language introduced into the Chicago school system, voiced the wishes of all our Bohemian people.

The struggle for the introduction of the Bohemian language into the school system was not easy and required much work and effort on the part of enthusiastic workers united in the Česko-Americká Národní Rada. It was necessary to place before the Board of Education convincing reasons for the introduction of the Bohemian language. Pressure was exerted upon the members of the Board by various petitions and written requests. The situation was

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Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1912.

IV complicated in no small measure by the fact that no sooner was the demand of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada known than the representatives of other nationalities began to send petitions of a similar nature to almost every meeting of the Board of Education. There were times when it seemed that all this effort would come to naught and that the requests for instruction in all foreign languages would be rejected; but thanks to the persistence of some of the more farsighted members of the Board of Education, first among whom was the Bohemian member, Mr. James B. Dibelka, and likewise the Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, opposition faded day by day. Finally, in the meeting held on May 1, 1912, when the question of teaching foreign languages came to a vote, a motion in that sense was approved by a large majority.

Aside from the success in having the Bohemian language introduced as a course of study, the Česko-Americká Národní Rada deserves credit for the fact that the Bohemians were first among the various foreign nationalities to bring

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Denní Hlasatel, May 5, 1912.

IV this important movement to life and to make possible its accomplishment. This success is just added proof of the satisfactory results which can be achieved by persistent effort, in the first place, and by a central organization which, as a representative of the whole, is able to compel respect and recognition and secure the approval of its requests which undoubtedly would be ignored under other circumstances. The successful fight to have the Bohemian language taught in the high schools and the alacrity with which the lectures arranged by the Česko-Americká Národní Rada are welcomed in our local public schools proves unmistakably that with proper representation, it is possible for us to accomplish results in non-Bohemian circles which seemed impossible a short time ago.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1912.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION YESTERDAY RESOLVED THAT BOHEMIAN AND  
OTHER LIVING LANGUAGES MAY BE TAUGHT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A matter, the settlement of which has long been eagerly awaited by the whole Bohemian people was finally brought to a vote in yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education. The request of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) that the Bohemian language be taught in the public schools was discussed and acted upon. As we know, the superintendent of schools, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, spoke in favor of the request, and our representative on the school board, Mr. Vaclav Dibelka, worked zealously for its approval. Their efforts met with complete success.

Because the Swedes and other nationalities who have settled here expressed the same desire as the Bohemians, the motion was worded so that any living language may be taught for which there are a sufficiently large number of requests to warrant the appointment of a teacher. A large majority of the board members voted favorably on the matter, there being only four dissenting votes.

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1912.

It now rests with Bohemian parents to make use of this opportunity by having their children apply for these courses. The Ceska Narodni Rada will surely give them further advice and information.

It was also decided in yesterday's meeting not to teach sex hygiene in the public schools, as was requested by some persons. The motion was defeated at a private conference held in the office of the president of the Board of Education. A compromise of sorts was arrived at in that \$2,500 was set aside for the teaching of parents along these lines by the holding of meetings in the assembly halls of schools.

A school census will be instituted today, and it is expected that the enumeration will be completed in the course of three weeks.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1912.

## LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

Mrs. J. C. MacMahon, a member of the Chicago Board of Education, talked before the Irish Fellowship Club about a most important question which, due to the initiative of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) has come before the said Board. The problem is that of instruction in modern languages in Chicago public schools if there is a sufficient enrollment for the classes. Mrs. MacMahon is in favor of this request but desires that Gaelic also--the now almost extinct language of the Irish--be taught.

Said she: "One of the reasons why our principal, Mrs. Young, has agreed with the plan, according to which more attention should be given to the teaching of immigrants' native languages, is the attitude of their children. In many cases the children are ashamed of their parents; they want to forget their origin, and they are in no way trying to learn the language which is spoken in their homes. There is no reason why the



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1912.

children should not be proud of their parents' native country and tongue. Making them familiar with the history and literature of the country of their origin would keep the children closer to their mothers and fathers. When the instruction of such languages is introduced into the schools, Gaelic must not be omitted. It is a modern language and one from which all other tongues have developed."



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1912.

THE TEACHING OF THE BOHEMIAN LANGUAGE  
Administrative Committee of the Board of Education  
Adopts a Resolution To Bring Our Mother Tongue  
into the Public Schools

An important resolution which is the result of the energetic agitation of our Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), the endeavors of the Bohemian member of the Board of Education, Mr. J. B. Dibelka, and a true understanding on the part of the Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, was adopted by the Administrative Committee of the Board of Education and presented for approval at yesterday's meeting. It was decided that in the future, whenever at least thirty pupils apply for instruction in any modern language at any school, that language will be introduced as a subject of study. Mrs. Young was an ardent supporter of the plan which met with the agreement of the majority of members of the Board of Education.





Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1912.

There is no doubt that Bohemian parents will see to it that Bohemian becomes one of the languages, since the demands for its instruction have been most numerous. We have an advantage in that our children are concentrated in a small number of schools, and we hope that not only thirty but more than one hundred pupils will apply at each of these schools for instruction in the Bohemian language.

To be sure, there was strong opposition to this proposal.... On the basis of this opposition the recommendation of the Administrative Committee was returned for further consideration.

It will be necessary for Bohemian parents to exert great pressure upon the members of the Board of Education in this matter. The recommendation of the Administrative Committee concerns only the high schools.




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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1911.

### THE CZECH LANGUAGE IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS

We stand upon the threshold of an event very important to our national life: The introduction of the Czech language in our high schools is to become a reality very soon, for Mrs. Ella Flagg-Young, the superintendent of Chicago schools, promised that she will recommend in the January meeting of the Board of Education that the Czech language be introduced wherever a sufficient number of pupils apply. It must be added that no language is compulsory, but that each student has the right to choose the language which he wishes to study. Where there are no pupils it will be impossible to teach the Czech language, and for that reason a proclamation was issued by the Česko-Americkou Národní Radou (Bohemian-American National Council) calling upon the parents of Czech children in the high schools to send their names and addresses to the Bohemian-American National Council as soon as possible so that Czech classes can be organized just as soon as Mrs. Young's recommendation has been voted on. The Council has several such applications on hand already.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1911.

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It is necessary, however, that all those whom it concerns should send their names.

Mrs. Young's promise was made to the secretary of the Bohemian-American National Council, Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, over a month ago when he was discussing with her the lectures now being given in the public schools. She spoke highly of them and showed genuine interest in the activities of the Bohemian-American National Council.

"Activities such as these have been needed for a long time," she said; "up to the present the chasm between the school and the home was almost too great. From what the Bohemian-American National Council is doing for the Czechs, there will follow benefits not only for the Czechs but for the city and state as well, because from children brought up in that way there will grow up a generation of enlightened citizens."

This is the first time that we Czechs have been met with such willingness.



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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1911.

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Our cause was recognized without pressure, simply on the basis of rational arguments and national equality. To be sure, there was much work attached to it; however, it was and is a work crowned with success.

Our Bohemian member of the Chicago Board of Education, Mr. J. B. Dibelka, is working diligently for the success of our cause and this week will present to Mrs. Young the representative committee of the Bohemian-American National Council which will make the formal request for the introduction of the Czech language as a course of study in the high schools.

Another important activity was begun by Mr. Dibelka, in that he is investigating conditions in the high schools and gathering statistics on the Czech pupils so that the introduction of the Czech language will not remain a dead subject, but so that the organization of classes can be commenced as soon as Mrs. Young's recommendation is acted upon by the School Board.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

A WORD TO CZECH PARENTS

The request of the Česko-Americká Národní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), that the Bohemian language be introduced as an elective course of study in the high schools of Chicago, will be discussed at the January meeting of the Chicago Board of Education. Its request, which is not unreasonable when we take into consideration the multitude of Czechs settled in Chicago, as well as their industrial and political maturity, is supported by the National Council with a list of practical and logical reasons which will surely be taken into consideration in responsible circles. But the most convincing reason is the resolute desire of the Bohemian people that the Czech language be introduced as a course of study in the high schools, and chiefly the desire of those Czech parents who either are sending or expect to send their children to the high schools and who want to use the privilege of the study of the Czech language to their advantage. The school authorities are willingly meeting the wishes of the citizens and there is not the least doubt that the request of the Czech parents will be



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

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IV granted, if sufficient interest, supported by numerous proofs, is shown in the whole idea. It is absolutely unthinkable that the school board would introduce into the educational system of the schools something which would not be appreciated and of which advantage would not be taken. It is needless to have such fears; least of all about the question of introducing the Czech language into the high schools. Today, the Bohemian-American National Council already has a whole mass of concurring and sympathetic communications from the ranks of Czech parents who welcomed the idea, not only as a new recognition of Czech rights and a new proof of our cultural maturity, but primarily as a really practical step, which aside from the educational question will mean chiefly the strengthening of our Bohemianism where it is fundamentally needed--among our student youth. Nevertheless, the desire of the Bohemian-American National Council is that the number of these concurring communications be as large as possible, so that there will not be the slightest doubt about the logic and justice of our request. For that reason, the Bohemian-American National Council turns to all Czech parents who are sending or expect to send their children to high school....



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

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IV and likewise to all our influential persons and circles taking an interest in the idea, so that, in this project--the introduction of the Czech language into the high schools--they may be of assistance. Our lodges are holding their annual meetings this month and this question ought to receive due attention and fitting resolutions should be adopted at these meetings. Where only an individual is concerned, it is sufficient to give merely the name and address, but so far as a lodge is concerned, it is necessary to give the name of the lodge or union and, in some cases, the number of members.

All these concurring communications should be sent to the address of the organizer of the Bohemian-American National Council, Mr. Enrique Stanko Vráz, 1817 South Millard Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

There is not the slightest doubt that the desire of the Bohemian-American National Council will find proper response and quick fulfillment among our Czech parents and the ranks of our lodges.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1911.

CZECHS IN THIRD PLACE

The Immigration Commission in Washington has just completed a report on the Chicago public schools and from this report it appears that Czech children, that is, children of parents born in Bohemia, are numerically in third place among immigrant nationalities. According to the report, 235,452 children attend the local public schools, and of these, 76,887 are of native-born parents. Immediately following, are German-born children, of whom there are 38,155; then follow 17,773 Swedish children; 16,163 Czech children; 16,021 Russian-Jewish children; 10,565 Irish children; 10,170 Italian children; 7,463 Polish children; 6,423 Norwegian children; English, Canadian, German-Jewish, Danish, Scotch, Dutch, Polish-Jewish, French, Russian, Hungarian, Lithuanian, and Slovak. According to the report, Czech children are by far more numerous in the public schools than are Polish children, but, nevertheless, the Polish language is taught in the local high schools. These figures will be a





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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1911.

convincing argument that the Czech language should also be taught there. As has been mentioned, these figures are concerned only with the children of foreign-born parents. There are also many thousand Czech children not included in this report whose parents were born in this country.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1911.

JOYFUL NEWS

We Have Hope That the Czech Language Will Be  
Taught In the High Schools of Our City

From what we hear from reliable sources, it is very likely, that our Czech language will be taught in the Chicago high schools. This privilege, as we well know, up to the present is enjoyed only by the Poles. To be sure, we are not as numerous here as are the Poles, but, nevertheless, we are an important part of the cosmopolitan population of our metropolis. In business, industry, and politics we achieved success and gained the attention of Americans and members of other nationalities much sooner than did our Polish brothers.

We have recently been informed by a distinguished fellow-citizen and friend of our paper that recognition of our mother tongue is zealously being sought by Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal. Professor Zmrhal already has had a discussion on this matter with Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of the Chicago



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1911.

Public Schools, and she is favorably inclined toward his aims (to introduce the Czech language as a course of study in the high schools). The Board of Education's Committee on Education is also in favor of this idea, so that we have good prospects that after New Year we shall have gained this prized success, which will have great significance especially for our young people in so far as they are able to dedicate themselves to higher education. The superintendent of public schools, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, will introduce a motion on teaching the Czech language in the high schools at the January meeting of the Board of Education, and we hope that her powerful recommendations and perhaps the help of other favorable elements will succeed in bringing about these aims, even though they meet with opposition from circles unfriendly toward immigrants.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1911.

A NEW BOHEMIAN SCHOOL

The Crawford District Bohemian Settlers Educational Society, which was organized last year in March and endeavors in every way possible to promote the growth of that quarter, at its last meeting decided upon the praiseworthy step of founding a Saturday and Sunday school and for that purpose has joined the Association of Bohemian Liberal (Free Thought) Schools. Quarters for the school already have been found and registration of pupils will be held in the society's hall at 2702 So. 43rd Avenue, next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.



Parents who want their children to master their mother-tongue in speech and writing, will welcome the new school with pleasure and will appear in large numbers with their children for registration.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1911.

The officers of this society are Mr. Josef B. Cihlar, 2809 So. 43rd Court, president; Mr. Vinc Krabec, 2800 So. 43rd Court, secretary; Mr. Vaclav Mis, 3049 So. 43rd Court, bookkeeper and Ant. Vackar, 3023 So. 43rd Court, treasurer.



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BOHEMIAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 8, 1900.

### THE BOHEMIANS

Chicago's Bohemian Sokol societies met at Pilsen Hall last night in order to make arrangements for a publicity campaign. The Bohemians demand that their native language be taught in schools of those districts which are largely populated by the Bohemians. A committee composed of V. Donat, Cyril Fiola, Joseph Dusek, Frank Chyna, and John Klaus was entrusted with the designing of a petition which will be submitted to the Chicago School Board at its next session. According to the demands of the Bohemian people, the petition will require that in schools which are attended by at least 50 per cent of children of Bohemian descent, the instruction of Bohemian should be seriously considered by the Board.

It was rumored that the entire Bohemian population of Chicago is giving its support to this movement. Mass meetings to further the cause are supposed to take place throughout Chicago within the next few days. The Bohemians insist that they have as good a right to their demands as has the German element of this city.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I A 1 b (German)

BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Sept. 25, 1890.

AGAINST COMPULSORY STUDY OF GERMAN.

Yesterday's meeting of the Bohemian-American National Union was fairly well attended. In the absence of the regular chairman the meeting was presided over by Citizen Sinkula and after the acceptance of the minutes of the previous meeting the incoming communications were read. Some organizations, especially the C. S. P. S. (Czecho Slovak Benefit Societies), returned the resolutions unsigned, with the added comment that they did not wish to meddle in political affairs; other nationalistic societies and the Catholic societies returned the resolutions signed. A communication from the Bohemian-American Sokol referred to a certain member as not being authorized by it, to be a member of the Bohemian-American National Union, was tabled, because of the fact that anyone is eligible to membership in the National Union who subscribes to it's aims.

Svornost, Sept. 25, 1890.

The committee on Agitation Among other Nationalities handed in a very favorable report, new delegates were welcomed and given copies of the resolutions for the purpose of obtaining signatures thereto.

A committee was elected to make preparations for a mass meeting of all nationalities interested in the protest against the compulsory study of the German language in our public schools.

For the purpose of joint conference other nationalities, especially the Scandinavians, Poles, Italians, French and Americans will be invited to attend.

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BOHEMIAN

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I A 1 b (German)

Svornost, Sept. 11, 1890.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION.

Under this name was completed the reorganization of the joint Committee of Sokols and Citizens working against the use of the German language in the Chicago public schools. Everyone can become a member of the Bohemian-American National Union, who is not indifferent to the efforts outlined here as well as those who are merely interested in public affairs. Yesterday's meeting was attended by several new delegates from various Bohemian societies, especially Catholics; there were turned in many signed resolutions against the continued teaching of the German language in the public schools.

Svornost, Aug. 19, 1890.

ANTI-GERMAN

The movement in opposition to the teaching of German in the Public Schools is getting more support. The Town of Lake Democratic Club in its meeting on the 16th of this month, made known, that it agrees to have steps taken by Chicago Sokols against the teaching of German in the public schools and adopted a resolution similar to the one drawn up by the central committee.

"Tel. Jed. Sokol Praha" (Gymnastic Union "Sokol Prague") also from Town of Lake, as a testimonial of their agreement with the present movement, elected a committee of three members to attend the meetings of the central committee, to support the movement for the abolition of the teaching of the German language in the public schools.



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I A 1 b (German)

Svornost, July 31, 1890.

BOHEMIAN



[GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS]

In regards to the question of the teaching of the German language in the public schools, the strange standpoint of Bohemian defenders of German can be explained only by the fact, that they probably hope, that they will succeed in getting the instruction of the Bohemian language in the public schools if they remain content with the German. From the very beginning we pronounced such ideas as nonsensical.

That which can be accomplished in some community in which Bohemians are in the majority, is impossible of accomplishment in a city such as is Chicago. We knew, in the beginning, that the Germans would always be the first to oppose the requests of the Bohemians, and that we were not mistaken is proven by excerpts from the local Staats-Zeitung.

Although the editors of the above mentioned paper recognize the Bohemians as the most cultured branch of the Slavic nationalities, they still deny to Bohemians the right to aspire to a place in the American public schools. The Staats-Zeitung answered our German-Bohemians in the manner which we expected of it.

We expressed our sorrow for those who dared to hope, that in a city like Chicago, the Bohemian language could be introduced as a subject of study in the public schools, and we would have to be even sorrier for those who would request it, for we know they would become the subject of poisonous puns and vulgar insults from the German press.



In the present agitation, let our countrymen, who have placed themselves at the head of the anti-German movement, often recollect, what Bismarck said, when the inhabitants of Alsace petitioned him to have the French language, which in their children's later years is as necessary to them as is the German: (in fact more necessary, than the German in America) taught in the public schools.

Bismarck replied to his petitioners: "The public school must teach only one language - that is the language of the nation. To introduce into it another language would be against all reasonable educational principles. Whoever wishes to learn French, will find opportunity to do so in the higher schools, otherwise they must accomplish it at their own expense. The public schools are not for such purposes."



We maintain the same about local schools: to introduce into them another language is against all reasonable educational principles. Whoever wants to learn German, will find an opportunity to do so in the high schools, or they must accomplish it at their own expense; public schools, which are attended by the children of immigrants, are not for such purposes.

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The Illinois Staats-Zeitung. July 26, 1890.

I A 1 b (German)

ON A SLIPPERY ROAD.

BOHEMIANS OPPOSE GERMAN INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Amongst the Bohemian "Turnvereins" the question has been debated for some time as to what languages besides English, and what languages in particular, should be taught in the public schools. The three associations answered this question, in their last sessions, which were held yesterday and the day before. A request shall be made, so they declare, that the school board of Chicago give the same right to the Bohemians which the Germans now have: that the Bohemian language shall be taught in the Bohemian districts, and if this is not feasible that German instruction shall be eliminated. A long-winded resolution conforming with the above dictum found unanimous favor at the Thursday meeting of the North Side Turnverein, Cechie, in which the West Side Turnverein, Telocvicna Jedvota "Cesko American Sokol" concurred. The latter was present at the gathering of last Thursday, at the Turner Hall, corner Taylor and Canal streets.





The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 26, 1890.

The Turners entered occupying the seats which were proffered to them. The chairman suggested that their delegates speak.

Turner Jens Christensen made the opening address... "Mr. Chairman! Gentlemen! It is not my purpose to make a long speech tonight... One fact I wish to call to your attention is one which, in my opinion, confronts every immigrant. I mean the fact, that regardless from which European country we came, we are all confronted by a common enemy. This adversary is "knownothingism," that aloof **product** of American patriotism, which considers all who are not born in this land as crooks or dullards. I have no adverse comments for true patriotism, but, that form of "patriotism" which intends to dictate to us where and when, or why, we may not drink beer; a "patriotism" screaming itself into hoarseness, in order to enforce the Sunday closing of the projected world exposition; which prescribes that nothing stronger than soda-water shall be consumed, such a pusillanimous "patriotism," which intends to subjugate us to the long forgotten ideas of past centuries and the present modern cranks; that kind of "patriotism" I abhor and despise.



The Illinois Staats-zeitung, July 26, 1890.

"This 'know-nothingism' does not ask whether we are Bohemians, Germans, or Scandinavians. It considers us only as G...d... foreigners, creatures of a lower order, who require consistent motherly guidance.

"In retrospection of this attitude I say: 'We must not fight each other, we must show a united front against the mutual enemy!'

"The German element of this city has fought for many years to obtain German instruction in our public schools. Finally we were successful. Our children are now enabled to learn English and also their mother tongue. It is not compulsory and we always have emphasized, that English, being the national language, is entitled to precedence. No one, I believe, can object to this principle.

"I have been informed, that some of our Bohemian co-citizens are not satisfied with these arrangements; that they desire the discontinuance of German instruction in the public schools.



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 26, 1890.

Their argument is on the following basis: 'We Bohemians must contribute to the school-fund from which the German teachers are paid.'

"Why can we not also demand, that our children shall have an opportunity to learn their hereditary language? Are the Germans better than we are? Why should they be on the preferred list? No, gentlemen, the Germans are not better than you, and they should not be shown any form of preferment. In a republic, equality should prevail for all.

"But, on the other hand, is this a reason why you should rob us of the liberty and victory we obtained after prolonged fighting?

"Would it not be infinitely better, if you also would try to procure recognition for your language, in those districts where a large percentage of the school-children are of Bohemian parentage?

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 26, 1890.

"If that is your goal, then you can be assured of our most cordial co-operation. But, don't fight against us! Rather, fight with us for your rights, for our rights, against political corruption and stinting nativism. Our victory will then be assured!"

After Mr. Christensen's speech, which was well applauded by the German Turners, Mr. Moehle addressed the audience: "A certain Anglo-American element considers everyone a criminal, who can speak any language besides English.

"Will you, Bohemian Turners, identify yourself with that class? You are on that path if you adopt your resolutions in practice. You are on treacherous ground. If you continue in this manner, you will live to see the time, when Irish policemen will belabor you with clubs when you speak - Bohemian".....Turner Gloy said:" ...Why this attack, after twenty years of peaceful concordance?.....It is undoubtedly caused by gossip.....This German said this.....and....the school-board concurred.....These certain Germans are considered the "elite" by the Bohemians....It is a mistake.



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 26, 1890.

"In truth these men are only 'servants who became prosperous.' The real representatives of genuine Germanism can be found amongst the Turners....." Editor Stulik of the Bohemian Daily Svornost demanded equal rights for all, in a passionate appeal....Editor Jicinsky, virtually the moving spirit of the resolution, commanded an ample supply of cynicism. He is a masterful actor and used his gifts to the detriment of the Germans.....He showed that the Bohemian children are bamboozled into confusion by studying three languages, (German, Bohemian, English) simultaneously.

He regards the efforts of the German press to help the Bohemians as "much ado about nothing."

The original Bohemian resolution passed amidst an uproar of approval.

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I A 1 b (German)

BOHEMIAN



Svornost, July 25, 1890.

AGAINST GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A meeting in protest against the continued teaching of the German language in the public schools was called by "Tel. Jed, Sokol," "Cechie" (Gymnastic Union Sokol, "Bohemians") on last Wednesday. Because of some misunderstanding of late the meeting was not fully announced, consequently the attendance was rather small.

A motion, that the chairman appoint a committee of three, for the purpose of preparing a resolution of protest against the compulsory study of the German language in the public schools was adopted.

The resolution, which follows, was approved and unanimously accepted.

1. Whereas, in view of the insignificant minority, the German language has been introduced as a subject of study in the public schools of Chicago.
2. Whereas, it is known, that in many of our local schools, because of insufficient room, only a half day is devoted to the study of English subjects;

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, July 25, 1890.

that part of the time used in the unnecessary study of German, whose teachers are paid with public money, could be used to better advantage in the study of other English subjects.

3. Whereas we, as American citizens, feel ourselves deprived of our rights, and if the Germans are to have the privilege of having their language taught in our public schools, we are logically entitled to request the same consideration for our nationality and likewise every other nationality represented here in sufficient numbers is entitled to the same consideration. Therefore be it resolved: -

1. That the School Board of the City of Chicago, in regard to the above reasons acknowledge the same rights of all nationalities represented in Chicago, and when petitioned, provide for the study of their language in the public schools, and if the School Board does not want to accede to these requests, then the teaching of the German language be also discontinued, as it is a deliberate insult to the other nationalities, which are just as good citizens as the Germans, if not better. And if the School Board of the City of Chicago will not fulfill this request, be it further resolved: -

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275



Svornost, July 25, 1890.

2. To petition the Legislature of the State of Illinois to forbid the teaching of any other language, except English, in our public schools, to influence our State Representatives and Senators, that such a law might be presented and passed. If however, even this should be of no avail, be it further resolved that: -

3. A petition be sent to the Congress of the United States, so that it may put a stop to the curtailment of our rights as citizens, and in case of necessity, that the whole matter be taken before the Courts for decision.

4. Be it resolved, that the representatives elected to the central committee of "Sokol" Unions, with other committees according to the needs of this gathering, do everything possible so that the aims of these resolutions may be successfully accomplished.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, July 24, 1890

THE GERMANS AND US

On the question of schools, the standpoint that we have taken is familiar to all our readers and it is unnecessary to further elucidate. We are not in the habit of sputtering words and phrases; we speak clearly, openly and above board, for we are convinced that we defend a just cause; we are convinced that we express the wishes of the large majority of our Bohemian people.

For what reason have we come out against the German Language which has been introduced into the lowest primary grades of our Public Schools? For reasons, which must be acknowledged by every educated person, which must be acknowledged by every reasonable person.

The children of Bohemian parents enter English schools, in order to learn the language which is used in this land, and is an unavoidable necessity for everyone who wishes to lay the foundation for his future here.

The children of most Bohemian families attend only the primary grades, a few of them graduate from the grammar schools, and those few years of attendance are not enough for the thorough learning of the English language.





Svornost, July 24, 1890

Isn't it a crime against these children then to force the study of German on them? They cannot learn it and it only makes the familiarization with the English language more difficult in so few years.

Our Bohemian countrymen in the homeland have fought against the compulsory study of the German language, by children, for many years. Bohemians of America have been of great assistance to them in this fight; but even at that the German Language is much more useful in Austria than it is in the United States. Nevertheless, there have been found Bohemians here defending the use of the German language in our schools.

We do not know what opinion is held by "Pilsen Sokol" on this subject today; but we know that a month ago they appointed a committee to work with committees from other Sokol units against the use of the German Language in the primary grades. They were in agreement with our viewpoint then and we think they still are, for among "Sokols" opinions are not changed daily, like coats.

GLEAMING IN LOCAL FIELDSBohemians Want No Discrimination.

The Bohemian societies "Sokol" have adopted a set of resolutions protecting against the granting of special favors to any foreign nationality by the State or municipal government; indorsing the compulsory education law, and requesting the Board of Education to omit the German language from the course of study in the city schools because they believe "it is inconsistent with American principles and a hindrance to the perfect learning" of the language of the American people. Mass meetings of Bohemian Citizens, for the purpose of ratifying these resolutions, will be held Wednesday evening at No. 102 Wade street; Thursday evening at Columbia Hall, forty-eight and Paulina streets; Friday evening at Bohemia Turner Hall, corner of Taylor and Canal streets, and Saturday evening at No. 400 West Eighteenth street.

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I A 1 b (German)

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Svornost, July 1, 1890

## THE NEW SCHOOL BOARD

The Mayor announced at the Council Meeting yesterday, the appointment of the new members of the School Board as follows: Thomas Brennan and John McLaren are reappointed; Miss Mary E. Burt, to replace Kozminski; Donald Morrill and D.R. Chmeron named in place of Beal and Forche; Dr. F.J. Jirka, named in place of Frank Wenter, resigned; Dr. Jirka, is a countryman of ours, quite well-known because of the large practice he has among us.

Dr. Jirka is offered the opportunity to gain the grateful recognition not only of his own countrymen, but of all others who are against the teaching of German in our Public Schools.

The Board--at least so it seems to us,--will now be more American than German and as soon as the German Language comes up for discussion, we believe that Dr. Jirka will interpret the wishes of the majority of Bohemians.



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I A 1 b (German)

BOHEMIAN



Svornost, March 1st, 1880.

More About The Teaching Of The Bohemian Language  
In Our Public Schools.

At a meeting held last night in the "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol) hall in protest against the unjust decision of the School Board in regards to the teaching of the Bohemian Language in the Throop School the following resolution was adopted:-

1. We Bohemians, of the City of Chicago, citizens of the United States, law-abiding taxpayers of this county and city, in mass meeting this 29th day of February have resolved that we consider the action of our Chicago School Board in rejecting the petition of 258 Bohemian parents, citizens and taxpayers of the 6th Ward, who are sending their children to this school, and who requested the School Board in accordance with their previous decision in allowing the teaching of the German Language, as unjust, a blight to our sense of citizenship and as depriving the rights of one class while upholding another.
2. That the argument advanced by the School Board member "Vocke" is not true,

Svornost, March 1st, 1880.

if it was held as sufficient reason for rejecting of the petition, that even in Europe the Bohemian Language is so despised that it is taught only in two educational centers, that is Prague and Vienna, for we know that besides these the education in the Bohemian Language is carried on the following named:- The Oriental Academy of Vienna (where Prof. Burian lectured) The College of France in Paris (where Mickiewicz lectured) The University of Berlin (Prof. Jagic) at the Universities of St. Petersburg and Warsaw and others in Russia, at the University of London and many other places. We know that the most eminent etymologist, the German professor Schleicher, wrote in Bohemian of the Slavic Languages: The great "Goethe" in his old age learned the Bohemian Language for its beauty and richness and translated its poetry: the eminent Herder in his work "Die Humanitaet" tells of the Bohemian nationality and its language and praises it highly; the Saxon King John, translated Bohemian poetry into the German language and Bohemian songs are known the world over for their beauty.

3. That we do not desire any special privilege in our public schools, which above all we value for their utter impartiality, but realizing that the German Language would acquire an incommensurable privilege if other languages were neglected, we wish only to perform our duty, to forestall privileged legislation

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, March 1st, 1880.

and to obtain for our children the same benefits, which they are entitled to by reason of common citizenship with the Germans, requesting all other nationalities in Chicago to make use of all advantages offered by the School Board for the education of their children.

4. Finally that we respectfully petition the Honorable School Board to reconsider the action taken at its previous meeting and recognize the rightful and justifiable petition of ours for the teaching of the Bohemian Language in the Throop School and allowed it to be so.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 29, 1880.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, CHICAGO, FEB. 28

We, as Bohemian citizens, would enter our protest against the unjust and partial action of the Board of Education on last Thursday night. We, up to that time, had thought that the members of the Board in all their doings acted in accordance with the principles of fairness and consistency. But we must acknowledge that last Thursday night's proceeding has greatly shaken our faith in them.

It seems impossible that the members of the Board can afford to let such an action go on record before the searching criterion of public opinion. Can they allow their reputation for consistency to suffer in this way? A few years ago, at the merest suggestion of teaching German in the public schools, they at once admitted it. But now, when the precedent of teaching foreign languages in the public schools is established in a school where almost every pupil is Bohemian and the Bohemian taxpayers of the district are compelled to pay almost the entire assessment themselves, the unanimous petition of the whole district to teach Bohemian in that one school alone is disregarded and rejected. And on what grounds? Simply because one of our enlightened German members--who, by the way, knows as much about Bohemian as he does

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 29, 1880.

about Choctaw--rises majestically in his place, and, after thundering forth denunciations against the language, says that "Bohemian is not to be mentioned in the same breath with German."

We wish to thank our German member for the high compliment that he has paid our language. In fact, a language like the Bohemian, which is superior to the ancient Greek in its variety of forms, declensions, inflections, list of patronymics, etc., cannot, by any sane man, be pulled down to the level of a language like the German. No, we thank our German member for not degrading our language in such a manner as to mention it in the same breath with German. Better had he ranked the ancient tongues equal with the grunts of the bushmen of Africa than lower the Bohemian down to the plane of the German.

We do not approve of teaching any foreign language in the schools in America, but we, as citizens, claim equal rights with all classes of citizens. If the Germans have their mother tongue taught in the schools at public expense, we claim the same privilege. Surely we have the right to ask for our mother tongue in a district entirely Bohemian when the German language is taught in all of the schools of the city, even in those schools where the German scholars are in a decided minority. And it ill be-



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BOHEMIAN

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 29, 1880.

comes a member of the Board to advocate the teaching of one foreign language and at the same time strenuously oppose the introduction of another. So the issue forces itself upon the gentlemen of the Board, and they as honest, candid men must meet it squarely; either admit Bohemian into the Throop School, or, on the principle of justice and consistency, abolish from the public schools all foreign languages.

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I A 1 b (German)

III A

BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Feb. 27, 1880

### BOHEMIAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS UNRECOGNIZED

The petition of 258 parents and guardians of children attending the Throop School, for the inclusion of the Bohemian Language as a study, which was referred to a special committee for consideration some two weeks ago was the cause of considerable debate on the part of the School Board yesterday.

The readers of Svornost know who the favorable members of the Board were and who were unfavorable. The way we indicated the last time we mentioned this matter is just the way it happened. Of the committee two members, Stiles and Stone, recommended favorable action by the School Board, whereas the obstinate German member, Vochke, who happened to preside over the committee, stood out against the introduction of the teaching of Bohemian in the Throop School.

Mr. Stone said that the petition for the introduction of the study of the Bohemian Language in this school, is signed by more than half of the taxpayers of this school district and that the petitioners have just as much right to request the teaching of Bohemian as have the German citizens to have German taught in the public schools.



Svornost, Feb. 27, 1880

In opposition to this, Mr. Vocke claims that there is a great deal of difference between Germans and Bohemians, or in other words they are superior. He does not wish the Germans to be given any privileges before other nationalities, but the Bohemian Language is so unimportant that it must not be compared in the least with German. Use is made of the Bohemian Language in only two of the Educational Centers of the world, t at is at Prague and Vienna, while the German Language must be considered as a major basis of culture. The knowledge of German is sufficient for every business man to carry on all transactions with benefit and advantage anywhere.

In this same manner Mr. Richberg spoke, moving, in conclusion, that the Board proceed to vote on Mr. Stones motion that the teaching of Bohemian be permitted in the Throop School. The vote brought out the following results:

For the introduction of Bohemian: Stone, Brennan, Frake, Curren and Stiles (5). Against:- Vocke, Richberg, Keith, Bartlett, Frankenthal, Delaney and Hayne. (7).



Svornost, Feb. 27, 1880

Therefore, by a majority of two votes the just petition of Bohemian Citizens was rejected and unrecognized.

How easily could this petition of ours have been acted on favorably had it not been for the old, (still from the old country) German obstinate hatred which, in a contemptible and shameful manner, vented its spite on everything Bohemian even in this land of freedom. If these three Germans, Vocke, Richberg and Frankenthal had voted for the teaching of the Bohemian Language, we could be rejoicing today in the just disposition of our petition.

We seek in this land of freedom, in this city, where the Bohemian element is second in numbers only to the Germans, only the recognition of our rights. Whether the Bohemian tongue is used in one or ten world centers does not concern us in the least; we are interested only in the preservation of our language and nationality, in the same manner that it concerned, and still concerns the German people. And since they have been given the privilege, why should they take it upon themselves to prevent us from acquiring a like privilege.



Svornost, Feb. 27, 1880

Finally, since impudence, selfishness, obstinacy and insolence is excessively rooted in the minds of all Germans, almost without exception, how then could we expect, even in this land of freedom, to receive any support from them? If, at some time or other, they seem to incline toward friendship, it is only because they want some help in some cause, but if they have an idea that they may be able to accomplish their objective without us, then all we get from them are dirty sneers and scorn and opposition to any effort whatever on our part.

Our attempts, efforts, requests, and hopes for the teaching of the Bohemian language in the public school where over half of the pupils are of Bohemian parentage, were, since yesterday, destroyed, unrecognized and for the time being, we must submit. Perhaps we shall find other ways and means by which we shall finally receive our just rights.

Svornost, February 13, 1880.

### BOHEMIAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

The petition for the teaching of Bohemian in the "Throop" Public School was finally delivered to the Board of Education yesterday. Superintendent of Schools Curran moved that the request of the Bohemian people of that district be complied with. Gen. Stiles, asked that the petition be referred to the Committee on German. Supt. Stone urged that the petition be treated with every attention and that he does not wish it to be suppressed. The entire petition was referred to the committee on books and education after a short discussion. Therefore, our petition nears a favorable judgment and it seems more than likely that it will be favorably acted upon and our countrymen will be satisfied. It now depends on the committee to which the petition was referred, to give its opinion in favor of the petition and to recommend favorable action there on to the present assembly of the School Board.

It would be fitting, yes, and even urgent, that some of our better qualified countrymen, the more the better, call on the above committee in order to explain the entire matter and enlighten it on the need for the teaching of the Bohemian Language in the Throop School, the truth of which was proven by the petition. When the proper times comes for this visit we will announce it in this paper.

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II B 2 f  
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III C

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Jan. 22, 1880

EQUAL OBLIGATIONS, EQUAL RIGHTS  
SIGN THE PETITION  
BOHEMIAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

The decisive step has been taken and if it were not for the cursed indifference and sluggishness among us, we could know before tomorrow morning, what kind of reception was given to our petition to the School Board, in regard to the teaching of the Bohemian Language in our Public Schools.

It is to be regretted that, in view of very great importance of this matter, the personal interest of the greater portion of our countrymen remains unprecedentedly cold and indifferent. There is, no doubt, but that it was for this reason that the meeting which was held last night, in the interest of this generally known cause, was so little attended.

The meeting was opened and presided over by Citizen Leo Meilbek. After the explanation of the purposes of this meeting, namely the selection of a committee for the securing of signatures to the petition. Mr. M. Baumrucker gave a brief talk, pointing out the usefulness and benefits to be derived from the teaching of the Bohemian Language in the Public Schools,



Svornost, Jan. 22, 1880

describing the convenience of the present time for the accomplishment of this purpose.

"Let us give some thought to the Bohemian English (Liberal) School, even though it is sufficient for our purpose, still no one can deny that if the Bohemian Language were taught in the Public Schools it would be of great benefit to us for in the former, English is not studied so well as in the latter, and after all, English is the chief language here."

Many bitter truths were spoken by our esteemed friend and all those present admit that he was right. It was brought out that some of our countrymen were opposed to the teaching of the Bohemian Language in the Public Schools, fearing that they would be forced to pay additional taxes for that purpose. To be sure they are very much mistaken. The appointment of an instructor of the Bohemian Language in the Public Schools will cause no increase in the tax levy upon Bohemians, because the estimated needs for school purposes are spread upon the entire city and each one is required to pay a certain sum, whether they have one, two, five or no teachers whatever and whether or not they send their children to school.





Svornost, Jan. 22, 1880

Supposing that the taxes were really increased because of this appointment of a Bohemian Teacher, who would receive about \$600.00 yearly, how much increase would fall upon each citizen of the community, surely not over one cent before the entire amount would be made up. Let no one be frightened about this matter; the teaching of the Bohemian Language can be introduced into the school system without any additional outlay or expense to us. Let the parents who have children attending the Throop school sign the petition when it is presented to them and secure the signatures of their neighbors.

The petition which was made public last Monday was to have been delivered to the School Board today, but owing to the lack of a sufficiently large number of signatures the presentation is postponed for two weeks.

The committee appointed for the securing of signatures is as follows: Jan Poustecky and J. Sedlacek.

Once more we wholeheartedly urge all our countrymen who have children attending the Throop School to see to it that the petition for the teaching of Bohemian have as many signatures as it is possible to get.



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I A 1 b (German)

Svornost, Jan. 19, 1880

BOHEMIAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
DISCUSSION OF THIS MATTER IN YESTERDAY'S MEETING

The mass meeting held yesterday afternoon on the premises of J. Sedlack was not attended so well as the purpose of the meeting required.

The meeting was brought to order at 3:30 P.M. by Leo Meilbek. Fr. Dvorak was elected chairman and Mr. Fiala as secretary. Thereafter Mr. L. Meilbek read a speech in which he laid stress on the need for a halt in the constant organization of new Bohemian Lodges to the detriment of our public, but that those existing should be improved for the general good. In his speech he urges that all lodges and individuals should join forces in order to secure the instruction of the Bohemian language in our public schools, and first of all in the Throop Street School where over half the pupils are of Bohemian extraction. With this thought in mind the following resolution was accepted unanimously--

We American Citizens of Bohemian descent gathered in mass meeting on the premises of Citizen Jos. Sedlack, corner Morgan and 19th Street, adopt the following:



Svornost, Jan. 19, 1880

(1) We call upon and urgently request all Bohemian Benevolent Associations and Lodges, whether public or secret, that they require all persons seeking membership in organizations, to become citizens of the United States and that the present members of these lodges and associations should likewise become citizens, in order that we may work in unison to secure equal rights in the public schools of Chicago, so that the teaching of the Bohemian Language may be adopted as soon as possible.

(2) We urge citizens to join Political Parties, for it is our duty to discuss the various political questions arising from time to time. We must necessarily have public meetings for this purpose, for everyone knows that the discussion of politics in the meetings of our various lodges and associations is not permitted.

(3) There shall be elected at this meeting a committee (composed of as many members as are decided on by those present) for the purpose of securing signatures of all our Bohemian countrymen who would like to have the Bohemian Language taught in our public schools.



Svornost, Jan. 19, 1880

That a committee of two be selected at this meeting, who are capable of working out the details of this matter and together with the signed petitions to present it to the School Board and further that this committee shall do all that they consider proper and of benefit to this cause and they shall from time to time call meetings so as to report on the progress of this matter.

Then so that the first step in the matter might be an accomplished fact the petition to the School Board was drawn up as follows:

Chicago, Jan. 19th 1880

To the Honorable Board of Education of the City of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned parents and guardians of children attending the Throop School, would most respectfully petition your Honorable Board to introduce the study of the Bohemian Language in said school for the following reasons: There are now attending this school 430 pupils of Bohemian parentage or about one-half of the total attendance, and as your Honorable Board



Svornost, Jan. 19, 1880

caused the German Language to be taught in several schools, we as citizens and taxpayers demand the same recognition as is accorded to other nationalities.

Finally it was decided to hold another meeting at this same place next Wednesday night, to which meeting all parents who are sending children to the Throop School are urgently requested to come. At this meeting the committee for the circulation of the above petition will be elected. Mrs. L. Meilbek and M. Baumruker were appointed to the committee which is to take the question up with the School Board.

The importance of yesterday's meeting and those to come is plainly evident. It is for the individuals now and for our various Lodges especially to do their part, for if the German people can have their Language taught in 18 of our public schools, why can't we Bohemians in those sections of the city inhabited mainly by us have our mother tongue taught in the public schools?

SVORNOST, July 10th, 1879.

On the Teaching Of Bohemian.

The indifference of Chicago Bohemians to one of the most important matters which concerns them, and about which all the Bohemian-Newspapers have had something to say, is truly amazing. We are referring to the matter of teaching the Bohemian language in some of the city schools. In spite of inquiries from all directions, there is maintained on this subject the silence of the grave.

If we were not aware that the important matter of the Sharpshooters has taken precedence over other matters at the present time, we would be forced to think that Chicago Bohemians had lost their love for their mother tongue entirely. However, we hope that when our disturbed thoughts have quieted down, that some active national society, or some group of individuals, will take the task upon themselves and work for its realization with vigor.

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BOHEMIAN

SVORNOST, June 9th, 1879.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

### Bohemian in Public Schools.

For some time past there has been among several of the Bohemian Newspapers, including ours, some discussion about the possibility of having the Bohemian language taught in some of our public schools in districts inhabited mainly by Bohemians. We expressed ourselves as being of the opinion that informed Bohemians of Chicago would take notice of this important matter and take the necessary action for the accomplishment of this purpose. We believed that Chicago Bohemians would consider such a movement as being of the utmost importance to them personally and so far as their pocket-books were concerned. However after further thought and consideration of the matter, we are forced to admit that we were greatly mistaken. After the publication of this subject it was discussed here and there, one would say that it was impossible to accomplish this objective, another would say that he was satisfied to have his children learn English as the knowledge of Bohemian would in all likelihood be of no use to him in this land. If we asked some member of one of the National Societies what they thought of this matter and whether they would go on record for it, the answer invariably was that they would give it no consideration since they were a Benevolent Organization.

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BOHEMIAN

That any one in the Reading Clubs has even mentioned this matter is doubtful. If the various Societies and Reading Clubs of the Bohemians disregard this important matter it can hardly be expected that the mass of citizehry as a whole will give it any thought.

In Chicago we have some sixty national Bohemian Societies and Lodges, but in not one was there any mention made on this subject; it seems as though they were all afraid to even discuss it; much less to start a movement which if it was successful could only bring honor and recognition. We still believe that if some one of our organizations were to initiate the first steps toward the accomplishment of this matter, it would speedily receive the support of all the other organizations and of the entire Bohemian Citizehry. The German population has succeeded at the expense of the general public in having German taught in 16 schools, and there is no reason why we should not succeed in having Bohemian taught in five schools.

All that is required is that we ardently and willingly work for it.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



SVORNOST, May 5th, 1879.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial) Foreign Language in Public Schools.

The prevalent rule in Chicago is that the German language shall be taught in all our schools. In its district the parents of about 60 children requested it and the German citizenry has managed so well that their mother tongue will be taught in fifteen schools.

In Chicago we number at least 25,000 Bohemians living for the most part in one section of the city. According to our viewpoint we should be entitled to have our Bohemian language taught at public expense in at least five schools for we pay for the upkeep of the school system the same as do the Germans. If we contribute less we would be expecting smaller advantages.

Thus far we have maintained through our own finances and work our own ~~sch~~ schools for teaching the Bohemian language. The Germans are smarter than we, for they are much more able to maintain ten schools to our one, but why should they do so when they can have taxpayers of other nationalities maintain them with apparent pleasure? Germans are continually pushing into the foreground and with this activity of theirs, the

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BOHEMIAN

constant boring in they have gained a nice privilege. We Bohemians continually shrink into the background and whenever there are any proceedings going on where it would serve to our benefit if we were to speak up, we all have our mouths sewed up.

Our well informed associates to whom the maintenance of the Bohemian nationalism should be of prime importance should take heed of our admonition on this matter and begin to work for the teaching of Bohemian, at least in the schools where most of the children are of Bohemian parentage.

Will any one of our many Lodges and Societies take notice of our motion in this matter? Which one will be in the lead?

WPA (ILL) PK01.30275

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I A 1 b (German)

Svornost, Feb. 14, 1879.



Bohemian

[ THE TEACHING OF GERMAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ]

The teaching of German in the public schools will doubtless be discontinued as the majority of the school board are not in favor of continuing this study and because school finances are insufficient.

This matter is to be definitely decided at the next meeting of the School-Board. Consequently there is great pressure being exerted in German circles for the continuance of this study in our schools and to discontinue instead the teaching of music and drawing.

As far as we are concerned we are against the teaching of German in our schools for the reason that like the German people, the Bohemian, Polish, Scandinavian and all the other nationalities could request the teaching of their various languages, for they are taxpayers also.

Not wishing to see their children denationalized, they should maintain private schools for the teaching of their mother tongue just as the Bohemian's are doing.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

c. Taxation for Public Schools

I A 1 c  
I F 2  
I F 3

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

assessments of properties.

A lively debate followed his report, and it was suggested that the school board work hand in hand with the town council in order that correct assessments of properties be made. It was agreed that a committee be delegated to interview the board of review on October 10 to discuss the correct increase of assessments. The meeting adjourned before midnight, after being admonished by the president to attend the next meeting in an equally large number, and not to forget to come to the banquet which the Spolek has arranged for Saturday, October 21, in the Karel Jonas Sokol hall.

Vaclav Rous, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1922.

BOND ISSUE DEFEATED

The result of Saturday's balloting concerning the \$600,000 bond issue for the erection of four new high schools did not surprise our Cicero citizens, for it was a known fact that such an issue would become an [additional] burden, and the majority did not consider it of utmost importance. The Cicero polls were well attended by the voters, while in Berwyn, not enough interest was shown in this important question. The results of the voting are as follows:

	For	Against
Cicero	1,545	4,352
Berwyn	242	211
Lyons	71	48

The total number of votes cast was 4,611 against the bond issue and only 1,858 for it. In every Bohemian precinct of Cicero, there was a great majority of votes against the issue.

WPA (CIC)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatel, Feb. 6, 1922.

By this defeat, the question of the building of the four high schools will undoubtedly be settled for a long time, and the school board will probably be compelled to consider the other plan as recommended by various organizations before the election. This second plan consists of widening the J. Sterling Morton high school so that it would satisfy the needs [for additional school buildings], but even in this case, it will be necessary to ask the voters to permit another bond issue.

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BOHEMIAN

Donat Blasatel, Jan. 19, 1933.

### CZECHO-SLOVAK TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION PROTESTS

The school board of the Cicero-Stickney school district has ordered a special election in order that a new bond issue for the building of high schools may be sanctioned. The bond issue of \$300,000 at 5 1/2 per cent interest is to be used for the construction of four high schools. Two of the projected schools are to be erected in Cicero and two in Berwyn. The building sites of these schools are described as having the following boundaries: a block bounded by 15th and 16th Streets and Wesley and Euclid Avenues in Berwyn, Illinois; a block bounded by 51st Avenue and 51st Court, and another bounded by 52nd Avenue and 53rd Street, both in Cicero, Illinois; and a block bounded by Maple and Huron Avenues and 15th and 16th Streets in Berwyn, Illinois.

The members of the Česko-Slovenský Daňovnícký Svazek v Cicero (Czecho-Slovak Taxpayers' Association of Cicero) registered great consternation and amazement over this proposed bond issue. By this unprecedented act, which militates against all custom in such cases, the school board has shown its

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1922.

tactlessness. The members of the aforementioned taxpayers association believe that the citizenry is already much overburdened by taxes and special assessments, and that the new bond issue, as proposed by the board, would unduly increase their tax burden.

There is the J. Sterling Norton High School located on Austin Boulevard, adjoining which there is a large empty lot which may serve as the proper site for the erection of an annex and still leave enough room for an athletic field.

By utilizing this vacant lot and by building such an annex, the expense required by the new project which is favored by the school board would be materially lessened. The Český Poplatnický Spolek does not object to the building of schools and high schools if they are actually needed. It [the association] objects, however, to a waste of money and to the issuing of bonds at a time when there is no direct need for the building of a new school, let alone four of them. The J. Sterling Norton High School was erected in a

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1922.

very suitable place so that it borders indirectly upon the towns of Berwyn and Cicero, and the students in these two localities may reach the school very easily. By building a suitable annex, the purchase of expensive real estate would thus be avoided; the same holds true in regard to the building of expensive school structures. The citizens would not be required to assume a new tax burden.

There have been previous protests voiced against the building of new high schools, and it was pointed out then that there is no immediate and crying need for them. Now, in spite of all these protests, the school board has ordered an election to take place on February 4 to vote for the issuance of bonds amounting to \$500,000.

The executive committee of the Česko-Slovenský Poplatnický Spolek, which numbers a great many members, is asking all countrymen who are citizens of Cicero and vicinity to vote against the bond issue for the above-mentioned reasons.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 521/5

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1915.

OUR WASTEFUL SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. Joseph A. Holpuch, the Bohemian member of the Chicago Board of Education, testified yesterday before an investigating committee of the State Senate, whose purpose it is to study thoroughly the methods by which the School Board conducts its business, and to look into all matters connected therewith. Mr. Holpuch's depositions caused a sensation among the large audience, in which there were several members of the School Board and many teachers (women) belonging to the Teachers' Federation. According to the testimony of Mr. Holpuch, the million-dollar deficit of the School Board is due to its wastefulness, its antiquated methods, and its lack of carefulness.

From Mr. Holpuch's testimony, the following is of particular importance: The School Board needs an efficiency expert. A good man would save it from \$200,000 to \$500,000 a year, no matter how high a salary he might be paid. The organization is so loose and so inefficient that many things are being done twice and an enormous amount of money is plainly wasted.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1915.

According to Mr. Holpuch, the present system is an invitation to graft in large proportions. He discussed, first of all, the department in charge of repairs, and maintained that, as it is now, the School Board pays more for repairing articles than it would cost to buy new ones. Any employee can take whatever he wants, because no record is kept of anything. He has been told that an employee of the repair department has built two houses for himself of bricks left after the wrecking of school buildings. It was Mr. Holpuch's intention to investigate this case for himself, but he could not get anywhere.

Replying to a question put to him by the lawyer of the investigating committee, Meyer J. Stein, Mr. Holpuch said: "The School Board is a huge business enterprise. If it were mine I should close it down and should not start doing business until it had been reorganized. It is much more difficult to run a business with a turnover of \$100,000 than to run the School Board, which spends \$18,000,000 a year. This is because the Board members are "good fellows" who don't mind spending when they spend City money. Of course, they would be much more careful if it were their own money, or if it were a question of spending it in their own business enterprise."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

d. Special Endowments

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I A l a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 9, 1918.

TO CZECH STUDENTS

Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani (Mother for center of Higher Education) will again accept applications from students of both sexes who are gifted, and who desire to continue or finish their studies, but are without means to do it.

Part of the expenses, not exceeding \$250 for one year of academic study, will be loaned without interest, merely upon their word of honor, to students, who can meet the requirements prescribed by the Executive Committee. These requirements are printed below for the careful perusal of prospective applicants:

"They applicants must, regardless of sex, be of Czech descent, must have a command of the Czech language, and be conscious of their Czech descent. They must be leading a decent moral life, and must be able to pursue the more advanced studies. Only students without sufficient financial means to continue their studies independently will be accepted. They should enclose their photographs,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 9, 1918.

and should state which institution of higher learning approved by the Executive Committee they wish to enter.

"Before the loan is accorded to him, the student must prove his qualification by one half year's work at that institution. He must declare his intention of completing a full academic course, and agree that the faculty of his institution send reports on his progress to the Executive Committee at certain intervals."

Only academic, teachers', or engineering courses are on the list approved by the Committee.

The "academic" courses are termed in University catalogs "Collegiate Courses," "College of Liberal Arts," "College of Arts and Sciences". The respective lectures are on modern languages and literature, history, philosophy, agriculture, exact and natural sciences. In teachers' and engineering colleges, the related subjects are taught.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 9, 1918.

Students should give particular attention to preparatory studies in English grammar, to which great importance is attached. Czech students are frequently deficient in this branch and do not pass in other subjects on account of insufficient knowledge of the language in which all lectures are delivered.

The Committee lays particular stress upon proficiency in the English language, and insists upon proof in the form of examination papers from accredited high schools, or other schools on the same level.

Applications must be sent to the Executive Committee on or before September 1. They should contain references from fellow citizens and teachers. Address the applications to P. A. Korab, Iowa City, Iowa. For the Executive Committee of the Matice:

B. Simek, chairman;  
P. A. Korab, secretary.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1915.

TO BOHEMIAN STUDENTS

The Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani (Council for Higher Education) is at this time again accepting applications of Bohemian students of both sexes who desire to continue or finish their studies but lack the means of doing so. Such students who conform to the requirements of the executive committee of the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani may receive a loan of not more than \$250 for one school year. This loan is made on a pledge of honor by the applicant. The committee's requirements are the following:

"The applicant--without regard to sex--must be of Bohemian origin, have a command of the Bohemian language, and feel as a Bohemian, must be known for his or her decent, moral life, and prove his ability to make a success of advanced studies. The applications will be considered only of those students who have no means of supporting themselves in their school work. The

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Demi Hlasatel, July 11, 1915.

applications must be accompanied by a recent photograph of the applicant, and a statement as to which of the institutions of higher learning approved by the committee the applicant desires to attend. The committee requires evidence of at least one semester of successful studies at the indicated institution prior to the approval of the loan. The applicant will give the committee a pledge to finish the full course of studies he is engaging in and will cause the authorities of the selected institution to report periodically to the committee on his progress."

The loan may be given only to students following an academic course, a course in engineering, or preparing for a teaching career. "Academic courses" are those generally designated in university prospectuses as "collegiate courses," "the college of liberal arts," "the college of arts and sciences". In such courses the following subjects are taught: modern and classical languages, history, philosophy, political economy, exact and natural sciences. In teachers' and engineering courses, subjects germane to such professions are

WPA 111, PROJ 111

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1915.

being taught.

The students' particular attention is called to the absolute necessity of acquiring or having, by way of preparation for the courses, a thorough command, in grammar and every other respect, of the English language. This is really a matter that it should not be necessary to mention, since every student should feel the indispensability of knowing well the language of the country, the language used in all lectures and classes. Bohemian students have, in many cases, proved to have an insufficient knowledge of English, having failed to pass in that subject, and having failed in other subjects just because of poor knowledge of English. The executive committee therefore considers it necessary that every applicant present a report (issued by an accredited high school or an equivalent institution) proving that he has the required knowledge of the English language.

The applications must be submitted in a special form, the blanks for which

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1915.

will be furnished upon request addressed to the committee, and must be in the hands of the committee prior to, or on, August 15, 1915. The applications must contain the names of teachers or professors to whom the applicant is well known and to whom the committee may refer for the necessary information concerning the applicant. Letters, inquiries, and applications for loans should be addressed to the secretary of the committee, Mr. P. A. Korab, Iowa City, Iowa.

For the executive committee of the Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani:

B. Simek, president,  
P. A. Korab, secretary

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

MATICE VYŠŠÍHO VZDĚLÁNÍ  
Annual Report of Matice Vyššího Vzdělání  
for the Fiscal Year 1910-1911

The eighth administrative year of the Matice Vyššího Vzdělání (Council for Higher Education), closed with the termination of the 1910-1911 school year. The Executive Committee hereby....renders its annual report to the public, especially to the numerous national societies and individuals who supported this organization materially and morally and who are interested in its activities.

The Matice Vyššího Vzdělání is fulfilling the task....of making loans to indigent students and encouraging Czech youth to [secure] higher education, so that they may in the future successfully compete with citizens of other nationalities with whom they will come in contact.....We report



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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

II D 1

III H with pleasure that this task is properly understood by our wards.

In addition to many requests for information, the office of the Matice Vyššího Vzdělání, during the past year, received a total of thirty requests for loans. It can be noticed with satisfaction that the real purpose of this organization is now better understood than was the case in the earlier years of its existence.....The largest loan received by any individual for a single school year amounted to \$250; the smallest was \$75; the average per student was \$168. The total amount of loans made was \$2,685.

Aid was extended to thirteen male and three female students during the past year. According to States, students were given assistance as follows: Illinois, 3; Iowa, 2; Nebraska, 2; New York, 2; Texas, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Michigan, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Missouri, 1; and Minnesota, 1.



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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

II D 1

III H According to institutions at which they studied, students were divided as follows: Illinois, 1; Iowa, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; Texas, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Washington, 1; Chicago University, 1; Cornell University (New York), 1; Columbia University (New York), 1; Pennsylvania State College, 1; Texas State Normal, 1; Minnesota State Normal, 1; Olivet College (Michigan), 1.

Due to the generosity and support of the societies and numerous individuals, the Matice Vyššího Vzdělání thus far has not had to refuse any really deserving case because of a lack of funds in its treasury. Nevertheless, no one should think that there is a surplus or an idle fund in the Matice's treasury. On the contrary, in this report the executive committee feels compelled to call attention to the fact that with the closing of the financial report, the treasury shows a very small balance, barely sufficient to aid students during this school year. Because this



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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

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III H report is issued after all students have been to their schools, we can say in passing that during the present school year, 1911-1912, the Matice Vyššího Vzdělání is assisting sixteen students, to whom aid amounting to \$2,915 was granted for this year. It must also be considered that this undertaking is growing, and that in the future more and more applications can be expected. For that reason, the executive committee hereby calls upon our Bohemian national societies and generous individuals for continued support, so that the work of the Matice Vyššího Vzdělání may be continued with success during the next year.

In presenting this annual report of the activities of the Matice Vyššího Vzdělání during its eighth administrative year, we beg all friends, donors, and people of good will, to give it their attention. At the same time, we hereby express sincere gratitude to all donors and friends for their contributions. In closing we take the liberty to again emphasize that





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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

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III H        this undertaking can fulfill its cultural and humanitarian mission only with the effective help of our Bohemian-American people. Therefore, we take the liberty of submitting a sincere and urgent supplication for all to remain favorably inclined toward the Matice Vyššího Vzdělání, and to support it in its efforts, both morally and materially. We are also seeking new patrons and friends and we beg them not to refuse their aid to this undertaking. We also ask all those into whose hands this report will come, to call attention to this organization and endeavor to gain many new friends for it.

For the Executive Committee of the Matice Vyššího Vzdělání:

B. Šimek, chairman;  
 P. A. Korab, secretary.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

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Financial Report of the Matice Vyššího Vzdělání  
from July 1910 to July 31, 1911

Translator's note: List of individual contributors, two columns, omitted.

.....

Contributions (by States)

Nebraska, \$170.65; Maryland, \$26.00; Wisconsin, \$81.90; Ohio, \$70; Missouri, \$68; Iowa, \$207.30; Illinois, \$400.50; Texas, \$290.25; Arkansas, \$5; Oklahoma, \$14.50; Montana, \$10; Michigan, \$10; North Dakota, \$10; Pennsylvania, \$13; New Jersey, \$5; Kansas, \$9; Minnesota, \$21.25; California, \$2; South Dakota, \$10; New York, \$7.95; total \$1,432.30.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

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Loans to Students (by States)

New York, \$400; Michigan, \$200; Missouri, \$200; Illinois, \$310; Texas, \$325; Wisconsin, \$200; Pennsylvania, \$200; Nebraska, \$225; Iowa, \$400; Washington, \$150; Minnesota, \$75; total \$2,685.

Repaid by Students (by States)

Ohio, \$200; Illinois, \$485; Nebraska, \$100; New York, \$50; Oklahoma, \$20; total \$855.

Recapitulation

Cash in treasury July 26, 1910, \$2,799.13; contributions from individuals \$356.05. Contributions from societies: the Cesko-Slovanské Podporující



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

II D 1

III H Spolky (Czech-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), \$236.50; the lodges of the Západní Česko-Bratrská Jednota (Western Bohemian Fraternal Association), \$157; the lodges of the Jednota Českých Dam (Bohemian Women's Union), \$84; the lodges of the Sesterská Podporující Jednota (Mutual Benevolent Sisterhood), \$112; the lodges of the Slovenské Podporující Jednoty Státu Texas (Slovak Benevolent Society of the State of Texas), \$155.50; miscellaneous lodges, \$160.95. Interest from bank deposits, \$78.80; interest from the Vojtech Mašek Endowment Fund, \$40.40; interest from the Joseph Dusil Endowment Fund, \$10.10; loans repaid by students, \$885. The grand total is \$5,086.43. Loans to students for the year 1910-1911, \$2,685. Balance in treasury, \$2,401.43.

National Stamps [Seals]

Cash on hand July 26, 1910, \$418.70. miscellaneous receipts for national stamps, \$59.85; interest from bank deposits, \$10.79. Total \$489.34.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1911.

Disbursements

Postage, \$47.25; for journal Komensky, \$195; incorporation fee, \$1.50; envelopes, \$1.10; secretarial work, Mr. J. Štěpan, \$75; total \$319.85. Balance in treasury, \$169.49.

#### Financial Summary

Cash on hand in Matice Vyššího Vzdělání treasury, \$2,401.43; national stamps, \$169.49; Bohemian-American Endowment Fund, \$590.92; Joseph Dusil Endowment Fund, \$250; Vojtech Mašek Endowment Fund, \$1,000; total cash as of July 31, 1911, \$4,411.84.

Joseph Měkota, financial secretary;  
W. F. Severa, treasurer.



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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1906.

ASSOCIATION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

p. 3--The meetings of the executive committee of the "Matice Vyššího Vzdělání" (Association for Higher Education) are growing more and more interesting. At the meeting of March 16, 1906, the application of a Czech student was approved; he is ambitious to continue his studies at the University of Iowa. The applicant has produced all his preliminary examination papers and other references.

A gift of \$50 by the widow of Jos. Dusil for the "Dusil Fund" was accepted with gratification. At the meeting of May 4, 1906, opened by Professor Simek, there was proposed the printing of a "National Stamp," the money yielded by the sale to be directed into the proper channels for the advancement of national pursuits. The respective motion made by W. F. Severa will be discussed at a later meeting.

WPA FILE 1001-2074

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1906.

Jan. Havlasa, Czech writer, who was in Chicago at the time, suggested a plan for the levying of a "National Excise" for national purposes, in the form of a stamp of negligibly small denomination. This excellent proposition evoked no more response than a few articles in newspapers and comments by correspondents.

Mr. Vaclav Snajdr offered the same idea in the paper Dennik Novoveku, but nobody paid any attention. Dr. Jaroslav E. Vojan contributed to the formation of a plan for the introduction of the stamp and its use for the national work to be done. Mr. Severa, feeling that the idea should not be abandoned, considered all that had been said in favor of it, and resolved to come to the Association for Higher Education with a compact proposition in order to realize Havlasa's original idea.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1906.

Mr. Severa offered to pay for one full year all initial expenses connected with the introduction of the stamp, under the condition, in accord with Dr. Vojan, that one half of the money gathered in this way would be given to the Association for Higher Education, one quarter to Czech schools, and one quarter for charitable and humanitarian purposes.

Within one year it should be apparent whether the stamp has proved a paying proposition, and if so, further expenses can be paid from the income.

The division of the second part of the yield, for school and charitable purposes, should be placed in the care of a committee of newspapermen who have taken a friendly attitude toward the Association for Higher Education. The collections from the sale of stamps are to be deposited in a bank, and be kept under the control of the Association of Higher Education and distributed once a year.

100-1113-1001-3007E



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1906.

The creation of a stamp should prove of great benefit for the Bohemian people in America, and should become a fact after the executive committee has passed favorably on the idea.

All of the Czech painters are invited to submit sketches of drawings which could be used as a basis for the design of the stamp. Further information about the shape and size of the stamp, the use of the name, etc. may be obtained from W. F. Severa, Box 569, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Specific information on the use and propagation of the stamp shall be published in the near future.

The executive committee of the Association of Higher Education.

WPA (LL) FOI 302/3

**I. ATTITUDES**

**A. Education**

**2. Parochial**

- a. Elementary, Higher (High School and College)**

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1922.

beginning of the new school year, our Bohemian free thought school lacks the influx of new pupils, the sons and daughters of our Czech parents, parents who pose as active members in our free thought organizations, but who, at the same time, do not offer the advantages and opportunities of a Bohemian free thought schooling to their own children. This they should do while their children are still of a tender age, an age in which the children are more impressionable and able to understand the language which their parents employ at home. It is therefore requisite that such children be enrolled now and begin to take part in the activities of the school with the other children who are already receiving instruction. They should be enrolled at the very beginning of the school year so that the rest of the pupils will not be held back in their progress by the late enrollees.

The **patronat** endeavored to secure the best available teachers, and our Czech parents may therefore entrust their children to us in the knowledge that the youngsters will be taken care of. In a few weeks the **patronat** will celebrate its tenth anniversary. On that occasion a full and detailed account will be given of work already accomplished.....It would be desirable, too,

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BCHERIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1919.

NEWS FROM THE P. O. HLAVALA  
BCHERIAN FREE THOUGHT  
SCHOOL OF CICERO

Our Czechoslovak countrymen, particularly the friends of the **patronat** (management) of the Hlasavik School and all free thought school systems, should receive reports from time to time concerning the progress this school is making, together with reports on the increase in enrollment, if any, and finally, reports on the state of our classes, etc. The students of this school receive instructions in the Czech language and in the free thought spirit. It is equally desirable, however, to report to our liberal-minded public every important fact and happening as it actually occurs in the life of the aforementioned school; to report all the unfavorable and often troublesome conditions which the **patronat** must often face, conditions which are really ascribable to the indifference of our people, an indifference which may be noticed among all our lodges, clubs, and societies. Thus, at the

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1922.

beginning of the new school year, our Bohemian free thought school lacks the influx of new pupils, the sons and daughters of our Czech parents, parents who pose as active members in our free thought organizations, but who, at the same time, do not offer the advantages and opportunities of a Bohemian free thought schooling to their own children. This they should do while their children are still of a tender age, an age in which the children are more impressionable and able to understand the language which their parents employ at home. It is therefore requisite that such children be enrolled now and begin to take part in the activities of the school with the other children who are already receiving instruction. They should be enrolled at the very beginning of the school year so that the rest of the pupils will not be held back in their progress by the late enrollees.

The **patronat** endeavored to secure the best available teachers, and our Czech parents may therefore entrust their children to us in the knowledge that the youngsters will be taken care of. In a few weeks the **patronat** will celebrate its tenth anniversary. On that occasion a full and detailed account will be given of work already accomplished.....It would be desirable, too,

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1922.

to be able to report an increase in enrollment, and to point with pride at our Cicero free thought community. The work which has progressed for a decade should not be held back by the lackadaisicalness of our Czech parents or by their belittling of our work. A self-conscious effort and a sincere desire to see our school prosper is needed. Parents should not wait till some of us begin to stir up their slumbering national consciousness; they should not wait till we flood them with requests and appeals to entrust their children to a Czech school.

We are now witnessing the calm and systematic planning and activity in the enemy's camp, a camp steeped in religious mysticism and ideationally opposed to ours. While they plan, we, feeling secure because of our numbers, relax our vigilance, and worse, slacken in our work, thus giving others a chance to fish in our domain using for their bait honeyed words, attractive promises, and various other means to gain their own ends. It certainly is not dignified, as far as we are concerned, to be compelled to step before our Czech people







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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1922.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE KAREL HAVLICEK BOHEMIAN FREE  
THOUGHT SCHOOL OF OAK PARK

The patronat (managing board) of the Ceska Svobodna Skola Karel Havlicek (Karel Havlicek Bohemian Free Thought School) of Oak Park, Illinois, announces that it will hold its school registration on Saturday, September 9, and Sunday, September 10, [1922] at 9 A.M. The registration fee is \$1.50 for each child or \$4.00 for three children belonging to the same family. This fee must be paid at the time of registration. Parents are requested to register their children at the beginning of the school year or by October 1, 1922 at the latest, for after that date no children except those who have moved to Oak Park after the date specified will be admitted.

For the patronat,  
R. Polivka, President.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

A MEETING OF THE FEDERATION  
OF BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

The meeting of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyšlných Škol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) was held yesterday. President Josef Tichava opened the meeting. All of the officers of the Federation and many of the delegates were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

A letter was read from the patronat (board of trustees) of the school of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporující Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), situated in Town of Lake in Chicago. The trustees, in referring to payment of tuition, informed the Federation that they were not officially advised as to the rules of making such payments to the Federation; they also mentioned the great expense they have incurred in having their school building and their classrooms cleaned and redecorated. It was decided to send them a letter. The delegate

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

of the Jan Amos Komensky School complained about the great hardships that school has in meeting the obligatory school fees; the delegate argued that the school management lacked funds, but in spite of their financial struggle they turned one third of their tuition fees over to the Federation. A report was made concerning a school picnic-excursion of the Spolky school on west 18th Street. It was decided to permit the management to retain the surplus from receipts (\$7.37) which is to be used by the school in the next entertainment given for the children.

The bindery bill for \$138.75 submitted by Mr. Safranek was ordered paid, but the economics committee will first audit the items. Mrs. Radesinsky made a motion that registration for the fall semester be set for September 2, 1922; this was approved and the school children will enroll on that day.

Applications for teachers' jobs were referred to the executive committee to be passed on. A lively debate followed the introduction of a motion specifying that the free thought ideas be propagated by the teaching staff. Dr. Mueller

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1922.

agreed with Mr. Jelinek who insists upon a more systematic presentation of free thought principles, and will gladly co-operate to that end.

The entertainment committee for the Staroceske Posviceni (Old Czech Festival) to be held by the Federation on September 17, 1922, submitted its reports which were approved. It was decided that the treasurer, Dr. Lueller, pay all the bills connected with the arrangements for this festival.

The receipts for August 19, 1922, were as follows: From the T. G. Masaryk School, \$150.00; dues from the Illinois Grand Lodge of the Cesks-Slovanska Bratrskaa A Podporujici Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Fraternal and Benevolent Union), \$51.05; from the Socialni Sekce Zen cislo 2 (Women's Social Section No. 2), \$3.50; total receipts \$204.55. Disbursements: Bindery bill to Mr. Safranek, \$138.75.

Josef Tichava, president;  
Karel Soukup, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1922.

COMMITTEE ON BOHEMIAN EDUCATION  
PREPARES FOR ANNUAL FESTIVAL

Delegates of the Matice Skolska (Committee on Bohemian Education) and the Svobodna Obec (Bohemian Free Thought Community) are making plans for an annual festival to celebrate the end of the academic year. The affair is to take place tomorrow, June 30, 1922, at 8 P. M. in the Jubilejni Husuv Dum (John Huss Memorial Building), 4236 West 22nd Street. The school is supervised by Miss M. Loman who was instrumental in aiding the committee in the preparation of the program which promises to be very attractive....

WPA (ILL) Project 3278

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1922.

A PROCLAMATION MADE BY THE NARODNI  
SVAZ CESKYCH KATOLIKU V AMERICE

The following proclamation is directed to all the Bohemian Catholics and especially to the branch offices of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliances of Bohemian Catholics of America).

Inasmuch as all others of our Catholic fellow citizens are doing their utmost to swell the ranks of their young people, and to increase the numbers of their adolescents who require a higher education, it would be an error on the part of our Bohemian Catholics were we to overlook the many possible ways and means by which we might encourage and compel not only our youth but also the parents of these, our young people, to turn their attention to this phase of our cultural life. If we omitted to do so, it would mean that we have no feeling for higher education. At the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1922.

same time we do not wish to take it for granted that all of our countrymen are so wide awake regarding the necessity for higher education, and so enthusiastically committed to its pursuance, that any encouragement on our part would be unnecessary. If other foreign language groups find it necessary, we find it doubly so, for only then may we be entitled to representation in all of the important branches of American public life--when we have enough educated people among us to fill these posts. Our significance in American society will be in direct ratio to the higher education of our youth.

We gladly admit that our sympathies for higher education are on the increase, judging from the perennial increase in the enrollment of our Czechoslovak students in our one and only Czechoslovak institution of higher learning--the Kolllej Svateho Prokopa v Lisle, Illinois (Saint Procopius College of Lisle, Illinois), but we are also of the opinion that the increase thus far is not only not commensurate with the number of our countrymen in America, but like wise it is not representative of the present economic

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1922.

security and social position of our people. And if it is asserted that many of our young people are enrolled in other institutions, such other institutions are either non-Catholic or foreign to our cultural interests. Neither one nor the other can bring us the desired results. If we expect to be of use to our nationality and have faith in this country we must bend all our efforts to give both a Catholic and a national education to our youth. This may be accomplished only in the Saint Procopius College.

One may debate this statement and reach convincing proofs. There are some among our countrymen who either believe or who have been led to believe that, outside of the Bohemian language, our college at Lisle offers few subjects available in some of the institutions in the old homeland. The Czech students in our college are preparing for the public life of America, and receive training in all those subjects which are necessary for such a life. In addition to that it is expected that they become ardent Bohemian-American patriots.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Elsatel, May 5, 1922.

It goes without saying that the highest encouragement and counsel concerning all higher education of our youth may be given to our Czech settlers by our priesthood; and there can be no doubt about it that our priesthood is doing it. And yet, there are places which their voices cannot penetrate. It is in such places that our laity may work to good advantage. It is to these laymen that we are now directing our words in behalf of our nationality and our holy faith in the hope that they will use their eloquence during this month of May. Should they be successful in securing for us new applications for admission to the school for the ensuing scholastic year of 1922-1923, we ask them to be so good as to mail the names of the candidates to us. Not that the respective candidates could not do it themselves, but we wish to know how active our laymen are in this respect. We are always glad when we notice such activity, and the general Bohemian public will likewise be pleased to learn from our official publication of the Svaz that our people are active workers. It would please us very much to be able to announce at the expiration of the month of May that we have received many new applications for admittance to the Bohemian

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1922.

college of Saint Procopius at Lisle.

Below is an outline and a program of speeches and activities which are to take place in the halls of our parishes from May 21 to May 28, 1922: 1. A main address concerning the need for higher education. 2. Wherever possible, speeches by the students themselves will be given. 3. Writing assignments, having higher education for their theme, will be made in the higher grades of all of our parochial schools. 4. The best examples of such written work will be read aloud in classes. 5. Free debates and discussions concerning certain problems of higher education will be held.

The above program will be carried out only in those places where the local priest assumes responsibility therefor, probably only in those parishes where higher educational classes obtain. In other parishes it will be left to the discretion of the parish priest who will be governed by such conditions and circumstances as arise in every parish.

Hoping that each of us will give his very best service, we submit the above

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1922.

ideas to our general Catholic public, and to our branch offices in particular, and bid Godspeed to the work.

The executive committee of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1922.

FIRST GRADUATION EXERCISES OF A NEW SCHOOL

The Parish of the Blahoslavena Anezka Ceska (Blessed Agnes of Bohemia) which is the largest Czechoslovak Catholic Parish in Chicago, has not only a parochial grammar school which was consecrated and opened way back in 1905, but also a high school, which affords grammar school graduates an opportunity of continuing their studies....This latter school was established in 1920 at a cost of \$3,000 and started out as a two-year business school. At the very start there were twenty registrants. The teacher was the revered Sister Amadea who endeavored to bring the school to a high degree of excellence. The students, too, did their best to progress. There can be no wonder, therefore, that praises and recognition began to come at the end of the first year of their study activity, and that medals and diplomas for excellence continued to be awarded to the students.

The student body persevered, and with only two exceptions remained enrolled in the course for the entire duration of it. The commencement exercises are to

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1922.

take place tomorrow in the hall of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs on South Lawndale Avenue near west 26th Street. [Names of graduates are omitted in translation.] The graduation program, which was arranged by both the Parish and the school, will be rich. The school slogan is "Modli Se A Pracuj" (Pray and Work), and the school colors are blue and gold. The program itself consists of vocal and instrumental music, recitations in the Czech language, and a one-act play in the English language. Mr. Jaroslav Cermak's band is to play during the evening following the commencement exercises.....

100-111-1000

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1921.

FOR THE ATTENTION OF BOHEMIAN CATHOLIC PARENTS OF CHICAGO

In this vacation period we again call the attention of the Bohemian Catholic parents to the fact that it is their duty to send their children to Catholic schools. A preference for Bohemian parochial schools should be given by them wherever these schools are in existence. A Catholic home and a Catholic school are the foundations of Christian life. In this country we have a large number of excellent high schools where your children can acquire an education which would place them in the ranks of the Bohemian Catholic intelligentsia.

We especially call your attention to St. Prokopius College in Lisle, Illinois, which college is under the direction of the Bohemian Benedictine Fathers. There is still a very small number of our children who seek to acquire a higher education.

Today, before the beginning of a new school year, there is an opportunity

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1921.

for us to remind you again of this duty. As soon as the time arrives for the registration of the children, they should be registered only in Catholic schools. For that purpose only you had your parochial schools built.

The Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku  
(National Alliance of Bohemian  
Catholics of America).

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1921.

A GLORIOUS DAY IN CICERO

Yesterday was a significant day in the history of the Bohemian freethinkers of Cicero. After a period of strenuous efforts, the Patronat Ceske Svobodomyslne Skoly Tomas G. Masaryk (Board of trustees of the Thomas G. Masaryk Free Thought School) and other local organizations laid the cornerstone for a new school building which also will be a meeting place for our organization. The Patronat has long seen the necessity of an independent school building, but as long as the Cicero School Board was willing to lend its classrooms to the Bohemian school, the necessity did not seem to be so urgent. Only when the School Board excluded the Bohemian classes from the public schools did the Patronat come to the conclusion that, for the preservation of the Bohemian school in Cicero, there was no alternative but to erect its own school building, and with the aid of Bohemian organizations and individuals go to work at once. A lot was bought at the southwest corner of 57th Avenue and 22nd Place, and the contract for the erection

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1921.

of the school building was awarded to Mr. Julius Kinst. The work on the school building progressed rapidly. In the near future it will be possible for our Bohemian organizations to hold their meetings in the Tomas G. Masaryk School, and after next vacation our children will attend Bohemian school classes located in the Patronat's own school building.

Yesterday's celebration of the laying of the cornerstone was brilliant and worthy of the large Bohemian settlement of Cicero. Every one of the local organizations participated at this celebration and was represented either by a great number of its members in the parade or by a delegation, and enormous throngs of people gathered around the new building long before the program started. The participants in the parade met in front of the Sokol Karel Jonas Hall at one o'clock in the afternoon and, through various Cicero streets, marched to the place of the celebration. Several hundred of school children marched at the head of the parade and one group carried a large American flag. Another group of the children wore white, red, and

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Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1921.

blue caps, resembling the Czechoslovak flag, and the rest of them carried small American flags. Following the school children marched the members of various organizations. At the site of the celebration the school children gathered in front of the speakers' tribune and to the rear gathered the members of organizations and a countless number of people.

The program of the celebration was opened by the chairman of the Patronat, Mr. Jan Sebek, who with a few sincere words greeted the audience, speaking on the necessity for the Bohemian school. He then introduced Miss Maruska and Miss Marik, pupils, the first one of whom recited a poem and the other briefly addressed the audience and then gave the committee the sum of eighteen dollars as a gift from the school children. The band then played "The Star-Spangled Banner". The chairman introduced the president of the board of trustees of the town of Cicero, Mr. Joseph Z. Klenha, who, as the representative of the town, addressed the audience in the English language and said that although it is our duty to be good and loyal Americans, we

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1921.

should also teach our children the Bohemian tongue. The next number of the program was a song by the Karl Marx Singing Society, after which the principal speaker of the celebration, Mr. Vaclav Petrzelka, was introduced. His lengthy speech aroused great interest and the speaker was often interrupted with applause. Miss Lastovka then recited a poem and the school children sang the Bohemian nation anthem. In conclusion, Mr. Joseph Tichava, chairman of the Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools, spoke on the progress of the Bohemian schools in Chicago and vicinity. The delegates of various organizations were then introduced. These, in the name of their societies, extended congratulations and delivered generous monetary gifts.

[List of contributors and contributions as omitted in translation.]

After the delivery of the addresses of the delegates, the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone began. Various documents and a list of the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1921.

donations were placed in a box and sealed in the cornerstone. The chairman of the board of trustees, Mr. Jan Sobek, then ended the celebration. The celebration was a success in every respect. The tagging, which was undertaken by a number of school children and young ladies, also helped to make it a financial success.

100-100-10000

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1921.

A NEW BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOL BUILDING

After several years of energetic activity for the preservation of Bohemian Free Thought schools in Cicero, the Patronat Ceske Svobodomyslne Skoly Tomas G. Masaryk (Board of Trustees of the Thomas G. Masaryk Bohemian Free Thought School) is preparing for the celebration of the laying of the cornerstone for a new building which will become the permanent home of the Bohemian school and also the meeting place of numerous Bohemian organizations in Cicero. Next Sunday, therefore, will be a joyous day not only for the Patronat, but also for our organizations, our school children, and the Czechoslovak settlement of this growing suburb. The new school building, the erection of which is advancing so rapidly that the building may be occupied in about five months is located on the southwest corner of 57th Avenue and 22nd Place, Cicero, Illinois, on a site measuring 52 x 125 feet. The structure itself will be a two-story building, 48 feet wide and 62 feet long. The interior of the building will be practically arranged so as to meet every school and organization requirement. On the first floor there will be two classrooms, measuring 18 x 32 feet, a room where small

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1921.

meetings can be held, and a three-room apartment for the janitor. On the second floor there will be one classroom, measuring 18 x 32 feet, one large hall which may be used for lodge meetings, and a toilet room. In the basement there will be a dining room, measuring 18 x 32 feet, toilet rooms for school children, one large room which may be used as a storeroom, and a heating plant. There will be a fire escape installed, and in general, every precaution will be taken in order to make the building safe and comfortable for the school children. The construction is under the supervision of the well-known builder, Mr. Julius Kinst, and the building is estimated to cost about \$35,399, including interior decorating and furniture. Mr. Frank J. Petru, a member of the Patronat, arranged a loan of \$25,000, of which amount \$15,000 is a direct loan; for the remaining sum of \$10,000, bonds bearing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest will be issued. These bonds will soon be placed on the market.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1921.

THE SDRUZENI CESKYCH SVOBODOMYSLNYCH SKOL V CHICAGU

Following are the minutes of the regular meeting of the Sdruzeni Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago), held April 16, 1921:

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Joseph Tichava, chairman, in the presence of all the officers and only about forty-five delegates. After the delegates were greeted by the chairman, the minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The minutes of the last meeting of the executive committee, as read by Mrs. Radesinsky, were also approved. The reading of communications followed.

The Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbitova (Bohemian National Cemetery Association), in its communication, informs the Federation that the Sbor appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars for the benefit of the Bohemian Free Thought schools of

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1921.

Chicago. The Sbor also asks that an appeal be made to the parents of the children who attend the Free Thought schools to pay a larger tuition fee because everything is more costly nowadays, a fact acknowledged by everybody. The contents of the communication were taken into consideration and the secretary was instructed to send a letter of thanks to the Sbor Ceskeho Narodniho Hrbitova and, at the same time, inform the Sbor that the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol does not receive one penny from tuition fees because the boards of trustees of individual schools keep the collected amounts for rental and cleaning expenses.

The reading of a letter sent by the school children who attend the Vojta Naprstek School followed. These children sent the sum of \$3.12 for the benefit of the Bohemian Free Thought schools. The children of the said school undertook a collection for the purpose of buying a floral piece for their deceased comrade, Edward Hess, and they are sending the remaining sum for the benefit of Bohemian schools. It is surely a beautiful example. We doubly appreciate the



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1921.

gift because it came from our school children of whom we may be proud. The secretary was instructed to send a letter of thanks to the teacher of the Vojta Naprstek School, Mrs. Hulka, and her pupils.

The Patronat Ceske Svobodomyslne Skoly v Morton Park (board of trustees of the Bohemian Free Thought School of Morton Park, Cicero, Illinois), in its communication, announces the names of its new delegates, Mr. Fr. Gruener, 1537 South Fifty-seventh Avenue, Mr. Joseph Holy, 2241 South Fifty-eight Court, and Mrs. Barbora Laibl, all of Cicero, Illinois. The next secretary of the aforesaid board of trustees will be Mr. Stanislav Snaider, 5527 West 23rd Place, Cicero, Illinois.

Further, it was resolved that those teachers who accompany the school children to a theatrical performance which will be given for the benefit of the Bohemian Free Thought schools, May 23, shall receive their regular salaries. The teachers, first of all, should ascertain how many of the children will attend

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1921.

the performance. If the majority of them go, classes need not be held and the teachers will go with the children. But if only a small percentage of the children should attend the performance, the teachers will hold their classes as usual. The teachers are requested to speak to the school children and create an interest for this performance, and in that way help to make the success of the theatrical performance possible.

The annual report of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol and a printed resolution will be sent to every society or organization either through their delegates or by mail.

The chairman, Mr. Joseph Tichava, then reported that the committee for the Posvicenska Slavnost (Country-wake Festival) asked him for the addresses of all the secretaries of the boards of trustees of the Bohemian Free Thought schools. Inasmuch as we do not have all the addresses on hand, all the secretaries are requested to send their correct addresses to the secretary of the executive

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1921.

committee, Mrs. Katerina Radesinsky, 3550 West 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois.....

Lately, delegates of many societies and organizations do not attend the meetings regularly. Therefore, it was resolved that in every meeting the names of all the delegates will be read at roll call and should any delegate be absent twice in succession then the society or organization he represents will be notified. As there was no other business to be transacted, the reading of receipts and disbursements followed, and then the meeting was adjourned by the chairman, Mr. Joseph Tichava.

Karel Soukup, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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RECEIVED

Domní Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1918.

PROCEEDINGS OF DOMNÍ HLASATEL FOR 1918.

Yesterday's annual meeting of the Sdružení Svobodomyšlných Škol (Federation of Czech Free Thought Schools), held in the Ladislav Mláček Hall, was noteworthy because two university professors were present, namely, Professor Thomas from the University of Chicago, and Professor Miller from the University of Michigan. They attended the meeting on the invitation of Dr. J. J. Šoněš. They were accompanied by Dr. Balda, who introduced them to the numerous representatives gathered at the meeting. Both professors expressed their great interest in Czech matters and said they took great interest in the study of the Czech language and history. Professor Thomas said that he will participate in this year's school excursion to Bohemia, and that he expects to remain in Bohemia for a longer period of time for the purpose of study. At the same time, he said that he expected to reach some sort of an agreement with the Chicago Daily News in regard to sending reports of his travels through Bohemia. Both speeches were received with enthusiastic applause.

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BOHEMIA

Denni Masatel, Jan. 22, 1912.



The proceedings of yesterday's meeting consisted almost entirely of the election of officers and practically all other matters were held over for the next meeting or turned over to special committees for action. A group of new delegates was announced, and almost all of the organizations represented announced that they agreed with the increase in special assessments from three cents to five cents. The trustees of the Vojta Kaprsteck school were given permission to start a kindergarten.....

The quarterly financial report shows receipts of \$5,039.52; disbursements, \$1,919.21; balance in the treasury at the time of this meeting, \$3,004.04.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1911.

CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN

In Yesterday's Annual Meeting of the Patronage of the Vojta Naprstek School It Was Decided That the Directors Should Award the Building Contracts

One of the best attended meetings of the Vojta Naprstek school patronage was held last evening in the upper hall of Sokol Chicago, on Kedzie Av. The reasons for the large attendance of the meeting were very weighty, not only because it was the annual meeting and election of officers was on the program, but because at this meeting, it was to be definitely decided as to when construction of the new school at 25th St. and Homan Av. is to be commenced.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1911.

The meeting was called to order, at eight o'clock in the evening, by the chairman, Mr. R. Dusil. The secretary Mr. Otcovsky, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were accepted as read. Bills were ordered paid and of the communications read, the one from the Association of Liberal (Free Thought) Schools was noted by the proper officers. The secretary then read the report of the committee for the New Year's Day celebration, in which he announced, that the receipts on that occasion amounted to \$228.16 with disbursements of \$113.10, resulting in a net profit of \$115.06. This report was accepted and thanks voted to the committee. Mrs. Mazacova, for the Dobrocinnny Krouzek Kalifornskych Dam (California Ladies Benevolent Circle), announced they are turning over for the benefit of the school, \$300.00 from the proceeds of the masquerade

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1911.

ball, given by them, and any further profit realized will be included in the final report. The women were thanked for such profitable work and the gift was accepted with expressions of gratitude. Then followed the reading of the names of newly elected delegates and of the amounts of the contributions sent in by various lodges. All newly elected delegates were then welcomed by the chairman.

The secretary of the Board of Directors Mr. J. A. Jurena, then read a report of the activities of that body, pointing out, that all preparations for building have been completed and it is now up to the delegates to decide when construction of the new school shall start. From the report given by Mr. Jurena, we find the total assets of the Patronage amount to



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1911.



\$11,172.76, of which \$11,100.00 is loaned on notes, leaving a balance of \$72.76 with the treasurer. Because the largest part of the loaned amount is with the Kedzie Building & Loan Association, a summary of about one hundred paid-up shares with that society was also read. Mention also was made of directors' meetings, where the bids of various contractors were discussed. The relatively low bids were given consideration and the directors strove to recommend Bohemian firms exclusively. According to the bids approved and received, the cost of construction will be about \$25,011, and out of this sum, Mr. Jurena, announced for the directors, there is a possibility of saving about a hundred dollars. The report was accepted and then other matters of the evening were taken up.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1911.

The chairman Mr. Dusil, made a summarized report of the activities of the past year, referring to the dispute about the construction of a building to cost more than \$20,000. He gave the reasons why he protested against the construction of so expensive a building. This, of course, caused a short debate. Mr. V. Roubal, a former member of the Board of Directors, replied to the chairman's protest. However, at the request of the majority of those present that old wounds be not reopened, the debate ceased and the matter of bonds for the officers was taken up. Attention was called to the fact that the secretary of the Board of Directors was bonded for only \$1,000, as against a bond of \$5,000, for the bookkeeper, although all money passed through the hands of the former and not the latter. Consequently, according

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1911.

to a motion made and carried, the bond of the secretary will be raised to \$5,000, and the bookkeeper's reduced to \$1,000. The bond of the chairman, \$2,000, and that of the treasurer, \$10,000, will remain as ere-to-fore. With the completion of this matter, the most important business of the evening was taken up, namely, the election of directors. To the Board of Directors, which consists of nine members the following named persons were elected: Messrs. Dusil, Rys, Topinka, Otcovsky, Zednik, Sus, Stepanek and Mmes. Hrychova and Mazacova. Mr. Dusil was elected president. Mrs. Brychtova was named vice-president. Mrs. Stepanek was elected secretary. Mrs. Kar. Janecek was reelected bookkeeper and Mr. J. A. Jurena was re-elected treasurer. The arrangement committee was appointed by the chairman

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1911.

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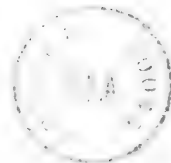
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BOHEMIAN



Denri Masatel, Feb. 1, 1911.

and is composed of Messrs., Rus, Zeman, and Mnes. Benes, Fenc1 and Rak. The auditing committee also was named by the chairman as follows: Mrs. Soucek, Mr. Vasak and Mr. D. Novak. Mr. Topinka and Mrs. Rychtova were elected delegates to the Association of Liberal (Free Thought) Schools.

With this, the elections came to an end and on the motion of Mr. Topinka, it was decided by vote to begin building at once, the awarding of contracts to be left to the decision of the directors. This body will hold its meeting on Monday, at which time contracts will be signed and soon after that construction will begin. The new building of the Vojta Naprstek

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1911.

School, upon its completion and dedication, will surely be the pride of all progressive Chicago Bohemians and those of Deska California (Bohemian California) in particular. After the reading of the receipts of the evening \$279.06, and disbursements of \$157.25, the meeting was adjourned at a late hour.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1911.

FOR A NEW SCHOOL AND A NEW GYMNASIUM

Preparations for two buildings in "Czech California" are being pushed with great vigor for the edifices are destined to play an important part in the life of the Czech population of the district. One is the school, Vojta Naprsteck, on 26th and Homan ave., the other the gymnasium of the Sokol Havlicek, on Lawndale ave., near 26th st.

The old school has been in need of a building for a long time, to centralize its activities and to keep the classes under one roof, again, the old gymnasium has proved utterly inadequate for the accommodation of the ever increasing numbers of the Sokol association, which began and prospered in the old locality, but now has outgrown its size. The two buildings will not only meet a pressing demand of the astoundingly thriving district, but will no doubt have a decorative effect as well.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1911.

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The bids of the contractors for the school, will be opened Monday in the chambers of the Sokol Chicago gymnastic society.

An outlay of \$45,000 was originally planned; the sum was lowered to \$25,000, as some of the leaders, Mr. Richard Dusil and a few others excepted, were afraid to go too deep into debt. The drawings were worked out in the offices of Architect Jan Klucina. They are generally acknowledged as meeting the requirements of usefulness and beauty.



The school has now six classes, four on Kedzie ave., and two on Homan ave.; the six classes in the new building are to accommodate one hundred children. The building committee will be composed of Mr. Richard Dusil, president, Mr. Adolph Rys, Mrs. Marie Stepanek, and Mr. J. F. Fisher; the construction will be started toward the end of March.

The site for the gymnasium is valued at \$3,500. The plans were prepared in the offices of architects Ludvik Novy & Son. The cost of the building



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1911.

II B 3

II D 6

is to be \$35,000, which will be contributed in shares. The gymnastic society has two hundred male members, eighty members in the women's section and about 150 members in the junior division. The preliminary work, propaganda and support, as well as the actual erection, are in the hands of a committee of twelve Sokols whose names follow: Velan, Jakoubek, Zeman, Prochazka, Benes, Kier, Krametbauer, Cermak, Zeman, Raska, Vlsen, and Martinek.



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BOHEMIAN

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III C

Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1905.

SCHOOL FOR ST. AGNES'S CHURCH COMPLETED

F.1--A beautiful school-building has been erected on Central Park Avenue beside St. Agnes's Church, a testimony to the pride which Bohemian Catholics take in their schools. Yesterday the foundation of the school was celebrated, and a large number of societies, some in uniform, took part in the ceremony. The church, the school, and the adjacent streets were lavishly decorated with flags. A passageway embowered with green branches led to the entrance of the school, and along this the procession passed, headed by Father Molitor, archiepiscopal counsellor, who performed the rite of consecration. After the official celebration those in attendance removed to the near-by garden, where an entertainment was presented.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 8, 1896

Against the Bible in Schools

The Bohemian Liberal Community decided at its last meeting on Sunday, to ask the Chicago Board of Education to make a decision to eliminate from the Chicago schools the reading of the Bible. The petition was as follows:

Honorable Board of Education; - The Bohemian Liberal Community in Chicago made a unanimous decision at its last meeting, May 3rd, 1896, which is hereby brought to the attention of the Board:

Whereas - many Christian sects have introduced to the public schools the Bible, with the purpose of having it read by the school pupils, it is decided to present this honest and reasonable petition. Your educational body should have as its main problem the protection of our present free schools, which are an inheritance of a free nation, against any misinterpretations and misunderstandings, and consequently it should be prohibited from reading the Bible, for or by the children in the schools. We are sure the Bible reading would spoil the young hearts of our children, would deprive them of pity for humanity, good fellowship and tolerance to others, of morals, liberty, and education. Examples from the past are proving this.

APR 11 1896 PM 5.27

Svornost, May 8, 1896

Our children should be taught in the schools equality, fraternity, freedom for all peoples, justice and the duties of good citizenship, without the Bible, no matter whether Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan, or Mormon. - F. B. Zdrusek - President, F. Nadherny - Secretary.

100-111-4100-3275



Svornost, Sept. 1, 1890

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Yesterday was a day of rejoicing and celebration for Bohemian Catholics of our city. They became the possessors of a beautiful new school building, of which they can well be proud, especially the members of St. Procopius Parish, who unafraid of the task, set about to build this beautiful refuge for their youth, a school such as we "Liberal minded" (Free thinkers) would not be able to provide so easily.

The school is located behind the church, on Allport St. near 16th St. It is a building four stories high and well arranged for the purpose it is meant to serve. The erection of the building was under the supervision of the very conscientious and upright builder, F.C. Layer.

This new Catholic institution of learning was dedicated yesterday and will be given over to **its** purpose in a few days. Various societies of the community attended the Catholic celebration. A parade was formed and at 2:30 P.M. the massing of people in the vicinity of the school and church was immense.



Svornost, Sept. 1, 1890

Archbishop Feehan, in the company of the Priests and Trustees, went to the school building. With customary rites the building was consecrated, the keys to the building accepted and given to the Procopius community for the purposes indicated. After these rites the gathering returned into the church for blessing.

For the evening there was arranged a theatrical, a concert, and a large tablet in honor of the St. Procopius parishioners.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

c. Contributions

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1920.

ERECTION OF A NEW BUILDING FOR THE BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT  
SCHOOL IN OUR FOREMOST BOHEMIAN SETTLEMENT

The Patronat Svobodomyslных Ceskych Skol v Ciceru (Trustees of the Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Cicero), after many years of peaceful work, is undertaking a difficult task--the erection of a new building for the Bohemian Free Thought schools, the urgent need of which requires quick action. More than six hundred children, pupils of the Bohemian Free Thought school, are anxious to find out whether there is a possibility of learning the language of their parents in a regular school building, and not at places where the children suffer both moral and bodily harm.

In the name of these children, the Patronat Svobodomyslных Ceskych Skol v Ciceru is urging all friends of the Bohemian language to contribute toward the building fund in order that this project may be financially secure. We ask all the Bohemian organizations--they will receive our letter with the request for monetary help--not to lay this letter aside with the remark "Zase zebrota" (More beggary), but to help us to the best of their abilities.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3270



Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1920.

This project is for the benefit of our Bohemian children. It is for a new school building from which they cannot be ousted by any of the Cicero School Board moguls, as happened some time ago. At the same time we urge the organizations to send delegates to the meetings of the Patronat Svobodomylnych Ceskych Skol v Ciceru regularly and to participate in this gigantic work which is ahead of us. Furthermore, we ask the Bohemian societies of Cicero to appoint the greatest possible number of collectors from their ranks and report their names to the secretary of the building committee.

For the building committee of the Patronat Svobodomylnych Ceskych Skol v Ciceru: Jan Sebek, chairman; Vaclav Kesl, secretary, 5321 West 25th Place, Cicero; Frantisek Suchy, treasurer, 5522 West 24th Street, Cicero, Illinois.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**A. Education**

**2. Parochial**

**d. Special Endowments**

The Czechoslovak Review September 1921.

A SCHOLARSHIP.

p. 274 .. The National Council of Bohemian Catholics has set aside \$5,000 to be used as a nucleus of a scholarship.

This fund will be awarded to a poor but worthy young man who will pursue studies at some of the higher Catholic institutions.

Those interested should communicate with the National Council of Bohemian Catholics, 3207 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

**I. ATTITUDES**

**A. Education**

**3. Adult Education**

I A 3  
II D 10  
II A 1  
III C  
III G  
III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1921.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

The Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Czech Catholics) has been paying a great deal of attention lately to social service, and one of its achievements is the Czechoslovak department in the Catholic Immigration Office in New York, which was organized by the National Catholic Welfare Council. The Narodni Svaz will send to this department very shortly a Czechoslovak young lady, a social worker who will devote all her time to Czechoslovak immigrants exclusively. The work along this line is very important and our nation has been in great need of it. Now, however, the problem is being dealt with by the Narodni Svaz and will be solved by the appointment of a Czech worker.

This, however, is not all we have in mind to do. The need for trained social workers is steadily growing, particularly for workers who are also trained in civic and social economics and are otherwise well equipped for social and charity work in all branches. The importance of this

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1921.

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work cannot be denied and it is our desire to see many more of our

III H

girls and women in it; ladies who like this kind of work will find in it their best and most complete satisfaction. For this reason

the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku has appointed a special committee under the chairmanship of Dr. M.E. Lorenz, who is a well-known Czech physician. The committee has made contact with the social department of the National Catholic Welfare Council in Washington and a number of the foremost American universities having a department of social service. One of these universities is the Loyola University of Chicago located on Clark and Randolph Streets. The Svaz's contact with this university has resulted in a letter which we are proud to publish in its original reading [English].

Loyola University

"Dr. M. E. Lorenz, % National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics [sic].

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

I A 3  
II D 10  
II A 1  
III C  
III G  
III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1921.

"Chicago, Illinois.

"My dear Dr. Lorenz:

Relative to our conversation I take this occasion formally to repeat my offer to your National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of two scholarships in the Social Service Department of this school, provided the young ladies are at least eighteen years of age and have not a high school education, or are over **twenty** and have the equivalent of same.

"With every best wish,

"Sincerely,

"(Signed) Frederic Siedeburg, S.J."

A fine success, this! We have two scholarships already which must be given to worthy and desirable girl students. They will receive a complete training for social service free of any charge. With their studies completed

Ms. A. 1. 1. 29

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

II A 1

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1921.

III C

III G they will receive a diploma and engage in that service, either in  
III H the sphere of immigration, industry, charity, health railway, or  
any other. Girls who **have** an inclination for such work should  
send their applications directly to the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku,  
3207 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois. The application must contain  
information as to the applicant's age, education, and experience. If you  
do not, at this time, receive the above-mentioned scholarship, your appli-  
cation will remain on our files for future reference. It is our wish to  
see our girls engaging in social work, a field where we miss them now.

For the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku,  
Ant. Vaclav Tesar, office manager.

All those who want to join the expedition of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych  
Katoliku to Czechoslovakia next year please send us their applications.

The Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku is making reservations for the



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III G participants in the expedition to the old country in the year of

III H 1922.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1921.

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III A

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1921.

### NIGHT SCHOOLS

As in past years, evening classes will be held in Chicago public schools this year. They will start tomorrow, September 6, and end January 2, 1922. Classes will be four evenings a week and the instruction is free. Classes will be held in the following schools [Translator's note: Here follows a list of three schools on the North Side, six on the Northwest Side, ten on the West Side, eight on the North Side, names of which are omitted in translation].

These night schools offer to everyone an excellent opportunity to learn the following subjects, or to become more proficient in them.

Instruction is given in the English language, which is of special importance to the immigrants. Those who for any reason were unable to attend or to finish the elementary school can complete their knowledge of the English language at the night school.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I A 1 a  
III A

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1921.

Besides this, these night schools take up such subjects as are taught in high schools.

Instruction will be given in dressmaking and domestic science, etc., for girls other subjects are bookkeeping, designing, machine engineering, and various crafts. Immigrants, or those who have not yet acquired American citizenship, may receive instruction in civic matters, some knowledge of which they must show to pass the citizenship examination.

The Chicago School Board urges all immigrants and noncitizens to attend night schools, because there they can learn English and everything else a citizen of this country is required to know. The Board also urges all employers to send to the night schools all their minor employees who have not finished elementary school.

For housewives, and such girls and women as are unable to attend night schools, there will be special day classes in various schools. Of these the following

WPA ALLY PROJ. 2007

I A 3  
I A 1 a  
III A

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1921.

are in, or close to, Czech settlements [Translator's note: A list of fifteen schools is omitted in translation].

There are also many factories where daytime classes will be held for employees who want to acquire additional education. Some of these factories are also in Czech neighborhoods.

APR 11 1922

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1914.

### NIGHT SCHOOL INSTRUCTION

Instruction in night schools will start next Monday, October 5, and as in previous years, there will be two-hour classes all weekdays except Friday and Saturday. As their principal purpose, these night schools offer adult immigrants an opportunity to learn the English language, and public school graduates can also add to their educations. For this reason, the schools offer classes in various practical subjects, such as stenography, bookkeeping, typewriting, calligraphy, business correspondence, and in higher classes, various technical subjects.

In the Harrison, Crane, Lake, Lane, Englewood, Bowen, Medill, Tuley, Waller, Pullman, Phillips, and other high schools, there is instruction in mechanics, drawing, mathematics, electrical engineering, and other practical subjects. There are classes for women's work, such as cooking, sewing, millinery, etc. According to the Chicago School Board's decision, the instruction is free, but pupils of the higher classes, as usual, will have to deposit one dollar, which

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1914.

will be returned to those who attend classes at least three fourths of the time. Classes will be held in the following schools in Bohemian neighborhoods:  
[There follows a long list of schools and their locations.]

I A 3  
II C  
I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1911.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BRANCH

So that those beautiful words would not sound empty that were spoken a week ago upon the occasion of the Havlicek festivities; so that our people here may draw new strength from the most successful celebration, it is urgent that we fulfill the promise we made during the sacred moments of the unveiling of the Karel Havlicek monument, to the effect that we will work earnestly for everything that was dear to Havlicek. In order that such work be done, it is necessary first of all that our people, especially the youth, educate themselves by reading good Czech books. Really good Czech books can be obtained at the branch of the Public Library located at 3347 West Twenty-sixth Street. This library is stocked with Czech books.....



I A 3

II C

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1911.

If there is an active demand for Czech books, the Library Board will be compelled to increase the number and improve the collection of these books.





Svornost, Nov. 16, 1881

FREE TEACHING OF ENGLISH

A few days ago we brought the information that our countrymen, Mr. Jos. F. Kohout, was made a teacher in the City evening school, located in the Foster school building on Union St. So far as we know, English was taught previously by an Irishman, and in his classes were many Bohemians. These, however, practically all stopped attending the school, for that which he taught was anything else but English.

We hope that everything will change now, and that all those who formerly attended the school will return and with them many new pupils. All those who wish to enroll in the class are urged to report to the principal of the school, and tell him that they are Bohemians and they will be assigned to the class which is under the supervision of Mr. J.F. Kohout.

Especially our youth who do not know the English language would do well to attend, for they not only would benefit but would serve to advance Bohemian things in general.



Svornost, Nov. 16, 1881

If Bohemians let it be known that they wish to learn English, a different attitude would be taken toward them in regards to their school matters.

We shall expect that this little hint will be sufficient and that Mr. Kohout's class will be advantageous and successful.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Dec. 9, 1878.

EVENING CLASSES IN ENGLISH



The teaching of English has begun in the evening school. Classes are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 P. M. Anyone wishing to join these classes will kindly report to Mr. Matas at 734 Morgan Street.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

1. Temperance

I B 1

I F 2

I F 3

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1920.

ACTIVITY OF CZECH ALDERMEN

In a meeting of the City Council of Chicago held yesterday, our Aldermen, John Toman and Joseph Kostner of the 34th Ward, presented a resolution which is emphatically challenging the City Council to take steps to induce the State Legislature to repeal its decision concerning the National Prohibition Amendment, and which started the National Prohibition. The resolution was referred to the judicial committee. In it it is claimed that the Eighteenth Amendment was accepted during the time when our country was in a state of great excitement, and when our people did not have sufficient opportunity to consider such an important and extraordinary new matter. It is asserted that the Eighteenth Amendment is a violation of personal liberty and the States' independence, and that until the time when the Supreme Court will decide on its constitutionality, all the citizens ought to aid the officers in the enforcement of this law. The resolution is also asking that the copies of it be sent to Governor



I B 1

I F 2

I F 3

IV

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1920.

[Frank] Lowden, to the speaker of the House of Representatives and to the chairman of the State Senate.

The main purpose of this resolution, proposed by the Aldermen John Toman and Joseph Kostner, is that this question of prohibition should be decided by a referendum.

The Aldermen also made it clear that they are interested in seeing to it that the sale of beer and light wine is made legal. Alderman Anton Čermák, chairman of the judicial committee, to which the resolution was referred, and also most of its members, proved in different matters that they are of the same liberal opinion, and it is surely expected that the resolution will be approved by them, and will be recommended to the City Council for its acceptance.



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I B 2  
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1920.

[CONGRESSMAN SABATH PROPOSES PROHIBITION LAW]

(Editorial)

Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, a well-known Czech Congressman, has proposed a new prohibition law, which would allow the manufacture and distribution of beer with an alcoholic content of three per cent and wine with a nine per cent content. Should this proposal become a law, we could somehow reconcile ourselves with Prohibition. But there is very little hope for its acceptance, for Congress is fanatically possessed and will not become cool-headed until the ice-cold shower comes--at the next November election.



I B 1  
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1920.

ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION IMPOSSIBLE SAYS  
CHICAGO CONGRESSMAN ADOLPH J. SABATH

The enforcement of the national prohibition law will be impossible, declared Congressman Adolph J. Sabath from Chicago in the House of Representatives, today, in an attempt to exclude from the deficiency appropriation the item of one million dollars, for the maintenance of guards for the liquor warehouses. . . . "I do not believe that the Government will be able to enforce this prohibition law," said Congressman Adolph J. Sabath. "Before we get through with this, the attempt will cost four or five million dollars a year. You cannot enforce it, because the people of the United States are against it."





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I D 1 b  
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1920.

FROM ACTIVITIES OF CZECH CONGRESSMAN  
ADOLPH J. SABATH

Last week, Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, representing a preponderantly Czech district in Chicago, presented to the House a bill demanding that all bonded liquor be bought by the Government, and to place it on the market for medicinal or industrial purposes. Besides this, the Government is to refund taxes to owners who had not been permitted to sell their liquor. Such an arrangement would certainly be justified, because people who have been deprived of their valuable property through no fault of their own, surely have a good claim for damages. The only question is, however, whether the Government can bear such an enormous expenditure.

About sixty million gallons of liquor are stored up in the Government warehouses, and if the Government were to buy up the entire stock, the amount would be quite excessive. Those congressmen who are responsible



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I D 1 a  
I D 1 b  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1920.

for prohibition ought also to find a way for a just restitution,  
and should, therefore, support Congressman Sabath's proposed measure.



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I F 3  
I F 6  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1917.

[JOHN TOMAN RETURNS TO CHICAGO]

Alderman John Toman is back from Boston, Mass., where he and other members of the City Council license committee studied conditions of the saloon business. He voiced his admiration for the manner in which it was handled in that city, and expressed his earnest desire to see a similar system established in Chicago. The people would like it very much, true enough, but Mayor Thompson would surely prefer to see the plan defeated, as it would take away a part of his power.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1917.

[A Wise Move]

(Editorial--Summary)



It is interesting to note that some English language papers, which have been rabidly prohibitionist up to the present, are turning toward a more tolerant view. They are gradually becoming aware of the danger and the impending damage to the country if Congress should vote for national prohibition.

The Chicago Daily News, a paper which has always advocated dry measures, now admits that prohibiting the manufacture of beer and wine would not be wise. . . . The Chicago Tribune is even more outspoken on the issue. It points to Europe, where restrictions on account of the war, have been limited more to solid foods than to liquids. Radical measures, like prohibition, should not be introduced during war time. "If any restrictions are to be placed on consumption, this should be done only in case of urgent necessity," the paper says.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Klusatel, May 21, 1917.

[A NOBLE TASK?]

(Editorial)

Billy Sunday proclaimed he will enlist as a soldier under Roosevelt even if they should give him no other task than shining the Colonel's boots. He might thus prove more useful there than by his rabid activities in the field of prohibition.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

PROHIBITION

(Editorial-Summary)

Extensive and intensive propaganda for the introduction of national prohibition has set in all over the country; the measure is proposed to last for the duration of the war, for it is considered by some as a matter of expediency. The degree of acuteness of the situation can be gauged by the fact that the caucus of the Democratic congressmen has decided for prohibition, advancing as the main reason the large quantities of corn saved by using it for food, instead of for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

The advocates of prohibition do not consider the loss of work for many thousands of people and the dissolution of many industrial and commercial organizations that would inevitably follow prohibition. The liquor tax



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

would replenish the funds that support our government. We are not surprised by the attitude the caucus has taken, for many congressmen come from southern prohibition states.



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I F 5  
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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1917.

CZECH BRANCH UNITED SOCIETIES' MEETING

A meeting of the Czech branch of the United Societies was opened last night by its president John A. Cervenka; the place was the home of the Sokol Chicago. There was a large number of women in the gathering. Anton J. Čermák, secretary of the organization, gave a report concerning the Barbour Proposal on the prohibition of liquor, which is to be voted on in the Illinois Legislature.

The essentials of the proposed law are known in their outline. They demand, briefly, that alcoholic beverages be barred from premises where four or more people assemble for dancing. The fine for violation is fixed at \$200. The bill has reached the stage of the second reading. All the bills concerning the United Societies will be voted on by them in a meeting next Wednesday.

Mr. Čermák called further attention to the harassing to which a representative of the United Societies, who is a member of the Legislature, was subjected to





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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1917.

I F 5

I H last Sunday, when two hundred, or more, men and women with children  
IV demonstrated in front of his residence warning him in a threatening tone  
to vote for the Barbour Bill and for the referendum for the establish-  
ment of prohibition.

"Some members of the Legislature and the city council are liberal minded and opposed to blue laws," Mr. Čermák said, "but they often indulge in passing un-premeditated remarks as, 'they might vote for prohibition,' and by using them as a sort of threat, they blur and confuse the whole issue. Our newspapers ought to keep an eye on these men and submit their actions to severe criticism, in due time."

Mr. Červenka introduced Mr. Kramer, president of the United Societies, who re-lated his interviews with several members of the Legislature, each of whom de-clined to prognosticate the outcome of the voting on the blue bill but produced, in lieu of a promise, circulars in which resolutions, recommending laws by which our state would be hurled into an abyss of fanaticism, were published. These



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1917.

I F 5

I H      circulars were passed with the aid of boys and girls of sectarian  
IV      churches and schools. Mr. Kramer hopes, however, that just as in the  
         State of Missouri the rural vote was overwhelmed by the vote of St. Louis,  
Chicago will manage to beat the country districts, three-quarters of whose  
votes are for prohibition.

In taking the floor, Mr. Červenka viewed with alarm the extent to which prohibition has gained a dominant position in the various states (twenty-five to date), and how almost one-half of Congress is for prohibition, where only two-thirds are necessary to make the blue bill a law. "The situation in Illinois is so extremely critical," the speaker stated, "that the brewers are afraid to invest in their business, apprehending eventualities. A constitutional convention, in these portentous times, may bring a constitution worse than the present one. Within one year Chicago will have to vote on prohibition and will have to face the issue," predicted the speaker.

Mr. R. Svoboda observed that this country has ceased to be a land of liberty



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III B 1

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BOHEMIAN

I F 4

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1917.

I F 5

I H but has become one of usurpation and fanaticism.

IV

Alderman [Otto] Kerner announced, in mentioning Home Rule, that he has worked out an ordinance, which, if passed by the city council, would then go to the Legislature; it is designed to secure authority for the city council to regulate the liquor trade. He was to submit the proposed ordinance on the day of the present meeting. The referendum will be voted on by the public. The speaker felt sure of the success of his ordinance, notwithstanding the fact that some aldermen seem to have changed their minds to the detriment of the proposed ordinance.

Mr. Červenka called for vigorous participation in the work of the delegates who are to be sent to Springfield. Mr. Frank Mašek and Alderman Novák regretted that the tavern keepers lag in interest for the anti-prohibition movement, although they are the first to be hit by the adverse laws proposed. "Many of them," they said, "do not even belong to the United Societies."



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III B 1

I F 4

I F 5

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- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1917.

In defense of the liquor men rose Mrs. Šístek and Mr. Čermák, both of whom described the tavern keeper as a forgotten man, who has no one who would come to his support. The meeting was then adjourned.



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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

CZECHS CALL MEETING AGAINST DRYS

The Czech branch of the United Societies is sending out a call to arms in defense of personal freedom. There is going to be a meeting in the hall of the Sokol Chicago tomorrow night. The discussion will center around the Barbour Proposal for the prohibition of liquor in public halls, which threatens to make serious inroads into our social activities. The manifesto inviting participation in the protest meeting is signed by John A. Servenka, president of the Bohemian section, and by A. J. Cermak, secretary of the United Societies.



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I D 1 a  
III B 2  
I F 6  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1917.

DANCES WITH LIQUOR

(Editorial)

Chicago reformers are preparing for another crusade against dance halls. A woman reformer made a survey of dance halls and published a report which contains nothing but the ancient complaint against dances where alcoholic liquors play a part. She claims that the young people become intoxicated, that indecent dances are allowed, and that dancing entertainments are detrimental, on the whole, to youth. All of this is not news to anybody, but it furnishes the professional prohibitionist with means for experiments aiming at the abolition of drinking liquor at entertainments. Some of the drys intend to protest to the city council and, because they know they might not meet with success there, they threaten to urge the state legislature to pass a law prohibiting any kind of liquor in dance halls. If such proposal becomes a law it would



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1917.

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again mean a restriction upon decent societies who could not arrange entertainments without liquor and would thus be deprived of a little money, the larger part of which is usually diverted into the treasuries of charitable organizations.

With due consideration of all circumstances, it must be admitted that the main complaints against dance halls are justified, but the fault lies in blaming all of the entertainments, with no discrimination between dances given by respectable societies and those arranged by private individuals. There are halls in Chicago where there is a dance almost every night, where the worst rabble gather and police tolerate them, as was shown during the recent investigation in the "black belt" in the Second Ward and others. The investigators observe the debauching in certain halls and then throw all of them into one and the same basket. It is time to finally do away with the dens and to



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III B 2  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1917.

leave decent entertainments unmolested, which are conducted more properly than private dances given by the Chicago aristocracy in big hotels, objects of the recent investigation by police.





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I F 3  
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1914.

IN THE INTEREST OF PERSONAL LIBERTY

The City Council of Chicago has before it now two proposals which constitute a new attack by pussyfooting temperance mongers against the liberal element. One of these proposals would prohibit any cafe from doing business within 250 feet of a school or a church; the other would forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages in dance halls after 1 A. M.....

The voting on these proposals is expected to take place in a week from today, December 28. The Sdruzene Spolky (United Civic Societies) of Chicago soon became aware of the danger these ordinances held for the liberal element of this country, and particularly for social organizations which own various public halls.....

Protest meetings against these proposals are being held all over the city;

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III B 1  
I F 3  
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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1914.

one such meeting, called by the Bohemian section of the Sdruzene Spolky, took place in the Pilsen Park Pavilion yesterday afternoon. The attendance was good, but by no means as large as it should have been, when one considers the grave menace of these proposals. Mr. John A. Cervenka presided over the meeting....attended by all the aldermen of Bohemian wards, who gave the audience their assurance that they will do all in their power to prevent the enactment of these ordinances.....

The discussion was participated in by the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Cervenka, Aldermen John Toman, Felix Janovsky, Otto Kerner, Held, McNichols, Bowler, and Judge Joseph Z. Uhlir.....

.....

The meeting ended with an appeal by Mr. Cervenka that Congressmen of Bohemian districts be urged by telegram to work against the adoption of Hobson's

I B 1

III B 1

I F 3

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1914.

proposal to introduce prohibition into the United States. This measure will be voted upon in Congress tomorrow.....

WPA (LL) PROJ 57778

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 17, 1914.

OUR WESTERN SUBURBS

As our readers know, a determined fight is being waged by our Berwyn countrymen against the fanatics of prohibition. The Fourth and Fifth Wards are overwhelmingly Bohemian, and there are many Bohemians in the other three wards. It is, therefore, not surprising that the end of the "blue law" regime is in sight.....

We regret, however, that among us there are men who are trying to persuade their neighbors to abandon this important work and to support with their votes the temperance rulers of our town. There are not many of them; in fact, there are only a very, very few, but even these few prove that not all of us know enough about our own interests.....

Let us all unite behind this movement to liberate Berwyn from its "sabbatical" (sic) rulers by next spring, when important elections will be held.....

.....

WPA (ML) PROJ. 30275

Denni Masatel, Sept. 17, 1913.

[WHAT PRICE TEMPERANCE?]

(Editorial)

We have been wondering why it is that the "drys" are trying so terribly hard to stop people from getting intoxicated, since it has been proved by experience that it is better to overdrink than to overeat. Overeating results in life-long suffering from indigestion, while overdrinking doesn't cost more than a day of feeling like--after the night before.

I B 1  
I H  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 13, 1911.

ALDERMAN ANTON J. CERMAK AGAINST DRUGGISTS  
IN THE PROHIBITION DISTRICT

The secretary of the United Societies, Alderman Anton J. Cermak, announces that the druggists in the prohibition district on the South Side freely and without punishment violate city ordinances and State laws and that they sell intoxicating liquors, without having the necessary license. Mr. Cermak made the rounds accompanied by his chauffeur, stopping also in Hyde Park. They were both successful in getting all the whiskey they wanted from all the drugstores they visited. The city ordinance permits druggists to sell whiskey for medicinal purposes only, but Mr. Cermak and his companion were able to get whiskey everywhere without a doctor's prescription..... . .

Prohibitionists have a standard excuse for this condition; they say that they are not against drinking, but against saloons.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1911.

[THE LIQUOR QUESTION]

Large numbers of our countrymen who live in the 34th and 5th wards, will vote in Tuesday's election. In addition to filling the offices of mayor, aldermanic, and other city offices, the important question of whether or not the undignified method of renewing saloonkeepers' licenses in that part of the city which formerly belonged to Cicero shall be continued.

Many Bohemians are settled in this part of the city. In this whole district, the saloonkeeper is required to secure the signatures of a majority of the citizens residing within half a mile of his place of business before he can have his license renewed. This is because in this section an ordinance is in force from the time when the district still belonged to Cicero, and was only sparsely settled. This ordinance has been the source of much difficulty, not only for the saloonkeepers, but for the citizens as well.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1911.

Twice each year, the saloonkeeper had to seek signatures to his petition, thereby disturbing the quiet of the people's homes. But that was not all. After the saloonkeeper, came the prohibitionists, questioning each signer as to whether he really signed the saloonkeeper's petition, and police also came to officially ascertain the legality of the signatures.

In order to do away with this unnecessary annoyance to the citizens, and in order that this district might be governed by the ordinances and regulations in force throughout the rest of Chicago, an election will be held in that section next Tuesday. According to the ordinance, upon which the annexation of the above mentioned district was carried out, the question, "Shall an ordinance be accepted whereby power to issue licenses in that district will be granted," must be submitted to the voters for decision. Our countrymen, as is understood, will vote for the issuance of licenses, and will mark a cross after the words: "For Dram Shops." In that way, they will signify that they are for the principles of personal liberty.





Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1911.

They will make sure that their neighborhood is governed by the same laws as are in force in the rest of Chicago. They will make provisions so that neither they nor the saloonkeepers will be unnecessarily annoyed before each license period expires.

Every citizen living in the indicated district should clip the specimen ballot found on page nine of this paper, and mark the ballot he receives next Tuesday accordingly. This special ballot will be issued in the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th precincts of 5th Ward, and in all precincts of the 34th Ward lying west of 40th Avenue, and in all parts of 16th, 29th, 30th, 35th and 36th precincts of the 35th Ward which lie east of 48th Avenue.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1910.

MASS MEETING OF THE UNITED SOCIETIES

IV (German)

P. 1--Our people are not ignorant of the fact that the Prohibition Party does not attack the Chicago saloon only. They have long ago learned that the fanatical Prohibitionists' intentions are directed against personal liberty in general. There is hardly a single Bohemian in Chicago who does not know the Prohibitionists' trump card, and consequently all know that the Drys play a crooked game. All know that they want first to annihilate the saloon, and that after they succeed in that, they will turn to other issues and finally dictate to us not only what to drink but also what to do at all times. This of course we shall not and must not allow to happen, and it is therefore the duty of all liberal-thinking citizens to enlist in one mighty army to repel the attack against the first strong fortress of liberty, the saloon business. Bohemians will not be told by any one in the

WPA (LL) FR 3022

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1910.

world what to drink, what to eat, and how to live. There is one person, it is true, to whom we will listen,--the physician whom we consult when we are ill.

In the meeting held last night in the Pilsen Sokol Hall under the auspices of the United Societies the prohibition movement was thoroughly discussed, so that not even one who may have lent a willing ear to the blandishments of the pharisaical Prohibitionists' could hesitate any longer to rise against that riff-raff and fight them on every front. The hall overflowed with enthusiastic liberals who filled it with peals of applause during everyone of the speeches, which bristled with pointed remarks.

Mr. John A. Cervenka, first vice-president of the United Societies, opened the meeting at 2 p. m. He was then elected chairman and explained to the assembly the purpose of the meeting. He than gave the floor to Mr. Michels, who immediately sailed into the prohibition movement with these words:

"These people begrudge us the pleasure of having a glass of beer in an inn

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1910.

with an agreeable conversation; they want us to drink in alleys and shanties, as people drink in those sections where Prohibition has succeeded."

Mr. Michels was followed by Mr. Michaelis, editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, who expressed his joy at the tremendous response to the invitation to this mass-meeting and then continued:

"We are all immigrants or the children of immigrants, and it is immaterial how long we have been in America. Immigrants deserve great credit for the development of this country, and that is why we are proud to be known as immigrants. The Prohibitionists on the contrary are continually attempting to prove that as native Americans they are superior to the immigrant. Well, I am glad to admit that they are Americans and the offsprings of Indians, and Indians, as is well known, must not be allowed to take a single swig of alcohol because this will result in an eruption of bestial ferocity dangerous to their environment. But it is impossible to get along with that paltry trash who have no red blood and no honor in them."

Alderman Anton Cermak, the next speaker, exposed by incontrovertible evi-

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1910.

dence and precise conclusions the hollowness and falseness of the arguments of Prohibitionists:

"It is not a question of whether we shall have saloons in Chicago but the question of personal liberty for every one of us. Prohibition cannot prohibit the use of liquor, but it can put upon us such burdens that we shall be sorry that we have allowed affairs to go so far. We still have the power to destroy the Prohibition movement, but unless we do so now, it will rise to attack us over the entire State. The struggle will then have fatal possibilities and may easily end in disaster. I wish to submit some figures which show that Prohibition cannot forbid liquor but will put a burden upon the liberal-minded taxpayer."

And then Mr. Cermak produced some very interesting statistical data. He compared towns where there is no prohibition with such as are under the heel of the drys; invariably in the former towns there were fewer instances of punishment for drunkenness than in the latter. The reason for this, Mr. Cermak said, is that in the free towns beer is used to quench the thirst,

WPA 111 101.10275

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1910.

whereas in towns which have prohibition liquor is consumed only to aggravate thirst. Internal revenue from the sale of liquor has increased fifty per cent in States which have adopted prohibition. In Chicago the sixth, seventh, and twenty-fifth wards, dubbed "silk-stocking wards," the very hotbeds of Prohibition, yield \$375,590 in city taxes for general consumption. The fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth, and twenty-ninth, populated by the liberal element, pay \$1,369,500. On the other hand, the general expenditure of the city for the upkeep of the prohibition wards is \$643,345.78, while the liberal wards receive \$868,738.86; this shows that the taxpayers of the liberal wards have to pay for the prohibition wards populated by the wealthy.

After these telling comparisons a certain Gilchrist Lawson, a Protestant preacher and a protagonist of Prohibition, appeared and asked for the floor. He demanded of Mr. Cermak whether it is not true that the inhabitants of the prohibition wards, for the very reason that they are wealthier, are those who maintain the charitable institutions for the benefit of the poor. The arrogance of this half-crazy fanatic caused much indignation in the gathering, but Mr. Cermak promptly demonstrated by figures which he had ready that it is the poor who pay for the police in the rich wards, for the old people's homes, and for the hospitals as well. Mr. Cermak's explanation had the de-

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1910.

sired effect, and the preacher retired with dejected mien.

In a brief speech Mr. Cyril Jandus pointed out the economic consequences of Prohibition.

"Seven thousand stores would have to close, and twenty thousand men would have to look for other occupations; besides that, seven million dollars in taxes would have to be raised from other sources," he warned.

Congressman Sabath then took the floor and said: "This multitude of intelligent men and women and their attitude convince me that our liberty will be preserved, and that no one will succeed in wresting it from us."

Mr. Sabath then charged the Prohibitionists with taking money from the poor without contributing any for their needs. He did not spare the heads of the railroad and street-car companies, who almost without exception are Prohibitionists.

"How well they care for their property and foster its growth!" the congress-

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man exclaimed. "And what do they do for their working-men? When a car is damaged, they promptly have it repaired for further use. But when a man becomes incapacitated while working for them, he is abandoned, and another takes his place."

The speaker characterized such behavior as downright criminal and unworthy of citizens of the United States. He referred to the struggle against Prohibition in the city of Baltimore, where as a speaker he had put the question squarely before the leaders of the prohibition party:

"What are you going to give the people in return for the saloon? Do you think that working-men can gather in clubs like yours and drink champagne? No, gentlemen, the working-man to-day needs the saloon for the discussion of public affairs and as a place for social gatherings."

Several other speakers appeared on the platform and spoke in various languages. The meeting was an unqualified success. However, we recommend that some one be engaged for the next meeting to speak in Bohemian for the benefit of those who do not understand English very well.



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Donni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1910.

UNITED SOCIETIES SHURD TO ACT

2.1--A strange procession moved through the down-town yesterday,--men, women, and children singing hymns, shouting in praise of the Lord, and jumping, wriggling, and writhing with joy. When the ancient Israelites besieged the town of Jericho, they could not have made more noise than the prohibitionists when they carried their petitions to the offices of the Board of Election Commissioners.

The leaders of the drys entered and presented 74,805 names on their petitions, 14,000 more than the law requires, in order to insure for themselves a place on the ballot. Chicago has never witnessed a similar manifestation of such magnitude. It gave one the impression, that we are living in the Middle Ages, when swarms of fanatics peregrinated from town to town and gave vent to their religious emotions in the most absurd fashion.

Representatives of the United Societies, will call on the Commissioners to-day with local option as their main object and also to demand an examination

MFA (113) PROJ. 30275

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ROHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1910.

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of the drys' petitions to ascertain how many names on them are fictitious or belong to non-voters, and how many repetitions were fraudulently used.

These petitions, as is well known, are for the purpose of getting on the ballot the momentous question of whether the saloon shall be allowed to exist in Chicago. The United Societies, in which the majority of our Rohe-  
mian societies and clubs are included, done very little up to the present to meet the issue effectively. It is to be hoped that from now on they will apply themselves vigorously to combat the dregs, so that the rejoicing of these latter may be changed into gnashing of teeth on election day.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, January 24, 1896.

NEW BOHEMIAN CLUB

The other day in Chicago the first Bohemian Temperance Club was inaugurated . Taking in consideration the names of the first elected officials, we have a right to be confident that all rules of prohibition will be observed to the letter.

The officers are President- Mr. Vaclav Kaspar; cashier- Mr. Anton Matuska; pianist- Mr. Vincent Texemsky.

PPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, Jan. 10, 1891

THOROUGH TEMPERANCE EDUCATION - PURPOSES AND METHODS OF BOHEMIAN  
TEMPERANCE UNION

In our national orchard there blossoms a purely American flower--how it will thrive the future will tell. Its first purpose is to educate the youth of both sexes. Thus spoke to us the chief organizer, Mrs. Leman of Cleveland, Ohio. The second and main purpose is moderation. However, that is a far reaching conception--we would rather call it according to current usage of word Temperance Moderation is a very good thing and we have succeeded after a short conversation with the lady, to have her frankly admit that she really leans towards strict temperance because drinking of alcohol is harmful to mankind.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, Jan. 9, 1891.

**[BOHEMIAN WOMENS' CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION ORGANIZED]**



As stated in yesterday's Svornost the branch of the Bohemian Women's Temperance Union was organized. This news will reach our readers in a happy mood.

In its first meeting we had a hot debate between the partisans and Independents, both parties fighting for the Bohemian branch of Chicago. Mrs. Josefina Leman of Cleveland, Ohio is non-partisan and the Chicago branch was organized the same. As soon as the partisans learned of the meeting place they rushed for it and had long talks.

Mrs. Grubb of Kansas and Mrs. Huchins of Chicago explaining the bright future of the organization on the Independent side and Mrs. Minerva K. Elliott on the partisan side.

Then it was agreed to vote, which ended in great majority to stay Independent.

Svornost, Jan. 8, 1891

BOHEMIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The Bohemian "Women's Christian Temperance Union" was organized in the Methodist church at Halsted and 30th Streets. Officers elected were Miss Ocsek, president and Miss Maria Vilik, secretary.

It was organized by secretaries of Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Josefa Lomen, Mrs. Grubb of Kansas.

Mrs. Hutchins, President of our city west side branch and Mrs. Minerva K. Elliott, President of the Illinois Organization were speakers.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

2. Blue Laws

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1922.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SMALL BALLOT

[Abstract]

All Czechoslovak voters are hereby advised to vote for a change of the Volstead Act. The Chicago voters and all other voters in our county will have an opportunity to vote for either of the two propositions placed before them on the so-called small ballots.....One of these small ballots will contain a proposition asking that the present prohibition act be changed in the sense that the manufacture and sale of five per cent beers and light wines be permitted. It is a referendum vote which gives the voters an opportunity to express their opinions as to prohibitory laws, and in reality this is the first time that such an opportunity has been given them.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the National [Federal] Constitution was approved by state legislatures and the Volstead Act was approved by the Congress, but in neither case were the American people asked what they thought about such



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1922.

limitations of their rights. Both the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act were adopted against the wishes of the majority of American citizens, and these citizens see the necessity of using such devices by means of which the forfeited rights taken by Congress may be returned to the people.

Next Tuesday the Illinois voters will have the first opportunity of proving by their votes that they are dissatisfied with the existing prohibition laws, and that they desire that these be reduced in their region. More than half a million of voters in our state have signed a petition for a referendum vote on this question, and this in itself is a proof that the people are dissatisfied with the constant limitations of their rights. But half a million voters are only a part of the number of Illinois voters who will cast their ballots next Tuesday, and of the Czechoslovaks who are thus to vote there should not be one who would not vote against the present prohibition law. We are convinced that there is not a single Czechoslovak citizen who would not wish to change the existing prohibition law, and it is therefore necessary that every one of us

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1922.

place a cross after the word "yes" as provided for on the small ballot.

We call the attention of our people to this small ballot knowing that it frequently happens that such small ballots are easily overlooked when a person deals with such large ballots as he will on next Tuesday. We repeat that it is necessary to place a cross behind the word "yes," thus giving an affirmation to the proposition permitting the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers.

The second small ballot will deal with the permission to float a bond issue for fifty-five million dollars to pay a bonus to the soldiers and sailors of Illinois who served during the World War. The last legislative session approved the bonus but referred the giving of the permission to float the bond issue to the people. We believe that our soldiers and sailors should receive that bonus. When they marched to battle there was not one of us who would have denied such aid to them, and there is no reason why such aid should

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1922.

be denied them now. We are certain that a great majority of our  
Czechoslovak voters will vote for the bonus.....

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IV

IV (Jewish)

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

THIS IS OUR FIGHT!

(Front-Page Editorial)

The Czechoslovaks of the old homeland fight for the social reforms of their country. They try hard to bring order into chaos, to contribute to the happiness of the whole [national] community. We, as citizens of this new homeland, should follow the example of our brothers beyond the seas, and unite in an effort to combat the forces of fanaticism, forces which in this land of liberty are more and more gaining control in an endeavor to influence the rest of the population and to dictate to it what it may or may not do. The aim of these fanatics is to shackle the masses, thus making it impossible for them to act independently and to think freely. But as long as we are here their plans shall miscarry. The Czechoslovak men and women voters know their responsibilities to the whole society and to the nation whose citizens they have become, and they are aware of the responsibilities

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IV (Jewish)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

to themselves. And the responsibilities which they have assumed they aim to discharge till the very end.

The first of these responsibilities is that of registering, and every one of us who has his citizenship papers and who has lived at least one year in this state, three months in the county, and thirty days in his precinct inclusive of election day, ought to go to register at once in order to be able to join our fighting ranks and to be entitled to use his weapon--the ballot.

Today is the last registration day. Whoever neglects this day to have his name entered on the register of voters, is lost to the cause so dear to us all, so important to all of us. And should the outcome of our struggle be unfavorable, the guilt would chiefly fall upon the shoulders of those who, in a decisive moment, by their indifference and procrastination,

WPA (11 L) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

IV

IV (Jewish)      abandoned their brothers before the battle started.

In the forthcoming November election we are chiefly interested in certain principles which we wish to see victorious and which we shall therefore support; we are also interested in certain individuals whom we know to be honest and who will work with all their energies for the well-being of all the citizens, and because of whose work we, the Czechoslovaks of Cook County, shall gain the respect of the rest of the citizens. The gain will be everybody's.....

We Czechoslovaks have always fought that justice should be done where justice needed to be done, and as for liberty, we have never hesitated to sacrifice our substance and our lives that it might be. These same ideals have now also become our objectives as citizens of Chicago and Cook County. It is these ideals that will be our monitors as we go to the registration

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IV (Jewish)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

of voters today, and as we go to the ballot boxes three weeks hence.

The fanatical "drys" recognize in Anton J. Cermak their bitterest enemy; they recognize him to be the leader of liberals, the champion of all those who long for liberty. It was these fanatics who issued a call to all their partisans not to fail to register their votes so that Mr. Cermak might be defeated in his candidacy for the most important office--that of the president of the county board of commissioners. Such a call must not be allowed to go unchallenged by us who stand back of Mr. Cermak and all that he represents.

Let us see to it that every one of our countrymen who failed to register ten days ago, registers today. And those of us who will go to our precincts to perform this duty, should awaken the sleepy ones and the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

IV

IV (Jewish)

lackadaisical and the deaf. Let us lead the [politically] blind who happen to live in our neighborhoods.

There will be other countrymen of ours besides Mr. Cermak, whose candidacies and election should be equally important to us. It is most important to us that our state representatives personify all that which has become our credo and the basis of our [political] convictions. We must have men in the legislative branches of our government who are of us, who understand us, who know what we want, and who can defend our interests within their spheres of activity. All that for which Mr. Cermak and the rest of us who are behind him, stand, may be gained only by legislative means. It is therefore absolutely necessary that by today's registration and by the November election we help to secure the victory for Congressman Adolf J. Sabath, whose long record in the Congress of the United States is without blemish. From the nineteenth senatorial district we desire to elect Mr. Albert B. Holecek, who by his entire upbringing, his thorough education, and his spotless

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

IV

IV (Jewish) character, gives us a guarantee that always and in all places he will defend us, the poor folk, the foreign-language groups and the Czechoslovak people to whom he has always been sincerely devoted. Let us meet today, therefore, at the registration desks, and three weeks hence at the polls!

The registration offices will be open today--Tuesday--until 9 P. M. to give an opportunity to everybody who has not yet had such an opportunity. At the last registration [ten days ago] more than 400,000 voters were registered, which is about one half of the people of the county who have the right to vote. The reason for this discrepancy is most probably the inclement weather, and also perhaps the fact that Saturday is not a particularly good day for the womenfolk. Besides that, thousands of voters imagined that there was time to do it later, and delayed registering till the next day. It is therefore probable that they will do their duty today.....

[Translator's note: Forty more lines (about one-fifth of a column) continue

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IV

IV (Jewish)

them.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

in this vein, but since they are constant repetitions of the importance of registering, I have omitted translating

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1922.

CZECHOSLOVAKS PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITION

(Announcement)

A Czechoslovak mass meeting against prohibition will be held on Friday, October 6, 1922, both afternoon and evening, in the Pilsen Park pavilion and in Pilsen Park, West 26th Street and Albany Avenue. The meeting will begin at 2 P. M. The admission is only fifty cents per person, and tickets are being sold by all saloonkeepers. Mr. Anton J. Cermak, the champion of human rights, and other speakers will address the meeting. There will be four different orchestras playing in the Park. . . . . Of the many attractions we mention only the following: An Indian reservation in which dishes cooked in the Indian style will be served by the most charming Indian maidens. The meal and drink tickets will be sold by ladies representing Liberty. Each ticket thus sold will count as five votes in the interest of liberty regained. [There will be] the Liberty Bell, the Spirit of 1776, [and] many other attractions. The entertainment will be exemplary in every respect.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1922.

This mass meeting to be preceded by an automobile parade on October 4, 1922, at 7 P. M., starting from the Town of Lake, Pilsen, Bohemian California, and Lawndale [districts], and from Cicero, Illinois. [Locations of the various starting points for the several sections of the parade are omitted in translation.]

Owners of cars and supporters of the principle of personal rights of man are [hereby] asked by the committee on arrangements to participate in Wednesday's parades, and without regard to party politics and religious creeds to come to the great popular meeting to protest against prohibition.

This is most important. Do not forget--Friday, October 6, 1922!

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

IN BEHALF OF PERSONAL FREEDOM

All of our large Bohemian neighborhoods will arrange a splendid automobile parade this evening. The parade, as previously decided, will be in conjunction with a huge Czechoslovak mass meeting in the interest of personal rights. Parades will start at 7 P.M. simultaneously in the following Bohemian districts: Pilsen, Bohemian California, Lawndale, Town of Lake, and Cicero. The parades will be limited to these districts, **pass-**ing through their main streets. As previously announced in yesterday's issue, the various minor parades will converge into a huge one in Pilsen Park where the mass meeting is to be held. The parades will form as follows: For the Pilsen district, in front of the Ceskoslovenska Americka Sin (Czechoslovak-American Hall); for the Bohemian California district, at the corner of Albany Avenue and West 26th Street; for the Lawndale district, at the intersection of Crawford Avenue and 31st Street; for Cicero, Illinois, at the intersection of West 26th Street and 56th Avenue; for Town of Lake, in front of Mr. Hauser's restaurant, on 48th Street.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

It is easy to imagine that a great mass of our countrymen will attend these parades. This is highly desirable, for the avowed purpose of the parade is to show to the world that our people are really interested in regaining personal liberty, which the American people lost by the imposition of the prohibition act. The demonstration will also serve as a stimulus for a more concerted action of all the liberal voters who will thus have an opportunity to prove that a large majority of the people of the state of Illinois desires a change. If this majority is to achieve its ends, if it is to have full meaning, it must be active. The owners of cars in all our Bohemian neighborhoods fully comprehend the meaning of this demonstration and we may therefore expect them to turn out in full number tonight.

There is to be another Czechoslovak mass meeting on Friday afternoon and evening in Pilsen Park, West 26th Street and South Albany Avenue. It will begin at 2 P.M., and those countrymen of ours who attend it will have an opportunity to hear the speeches of some of the most outstanding champions

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1922.

of human rights of the American people. Among the speakers will also be Mr. Anton J. Cermak, candidate for the office of president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners. For many years Mr. Cermak has been heading the struggles for the preservation of personal rights. Besides the speakers there will be other attractions, such as four orchestras. Altogether, the day promises to be filled with entertainment.

WPA ALL, PROJ. 302/6

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1922.

HOW SIGNATURES WERE SECURED

Astonishing Results of a Petition to Amend the Volstead Act

.....To prove that an overwhelming majority of Chicago citizens is backing the petition....a monster mass meeting will be held next Wednesday night at the Coliseum. This demonstration meeting will also celebrate the completion of a petition signed by about 500,000 citizens, 300,000 of whom are Chicagoans, the rest suburbanites or residents of Cook County.....The meeting will begin at 8 P.M. Half an hour before that time a large parade will start marching from in front of the Pilsen Sokol. All of our Czechoslovak organizations will take part in this protest meeting and parade. The officers of our organizations promised the maximum attendance of members. These organizations include The Sokolska Zupa Stredni (Central District of the American Sokol union), the Grand Lodge of the Cesko-Slovenske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent societies), Ceskoslovensti Legionari (Czechoslovak Legionnaires), Cesko-Americka Jednota (Bohemian-American Union), Jednota Taboritu (Taborites), Cesko-Slovenska

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1922.

Jednota (Czecho-Slavonic Union), Cesko-Americki Lesnici a Lesnice (Bohemian-American Foresters), Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood), Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union), Ustredni Jednota Cesko-Americkych Dam (First Central Union of Bohemian-American Ladies), Distriktni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (District Alliance of Bohemian Catholics), Sdruzeni Katolickych Lesniku (Bohemian Catholic Order of Foresters), Statni Odvetvi Katolickeho Delnika (State Branch of Bohemian Catholic Workingmen), Sdruzeni Jednoty Katolickych Zen (Federated Unions of Bohemian Catholic Women), Sdruzeni Katolickych Lesnic (Ladies' Catholic Order of Foresters), Sdruzeni Katolickeho Sokola (Union of Catholic Sokols), and Chicagska Rada Ustredni Podporujici Jednoty (Chicago Council of the Central Benevolent Union.)

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1922.

IN BEHALF OF PERSONAL FREEDOM

A Protest Meeting of the Local Sdruzeni Svazu Svobodomyslnych

The same hall, which a fortnight ago witnessed an unusually interesting debate between Alderman Anton J. Cermak and the apostle of the dries, Alderman John H. Lyle, harbored another mass protest meeting of our people. The protest was directed against liquor prohibition and all blue laws generally. This time the meeting was called by the local Sdruzeni Svazu Svobomyslnych (Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers) which invited some notables to address the meeting. The meeting was a success as was expected by the committee on arrangements. In spite of inclement weather, the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Company was filled to capacity.

During the afternoon speeches were given in the Czech and the English languages. The subject of the liquor prohibition and its evil effects was well handled by Messrs. Vaclav Petrzelka, Jan Jelinek, Joseph Proebstle,

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the last-named being a secretary of the International Association of Brewery Workers of Cincinnati, Ohio. Other speakers were Mr. MacLaskey, secretary of the American Secular Union, County Treasurer P. J. Carr, Senator Joseph J. Boehm, and others. All of them have tried to show that the liberal element was not particularly concerned about a barrel of beer or a bottle of whiskey, but it concentrates its efforts to defend personal freedom to choose, and the freedom of conviction [which is the] right of every man.

Particularly remarkable were the arguments advanced by Alderman Anton J. Cermak....Mr. Cermak has for a number of years been the president of the United Societies for Local Self Government; he opposed the efforts of prohibition pussyfooters both in the state legislature and in the City Council, and being a man well versed in public affairs, he is surely most competent to judge the question of prohibition. In yesterday's speech he threw more light on the subject in a manner which ought to be

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of particular concern to taxpayers. He revealed that during the two-and-one-half years since prohibition was introduced the city of Chicago was deprived of \$20,000,000 in revenues. Today liquor is sold as before, with the only difference that neither the federal government nor the municipal administration derive any profit therefrom, and that there are only a few individuals who have gained by the system. He was sorry to say that the blame for this is mainly attributable to the indifference of the public. When, in the days past, people were warned to be on their guard against the prohibition system, no one wished to listen to these warning voices, and everyone dismissed the subject with a "it will never happen".

But what seemed to be an impossibility became a fact, and today the country groans under the yoke of reactionary laws....In Washington they point to the State of Illinois which enjoys the reputation of being the most liberal state, as being also the driest state of the Union. This was brought about by the faithless actions of those congressmen who were elected by liberal

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folk whom they betrayed. Thereupon Alderman Cermak outlined a method which would serve to correct the great error. At this time there are petitions circulating among our population in which it is asked that Congress and the state legislature amend the law in such a way as would permit at least the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines. In order that this question may be handled by ballot and thus become the expressed opinion of the general public, six hundred thousand signatures are necessary. Everyone who desires, therefore, that the law be amended should sign this petition. At the same time it is important that every signer of this petition register for the polls, for the prohibition zealots will surely see to it that the petitioners' names be checked over, and the unregistered ones be stricken off.

There will, of course, be another registration of voters before the November elections, but that one will be of little use as regards the present problem, since the petition must be filed before that time. The law requires that a petition be filed at least sixty days before elections, and the fall

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registration will take place later. Whoever wishes to sign this petition, may do so in the real-estate office of Cermak and Serhant, 26th Street and Homan Avenue.

The meaning and significance of the petition, and what it is to accomplish was discussed in a comprehensible manner by Mr. Jan A. Cervenka. He stressed the fact that the petition alone does not mean that one has cast a ballot, it is merely an expression of opinion, of the combined opinion of many people who have signified their unwillingness to have such stringent laws and wish an amendment.

The meeting was characterized by much enthusiasm, and the many signatures which were appended to the petition blanks bear proof that our people are determined to remove the [prohibition evil]. Pauses between individual speeches were filled by excellent music furnished by our tambour orchestra, which played several fine compositions and reaped its reward of applause.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1922.

BOTH SIDES OF THE PROHIBITION PROBLEM  
An Interesting Debate between Aldermen  
Anton J. Čermák and John A. Lyle

The Czechoslovak taxpayers, together with taxpayers' associations of the Twelfth Ward, called a mass indignation meeting for yesterday afternoon. The main feature on the program was a debate between Alderman Anton J. Čermák of the Twelfth Ward and his colleague, Alderman John H. Lyle, of the Thirty-second Ward. Both debated the question of prohibition, a question which at the present time promises to become a campaign issue of national importance. Therefore it can be understood why the debate attracted such a large number of listeners. The Pilsen Brewery pavilion was filled to capacity. Čermák and Lyle are, above all others, the proper persons to engage in a debate of this kind; the former has for many years been a champion of personal liberties; the latter is well known as a mouthpiece of the drys, not only within the City Council itself, but wherever he happens to be. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Hanus with Mr. J. Liška as secretary. Alderman Čermák

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opened the meeting and introduced Alderman Lyle who was to prove that the prohibition law met with an undeniable success.

Mr. Lyle, who is an attorney, is a good speaker, but nevertheless his talk was very disappointing to everybody who listened to him, and his audience was aware that he is supposed to be one of the most ardent Prohibitionists. He defended an issue, which in spite of all its moral and humane punctilio is basically fanatical and bad. Lyle's task therefore, was extremely difficult. Since prohibition, which was forced upon the people of this country, cannot have a logical basis, it must needs have a recourse to sentimentality. Lyle tried to show that while saloons were in existence, the people who frequented them spent all their earnings in them; spent more than they could afford, causing suffering in the family. He tried to show that prohibition lowered the percentage of crimes, taught people how to economize, and that its good fruits will be borne by the next generation. He likewise endeavored to argue that taxes are not higher as a result of the prohibition law, but because public life has been corrupted by politicians who are in the service of rich corporations to whom



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they sell their privileges at the expense of the common weal....At the end of his speech he paid a doubtful compliment to the assembled citizens: "Either respect the law as good American citizens or go back to the country you came from." These words evoked a storm of protest.

To these shallow arguments, it was an easy task on the part of Alderman Cermak to answer. Mr. Cermak overturned them one after another, and in many instances he did not spare the horses. First of all he showed that prohibition does not render people more moral but, on the contrary, it degrades them. It lowers the respect for all law and incites citizens to circumvent it. People today do things which in times past they would not have thought of doing. Crime is on the increase, not on the decrease. After eighteen months of prohibition in the city of Chicago alone there were more hangings than for the entire decade preceding the prohibition. The people of this country did not desire prohibition, at least not such stringent measures as are prevalent today. But the people were not given an opportunity to vote on the question generally.... It is therefore very incorrect to make such wholesale assertions as were made

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by the speaker....Mr. Cermak finished by saying that the right to protest against excessive legislation rests with every citizen, and that consequently such a citizen cannot be accused of disloyalty to the constitution. When we had more liberal laws which were not pleasing to the members of the Prohibition party, no one asked them to leave America and "go back to the country you came from". When the time arrives again to vote on the issue, there will be enthusiastic citizens who will vote it out of existence, even those who inhabit Mr. Lyle's own Ward.

This was the tone of the whole debate; the listening public heard the debate calmly rewarding especially Mr. Cermak's refutations with unstinted applause. If there were some of us who were a bit more enthusiastic than others they must remember that in their zeal they ought not insult an educated person and a public official, especially one whom we have invited to come into our own midst; we should use tact and civility. For when we criticize fanatics we ought not fall victims to fanaticism of another kind.

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A PROTEST MEETING OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK  
CITIZENS IN THE PILSEN PAVILION

An indignation meeting will take place today in the Pilsen Park pavilion. A large number of our Czechoslovak citizens are protesting against curtailments of personal liberty and are preparing to voice their indignation in this meeting which promises to be well attended. As a special attraction, the program will include a debate between Alderman Anton J. Cermak who will speak for the preservation of personal liberties, and Alderman Lyle who will defend prohibition. Other matters such as high taxes, will also be discussed in this meeting. Czechoslovak taxpayers and citizens are urged to come in great numbers.

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PROHIBITION IN THE AMERICAN PRESS

The majority of American newspapers have always been enthusiastic supporters of prohibition. It is only lately that many of them have come to the conclusion that strict prohibition laws are of no benefit to this country. The Chicago Tribune has been one of those few papers which never have catered to prohibition, which have never agreed with it; and its editorial articles have been severely critical of all self-appointed reformers and their senseless activities. Lately it has again printed an article of a nature such as has hardly ever appeared in the American press. Here are a few interesting excerpts from it:

It is reported that Russia intends to do away with prohibition, as far as it concerns beer and wine, but not, however, raising the ban on vodka, brandy, and other forms of hard liquor. Russia is one of the present or former first-class powers which have tried absolute prohibition. The United States is the second, and Turkey the third.

WPA  
L. J. H.

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Russia has received her prohibition from one autocrat and has kept it under another. Of these two, Nicholas was less bloody than Lenin. He was weaker, and perhaps more general in his murderous tendencies, because the Czarist system was more murderous in its oppression. Lenin is stronger, but absolutely without feeling, like a machine gun.

"Bone-dry Turkey has the lowest moral level of all so-called civilized countries. All her women are permitted to have are their bodies, and the murdering of defenseless subjects was being done with an almost religious zeal. All this degradation of human feelings and instincts has been taking place without the incentive, provocation, or influence of alcoholic beverages. We may not agree on the causes which made the Turks human tarantulas [sic] but we must agree that it was not drinking. In that respect they are as moral as Wayne Wheeler or W. J. Bryan.

Since we are talking about Asia, let us look at another nation which drinks hard. It is Japan. It has its sake and distilled drinks made of various

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fruits, and it has its beer. Perhaps some Japanese are too poor to indulge in drinking, but alcohol is a part of Japanese life. Japan is the greatest Asiatic nation. The Japanese have their arts, literature, and their ideals, which may not agree with ours, but they are ideals just the same. They have an incomparable industry and an exemplary devotion to duty, and have what the Turks lack, character. These are facts that everybody must admit, and the reader may draw his own conclusion.

Concerning Russia it has always been maintained that it suffered under the rule of the Czar and vodka; and vodka was prohibited by the Czar. It was said that Ivan's foggy brain started getting some vision, if such a thing was possible. Life's realities were nothing, life's pleasures naught. Vodka occasionally gave him a dream; without vodka he had not even that. When Nicholas entered the war he took some nineteen or twenty million men, and put them into concentration camps, and had weapons only for two million. Great masses of Ivans, superfluous in the war, were drowning in their own inactivity, without work, without vodka, without beer, without anything. Finally they murdered the

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Czar and accepted Lenin, and with him they dived head first into the abyss, murdering the arts and literature which Russia had had, ruining productivity, turning their fertile soil into desert, creating for themselves famine and pestilence, losing territory and ports they had gained as a nation that had been growing stronger and stronger.

We do not wish to imply that the constitutionally dry United States will go after Abdul the Damned, or Lenin the Terrible, or that the Americans are heading toward an abyss because they are not being heated up by alcohol, or at least those Americans who do not do so during constitutional prohibition. But it is only proper to speculate why two of the three nations that have refused legality to the old natural law of fermentation, have sunken to the lowest levels and are being destroyed by internal evils and external enemies. The French, this intellectually greatest nation, are drinkers of wine; the greatest Asiatics are drinkers of wine and liquors; the greatest builders of nations have been drinkers of alcoholic beverages, and the nation of the greatest artists raises wine grapes on every other plot of land up to the edge of fiery lava from Vesuvius; and the

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greatest organizers of industry and commerce, the wielders of the greatest national power, the Germans, are drinkers of beer and wine.

Other local papers have lately been writing a great deal about the question of medicinal beer and wine, and almost all of them agree that a new step has been made toward the nullification of the prohibition laws and the final return of beer and wine. Of course, nobody is serious about medicinal beer. There may be people who believe that beer may be a medicine, or at least a tonic, but there are very few of them. One paper says in this respect: "There are comparatively few people who are in agreement with the issuing of medical prescriptions for beer or wine because they believe that neither of these two beverages has any special merit as medicine. The majority of the people agree with that system because they want to drink and believe that they have the right to want to drink. And why should they not have that right? The ruling of Secretary Mellon concerning medicinal beer and wine will not dispose of this controversial question, nor can it be disposed of by the new prohibition law which has been discussed in Congress for such a long time



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and finally may be passed. Prohibition cannot last because too much property is involved and affected, and because too many people are convinced that prohibition is depriving them of certain inalienable rights. The people will go on violating the law while endeavoring to give it such interpretation as will permit them to drink what they want and remain within the law while doing so. The final outcome must be that all prohibition laws will be so adjusted as to agree with the ideas of the majority of the American people."

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A MATTER FOR THE COURTS TO DECIDE

During the last two days Chicago has been rejoicing over the regulation issued by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon permitting the manufacture of medicinal beer and wine. But the pleasure was of short duration. It was taken away by the Attorney General of the State of Illinois, who declared that he would not permit the sale of medicinal beer and wine, basing his decision on the search and seizure law passed by the State legislature. His declaration was the topic of many heated discussions, as the result of which the waning joy started gradually to return, owing to the fact that many prominent lawyers and experts voiced the opinion that the law in question was unconstitutional and could not stand against the last Governmental regulation.

While these opinions were being voiced, F. Scott McBride, the Illinois State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, was severely criticizing the Federal Government for loosening up the prohibition laws. He declared that in regard to the question of medicinal beer and wine, the campaign for such beer and wine

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by people engaged in illegal traffic in alcoholic beverages, proved that the real purpose of the agitation was not to make beer and wine available as medicines but to cause a general slackening of the regulations in regard to the sale of all intoxicating beverages.

Of course, the point of view of lawyers and legal experts upon this matter is different. Most of them are of the opinion that a Federal law has precedence of a State law in validity and interpretation. They are convinced that the State search and seizure law is unconstitutional, or at least out of place and cannot be enforced as far as its application to physicians is concerned, because it prohibits them from prescribing beer and wine to patients for whom these beverages are an indispensable medicine. They also say that the whole State prohibition law is unconstitutional because, on the one hand, it permits the prescription of whisky as a medicine, while, on the other hand, it prohibits the prescription of beer and wine for medicinal use. These same legal authorities call the Illinois prohibition law farcial, saying that it makes the same impression as would be made by a cotton-growing state which would

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prohibit the use of cotton underwear, or, perhaps, a vegetarian legislature which would prohibit the use of beef broth or meat by patients who need them for recovery. They say further that the whole State law and its drastic enforcement is far from the intentions of the legislators, whose only purpose was to limit the sale of whisky, beer, and wine, and not to prevent a sick person from getting what has been prescribed for him by his physician, and what he needs to regain his health.

Lawyer Levy Mayer, talking about the Federal and the State prohibition laws insofar as they concern medical prescriptions, said there was a definite conflict between the laws. He thought that in case of such a conflict the Federal law must prevail. Of course, whether it will or will not prevail in this specific case is up to the United States Supreme Court to decide. Another question, and one of great interest and importance, is whether the State legislature has the right to stop a physician from prescribing anything he considers as medicine for his patients in any particular case. His personal opinion is that the decision of the State legislature would not be tenable in any such case.

MS. B. 1. 1. 1. 3027

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Lawyer Colin C. H. Fyffe says he is convinced that the Federal Congress and its enactments have priority over those of any state legislature, and that in the cases now under consideration the State law can be declared invalid. Also he is of the opinion that no state legislature has any right whatever to tell a physician what he may or may not prescribe for his patient. He believes that a law of this kind is too drastic for enforcement.

Lawyers Thomas D. Nash and Otto Baer thought that the State of Illinois could not be deprived of its medicinal beer and wine. Nash said that the State contradicts itself when it permits the sale of medicinal whisky and prohibits the sale of medicinal beer and wine. He is convinced that such a law would be declared unconstitutional by any court of law. In such a case the Federal laws and regulations would remain in force until the matter was decided, one way or the other, by the United States Supreme Court, or until the State legislature passed an entirely different law. That being the situation, Attorney General Brundage would have to issue a permit to release wine and beer for sale as medicine, no matter what his personal attitude toward that matter should be.

3027

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 26, 1921.

WE MUST NOT USE BEER AS MEDICINE

Things in Illinois a state which we have been in the habit of calling among the most progressive and liberal, have come to such a pass that we shall not be able to use the good beer for improvement of our physical condition, as medicine, in spite of the fact that this is permitted according to the decision of the Treasury Department in Washington. In Illinois, the search and seizure law adopted by the last Legislature and signed by Governor Small prevents that. Attorney General Brundage declared yesterday that that law makes the Washington decision inapplicable in the State of Illinois.

That law specifically prohibits the use of wine and beer for medicinal purposes, forbids physicians to prescribe it, and drugstores to sell it. According to regulations issued by Secretary Mellon, "medicinal" beer may be sold only by licensed pharmacists. According to the Illinois law, pharmacists who sell such beer, and physicians who prescribe it are liable to lose their licenses and in addition may be fined and jailed.

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Local prohibitionists, however, fear that the new decision of the Department of the Treasury will cause an increase in illicit beer traffic in Illinois, because the State has no money for the enforcement of the State search and seizure law, Governor Small having crossed out from the budget the item that would have permitted the Attorney General to hire spies without which the enforcement of such noble laws is impossible. The various assistant state's Attorneys declare that they are fully occupied with the suppression of crime and have no time for the enforcement of the search and seizure law.

The drugstores were being visited yesterday by very many people who do not feel well and believe that good beer would help them. They came to put in their orders for a share in the coming beer shipment. But their hopes of getting any part of any shipment were squelched by the declaration of Attorney General Brundage. Druggists, physicians, brewers, do not know where they really stand. Some say there will be beer, some say there will be none. But the fact seems to be that any physician who prescribes anything with more than one half of one per cent alcohol in it, any druggist who

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sells anything like it, any brewery that makes anything like it, and any patient who uses anything like it will be in danger of prosecution for infringement of that state law.

Levy Mayer, attorney for the "wet" forces, upon being asked yesterday about his opinion, declared that there is no doubt about the validity of the State law, which in this case could not be made void by a mere "regulation" of a department of the Federal Government. But he has serious doubts about the constitutionality of that law because it prohibits the physician from prescribing for his patient a medicine which he believes would be beneficial for the patient.

Many physicians and pharmacists were asked yesterday what standpoint they would take. A large part of them declared they would respect the Illinois State Law. Most of them are waiting for an opinion from Washington about the situation in Illinois.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1921.

JOHN BARLEYCORN STILL LIVES

A most stubborn patient, one that refuses to die no matter what happens, is John Barleycorn. By that name, permit us to repeat, are designated alcoholic beverages, and it was originated by the popular American novelist, Jack London, who published under that name a book dealing with the alcoholic habit.

According to general expectation John Barleycorn was to die the day the Eighteenth Amendment came into force after Congressman Volstead had succeeded in having his notorious law enacted. But die he did not. Scott McBride, the head of the Anti-Saloon League in our state, declared last week, with tears in his eyes, that John Barleycorn is not dead; in fact, that he is not even asleep. And those who follow the process of drying up the United States will certainly agree with that statement. Besides, McBride is not the only man who has reached that conclusion. That John Barleycorn is not dead is known to every congressman, every federal prohibition officer, and every little child. Everybody knows it, and it is no longer a matter of prophecy but a matter of experience that the Eighteenth

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Amendment and the Volstead Act are no solution of the question of drinking, and that if there is any real prohibition, it cannot be found anywhere else in the whole vast country but in the federal and state lawbooks.

Everything is as it was before, except one little thing: While alcoholic beverages were being sold openly in pre-Volstead days, they now are being sold secretly or semi-openly, and the authorities are not strong enough to stop it. Instead of in saloons, whisky is now being sold by so-called "bootleggers," and their business is one of the most lucrative ones in America. United States Attorney James C. Beck estimates that during the past year the illegal trade in alcoholic beverages has brought three hundred million dollars to men who by now have developed their methods to perfection and find their business a richer gold mine than any in Alsska.

The famous moonshiners in the mountains of our Southern states are mere pikers in comparison with the modern whiskey makers and smugglers. The moonshiners used to feel contented with a primitive still in inaccessible hills, and the people who

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bought their whisky bought it only because it was dirt cheap. At times they would have a battle with the agents of the Treasury Department and would be arrested; at times they would shoot and kill one another; but hunting moonshiners was, on the average, an exciting pastime rather than a serious business. The up-to-date smugglers are, of course, quite a different matter. Their business has spread all over the country and they have agents in European countries, in Canada, in Mexico, and in various British islands, and everything is being run on a big scale. The whisky is not transported in high boots as was the custom with the moonshiners, but in automobiles, railroad trains, ships, and airplanes; and if there were another, still more modern method, our smugglers would be sure to be using it.

What proportions the whisky business has actually reached in the United States nobody knows, and whatever the public is being told about it is mere guesswork. There can be no doubt, however, that its proportions would stun the prohibitionists, in the first place, and, in the second, the congressmen who thought that all that was needed to change human nature was to pass the Volstead Act. Whether

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or not our congressmen are surprised by the proportions that the whisky business has reached is not known; but that they know about it is shown by the fact that their committee on taxation wants to impose a four-dollar tax on a gallon of alcohol, and this tax is expected to bring seventy-five million dollars a year to the Government. It takes an enormous quantity of alcohol to bring that amount in taxes, and the congressmen are not likely to believe that all of it would be used for industrial and medicinal purposes. That, of course, refers only to alcohol and alcoholic beverages put on the market in a regular and legal way, and not the enormous flood of beer, wine, and all kinds of hard liquors sold surreptitiously.

The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act have solved nothing at all. The manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages has not been stopped, much less the drinking of them. Large cities are not any drier now than they were before prohibition, the only difference being that the traffic in alcoholic beverages was formerly above board and legal, and now it is on the sly and illegal. Already it has grown to such proportions that the authorities are unable to suppress it.

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The chief prohibition commissioner declared recently that he expects to take action personally in order to make Chicago bone dry, since local authorities are unable to do so. He has taken personal action in New York already, but there are so far no indications that that action has met with any success. The only result has been that the courts are swamped with work which they are unable to take care of, and thousands of cases remain untried. This situation has caused the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, former President Taft, to request the appointment of eighteen additional federal judges, a measure that would do away with infinite delays in trying violations of the Volstead Act. He declared openly that more judges are necessary as a direct consequence of the Volstead Act, and that this is not the only measure necessary for its enforcement. Prohibition officials say openly that it is impossible to make the United States, particularly the cities, dry without an immense army of detectives, and even then it is more than likely that our country would not be "dry as a bone". There are things that cannot be "legislated away," and drinking is one of them. But the worst part of the whole situation is the fact that there are hundreds of thousands, or rather millions of people who had always

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been law-abiding citizens, who would not think of doing anything that was not quite right and proper and who now, knowingly, transgress the law and do not admit that they are doing anything wrong or illegal. The people are losing their respect for law, and that is a most serious matter. No doubt congressmen had not foreseen this, and now are trying to change the Volstead Act so that it may, at least to some extent, comply with the wishes of the public. And in the meantime, John Barleycorn not only lives, he--according to Mr. McBride--doesn't even sleep.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 5, 1921.

PROHIBITION AND CRIME

Prohibition Has Reduced Instances of Disorderly Conduct  
but Murder is More Rampant

Prior to the enactment of prohibition the most numerous cases on the court dockets were those of disorderly conduct while intoxicated. Prohibition will stop such cases completely in a short time. A delayed report for 1920 issued by the Chicago Police Department for the past four years shows the following number of such cases: 1917, 55,947; 1918, 45,414; 1919, 35,608; 1920, 32,859. To offset this, home made whisky--"moonshine"--has caused quite enough evil because it shows its effects in a much more serious type of offense or crime. There were 116 murders committed in Chicago in 1920, and taking the first seven months of this year as a criterion, it may be anticipated that there will be at least 130 murders in 1921.

In 50 of the 116 cases of murder in 1920 no arrests were made. Twelve cases cleared themselves up automatically by suicide of the murderer. Three of the

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116 assassins were hanged. Twenty-one were sent to Joliet. Seventeen were found innocent by the jury, and in thirty-two cases the indictment was quashed. There are twenty-five cases awaiting disposal.

The 5,150 policemen employed by the Department in 1920 had less to do during that year than did the 4,706 policemen employed in 1908. This would lead to the belief that prohibition has been helpful, just the same, to some extent. The report shows another interesting fact: It reveals that saloonkeepers and those employed by them have been and are more law-abiding citizens than bankers and brokers. Of the former, only 289 were arrested. But 330 others arrested were identified as either brokers or bankers. During the year, 26 detectives, 113 milkmen, 49 policemen, 18,849 chauffeurs, and 21,251 workingmen were arrested.

Although there were 438 persons killed by automobiles, as against 290 in 1919, there were fewer instances of arrests for speeding. The police found 4,340 out of the 5,947 stolen cars.



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1921.

PROHIBITION IS A BLESSING--FOR SOME

(Editorial Comment)

The chief of Police has declared that fifty per cent of Chicago policemen are engaged in the illicit trade of selling alcoholic beverages, and if he should succeed in getting proper evidence, he would discharge perhaps the whole police force even if he had nobody to replace them with but rookies. This declaration was not made by a citizen of whom it might be said that he had political reasons to criticize the police department, but by the chief of police himself, and he must be expected to know what he is talking about. Policemen have a better chance to get away with whiskey selling because they are protected by their uniforms, but it seems that there are now thousands of other people in Chicago who welcome prohibition because it gives them an opportunity to make huge profits. This is only natural in a city where ninety-nine per cent of the population disagree with the prohibition laws and do not consider their violation an offense.

MPA FILE # 100-1-10275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1921.

EXCELLENT PROSPECTS

The Chicago Association of Law and Order is preparing a petition asking Congress to pass a law which will make Chicago police enforce the prohibition laws. The Association charges that whisky is being sold publicly in all Chicago saloons, and that our police are aware of that fact. The laws which the Association is desirous of having enacted would make prohibition agents of all Chicago policemen and thus save our Republic from the danger of excessive wetness. Also a special Congressional committee is being planned which would investigate Chicago enforcement conditions. The proposal to send such a commission to Chicago is particularly inviting. The Congressmen would thus learn where they can get something more substantial than "one half of one per cent" in case it should become necessary to leave Washington for that particular purpose. Also Chicago policemen would welcome their change of status to that of prohibition agents. They would be busy sampling liquor, an occupation of many advantages over that of catching thieves and robbers. So, all in all, our policemen and our criminals should be looking forward to the future with agreeable expectations.

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 23, 1920.

CZECH CONGRESSMAN IN ACTION

Asks Prohibition Annulment for Ninety Days  
as a Measure to Combat Influenza

The Honorable Adolph J. Sabath, of Chicago, today placed before the Congress a resolution in which he declared that whiskey is a very essential remedy to combat influenza, which is rapidly spreading. He proposes a ninety-day suspension of the national prohibition law, which requires a special permit and reports from pharmacists, doctors, and others with reference to its use as a medicine. The purpose of this resolution is to make it possible for anybody to get his prescription and his whiskey for medicinal purposes without any delay. An amendment to the prohibition law to permit the production and sale of beer containing not more than three per cent of alcohol and of wine with a maximum content of nine per cent of alcohol was also proposed by Congressman Sabath.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

NEDELNI BESEDA (FOR READING ON SUNDAY)

(Summary)

Can you imagine how Chicago will look at Christmas time, and how you will be preparing to celebrate Saint Sylvester, the last day of the year? Visitors from out of town from "dry" districts may be able to give you an idea--yet they will probably not know what is going to happen to Chicago in the future, when all sources of the hop and malt beverage will be sold out. Thirsty people from the State of Indiana used to need only a few steps to be in Chicago at the fountain.....

After December 1, or when all supplies are consumed, it will be hard to find a "wet" spot here. All the breweries will close, and not even the famous Pilsner beer will be allowed to come into America....After June next, general prohibition will be introduced, and thirsty people will have to wait till our soldiers come back from the war, unless they prefer

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

to quench their thirst with a rotten drink of perfumed water from Lake Michigan.

Chicago certainly is not used to this kind of innovation, and many protests are on record. But the war compels us to accept manifold changes in our standards of living and to adopt habits never dreamed of before. Many more economizing measures are expected in the consumption of food and gasoline, as well as in clothing, than are in effect today.....even stones from plums and peaches have become war supplies, being used for gas masks; patriotic housewives are expected to save and deliver them to collecting stations.....

No one knows when Chicago will be emptying its last mug of beer....When this has happened, our people will stop singing "Kde Se Pivo Vari..." (Where they brew beer, there it is good to be!), and scores of other songs in praise of that beverage, for what is the use of praising a thing of which there is nothing left but the sweet memory of its taste.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

What is going to happen to all those who made a living in the beer business? They will, however, not be the only sufferers: Thousands of prohibition evangelists, and reformed drunkards who hit the sawdust trail, and who are now exhibited as warning examples, will be looking for a job, because there will be nothing left against which they could direct their vilifications. Just think of what is going to befall the regiments of the "Billy Sundays" who are making a comfortable living from abusing and slurring saloons and drinkers.

....Besides the "Billy Sundays," "Volivas," and "William J. Bryans," there are hordes of people who first fill their tummies to capacity, and then display in prohibition meetings "the terrible consequences of drunkenness and the ravages of alcohol". All these people will be thrown out in the street--unemployed--because they are deprived of their means of livelihood. Prohibition politicians, also, will find their business undermined. They will resemble a physician who has cured his patient too early, or a lawyer who won the case for his client prematurely, and so dried up the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 15, 1918.

source of his regular income.

This proves that to every evil there is attached an ounce of good. It depends from what angle people view an issue like this. But these considerations are only of minor importance.

The Government says that no beer must be brewed during war time. That is final. If prohibition can contribute to victory over the Germans, then every decent citizen should regard beer as an unnecessary commodity, and gladly substitute a drink of sparkling water from Lake Michigan.

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BOHEMIA

Denní Hlasatel, May 27, 1918.

### United Societies

#### Czechs Well Represented at Thirteenth Annual Convention

The thirteenth convention of the United Societies was held yesterday in the North Side Turner Hall, on Clark Street near Chicago Avenue. Our readers have always been kept well informed about the purposes and activities of this body. The organization has accomplished much for the preservation of personal liberty and the improvement of municipal government in our city. Much of puritanism and prohibitionist tyranny, as advocated by crazy moralists, has been suppressed through the meritorious intervention in the legislature and city council of the organization's leaders.

It surely cannot be denied that the Societies' secretary, Mr. Anton J. Černák, deserves high praise for his work in behalf of certain rights which the organization succeeded in preserving. Also to be commended are Mr. Jan Červenka, Alderman John Toman, the unforgettable Judge J. A. Čalík, and

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BOHEMIA

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Denní listy, May 17, 1918.

Mr. Janus, as well as our Mrs. Prine, Mrs. Zenišek, Mrs. Skaloud, and Mrs. Bedláček. Besides the Czechs, the Germans also take the liveliest interest in the activity of the United Societies through their leaders....

The meeting opened with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner". The President, W. Kramer, declared that, while in the war brother fights brother, in the United Societies all nationalities stand together in the fight for personal liberty and local government, while they all vigorously exerted for a victory for the United States.

....The organization comprises 1,100 societies with 230,000 members. Czech associations are the most numerous with 189 men's and 113 women's organizations.

Mr. Čermák pointed out that such control was said in Washington and the City Hall during debates on the question of special permits for dispensing alcoholic beverages.....

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SECRET

Denní Hlasatel, May 27, 1918.

Mr. Bolak called attention to the absence of Mr. John Jervenka, one of the most zealous workers in the United Societies, who met with an accident recently. The Societies resolved to send a message of regret.

Judge Bernard Barasa was elected president; G. Landau vice-president, and Anton J. Čermák, secretary.

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IV

IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1918.

BEER LICENSE FOR CZECH HALLS

Our alderman, Joseph O. Kostner, chairman of the City Council committee for home defense, departed for Washington, D. C., to confer with Secretary of the Navy Daniels about his attitude toward the prohibition of beer licenses for entertainments which are frequented by navy men. Congressman A. J. Sabath had previously made arrangements for the interview, and he is also going to arrange for a meeting with Secretary of War Baker. The alderman is of the opinion that decent entertainments should not be denied the right to a license. His words are being interpreted to show that the City Council is taking a more conciliatory attitude toward the question of stringent prohibition measures.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

#### UNITED SOCIETIES

A meeting of the Czech branch of the United Societies was held in Mr. Joseph Plaček's hall last Friday. A very large number of delegates from Chicago Czech organizations took a lively part in it. Mr. John A. Červenka presided after an absence of some time, and he was heartily welcomed. He called on those present to devote their energies to the fight against prohibitionist elements, for the preservation of self-government in Chicago, and for the personal liberty of its citizens.

A remarkably large number of Czech organizations was announced as having joined the United Societies recently. Chief Bailiff Anton J. Čermák, secretary of the Societies, called attention to the prohibitionist petition, which is now kept in the offices of the election commissioners, and to the many forged signatures and false names. He solicited the good will of all honest voters, urging them not to fail to appear at the places of registration. He declared that the situation is very serious, and reminded the gathering about their duties as

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

citizens. Every single vote cast means additional protection for personal liberty against increased taxes and against fanaticism. Mr. Čermák stated that in typical prohibition districts, every married woman and every girl is registering, and that their number fully equals that of male voters. Their efforts are bent on crippling our city, devaluating property, and raising the taxes which are unduly high just now anyway.

Mrs. Velik reproached those men of unsound reasoning who are hampering anti-prohibitionist agitation. When women are urged to register, men of this type address them in a vulgar manner with such trite phrases as "Women should stay at home and wash the dishes".

Mr. Plaček, chairman of the campaign committee, announced that he has appointed more members to the committee. They are Mr. Jakob Fink, Mr. Straka, and Mmes. Ženíšek and Vacík. The committee, he said, is awaiting directions from the main body of the United Societies to initiate proper action.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

Mr. Čermák stated that if the prohibitionist elements succeeded in enforcing their schemes, the city, according to figures compiled by the City Council, would lose fully eight million dollars in yearly revenue. If on May 1 the saloons are closed, the city will suffer an additional loss of six million that was counted on in the appropriations. This gigantic decrement would have to be made up by taxes, imposed mostly on trades and business. This would result in a further rise in prices of food and other necessities.

Mr. Venceslaus Řehák stressed the real intentions that lie at the bottom of prohibitionist efforts. It does not essentially matter to them--particularly to William Jennings Bryan--whether saloons are open or alcohol is dispensed, or even whether they contribute to the delinquency of the habitual drunkard's family. They use these issues only as a screen to conceal their ultimate aims, i. e., to usurp the power of government in all its branches, and to establish a dictatorial domination headed by such mountebanks and prevaricators as Bryan, Billy Sunday, and their consorts.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

Mr. Cyril Jandus declared that these explanations were on the right track. He enlarged upon them in pointing to the alarm with which prohibitionist women view the education of youth in our camp, while, as a rule, they themselves expend their educational energies on the training of cats and dogs.

After disposing of some routine business, the meeting was closed.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1918.

UNITED SOCIETIES

(Summary)

The United Societies held a meeting in the Planters Hotel recently at which representatives of the various national groups of Chicago reported on the preliminary work accomplished for the impending battle against prohibitionist action in this city.....

.....

The committee on resolutions submitted a motion to express congratulations to Anton J. Čermák, secretary of the United Societies, for the favorable outcome of his controversy with Judge William Gemmill. Complete confidence in the manner in which Mr. Čermák conducts business as chief bailiff of the Municipal Court is voiced in the resolution.

Mr. Čermák responded in words of wholehearted gratitude for this manifestation,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 522/5



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1913.

adding that had Judge Gemmill not been incited by certain people, who, for sheer maliciousness wish to embarrass the bailiff's office, he would not have demanded the investigation.

A municipal judges' investigating committee exonerated Mr. Čermák, as was reported in an earlier issue of the Denní Hlasatel.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1918.

/PROHIBITIONIST TACTICS/

(Editorial)

The prohibitionists declare that at least \$100,000 will be needed for the successful prosecution of the campaign which aims at mopping Chicago dry. It is not certain, at the present time, whether so much money will be needed. The "wets" are surely doing their best to keep contributions down. They do it by exposing forged signatures on the "dry" petition.

When the prohibitionists made an attempt a few years ago to "dry up" Chicago, they had several Lincolns, Washingtons, and Roosevelts on their petitions; also numerous names known from history or otherwise, whose bearers have already departed from this wicked world or who never had the right to vote. Such names are likely to appear on the petition which is to be circulated now. Of those who are dead the prohibitionists may claim at least with some justification that they are really "dry".

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1918.

Incidentally, however, names of the sort just described do not count, and if a sufficient number of them is discovered it may happen that there will be no voting on prohibition next April. In the reverse case, the liberal element will have to make extreme efforts to win. The beating administered to the prohibitionists must become so sound that they will lose any desire to make Chicago dry for a long time to come.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1918.

CZECH BRANCH OF UNITED SOCIETIES IN MEETING

The Czech branch of the United Societies held a meeting in the hall of Sokol Chicago last Thursday night. Considering the large number of members, the attendance might have been better. The bad weather and inadequate transportation surely had something to do with this.

Since Mr. John Cervenka was detained, Mr. Joseph Bolek opened the meeting and was elected temporary chairman. He pointed out the danger in the activities of prohibitionists and similar reformers. These elements filed petitions just recently demanding revocations of certain licenses, and also asked that a "dry" amendment be placed before the next session of the State legislature.

The speaker warned that if the "dry" fanatics succeeded in their efforts, hardly a single one of our halls could be preserved for us, which would mean the end of our social and national life. Another menace in prohibition looms, i.e., an increase of taxes by one hundred per cent. Our city is \$3,500,000 in debt, and this amount has to be paid. It can be done only by taxation. A regular source of revenue from saloon licenses has been destroyed

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1918.

by the closing of several hundred taverns, for which the rotten Thompson administration is to blame. If the prohibitionists win out, the taxpayers will have to foot an extra bill of \$600,000. These are the prospects we have to face. Work and sacrifices will be needed to forestall their realization.

Alderman John Toman followed by characterizing certain leaders of the Juvenile Protective League. He singled out the Reverend Yarrow, Mmes. Rowland, Menford, Howe-Britton, and De Witt, calling them barkers and liars in plain English. He substantiated his contentions beyond reasonable doubt.

The first report of these stool pigeons concerned an entertainment held at the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs on January 17. These spies claim to have seen drunken boys and soldiers, half-naked girls sitting on the laps of young men, indecent dancing, and the sale of alcoholic beverages to soldiers and minors. All this could be seen even after midnight. Yet Mr. Kubik, president of the club Valley Rose, and the rest of its members, swore that all these accusations were plain inventions. The police report also branded these spies

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1918.

as common, ordinary liars, declaring that there was not one drop of intoxicating liquor dispensed at that affair, and only nice people who enjoyed decent diversion were present.

Another entertainment, in the hall at 3000 Union Avenue, was pictured in a similar light. When they arrived, the snoopers said, drunken persons were being carried from the premises. One of those investigating ladies bought two bottles supposed to contain cherry wine, but she is convinced that it was real wine! Some of the girls, the sniffers claimed, poured beer from the gallery down upon the boys who were dancing; dancing couples fell on the floor, etc. The police report again states that the entertainment moved well within the limits of good behavior. It is a fact that a material share of the proceeds from this entertainment went for the relief of relatives of victims of the "Eastland" disaster, and that the club counts highly respectable citizens among its members, as for instance, Messrs. Millburt, Stanek, Stock, and others. The club is known as a benefactor of the needy of the neighborhood. There was only one disturbance, and this was caused by a man who invaded the hall, but he was quickly driven out. This is according to the police report.

WPA (ALL) COPY

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1918.

Similar reports were made about the North Side Turner Hall. The prohibitionist rabble even denounced a policeman as being drunk, although he has not touched intoxicants in any form in his whole life!

The height of brazenness and shamelessness of the "drys" was reached in a report on an entertainment allegedly held at 1825 Robey Street, where glaring indecencies were perpetrated. Drinking and various kinds of debauchery were rampant. The sniffers even "discovered" that there was one common toilet room for both sexes, etc.!

And now listen to the official report issued by the captain of that police district and signed by Chief of Police H. Schuttler! It reads: "There is no dance hall at the place mentioned, nor is there any at all in the entire neighborhood. The place referred to is occupied by a lime pit one thousand feet deep, from which that spot takes its name among the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and which is the property of the Illinois Lime and Crushed Stone Co!"

This is certainly significant, is it not? And this set of notorious liars

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1918.

and rabble-rousers has the backing of all our English language dailies who support them as best they can.

Mr. Toman went on to say that the kind of services rendered by the Juvenile Protective League is best illustrated in the records of our State legislature, page 84, of the year 1915. A committee consisting mostly of "drys" issued the following memorable statement: "So far as it is not under the jurisdiction of state, county, or municipal government, the Juvenile Protective League of Chicago is an utterly insignificant body. The fact has been established before the Juvenile Court, the Court of Domestic Relations, and the Morals Court that the League has wrought more evil than it has done good, and the Chicago public would be better off without it."

Notwithstanding the utterance of the highest legislative body of our State, the League is permitted to continue unhampered in its perpetration of absurd injustices.

Mr. Toman's address was wholeheartedly applauded. He was followed by

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 33275



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1918.

Mr. Joseph Placek, who urged the assembly to sacrifice and to work persistently in opposition to the fanaticism which constitutes a menace to all of us. He proposed that an agitation committee of nine members be formed to work out a program for future activities of the Czech branch of the United Societies. Mr. John Cervenka became chairman of this committee, and Mr. Anton J. Cermak an ex officio officer. The other members are Messrs. Placek, Princ, James Basta, Mejda, and Mmes. Vilik, Statek, and Sedlak.

Contributions from various Czech organizations were handed over to Mr. Stastny, secretary of the branch. The amounts varied down to \$2, the Sokol Chicago topping the list with \$25.

Further contributions are earnestly solicited. For reasons of economy, all notices within the organization and those to the public will be published through the Czech press.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3025

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1918.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE

We deem it our duty to call the attention of all voters to the agitation of certain reformers who have made it their task to collect one hundred thousand signatures on petitions for prohibition in our city. Should they succeed, their proposition will be placed upon the ballot and voted on in the next election. Their plan for the fight is about as follows:

Volunteers and paid agents are distributed all over the city. They will look for voters who have changed their addresses or have obtained their second papers only recently. They will offer to accompany these people to the central registration office, and then ask them to sign their "dry" petition.

It behooves the taxpayers and citizens of our city to oppose this propaganda, which has proved impractical and obnoxious wherever it has been put to a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1918.

test, and has added additional burdens to the obligations of taxpayers.

The liberal-minded element in our societies should do everything in its power to combat this infringement of the personal liberty of individuals.

It is wise to point out that the appetite to amend our customs, as displayed by these paid agitators, will by no means be stilled even after the closing of saloons in Chicago. No, indeed, it will tend to render impossible any entertainment given by our organizations if liquid refreshments are dispensed there.

The only way to resist these activities is to refuse to sign the "dry" petition. Should the "drys" still succeed in bringing the question before the voters, then it is imperative that every man and woman manifest his or her will through the ballot. Read the official information very carefully:

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1918.

[Translator's note: The information is printed in full.]

For the United Societies for Local Self-Government:  
The Executive Committee.

For the Czech Branch of the United Societies:

John A. Červenka, Chairman.  
Joseph F. Bolek, Acting Secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1917.

OUR SOCIETIES

(Editorial)

The agitation of the enemies of our societies and clubs has begun again. Only this time it is assuming a more threatening form, for the foes of our social activities are now addressing themselves to the State Council for National Defense. This authority, as well as the chief of police and the aldermen, has been informed that soldiers attend entertainments, which in itself is neither a harmful nor unlawful act. The soldiers are said, however, to be drinking alcoholic beverages and are even said to have been seen intoxicated in many halls. This is a very serious matter, in view of the critical times, the reformers declare. The soldiers and sailors are forbidden by law to indulge in alcohol while in uniform. The vendor of the liquor is subject to severe punishment.

The prohibitionists demand of the authorities that dance halls be closed. It would not surprise us if they succeeded in having them closed. Many rumors

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1917.

about the soldiers are exaggerated. Such rumors tend only to incite the public and the city council against our social activities. We hope that these activities will remain undisturbed. The occasional outcries from the reformers against our entertainments should nevertheless have a salutary effect. They should warn owners to operate their places according to standards of decency. We are calling this to the attention of the Czech public because some of the halls on the black list are owned by Czechs, who will do well not to trifle with the authorities.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1917.

MEETING OF THE UNITED SOCIETIES

(Summary)

The executive committee of the United Societies met in the Briggs House last Thursday after the summer vacation. A resolution was passed to send a protest to the city council against the proposed closing of dance halls and cabarets in which intoxicating beverages are served. Attorney Cyril Jandus, speaking for the Chicago Czechs, warned the gathering against the proposed measure. "The contention that the obnoxious ordinance will 'purify' the various places is only a pretense, a veiled threat to curtail personal liberty," he said. "The United Societies were founded to defend the right of anyone to drink his glass of beer whenever and wherever he pleases to do so."....

The press committee of the Societies, of which two Czechs, Joseph Stastny and J. A. Hospodsky, are also members, announced that a press campaign against



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1917.

prohibition has been launched.....Mr. Stastny suggested the establishment of a special press bureau which would supply all foreign language papers with the proceedings and resolutions of the United Societies. This proposal found unanimous favor.

Judge Joseph Uhlir and Mr. Smejkal were two other Czech members present. Mrs. Zenisek, also a Czech member of the committee, was given thanks for her excellent work done in behalf of the Societies.





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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1917.

TAKING ON REASON  
[Anti-Tobacco Movement Afoot]

(Editorial--Summary)

"Many indications tend to show that the fanaticism of the prohibitionists has reached a climax, and that a gradual decrease in that sentiment is on its way. The trend is now turning back toward personal liberty. Those drastic laws which destroyed decent and legitimate business and replaced it with shady and illegal transactions have created a reaction by which the people can justly profit.....

There is, however, a new movement afoot to prohibit the use of tobacco in any form. Again those freakish pastors are at work. Just as they are in the foreground acclaiming prohibition, they are decrying any enterprise which identifies itself with progress. Those good men do not stand up for peace and well-being of the people; they are only 'good to themselves'.



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1917.

They are trying to gain control over the people and use prohibition as a means to that end.

The head of the Non-Smokers' Protective League of America submitted to President Wilson a proposal against the distribution of tobacco in any form among soldiers and asked for the diversion of tobacco fields to the cultivation of grain and other victuals. This document declares that the distribution of tobacco among army men is a crime and accuses the American Red Cross of being an accessory to it....Pastor Cannon, chairman of the national legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League, is one of the chief agitators of the lobby which has been making life miserable for many of our congressmen....Many influential American newspapers now openly criticise the activities of the 'drys'. This is highly gratifying to us, indeed. Sound reasoning is slowly coming into its own....."



Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1917.

[PROHIBITIONIST TACTICS]

(Editorial)

An unsound, pernicious petition is being circulated in Washington, D. C., by the prohibitionists. In this document the "drys" frankly admit that there is only one means of introducing their reforms into the law--that is to interpolate them as part of the laws that govern the sale of food. Propositions concerning these laws are being debated in Congress now. No other way remains open to bring the issue of prohibition before the body, for it cannot be presented on its own merits.

By incorporating the "dry" question with the question of pure food, the prohibitionists practically force the citizens to vote for the measure, unless they prefer to see the vote on the whole proposition delayed. That is precisely the aim of the food profiteers. Prohibition cannot be placed before Congress as a financial war measure, for its introduction would be too costly and way out of proportion with the possible savings.



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Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1917.

Prohibitionist tactics such as these are typical of the policy of the "dry" party. Congressmen and Senators who really care to see Uncle Sam succeed in his undertakings in these critical times should be aware of the implications of such tactics.



Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1917.

WHERE THEY BREW BEER

(Summary)

"Where They Brew Beer, There It Is Well to Live!" It must have been a vague musical premonition that whispered into the ears of four Chicago detectives that they were on the right track when they leisurely sauntered upon the premises whence issued the strains of the vigorous old Czech drinking song. It was in the Pilsen Brewery Park, Albany Avenue and 26th Street, where a multitude of members, male and female, of the Cesko-Americki Lesnici (Order of Czech-American Foresters) with countless friends, had gathered for a picnic on Sunday, June 22 of this year. As if guided by a clue--an art perfected by years of assiduous exercise--the four plain-clothes men automatically found themselves in front of a bar where Messrs. Vojta Sindelar and Emil Vicha catered with great zeal and dignity to the thousands who sought relief from the heat.

One of the sleuths ordered a full size stein. A few moments later he was smacking his lips, rubbing his tummy, and rolling his eyes. Another detective also



Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1917.

ordered a stein; then, all four displayed their stars and invited Messrs. Vicha and Sindelar to follow them to the station, there to be booked for violation of the Sunday closing law. "It's near-beer!" the bartenders protested. "It's the real stuff!" retorted the sleuths.....They also extended their invitation to Mr. Zigmund Chobotsky, chief forester of the Order, and to Mr. Jan Budilovsky, his aid. To make the party merrier, they also took the private park watchman along.

The company was joined by Mr. Vaclav E. Marek, formerly a deputy bailiff of the municipal court, who volunteered to furnish the bail; but when the prisoners arrived at the police station on 23rd and Robey Streets, Marek was declared under arrest himself. The police claimed that he had "become fresh with them," and they wanted to assert their authority.....The comedy closed with only Marek's and Vicha's being booked and finally bailed out after police had denied them that right for several hours.

The case came up before Judge William Gemmill of the municipal court, whose personal bailiff Marek had once been. The defendants claimed that it was near-beer.



Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1917.

Detective Dalesky, one of the officers in the raid, declared it was genuine Olympia brew. The verdict of the court was not guilty, but the question of whether near-beer or Olympia brew was served at the Czech-American Foresters' picnic still remains unsolved.....



Denni Hlasatel, July 22, 1917.

OUR SOCIAL ACTIVITIES JEOPARDIZED

(Summary of Editorial)

Rumor has it that the State's attorney, together with the sheriff and the county board, intends to extend the enforcement of the Sunday closing law over the entire area of Cook County. Communities such as Cicero, Lyons, and Stickney will certainly not be elated over this prospect; their local governments are, we are glad to state, by far too liberal-minded to lend themselves to the prosecution of violators. The season for picnics is only half over. Many clubs and societies, depending on profits made at their picnics, would consider it a heavy blow to their main source of income if the blue law were forced upon them.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1917.

UNITED SOCIETIES HONOR A. J. CERMAK

(Summary)

In a festive meeting held in the Planter's Hotel, the anti-prohibitionist United Societies re-elected Mr. Anton J. Cermak secretary and presented him with a beautiful watch in recognition of his services during his ten years as secretary of the organization.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1917.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED SOCIETIES  
Czech Ladies Win Special Recognition

(Summary)

Wicker Park Hall, Milwaukee and Grand Avenues, was the scene of the twelfth annual convention of the United Societies yesterday afternoon. Mr. Kramer, the presiding officer, pointed out that it was the United Societies which thwarted almost every attempt of the prohibitionist element to restrict personal liberty by means of laws, etc.....There were 974 delegates representing 1,079 societies.

Mr. Anton J. Cermak, secretary, read the annual report, which shows an increase in membership to 253,203 in 1,099 societies and corporations.

Judge Joseph Uhlir of the Municipal Court, speaking from the experience which he gained during four years on the bench, declared that most of the cases

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before the Morals' Court originated in the large hotels located downtown, where hundreds of girls are being intoxicated and then seduced. Not a single similar case of delinquency among girls frequenting the decent Czech, German, or Polish halls has been brought before his court as yet. If anything can be done to protect the young women, then the first step should be taken against the big places in the Loop. The speaker urged a change in the system of dealing with girls who are on the wrong path. A special institution should be created for these girls, because the jail has a decidedly bad influence upon their characters. "Demands in this direction up to this time have had the effect of a voice in the desert," the Judge declared in conclusion.

Mr. Leopold Neumann, organizer of the Societies, in making his report, paid special tribute to the activities of our Czech ladies. He mentioned Mrs. Velik and Mrs. Zenisek as particularly ardent members.

A resolution against the Bismarck Garden and Bismarck Hotel, submitted by the bailiffs' organization, was referred to the executive committee. It contained

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the statement that the above-mentioned corporation steadfastly refuses to deal with union labor and the United Societies.

Judge Bernard Barasa of the Municipal Court declared that though certain people resented his membership in the United Societies, he felt that he adhered strictly to the law in all his decisions, and that he could not be biased by nationality, color, creed, or political party; also that no group of female reformers could make him swerve from his principles.

Alderman John Toman took issue with the Barbour bill, which he terms a "corpse which has been buried ten times and dug out as often again". As the City Council was unable to do anything with it, some people carried it to the State Legislature. There are at this time twelve "wet" members on the license committee, and so the Barbour bill remains but a scarecrow. The petition against nation-wide prohibition has been signed by fifty aldermen. Seventeen refused to sign, and three were absent, Alderman Toman stated.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1917.

Czech corporations and societies will be represented in the executive committee by the following Czech-Americans: John A. Cervenka, Joseph Placek.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

[THE PROHIBITIONIST PATRIOTS]

(Editorial)

The worst patriots are the prohibitionists, for they are trying to use the war, and to take advantage of the crisis in our country in order to spread their propaganda. Thus they create domestic unrest and obstruct the path of social progress.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1917.

(Editorial)

Attempts are being made to take tobacco from the soldiers. No wonder. We know that America is the land of freedom, and of all progress. For this reason, we would not be surprised if the government should offer them a substitute for everything smokable, chewing gum.



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1915.

IT WILL BE HARD GOING

(Editorial Comment)

Our prohibitionists are having a difficult time securing a sufficient number of signatures for their petition to put the question of a dry Chicago on the small ballot. So far they have only a small fraction of the required number, and it is a big question whether some of those who have signed are not just having some fun at the prohibitionists' expense. At any rate, it would appear so, because among the signatures there are about a dozen Roosevelts, a multitude of Billy Sundays, several Carter H. Harrisons, Bryans, and Wilsons, and, no doubt, many dead people and many who will have to let a number of years elapse before they will be old enough to have a legal vote that will influence the future of Chicago as to its dryness or humidity.

Once before the drys circulated such a petition. A careful scrutiny of it however, has shown that the majority of the signatures were "phony," and that many



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1915.

people who had signed it wanted to have their little joke at the prohibitionists' expense. The same will, most likely, be the case with the present petition, and the prohibitionists had better secure at least twice as many signatures as they need to make sure there will be enough left after they are sifted.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1915.

### SEVEN NEW STATES DRY

The people of six Western states and one Southern state will receive a New Year's gift they will have reason to remember with bitterness for many years, and nobody can tell how long it will take before they get back their personal liberty. Six Western states having a population of 8,254,043 will become dry on New Year's Day, and tomorrow is the last day that beer and other alcoholic beverages will be sold there. These states are Iowa, Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Oregon; and Arkansas. The Southern state is South Carolina, which will also join the dry states January 1, 1916. What results this drying up of six prosperous states, some of which are just beginning to enjoy real development and progress, will have is easy to imagine. One immediate result will be that many thousands of people will lose their employment, thousands of families will be reduced to a state of privation, and many million dollars' worth of business will be lost. That will be the immediate result of prohibition, but other results will follow soon and will cause a cessation of the rapid tempo of progress of these states, the development of business

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1915.

will be retarded, and thousands of people about to make their homes in these comparatively new states will avoid them. This applies, in the first place, to the immigrants. Immigrants do not like to settle in states where the personal liberty of citizens is restricted in that way, and some of the states mentioned are among those in which a new, steady flow of immigrants was being expected, and where they are otherwise offered many advantages. In Oregon, Washington, and in some parts of Colorado and Arkansas, there is a great deal of comparatively inexpensive land suitable for settlement, and a very large number of our countrymen who live there enjoy a high degree of prosperity. These will certainly not welcome their New Year's donation, it may discourage many of those who expected to go West, and, all in all, nobody can maintain that the introduction of such laws can do these states any good.

Iowa is the only one of the older states that expects to enjoy complete prohibition after New Year's. A degree of prohibition is not new to Iowa. It has been rather dry for many years. Since its original enactment, many laws have been passed modifying some aspects of it, mitigating its unfortunate effects upon

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1915.

the population. One of them was the so-called "Mulct Law" permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages, and after its enactment sixteen breweries were built in Iowa. This law was recalled a year ago and Iowa reverts to the state in which it was many years ago when its first prohibition law was put on the statute books. The first effect of this law will be that the sixteen breweries will be closed by tomorrow night, and 136 saloons will be put out of existence. Eleven breweries and 1600 saloons will be ruined in Colorado; many of the latter were in summer resorts where local option was not in force and enjoyed a good deal of prosperity. After New Year's no alcoholic beverages will be sold in Colorado, except on a physician's prescription, but at least for a time after that day the state will not be fully dry. It is reported that the people of Colorado have been laying in supplies of alcoholic beverages for several weeks, and that miners and ranchers are taking out with them whisky in barrels so that they will not go thirsty when the lights in the saloons are put out for good. Also, druggists are laying in supplies of wine and whisky so that they may have something to sell on doctors' prescriptions, a method which, at least at the beginning, will be the easiest one by

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1915.

which to evade the law. So, Colorado will have some wine and some whisky for those who comply with the law and get a doctor's prescription, but the most harmless of alcoholic beverages, beer, will be most difficult to get in dry Colorado. The same undoubtedly applies to all the other states where prohibition comes into effect Saturday. It will be much easier for the people to buy whisky which, as is always the case in dry states and districts, will be of the worst kind imaginable, and thus prohibition, instead of promoting temperance, will result in excessive drinking of hard liquor of a quality more likely to be injurious to human health.

Oregon will most likely have its prohibition on paper only, and its drying-up will result in people's paying more for beer and other alcoholic beverages than before because they will have to order them from other states. This is also likely to cause the consumption of inferior liquor because there will be no choice and the people will have to drink what they are sent. The new prohibition law of Oregon permits every family to order twenty-four quarts of beer and two quarts of wine or liquor every four weeks. Some Oregon liquor

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1915.

dealers will move to California and send their goods to their former home state by express. Undoubtedly, also, most of the beer will go to Oregon from California.

The closing of saloons in the state of Washington tomorrow will be accompanied by the hope that it will not be forever. The prohibition law will be submitted to the popular vote next November, and the liberal people hope that ten months' experience with prohibition will be enough to make everybody vote against it. They have thus a trial prohibition, and the ten months' trial should convince everybody of its unsoundness. The new prohibition laws of Idaho and Arkansas are particularly strict and will be hard to circumvent. Arkansas has a penalty of one year in the penitentiary for violation of the prohibition law, and, to make matters worse, the judges are not permitted to suspend or otherwise mitigate the sentence.

General prospects for the future are by no means encouraging. Including South Carolina and Virginia, where prohibition will go into effect November 1

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1916.

next year, there will be nineteen dry states and a number of others in grave danger of becoming so. The prohibition question will be voted upon next year in Nebraska, South Dakota, Michigan, Vermont, California, and Alaska, and possibly a few more. Everything points to the fact that the prohibition wave is growing, which, by the way, the people in Chicago have experienced. Our dry Sundays made the beginning, and our prohibitionists hope that they will succeed in drying up Chicago for good by the April elections. It is quite certain that this will not be the case, but what is going on in other states and cities should be a warning to our people to be constantly on the alert.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1915.

UNITED SOCIETIES PREPARES PETITION

Mr. Anton J. Cermak, in his capacity as secretary of the United Civic Societies of Chicago, declared yesterday that, shortly after New Year's, petitions would be put into circulation for presentation to the election commission, asking to have put on the "small ballot" at the April election the question whether cities should be given the authority to regulate their own affairs in regard to saloons, including the question of closing them on Sundays. The petition will require about 170,000 signatures, the same number as are necessary for the petition of the drys for the complete abolition of saloons in Chicago. While the prohibitionists will have trouble in securing the necessary number of signatures of registered voters, it is certain that the liberal element will in two or three weeks have more than are needed. The question that the United Civic Societies want to see on the ballot--and since they want, they will get it--reads like this:

"Should the State legislature amend the law regarding the administration of cities and towns so that cities and towns availing themselves of that privilege would

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have the right to make their own regulations concerning saloons, including the closing of saloons on Sunday?"

The result of the voting on this question will not, of course, compel the legislature to pass a law of that kind, but the large majority of ballots with votes in favor of such a law will influence not only the State legislature but also the City administration. City autonomy and the closing of saloons on Sundays will be among the principal matters with which the coming session of legislature will deal. The United Civic Societies will require every candidate for the office of alderman to make a definite and binding statement concerning his standpoint on these questions.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1915.

THE MAYOR RAGES ON

The nearer the day of the Sunday demonstration of the United Civic Societies is, the greater becomes the nervousness of "Big Bill," former cowboy who, by dispensation of the liberal-minded citizens of Chicago has become the Mayor of our metropolis. How he will carry on when he sees the immense parade Sunday it is difficult to imagine. No doubt he now realizes that he has dug for himself his own political grave, and before he lies down in it, he certainly will treat the Chicago citizens to a series of true cowboy stunts.

Yesterday Mayor Thompson sent to every municipal judge a letter attacking Superior Judge Olson, who had dared to refuse his demand to take steps toward depriving the chief bailiff of the municipal court, Anton J. Cermak of his office, and on top of that, ridiculed him, the mayor, for his prohibition fits. On that occasion, Judge Olson had something to say about sots playing "prohibition".

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The Mayor, in his letter, requested the judges to take under consideration, in their next monthly meetings, the activities of Chief Bailiff Cermak, the leader of the liberal-minded element of Chicago, and the actions of Superior Judge Olson, who evidently approves of Mr. Cermak's attitude. "Big Bill" offers municipal judges these suggestions:

"The judges should take into consideration the question as to whether or not the municipal bailiff may be trusted with the proper discharge of his duties in regard to the enforcement of the law requiring the closing of saloons on Sundays, in view of his publicly known attitude.

"If Bailiff Anton J. Cermak's point of view has the approval of Judge Olson, the least the judges of the municipal court should do is to adopt in their meeting the rule that no cases of transgression of that law should be heard in Judge Olson's court."

Copies of this interesting letter, which again indicates the extent of the

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Mayor's rage when he realizes that what was to put him at the zenith of his political power and glory has become the instrument of his political death, were handed to Judge Olson and all judges of the municipal court yesterday at five o'clock in the evening.

Judge Olson got a big "kick" out of the letter. Said he: "This letter reminds me of the letters we used to receive from Hadrian H. Baker, who was later indicted for molesting judges and other officials by sending them letters. Every time I see a fat envelope or a long letter, I suspect something of that kind. There is a rule in my office according to which all fat envelopes are put in a certain place and opened and read by my bailiff, because I do not care to waste my own time that way. This fat envelope was one of those few that have been made exceptions of; because it carried the stamp of the Mayor's office, I thought it might be something of greater importance.

"The whole affair is nothing but a cheap political trick of a man who took

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several months to decide that he was going to enforce the law. It is an attempt to put me under suspicion of being not interested in the enforcement of the law. Ever since the establishment of the municipal court nine years ago, all its judges have considered the Sunday saloon-closing law valid and have been instructing their juries accordingly.

The next regular monthly meeting of the judges will be held November 26, but it is possible that Judge Olson will call a special meeting prior to that date, at which the Mayor's letter will be discussed and the proper reply to him drafted.

It may safely be expected that Mr. Cermak also will react properly to the Mayor's attack. Said he yesterday, when he heard about that letter, but prior to reading it: "As soon as I have read the letter I shall issue a public statement and shall try to make quick work of 'cleaning up' on the Mayor. When he reads my letter, he will either jump out of his own hide or--out of the City Hall. I have learned various things about him which I have so far hesitated to tell

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the public, but I shall not keep them to myself any longer. He will get a reply that will make him wish he had never touched this matter. The weapon he is wielding will be knocked out of his hand and it will bash his own skull."

Mayor Thompson's new attack is aimed not only against Mr. Cermak and Judge Olson, but also against all the liberal-minded people of Chicago. These will give him their answer on Sunday, and it is certain that that answer, which will be in the form of an immense, stately demonstration, will quiet him down for good. The Bohemians will be represented in the parade in proportion to their numerical strength in the city and the strength of their conviction that their city must be administered according to principles of personal liberty and autonomy. All our associations have requested their members to assemble in front of their meeting places shortly after noon next Sunday; from there they will march to the place where the parade will be formed. Every member should be there. The interest of their own association and the interest of our own city requires their presence.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1915.

Nobody should be discouraged from participation because of the circumstance that the Mayor has refused to view the parade. The citizens, men and women, in the parade, will, by his absence, be spared the embarrassment of being reviewed in march by the man whom they have helped to elect, whose promises they had trusted, and who has deceived them in such a shameful way. When "Big Bill" could review the diminutive parade of the prohibitionists, half of which was composed of children, he should consider it his duty as the Mayor to attend a demonstration in which at least fifty thousand men and women, all Chicago citizens, will take part. But his absence will not be regretted by any one of them.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1915.

CIVIC SOCIETIES INVITE MAYOR TO PARADE

Mayor Thompson was yesterday given an invitation to attend and see the parade organized by the United Civic Societies of Chicago as a protest against the Mayor's order to close saloons on Sundays. The letter of invitation sent to the Mayor was signed by the Civic Societies' president, George Landau, and the secretary, Anton J. Cermak, and reads as follows:

"The United Civic Societies of Chicago is organizing a parade for autonomy and personal liberty which will start Sunday, November 8, at 2:00 P.M. Preparations are being made for the erection of a platform on Washington Street directly in front of the City Hall. We present, herewith, an invitation to you and the members of your cabinet to review this parade. We assure you that we shall greatly appreciate it if you will honor us by your presence on the platform....."

Seventy-five new instances of violation of the order were reported by the police yesterday, but all these are unimportant cases and there is no doubt that the

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Mayor, who so far has not found any case serious enough to be punished by loss of license, will also do nothing in these cases.....

Translator's note: Thirteen names of Bohemian saloonkeepers who are among the seventy-five are omitted in translation

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I B 2 (Slovak)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1915.

PARADE OF THE UNITED CIVIC SOCIETIES  
A Call to All Bohemian Associations and  
Friends of Personal Liberty

Sunday, November 7, has been selected by the United Civic Societies of Chicago as the day on which a demonstration for personal liberty will take place. It will be a huge parade, the purpose of which is to show the strength of the liberal element in this city to the prohibition fanatics and convince them that Chicago people will not have a few deluded individuals tell them how to organize their lives and their social customs.....

.....

It is therefore our duty to attend and participate in this parade to the last man.....

The Sokol organizations from the whole city will assemble in front of the hall of the Sokol Pilsen on Ashland Avenue and 18th Street at 12:30 P. M.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1915.

I B 2 (Slovak)

The Bohemian Catholic organizations from the whole city will meet in front of the Cesko-Anglicka Svobodna Skola (Bohemian-English Free Thought School) on 18th and May Streets at 12:30 P. M.

Other organizations, associations, and clubs will assemble on Blue Island Avenue, between 16th and 18th Streets, at 12:30 P. M.....

It is absolutely essential that all participants be on time. The parade will start marching punctually at 1:00 P. M., and there will be absolutely no waiting for those who are late.

Information concerning other details of and preparations for the parade will be gladly given by Mr. Josef Placek at 2333 South Kedzie Avenue, telephone, Rockwell 2199, or by the secretary of the organizing committee, Mr. Otto T. Pergler, at 1808 South Avers Avenue, telephone, Lawndale 9738.

Countrymen! Let us show the world that the Bohemians are always first when it

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I B 2 (Slovak)

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1915.

is a question of protecting and promoting freedom and personal liberty!

For the Ceske Odvetvi Sdruzenych Spolku Pro Mistni Samospravu (Bohemian Section of the United Civic Societies),

John A. Cervenka, president;

Anton J. Cermak, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1915.

BOHEMIAN PREPARATIONS FOR LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION

A meeting of officers and representatives of Bohemian associations was held last night in the Pilsen Park pavilion. The meeting was called for the purpose of making preparations for a huge parade of protest against the action of Mayor Thompson [in closing the saloons on Sunday]. The parade will take place November 7, that is, a week from next Sunday.

The meeting was attended by about seven hundred delegates and officers of Bohemian organizations and was presided over by Mr. John A. Cervenka.

After the discussion of various proposals offered by those present, a committee was appointed [composed of seven men and two women] which will work out a plan of action.

The meeting expressed full confidence in the secretary of the United Civic Societies, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, and nominated a resolutions committee which was

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1915.

charged with the drafting of a resolution containing a proper expression of that confidence. This resolution will be published in all our newspapers.

It is unnecessary to say that the meeting properly condemned Mayor Thompson's action. No effort will be spared to give a forceful expression to this condemnation by the largest possible participation of Bohemian organizations and Bohemians in general in the parade. So far fifty associations have promised to participate, and it is desirable that all others indicate their agreement to participate in this great demonstration.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1915.

THOMPSON AGAINST CERMAK  
"Big Bill" Considers Cermak His Most  
Dangerous Foe

Mayor Thompson returned to Chicago yesterday. At the Union Depot he was welcomed by city employees, ordered to be there, ministers, and prohibition fanatics who escorted him in glory through streets of the business district of the city. Many automobiles were covered with slogans praising the Mayor for his decree closing saloons on Sundays, proclaiming him savior of our city, a man who would brave anything in order to enforce the laws.

The parade marched into Cohan's Grand Opera House, where the Sabbath fanatics held a meeting. They, of course, gave Thompson an enthusiastic welcome there, and all their leaders spoke extolling the Mayor for closing the saloons.

Then Thompson mounted the platform and read a document in which he attacked

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Anton J. Cermak, calling him to the attention of municipal judges, and suggesting that they take action against him; accusing him of failure to do his duty, and urging him to resign from his office of Chief Bailiff of the Municipal Court in case he should refuse to enforce the law.

Mayor Thompson's document is of such a character that its whole text should be made public. It is something quite unique in the history of our city and will help our public, whose opinion has lately been turning against the Mayor, to know "Big Bill" in all his littleness. Read Thompson:

"Being asked by the organization carrying the name of United Civic Societies of Chicago to state my personal opinions and my intentions in case I should be elected mayor, I immediately gave the organization a written statement in which I expressed my personal views. It was nothing else than an expression of private opinion. I did not bind myself by that statement to abstain from enforcing the law in accordance with my



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1915.

oath of the office.

"What a man likes or dislikes is of no consequence if it is against the law which a public officer has sworn to enforce. It is not the function of the chief executive of a city to enact or repeal laws, but to enforce them.

"I am, and I have always been, in favor of city autonomy. The only way the people can secure good administration, truly liberal government, government of personal liberty, government of equal rights, is honest enforcement of the law by public officials.

"When Anton J. Cermak, the secretary of the club known as the United Civic Societies, or anybody else, ever thought he could force me to disregard my duties, the duties I have sworn to perform to the best of my ability, he was ignorant of my conception of public duty.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1915.

"Mr. Cermak's attacks directed against me because I do my duty are inexcusable, particularly because he himself, as the chief bailiff of the Municipal Court, has sworn to obey the law. His action in attacking the Mayor of Chicago because the Mayor is enforcing the law is detrimental to free government. Mr. Cermak is harming the people whose representative he professes to be.

"I refuse to believe Mr. Cermak's statement that the men and women who are members of fraternal societies organized for their own good would require the mayor of Chicago to neglect duties he has sworn to perform and which are prescribed by the law.

"Mr. Cermak! Because you, as an officer of the Municipal Court, have made a public request that a public official violate the oath of his office, and because that request of yours is detrimental to the reputation of the Municipal court, you should either retract your statement containing that request and give the public the assurance that

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you yourself will obey the law, or resign your office of Chief Bailiff of the Municipla Court so that Chicago may be spared the odium of having in its courts an official who publicly requests public officers to neglect their sworn duties.

"I am calling on Harry Olson, the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, to take notice of the statements made by Mr. Cermak, an officer of his Court, and to ask the judges of that Court to take such steps in this matter as they may see fit.

"I make this request because the question as to whether or not a public official should enforce the law in accordance with his sworn duty is not a question of what he likes or dislikes, it is not a question of the wet and the drys; it is not a question of personal opinion. It is a question of law and order.

"Therefore, men and women who believe that law and order should be upheld

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1915.

must join hands and stand united against the enemies of society, no matter who these enemies may be, in case they request public officials to neglect duties they have sworn to perform."

The attack on Mr. Cermak and his accusation to Judge Olson, as well as the inflaming of all the judges of the Municipal Court against Mr. Cermak are characteristic methods of "Big Bill".

As it happened, Mr. Cermak was not in Chicago yesterday. He was in Antioch, Illinois, from where he telephoned the following reply: "Bill Thompson cannot intimidate me by any threats. Had he not signed the pledge to the United Civic Societies he would never have been elected Mayor. If I were in his place I should rather resign my office than to enforce the Sunday closing law knowing that the people of Chicago are against it. If it comes to a fight, I am not afraid of Mr. Thompson. I know how to defend what I consider right, good, and profitable for the people."

According to expert legal opinion, municipal judges are unable to undertake

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1915.

anything against Mr. Cermak, even if they wished to humor Mr. Thompson. According to the State constitution only the State legislature can impeach and suspend an elected official who has failed to discharge his duties.

There was a rumor yesterday in the City Hall that in case Cermak should continue his attacks against the Mayor because of the enforcement of the Sunday closing law, the States attorney's office would be asked to charge Mr. Cermak with misbehavior in office.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1915.

FIFTY-TWO SALOONS WERE OPEN

Assistant chief of Police Schuettler received a report yesterday that fifty-two saloonkeepers disregarded Mayor Thompson's decree and had their places open yesterday.....

Among those who were accused of violation of the ordinance were the following Bohemians: [Translator's Note: Ten names and offenses--namely, keeping open for from ten to thirty minutes after midnight Saturday, or obscuring vision by curtains in windows--omitted in translation.]

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BOHMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct.18, 1915.

CHICAGO PEOPLE PROTEST

The United Civic Societies Prepare a Huge Demonstration

In the presence of a multitude of people of both sexes, the President of The United Civic Societies of Chicago, Mr. Landau, opened a special convention by explaining that it is being held in order to deal with the Mayor's decree to close saloons on Sundays. The meeting was held in the great hall of Sokol Chicago.....

The floor was then given to ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison.....

.....

His speech was frequently interrupted by applause.....

Secretary [Anton J.] Cermak read the resolution of the United Civic societies by which the calling of this convention was ratified. The resolu-

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tion deals with the detrimental effects of Mayor Thompson's breach of pledge, and urges the people to undertake a strong demonstration of its displeasure over the breaking of the Mayor's promise and the violation and limitation of the personal liberty of the citizens. The credentials committee reported the presence of 2,341 delegates representing 969 associations.....

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The resolutions committee presented the text of six resolutions it had drafted.....

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All resolutions were unanimously adopted.....and ex-Alderman Felix Janovsky delivered an enthusiastic speech.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1915.

Mr. Gernon explained that the matter of the public demonstration had been discussed by the committee for political action, and, that it was up to the delegates to vote it the next test ever held in Chicago.....

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1915.

THE FIRST DRY SUNDAY

The first dry Sunday in Chicago is over, and it must be admitted that it was a very quiet and peaceful one. Quite against the expectation of some people, there were no disorders, and the reason there were none was because the saloon men themselves, upon the advice of the United Civic Societies, acted exactly in accordance with the law which Mayor Thompson unearthed, in order to show the whole population what a really dry Sunday in Chicago looks like. There were just a very few transgressions of that law which, in proportion to the number of saloons in Chicago, are not worth speaking about. And in fact these were not real transgressions of the law closing saloons on Sunday, but rather failures to close the saloons at the hour specified by the police, a regulation that has always been sinned against.

Well then, the first dry Sunday in Chicago was quiet. But that does not mean that the people of Chicago agree with the Mayor's decree, or that

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1915.

they have forgotten about it in their many other cares and troubles. By no means. The people disagree and do not forget, but the organization which defends their personal liberty is trying, within the limits of the law, to find ways and means by which to annul and void the Mayor's decree.

In pursuance of this end, the United Civic Societies holds its convention tomorrow. The convention will call attention to the conception of honor shown by Mayor Thompson as the highest executive officer of the second largest city in the United States, a city which is more cosmopolitan than New York itself; how he can keep his word, and how he can deny a pledge to which he attached his own signature. There will be discussion of the question whether the Mayor's decree could not be made invalid by spontaneous demonstration of the people. The Civic Societies also expect to put the question of dry or wet Sundays on the ballot at the next municipal election.

We do not know whether or not the United Civic Societies will find means

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to accomplish anything of that kind. All we know is that the law upon which Mayor Thompson has based his ordinance is a State law, and can be changed only by the State legislature, either by repeal or by amendment.

In our opinion, the most practicable amendment would be one providing that cities with a certain specified population and over should have the privilege of deciding for themselves whether they would be dry or wet. Undoubtedly, cities with fifty thousand people or more should have greater rights than those which are much smaller. Consideration should also be given to the fact that large cities have a much more heterogeneous population than villages or small towns. This circumstance, of course, is also of moment.

It is not only recently that Chicago's right to antonomy has been talked and written about. The subject has been discussed for many years, and the opinion expressed that Chicago should be permitted to settle all its own important problems. As it is, all questions concerning Chicago and its

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welfare are decided by the State legislature. In consideration of the fact that Chicago is by far the largest city in the State, and that it pays the largest amount of taxes, every unbiased person will admit that it should have the right to decide on all matters of its own concern. It is well known that different customs and different needs prevail in a small town or a little community from those in such large cities as Chicago. If small towns decide to be dry because they do not feel any need to be otherwise, why should Chicago, which feels the need to be wet, be dry like the small towns? As it is, Chicago is powerless, because the small towns have a majority in the State legislature, and the small town legislators have made up their minds to keep not only their own communities, but also Chicago, dry.

But the question of dryness and wetness is not the only one in which Chicago is concerned. There are many other very important issues that are being decided by the legislature against the will and interests of Chicago. We believe that the present state of affairs is unjust,

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unjustifiable, and unsound. A strong campaign should be started in the very near future to liberate Chicago from the supremacy of small towns and rural districts, and to put it in a position where it would be master within its own borders. This could be done by having the people express an opinion in favor of autonomy at the next election. It would be therefore an issue of that campaign to bring this question before the people.

This is a democracy, and the will of the people is the supreme ruler. Hence conditions are in the hands of the people, and if these conditions are not appropriate, it is up to the people to change them.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1915.

TOMAN GIVES THE MAYOR A PIECE OF HIS MIND

The Mayor's excursion party, now on their way back from San Francisco to Chicago, are returning in very poor spirits. The cause of it is Alderman John Toman of the Thirty-fourth Ward, who, at a banquet in Portland, Oregon, told the Mayor and, incidentally, the people of Portland, what he thinks about the closing of saloons on Sundays. But Thompson and his friends started on the way home with a great deal of dissatisfaction even without this bitter pill to swallow. Thompson did not receive as fine a welcome in the Far West as he had expected, and his heroic deed was not appreciated there, so Alderman Toman's speech did nothing more than intensify the disillusionment already felt by the Mayor and his friends.

The special train with the Chicago excursionists aboard stopped in Portland the day before yesterday; the local Rotary Club had arranged a splendid banquet for the visitors from the Metropolis of Chicago. The Mayor, as well as a number of members of his party, made speeches, and one of them pointed out

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Toman as a Democratic black sheep, asking him at the same time to get up and speak. Toman accepted the invitation and his brief talk is the cause of the frigid feelings between the Mayor and the Democratic members of the party. Toman said among other things: "Our Mayor has dug up an old law passed in the days when Chicago was a village and now he wants to see it enforced. The law closing saloons on Sundays was passed when Chicago consisted of a smithy and a general store, and it was dead so long that it is not remembered even by the oldest inhabitants. Chicago is now a cosmopolitan city and is opposed to the decree inflicted upon us by the Mayor."

Alderman Toman's speech was received with huge applause which, of course, peeved the Mayor and his friends more than anything else. Republican Alderman Norris rebuked Toman for this speech, maintaining that no member of the Mayor's party has a right to speak in that way. But Toman cut him short by saying that since he had been designated as a Democratic black sheep, he had the right to defend his and his party's opinion. Leaving Portland the whole party did not go together. The Bohemian Aldermen Toman, Klaus, and Hrubec formed a little



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group of their own because feeling was very high between them and Mayor Thompson's partisans.

The Democratic aldermen, particularly the Bohemian ones, Mr. Toman, who was accompanied by Mrs. Toman, and Mr. Klaus, and Mr. Hrubec, hesitated to join the excursion after the disagreeable surprise prepared for them by the Mayor in issuing the dry-Sunday decree. But they had bought their tickets and made all other preparation for the trip, so they decided at the last minute to go just the same. However, they did not leave with the party; Mr. & Mrs. Toman did not leave until twenty-four hours after the departure of the party, with which they caught up in Salt Lake City, Utah. Now it is rather to be expected that they will avoid a common return home.

It was also revealed on this occasion who had paid for the trip of the Mayor and his friends to San Francisco. It had become known even before the trip that the aldermen had been offered free fare if they would keep the Mayor company. This offer was accepted by many, but the Bohemian aldermen declared

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they would pay their own fare. Many politicians accepted free tickets without knowing who had paid for them. Now it has been learned that the bill for the excursion is being footed by Thompson's Republican Club which, it is said, has \$100,000 ready for the Mayor's campaign, should he be running for president or any other office whatever. The money, according to our information, comes from donations from many of Thompson's rich friends.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1915.

IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF DRINKING OR NOT....

(Editorial)

Many people say: "Why get so excited about the closing of saloons on Sundays? It is not a question of life and death for our city and the majority of its population if a few hundred barrels of beer more or a few hundred barrels of beer less be consumed. True enough. But we declare: It is not merely a matter of closing saloons; it is not merely a matter of drinking on Sundays or going thirsty. It is the question whether or not a handful of fanatics are to rule the majority of the people, deprive it of its rights, impose on it their will, and make the majority like it when it is being called a mob of degenerates and a cancer on the body of human society. If the fanatics get their way now, soon they will be still more arrogant, still more presumptuous. It is therefore necessary that all liberal-minded citizens quickly stop our fanatics and all those who have become their tools.

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WHAT WILL BE THE RESULTS?

Well, the first dry Sunday is over. All saloonkeepers obeyed Mayor Thompson's decree and kept their places closed so the Mayor will have no opportunity to take away licenses, as he no doubt had hoped to do. Saturday before his departure he advised the Chief of Police that he did not wish to have the transgressors arrested, but wanted to have a list of those who disobeyed his ordinance. In case of arrest the offenders would have to be arraigned in court and, in accordance with the law, the first offence would result in a \$200 fine, and the second in the loss of the license. But Mayor Thompson would not give the saloon men an opportunity to seek justice in a court of law because he knows that no jury in Chicago would find them guilty. For that reason he is prepared to use his right to decide about the licensing of saloons, and revoke the license of saloonkeepers who are guilty of disobeying his ordinance. And he would do this the very first Sunday the ordinance was in force.

The liberal-minded people of Chicago are at a loss to imagine just what it was

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that made Mayor Thompson proceed in such an inconsiderate way against the saloons. His statement that he did not know until now that the law concerning the closing of saloons on Sundays was in force and that now, having learned about it, he proposes to enforce it in Chicago, is ridiculous. Every Chicago boy knew about that law, and it is impossible that a man running for mayor of Chicago, and elected to the office of mayor, would not know anything about that law and would have to be told about it several months after his election.

The only way to explain Mayor Thompson's act is to assume that he had some special political aims for the achievement of which he needs the support of the prohibitionist and blue-Sunday population of rural Illinois more than that of the liberal-minded people of Chicago. Some believe that he aspires to the membership of the National Republican Committee for the State of Illinois; others go so far as to claim that he wants the Republican nomination for president. We shall soon learn more about it, and about whatever success he may have achieved in it.

What we are interested in right now are the consequences, financial and economic,

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of the enforcement of the law until the time when it can be repealed by the State legislature. The law was passed seventy years ago but was never enforced in Chicago. But a repeal can be voted only by the legislature which will meet after the 1916 elections, and which will not start functioning until after the beginning of 1917. That is a long time during which the dry Sunday will cause a great deal of damage which will be difficult to repair.

It is remarkable that Thompson was considered a liberal-minded man among the liberty-loving people of Chicago. How he could have gotten that reputation is one of the mysteries surrounding his person, character, and future plans. No doubt he had very clever campaign managers who succeeded in describing him to liberal-minded citizens as a liberal, and at the same time, to prohibition fanatics and blue-Sunday mongers as their own man, all, body and soul. There is one thing quite certain. While the United Civic Societies have not been backing him any more than Robert Sweitzer [German], Chicago saloon men were working for him to the last man, and greeted his election with much jubilation.

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This is true not only of our Bohemian saloon men but also of the Germans whose countryman, Sweitzer, ran against Thompson.

An old saloonkeeper, alderman and German, Haderlein, had this much to say about it: "The North Side Saloonkeepers' Association, composed almost exclusively of Germans, holds its monthly meetings in the Turner Hall on Paulina Street and Belmont Avenue. Its April meeting fell on the day after the spring election in which Thompson came in with a majority of 150,000 votes. There was great elation about it in the meeting, but I warned my colleagues even at that time against praising the day before sundown. This was because I had been following 'Big Bill's' campaign most carefully and found that he had preached prohibition and blue Sunday most ardently in Lake View, Hyde Park, and Austin, while promising liberal administration in the Stockyards district and when talking to Negroes on the South Side. He went so far as to arouse their hopes that they would be able to shake dice and shoot craps without being disturbed. I talked about this with saloonkeepers, my old colleagues in business, and they laughed at me on the side, and were telling each other

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that there must be something wrong in my Bavarian noodle. They were convinced that Thompson is an enthusiastic sportsman, endowed with a capital thirst, and that there is no reason for them to be afraid of such a man. But I kept on insisting that saloons will be closed in six months, and now you see my fears were justified."

In order that the blow which the Mayor has given to saloons may be lessened, it will be necessary for the Municipal Council to take immediate steps. The license fee will have to be correspondingly lowered, at least down to \$750 a year, and the Mayor must be legally deprived of the right to revoke saloon-keepers' licenses at his own discretion. Chicago is the only city in Illinois whose mayor issues and revokes saloon men's licenses without consulting his aldermen. The Council must rescind the right it has given the mayor; to that end no new ordinance will be necessary. It cannot be expected that the Mayor will try to switch now. The wets have "his number," and he cannot expect any support from them whatever. Therefore he will have to stick to the drys and blue-law mongers, to all the hypocritical fanatics to whose influence he has

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yielded. These will do all they can to make all Chicago dry by next spring, and if they should not succeed in this, at least to give Thompson a substantial majority in the City Hall. The liberal element can, of course, shatter these plans easily enough, as long as it keeps united and stays on the job.

The dry-Sunday law will materially damage about eighty-five per cent of the saloons. The remaining fifteen per cent will hardly be affected. These are located mostly in the Loop and near large factories. The other saloons had, on the average, twice as much business on Sundays as on weekdays. It was Sunday that kept many of them out of the red. With the Sunday business gone, many of them will have to close up. The effect may not be so noticeable at the next term, November 1, because the saloonkeepers will still be hoping that some way may be found to bring about the reopening of business on Sundays. Should this hope prove idle, the decrease in the number of licenses may go into the hundreds, and, perhaps, thousands. The city will lose many thousands of dollars of income. Then Chicago will feel the "blessing" of blue laws and their enforcer, "Big Bill" Thompson.

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THOMPSON BREAKS HIS FLEDGE  
Friends of Personal Freedom Getting Ready for Fight

The Sdruzene Spolky (United Civic Societies of Chicago), the representative body of the liberal element of Chicago's population, gave to the press yesterday, photostatic copies of a letter received from William Hale Thompson before the election. In the communication he promised to oppose all blue laws and keep saloons open on Sundays. The letter reads as follows:

"The undersigned takes pleasure in advising you that he is the Republican candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Chicago, that he favors the principles of personal liberty, local autonomy, equitable taxation, and all the aims for the promotion of which the United Civic Societies of Chicago was organized; that he proposes to support these aims by every means in his power, that he believes that every citizen should be protected in his full enjoyment of the personal rights and privileges guaranteed to him by the

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Constitution of the United States and the State of Illinois, and that, in case he should be elected mayor of the City of Chicago, he will use all honest means to promote the following objectives:

"(1) To oppose all laws known as 'blue laws'. He proclaims in the first place that he is against the closing of saloons on Sundays because he is convinced that the state law concerning that closing is unenforceable and should not be enforced by the city administration. That he is against any and all ordinances, the purpose of which is to limit Chicago citizens in the enjoyment of full freedom during the day of their rest and recuperation.

"(2) That he is in favor of 'special bar permits' for decent societies and other decent organizations, giving them the right to serve beer until three o'clock in the morning and thus enabling them to hold their customary entertainments.

"(3) That he will, in his capacity as Mayor, use his right of veto against

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the enactment of any ordinance limiting the rights of personal liberty, or the suspension of any liberal ordinance now in force, especially if its purpose be to amend or revoke the ordinance concerning 'special bar permits' as now in force.

"(4) That he will oppose the enlargement of dry districts inside the city limits, unless such enlargement should be requested by the majority of the residents of a district in which at least two thirds of the lots are improved by residential buildings.

"(5) That he is absolutely opposed to seeing Chicago enclosed within the sphere of the anti-saloon law.

"(6) I also declare that I have not signed any obligation to the Anti-Saloon League or any other so-called 'reform organization,' or to any newspaper."

This, so clear a promise, and what the Mayor did Monday, needs no comment.

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Acting on the basis of these premises, the political committee of the United Civic Societies adopted a resolution in yesterday's meeting denouncing the Mayor as a man who does not keep his promises. At the same time, a meeting of the executive committee was called for Thursday night in order to organize a public protest against the Mayor and his closing ordinance.

It has not yet been decided what steps the supporters of the principles of personal liberty will take in order to force the Mayor to retract the ordinance and to dispose, once and for all, of the whole question of closing saloons on Sundays. A plan is being discussed to demand the enforcement not only of the Sunday closing law, but all blue laws that are in the statutes. The rigid enforcement of such laws which so far have been dead letters would close all theaters on Sundays, would stop all electric cars, ball and other games, and close all amusement parks. This, however, would be attempted only if all other means failed.

The above quoted promise is said to have been signed by the Mayor on

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March 31, 1915, in his home at 3200 Sheridan Road. Present were Eugene Pike, then director of Thompson's campaign, and three members of the United Civic Societies: President G. Landau, chairman of the committee for political action; Adolf D. Weiner, and organizer, Leopold Neuman. The officials of the United Civic Societies declare that Thompson was the only candidate to sign such a pledge. The pledge was prepared upon the initiative of Mr. Pike, who indicated what it should contain and suggested to the officials to make it "strong".

The officials of the United Societies assert that they did not request such a pledge from Mr. Thompson, and that he invited them to his own residence, signed the pledge, and handed it to them of his own free will.

Secretary of the United Civic Societies, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, who works with his usual energy to avert this blow directed against the liberal element of Chicago, has made the following statement:

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"We did not request any of the candidates to give us pledges. During the primaries we supported Democrat Harrison, and Republican Jacob Hays who is a member of our organization. After the primaries there was a rumor that our organization would support Sweitzer. Eugene Pike, who was the director of Thompson's campaign, came to our office and gave us the assurance that William Hale Thompson was favorable to our principles. We did not ask that he should sign a pledge. Harrison has never signed anything of that kind, and we have never demanded it of any candidate. Someone, suggested that Thompson visit the meeting of our political committee, and Pike assured us that Thompson would be glad to come. On the day of the meeting Pike came in and told us that Mr. Thompson was ill at home, and that he would like the committee to call on him and bring along a pledge for his signature. Pike remarked that the pledge might be as "strong" as we should like to have it. He went so far as to suggest what it should contain. Its text shows that the pledge is a very clear one. At that time the question of special bar permits was being discussed and we made the paragraph referring to that question considerably stronger than the rest of the pledge. In the 1911

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campaign, Charles J. Merriam signed a pledge for us, and we showed it to Fike in our office. Fike read it and remarked: 'You may make it much stronger for William Hale Thompson.'

"So, on Sunday, March 21, George Landau, A. E. Weiner, and Leopold Neumann went to see Thompson in his home on Sheridan Road. They found there Mr. Thompson in the company of Mr. Fike. They had with them Merriam's pledge and the pledge prepared according to Mr. Fike's suggestions for Mr. Thompson. Mr. Fike took Merriam's pledge, showed it to Mr. Thompson, and pointed out the ways in which his (Thompson's) pledge was stronger than Merriam's. Fike said: 'What do you think of it, Bill? What do you think of that guy, Merriam, who makes such a saintly face in the Council; there is nothing he would not make a 'dig' into, and at the same time he signs a pledge like this when he runs for 'mayor?' Thompson read the pledge, said that in a few points it could be still stronger, and signed it.

"Sweitzer also came to a meeting of the committee, but he did not sign any

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pledge, and we did not ask him to do it. When we issued our recommendation for the election we did not mention any candidate by name but said that both candidates were suitable. Now the Mayor has violated a pledge which he suggested and signed by his own free will without having been asked to do so."

The resolution adopted in yesterday's meeting of the political committee of the United Civic Societies of Chicago reads as follows:

"The United Civic Societies of Chicago, through its committee on political action, protests most strongly against Mayor Thompson's action in ordering the closing of saloons on Sundays, and condemns it as an unjustified attack on the personal liberty of Chicago people. It designates Mayor Thompson as a pledge-breaker because he has broken a very definite pledge, voluntarily given and signed upon his own initiative. It denounces Mayor Thompson as a man who secured our support by a mendacious written proclamation in which he claimed to be a liberal-minded man, and a foe of blue laws and closing of

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cafes on Sundays."

While Mayor Thompson, denounced by all liberal citizens of Chicago and applauded by all our fanatics, was on his way west yesterday, he arrogantly declared in Omaha that he is happy to have broken his own word and that he would gladly do it again. His chief of police, Healey, held a conference with Corporation Counsel Folsom as Mayor Thompson's representative, concerning means for the strictest enforcement of the saloon-closing ordinance. After the conference, Healey issued the following statement:

"Owners of cafes who are found to have their cafes open next Sunday will be simply arrested. The prosecution will be in the hands of the state's attorney and not of the city prosecutor because the charge will read as a violation of a state law. When found to have violated the law for the second time, even though they may have been discharged by the court in the case of their first offense, they will be arrested again, and I shall recommend the voiding of their licenses. I do not care whether or not they were sentenced

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for the first violation. The second arrest will call for a severe punishment and their licenses will be revoked."

The police "pasha" [sic] proposes the following method of enforcing Mayor Thompson's decree: Saloons must not be open even if they were to sell water or soda only. The bars in coffee houses and restaurants must be closed. Alcoholic beverages must not be served to hotel guests in their rooms. Clubs on Michigan Avenue must be as dry as the last saloon on West Madison Street. Alcoholic beverages must not be served at entertainments from midnight between Saturday and Sunday until midnight between Sunday and Monday. Restaurants will not be permitted to serve sandwiches soaked in whisky as is being done in some dry places with the claim that it is food. According to this proposal of Chief of Police Healey, Chicago must be as dry as Sahara in public places....

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Saloons in Cook County outside of Chicago's city limits will be open on

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Sunday. The fanatics, encouraged by their success with Mayor Thompson, have approached Sheriff Traeger with the request to have the Sunday closing law enforced also in the rural parts of the county. But he definitely refused to become a tool of the fanatics. He said:

"The duty of our office is to execute court orders. Every community in the county has its own administration, and, according to my opinion, it is up to this administration to decide whether the saloons should be closed or open. It is my opinion that roadhouses belong under the supervision of county commissioners. My men are not policemen. I have only one hundred and ten of them, and if I should do the police duty in the whole county, I should need at least one thousand. I believe that the people of each community should decide by voting how they wish to have the question of saloons solved."

The fanatics were relying also on State's Attorney Hoyne to do their dirty work, but there, too, they were disappointed. He said it was not his business

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to arrest saloonkeepers who have their places open on Sunday no matter whether they are in or outside of Chicago. This was the duty of the sheriff, the police, and the constables. The following communities in Cook County will have their saloons open next Sunday: Lyons, Blue Island, Chicago Heights, Thornton, Forest Park, Franklin Park, Homewood, Mt. Olivet, Posen, Riverdale, St. Mary's, Evergreen Park, Maywood, and Schaumburg.

The prohibitionists in Chicago were most elated yesterday. They were jubilant over Mayor Thompson's decree and proclaimed that it is the beginning of the end of saloons in Chicago. They denied very definitely that they had threatened to indict Mayor Thompson for nonperformance of his duties. Some of the Mayor's friends have tried to vindicate him by saying that he was forced to issue the decree because of such a threat. The fanatics are bragging of their very great political power in Chicago and declare that Carter H. Harrison could have been mayor again if he had done ten days before the election what Mayor Thompson did on Monday. Now the prohibitionists blue-Sunday promoters will double their efforts to make Chicago dry on weekdays,

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and to introduce general prohibition.

If the closing decree should be enforced the saloonkeepers will demand a reduction of license fees in proportion to the losses suffered by having their saloons closed Sundays. Two such proposals were offered in the Monday meeting of the City Council and referred to the licensing committee. One of them proposes the reduction of the fee to five hundred dollars, the other to one seventh of the present fee, that is, one hundred forty-three dollars annually.

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MAYOR THOMPSON'S DECREE

(Editorial)

The decision of Mayor Thompson requiring the closing of cafes on Sundays is to be deeply regretted and condemned. It is not only a slap in the face of all liberal-minded Chicago citizens, imparted in order to satisfy a handful of blue-Sunday pietists and prohibitionists, but it is also a decision which will do a great deal of harm to the City and its population in the economic respect.

Nobody was forcing Mayor Thompson to issue the ordinance prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages on Sundays. Even our blue-Sunday pietists would have been satisfied by having the question of the Sabbatical law voted upon at the coming spring election. But it seems that our Mayor, ever since good fortune has been the lot of his political plans, has become cocky and has arrived at the conclusion that he can afford to do whatever he pleases. If that is the case, we believe that he is facing an ugly disappointment.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1915.

Mr. Merriam is one of those reformers whom we have learned to look upon with a great deal of suspicion. But it must be admitted that he believes himself to be waging a good fight, that he fights in the open, tells everybody frankly what he thinks of him, what he wants, and why he wants it. Such men as he are infinitely better, more honest, and more valuable than men who have secured the confidence of the liberal-minded public by false pretenses and promises, who have had that public put them into high offices, and then have revealed themselves as enemies of all that which the liberal-minded public favors.

Carter H. Harrison was mayor of Chicago for five terms and always very definitely refused to yield to the desire of fanatics for the observance of Sunday by having saloons closed on that day. Thompson has been Mayor just a little over five months and has completely yielded to Sabbath fanatics. No doubt many people now will say, "Too bad we did not keep Harrison". But there is no use crying over spilt milk. The only thing to do is for our public to learn the lesson and next time refuse to give its confidence to an unknown man and take



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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1915.

it away from somebody who has always said openly what was and what was not his opinion and personal conviction.

WPA (ILL) PRG: J. S. S.

Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1915.

THE PRINCIPLE OF PERSONAL LIBERTY WINS

The definite disposal of the question of liquor licenses in connection with dances and social entertainments of various associations, clubs, etc., took place in yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Council. Although this matter had apparently been decided sometime ago, when, after long public investigations, both sides selected representatives to draft rules for entertainments having permission to draw and serve alcoholic beverages, the notorious aldermen Merriam and McCormick kept on dipping into the matter until they were definitely put in their place yesterday.

To Alderman John Toman, as the chairman of the licensing committee, goes a great deal of credit for this victory. He had been working on the committee for a sensible ordinance regulating the use of beer and other alcoholic beverages in public dances, but when McCormick and Merriam presented their

Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1915.

minority reports yesterday, one of them prohibiting the serving of beer after one o'clock in the morning, the other prohibiting it altogether, Alderman Toman got up and pinned down the hypocrisy of these apostles of temperance who would not permit the people to take a glass of beer in a public entertainment, but at the same time did nothing to prevent the drugstores in their own neighborhood from selling whisky to minors. The final vote showed forty-three aldermen for the liberal ordinance and only twenty-five against it.

Alderman Toman caused another defeat of Merriam when he beat him to any new steps by proposing the formation of a committee composed of six aldermen and three private citizens to investigate the conditions in the restaurant and saloon business in order to determine whether or not the continuous attacks against that business are justified. Merriam came up limping with another proposal, to form a committee composed of seven aldermen, and make the nomination of that committee the special object of the coming meeting of the Council. Upon Toman's motion the Council disapproved Merriam's proposal, and both proposals were passed on to the licensing committee for report.

Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1915.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECIDES  
AGAINST THE PROHIBITIONISTS

(Editorial)

The Supreme Court of the United States has made a decision lately which will not particularly please our prohibitionists, and the result of which will be that some states, in spite of their dry laws, will not be dry.

The decision concerns the so-called Webb and Kenyon law prohibiting the transportation of alcoholic beverages into dry states. This law was passed by Congress, and the prohibitionists were happy because they thought it would stop the transportation of even a drop of alcoholic beverages into some of the states. But our transportation companies have been disregarding this law and have been delivering beer, wine, and whiskey to anybody who would give them an order. That resulted in

Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1915.

a lawsuit, and the Adams Express Company was heavily fined for transporting alcoholic beverages from Tennessee into dry Kentucky. The Company kept on appealing the decision, and the case was carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was decided in favor of the Express Company. The Court ruled that every citizen, in dry as well as in other states, has the right to order alcoholic beverages for his own use, except in states where the laws forbid the ownership or consumption of such beverages. Thus, the drinking in dry states will go merrily on, the dry states will be as wet as other states where the people are sensible enough not to put prohibition laws on their own necks.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1915.

DEFEATED HYPOCRITES

The prohibitionist pussyfooters, whose principal speaker in the City Council is Alderman Charles E. Merriam, and whose main trouble shooter is the notorious, sly Arthur Burrage Farwell, of the Law and Order League, have received at the hands of Municipal Bailiff Anton J. Cermak a thorough lesson and a moral humiliation that they will not soon forget. It happened yesterday in the City Hall during the session of the licencing committee which was to decide on Merriam's amendment to the ordinance regulating the issuing of licenses for dance entertainments. Because this was quite an important question, the session was attended not only by many protagonists of personal liberty, but also by many old women, both in skirts and trousers, from the aristocratic wards, whose feelings when listening to Mr. Cermak's words would be very difficult to describe.

The ordinance covering the issuing of the so-called "special bar permits" was

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1915.

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I H       to become effective yesterday. This ordinance is identical with the  
IV       old one providing for the issuance of licenses for dances, except that  
          it requires that the request for the license be filed fifteen days  
before the date of the dance, thus giving the police sufficient time to investi-  
gate the kind of entertainment planned and determine its actual sponsors. If  
this ordinance were to be enforced as strictly as the United Civic Societies of  
Chicago propose that every ordinance should be enforced, it would mean the end  
of all entertainments of a dubious character, because all such entertainments  
would have strict police supervision. The drastic provisions of the ordinance,  
however, do not seem to satisfy our rabid "Aquarians," because Alderman Merriam  
offered an amendment prohibiting the sale of any alcoholic beverages at such  
entertainments. What would be the results of such an ordinance anybody with a bit  
of sense can easily imagine. It would bring to ruin all social and civic centers  
which derive the greatest part of their income from renting their halls to  
various societies, clubs, and lodges that give dances for their members and  
friends. The discussion of this amendment was on the agenda of yesterday's

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1915.

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I H meeting of the licencing committee whose chairman is Alderman John  
IV Toman, and which has in its membership a number of inveterate "water  
lappers".

The speakers of the prohibitionist reactionaries were Aldermen Merriam and A. A. McCormick who were valiantly seconded by Farwell and a large female audience. Merriam explained that he was prompted to introduce this amendment by a report of the commission investigating the vice conditions of the city, and by a report of the League for the Protection of Minors, both of which go to prove that many young girls have lost their virtue as a result of drinking at dances. The speakers of the more liberal element, particularly Mr. Cermak, endeavored to prove the fallacy of making no distinction between various kinds of dances. If there are any halls where youths are being spoiled, it is up to the police to close them up. In this activity the police will nowhere find more ardent supporters than among the friends of personal liberty. But there are many decent halls, halls in buildings where members of national groups assemble for their entertainment

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and social life, where the people also dance and drink, but where the most clever prohibitionist spy would not find one single reason for complaint throughout an entire year.

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The whole affair is not an effort for improvement, but a clear prohibition propaganda conducted by people who are not even in a position to explain satisfactorily where the city would get money with which to pay its current expenses if it should come to the closing of cafes, a step they most ardently desire. It is an attempt to vote in prohibition by men who believe they have been put into this world to reform any and everybody, but who should first look around and see what is going on under their own noses. For instance, there is local prohibition in Hyde Park, but in that section of the city even a little child can buy liquor in any drugstore, and it has happened many times that young boys have come home totally drunk on whiskey they had bought in drugstores.

These conditions have come to Mr. Cermak's attention by a letter from a young

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IV girl whose brother had come home intoxicated several times. Hence Mr. Cermak decided to make a thorough investigation. He took an automobile ride through the aristocratic, prohibitionist Hyde Park with Alderman Bowler last Wednesday afternoon. They took along a young girl who succeeded in buying liquor in any drugstore she entered. But in order to secure still stronger proof, they sent to a drugstore a young boy who was playing in the street with Alderman Merriam's little son. The boy, hardly ten years of age, returned in a short while with a quart bottle of whiskey for which he paid \$1.25. Eight drugstores were visited in this way, and in each of them either the boy or the girl could purchase as much liquor as they would ask for. The whiskey is being sold in the immediate vicinity of schools and churches, right next to the Merriam and Farwell homes, and in no case did the druggist inquire whether the liquor was needed for medicinal purposes. It may be well to mention that, according to city ordinances, a druggist is not supposed to sell more than six ounces of whiskey at any one time, and each sale is to be reported to the police. But ordinances do not mean a thing to the elite in Hyde Park. Anybody can get

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IV as much whiskey as he cares to buy in that section, and it is being sold freely even to minors. Little wonder that drunkenness among the youth is growing to such large proportions in that district. Mr. Cermak presented several bottles of whiskey to the licencing committee yesterday; all of them had been purchased in Hyde Park by minors on the day before, and each of them carried the name and address of the druggist from whom it was bought and the time of the purchase, so his evidence is staggering.

What effect this episode had upon those assembled is easy to imagine. The puritanic temperance hypocrites looked like wet hens after this moral spanking, but from the benches occupied by the liberal element there came frequents bursts of loud applause. As a result of Mr. Cermak's argumentation, the amendment was defeated by eleven votes to three. In an effort to wash this moral licking off a little bit, the honorable aldermen from the aristocratic wards, together with Mr. Arthur Burrage Farwell, made notes of the names of the druggists in whose stores the whiskey had been bought, and declared they would see to it that

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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1915.

anything like that would not happen again. They could not have suffered a greater shame than by having their attention called to such irregularities in their own neighborhoods by those whom they would like by all means to reform.

It is certain the licencing committee, having such a resolute chairman as Alderman Toman, and a decided majority of members immune to infection by prohibitionist lunacy, will just as definitely and decidedly throw back any other attacks against personal liberty it may be called upon to deal with.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1915.

FROM ONE EXTREME TO ANOTHER

(Editorial)

Prohibition seems to be gaining ground all over the United States. We go from one extreme to another. Where formerly alcoholic beverages, especially the "potent" kind, were being consumed in large amounts, suddenly complete prohibition was instituted, accompanied by such evils as hypocrisy, intolerance, snooping, etc. If it were moderation, we should be the first in favor of it. But prohibition, in our opinion, is worse than excessive drinking.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1915.

FOR OUR LIBERTY

(Editorial)

The nations in Europe are fighting for both their national and personal liberty, while we here in America seem to permit the latter to be taken away from us by various and sundry "improvers," "correctors," and "reformers" without too much objection on our part. These men would like to tell us what we should eat and drink, when we should go to bed, when we should get up, etc. In brief, they, in the manner of some national quacks, would like to force a certain diet upon us which we are to follow, regardless of whether or not it is good for us. Their ideas of liberty are based on some antiquated notions of autocratic governments, which considered their authority supreme, and their subjects mere animate objects upon which to exercise their superiority. That, of course, is all wrong. The individual was not created for [the benefit of] the government; government was created for [the benefit of] the individual, whose individuality has always been distinguished here in America by the attribute of personal liberty. By using his personal liberty, he has created a

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1915.

government which will protect this personal liberty, and let us hope this will continue to be true in the future. The only liberty in which the Americans believe is the personal kind, the personal liberty of the individual. This liberty they have always considered their most precious possession, and have always known how to protect, even with their lives. There certainly is no reason why they should fail to find a way to protect it from some nondescript "national quacks".

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1914.

IN OUR WESTERN SUBURBS

Last Sunday, December 6, 1914, a huge meeting was held in the hall of Sokol Oak Park. The meeting was devoted to the discussion of means to effect the opening of Berwyn to the Cafe business. The meeting enjoyed a very large attendance, if we consider the extremely inclement weather prevailing that day. As usual, most of those present were workmen, and the majority were Sokols who took a most lively part in the discussions. The meetings gave evidence of the fact that the population of Berwyn is not, by far, as indifferent to the welfare of their town as it used to be.....

If Berwyn citizens will continue to display as much interest as they showed at the meeting in the defeat of the reactionary, fanatical, intolerant element whose purpose it is to enslave the working classes, I am sure that our work will be crowned with success. All those present agreed that the struggle will be hard, and the only way to gain a victory is to go, united, toward the one and only aim, and to secure the co-operation of as many voting citizens, men



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1914.

and women, as can be reached, for our cause. Our last defeat does not mean that we shall be defeated again. I have talked to many non-Bohemians residing south of the Burlington tracks and I have found that there are many of them who will vote with us, because they are getting tired of the closed dry district and realize that...the properties in such a neighborhood do not rise but rather decline in value. Let us not forget that the majority of Swedish, Polish, Croatian and Slovene nationals will be voting with us. Therefore all we need for victory this time is a united front.....

.....

That the work of the Bewynske Sdruzene Spolky (Union of Berwyn Associations) is getting recognition is evident from the fact that there are already some friends of freedom who are offering us their financial support. Thus, we have received twenty-five dollars from Mr. J. Jedlan, treasurer of the Kirchman State Bank as a contribution to defray our campaign expenses.....

All similar donations will be acknowledged in the daily newspapers, and should

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1914.

be addressed to secretary F. A. Svoboda, 2613 South Ridgeland Avenue, Berwyn,  
Illinois.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1914.

WHAT A VICTORY!

(Editorial)

Since our prohibitionists have received such important support as the signatures of Joliet prisoners, there is, of course, nothing else left but to make the entire state dry without any further delay. A Protestant reverend who is the chaplain of the Joliet penitentiary, induced twelve hundred prisoners to sign a petition requesting the state legislature to introduce prohibition in Illinois. Only about one hundred of them refused to sign, and those who did sign will hardly benefit the prohibitionists.

As a result of their sentence to serve time in the state penitentiary, these prisoners have lost their civic rights and, according to the law, noncitizens have no right to ask the legislature for anything. But the prohibitionists will soon proclaim that the whole state must become dry when even twelve hundred Joliet prisoners have found it desirable.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 25, 1914.

STATE POLITICS.

**(Editorial)**

There are politicians, who can never get over a defeat, and to these belong the supporters of the latest blue-law, the prohibition of smoking in the street cars. Naturally, the United Societies for Local Self-Government, and the Freedom League, which is affiliated with them, are, in the first place, made responsible for it, especially "Tony" Cermak, a co-founder of the United Societies, who is scourged because he dared to give advice to a few friends at the City's Council meeting, held the day before yesterday.

The chief clerk of the Magistrate's Court, declines decidedly, to claim the whole honor for the victory of personal liberty, and at the same



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 25, 1914.

time, he lets it be known, that one or the other city father, who voted against the ordinance in fear of the women, has not altogether fallen into disgrace.

The opponents of smoking in the street cars and those enjoying nicotine in general, might, figuratively speaking, cost the secretary of the United Societies, his scalp. His opponents will not rest, till the United Societies will disappear entirely from the picture of our city's development.

A prominent representative of a prohibitionist newspaper, even made the remark in the City Hall, in the presence of several aldermen, that the United Societies, figuratively speaking, are on their last leg. A few aldermen were brave enough to point to such prophecies as remarks, during the charter fith of the year 1907.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 25, 1914.

**SCAPEGOAT**

**(Editorial)**

The former representative and councilman, and at present chief clerk of the Magistrate's Court, Anton J. Cermak, is named the main conspirator by the prohibitionists, because he frustrated the passage of the latest blue law, and "Tony", as his colleagues call him, is not ashamed of this new nick-name. "I have not yet been called a 'a gray wolf,'" he declared yesterday in the City Hall, "but by and by, I shall surely turn gray, and then, if any charitable neighbors want to call me a wolf, then they can. They do not appear to have forgotten the fact, that I, as alderman, with several colleagues, discovered the flagrant violations of the tax-laws, and therefore have earned the ill will of the reform party's representatives. But this is not going to cause my hair to turn grey."

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1913.

THE FREE LUNCH MENACE

(Editorial)

For years it has been a well-known fact that our prohibitionists stop at nothing in their fight against the liberal element. We see this once more in the controversy concerning free lunches in cafes. The prohibitionists say that if free lunches were abolished we would get rid of at least fifty thousand bums at once. These bums come to the city at the approach of winter, knowing that they will get free food when they buy a glass of beer, for which they can always "bum" a nickel. What amazing and beautiful logic! It is very true that men flock to the cities during the winter when work in the country stops, and, of course, it is also true that loafers and bums come with them, because it is easier to worry through a winter in the city than on the snowy plains of the farming areas. That is only natural. But it is amusing to see someone trying to insinuate into the public mind the idea that this undesirable influx would be averted by the abolition of free lunches in saloons.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1913.

We can now expect some crazy, bigoted "Aquarian" to come forward with the suggestion that the heating stoves should be removed from cafes because they provide free warmth to various undesirable individuals. Unfortunate cafes! They are needlessly causing some people a lot of headaches.



Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1913.

THE TANGO IS TABOO

The Cicero town council decided to prohibit the dancing of the tango and all other "disorderly" dances.....No dances may be held without a special permit issued by the police captain.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1913.

LIBERALS WIN IN MORTON PARK

Those who are financially interested in or follow the development of the new Bohemian colony in Morton Park will be glad to hear that, by a vote of eight to one, the local council adopted an ordinance permitting the conduct of cafe business in a certain part of the community. The liberal element settled in this suburb had been working for quite some time for this privilege. Now it has finally succeeded in convincing the wise members of the council that catering to puritanical prejudices would hamper the development of this new and promising settlement.....

The number of cafes is not limited; the license fee is set at five hundred dollars a year.....The territory where cafes are permitted is described as: 25th Street between 54th and 56th Avenues, the east side of 56th Avenue between 25th and 26th Streets, and the south side of 22nd Street between 54th and 56th Avenues.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1910.

EDITOR REJECTS UPLIFT

P.1--Chicago may well cherish the strong hope that sometime after next Sunday it will become the most moral city on the globe. It has just been decided to appoint a commission whose duty it will be to swat everything which might offend our moral sensibilities. Mayor Busse, has been intrusted with the task of forming such a commission, and it will consist of fifteen morals-mongers of both sexes. Mr. Busse is highly pleased to have been thus honored, and he has declared himself ready to do, whatever may be asked of him. We, however, merely point to the Chicago Women's Temperance Union, from which some members of the commission are to be selected.

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Donni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1910.

PIOUS WISHES OF THE DRYS

P.4--The Reverend Duncan C. Milner recently delivered a lecture on "Law Enforcement," in which he pointed out the importance of the next election. He expects a mayor to be elected who will have "backbone enough" to see to it that the laws will be followed to the letter. What Pastor Milner has in mind when he refers to the laws is perfectly well known, and he himself makes no bones of it. He is explicit. We quote him verbatim:

"Abolish the saloon, and all the smut, the lewdness, and the obscenity will vanish with it. This monster cannot be leashed and tamed; it must be annihilated. Why, it has been revealed that dealings in liquor lie at the bottom of the corruption in the city hall recently exposed."

The only point on which the pastor needs to be corrected is his opinion on what type of man should be sought for to succeed Busse. Chicago indubitably needs for this office a man whose reputation is known to be above reproach, who will do his duty without thought of personal gain, and who possesses the confidence of the voters to a sufficient degree to insure his



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1910.

election. But the Reverend Mr. Milner demands the rejection of any candidate who declares before the election that he will not prosecute "certain violators" of the law. The pastor may, however, rest assured that no man will, for the time being, be elected either mayor or State's attorney whose views on the Sunday-closing law do not coincide with the opinion of the overwhelming majority of our fellow-citizens.

A metropolis of Chicago's character and significance, can intrust the management of its affairs only to a man who is free from the yoke of obscurantism, retrogression, and hypocrisy. If the opposite thing should happen, it would be a crime against the welfare of the city and a mistake, for which we should have to pay quickly and dearly. There is no dearth of men in Chicago who could hold the office of mayor with honor to themselves and for the good of the city, and it is equally true that some man of this character should devote all his time and his energy to the promotion of public welfare. We have only to knock at the right door.



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1909.

SLACKNESS OF THE UNITED SOCIETIES DECRIED.

p. 4.. The brazenness of the prohibitionists knows no bounds, and now is the time indeed to call them definitely to order. That riff-raff picks out some districts, places there two or three of its henchmen who will not lose any time to file a petition with the city council asking for a declaration of the district as a "dry" one.

They used to succeed in this up to a short time ago; recently, however, Alderman Cermak obstructed their practices in numerous ways. But all this is useless, unless more vigorous methods are employed against the nefarious actions of the prohibitionists and their terrorizing of the liberal majority of the citizens. Where are our United Societies for home rule?

They should be working right now, for it is no secret to them that the prohibitionists are at present developing an astonishing energy and are gaining position after position. Yes, indeed, it seems that the United Societies let their arms lie in their laps and that their leaders say: "We have done enough, and want a little rest." Your rest is taking a little too long, gentlemen, you should brace yourselves quickly to counteract the dark forces!

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1907.

CZECH TAVERNKEEPERS VERSUS BLUE LAWS

A meeting of the Czech Tavernkeepers' Association for the purpose of discussing the Sunday closing law was held yesterday in the hall of the Bohemian-American Free Thought School on 18th Street. The Association had publicly announced the reason for the gathering and had invited every inn-keeper who intends to join in the fight against the menace of prohibition. Every saloonkeeper is certainly acquainted with the extent of the Sunday blue laws, and has completely realized what the consequences would be if the antiquated laws should be revived and enforced.

An unusually large number of tavernkeepers, over two hundred, of Czech and other nationalities, made their appearance. Many who did not belong to the organization applied for membership, paying the five-dollar initiation fee and subscribing to the regular monthly dues of \$1.50.

The meeting was opened by John Cervenka, president of the Association, who declared that the reports gathered by the first district of the Chicago

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1907.

Barkeepers' Association will be submitted to the meeting to serve as a basis for united action. The Association, Mr. Cervenka continued, has been in existence for twenty-five years, yet many an innkeeper ascribed only little value to it, not grasping its importance to the trade.

One of the primary objects of the Association is protection against the police, whose arbitrary actions are a daily occurrence. In such cases the organization stands behind its members to the limit. The rules forbid the members to serve liquor to intoxicated persons. Sometimes a tavernkeeper is ignorant of the actual age of a young man; when trouble results, a lawyer is furnished. Flagrant violations of the rules, on the other hand, are punished by expulsion from the Association. One rule directs the members to refuse to serve liquor to habitual drunkards who neglect their families. The rules are in no way at variance with the one o'clock closing law; the organization will not protect violators of this law. The Association does not inveigh against laws on which men of sound judgment can agree.

Many are the victories won by the Association, among them the abolition of

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1907.

the billiard and bowling alley tax and the prevention of an increase in the Government tax to fifty dollars and the final settlement at twenty-five dollars. Numerous readjustments in favor of the saloonkeeper were effected without the latter's knowledge of the forces responsible for the action, for which the Association deserves unstinted praise.

An energetic drive is now under way to secure the close co-operation and sincere efforts of the tavernkeepers. They must join the forces whose aim is to combat the sinister elements that are trying to bring the United States under the control of prohibition. Should these elements succeed in subduing our Chicago, the rest of the cities all over the country would easily fall prey to them. Mr. Cervenka appealed to the assembly, asking that they give their wholehearted support to the Association, and he closed with a resounding "Na Zdar!" (Good Luck!)

Attorney Jos. Smejkal addressed the group, pointing out the fallacy in the reasoning of many members who had always looked upon the organization as a mere sham. No Czech tavernkeeper has yet been arrested for a violation of the new ordinance, true enough, and not one has stood before the judge.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1907.

The first case of this kind will come up in court on December 16. The tavernkeepers' league will take up the defense, and the cost will be paid by the members. In every municipal court there will be a lawyer engaged by the league. Every member arrested will refuse to plead guilty, but will demand a jury trial. The first district has engaged ten lawyers for a fee of ten dollars per day to defend all the members brought before the court. The colored tavernkeepers--sixty in number--were refused membership, but were promised aid in case of arrest.

The Czech Tavernkeepers' Association draws about fifty per cent of its members from other Slavonic groups such as the Poles, Croats, Slovenians, etc. About seven hundred dollars was collected at the meeting, and sixty-four new members were secured. Everyone who attended the meeting left with high hopes and a smile of encouragement.

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Denni Hlasatel, March 2, 1901.

POLITICAL OBLIVION.

Alderman Anton F. Zeman, of the 29th ward, announced that he will not seek reelection. The low payment received by our poor alderman, for which they serve the city day after day, is given as the reason for this decision. No one, however, will weep over the fading political star of Mr. Anton Zeman.

Those great achievements in behalf of his countrymen who helped him to his position with their votes are very few - in fact none, for they cannot be found. The single act by which he was glorified, and which surely lost for him the vote of all conscientious Bohemians, was when he voted with the crack-brained prohibitionists in the City Council against the rights of saloon-keepers. In this way he showed himself to be an enemy toward those countrymen in his ward who worked for his election and who through the high taxes they pay as saloon-keepers, helped pay his salary. The remuneration for the work done by Alderman Zeman in the City Council was almost too great and was not the reason for his not wanting to seek reelection. But he knows that none of his countrymen in the Town of Lake will vote for him and without them he cannot be elected. The statement of Alderman Zeman referring

Denni Hlasatel, March 2, 1901.



to insufficient pay is only a subterfuge to cover the real reason for his not seeking reelection. The public does not want him and his political career is ended.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

a. Marriage

I B 3 a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

OFFER FOR MARRIAGE

(Adv.)

Decent young man, aged 30, good mechanic, wishes to become acquainted with a nice girl, or widow, of appropriate age, with the prospect of marriage. He is goodnatured and of sober mien. Friendly and genuine proposals, with photograph, if possible, may be sent to 2548 So. Homan Avenue, a branch office of the Denni Hlasatel.

[Translator's note: This sample of many similar adds typifies one of the immigrants' ways of getting acquainted with marriage in view.]



**I. ATTITUDES**

**B. Mores**

**3. Family**

**Organization**

**b. Parent-Child Relationship**

Svornost, June 15, 1878

Teach them, an honest mechanic has a greater value even though he has no possessions or wealth, than a dozen well-dressed, slick, high-toned idlers.

Teach them to have pleasure in nature through gardening. Being financially able, teach them music, painting and fine arts, but keep in mind that these accomplishments are not necessities.

Teach them that to take a walk along the promenade is better than to go riding and that flowers growing wild are much more beautiful to one who knows how to observe them carefully.

Teach them, to disdain hypocrisy and, whether, yes or no, we should do likewise.

Teach them, matrimonial happiness does not depend upon outside influences nor upon the husband's property but upon his character.

Having taught them these things and if they understand them, let them seek a mate. They will not go astray even without your assistance.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

4. Religious

Customs and Practices

I B 4  
III B 2  
III C

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, July 31, 1910.

5th BOHEMIAN NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE HELD IN THE PARISH OF THE BLESSED AGNES

P.1, Col.4--The 5th Bohemian National Pilgrimage, is being held, in the Parish of the Blessed Agnes on West 27th St., and Central Park Ave.

The hundreds that will participate in this Pilgrimage, will feel, as though they were in their homeland.

Gingerbread cookie booths, shooting gallery, wheels of fortune, hot dog stands, photo-gallery, post office, and in fact, everything expected at a pilgrimage, will be at the disposal of the participants.

The affair is held inside and is more interesting than those of past years. For the oldest male and female settlers, splendid prizes will be awarded.

There is no reason, why this pilgrimage of the Blessed Agnes, should not be successfully attended.

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II B 2 g  
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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Mar. 4, 1900.

LENTEN LECTURES.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The liberal community Svobodna Obec is arranging this year, as in previous years, their special lectures in the hall of the Bohemian-English school. These lectures will be held every Lenten Sunday for the followers of free-thinking ideas, for the purpose of strengthening their consciousness that blind faith in erroneous public worship and oral prayers is only treachery and poison to the heart; that the real God is a sense, the known laws, the truth and the love of humanity.

We suppose the welfare of humanity is more dependent upon good sense than upon errors, upon light rather than darkness, and that should be sufficient motive for everyone who has not yet joined, to join one of our lodges now, which are always open to progress and education.

The speaker of the liberal community Mr. Frank B. Zdrubek chose this year a very interesting theme, "Saviors of the Nation," which he will develop very accurately, as always.

Svornost, Mar. 4, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The community Svobodna Obec is working not for profit, but for recognition, and its only objective is to spread the light before those people who are still blindfolded.

Svornost, September 14, 1898

THE OLD CATHOLIC RELIGION  
AMONG BOHEMIANS

The people on all sides are beginning to understand and assert themselves, because the scholastic culture of the last generation has been markedly improved, opinions of the world and man's task thereof have been promoted among peoples and the spiritual serfdom such as the churches forced on their believers during the middle ages has left only those of the preceding generation - the old men and old women whose minds are not capable of comprehending the new spirit in which the world moves. We see improvements of this kind going on in all churches, both Catholic and Protestant.

Here we want to refer to the movement being carried on toward the reform of relations of the people toward the Roman Catholic church, which began in Germany, was carried over to the Poles in America and is beginning to work among the Bohemians, not only in America, but in the land of their ancestors as well.

Svornost, September 14, 1898

The Germans called this reform movement old Catholicism. They had a bishop consecrated as an old-Catholic for the purpose of acquiring apostolic succession from the Orthodox Bishops, and this old-Catholic Bishop now ordains priests and bishops with the same right of apostolic succession as the Roman Catholics do.

Old Catholicism has for its aim the retention of old time Catholic teachings with all the rituals, sacraments and religious dogmas as observed by the old Catholic church, but it does not accept the newer perverted versions, appendages, superstitions, evil orders and nuisances which in the course of time came into practice in the church and by which the people were spoiled or the more intelligent were driven away from religion.

Svornost, Jan. 23, 1883.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THE SPEAKER OF - SVOBODNE OBCE - (INDEPENDENT  
SOCIETY) IS AUTHORIZED TO PERFORM THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The county circuit clerk in Chicago, Mr. Ryan, was persuaded by somebody that it would not be conforming with the law, if the speaker of "Svobodne Obce" a Bohemian independent society, incorporated as "Congregation of Bohemian Free-thinkers" can possess the right to perform the marriage ceremony like other ministers of the Gospel, who have the right to do it according to state laws.

Mr. Ryan invited the speaker, Mr. Frank B. Zdrubek, last Saturday and expressed to him his doubts, requesting him at the same time, to visit the district attorney, Mr. Blisse and find out from him what the law says about it, to be sure of the legality of the situation.

Conforming with Mr. Ryan's request, the speaker Mr. Zdrubka, explained the whole matter to the district attorney, who found the proper law and the decisions of the supreme court in similar questions, and sent his opinion in writing to the circuit clerk.

Svornost, Jan. 23, 1883.

It stated that as long as the speaker of the "Svobodne Obce" acts lawfully, he is considered by the law as a "minister" like every preacher, Jewish, Mormon or Christian, and has the legal right to perform this ceremony. The speaker of the "Svobodne Obce" started to perform the marriage ceremonies in April, 1878, after consulting a prominent lawyer, Mr. H. Rubens, and the district attorney praised Mr. Rubens, stating that he was right in reference to this question and his advice was legal.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**C. Own and Other  
National or  
Language Groups**

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III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 15, 1918.

CHICAGO TO FRANCE

.....The French people of Chicago and their friends commemorated the storming of the Bastille.....

The Czechs, who have always been friends of the French nation, held a separate celebration in the Pilsen Brewery Park last Saturday. It was attended by our national associations and large crowds of our fellow countrymen. The meeting was a complete success.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 14, 1918.

FROM THE CZECH BUREAU

If Chicago Czechoslovaks were ever accorded flattering recognition, they certainly received it last Friday in a meeting of the Immigrant League. Representatives of thirty-three nationalities of Chicago were gathered in the La Salle Hotel; Mr. Felix J. Streyckman presided. Czechs were represented by Messrs. Anton J. Cermak, F. G. Hajicek, and Joseph J. Salat. Mr. Streyckman spoke of the memorable meeting at the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon. President Wilson delivered an address, the essence of which was the assurance that the World War, this great tragedy, will not be ended until the main purpose is attained--to wit, the utter defeat of the enemy and the liberation of all small nations now groaning under foreign rule.

The press has already informed our people that Mr. Karel (Charles) Pergler was in the President's party on that significant occasion, **representing** the Czechoslovaks. The President was at that time assured of the infinite

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Denni Hlasatel, July 14, 1918.

IV

loyalty of the immigrants.

In the La Salle Hotel meeting, the Fourth of July celebration was discussed, and right there the participation by the Czechoslovaks was pointed out as having been the most impressive in manner as well as in compass. The celebration by the Chicago Czechoslovaks is spoken of all over the United States as of overwhelming magnitude, and is pointed out as a shining example to all other nationalities. Professor Miller of Oberlin College declared that 75,000 immigrants took part in the New York celebration. This number is below that of the celebrating Chicago Czechoslovaks alone!

Professor Miller, by the way, enjoys a world reputation. He spoke with great enthusiasm of the Czechoslovak nation. It was a real pleasure for us to hear how correctly he pronounced the word "Czechoslovak". A speech of the same tenor was made by another man who occupies a high position in American life, Mr. Middlebore, first assistant to the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois.

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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, July 14, 1918.

IV

Representatives of other nationalities also paid remarkable attention to the cause of the Czechoslovaks. Jews, Italians, and the French celebrants symbolized the aims of the Czechoslovaks on their allegorical floats. The Czechoslovak delegates had to listen to so much praise throughout the meeting that finally Mr. Cermak deemed it fit to say a few words in response. He expressed sincere thanks for the recognition, while declaring that the Czechoslovaks did nothing but what they considered to be their duty. They do not expect to be singled out for praise. The only compensation they hope for is what really belongs to them, and that is justice.

This meeting will not be forgotten.

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III H (Serbian)  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1918.

CHICAGO FOR THE SERBIANS

(Summary)

In the auditorium yesterday afternoon there was a great demonstration in honor of the Serbian mission of which Dr. Milenko Vesnič is the leader.....

.....Governor Lowden presided.....There was a great percentage of Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, and other Slavs at the reception.....

.....

Dr. [Jaroslav F.] Smetanka was to have spoken for the Czech people of Chicago. He could not appear, however, for he was detained by important business. Another member of the Czech National Alliance took his place.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II B 1 c (3) (Slovak)

III H (Slovak)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1918.

TO THE CZECH PEOPLE IN CHICAGO

(From the Committee of the Czech National Alliance in Chicago)

The Slovaks, our brothers, are making preparations for the bazaar which they will hold in the halls of the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Park, January 27 to February 3. The Slovaks of Chicago have always been in the forefront whenever we Czechs have held a celebration, festivity, or bazaar. They have shown their sympathetic attitude toward us by extending financial and moral support and immediate participation. The Slovaks have thus helped us to make our enterprises brilliant successes. We are deeply indebted to them.

Our Slovak brothers in Chicago are busy with arrangements for a big bazaar. This affair promises to become a grand demonstration of love for their distressed motherland. It proposes to demonstrate that Slovaks, just like us Czechs, are ready to put forth sacrifices for the liberation of beautiful Slovak lands.

The Slovaks did not approach us directly for support. Yet we feel that Czech

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (3) (Slovak)

III H (Slovak)

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1918.

Chicago is under a great obligation from a national and patriotic point of view, and that we are honor-bound to participate in their noble work.

We urge the Czech people of Chicago, members of the various branches of the Czech National Alliance, and all friends of the Slovaks to participate in large numbers, and so reciprocate all that the Slovaks have contributed to our successes. All donations from Czech friends to the Slovaks, our brothers, will surely be accepted with the greatest joy. They should be addressed to The Slovak Bazaar Committee, 710 West 18th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

We expect that the Czech public of the City of Chicago will participate in multitudes and contribute generously to the brilliant success of this bazaar which is sponsored by the Slovak League.

Signed: The District Committee of the Czech National Alliance in Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 6, 1917.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MAYOR

(Summary of Editorial)



The most important question before the people of Chicago is how long Mayor William Hale Thompson is going to be kept in office.....

His pro-German attitude was being dismissed with a laugh up to the moment when he refused to welcome Marshal Joffre who is visiting here with French and British representatives....but now the National Defense Council and numerous other organizations are of the opinion that the only means of deposing the Mayor is by impeachment for malfeasance in office.....

Whatever may happen to Thompson, whether he be driven from office or allowed to remain, it is certain that he will be remembered as the most despicable mayor Chicago has ever had.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1917.

CHICAGO FINALLY DESTROYS DANGEROUS PROPAGANDA

(Editorial)

The Chicago School Board, which is controlled by Mayor Thompson, had to submit to the pressure of public opinion, finally. It has administered a regular "kick" to His Majesty from the House of Hohenzollern by banning the page containing the Kaiser story from the schoolbooks.

This victory of the populace of Chicago should not be taken as final. The affair ought to have an aftermath. The Kaiser has admirers not only in Chicago, but they are dotting the entire United States, and schoolbooks all over the Union are teeming with articles disseminating pro-German tendencies. Radical steps should be taken by discerning Chicago citizens to initiate a widespread campaign to extirpate the puffy signals to the "Vaterland" (Fatherland) which, in the course of years, have been so cunningly planted in the schoolbooks. The American public has been



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1917.

by far too indulgent in regard to this matter, but it is luckily becoming aware of the fact that its tolerance was bestowed not only on an unworthy object, but on an extremely dangerous one, and that it is necessary to block the propaganda decisively.



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1917.

### THE KAISER WINS

Mayor Thompson may feel gratified with the behavior of the School Board appointed by him. The Board, like the Mayor, is avoiding everything that might possibly hurt the feelings of the Germans, here and abroad, and it is striving to show that Chicago really is "the sixth largest German city in the world," as the Mayor put it. We have no School Board--we have a German "Schulrat"!

The Board rejected a proposal by Mr. Czarnecki by seven votes to three. Mr. Czarnecki's motion demanded that the parents of one hundred thirty thousand Chicago school children be requested and encouraged to tear the page containing the offensive "Kaiser story" from the books. Still another motion by Mr. Czarnecki was defeated proposing that the superintendents of the various schools prepare a list of the names of all parents who refuse to tear out the page; the list is to be submitted to the Government for further action. The Board passed a motion by Superintendent Shoop purporting the removal of fully forty pages from seventy thousand school books; the remainder of the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1917.

schoolbooks are to be used in the eighth grade only. Among the forty pages to be torn out is the one containing the "Kaiser story." Mr. Czarnecki pointed out the inconsequence of such proceedings, but his objection was overruled.

The meeting was a stormy one.....Mrs. Snodgrass declared that by suggesting to a child to tear out the page it is taught a destructive practice which is related to anarchism. Mrs. Thornton, another member, concurred in this opinion, and added that when she was a little girl, she was being constantly warned against spoiling or damaging anything. To this Mr. Czarnecki answered "We cannot fight against the Kaiser with gloves on. He alone, is responsible for the innumerable murders...."

The whole matter was referred to Mr. Shoop, who declared that the issue is too difficult and delicate a matter to be decided upon precipitately.

The ladies and gentlemen now dominating the School Board had intended to



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1917.

distribute a few juicy plums in the form of well paid jobs, but in view of the impending criticism from the public, they postponed further action.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1917.

SHOOP IS VERY INGRATIATING

(Editorial - Summary)

When John D. Shoop, superintendent of the Chicago schools, was asked last night whether he is willing to take steps to remove the obnoxious article about the German Kaiser from the school books, he answered that nothing could be done. "We cannot be sentimental in this matter," he said.

This comes from Mr. Shoop, who has been assuring parents of Czech school children for the past two years that a new school book would be published, in which no more praise is to be given the Kaiser. Mr. Shoop is collaborating with the seven loyal members of the School Board who have been appointed by Mayor Thompson, who controls these eight men. The Mayor's attitude towards the War is sufficiently known and sheds the proper light upon the further utterance of Mr. Shoop in regard to the issue. "We do not want to hurt the feelings of anybody." He failed to explain whose feelings he meant. He amplified his statement by using the excuse that there was not enough money on hand for a new edition. Such an excuse as this has never been offered in complaints up to date.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1917.

The School Board closed a contract with the P. F. Pettibone Company on June 2, for forty thousand school books for the price of only \$4,000. Mayor Thompson created a position on the School Board which pays \$4,000 to his protege, Morton McCormick. Another forty thousand school books could have been bought for one year's salary.....

Besides the Czechs, other nationalistic groups such as the Poles, Italians, Greeks, and French, will make efforts to have the pernicious article which is poisoning the minds of our children removed. It will be one of their first actions up for consideration in the meetings to be called soon. Not only parents of school children are to be invited, but all the newly enlisted soldiers as well. Of the latter, it is expected that they will give vent to their resentment of the article that praises the very man whom they are to fight at the risk of their lives. The meeting will surely bring results. The Czech National Alliance, the Polish Alliance, and similar organizations of other language groups are preparing a monster protest against the behaviour of the School Board. Each part of the city is to be organized in order to effectively combat the few loyal friends of the "Chicago Kaiser."





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I C (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 21, 1917.

[SOME DISGUSTING THOUGHTS]

(Editorial--Summary)

. . . . Some of the members of the Chicago School Board, which is controlled by Mayor Thompson, have the cheek to stand for a story in the books used in grade schools giving praise to the German Kaiser. Again, other members cannot see why the Chicago Poles raise an objection to the name of a public school which is located in the heart of their settlement on the Northwest side of our city, and which is disfigured by the name of Bismarck.

Not only the Poles, but we Czechs as well ought to be grateful to Mr. Anthony Czarnecki who is making every possible effort to have the name changed from the obnoxious "Bismarck School."

Is there one among us Czechs who, at the mention of Bismarck, "the Iron



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I C (German)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 21, 1917.

Chancellor," would not think of the many thousands of our boys mowed down by the Prussian armies that invaded Bohemia in the War of 1866?



I C  
I C (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 14, 1917.

[HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE]



The Czech National Alliance submitted a request to the School Board to change the name of the Bismarck School. This Institute is located on Armitage and Central Park Avenues. The petition demands that the school be named after someone who represented democracy and liberty better for the world than did the first German chancellor.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 8, 1917.

SPEECH BY VOJTA BENEŠ

Delivered at Harrison High School July 6, 1917,  
at John Hus Memorial Service

(Summary)

Vojta [Adalbert] Beneš is the brother of Dr. Edouard (Edward) Beneš, second president of the Czechoslovak republic. He is a schoolteacher by profession, was formerly a resident of Chicago, and is recognized as one of the foremost leaders in the movement for the liberation of Czech lands from Austrian rule.

Four lines of verse of the dismal contents gave the cue to his speech. "These horrible dirges were those that we dreaded so much," he began. "They took the tranquility from our days, they robbed us of our night rest, they destroyed the confidence in our existence. How hard, how painful was life!



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BOHEMIAN

I D 1 a

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Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1917.

I G

IV

"There was no sun for us, and the laughter of our children sounded to us like an ugly jeer at fate. Our Czech national convictions and their spirit--we sunk them into a deep tomb. There were such terrible ideas in the obscurity of the nights during the last three years--not all the time, but frequently. They hovered over the nation like a shroud of despair. There was no East, there was no dawn. Black shadows of death only and graveyard elegies crisscrossed our souls, battering our hopes. We feared that our nation would die just as our poet, Bezruc, sings: 'Night is breaking over my people. We are bound to perish before dawn--.' . . . ."

"Today, on the five hundred and third anniversary of the martyr, John Hus, the loyal Czech-American people are reminded of the past and the present of our nation. After bad nights of doubt, after terrible ordeals and adverse fate which flogged and are still flogging our nation--this nation has risen before the forum of mankind, a big, strong and determined people. . . . ."



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BOHEMIAN

I D 1 a

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Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1917.

I G

IV

The speaker holds out hope to his nation, quoting the great Czech poet, Otakar Brezina: "Our victories are the roads to

Thee!"



"To him, to our great Jan [John], I turn again with you." The speaker proceeded to depict a time of storm and stress, a period of which the chronicler says: " 'Gold drove out love, the sword drove out the Cross, and Christ was driven from the Temple by a rabble of pharisees.' It was a time of greatest expansion of the power of the church, and of its moral decadence at the same time. The mind of humanity was shackled; blind obedience was demanded, and sheer creed, but no love . . . . The church was dominated by German influence and filled with German lust for power. It became a political power and its kingdom of heaven became a kingdom of this earth. This medieval combined autocracy of state and church did not want the soul of the nations; it threatened their mental, national, and social development; it threatened the nations and their cultural existence.

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- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

I D 1 a

I D 1 b

Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1917.

I G

IV "Materialism, which drove out pure religion from the church of that time, and made the latter a mere handmaid of the political power and reaction; materialism represented the values of life. Man, in those times, ceased to be a brother, but became a tool for materialistic conceptions of life. Delight and comfort, gold and incest, became the desirable essence of life. Man was not the image of God any more; life became a valley of tears for some, and a Sodom and Gomorrah for others. Man in the middle ages was born for the church, although the church was created for him. Man was here for the world, and for those who ruled it, who hid behind the cloak of the church of the Lord.

"In this atmosphere of materialism and Germanism, of German conceptions of life, in this atmosphere of irreligious formalism, there met two worlds: the Germanizing world of the powerful which Germanizes not only by the tongue, but by the mind as well; it is the world of the power of the church. The other world is that of the small frightened peasant, of the suffering ones, who, however, feel with the soul of our nation.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, July 8, 1917.

I G

IV

"These latter people who worked hard in the fields, who have learned to know the value of bread earned by honest work, have also learned to love liberty of the mind as they saw it in the Scriptures. They learned the value of real Christian life. They were longing for truth, harsh as it may sound, the truth as hard as the soil upon which they worked, and as hard as the callouses on their hands. This was the world of the only truth, it was the world of toil and prayer. In this world, where toil was prayer, in this world John Hus was born, the son of poverty, the son of a small nation, the son of the soil. He was severe, sincere, relentless toward himself and others; a peasant, as they grow up in the southern part of Bohemia. The schism between the Scriptures and life of those times, the abyss between Hus' conscience and the lusting for pleasure and comfort; characteristic of those times, drove him to the stake, into death, a martyr for his convictions . . . . ."

The speaker pictured Hus as the protagonist of genuine faith and liberty of the mind, as he stood up for his nation . . . . .





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BOHEMIAN

I D 1 a

I D 1 b

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Denní Hlasatel, July 8, 1917.

IV

"And yet his nation lost out. After the battle on the Bílá Hora [White Mountain] the nation suffered terribly for three hundred years. There were those who cried out: 'See how far Husitism has led you!' But was it the Husitic democracy that was responsible for the downfall of our nation?"

"The real cause," the speaker continued, "was that the nation strayed away from the great democratic ideals upheld by John Hus. The nation threw away the strong doctrines of pure Christianity, rejected truth, and turned to selfishness and the very materialism against which Master John Hus preached. The greed for gold and the lust for power were contrary to the principles of Hus and the Bohemian Brothers . . . ."

"Today, again the land of our birth is the battling ground of these ideas; our country is again the central point of the strife. 'Between us and the ideas of Austria, that servant of Germany, there can be no peace!' This is the slogan that comes from our Thomas G. Masaryk in Geneva, Switzerland.



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BOHEMIAN

I D 1 a

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Denní Hlasatel, July 8, 1917.

It means that we are renewing the old fight, the struggle in which we were once defeated, which we have never lost nevertheless, as it is the fight for the best of mankind. We are happy to again fight for the same cause as did Hus . . . . We are fighting in the same ranks with great nations, to the tune of one great song, the Marseillaise of mankind, our battle cry of victory.



"The fate of Bohemia is and shall be the fate and the sign of fight. It shall point to the victory of mankind, and of its soil.

"Autocracy was always outlined by German violence; it is making desperate efforts now before the world to cast off the shameful mark of guilt and reaction. Havlíček says: 'As reaction is a shameful thing, nobody is willing to admit being a reactionary, just as a card shark will not hang out a shingle with his name and profession given as card shark.'

"We are facing the same fight today that our forebears faced four hundred

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- 8 -

BOHEMIAN

I D 1 a

I D 1 b

Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1917.

I G

IV            years ago. We are fighting Vienna and Berlin now. Medieval heretics have changed into defenders of the Czech nation. The purpose of the struggle is the same--to show whether brutality can destroy ideas and the rights of a nation in its national attitude . . . . ."



The speaker continued by giving explicit explanations on the purposes of the present fight . . . . . "The German state has become the ideal of the German race. It knows not liberty of the individual, it does not know a happy, inner, and external life, it does not know freedom of conscience, the liberty of a nation. It knows only the liberties which were taken by the Emperor . . . . . It is not the state of good, straightforward people, a state of nations. What, then, is this state that has become the disaster of mankind? This state is the state of those who govern it, who preach the gospel of force and have rejected the evangel of love; those who claim that right is on the side of might.

"These mighty ones have made a god of the state in order to subject man, as

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1917.

a slave, to it, and to those who have re-made the evangel of force into an evangel of God . . . . .



"This is the reason for the miserable life in the strong states, a miserable life for every individual who has no right to think, who has no right to live. It is the state that does the thinking and living for him. The state possibly gives him his daily bread, but takes his brains from him. This state must of necessity be given to materialism, and represent the medieval church, for it is based on force. This is why it creates armies.

. . . .

"This again is the reason why that state drove other nations into war, so that we are now fighting a battle of life and death. . . . . Our people responded with one breath and in one spirit. . . . ."

In describing the conditions in Czech lands at the present time, Mr. Benes reminded the audience of the sufferings of the people. He drew a parallel

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1917.

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IV           between John Hus and the individual patriots under the Austrian yoke. Hus was branded with the Cain's mark as an heretic; in like manner Czech patriots who stood up for the right of their nation were branded as 'traitors', jailed, exposed to starvation, and sent to the gallows. Many of these men fled their native country, became exiles; others went into battle to die for their country on the side of the Allies.



"The spirit of Hus, that spirit which has been disavowed so often, that viril and strong spirit, that spirit of truth and courage, has uplifted our nation and inspired us to victory! It raised the courage of our whole, undivided people! . . . . .

"My brethren and sisters! I believe that the moment is near when we shall be free from that century-old misery, and that we shall be returned to the majesty of our nation in which we shall find truth, life, and happiness

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Denní Hlasatel, July 8, 1917.

for our future generations . . . . ."

The speaker closed in high poetic, awe-inspiring language, voicing his confidence in the re-birth of the Czech nation.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.

TO ENCOURAGE SELF-CRITICISM

(Editorial)

(Summary)

He who acutely observes the environment and ways of our Czech-American community will notice things that provide food for thought. One of the conspicuous characteristics of the Czechs in America is the lack of self-criticism and insincerity in the exercise of it. We find this deficiency not only in our national and social life, but also in our everyday life, which has become to most people just an endless chase after the dollar, and this in turn has been adopted as the battle cry of every individual. Experience proves this. This lack of self-criticism and this insincere manner in which it is being practiced results in a proclivity to take offense easily, as is well depicted in Podebradka, by the well-known New York Czech-American writer and journalist, Karel Horoky. This trait of character was



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.

one of the first observations made by that writer upon his arrival in New York, where he has now made his home.

Czechs who have settled in America are, for the most part, a very peculiar people. They view all things with optimism, and they are convinced that everything they do is of the best. They criticize the work of others but are sensitive to criticism directed against themselves, especially when it might produce results unfavorable to them. Many, not all of them, are given to vanity and conceit, resulting in disappointments.....If there were less vanity among our fellow countrymen, the community would fare better in many respects.....

We do not know how to face the truth. This fault may at some future time be a liability to us. We do not acknowledge our mistakes, even when we ourselves have recognized them. Our reason for this is that we are to blame. If others "had done it," we would submit them to scorching censure. The fact that our own work is at issue, knocks the protective weapon,





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II B 2 d (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.

self-criticism, from our hand. If this weapon still remained in our grip, we would try to dull its edge or make it less obnoxious in some way or other. At times like those just mentioned, a goodly portion of our insincerity is dormant.....

The ancient Greeks, guided by one of their eminent philosophers, believed that what is expressed in the words "Know Thyself!" was one of the greatest feats of man.....

It is our duty to learn from others.....We should search our innermost thoughts and practice criticism of ourselves.....It is most important for our own welfare in Czech-American national and social life.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 29, 1917.

AGAINST MILITARISM

(Editorial)

(Summary)

The War waged by the United States is directed not only against many evils, under which subjugated nations are groaning, but also against militarism. It is, in fact, militarism which is to be destroyed in the first place. The oppression of other nations, and autocracy with its exploitation of the working classes, are bound to fall with the destruction of militarism. In consideration of this, our radicals, pretending to be deeply concerned with the welfare of the laboring classes, ought to be in the first ranks of our warriors . . . . .



A Chicago German Socialist paper printed an article on militarism which we have translated for the benefit of our readers. What we are unable to com-

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 29, 1917.

prehend is the reluctance of the German Socialists and the American Socialist organizations controlled by them, to join in the fight to down militarism.

"The last bulwark of capitalism is the army with its cannons and rifles and rigid discipline . . . . Is this not a devilish institution? . . . , " the article reads.

Militarism is a sore which undermines the happiness of the nations . . . it is a monster.

Among all the monsters, the militarism of Germany and Austria is the ugliest. It is being obediently served by the Socialists of Germany, and also by those of the United States, who place every obstacle in the way of our Government in its combat against militarism. Why do not the Germans follow the example of Russia, whom they have dubbed "backward,"



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Denní Hlasatel, May 29, 1917.

and why do not the Austrians do as the Czech and other Slavonic soldiers? They refused to obey their commanders when they were ordered to kill! Why do Austrian and Hungarian regiments fire at those objectors, when they themselves count many members of that party who condemn War?

The present War could be quickly stopped if the German people only would emulate the Russian people who got rid of the Czar; they should depose the Kaiser, destroy militarism, and blast their pan-Germanistic dreams. All other nations are anxiously waiting for this to happen, so that they can extirpate militarism and everything with it which has made this horrible War possible . . . . . Until the Germans themselves decide to take steps such as these, the fight against them must be continued. The United States deserves the praise of the whole world for having taken part in the struggle, for it is rendering invaluable service to all the nations. He, who works against this War, prompted to do so under



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Denní Hlasatel, May 29, 1917.

whatever slogan, damages the cause not only of America, but of all the nations, especially of those enthralled under the yoke of Germanism.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1917.

[GRATITUDE]

(Editorial)

The horizon of every man in public office can be easily gauged by the manner in which he shows his appreciation of the good will of, and of the confidence placed in him by his constituency. Particular tact in regard to this is required in Chicago, a preeminently cosmopolitan city, the heterogeneous nationalistic elements of which are entitled to a representation on the School Board. There is a very large number of Czech and Slavonic voters here who were instrumental in the election of Mayor Thompson two years ago.

The Mayor, nevertheless, did not deem it proper to appoint a Czech to the Board. One member, Mr. Antony Czarnecki, is a Pole. Other nationalities are represented in larger numbers. The neglect exists; it borders on political backwardness on our part perhaps, but we do not regret this



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1917.

in the last analysis. The present administration of our city is so bad, its conscience is burdened with so much glaring mischief that any closer contact with it would harm us rather than do us any good.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1917.

[MAYOR THOMPSON IGNORES CZECHS]

(Editorial)

Our "Mister Mayor," William H. Thompson, has not named one single Czech to the office of member of the School Board. This is not surprising. On the contrary, we would have been surprised if the Mayor had acted justly and impartially. He is not a sincere American, neither a sincere Chicagoan, nor a sincere Republican. He is merely a politician; he is a "Thompsonite," leader of the political clique by the support of which he is striving to keep in the foreground of political life. It was this clique which he had in mind when appointing members to the School Board. Czechs do not belong to this clique, which is the reason why none of them were appointed.





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Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1917.

(Editorial)

In the next meeting of the City Council, the Mayor will probably make recommendations on the members of the School board. It is very important for us that one of the members be of Czech stock. In former times, we always were certain of having one of our countrymen on the board. Under the administration of Mayor Thompson, however, we did not rely upon the chance of a similar appointment, though we felt entitled to it. The Czech friends of the Mayor ought to make clear to him that the appointment is not a mere affair of politics, but an acknowledgement of the rights of citizens and taxpayers, who form an important part of the community, and who demand adequate representation.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1917.

DUTIES OF THE AMERICAN CZECHS TOWARD  
THEIR NEW HOMELAND

(Address by the Reverend Jan Rynda in the Memorable  
Meeting of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics)

(Summary)

"Paul, an apostle of the nations, while imprisoned, created a state of awe among the Roman and Jewish soldiers by his determined bearing. On being asked by a Roman high official whether or not he was a Roman citizen, he answered: 'I am.' It was then, and ever before considered an honor for him who could say of himself that he was a Roman citizen.

"There is no higher title which could be bestowed on man or woman than that of American citizen. We are American citizens and proudly attest to our loyalty to the flag which is the symbol of liberty . . . . After the Civil War, when freedom was established, men and women from all the



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1917.

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oppressed European countries flocked to the shores of America, where they found 'a government of the people, by the people and for the people,' as President Lincoln defined it. We have no dictators or monarchs . . . .



"My fellow-countrymen! Whatever we have accepted from anybody constitutes an obligation, and to meet it, should be a point of honor to us. Is there anything better and more sublime than what America has given to us, the civil, political, and religious freedom? The sense of justice and gratitude has not left our Czech hearts. We feel that we have obligations which we owe America, its Constitution, and its colors. I appeal to your patriotism, I challenge your loyalty. I consider it treason if anyone forgets his duties toward this country, and foolishly gloats in the saying, 'Ubi Bene, Ibi Patria' (Where there is good living, there is my country). It is not sufficient to say 'I love my country.' The mere singing of the anthem, the wearing of the colors, frenzied shouting in meetings--all this does not by far prove true love of one's country. It is merely an emanation of

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1917.

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natural impulses, and it would mean a fatal error to call this fulfilling one's duties.

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"The great English thinker, Samuel Smiles, condemns this sort of patriotism as follows: 'The major part of what in our times is being termed patriotism contains but hypocrisy and narrow-mindedness. It exposes itself in vainglorious boasting, in vulgar clamor, flag waving, and a constant reiteration of wrongs committed recently, or long ago. Patriotism such as this is perhaps the worst curse upon any country. There is no more dignity in it than in the howling of the wolves.'

"Patriotism may be likened to a magnificent structure. It cannot be built up out of slogans or high sounding phrases, and cannot be erected by shouting, but solely by work and sacrifice in which everybody should carry his share . . . . There are thousands of people who, though they do not know how to talk on patriotism, are nevertheless filled with the genuine sentiment,



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1917.

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because they act as loyal citizens . . . . . And what is the

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source of unselfish, pure patriotic inspiration? Religion is

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that source.



"The Roman king, Numa Pompilius, in striving to uplift Rome, fostered a religious cult. In order to make Rome the eternal city, he first transformed it into a holy city. This king well knew that patriotic virtues, such as willingness to sacrifice, moderation, cleanliness of habits, justice, loyalty, obedience to laws, and others would find the staunchest support in religion, for with its growth the virtues also begin to bloom. George Washington, the Father of the Country, proclaims in his farewell address: 'Religion is the foundation of the State. He, who undermines the mighty pillars of human society, cannot lay claim to the name of patriot and loyal American . . . . .'

"George Washington also laid stress upon the necessity of education. En-

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1917.

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lightenment and liberty have become the beacon lights to the trend of our time. The work and the efforts of the human mind concentrate upon them. Nobody will pay attention to a nation which in the near future will not have a sufficient number of educated and prosperous people. Epictetus, the Roman sage, clothed in the rags of a slave, proclaimed that one can render the best service to the people not by lifting the roofs off their houses, but by uplifting their souls.

"Do not give riches to your children, give them an education. It is high time that we Czechs advance from the back seats to the front seats, and be represented in the Legislature, in Congress and other offices of importance.

"After our duty to the Lord, it is to our homeland, its welfare and prosperity, which should primarily occupy our minds and souls. The ballot should play a prominent part in our life, for it gives us supreme power.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1917.

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'The crowning fact of freedom is the foreman's veto,' an old politician used to say.

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"It is not my intention to give a talk on politics. I am merely mentioning the right to vote because it has not received the proper attention from our people. It is our duty to vote for the good of the country, and for our own . . . . ."

The speaker closed with a mighty appeal for coöperation and generous contributions for the successful prosecution of the War.

Translator's Note.--For report on the meeting, see Denni Hlasatel, May 17, 1917.]



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1917.

(Editorial)

Besides the Czechs, our brothers, the Poles, are the first to offer themselves in largest numbers for the defense for the country. One single recruiting station in the Polish settlement of Milwaukee, Wis., has registered 637 men for Uncle Sam's Army, all young, well built boys, who just seem to have been born for the uniform. This remarkable result has naturally attracted the attention of the English language press, which showered lavish praise upon the Poles and Czechs.

Such appreciative manifestations are gratifying, even if they seem belated. With somewhat more sincerity than they have shown heretofore, the English language papers now admit that they have been treating the Slavonic immigrants with no particular favor. They have slighted them, and omitted news about their community life, except something uncomplimentary. The Slavonic people within the populace of Chicago have their own traits, and they have





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1917.

missed no opportunity to demonstrate that they belong to the most desirable class of immigrants, and their flaming patriotic enthusiasm is therefore no ephemera, but originates from a deep, idealistic conviction. We, the Slavonic people, have always been doing our duty, and it is not our fault that at least, a small amount of recognition has not been shown us before. Be it as it may, better late than never.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1917.

ONE MONTH OF PATRIOTIC WORK  
(From the Press Bureau of the Czech  
Catholic National Alliance)

(Summary)

Although we have started our organization work only one month ago, we have taken steps of importance in the patriotic endeavor of our fellow-countrymen. . . . .

As soon as we learned about the McCormick bill which demands that the liberation of the Irish and Polish people be considered in the peace negotiations, we sent a letter to our Congressman Adolph Sabath, urging him to see to the inclusion of Czech liberty into the proposal. The Congressman replied that he



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BOHEMIAN

Dánni Hlasatel, May 8, 1917.

has not up to this day presented a bill about Czech liberty. "No such bill as that contemplated by Congressman McCormick shall, however, be recommended by the respective committee, unless it also contains the clause concerning Czech liberty. Of this you may rest assured. I deem the issue is of vital interest to me. I shall present the amendment when the time is more propitious for action." The letter was dated April 19, 1917.

Conditions have changed since, and our Congressman presented the bill on May 3. It is before the committee now as is the McCormick bill . . .  
. . .

We are rapidly being organized. . . . We have sent Mr. John Straka to Nebraska, a state with a large Czech population. . . . he founded branches of our Alliance there. . . .



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Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1917.

We are creating branches in every Czech part of Chicago, and we hope they all will strive to emulate the achievements of the Bl. Anezka Ceska (The Blessed Czech Agnes) settlement. We are now busy with preparations for a large gathering in Chicago of all Catholics. The **pursuit** of our national aims will be the key note. Prominent men have promised to deliver addresses.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

(Editorial)

It is well known that the New England States in American life have always demanded preference. Whatever issue may be before the public, one always has to heed what the "Original States" have to say. However, when real sacrifices are needed they responded differently.

For instance, in the first days after the declaration of War, the number of volunteers from our neighboring town, Gary, Indiana, was larger than that of Maryland, Vermont, and Delaware taken together. This proves conclusively that whenever anything is to be gained the New England States are in the front. When anything is to be parted with, there they modestly retire.



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I C (Slovak)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

FOR THE LIBERATION OF SLOVAKIA

(Summary)

Our Slovak brethren are doing everything in their power to be instrumental in the liberation of their nation from Austrian rule. A drama from the history of their country, "Matus Trencansky" (a name of their national hero) will be given in Walsh's hall, Noble and Emma Streets tonight.

Translator's Note:

The summarized announcement captioned "For the Liberation of Slovakia," serves as an example for the mutual and undivided sympathy of Czechs and Slovaks for one another during the World War.



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I C (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON OUR PATRIOTIC WORK REPORTS  
ON CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE MEETINGS  
(From the Press Bureau of the Czech National Alliance)



The English language papers gave considerable space lately to items on the recruiting of Czech volunteers, and to our exertions for the independence of the Czech nation.

Though we would not attach excessive value to them we hold these reports to be important and we appreciate them. The American offices which furnish newspaper clippings work inaccurately, and so it is difficult for our press bureau to check up on the news which concern our national work.

The liveliest interest was evoked in Chicago by our action for the removal of the Kaiser story from the Chicago schoolbooks in which it was retained by pro-teutonic members of the School Board. Our action bore fruit in that

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I C (German)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.



it was reported by the local dailies and was particularly taken notice of by our state authorities.

The publicity given our cause gathered momentum, and it may be contended that today the greater part of the community is grateful to the Czech National Alliance for having taken a stand against the Kaiser story. We have received hundreds of letters in which credit is given the Alliance. Newspapers of other cities have taken up the issue, so that the broader strata of the American public is paying much more attention to our organization than in former times.

Our recruiting activities and the mass meetings arranged by the Czech National Alliance have contributed very much to the popularization of our movement which has been commented on by almost all the Chicago dailies, and also by papers of New York, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Detroit.



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I C (German)

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.



There was for instance a meeting in Minneapolis, . . . . . where J. Turzicky spoke, who is secretary of the Czech National Alliance, to encourage enlistment, and which was commended in diverse papers.

There is a difference in the liberation of nations. Czar Nicholas of Russia, and also the Kaiser, promised the Poles a separation from other nations, but under a new potentate in the person of a viceroy. The Poles do not want a king, and the Czechs do not long for any more kings from the royal line of the Ottakars. The Ukrainians do not hanker for the grand dukes from Kijev. These nations demand complete liberty and a crowning of the people themselves with the crown insignia of democracy.

The news of the successful participation of the New York Czechs in the manifestation under the slogan "Wake up America" are of special interest to us, for the Czechs were given there, if not the first, still a prominent place.

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I C (German)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1917.



Nowhere has the entrance of America into the War evoked more exultation than among the Czechs and Slovaks. These two nations know the methods of the Germans and Magyars. There are still thousands of Czechs and Slovaks in prisons, and thousands have been executed.

The defeat of the Austrians in Galicia was inflicted upon them by the Czech and Slovak soldiers. Entire regiments of the latter are now fighting in the Russian ranks against Austria and Germany. In the French Army, there is the Czech Legion and one contingent in the Canadian Army.

The Czechs and Slovaks of this country are going to support the President with their goods and with their lives.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1917.

(Editorial)

The American organizations are still passing patriotic resolutions. They are promising loyalty to our President, and they are also watchful so that no one will insult the American flag. Yet, these boys still sit at home behind the chimney. They ought to point their fingers at the "hyphenated Americans," for instance the Sokols (members of Czech gymnastic organizations), who demonstrate by their deeds what a large percentage of patriotic Americans seek to accomplish by talking.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1917.

(Editorial)

The Americans like to call the immigrants names and to look down upon them whenever an opportunity offers itself. Yet they allow themselves to be put to shame when the seriousness of the situation calls for a demonstration of real American patriotism and enthusiasm.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1917.

(Editorial)

The theatre season is nearing its end, and this is the time for the public to make a summary of the profits they have drawn from it. In the coming season, the public should arrange to support only those theatres which deserve their good will.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1917.

(Editorial)

Before the World War, the Germans bragged about being the most cultured nation. They were indeed, acknowledged as such. The War has, however, exposed their real shape. If what the Germans have perpetrated in this World War were to be credited to their culture, mankind would have to hasten to get rid of such a culture.



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I C (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.

PUPILS ALLOWED TO TEAR OUT "KAISER PAGE"

The pressure exacted upon the School Board by the Czech-American community is beginning to bear fruit. When it became evident that a strong agitation was being carried on against the authorities, Mr. John D. Shoop, superintendent of Chicago Schools, finally began to heed the sentiment of the parents in regard to the story, which eulogizes the German Kaiser and is resented by the patriotic Czech-Americans and parents from other nationalistic groups.

When Mr. Shoop was informed about the method of protest to be employed, as recommended by the Czech National Alliance, he declared it to be a simple solution of the embarrassing question and in explaining his point of view



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I C (German )

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.

added: "Allow the children to tear the page from the school book. The book is their own property. They may handle it the way they desire."

This would mean that the extirpation of the story has met with semi-official approval. However, it should not stop our agitation by any means. The Chicago School Board is a very unreliable institution, at least some of its former members. We Czechs, at least, could sing a nice song about this. It is known that the School Board had allowed some of the school rooms to be used for evening classes in which the Czech language is taught. When the school budget was debated on last fall, this accommodation would almost have been taken away from the Czech-American parents if it had not been for the resolute demand of the Czech member of the Board, Mr. Holpuch. The rooms





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I C (German)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.

continue to be at the disposal of the Czechs. The force with which we stand in our demand for the elimination of the "Kaiser Story" must not decrease. The excitement of the public might slacken. There are evidently some members on the Board who desire to retain the objectionable story. A future edition might contain it anew.



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I C (German)  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1917.

THE CZECH QUESTION IN GERMAN LIGHT

(Editorial)



The local German language papers are giving much attention to conditions in Austria, and the situation of the Czech people, its exertions and demands. Two Chicago German papers published editorials about the issue in their last Sunday editions. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, in an editorial by an American-Austrian, exhibits rabidly anti-Czech views, blaming the Czechs for everything evil. The Sonntagspost, the other paper, was formerly read by some "also Czechs" who want to remain loyal to the "whole homeland," and are convinced that the German language is "something better," and superior to the Czech language. This paper has vanished in our community now, for we do not tolerate anything utraquistic, half-and-half.

These Chicago German papers are trying to slur and discredit the activities of our Czech National Alliance, and to brand our cause as something unjust and impossible in its aspirations. . . . .

. . . . .

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I C (German)  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 3, 1917.

We, however, think that after the Germans have received the lesson from the Allies, they will be more willing to live with their neighbors in peace. . . . . After peace has been established, the rabble-rousing War agitators will be out of a job. The Abendpost article defines the Czechs as the trouble makers: "If they reach their goal of a united Bohemia and Moravia, there will be many Germans ruled by them and their paths will not be bedded with roses." The writer thus admits that as the Germans have treated the Czechs, so they are liable to be castigated for their deeds. . . . . Too much tolerance and indulgence exercised by the Czechs has not brought good fruit. . . . .

Civilization is the product of collaboration among nations. Our Czech culture is also the result of the work of two nations; it could be enjoyed much better if the exertions of the other nation were not split and part of them used for the purpose of oppressing our people. This oppression forces the Czechs to defend themselves. When there is order in Czech lands, as promised to us by the Allied nations, co-operation will bring splendid results. . . . .



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 1, 1917.

[Czechs Defend Their National Alliance]



(From the Executive Committee of the Czech Sokol Community in America)

(Summary)

The Czech Sokol Community in America, with headquarters in Chicago, in a general assembly held here June 25th manifested its sentiment as follows: "From the moment when our beloved leader, Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, raised the banner to take up the fight against Austria, and for Czechoslovak independence, we Czech Sokols of the United States of America have been faithfully standing at his side. We have given the movement our moral support, we have offered our sons for service and sacrifice on the battlefield; we have joined the great ranks with all that is within our power, we have joined in that organization which required so much exertion to build up--the Czech National Alliance--guided by the slogan of our own Tyrs, who, together with Fuegner, founded the Sokol gymnastic association: "Neither for profit, nor for glory!" We have

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 1, 1917.

been guarding the authority of this organization, that authority which was very difficult to establish; we have been loyally taking care of it so that this organization may stand before the whole world with a clear conscience, pure and mighty.

Today, a man stabbed it in the back. One from whom we would have least expected such a deed--the Czech writer, Karel (Charles) Horky.

At a time when all our Czech writers in the old homeland are jeopardizing their very existence to guard our nation against steps which would bring shame and humiliation for centuries upon it, there appears among us a Czech literatus to sling mud, and cast slurs upon the dear name of T. G. Masaryk, and also upon those who strive at his side and follow his leadership.

We fully agree with the manifesto issued by Dr. Ludwig Fisher, chairman of the

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Czech National Alliance, who condemned this blow in a manner befitting its merit. This blow is aimed against our entire movement and at that shield without a blemish which is carried by Masaryk, as well. Horky's attack is also a gross insult to the whole community of Czech Sokol organizations in the United States. The fight led by Masaryk and the Czech National Alliance is also the fight of the Sokol organizations; the heritage of Tyrš cannot be consummated before it is climaxed by victory.

We repudiate with profoundest indignation the unclean aggression against the economic angle of our movement. We fully trust in the examinations made by our honest men--esteemed by our people throughout the United States--such men as the Reverend Vanek, Mr. Klicka, the banker, and Mr. John A. Cervenka, clerk of the Probate Court of Cook County. We highly appreciate the pronouncement issued in regard to this question by Dr. Fisher, and we are convinced that the attack is slander thrown into the face of the Czech element in the United States. These observations were made by us through the aid of Messrs. Vlk and

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Simecek, whose names are above reproach. . . .

Our Czech nation is ashamed of her son who forgot himself so far that he would help drive his own people into destruction for the mere satisfaction of his selfishness.

We proclaim most determinedly before the forum of Czech-America that the Czech National Alliance, the pride of our nation, must not be exposed to any attack from any side as long as it fulfills its duties with the same love with which it is regarded by the best people of Czech descent in America.

The Czech Sokol Community of America is herewith giving expression of its full trust in the Czech National Alliance. For the Czech Sokol Community, Signed: Joseph Cermak, Chairman, Cyril Popelka, Secretary.

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I C (German)    Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.  
Some Defenders of the Bloodthirsty Hohenzollerns  
in the Chicago School Board

BOHEMIAN

(Summary)

"President Wilson's recent message to Congress is a document of high historic importance, and one to which every sound-thinking man will revert with a burning interest, even after decades, when the present bloody struggle with all its sufferings and terrors will be an event of the past. In the message the President sets forth the ideas of a great statesman, great philosopher, and above all, of a great human being. He was facing the gravest problems met by any President since Lincoln's time. He was forced, true enough, by circumstances to allow the United States to be dragged into the war, but he justified his actions in an emphatic manner which was acclaimed on all sides: The United States is not entering a war of aggression; neither is it interfering with the German people. As a free and purely democratic country, it





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IV aims at the destruction of frenzied kaiserism which is the  
I C (German) main exponent of autocracy, oligarchy, and of that militarism  
which saps the strength of all nations.

Like other diplomats, President Wilson, with an acute mind, perceived that there can be no thought of anything like a permanent peace as long as the German throne is occupied by a beast in the shape of man whose might and sickly greatness are supported by pyramids of guns and bayonets, and who, by a single stroke of his pen, has reduced civilization to a primitive stage."

A story, "The Making of the Kaiser"; containing purely sentimental mush, has been fouling the textbooks used in the grades from fourth to eighth of the Chicago schools for the last years. It is an insult to the intelligence of every American citizen, and of all the parents who are sending their children to Chicago schools, excepting Germans.

William II, that despot, whose unsound propensity for shedding blood has sent



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millions of young men to a premature death, that megalomaniac, who has dragged the whole civilized world into the most terrible war in the history of mankind, that degenerate, whom no humane feeling can permeate, that same one is being represented as a shining example for our school children.

The responsibility for the removal of the story from the books as yet is to be unquestionably placed upon the shoulders of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former superintendent of schools. With all her pedagogic ability and talents, she has exposed herself as possessing a narrow horizon by not insisting upon the removal of the story from the sight of the susceptible pupils. There had arisen a strong movement for the extirpation of the story. German influence in the Board, still strong, always brought the exertions to naught.

A new opportunity offered itself by the proclamation of war, and another attempt was made to purge the books of the story about the kaiser. A strong deputation of our Czech fellow-countrymen appeared in the offices of the School Board in



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the Tribune Building yesterday. Other nationalities, represented by leaders, also took part. Besides newspapermen, there were in the group, Doctor J. Rudis-Jicinsky for the Sokols [gymnastic societies], Doctor J. B. Bitek, and Doctor J. F. Smetanka for the Czech National Alliance. There was the Polish

National Alliance and others. A forceful protest by the Slavonic nationalities was to be made. It can be said that the opinions of all unbiased Americans were voiced. A joint resolution worked out by Doctor Smetanka was to be presented.

After the School Board had finished its routine business, the speaker [name not given], representing the Czech National Alliance, stepped forth, and supporting his explanations by weighty reasons, declared the story about the kaiser to be a pretense, and a make-up, utterly intolerable in the books, aside from the fact that America and Germany are inimical toward one another. The speaker, in proclaiming that the story should have been expunged long ago, gave a drastic demonstration of what should be done with similar trash, with a dramatic gesture, he tore the page with the obnoxious story from the



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book and crumbling it up in his fist, tossed it on the table.

It was a moment of great tension and was followed by spontaneous applause from the delegation.

The passionate words of the speaker invoked a reaction on the members of the board which could be seen already in the beginning of the protest. One of the Board members, Mrs. Sethness, attempted to interrupt after the speaker's first words. Another member, Mr. Piggott, however declared it a necessity that the delegation be given a hearing, as they were entitled to it. Mrs. Sethness is not one of the little girls who allows herself to be discouraged by momentary obstacles. She raised objection after almost every word of the protest, and was efficiently supported by the chairman of the Board, Mrs. Vosbrink. Mr. Shoop, the superintendent of the Chicago schools, was present, but took no part in the controversy. All other male members of the Board, excepting Mr. Eckhardt, also declined to participate. Eckhardt limited himself to the statement that a new book is being prepared without giving any assurance that the kaiser story would be omitted in it.



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The speaker of the delegation remarked that promises have been held out for two years, but that no one has moved a hand toward their fulfillment as yet. The story, the speaker said, treats about the life of him who coined the brazen phrase "Deutschland Uber Alles," and it is poison for the mind of our children. "By permitting this with a quiet conscience, you are committing downright treason" the speaker thundered into the faces of the astonished Board members. "Just read what President Wilson says of that kaiser - - -"

Here the speaker prepared to read the salient passages from the President's message, but he did not get that far. His fascinating words created a commotion among the members of the Board which resembled chaos. Mrs. Vosbrink, chairman, wielded the gavel most vehemently, coming dangerously near smashing it, and Eckhardt, who had, at least apparently, kept his composure, suddenly revealed now his true descent. With a face which had taken on the hue of ashes, he objected to the expressions just used by the speaker. "We want to point out to the speaker that we are precisely as loyal citizens as the



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members of his delegation, and that we shall not suffer to be called traitors to our country! I request the chairman to withdraw the privilege of the floor from the speaker until he has duly retracted his last statement. I am requesting the chairman most emphatically."

The speaker of the delegation there upon turned toward the recorder asking to be shown the passages with which he was said to have insulted the Board. Meantime, however, an uproar, hard to depict, arose in the hall. No one, ever so well acquainted with the influence wielded by the Germans, would have expected encounters of like impact. The ensuing turmoil was brought to an end by a motion made by Mrs. Sethness to leave the final decision to Superintendent John D. Shoop, himself. The lady evidently intended to spare the Board any responsibility in this burning question. The motion, seconded by Mr. Peterson, member of the Board, carried unanimously, and the session was declared closed by Mrs. Sethness. Superintendent Shoop will now have to decide whether the story is to remain or whether the despotic kaiser will receive the well deserved kick.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1917.

IV                   The resolution of Czech National Alliance has thus failed to be  
I C (German)       formally presented, which fact, however, will not count too much  
                      in this affair. The Slavonic population of this city refuses to  
have its children taught eulogies about the kaiser, and its wishes must be  
respected, notwithstanding any opposition of Teutonic members of the School  
Board and their followers. It might not be amiss to sent the textbook with the  
trumped up kaiser story to President Wilson, so that he will take official  
action against this, and similar material used for the education of our  
children.



Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1917.

AN INCREDIBLE STORY

Today's Chicago Examiner Prints News Item  
About Inhuman Father, a Czech

The local papers omit all news items in which credit should be given to people of our nationality, but they stretch those reports which place the Czechs into an unfavorable light; then they take pains to nail down the fact that the person in question is of Czech nationality. Among these papers, the Examiner occupies a sadly prominent position.

Last night, Leola Allard, one of that sheet's contributors, vividly depicted how a fellow-countryman of ours tortured his little son. We are giving a translation of the article without assuming any responsibility for it. Owing to the fact, however, that the grand jury voted indictments against the man, the charges may be grave ones and the evidence conclusive.

The report says: "A little, browbeaten, pathetic woman appeared in



Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1917.

the office of Mrs. Josephine Lawrence, head of the Social Welfare Bureau, Tuesday and gave a heart rending account of how her husband, Frank Kalbáč, a bricklayer, slugged her nine year old boy, Charles, half to death. The grand jury returned indictments, charging assault and battery with intent to inflict bodily injury. Assistant State's Attorney, Charles Center Case, Junior, in charge of the case, declared that Kalbáč, who is of Czech nationality, and not a United States citizen, could be held in a detention camp until such time when prosecution for the serious charges sets in.

The boy with his five brothers and sisters used to pick rags and old iron to partly provide for their living. They were, however, mostly dependent on the good neighbors.

Last Sunday, the father gave the boy ten cents to buy a can of beer from the saloon owned by Otto Wolf. The child bought ten rolls for the ten cents and gave each of his starving brothers and sisters his or her share.

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Kalbáč went to the saloon, where the barkeeper told him that the boy had spent the dime elsewhere. Mrs. Lawrence, in relating the news item to the reporter, proclaimed never to have heard a story as terrible as this, and she continued:

'The father beat the boy with a heavily buckled strap until the little fellow's head resembled a mass of pulp, his swollen back was criss-crossed with welts, and the other parts of the body covered with blue marks. When the boy attempted to escape the brutal attack, he slipped, falling upon the hot stove smashing his nose to the bone. He finally crawled under the bed, completely exhausted. The father then sat down, breathing heavily. The moment he had recuperated, he pulled the boy from under the bed, began to flog him anew, and to kick him in the hips until the boy was unable to stand on his feet. After this, the boy did not get any nourishment all day, except a bowl of soup. The strap with the heavy buckle, the mother said, was the terror of the whole family, none of whose members was spared.

Two weeks ago, Kalbáč, in a drunken stupor, began to beat the children, ages

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1917.

from three to fourteen. They finally took refuge under the porch of a neighbor.

I was told that a neighbor loaned the boy some clothing so that he could appear before the court, for none of the children has either clothing or footwear. The father weighs one hundred eighty pounds, while the boy is a weak child, with a crestfallen gaze, and half crippled by continual beatings.

The mother had brought the fourteen year old sister of the boy before the grand jury, and told how she had taken the boy into the saloon to show the keeper what he had done by selling whiskey to her husband. The man ejected her, saying it was none of his business to bother about her husband.'

Mrs. Lawrence supplemented the foregoing statement by stating that the Bureau of Public Welfare had knowledge of these conditions already one year ago; that a social worker had been sent to Lansing where the family lived. The father produced false witnesses, who declared that the mother had the habit of

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drinking liquor. The woman being intimidated, did not dare to produce proofs to the contrary, and the case was dropped."

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1917.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRESS ABOUT THE CZECHS

(Summary)



An article about the Czechs which appeared in the National Geographical Magazine from the pen of Professor A. Hrdlicka, a Czech-American scientist, is discussed in the "Wausau Record Herald," a Wisconsin paper. A certain Mr. Vaclav Novak sent a clipping from the Wisconsin paper to the Denni Hlasatel, whose editor reprinted the English language article translated into Czech. He did this, he declares, only to accommodate Mr. Novak, the correspondent, adding:

"We would not bother with the Wisconsin article, for it is teeming with nonsense with which to agree it is impossible for us, and of which there can no trace be found in the original excellent article written by the great Czech-American scientist, Professor Hrdlicka. We made mention of

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1917.

it in an issue of a few days ago. In singling out one of the conspicuous nonsenses contained in the Wausau paper article, we point to the passage in which the Czechs are described as if they were specially ardent propagators of the Russian-Orthodox church and Orthodox rites."

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1917.

(Editorial)

Fifty years ago, it was the Bohemian Slavonic Rifle Company in the State of Illinois which first offered its services to President Lincoln to help keep the Union intact and abolish slavery. Today, again, our brave Sokols are rallying behind the Star Spangled Banner to prove that they are in the front of all others. We may have faults and deficiencies just as have all other nationalities in the large complex of the United States. There is, however, one trait to which we may always point with pride. It is the sincerity and earnestness with which we regard the oath that binds us to the vital interests of this great republic, with its destiny, and better future. This is, in the last analysis, the best testimony that can be given the American Czechs.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1917.

(Editorial)

If we want to be consistent, we ought to practice consistency in selecting English language papers for our daily use. The majority of the American papers look down upon us with disrespect. This is a well-known fact which we have not forgotten. Only recently, one of the biggest sheets published in its report on the parade held for the preservation of personal liberty here that "the Czechs marched along because they want more beer." On rare occasions only did the local English papers make favorable mention of us, and then only after much entreating on our part. Even now, in these turbulent times, when our people are standing up in the very front of all others for Uncle Sam, has this condition changed. There is, however, one paper which has now and then published articles about our people and its rights which could have not been written more sympathetically had the author been the most ardent patriot





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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1917.

from our own ranks. We refer to the Chicago Journal. Its attitude towards us is very friendly. We ought to appreciate this fact and reciprocate their hospitality towards our ideals. We have not too many such friends in the English press. Let us, therefore, value them.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1917.

BOHEMIA AND THE BOHEMIANS  
(From the National Geographic Magazine.  
Written By A. Hrdlicka.)

The February issue of the National Geographic Magazine, one of the foremost publications of its kind in the United States, prints an article under the above heading from the pen of Mr. Ales Hrdlicka, Czech-American scientist and curator of the department for physical anthropology of the Federal National Museum in Washington. We make mention of this, not only because the writer is a scientist of high standing, and one of our best fellow-countrymen, but mainly because the article contains some of the best information on our homeland and the Czech people.

The article, which is divided into several chapters, is accompanied by splendid pictures, showing the city of Prague and its most magnificent edifices, pictures of groups of peasants in their colorful attire are



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many. The author also dwells on the answer which the Allies sent to President Wilson upon his inquiry about their peace terms, among these, the liberation of the Czechs from foreign rule formed a main item. This condition in the peace terms brought our small, yet great and glorious nation conspicuously and favorably before the eyes of the American public.

Mention is made in the article of the book The State, by Woodrow Wilson, published in 1911, in which Mr. Wilson, now President of the United States, devotes some space on page seven hundred forty to explanatory remarks about who the Czechs really are. Taking this as a cue, Mr. Hrdlicka continues by writing about the coming of the Czechs into Bohemia, which was, at times, allowed even by their best Czech kings to come under the domination of the Germans.

The article gives prominent space to King John, King Charles IV., and



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further to the great reformer, John Hus, and his tragic death. After the royal house of Premysl became extinct, the Habsburgs ruled the Czechs for many centuries, and it took all of the latter's sturdiness to keep from being broken up. The beginning of the eighteenth century brought about a renaissance of the Czech people. What the Czechs have undertaken and accomplished in the ensuing period is described therein. Mr. Hrdlicka writes in the books, History of Bohemia by Robert H. Vickers, and Bohemia and the Czechs by W. S. Monroe. When, in later chapters, Mr. Hrdlicka gives a characterization of the Czech people, he pauses at the personality of Jan Amos Komensky (Comenius), as of one of our greatest men, of which he mentions several others.

The article treats with great enthusiasm the high position the Czechs have gained in the realm of music. Bedrich Smetana, Anton Dvorak, Kubelik and Kocian, Emmy Destin, and Slezak, all these names have helped to spread the esteem for the Czech name. Jaroslav Vrchlicky and Svatopluk Cech were the



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greatest in Czech literature. Further mention is made of a number of great men of Czech life, especially of Thomas G. Masaryk, the leader of the Czechs, who is so well-known in the United States.

The last chapter of the article treats about the Czechs in the United States. It speaks of the early Czech settlers and of the immigrants of today, who have achieved prosperity and won the respect of their fellow-citizens by their assiduousness and pertinacity. Scientists of Czech descent have gained great distinction. There also are many students of Czech blood enrolled in our universities; chairs for the Czech and other Slavonic languages have been established in some of the most prominent American schools of high learning. There are many educational clubs, some of them named Komensky Clubs, in which is gathered the Czech-American intelligensia with a large percentage of students.

The article does not omit to define the attitude of the Czech-Americans



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toward the government of Austria-Hungary, which country they have ever regarded as one of their worst enemies. For this reason, they work with combined forces for the liberation of the Czech people, from which they came, and of which they are still proud. At the same time, they never forget their new homeland. They always show their colors, as loyal sons of America should do.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1917.

(Editorial)

He who led, and is conducting, a war in such dirty style as the Germans, cannot expect a better fate than that by which Germany, under the criminal influence of Wilhelm, shall be smitten.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

(Editorial)

"Ceterum Autem Censeo, Carthaginem Esse Delendam" - Cato of ancient Rome concluded each of his speeches with these words which mean: "---in conclusion, it is my judgment that Cartage be destroyed." Similarly, each speech, each article, concerning the War should wind up with "Austria must be destroyed!" Not her nations by any means, but the Austrian state. If the statesmen intend to remove the teutonic danger and render impossible a repetition of the present War, they must destroy Austria, for only with the latter can Germany be dangerous to the rest of Europe. Austria-Hungary is a monster, where a German-Magyar minority rules, the majority consisting of Slavic, Italian, and Roumanian peoples, where services are required not for our own people, but for the aggrandizement of Germany.

Austria must be killed, and a community of free central European states





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put in its place. That means a Czecho-Slovak, Serbo-Croatian-Slovenian, and a Hungarian state. As to the Germans living in the Alpine countries, let them keep their Habsburgs or join with Germany. The arrogance will thus have been banished forever into narrow borders, from within which it will not be able to menace anyone. Our statesmen, and those of the Allies, should therefore, concentrate their reasoning upon this consideration and say, similarly to Cato of ancient Rome: "Ceterum Autem Censeo Austria Hungariam esse delendam!"



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

HARAKIRI OF THE DUAL MONARCHY

(Editorial)

The actions of the Vienna government have, since the beginning of the war, shown that there is a fate which points toward destruction. After having want only declared War on Servia, the dual monarchy evoked forces which threaten to devour her now. She had several times during the War had an opportunity to disententangle herself from the German yoke; its government could have escaped complete dissolution and could have rescued at least certain parts from the wreck of the ancient state. Great Britain was willing to leave her partly intact under the conditions of a separate peace, divorced from the German cause. This opportunity was given at the end of the second year of the War, which was a period of distress for the Allies. The Vienna government did not take the hint given it by England. Austria, misled by passing successes against Servia and Rumania, tightened



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

the ties that bound her to Germany, which "held her up so faithfully," just about as secure as the rope which holds up a hanged one.

There came a change, but too late. The new Emperor of Austria made some feeble attempts to influence Germany, which stood in the shadow of a threatening war with the United States. The menace of this War with the United States prompted Count Czernin to sound the Allies for a possible peace. London, Paris, and Petrograd waved off. Emperor Carl was then ordered to the headquarters of the Kaiser, there to receive further instructions.

The United States declared War on Germany which resolved now to drag Austria along into the abbyss by compelling her to break off diplomatic relations with the United States, and so sign her own death warrant.

We Czechs were very much distrubed by the attitude which President Wilson



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1917.

took some time ago. He sought to isolate Germany by working for a separation of Austria from Germany. This might have saved Austria. Luckily for our Czech people the attempts to separate Austria from Germany came to naught; Austria was already too tightly in the grip of the German tentacles. Many articles had been written in America, which knew nothing about the real nature of the dual monarchy, with the intention of saving Austria-Hungary the dissolution of which is a vital prerequisite for the liberation of the Czech people. This was acknowledged by the Allies, who answered President Wilson's inquiry about their conditions for peace, by making the liberation of the small nations one of the terms.



The United States may congratulate themselves upon the actions of Austria. It will give our country an opportunity to get rid of a host of disagreeable agents of the kaiser, who recruited themselves from all the Austrian diplomats and consuls in the United States. They can be removed now. Consuls Nuber Von Pereked in New York, and Ernst Ludwig in Cleveland, are two men

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who have acquired much notoriety by their agitation to incite strikes and other unrest. Nuber was the go-between in the sales of ammunition to the Central Powers, and was aided by the Austrian ambassador Dumba. Ludwig was under observation by United States detectives, who found him involved in diverse spy activities.

These conditions have changed now. The kaiser has lost his agents who worked here under the guise of Austrian employes. Bulgaria and Turkey will within a short time be counted among our enemies, not in theory, but in actuality, then the line up will be complete. On one side the whole world, on the other a handful of desperate autocrats, who hide behind the protection of so many millions of oppressed people who do not know where they stand.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.

AUSTRIA MUST BE PARTITIONED

Communication from the Press Bureau of the Bohemian National Alliance

In the debate on the authorization of President Wilson to declare War on Germany, Senator John Sharp Williams delivered a brilliant address in which he especially emphasized the urgent necessity of declaring war on Austria also, and the ultimate elimination of the houses Habsburg and Hohenzollern as ruling powers. The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Czech National Alliance), in order to point to the imperative necessity of the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy, sent the following telegram to Senator Williams:

"Congratulations to your correct declaration that the United States must perpetuate the war until the guaranty is given that the Hohenzollern

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.

and the Habsburg dynasties shall not rule over Germany and Austria-Hungary any more, and also, until Turkey is driven back into Asia. Austria is equally guilty with Germany, and the partitioning of Austria is unconditionally necessary for democracy. Austria is an artificial state, and has no right to exist. It should be broken up into an independent Czecho-Slovak republic, a free Jugoslavia, and a free Hungary.

The Bohemian National Alliance in America.

Doctor Fisher, president."



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.

(Editorial)

The **notorious** Staats-Zeitung used to spit fire against anyone who would have called the conduct of Germany by its right name, especially the conduct of Germany toward the United States. That **paper** has always considered the interests of Germany in preference to those of the United States.

The Staats-Zeitung has calmed itself to a certain extent, and bridled its frenzied outbursts of sentiment since the disruption of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States. Since the declaration of war on Germany, the paper has changed its attitude. It now prints editorials in the English language, and in them "begs" for justice before the eyes of the public. This is to prove that German obstinacy and defiance cannot reach up to the welkin.





Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1917.

WE SHALL NOT BE SLACKERS  
Declaration By The Narodni Suaz Ceskych Katoliku  
(National Association of Czech Catholics)

We have been lagging behind the activities of others, indeed. The Czech National Association began its work almost two years ago, and has accomplished wonderful work, we must acknowledge that. We Czech Catholics will begin to work now for the liberation of our old homeland. We will try to alleviate the sufferings of our brethren who are groaning under the hardships of a cruel war which shows its effects in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. We want to show our patriotism and true christian love for mankind.



Now that the offices of the National Association of Czech Catholics are opened, we shall put all our energy into the work. We shall begin with the creation of branches of the Cyrilo-Methodian Aid Fund. These

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1917.

auxiliary stations will dot the entire United States, and their great number will raise them to the status of one gigantic organization, which will be able to extend its helping hand to the entire Czech world. Write for the statutes and by-laws of our organization. Report to us how the work is progressing in your community, and keep in mutual contact through the medium of the newspapers.

The following rule should be observed: Each donor is entitled to select the branch which he wishes to support, either the national, which works toward the liberation of our motherland, or the auxiliary fund, which seeks to alleviate the misery in our homeland. Donations in the form of money should be sent to the treasurer of our organization, addressed: Jos. Kopecky, 3205 West 22nd Street. General correspondence should be directed to the office at 2601 St. Louis Avenue.



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II B 2 a (2)

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

THE FUTURE STATUS OF BOHEMIA

Communication from the Czech National Association

The articles by Professor Thomas G. Masaryk printed in the Bohemian Review serve very effectively to show the activities of the Czechs and Slovaks in the American press. These articles are being reprinted by the foremost American dailies, thereby contributing, of course, in an excellent manner to the spreading of knowledge about our Czech and Slovak exertions for the independence of our motherland.

The Bohemian Review prints in its April issue a work by Professor Masaryk entitled "The Future Status of Bohemia." It will accomplish a great deal for our cause, and a copy of the Bohemian Review should, therefore, be available in every library, and at every club, and should be in the possession of everyone who may have the opportunity to inform Americans about our national aims.



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

IV

There is a map of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia inclosed in every copy, with demarcations showing the distribution of the minorities, thus giving the observer an exact idea of the nationalistic conditions.

The question whether the immigrants in the United States will be loyal to Germany in case of War is answered definitely by Doctor Jaroslav Snetanka, editor of the Bohemian Review. He speaks for both the Czech and the Slovak immigrants. Karel Pergler, a lawyer, criticizes the sentence passed on Doctor Kramar and co-defendants. His conclusions culminate in the statement that the difference between American and the Austrian justice is analogous to the relation of American democracy to Oriental despotism.

For the sake of variety, there are two stories included in the April issue. They are well translated from the paper, Cechoslovan of Kiew, Russia.



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1917.

IV

Among various news contained in that particular issue of the Bohemian Review one item, headed "Triumph of Democracy," speaks of the victorious Russian revolution. Another reports about the participation of the Czechs in the Allied Bazaar in Baltimore, New York, Cleveland, and Chicago. Mr. Frontingham, of New York, friend of the Slavonic peoples, is given much appreciative space. He had contributed \$5,000 to the fund for political action of the Czech National Association.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1917.

LET'S SUPPORT SLOVAK AFFAIRS

In these portentous times which have united the Czechs and the Slovaks under one flag and with the same aim, that is Czecho-Slovak independence, our Slovak brethren have demonstrated repeatedly that they are sincere about the unification. **They** proved it not only by the utterances of their speakers and articles in their papers, but by their actions as well. Suffice it to point to their willingness and sacrifices at the very beginning of the struggle for Czecho-Slovak independence, in which the Slovenska Liga (Slovak league) worked hand in hand with the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Czech National Association). The Slovaks lent us a helping hand, which was evident and appreciated during the bustle in the Czech Bazaar. The Czechs thanked them and promised to reciprocate their friendly support on the very next occasion.

Well, the best opportunity to show our gratitude will be offered next



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1917.

Saturday, when we can at least partly return what our Slovak brethren and sisters have done to enhance the cause. There will be a theatrical performance under the auspices of the Ohot. Druzstuo T. Slov. Amer. Sokol (Amateur group of the Slovak American Sokol) in the hall of the Sokol Chicago on March 31. May our fellow countrymen prove that Czech-Slovak unity does not mean only a slogan to them.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1917.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

(Editorial)

Julius Rosenwald has subscribed one million dollars for the Jews suffering because of the war. The fact that the recipients were of his own race does not lessen the merit. The deed should stimulate some of our wealthy men to donate a thousand or so, for the cause of Czech liberty, to reduce the urging and soliciting before a small amount is collected.





Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 21, 1917.

SIXTY YEARS AGO--AND NOW

An interesting story from the life of Czech workmen of Chicago from 1870 to 1880 is related in the German workman's paper, Fackel, where Jacob Winnen reviews the "history of the labor movement" in Chicago. The ex-soldiers' and veterans' clubs among workmen were not uncommon, and in connection with this, the story runs:

The Czech Socialists had a picnic in the Silver Leaf Grove, Western and Ogden Avenues. A gang of rowdies invaded the premises, and commenced to annoy the female participants. When their behavior exceeded all limits, a company of Czech sharpshooters gathered and with fixed bayonets, drove them from the garden. Several disturbers were wounded.

Shortly after, a squad of policemen arrived. Prokop Hudek, the commander, and the entire company of sharpshooters were arrested and taken to the police station on Madison Street, where they were exonerated by the court the following day.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 21, 1917.

We are glad to read of the incident mentioned, even though we are at a loss to connect it with "the labor movement in Chicago". It evokes, however, bitter recollections of the abuses immigrants had to endure in our city in those more remote times, when they were frequently stopped and rudely attacked by packs of boisterous blades, who took offense at their not speaking English. Not more than two decades ago, it was no rare occurrence that Czechs riding a street car, speaking their maternal language, were gruffly interrupted and bidden to "talk English".

Conditions have since changed considerably in Chicago. The corner of Ogden and Western Avenues has long been given up as a picnic ground. Our city has spread in every direction, and gained a superb aspect. The activities of rowdies in the streets are on the decrease. The younger generation should think of the pioneers with respect for they have done much for the amelioration of the social conditions of our city.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1917.

CZECHS APPRECIATE CHICAGO JOURNAL'S ATTITUDE

The Chicago Daily Journal is really the only paper which takes a more intense interest in our affairs and often prints editorials or other **articles** of importance to us. One such article appeared in last night's issue. It contains one of the most sympathetic manifestations of a real grasp of the situation in which the Czech people find themselves. It is captioned "Sufferers Left by the Wayside," and runs as follows:

"Much, but not a single word too many, has been written about the two unhappy countries, Belgium and Serbia, whose people are being beaten down by the originators of the War in Berlin. There is, however, one more plucky little country whose martyrdom passes so to say unheeded, Bohemia. By this we mean the Czecho-Slovak nation which comprises Bohemia, Moravia, and the northwestern part of Hungary. This nation of ten million souls has an ancient and rich culture, and possesses an indomitable love of

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Feb. 10, 1917.

freedom. It withstood the Germanizing onslaught of the Hapsburgs, remained a Slavic nation, and a friend of France and England, the protagonists of liberalism among the European powers, and loyal to Russia, the protector of the Slavic nations. For this reason, the Czecho-Slovaks were oppressed even before the War as a subjugated nation, but since the outbreak of the War, their lot is pitiable. Before the first year of the war was ended, more than two-thirds of their newspapers were suppressed, and many of their editors were imprisoned or executed. No Bohemian musician was permitted to play the great works of Smetana and Dvorak; no Czech was allowed to read or propagate Tolstoy or Emerson. All of the Sokol societies were dissolved. The Germans were intrusted with the administration of the police in Czech cities, the Czech language was banished from the railroads, and was not even to be used for telegraphic messages. These ordinances are being enforced with fiercest rigor, and, according to the official report of a semi-governmental Vienna newspaper, there were not less than 1045 civil executions in Bohemia and Moravia up

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1917.

to December 1916.

The Czechs resisted this tyranny as well as they could. When they were forced by their torturers to fight their own friends, they surrendered at every opportunity that offered itself during battle. The twenty-eighth regiment (infantry) went over to the Russians as a unit, and now valiantly fight on the other side. The 8th, 30th, 88th and 102nd regiments went over in great numbers. Thousands of defiant Czech soldiers were executed, the properties of families, whose members had allowed themselves to be taken prisoners, were confiscated, yet the defiance of the Czech did not abate. A people so courageous and daring cannot be downed, and should not be held in slavery. When the War is ended, there should arise an independent Czech republic."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1917.

SLAVS FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN PARADE



The widely advertised Austrian parade was held in the district around 20th Street and Wentworth Avenue last Sunday afternoon. It was sufficiently big to demonstrate that even among the Slavonic peoples of this city there are a number of dolts who are unable to form a clear picture of Emperor Francis I. as a ruler, man, and chiefly as the "father of the Slavonic nations." The procession, besides the automobiles, was about three blocks long. It is said that fourteen associations were represented. They were accompanied by ten bands. The procession began at the Croatian Catholic church, moved to 26th Street and Wentworth Avenue, then returned to the starting point.

While they were on the way back to church, a disturbance occurred which led to the arrest of eight members of the Czech gymnastic society Sokol. There were policemen in great numbers distributed over the parade ground,

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1917.

uniformed and plain clothes, on foot and mounted, some moving along with the marchers. They were there in order that the loyal subjects of the emperor should remain unhurt. The Sokols began to distribute pamphlets among the participants of the parade. The bills were printed in English, and bore the heading "The Real Francis Joseph," and below was a picture, showing the true features of the emperor. On the last page, there could be seen a multitude of widows and children moving thru a forest of crosses erected over the graves of their husbands and fathers.

The instant the paraders glimpsed the handbills, they assumed a threatening attitude towards the Sokols. The police were on hand and arrested eight of the Sokols, whose followers immediately telephoned Anton Cermak and John Cervenka, to arrange for their release. They were at liberty shortly after, stating that they had been accorded most unbecoming treatment by being called "Crazy Polacks" and "Crazy Bohemians."



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1917.

It is to be noted that in the parade there were even a number of Sokols, but Dalmatian (another Slavonic nation) Sokols; it seems incredible that they can make the ideals of the Sokol organization compatible with the memory of the executioner of the Slavonic peoples.

In the handbills, there were enumerated all of the ill characteristics and actions of the late emperor, that is his guilt in the death of Karel Havlicek in 1856; how in the Crimean War he proved an ingrate to the Russians, who saved his throne in 1848, by supporting the Turks; how he started wars, in all of which Austria lost out; that he was a double-crosser and a bad husband and father, how he persecuted any move on the part of the Slavs to free themselves, and how he crowned his misdeeds by declaring War on Servia, thereby making himself guilty of the bloody World War.

The Examiner in today's report on the parade, prints details which favor





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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1917.

the Teutonic side, as this paper has been wont to do, without accomplishing its aim. Excerpts from the handbills, published in the report, only to serve to open the eyes of the readers, and show how the Sokols have acted merely in the name of truth and justice when they distributed the pamphlets.

The reason for the rather considerable proportions the parade took on lies in the fact that representatives of the peoples from Bosnia, Herzegovina and other countries, besides many Mohammedans had appeared with the marchers, also that people hailing from Dalmatia had come from their homes in South Chicago, and still more remote settlements.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 21, 1917.

STOP PARADE OF "LOYAL" SUBJECTS

A resolution passed by several Slavonic organizations was submitted to Mayor Thompson last night in which objection is raised against a parade, arranged by Austrian agents to be held in the neighborhood of West 22nd and Wentworth Streets, and a decree prohibiting the demonstration is demanded. The communication is signed by the presidents of the following societies: "Slovanska Alliance" (Slavonic Alliance), "Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni" (Czech National Association), "Jihoslovanska Narodni Rada" (Jugo-Slav National Council), and some Russian societies.

It calls attention to the process of assimilation of the immigrant, during which the individual is loath to encounter scenes reminding him of the countries which he has left on account of oppression by the government. Assimilation is pointed out as essential to the welfare



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of America. The resolution states in part:

"People in the service of the Austro-Hungarian government are constantly looking for an opportunity to prove to their employers that they are drawing no salaries without rendering the equivalent services. A parade headed by "Slavo loyal to Austria," is to be held to honor a monarch, who had filled the entire sixty-eight years of his reign with design, and forced little Serbia into war, and so is guilty of the blood spilled by millions of human beings. The man's name is being cursed by tens of thousands, and a parade is being arranged for him by foreign agents to be held in the streets in a Republican country. The streets of Chicago are not here for this sort of propaganda. If there are some people in this city who wish to hold a "post mortem" celebration, they can do so in their churches or meeting places. Under no circumstances should they be allowed to demonstrate in the streets."



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 21, 1917.

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The mayor referred the document to Chief of Police Schuettler, who declared that he was not authorized to prohibit the parade. So it will be held, but the Czechs will not be in it.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1917.

AUSTRIAN PROPAGANDA IN CHICAGO

The Austrians are beginning to use new tactics. It is reported that a parade was arranged by them for Sunday, featuring the Slavonic nations "loyal to the Empire," and marching for the immortal glory of Emperor Francis Joseph I!

The demonstration is supposed to serve a three-fold purpose: First, to prove that there are, maybe, some remnants of Slavonic blood still loyal to the Habsburgs, and desire to remain under their rule; second, that the old criminal, who has signed with his own hand over four thousand death sentences during the War, still finds some fools who call themselves his admirers. And third, to incite the Italians against the Dalmatinians. The route, Wentworth Avenue and West 22nd Street, to be covered by the parade, is inhabited, predominantly, by



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BOHEMIAN.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1917.

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I G       Italians. The hostility thus created could be used for propaganda, in print or otherwise, against both the Italians and Dalmatians. The parade was a blunt provocation, for the great majority of the Slavonic peoples, so overwhelmingly, to the extreme limit, anti-Austrian.

But we are exceedingly interested, and so is the broad thinking public, to learn who coaxed the parade managers into using Czech flags at the head of the procession! Some Austrian agents may have intended to create ill feelings toward the Czechs and Slovaks, in case some disturbances should take place during the marching. Or, it may be that the Austrian agents strove to include in their reports to their superiors in Vienna and in Washington the news that they have found Czechs in America who think of the murderers of their fathers back in the old country with gratitude.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1917.

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I G        But, by using Czech flags, the agents also intended to mislead the Allies, who have only recently promised their support to the Czech cause. The Slavonic colors displayed should create in the minds of the Allies the impression that they are being double-crossed by those peoples whose interests are to guard those shedding their blood. It is further worth mentioning that the Austrians had tried to engage a Czech band, that of the well-known leader, Mr. Povolny. The latter, however, conscious of his duty as a patriot, flatly refused to hire himself for such a purpose, although he had often before played for those who attempted to persuade him. Our Czech public will surely give proof of acknowledgement of this firm attitude. It would be appropriate to inform our authorities, even the Mayor himself, of the insulting treatment suffered at the hands of aliens by those who have gladly renounced allegiance to their former rulers in order to become American citizens, and enjoy the blessings of Republican freedom. If those provoking agents wish to adore their emperors, they ought to do



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1917.

I F 4

I G       it at home, and should not hurt the feelings of tens of  
          thousands of those who have found a better existence here  
than their bloodthirsty former rulers would ever have provided for  
them.

It should be the task of our organizations to call the attention of the  
authorities to this mischief, and the Czech colors should not be allowed  
to serve as a means to pay homage to the worst ruler for the last three  
hundred years, and to whom the Czech nation ever has been a subject.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1915.

GOMPERS AND OUR GERMANS

(Editorial Comment)

The election of Samuel Gompers to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor was almost unanimous. This fact has a particular significance just now when our Germans, and their allies, the Irish, have been launching vicious attacks against Gompers for his disclosure of their underground machinations and plottings in local labor unions in an effort to prevent the manufacture of war materials for the Allies.

The confidence shown in Mr. Gompers by the American Federation of Labor honors both him and it. It is a proof that the furious efforts of our Germans to use labor as a means of forcing the Government to discontinue the exportation of war material, none of which can reach Germany, and all of which therefore goes to Germany's enemies, is futile. Gompers is a good American, and a good enlightened man of labor. This he has proved by taking a stand against German

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1915.

intrigues. His almost unanimous re-election to the presidency by the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor shows that the American workingmen share his viewpoint. He should have a solid support in all his efforts.

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III H (Slovak)

IV (Slovak)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1915.

SOLIDARITY BETWEEN BOHEMIANS AND SLOVAKS

The central Slovak national organization in America, the Slovenska Liga (Slovak League), has sent the following cablegram to the British Prime Minister on the occasion of the inauguration of Professor Masaryk's lectures at the University of London:

"The Slovenska Liga of America sends you, on behalf of seven hundred thousand Austro-Hungarian Slovaks settled in the United States, greetings on the occasion of the beginning of the lectures of our noted countryman, Professor Tomas G. Masaryk, at the University of London. We, the American Slovaks, wholeheartedly, desire the success and decisive victory of the British and the Allies' arms, because it is only from such victory that we Slovaks, in narrow political partnership with our nearest brothers, the Bohemians, can hope for liberation from Austro-Hungarian oppression and tyranny, and for freedom and national independence."

The Liga has also sent a cablegram to Professor Masaryk:

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III H

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1915.

III B 2 (Slovak)

III H (Slovak)

"Sincere greetings and good wishes for the success of your lectures in which please remember us Slovaks who work hand in hand with the Bohemians for liberty and national independence.

IV (Slovak)

dence.

"For the Slovenska Liga of America,  
"Albert Mamatey, president."

Both these cablegrams are most timely and appropriate manifestations. Just at this time a conference of representatives of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) and the Slovenska Liga is being held in Cleveland, Ohio, and the cablegrams are harbingers of closer co-operation between the central bodies of the two brotherly Slavic branches in America.

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BOHEMIAN

II E 2 (German)

Denni Hlasatel, July 7, 1915.

GERMAN REFINEMENT IN CRIMES

(Editorial)

It does not take just a fanatical enemy of the Germans to recognize this interesting fact: There has not been one single sensational, refined, and well-prepared murder during the last fifteen or twenty years whose perpetrator was not a German. No matter if it was Chicago Luetger who "chopped up his wife into sausages," or Hoch, who killed women by the dozens, or New York Wolter, the murderer of a fine young girl, or Father Schmidt, who killed his sweetheart Anmueller--we quote four instances only--all of them took great pains with their crimes, did all they could to prevent detection, and gave strong evidence of the thoroughness for which German professors have gained world fame. A new German name is now being added to the list of great world criminals, that of Professor Holt-Mueller, who killed his wife years ago, succeeded in disappearing, and made a reappearance by an attempted dynamiting

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II E 2 (German)

Denni Hlasatel, July 7, 1915.

of the Capitol in Washington and shooting the millionaire Morgan. What is a poor Italian with his stiletto, or a poor Negro with his razor, compared with the educated, artful Germans? A great deal of studying is being done in Germany, everything is being thoroughly studied, even the art of killing, the profession of murder. And the shining example of perfect accomplishments in this respect is, of all Germans, their Kaiser with his Admiral Tirpitz and submarines.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1915.

A BOHEMIAN-SLOVAK MOVEMENT

(Editorial)

When the present war started raging in Europe, the whole Slavic element here in America, all members of the oppressed nations in Europe, realized suddenly that the historic moment is near that will give them an opportunity to throw off the foreign yoke. At the same time, they realized that they must not stand idle and wait for what the future will bring--what new state formations will rise from the sea of blood that is being shed. The Poles, the Lithuanians, the Serbs, the Slovenes, all came to the conclusion that they are being called upon to lead the liberating movement. We have to confess that it is among us, the Bohemians, that this movement is least successful. As to the reasons for this, there are several. At first it was the unfortunate controversy between the advocates of the so-called "relief movement" and the so-called "liberating movement".

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1915.

The first movement was a failure; there is no doubt about that any more. The few dollars that were collected are a permanent reproach to the American Bohemians' indifference rather than a substantial relief fund of which we could be somewhat proud.

The second movement did not do so well either, being ridiculed and attacked by various people who, partly because of ignorance and partly because of offended pride, have succeeded in splitting public opinion in Bohemian-America, and even in filling it with indifference, nay, disgust with the whole matter. This has been going on even though it is clearly apparent that only political action, an action directed toward the formation of new states on the ruins of the rotten Hapsburg Monarchy, has a promise of permanent beneficial results. A relief movement may alleviate misery, but it can never abolish it if the causes of that misery are not removed. There probably will be no difference of opinion among us about the statement that the struggles between Austria's nations, Vienna's blood-sucking policies, and the Hapsburgs' yoke have been the principal reasons for the lamentable economic status of Austria's nations. In principle, the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1915.

relief movement is a matter of sentiment, of the heart, while the political movement has its roots in common sense, in the brain. Which of these two is of greater value is easy to decide.

A great improvement, however, has been taking place recently. It may be late, but it is better late than never. A central body for the whole of Bohemian-America has been organized to take over the leadership of the movement; contacts have been effected with Bohemian committees in Russia, France, and England; a more effective publicity campaign is being conducted to acquaint the world with our desires, our hopes. We have gotten rid of the spirit of inertia, of those lazy and cowardly people who would not attempt anything that could not be realized tomorrow, or better still, who would attempt nothing at all. We have come to realize that anything that can be achieved tomorrow and with little effort is not worth having, and that only by setting for ourselves a great goal, an ideal that is seemingly impossible of achievement, can we get ahead. Now, we have to come to the realization that, being the whole nation's most ardent lovers of liberty--we came to America because we would not bear political or

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economic oppression--we should be the leaders in the fight for that nation's liberation. Now, what do we want to achieve by our political movement?

We want the foundation of an independent Bohemian-Slovak State on a federative basis following one fixed policy towards its neighbors and other nations, with utmost liberty and freedom within, with a republican form of government. This goal, whenever we have thought of it, included both the Bohemians and the Slovaks. That this is the case was clearly shown at the Paris Slavic congress where it was especially stressed that Hungarian-Slovakia should become a part of the future independent Bohemian commonwealth, because the congress realized that it will not be the Slovaks, but the Bohemians who will derive the greatest benefit from this union. The Slovaks are in a position to give the Bohemians much more than the Bohemians can give the Slovaks. They can help in restoring purity to the Bohemian literary language which was corrupted by Jungman [first modern Bohemian grammarian and lexicographer]; they can have a purifying influence upon the national aims of the Bohemians which have been defiled by false cosmopolitanism; they can instill into us some of their energy and vitality

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1915.

steeled by their struggle with their Hungarian oppressors. In exchange for all this we can offer nothing more than a modicum of modern civilization which, after all, is a poor kind of gift if we realize that it has led the world to such disaster as the present war, and that such civilization may be achieved in one generation, while the rare qualities of the Slovak people took centuries to develop.

Under such conditions it would be only natural that it is the Bohemians who should be first in working for co-operation between American Bohemians and American Slovaks in an effort to create an independent Bohemian-Slovak state upon the wreckage of the putrid realm of the Hapsburgs; a state which would be based on complete equality of rights of both component elements in the inner affairs of the state; a state which would be bounded by national borders and would forget the silly border lines as we remember them from our school atlases; a state which would draw the line of demarkation between the Slovak and Bohemian autonomous administrative spheres along the line of territory inhabited by one or the other national element. That is to say, that, within the common state, the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1915.

Slovaks would form one autonomous unit, no matter whether they are now in Moravia or in Hungarian-Slovakia. Let us not forget that there are about one million Slovaks in Moravia. To sum up briefly: The American-Bohemians should be at the head of the action aiming at the formation of one common Bohemian-Slovak state with complete autonomy for the Bohemians and for the Slovaks with-in; the demarkation of the autonomous spheres drawn along language boundaries.

Instead of this, we see that it was from the Bohemian side only that voices have been heard urging Bohemian action quite separate from the Slovaks, and without regard for whatever the Slovaks might do. Thus, after a long struggle of eight months, when, in principle, the political movement has been recognized as correct and proper, we come to the sad phenomenon of some puny, small-minded people making fresh attempts against that action, people who prefer a tiny backyard as long as it is exclusively their own, from which to call "Hands off!" They prefer this to working as equal and full-fledged partners on one great undertaking; this is the phenomenon of efforts on the part of such puny and small-minded people to wreck the whole movement in order to satisfy their own petty personal

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1915.

pride. The Slovaks may be sure that that is not the Bohemian position; that that is not the position of even a small minority of the Bohemians. It is the position of one individual, a position that must be fully and strongly repudiated and denied. All Bonemians agree that we have to form a united front with the Slovaks, that we have to work together with one another, and that we call "Hands off!" to the man who would like to spoil this co-operation because of trifling selfish and reprehensible reasons.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1915.

BOHEMIAN-POLISH CO-OPERATION

(Editorial)

Bohemian-Polish co-operation, brotherly agreement, and unity of effort are indispensable requirements in these days, and those among us who have accepted the responsibility of taking the necessary steps toward the fulfillment of our national desires--steps that the leaders of our nation in the old country are unable to take under the prevailing conditions--should never forget this. It will perhaps be easier at the present time to reach an understanding with our brother Poles than it has been in the past, when all attempts of this kind failed because of indifference on both sides. In those days, only matters of inferior importance were at stake, such as common local political action, or the question of so-called recognition by the political parties. Today, however, it is a question of the most important interests of both brother nations, the question of their existence and their liberty. At the present time, the idea

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of Bohemian-Polish co-operation in America should certainly find a greater measure of understanding and meet with a much more friendly reception. The development of a program of action based on that idea would be something our own leaders and the Polish leaders would have to do.

It would be decidedly to our benefit if we Bohemians should pay closer attention to what the local Poles are doing. We should find that much of it we could emulate to great advantage. If nothing else, their generous unselfishness and enthusiastic devotion to their old country are well worth emulating.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 16, 1914.

A DIGNIFIED PROTEST MEETING ATTENDED BY ENLIGHTENED  
COUNTRYMEN

Speakers Take Part in Protest Against Assertions of  
Professor Rosse

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, at the behest of the Česko-Americká Narodní Rada (Bohemian-American National Council), and of its untiring chairman and founder, the well-known traveler, writer, and national worker, Mr. E. St. Vráz, a protest meeting was called at the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewing Company at which the Slavs, and first of all the Bohemians, were to voice a protest against Professor Rosse's assertions regarding the Bohemians.

Professor Rosse, who heads the United States National Sociological Association, just lately has written a number of articles appearing in the Century Magazine which are, in the true sense of the word, an insult to all immigrant members of Slavonic races.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 16, 1914.

It was up to the Bohemians to protest against his assertions, and they did so in so dignified a manner as to surpass the expectations of Mr. E. St. Vráz, who had issued the call for this meeting.

By three o'clock the attendance was so large that there was not an empty seat in the huge auditorium, and many of those who came were obliged to return.

They have something to regret, for they missed witnessing the spontaneous demonstration of enthusiasm we are capable of developing whenever we halfway make up our mind to do so.

This we showed yesterday. We should be glad to see such a display more frequently, especially on occasions of such importance as was yesterday's event. We showed our strength, self-confidence, and keen interest when it came to the point of combating statements and assaults aimed against all immigrants.

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We were especially gratified to see that yesterday's protest meeting was attended by members of all classes of our countrymen, no matter of what political or religious conviction they may be.

Of all Slavonic nations, however, only Bohemians took part in the meeting. This they did because they are aware of the injustice and wrong they suffered at the hands of an individual who, as a professor of the University of Wisconsin, is presumed to be a representative of American science.

In addition to the Bohemians, only Americans were present; men who, because of their long contact with Bohemians, their experiences and special studies, appreciate us as people devoted to duty and working not only for economic, but also spiritual progress.

There were there to show their interest and prove that they will always stand

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behind such a people as the Bohemians are.

Such men are in principle opposed to any laws against immigration and to the tendency to calumniate nations which form the bulk of immigration.

The meeting was called to order shortly after three o'clock by the chairman of the Narodní Rada, Mr. E. St. Vráz, who said that the reason for calling the meeting is too well known to make its restatement necessary. Since it is the custom among the Slavic people to honor the out-side visitors by giving them preference, he introduced as first speaker Miss Grace Abbott, the chairman of the Immigrants' Protective League and a well-known Hull House worker.

Miss Abbott began by saying that she was glad when she received the invitation to this meeting, because it gave her an opportunity not only to attend, but to declare openly her opinion about immigrants, especially the Slavs, of whom the Bohemians are the best known to her, because of her experiences and contacts

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with them.

In the statements of Professor Rosse about the Slavs she sees only prejudice against the immigrants, a prejudice which, although not justified, is rather common among Americans.

This prejudice is that much more to be condemned, because it is being used as a means of propaganda in a book for which its author claims consideration as a scientific work.

The Professor states in his work that the Slavs are unclean, filthy, disorderly, and have many other untoward qualities. Such qualities are, however, not typical of Slavs, for we find them among individuals of all nations; not even the Americans can be excluded from this accusation.

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A nation should never be judged by a few individuals. But if it is, such individuals must not be held responsible for something that is due purely to conditions and circumstances brought about in this particular case by America itself, where the minimum wage has a good deal to do with the problem which Professor Rosse attempts to solve.

Professor Rosse has judged the immigrants very unjustly and today even the Americans are ashamed of his assertions. Faults and weaknesses can be found in every nation, but those faults are not a sign of weakness in the whole nation.

The Bohemian nation has brought to America many good and beautiful qualities of which it should not rid itself during the process of assimilation to American conditions, because these qualities are beneficial also to America.

The speaker sees in America a great future for any nation which can preserve

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its national and racial individuality. And one of the nations best able to do this in America is the Bohemian, to which Miss Abbott herself pays her respects.

Her simple and sincere address was often interrupted by applause which, at the close of her address, burst into a real storm of enthusiasm, clearly showing the deep gratefulness of the Bohemian people to a non-Bohemian for whom prejudice is not sufficient grounds for berating a nationality.

Here Mr. E. St. Vráz thanked Miss Abbott in the name of all those present, and introduced the next speaker, a well-known friend of the Bohemian people, Professor Miller, who is active at the Olivet College.

The speaker pointed out first of all that Professor Rosse violated the principal rule which every sociologist must follow; he should not have criticized from the standpoint of outward appearance, and especially in the case of foreigners;

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and he did not touch upon the inner person, upon the spirit of the criticized people. A true and serious sociologist does not work in that way, especially when he himself is publicizing his work as scientific and authoritative.

Professor Miller states that he is glad he was able to be present at this meeting, because he knows foreigners, and especially the Bohemians, through frequent personal contacts; that he gladly journeyed to Chicago, and immediately looked up Professor Thomas, who is active at the University of Chicago, and asked him for his opinion about Professor Rosse's work.

Professor Thomas said that the work is not a scientific one, because it is not founded on truth, and that he will soon publish a work in answer to Professor Rosse's statements. The speaker expects to do likewise.

These works will be the answers to the erroneous assertions of Professor

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Rosse.

Professor Miller added that the Bohemians are winning recognition in the field of arts and sciences in America. The Slavs, and particularly the Bohemians, cannot therefore be considered here as an undesirable element.

He ended his speech which was filled with friendly references to our nation and expressed a truly sympathetic feeling for us, with the Sokol salute, Na Zdar! (To Success!).

His brilliant address was rewarded by a storm of applause. Mr. E. St. Vráz thanked him and then urged the audience to seek for an expression of feelings about the wrong and insult we as Slavs have suffered. We must be heard particularly in this instance, because this insult was noticed even by the Americans.

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It must not be said that this mass meeting was called without justification, that nothing really happened to the Bohemians to complain about. The speaker goes on to say that Professor Rosse, in a letter to the Narodni Rada, states that Bohemians have no right to complain, because he places them on the same plane with the Germans; that he admits their primacy among all Slav nations, a statement which he claims will appear in the August number of the Century magazine. He further writes that he cannot help it that the publishers printed the last four chapters first.

Mr. E. St. Vraz, the chairman, remarked that even if Professor Rosse should now write a favorable article, he always would be against him.

.....

The next speaker was Dr. Rudis-Jicinsky, who picked the Professor to pieces with his satiric remarks. He said that the Professor himself is a foreigner; that he threw all the Slavs into one basket, and now is surprised that we are knocking one another on the head. And why should we not, when we Bohemians know how to

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do that capitally among ourselves? And we might have fared better, perhaps, with the protest meeting if we had waited until the learned Professor publishes his next articles, so that he could be cleaned up all at once.

After that Dr. Rudiš-Jičinský spoke of the work done in America by immigrants to whom America is indebted for all that she is today.

Mr. John A. Červenka spoke next, saying that the insulting article written by Professor Rosse put him in such a state of mind that he was hardly able to read. He became nervous reading one insult after another heaped upon us; and protest we certainly should when we think of our mothers and wives. Mr. Červenka considers the letter sent by Professor Rosse a capitulation.

When Mr. Červenka had finished speaking, Professor J. Znrhal said that the meeting was a test of the temper of the people, and that the success of the gathering is a testimony to the maturity and self-assurance of our people,

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who will not stand for being belittled and insulted even by a learned professor.

If the Professor sees faults in our immigrants, the nation is not at fault. The responsibility lies in the deficiencies and faults of our social order.

Mrs. L. Veselský was the next speaker. She represented the Bohemian-American women, and very pointedly spoke of their skill in culinary and household arts. In their homes Professor Rosse surely would not find the filth he wrote about; and if he were to sit at a well-laden table of a hospitable Bohemian family, and eat the food, he would change his views about the Bohemians' cleanliness.

Mrs. Veselský also mentioned the educational and humanitarian work performed by Bohemian-American women; their toil for all America and its future development.

After a short pause in the program, Professor Miller and Miss Abbott left the

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auditorium, and the audience paid their respects to them by rising.

Then Dr. Jaroslav E. Salaba Vojan pitied Professor Rosse, as the author of the published articles, and as a teacher in a university of a State which was built with the help of Bohemians. Mr. Karel Jonáš, onetime vice-governor, lives in Wisconsin.

Representing the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář, (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), Mr. James F. Štěpina followed in the line of the previous speakers and blamed the Century Magazine, a monthly which is read by the so-called American aristocracy, who like to boast of their ancestors as far back as three or four hundred years.

If we were to investigate their family tree, said the speaker, we would find there many names of men with criminal records, men who were forced to flee from Europe to save their lives. These are the men who organized colonies in America.

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The speaker went on to say that the Slav nations, and the Bohemians in particular, show very little of the criminal in them; he was certain that the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada took upon itself the responsibility of informing the American public about the facts in this serious matter.

Judge Joseph Z. Uhlir then spoke in English. He criticized Professor Rosse severely, and asserted that a professor of such an outstanding university should not be tolerated as a teacher. He urged all those present to join the very worthy body of Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada.

With a few well-chosen words Mr. E. St. Vraz then closed this most remarkable mass meeting.

A resolution was presented just before the close of the meeting expressing sharp criticism of Professor Rosse's articles, and informing him of the trend

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of this most austere gathering. The resolution urged the Česko-Americká Narodní Rada to secure capable men, who, with the aid of publications, would inform the American public about the Slavs in general, and make it better acquainted with the Bohemians in particular.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1913.

[ADVERSE PUBLICITY FOR OUR BOHEMIANS]

(Editorial)

The Bohemian community in Chicago is growing in a gratifying manner. It is increasing numerically; it is getting stronger economically; it is even, to a certain extent, improving intellectually. But there is one respect in which it is gradually surpassing other Bohemian communities in the United States--in public scandals and the rather well-known stool pigeon and informant affairs. In this the Bohemian colony in Chicago is rapidly gaining a supremacy which will by no means be envied by our close and more distant neighbors. What good does it do to try to make other nationalities more acquainted with the better qualities of the Bohemian element if, on the other hand, we permit the luxuriation in our own midst of such an obnoxious weed--a weed which is slowly poisoning the atmosphere in which we live? This is a phenomenon worth pondering by all sensible people.



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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 11, 1912.

A PROCLAMATION OF THE ČESKO-AMERICKÁ TISKOVÁ KANCELÁŘ

The Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) requests us to publish the following proclamation:

"The Spravedlnost of October 10 carries an article entitled 'Slováci A Češi' (Slovaks and Bohemians) which begins as follows:

"Our Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář protested last year against including Slovaks with the Bohemian-Slavonic people in the census report of the Immigration Bureau, giving as a reason the alleged fact that there are among them many illiterates. Thus, our Bohemian nationality was happily saved through the efforts of two of our prominent scientists, Mr. Aleš Hrdlička and Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan."

"The writer of this article is guilty of the worst kind of misstatement, and no doubt Spravedlnost has accepted this article as a part of its avowed policy



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of fighting the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář whenever and wherever there is an opportunity. In printing it, however, the Spravedlnost assumes all responsibility for the article. But the truth is altogether different.

"The Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář published a news item in Bohemian newspapers of February 19, 1911, stating that Dr. Aleš Hrdlička had sent a proposal, upon the request of Rozhledy (Reviews) and Americká OsVěta (American Culture), to the General Immigration Commissioner, Mr. Daniel J. O'Keefe, for a new division of immigrants as reported in the publications of the United States Immigration Bureau. The proposal calls for division into five groups, the third of which would be 'Bohemians, Moravians, Silesians, and Slovaks'. To this, the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář added the following:

" 'Mr. Hrdlička's proposal is correct from the ethnological point of view, but from the national-economic point of view, two columns are necessary, one for the Bohemian-Slavonic people and one for the Slovaks. At that, the attitude of the Bohemian people at the present time is to grant the Slovaks an

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independent national development. This is undoubtedly the proper attitude, particularly since the Slovaks have decided for it. The separation is now a fact, even if it is a regrettable one, and there is nothing to be gained by reopening old wounds. In the national-economic respect, the Bohemian-Slavonic people live in Cisleithania [territory to the west of the river Leita, or Litava, dividing the old Austro-Hungarian Empire into the Austrian part and the Hungarian part], and the Slovaks in Transleithania [east of that river]. Each half of the Empire has different national-economic and political conditions, and therefore the pooling of immigration statistics would not be advisable. Also, it would cause new confusion. It is only since 1882 that there has been a separate column for "Bohemia;" later on it was changed to "Bohemia and Moravia," which designation, of course, could also include the Germans from these two lands, although this is not likely, since the Germans always indicate "Austria" as the country of their origin. Finally, the separate column for "Bohemians and Moravians" was instituted in 1899.\*

"Thus, we have had a precise, well-defined classification for eleven years

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 11, 1912.

only--a classification which identifies the exact number of Bohemians admitted into the United States. A pooling with Slovaks would cause new difficulties in the national-economic respect.

"The writer of the article published in the Spravedlnost (disregarding the fact that he erroneously uses the expression 'census' in talking about yearly reports and monthly bulletins issued by the Immigration Bureau, even though the census is taken only once in ten years) has permitted himself to squeeze four untruths into two sentences:

"In the first place, the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář did not protest against Dr. Hrdlička's proposal; it only expressed arguments against it.

"In the second place, there was no talk at all about illiteracy. (The Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář was considering only national-economic and statistical reasons, and here we may add to all that has been said before that the Bohemians rarely return to the old country to live, while with the Slovaks,

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this is frequently the case. Thus, if there were a common classification, it would be impossible to tell how many of those returning were Slovaks and how many were Bohemians.)

"In the third place, there was no question of protecting our Bohemian nationality, but simply a question of scientific exactness, which, of course, the writer does not know anything about.

"Finally, there was no question of a combined pressure or influence, but just the reverse: The question of the divergence in the opinions of Dr. Hrdlička and Dr. Vojan. Furthermore, how important it is to be most careful in matters pertaining to nationality was shown on the occasion of Dr. Štefanik's visit. When the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář called this prominent astronomer a 'Česko-Slovenský' (Bohemian-Slovak) scientist (because, although he is a Slovak, he was graduated from the University of Prague and feels warmly toward the Bohemians), the Pittsburgh Slovak newspapers protested against this nomenclature, maintaining that Štefanik is purely a Slovak scientist and that the added

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designation 'Česko' is just as unfair as when the Germans make Germans out of Bohemian scientists and artists. However, we do not propose to deal with this matter now, because the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář made its respective point of view sufficiently clear in its reply of June 23, 1911, to the attack of Mr. Petr Kompiš of Pittsburgh against the Bohemians.

.....

"The article in the Spravedlnost might have engendered the Slovaks' antagonism toward the Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář. Fortunately, however, the Slovaks will not believe the distortions contained in the article, and the case will again prove the truth of the old Bohemian proverb that 'a lie walks on short legs'."

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1911.

CZECHS - TOO PATIENT

We Czechs, whether faithful or renegades, infidels or heretics, are all gifted with genuine Christian patience, both in the old country and America. Those who are compelled to venture across 26th St., between Western Ave., and Rockwell St., and work their way through the excavation, will bear us out. Thousands of people cross there daily, thousands plunge up to their ankles in the mire and some up to their knees. A very few of them give vent to their ire in three good round oaths - all the rest of them, however, take it with loyal meekness. All of them are Czechs and have many an acquaintance in the City Hall and the street car company offices. In these places, however, the characteristic patience of the Czechs is too well known, and so nothing is being done about the nuisance. If this nationally distinct weakness were not known, some remedy, e.g. in the form of a boardwalk, would have been provided a long time ago. But



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1911.

why should the "big shots" worry, when they are certain that the Czechs will wait till the mire is frozen and they will meekly break their limbs when trying to cross over, just as they are today almost drowning themselves by trying to perform the feat.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

AMERICAN REPORT ON BOHEMIA RECTIFIED - AND APPRECIATED

The Chicago Record-Herald published for one entire week, beginning Nov. 24, comprehensive articles from Bohemia by its special correspondent William E. Curtis. Mr. William Elmer Curtis is a journalist of note. He was born in 1850, at Akron, O., has written several books on Spain, America, Russia, Venezuela, and other countries, has been director of the Bureau of the American Republics, and the head of the department for Latin-America and the Section for History at the Chicago Columbian World's Fair. This secured a great many readers for him. In his letters from Prague Mr. Curtis said many flattering things about Prague and the Czechs. Simultaneously, however, he penned many an incorrect item on Bohemian history and on present Bohemian life as well. Evidently, while in Prague, he was caught in German tentacles. The Bohemian-American Press Bureau feels it incumbent upon itself to make at least the most necessary corrections. It was, for us, impossible to cover every point which would have required several articles, and which the English language





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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

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papers might not have accepted. The statement, which has been

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worked out by Dr. Vojan, the director of the Press Bureau, was

sent, with a letter of recommendation from Mr. Vopicka, to the

Chicago Record Herald, and at the same time to The Minneapolis Journal at

Minneapolis, Minn., where Mr. Curtis' articles had been reprinted. The

Record-Herald has so far failed to publish our statement. The Minneapolis

Journal published the statement in the second section of its Sunday edition

of December 25, verbatim, as near as we could gather from the copy, mailed

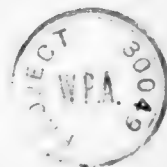
to us by the editor of The Minneapoliske Noviny, Mr. F. R. Matlach. The

statement takes up two entire columns of close print. The article, under

the headline "Some Comments on Curtis' Letters from Bohemia," runs as

follows:

For the past 14 days Bohemian-Americans have been following daily, and with great interest, the articles sent to the Record Herald and The Minneapolis Journal by their European correspondent Mr. William E. Curtis; they came from the capital of Bohemia, our beloved "centi-spired 'mommy' Prague." We have read with gratitude his words of regret that Prague,



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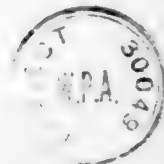
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III H which in some respects is unique among the towns of Europe, is  
IV not well enough known among American tourists. Count Luetzow  
makes the remark in his book Story of Prague (London, J. M.  
Dent. 1902) that "in dropping a stone from a window one is throwing out  
a part of history." And it is not only a part of history of Bohemia,  
but it is even a part of the history of Central Europe.

The situation has taken a turn for the better in the course of the last year. The esteemed traveler Burton Holmes, spent six weeks in Prague and Bohemia last summer, and his lectures, delivered in the fall in Chicago and other American cities, shall disperse many prejudices, and shall more favorably introduce Czechs to the Americans. The American reader is being made very thoroughly acquainted with the present cultural development, the history and ethnographic features of Bohemia, the land whose daughters and sons, like Emmy Destinn, Karel Burian, Alfred Mucha, M. J. Korbel and others, are well known to art-loving America. Two excellent books are serving this end: Bohemia by Count Luetzow, doctor



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

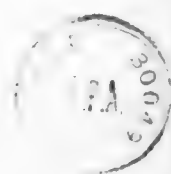
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III H of jurisprudence of Oxford University, (Everyman's Library,  
IV New York, E. P. Dutton), and Bohemia and the Czechs by  
Will S. Monroe (Boston, L. C. Page). And last but not least,  
the articles of Mr. Curtis, who is an unusually gifted observer, would  
equally tell to the American reader many a thing entirely new to him  
about Bohemia.

The Chicago and the Minnesota Czechs are therefore very grateful for  
Mr. Curtis' instructive articles.

It is not my intention to find fault with minor errors which crept into  
the vivid picture drawn by the esteemed writer. I merely want to point  
to those few of a more weighty significance.

In the historical part, Mr. Curtis tells us that in the Husit wars  
"the Czech aristocracy sided with the Reformation party, and the peasantry  
remained faithful to the church." The reverse is true, and I am dissenting,  
because, as Luetzow writes, "the time of the Husit wars was the time of  
the greatness of the Czechs, and, at the same time the period when alliances



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

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between Bohemia and England were frequent and strong, proved

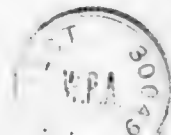
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by the fact that John Wyklif's influence was greater in Bohemia

than in his native land." These wars, which made of Bohemia

mainly a husitic country for over two centuries, are a brilliant manifestation of sterling democracy. The peasants and the populace of the smaller towns leaned preponderantly towards the Taborits. Zizka, their famous leader, who never lost a single battle, and his small, but well disciplined soldiery, defended the religious reformation, and annihilated five crusading expeditions sent against the Czechs by the Popes. The nobility was divided into two sides: One, together with the populace of Prague, belonged to the Conservative Husit party - the "Calice Party" - the other stood by the Roman Catholic church. Monroe, therefore, wrote correctly "The Calice party finally formed the aristocratic party, represented by the university and the city of Prague. The Taborits on the other hand sided with the democratic party, comprising the common people of the villages and small towns."

Mr. Curtis further finds very peculiar the fact that the University of



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BOHEMIAN

I C (German)

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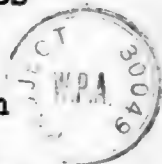
Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

I A 1 a

III H Prague was separated into a Czech and a German section. His

IV information, aside from this, that there are two universities under one rector and a single academic senate, is not correct.

The division of the university and the creation of an independent Czech university was an indispensable requirement of the Czechs. The Germans and the Czechs are two totally different nations. The Germans belong to the Germanic race. The Czechs belong to the Slavonic race. The languages have nothing in common, and therefore anyone will comprehend that even if there were no race struggles existing - Czech science and literature could not develop successfully under bilingual tuition. Just as American universities cannot be other than of the English tongue, so the Czechs must have a Czech university. Both universities, the Czech and the German, have independent administrative staffs, only the library being common. The increasing number of students at the Czech university, and the decreasing number at the German university, show best which one is the natural need for the Bohemian country. In the school year 1904-1905, the Czech university had 3,924 students, the German only 1,520, among whom many were not, perhaps, from Bohemia or the other Austro - Hungarian countries, but from the German



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

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Reich. The Austrian government treated the Czech university as a step-child. Mr. Curtis is mistaken when he thinks that "the Czechs would, no doubt, refuse to accept help if it were tendered by the Imperial government." On the contrary, the Czechs have been calling for help in vain. One month ago the students of Professor Vejvodsky, went on strike because the lecture halls and the laboratories cannot hold one-half the number of students. Only by such means can the government be induced to provide for better accommodations. Mr. Curtis supposes that the Prague university has not regained the influence and renown it enjoyed before the Husit Wars. As a doctor of jurisprudence of the University of Prague, I am able to defend my Alma Mater against this contention. The Czech university, as it is today, numbers among its professors just as great scientists as any Austrian, German or French university. I shall cite two names only: Prof. Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, who is well known in a country even as far away as America - he took his middle-name from the maiden-name of his wife, a born New Yorker - and Professor Vejdovsky, who is an honorary doctor of the University of



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BOHEMIAN

I C (German)

II B 2 d (1)

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

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III H Cambridge. The former is a great philosopher and sociologist,  
IV the latter a famous biologist. Professor Monroe says, on  
pge. 153, "The Czech part of the university ranks among the  
foremost seats of high learning in Europe, whereas, the German part has  
decreased in numbers as well as in academic significance to the grade of  
second rate institutes among the German universities." -

As to ethnographic designations, Mr. Curtis uses the word "Austrians"  
for the Germans in Bohemia. The Germans in Bohemia are "Germans," not  
"Austrians" by any means. Austrians are only Germans, who live in Upper  
and Lower-Austria. But the inhabitants of the Austrian part of the Austro-  
Hungarian empire have no name in common. In that territory there live  
Czechs, Germans, Poles, Italians, etc., and therefore, we can speak only  
of Czech, German, Polish, Italian and other languages and literatures.  
The subject is similarly expounded in the book Our Slavic Fellow Citizens  
by Emily Green Balch, (New York, Charities 1910, page 12).



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BOHEMIAN

I C (German)

II B 2 d (1)

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

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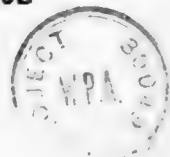
But my main objection is concerned with Mr. Curtis' opinion

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that in the nationalistic struggle in Bohemia "provocative behavior is almost always on the Czech side." If I wanted

to claim most convincingly that the reverse is true there might be a chance reader, who would think: "Well enough, - but he is a Czech, how can I believe him?" For this reason I will quote an American, Prof. Will S. Monroe, who says in the preface to his work as follows:

"If the writer did not picture the acclimatized foreigners in brilliant colors, it is for the reason that he did not see in the Bohemian Germans dignified representatives of their race. The author spent two years as a university student in Germany and has only the friendliest feelings for the Germans and for the German empire. But he feels compelled to admit that the Bohemian Germans form only a not very likable offshoot of the German race." That may suffice. Professor Monroe spent many months in Bohemia, he knows the truth: the Czechs, who are the primeval inhabitants of Bohemia are fighting only for equal rights with the German minority.





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BOHEMIAN

I C (German)

II B 2 d (1)

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

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There are seventy-two per cent Czechs in the country, twenty-three per cent Germans, five per cent Jews. There is no more serious error possible than when Mr. Curtis writes that the Czechs hold the control of their political affairs completely in their hands, and that the Imperial power is felt in foreign affairs, in tariff-policy and matter of military nature solely. This is a misunderstanding. In these three spheres the unity of the Austro-Hungarian dual-monarchy becomes evident; they do not, by any means, constitute a link between the Czechs and Austria. The centralized parliament in Vienna is, as a result of the Austrian system governing elections, composed into such shape that the Czechs cannot expect from it anything like justice; the provincial parliament of Bohemia is almost merely a joke; the Imperial government is more or less inimical towards the Czechs. The best illustration of the conditions in Austria is furnished by the fall of Badeni. This prime minister issued an edict in the beginning of the year 1897 according to which every Austrian government official who wants employment in Bohemia must, from a fixed date, demonstrate a certain knowledge of both the Czech



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I C (German)

II B 2 d (1)

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

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III H

and the German languages. This meant merely equal rights,

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although the ratio between the Czechs and the Germans is

72 to 23. Nevertheless, the order evoked violent reaction from the Germans in the parliament in Vienna, and caused the fall of the cabinet of Count Badeni in the autumn of 1897. The order was then rescinded, and when the Czechs were not willing to patiently suffer the provoking demonstrations by the German students in Prague, the government punished - not the Germans, but the Czechs! Prague was placed under martial law Count Luetzow wrote in the closing pages of his book Bohemia, the following words on the present premier, Baron Bienert: "The attitude of the present president of the Austrian cabinet is more antagonistic towards the Czechs than that of any one of his predecessors." Even though the Bienert cabinet is defunct today there is no hope for the Czechs to obtain justice and to come into their equal rights, at least not in the near future. The Germans, deriving aid and comfort from the German empire, and being pampered by the dynasty of German origin feel their own strength, and are troublemakers, ever and again provoking



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BOHEMIAN

I C (German)

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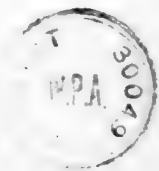
Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

I A 1 a

III H the Czechs in their own country. This, then, is the real

IV truth.

Mr. Curtis also writes on the exclusively Czech street signs in Prague. Well! Prague has ninety per cent Czech inhabitants. Is there any injustice in the signs not being in German? There are only ten per cent Germans in Prague. New York has, according to the census of 1900, a German element amounting to 322,343 souls. Why, then, are the street signs of New York not in German? We have, alas, not only in Bohemia more than enough of that German stuff! So, for instance, all of the English and American writers use translations for the names of genuine Czech towns. Professor Monroe, who uses Czech designations exclusively, writes about this point: "The American and English readers would feel on strange ground if they were to meet with names like Venedig and Mailand, instead of Venice and Milan, in English books on Italy; and for the same reason they ought to rise in protest against Kuttenberg



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BOHEMIAN

I C (German)

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

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III H

and Wartenberg for Kutna Hora and Sedmihorky in books on

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Bohemia. Mr. Curtis also writes about "Altstadt" and

"Neustadt" in his book on Prague. Why? He admits himself,

indeed, that Prague is a Czech town. He should, therefore, write

"Stare Mesto" and "Nove Mesto," or in the English translation "Old

Town" and "New Town."

All of these remarks do not, of course, detract from our esteem for Mr. Curtis, whose articles have been heartily welcomed by the Czech public.



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III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1910.

THE BOHEMIANS WERE FORGOTTEN.

p. 1--Yesterday the money collected on the "big tag-day" was divided among thirty-one charitable associations, namely children's and old people's homes and institutions.

Mrs. W. Scott Thurber, president of the Chicago Children's Benefit League, which sponsored this tag-day, make a public statement of the amount of money collected which was \$54,324.77. All this money was turned over to institutions to be used in caring for the poor and the orphan children of Chicago. The largest amount, \$3,137.40 was given to the Chicago Refuge for Girls, and the smallest amount was assigned to the South End Center Day Nursery.

Catholic and Protestant organizations received money for the care of their orphans, and the Norwegian Orphanage also received a share; but the Bohemian Orphanage was completely forgotten! The committee had no knowledge of the Bohemian Orphanage, and therefore it received nothing.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1910.

Yet the Bohemians contributed their share on this tag-day; but for all the help and the support which they accorded to make it a magnificent success they reaped no reward.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1910.

BOHEMIANS DEMAND RECOGNITION IN CENSUS

P.1--A moment has arrived, when all the Slavonic nationalities in the United States have to join in a firm protest, rise in unity and without delay, in order to thwart the plan of the U. S. Census Bureau which aims in obliterating their names from the list of acknowledged nations, and in subordinating them to the countries of their respective emigration. The census which is to be taken in April this year is not to recognize any Bohemians, Poles, Slovenians, Slovaks or Croatians but to recognize only Austrians, Germans, Hungarians etc. These plans were not revealed until Saturday night, during a discussion by Mr. Hotchkins, director of the first census--district of the State of Illinois, and which have been approved by the congress. Strange to say, nobody has called our attention to this fact as yet. We hope, however, there is sufficient time left to effectuate a change. It is not known upon whose suggestion congress acted when it decided not to include above names into census as has been done on former occasions. It appears that influence has been exerted by diplomatic circles of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and possibly also by the Jews,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1910.

who do not want to see their Mosaic religion identified with nationality, desiring to be recorded as belonging to the country from which they came. But it was easy to comply with the wishes of the jews, without at the same time touching on the sensibilities of the other nationalities.

It is to be noted that the Irish shall be carried in the census as an independent nation although they do not use their own language, but the language of the English. The Bohemians lost their independence much later than the Irish. They had been promised the crowning of the emperor of Austria as Bohemian king, though their hopes have so far not materialized. The Poles have decided already to file a vigorous protest for their protection through the Polish National Alliance, and the Bohemians shall certainly not stand back. Congressman Sabath will have ample opportunity to inform congress of the struggle the Bohemians lead for the existence of their nation, the perpetuation of their glorious history, and of the pronounced repulsion they sense against being called Austrians. The differentiation as approved by Congress for the census has no political meaning and no scientific significance either.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1910.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS ON CURRENT NEWS.

p. 4. -Only one man ever lost his popularity quicker and more thoroughly than Uncle Joe Cannon, and that man is Dr. Cook.

A dispatch from New York reports that a child there can play the piano in its sleep. We are sorry for the neighbors.

Few suffragettes rise early because they have so much to do, and few go to bed early because they have so little.

According to city engineer Ericson the city made a bad bargain when it bought the Rogers Park water works. But it is hard to believe that some one did not profit by the deal.

A law against the sale of liquor has been proposed in Congress. A law against the sale of privilege would do more good.

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II B 2 d (1)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1910.

One of our professors asserts that the American people can be civilized only by music. If the professor refers to the phonograph, we had better remain barbarians.

Emma Goldmann has suddenly become a parlor anarchist, and high-toned women of the so-called better class are thrilled to think that they may now applaud this ~~once~~-dreaded female and play a little at anarchism themselves.

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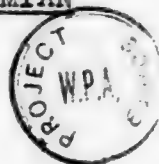
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.

BOHEMIANS SECEDE FROM NORTH AMERICAN UNION



p.1--There are still some people in America who think that they are at liberty to take a fling at the Bohemians whenever they choose to do do. Yes, there are some who believe that Bohemians are an inferior race, to be looked down upon and scorned, and not qualified to resent the worst insults that are flung into their faces. Only ignorant persons, it is true, entertain such opinions, persons of limited horizon and narrow views who either have never taken the pains to know us or else, knowing us, are too stupid to learn from us for their own good.

And it is equally true that there are many educated American imbeciles who have never taken the trouble to inform themselves about the qualities of other races but are arrogant enough, in their ignorance, to cast slurs upon them. One of these educated persons--for a physician certainly should be ranked among the educated--calls Bohemians "undesirables." Now if such an insult had been offered to us by some Irish hoodlum, we should ignore it, considering that we could expect nothing else from one of that type. When, however, such an attack is made by a man who pretends to be a person of cul-

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II D 1

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.

II A 2

ture, and when the insult is even placed on record in a publication, we deem it to be our duty to protest most vigorously and to demand redress.

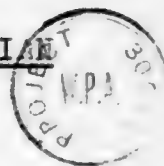
It is well known to our readers and to the Bohemian public in general that another attack of this kind recently occurred. In the North American Union, the organ of an association numbering among its members twelve hundred Bohemians in Chicago alone, a vulgar and malicious insult was hurled against us.

The chief physician of that association, a certain Dr. A. H. Brumback, or whatever the name of the savant may be, wrote in his report that people who live in dirt and filth cannot be considered desirable members of the association. He does not explicitly mention Bohemians, but immediately thereafter he expresses his disapproval of the admission of Bohemians as members because, so he says, they have the highest mortality rate among racial groups. Thus he reveals distinctly whom he had in mind when he spoke of people who live in dirt and filth.

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II D 2  
II A 2

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.

But we are very much gratified to hear that the Bohemians in the Union have demanded redress and after failing to obtain it have decided to demonstrate in an energetic and emphatic manner to the gentleman above mentioned that they will never allow any Brumback, chief physician or not, to throw mud at a race which not only can hold its own against his nation but excels it in many respects.

Plzen (Pilsen) and Cesky Lev (Bohemian Lion) orders of the North American Union in joint action demanded of the supreme council a public declaration disavowing Dr. Brumback's derogatory remarks and further stating that Bohemians are considered equal to members of the Union of other racial origin.

And what was the response received by the grievance committee? The supreme council delegated its chairman to direct a letter to the Bohemian orders in which it declares itself to be in accord with Dr. Brumback's article, contending that it implied no insult. On top of this the chairman of the supreme council in a separate letter to the Bohemian orders reprimanded them for not being an asset to the Union, inasmuch as the dues paid by them

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Denni Hlasatel; Feb. 8, 1910.

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did not cover the expenditures entailed by the mortality among Bohemian members.

In consequence of this treatment the Plzen order, in a meeting held on January 23 in the Bohemian-American Hall, resolved to secede from the North American Union. Besides these insults there were other motives which prompted the Bohemians to sever the ties which bound them to the supreme order of the Union. Difficulties had developed regarding payment of death policies for several brethren and also regarding some special by-laws which restrict the occupations of members.

In spite of full information about the movement in progress to sever connections the supreme council did not make the slightest effort to prevent the separation, thus precipitating the break and evoking feelings which led to another gathering. This meeting was called by Messrs. Marsik and Bernard in Krizek's Hall at Homan Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Bohemian organizers of this meeting informed the assembly that the su-

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BOHEMIAN

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II A 2

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.



preme council had called it and had promised to be represented by some officers. These officers preferred to stay at home and did so with one exception, a certain Mr. Hinckley, assistant to the general manager.

The meeting was a very stormy one. After several speeches in which members gave vent to their opinions of the injustice done to the Bohemians the chairman called on Mr. Hinckley for an explanation of the supreme council's attitude. But Mr. Hinckley did not take the cue. Instead, he told the assembly in plain words that those who wished to remain in the Union might do so provided that they continued to pay their dues, and he also took care to protect the physician, who, said Hinckley, had had no intention of insulting the Bohemians when he wrote about dirt.

Thereupon Mr. Basta exposed Hinckley by putting to him the blunt question as to whether he knew how much the Plzen order had paid to the supreme council, and how much benefit it had derived in return. Mr. Hinckley replied that he could not answer this question without his records, which were in his office and could be consulted there. He persisted, however, in his con-

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.

tention that the Bohemians are a liability to the Union because they draw out more than they pay in. However, Mr. Basta thereupon proved to him by figures that the Plzen order has paid in \$13,000 more than it has withdrawn in benefits.

Thereafter Mr. Holub read the passage from Dr. Brumback's article which had offended the Bohemian members, and which had been endorsed by the subsequent letter from the chairman of the supreme council.

Mr. Holub then gave a description of Dr. Brumback's person as depicted for him by a lodge brother. He who wished to know Dr. Brumback, said he, should stop at a certain Italian restaurant on Wood Street between the hours of five and six, where one may see that gentleman indulging in whiskey, often to such an extent that he has to execute with hands and feet a normally two-legged motion.

"And such a fellow has the cheek to chide us! Shame on him!"



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.

Mr. Hinckley remarked that a libel suit should have been filed against Dr. Brumback in this case.

Mr. Basta further asked Hinckley whether he remembered a meeting of the supreme council in which the officers of the Bohemian orders had been called "grafters." Hinckley could not remember it, but Mr. Chadraba, who had attended the meeting, declared that he had heard this expression uttered by a certain McLanghenry. Then Mr. Basta pointedly asked Mr. Marsik, who had also been present at this meeting of the supreme council, whether or not he too had heard the insulting remark made by McLanghenry.

"No, I did not hear the remark," replied Mr. Marsik.

"I expected such an answer," retorted Mr. Basta. He then demanded to be informed by Hinckley why the present meeting had been called by the supreme council against the will of the officers and principally at the instigation of certain men of whom one had not attended a meeting for two years, and another had not attended for four years.

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BOHEMIAN

II D 1

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.



Hinckley refused to give any further explanations and restricted himself to the simple statement that he had come only to define the attitude of the supreme council toward the Bohemians, reiterating, that those who wished to remain members of the supreme order might do so. But he also informed the Bohemians, that the supreme council had obtained an order from the Superior Court enjoining the officers of the Bohemian orders from consulting the books and records of the Union except under the direction of the Court. He himself had nothing to do with the affair, said he; on the contrary, he considered Bohemians desirable members, some of them even excellent members.

Mr. Basta took the floor again, reviewing the grievances of the Bohemians and calling attention to the humiliation which Bohemians would suffer if they continued to pay dues thirty-three per cent higher than those paid by members of other racial descent. He also mentioned the limitations to freedom of action imposed by the restrictions of the by-laws, which prohibit members from following a large number of trades and occupations.

Mr. Bolek interrogated Hinckley about the fact that the supreme council

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BOHEMIAN



II D 1

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II A 2

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.

had called a meeting and had then failed to be represented in it instead of delegating its chief officers to be present and give the enlightenment demanded in regard to the council's attitude. Finally, Mr. Basta declared it to be impossible, for any Bohemian to remain in an organization which dealt to Bohemians nothing but rebuffs and raw insults.

"Are you with us, brethren? Will you permit your officers, who have defended your material interests and the honor of your Bohemian name, to be excluded? If you see the necessity of secession, then demonstrate your consent by rising from your seats!"

Almost all present rose.

"Yes," members shouted, "we are with you! Let us sever all connection!"

"Now all those who are not with us are Judases and have betrayed us!" shouted Mr. Basta, and the assembly answered with cries that resounded through the hall like peals of thunder.

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II D 2  
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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.

"Judases, Judases, that's what they are!"

Mr. Marsik tried to make himself heard above the tumult and the shouting:  
"Just wait, we'll show you!"

"Be quiet!" Members shouted in reply, adding other exclamations still less flattering.

Mr. Basta demanded that Hinckley promise to recommend the exclusion of Marsik from the supreme council on the ground that he had formerly been employed as a bartender. Hinckley promised to consider the demand. Feeling was running high, and the chairman pronounced the meeting closed.

The separation of the Plzen order from the North American Union is now complete. The Bohemians have given the proper reply to the insults heaped upon them. And for this they merit our respect.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1910.

GOVERNOR AND EDITOR DIFFER ON DIET

P.4--Some good advice on how to defeat the high cost of living comes to us from Governor Hadley of Missouri. That gentleman suggests raising cows and chickens, as he himself is doing, to eliminate the necessity of buying meat.

While we dutifully acknowledge the suggestion given by this official, we offer for the sake of completeness an additional idea. We believe that to keep body and soul together a diet of Bohemian pheasant, Strassburg pates de foies gras, and Russian caviar would suffice.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1909.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANS TOWARD BOHEMIANS

p. 4--A few days ago we called the attention of our readers to a letter which was sent to the local German newspaper, the Abendpost in defense of Bohemians. The author is Mr. Anton Martinovsky, 897 South Ashland avenue. The German paper published the letter but immediately afterwards printed a goodly number of communications from Germans who vilified the Bohemian writer and Bohemians in general. This was not enough. Certain obscene expressions incorporated in some of the letters were omitted by the Abendpost, and so the writers turned on Mr. Martinovsky with private letters containing the most insulting remarks, signing their full names and addresses, thus giving Mr. Martinovsky the evidence necessary for a libel suit if he had not preferred to keep aloof from such action.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1909.

But it is gratifying to find that not all Germans are insane enough to foster such hatred against us, for some of them even wrote letters to Mr. Martinovsky in which they commended his attitude. One of these, signed John Fried, 1043 North Central Avenue, Austin, Illinois contains the following passage: "I admire a man who has the courage to stand up against the fanatical idolaters of Kaiser Wilhelm. He who desires to write about you Bohemians or about other nations must first be sufficiently well versed in his subject. I myself lived in Prague almost four years, and I learned a little of the language. I am convinced that all the disturbances in that city are provoked by the riotous behavior of the Germans. The German students ought to know that the Bohemian people have for many years been taken advantage of by the Germans, and that an unjust government has supplied the finishing touches. "The remainder of the letter proves the writer to be well informed.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1905.

ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY!

P.4--In no other part of the world is so much said or so much printed about executions, as in this country of ours, which we flatter ourselves by calling the most progressive and the best civilized on earth. Our newspapers print daily reports of executions. If the accused be a colored man, and the crime an ordinary murder, only brief mention is made of the occurrence.

If, however, the condemned man belongs to that class of criminals whose misdeeds create a sensation on account of peculiar circumstances, whole columns are devoted to the story for the "education" of the public. Readers must be informed about the details of crime, about the trial, about the startling points in the testimony, and about all the practical and unpractical juristic motions made by the defense to save the defendant's life. No one believes that such reading elevates the morals or promotes the perfection of mankind.

All this would be different if our law did not cling to an ancient medieval rule: "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1905.

Science has so far tried in vain to demonstrate to legislators by pointing out the congenital defects of the human mind and the influence of environment and circumstance how little man is responsible for what he is and does. Capital punishment, in most of our States, is apparently here to stay. In some States, truly enough, it has been abolished; for example, in the neighboring State of Wisconsin. But the States where the rule of Moses, "An eye for an eye" does not prevail are still very few.

But there are other considerations, not of a scientific nature, which ought to be taken into account. We have read an article in a certain paper printed in English the gist of which we wish to communicate to our readers.

"One of the consequences of the legalization of the death penalty, says this article, is the excitement created by the publication of details which might better be kept from the public. Even people with mature minds do not derive any benefit from such reports of the struggle for existence, whereas persons of hysterical tendencies and those who are afflicted with a morbid predilection for sensational stories are weakened thereby both morally and mentally.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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III B 1  
II E 3  
I H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 28, 1905.

"In the States which have abolished the death penalty those who read the accounts of murder trials are not wrought to so high a pitch of excitement. When the trial is over, and the verdict has been found, the interest ceases. Whatever is undertaken thereafter to obtain a new trial, an appeal, or a pardon fails to attract the attention of either the public or the press. The contention that capital punishment has a deterrent effect upon people who would otherwise be tempted to commit murder was refuted years ago by criminologists of the first rank. There have been times in which the ax, the rope, fire, or the sword was used to mete out punishment for crimes much less grave than murder; it was supposed that men would be deterred by the fear of punishment from committing such crimes.

In our day the most progressive of our States have discarded medieval criminal laws and abolished capital punishment."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I C  
I D 2 a (4)  
I E

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1905.

EDITOR LASHES ANTI-LABOR PRESS

P.4--In the present strike the American press has almost without exception taken an attitude favorable to the employers; it prints colored and garbled news in order to incite the public against the strikers and urges the people to deny their support. It is obviously necessary in such times as these for the laboring classes to establish an organ, printed in English, which will acquaint the public with the real state of affairs. It is clear that the union men would have to set up a vigorous agitation for this organ and become subscribers themselves. This would be the answer to the attacks, open or covert, direct or insidious, launched against labor organizations by the capitalistic press.

I C  
II E 3

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1905.

BOHEMIAN DISTRICT INVADED BY HOODLUMS

P.1--The behavior of the pocket-picking, riffraff which traverses our Pilsen district on street-cars is growing more daring and more shameless by leaps and bounds. The day before yesterday our countryman Bedrich Holy, 172 Thirteenth Street was riding on the platform of a car. Suddenly a few boys, strangers, set upon him, beating him and going through his pockets. After they had got his small change, which luckily was not much, they threw him from the car.

Mr. Holy will carry the memento of this adventure for a long time. It seems strange that the employees of the street-car company did not try to protect the victim.

I C

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IV

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1905.

SOKOL POLICE?

The American Press shows what conception it has of our Sokols

Brazen insult to Bohemian Organizations

P.1--The Chicago American issued a special evening edition yesterday in which it stated that thirteen thousand German Turners and Czech Sokols have offered their services to Mayor Dunne for the maintenance of order in Chicago, or in other words for the protection of Negro strike-breakers imported by unscrupulous employers to take the places of honorable citizens who provide for their families.

We do not know where the American obtained this information. It also mentions the name of a distinguished German, who, it alleges, represents ten thousand Turners, and the name of Karel J. Vopicka, who is said to speak for three thousand Sokols. However, we know of no one who could place himself at the head of our Sokols and speak for them on so important a matter. Such a gesture does not conform to Sokol principles, and we hope that the Sokols will defend themselves against this outrage.

I C

II B 1 c (3)

II B 3

III E

III B 2

IV

BOHEMIAN



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I C

II B 1 c (3)

II B 3

III E

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1905.

Mr. Karel J. Vopicka, whom the American mentions as the author of the report, informs us that he is not responsible for the statement or the report in the American, and that he recognizes the Sokols as independent citizens, capable of determining their own activities. He absolutely did not speak with any one about the matter, and his name was used without authority. The idea was conceived by the American's representatives in their contemplation of Sunday's celebration. They were pleased by the stalwart appearance of the lads and thought what excellent protection they would be. They inserted only a few lines about the celebration at that time, but now, when it is a matter of casting reflections on our powerful organization, they are not sparing with their space and use lies to create sensations. Why does not this paper pick the clubs of decrepit American dudes as the targets for it's wretched activity? Guarding their fathers' wagons and serving the felonious Negro gangs would become them much better.

I C  
III ADenni Hlasatel, Mar. 19, 1903.[BOHEMIANS ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY]

P.4 - This year, as in other years, our patriotic youth took it upon themselves to decorate their breasts with green ribbons, shamrocks, and other symbols of the Irish people on the occasion of St. Patrick's Day. Although in most cases it was done in a jocular manner, nevertheless it was a sad manifestation. None of us should make sport of the struggle of the Irish, of the patriotic feelings of the Irish, or their love for their mother-country, but we should take them as an example for ourselves. But to decorate ourself with Irish emblems, to make it appear that one comes from the Emerald Isle is foolishness and nonsense. Our Bohemian nation with its culture, its maturity and history surpasses by far the Irish nation; and our children, American born perhaps, have no reason to be ashamed of their Bohemian origin and to try to pass themselves off as Irish.



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I D 1 b  
III A  
II A 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1903.

[SMALL SHOPS CROWDED OUT BY BIG BUSINESS]

P.4 - The large tailoring establishments in the down-town section want to swallow all smaller employers. These must think of means whereby they can save themselves. What would they say to the suggestion, that they should themselves organize big business and big factories, which would compete with the Jews who up to now have profited on an now want to ruin our tailors. We must have a little enterprise and courage if we wish to keep up with others here in America. If Jews can become millionaires through the clothing industry, why could not Bohemians at least make a decent living therefrom, since for the most part it is Bohemian labor, through which the Jews become wealthy. If an individual is insufficient to accomplish this, why don't several join together, or a whole group? As has already been said, our tailors very existence is involved and they must act. Bohemian workingmen and businessmen surely would support them in their struggle for existence and no doubt, many customers would be found among other nationalities for the expert workmanship of Bohemians.

Why should we Bohemians continuously work only for others, why not work for ourselves sometimes?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV

BOHEMIAN



II B 2 d (1)(German)  
II B 2 d (1)(Jewish)

Svornost, May 13, 1900.

WHAT THE "BOHEMIAN" MR. LOEFFLER IS PROMISING TO THE GERMANS.  
(Editorial)

The Bohemian member of the Board of Education, Mr. Kristian R. Walleck, created a big stir among the Germans in Chicago when he entered a motion, during the last year, to introduce Bohemian and other foreign languages into the schools visited by fifty percent of foreign pupils. Nevertheless the Bohemians and other nationalities were thankful for it.

Now, while this motion is under deliberation and Mr. Walleck endeavors very zealously to pass it through, decreasing even the percentage of foreign pupils to thirty percent, his work is really so much more meritorious. All Bohemian societies have acknowledged his activity and at the meeting of May 11th, the presidium of the club "Lipany" No. 199 made a resolution to express to Mr. Walleck a strong public approval for his efforts with the Board of Education to introduce the Bohemian language in the school program.

As we have known Mr. Walleck for a long time, we believe that his efforts are honest; his intentions are generous and all his endeavors in this direction are real and actual. It is really surprising that there is somebody



Svornost, May 13, 1900.

whose desire is to hurt this good work, secretly or publicly; somebody who generally is respected as good Bohemian too, and who proclaims himself as a Bohemian, especially always before the election period. This person is a well-known Democratic boss, a magnate (bashaw) of the 8th ward, Mr. William Loeffler. As long as he was active in the smaller political affairs the Bohemians were sufficient for him but since he started to climb the political ladder higher and higher, he found it advantageous for himself to look for cooperation and support to his friends of the same religion, and the Hebrew press recommended him exclusively as a representative of the Jews.

The political activity of Mr. Loeffler is not ended yet. It is said he hopes to receive a nomination for State Auditor or something similar. In this case he would be in need, not only of Bohemians but of Jews and Germans too, who are very strong in number but are not satisfied with the project of Mr. Walleck's; that's why Mr. Loeffler is against Mr. Walleck's motion and assures the Germans that he is disappointed, but not responsible for Mr. Walleck's behavior.



Svornost, May 13, 1900.

The local German daily, Freie Presse, which on every occasion condemns the European and local Bohemians, is depending totally on Mr. Loeffler, who as a political boss can easily forbid Mr. Walleck to agitate for the Bohemian language in the public schools. It published, yesterday, an interesting editorial note in which you can read a paragraph:

"The City Clerk, Mr. Wm. Loeffler, who considers the nominated Mr. Walleck suitable to the position of a member of the Board of Education, announces that the said Mr. Walleck, proposing the teaching in the schools of Bohemian, Polish, Swedish, and other languages, acted of his own accord. It is apparent that this proposal is simply a covert attack against the German nation. According to Mr. Loeffler's statement, Mr. Walleck will keep his mouth shut in the future and his project will be buried forever."

In spite of it that Mr. Loeffler promised to the Freie Press to attend to it "that Mr. Walleck keeps his mouth shut," we are sure that he possesses enough courage and esteem for personal liberty and good achievements not



Svornost, May 13, 1900.

to subject himself to the authority of the political boss of the 8th ward.

The Bohemians and other nationalities are with him and conscious of their cooperation given to Mr. Walleck by each step leading to the realization of his motion. Our countrymen should remember what Mr. Loeffler knows and how he washes his hands in the presence of the Germans, "that he is not responsible for Mr. Walleck's deeds."

We doubt that Mr. Loeffler would act this way were he in his heart a sincere Bohemian; his present general behavior proves that he is not a Bohemian at all but he needs them merely for his own purposes. He considers, evidently, the Bohemians as a herd of sheep not worthy of receiving any attention, in comparison with the Germans, stronger in number and more significant in state politics.

It would be very desirable if Walleck's motion would pass and we are full of hope that Mr. Walleck will do everything possible in this direction. In case it would fail, the Bohemians, the Poles, and other nationalities will know



Svornost, May 13, 1900.

exactly from what direction the wind blows and that a great Slav and Bohemian, Mr. Billy Loeffler, supported the blowing, together with the Germans. Mr. Loeffler should be aware that he attained his sunny political place only by Bohemian cooperation.

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II B 2 d (1)

I G

BOHEMIAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1900.

THE BOHEMIANS COMPARE THEMSELVES TO THE BOERS.

Several hundred of Chicago's citizens of Bohemian extraction gathered at the Pilsen Turner Hall yesterday to express their pro-Boer sympathies. Mr. John Habenicht, the chairman of the meeting, compared the fate of the Boers to that of the Bohemians. He said, that Britain is trying to enslave the Boer nation just as the Germans are doing with Bohemia. He asked for intervention by our Federal Government in the war in South Africa. To this proposal the meeting responded with loud applause. Mr. Frank Cevacek, publisher of the newspaper Spravednost, and William Kronziker of the Svornost delivered speeches to the same effect. Mr. William Naseman of the Onze Toekomst thanked the Bohemians in the name of the Dutch for their expression of sympathy for this South African nation. - The following resolution was then read and passed: "This assembly thus expresses its sympathy and its deep admiration for the courageous Boer nation which is fighting to defend its independence. We, the descendants of a glorious nation which has for centuries lived under the yoke, sympathize with the Boers, whose only desire is to remain masters of their own country. The Bohemians are a peace-loving nation, respecting the rights of others. We are, therefore deeply concerned about the so-called enlightened tendency of the powerful nations of the earth which tolerates the absorption of smaller nations and the extinction of their native tongues.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats - Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1900.

The Peace Conference at The Hague, which was supposed to be an intermediary in international disagreements, is a sorry burlesque in the case of the present conflict.

Yes, Bohemia's sons fight, too, for their liberty, and will continue to do so until the day dawns when they will lift the yoke and be a free nation again. As citizens of this country we appeal to the government of the United States to exercise its influence toward the speedy termination of this horrible war and to protect a small nation which is so honorably defending its liberty.



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Svornost, March 19, 1900.

LOCAL NEWS - THE RECORD ON BOHEMIANS.

The local newspaper, Record, has been lately agitating very hard, to gain new subscribers among our countrymen; and in order to attract them more easily, it places on the front page from time to time some tasteless and senseless event, taken out of public life. It never misses an opportunity to molest the Bohemians, and consistently has mentioned for the last few days, that the Poles and Bohemians maintain a special school for perjury, in which are trained witnesses, on how to give false evidence in the courts, how to proceed with mendacious complaints against the city for damages, injuries, etc. This kind of scoundrelism will empower the Poles and Bohemians to proceed in courts with complaints for slander against the Record and against Mr. Ryan, the lawyer, and we will have enough proof to bring them to the Grand Jury. We can't deny that it can happen that, here and there, some of our people will enter with a less substantial claim, being persuaded by his lawyer to do it; nevertheless it is a disgrace when the Record asserts that the Poles and Bohemians conduct a special "school," where the witnesses are instructed how to swear falsely.

We are sure that Mr. Ryan and the reporters, who are on the Record in close



Svornost, March 19, 1900.

contact with the Bohemians, would be able to find among their own countrymen, Irishmen, a greater number of similar cases than among the citizens of other nationalities.

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IV

Svornost, Sep. 25, 1899.

INDIGNATION MEETING, LIBEL OF BOHEMIANS.

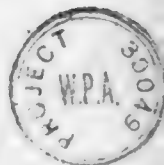


Vokoun's malicious circular, as published in the Tribune, Narod, and other papers, and which is wholly unfavorable to our entire nationality, was answered by a gigantic indignation meeting held by Chicago's liberal-minded Bohemians.

The meeting was held in the hall of the Bohemian-American Liberal School on 18th St., which is the center of our nationalistic societies. The large hall was filled to capacity, both gallery and main floor. The meeting was called to order by our well known countryman Jan Pecha and he was elected permanent chairman. The stage was occupied by representatives of various Bohemian societies. Mr. Pecha explained, in words of great feeling, the purpose of the meeting.

A resolutions committee was appointed to work out resolutions in protest against the accusation of Bohemians by the English press.

Svornost, Sep. 25, 1899.



The following resolutions, as worked out by the committee, were read to the gathering, and accepted:

Whereas, the Bohemian people of Chicago and the fraternal benefit societies organized among them have found out that the Chicago Tribune, prompted by persons more or less known, accuses us of organizing societies professing to be atheistic, and accuses us of degeneracy and the practice of suicide en masse and individually, and

Whereas, in a massmeeting, held in the Bohemian-American Liberal School, 400 W. 18th street, attended by a large portion of our people, there were presented figures, statistics and records, proving that the accusations as published in the Tribune are absolutely and unconditionally wrong; and further, it was proved by testimony in said meeting that no societies for the practice and support of suicide are, or ever were, in existence among us, and the accusation in this respect is false; further, we make it clear that our societies are not atheistic but that they are fraternal benefit societies having nothing

Svornost, Sep. 25, 1899.



in common with beliefs or religion; therefore, be it

Resolved, by us gathered in meeting, that we condemn and damn the degenerate and treacherous person, or persons, who gave these false and malicious reports to the Chicago Tribune, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be given to the public press.

Svornost, Mar. 29, 1899.

CHURCHES ON DECLINE



It is becoming quite manifest that religions are on the decline, churches are remaining empty, the clerical business is unprofitable and that people solicitous about the happiness, contentment and morality of their descendants, must make preparations to have their children well educated in the schools, to free them of all superstitions in the home, so that they will be able in the new century, without the aid of preachers and priests, to live orderly, morally and happily.

A new era is approaching; it will be better than the old; it will be more progressive, more cultured and happier, but only for those who free themselves of prejudices, superstitions and ecclesiastical bug-bears, and depend upon honorable work, honorable thoughts, good will and sincere hearts, who will be loyal to truth, liberty and humanity in all their endeavors.

One such indication of the nearness of the new era frightened the godly Methodists on the 27th of March, who, in their prejudiced simpleness believe that only their creed redeems mankind, and that without their creed everyone becomes a criminal,

Svornost, March 29, 1899

jail-bird or gallows prey. The Methodist clergy of the city and environs hold a meeting every Monday, to formulate plans as to the best method of urging subjugation of the people to their creed.

The Methodist Church is face to face with a decision and the coming twentieth century brings surprising changes, the question remaining whether for better or more likely for worse.

Today whole groups of its members are turning away from the church and joining in preference social, scientific, literary and art clubs, and of these none ever return to the church.

In vain do preachers pound the bible while preaching the old dogmas. We must find some new source of enthusiasm. In the coming century we must turn about or it will be amen for the church.

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II B 2 d (1)  
III C  
III A  
I E

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 13, 1896.

BOHEMIANS NOT IN NEED OF MISSIONS

We expressed our own judgement on the ways used by some local, also Bohemian reverends who are humbuggers and quacks, to make the Bohemian better acquainted with the local Better English classes. The major purpose of their activity is only the filling of their own pockets. These people treated the Bohemians like ignoremuses, rebels, half cannibal, and tried to persuade them that they are in need of missions and some other means for their conversion.

Last Saturday, there was an article in a local newspaper, The Inter-Ocean, stating that so long as the Rev. Adams edited the journal, Pravda, Chicago's Bohemians were controlled and held on the bridle, but now that the newspaper Pravda is discontinued the local Bohemians are subject to anarchistic propaganda and literature. The Inter-Ocean suggests there should be found somebody to pity the Rev. Adams, to subsidize him, that he would be able to save the Bohemians in Chicago. It seems that Adams has participated in this article himself, publishing this shameless lie, and should publish an immediate revocation of same. In case he will not do that he can be quite certain that we Bohemians in Chicago will look at this article as at a dirty business trick.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Svornost, May 13, 1896

Chicago Bohemians are not anarchists and ignoramuses and this can be proved by the fact that they refused to accept all the trash in this form of publications by Chicago's Bohemian reverends, and forced them, in this way, to disappear.

I D 2 a (4)  
II B 2 d (1)  
II B 2 d (1) (German)

BOHEMIAN



Svornost, March 19, 1896.

LABORER QUESTION  
BOHEMIAN WORKERS AND THE FOREIGN PRESS

Many times we have had the opportunity to call the attention of our countrymen to the manner in which the local foreign press, especially German and English, are using the smallest facts to lower the Bohemian immigrant element to a basis below that of the Polish or Russian Jew. Our Bohemian immigrants were depicted as enemies of the American regime, ignorant, anarchistically inclined and trying to overthrow the regular government.

We should be thankful for this kind of inspiration to the individuals who collected money among the American population for educational purposes for the local Bohemians. It is impossible to refute such calumnies with two or three columns of writing about some prominent Bohemian citizen or about some national undertaking which is published in the American news by the country of this or that other person.



Svornost, March 19, 1896.

The German journals, and especially those which reflect the local voice of the people, as for instance, the Abendpost and others, are helping to spread among foreigners the false impression that the Bohemian working masses are very low in every way. At the outbreak of the tailors' strike, one of the local German newspapers lamented the Bohemian tailor trade and added to it that Bohemia is one of the nations that brought poverty to this country. Everybody knows how our intelligent tailors tried to keep on the level, to organize the workingmen in the tailor business and to agitate for improvement of the trade.

In yesterday's copy of the Record for instance, there appeared a new story entitled, "Bohemians are Fighting With Bohemians. A Few Shots Were Fired And The Fighting Was So Violent That Police From Three Stations Were Called." The local press spreads this kind of information with pleasure. Among American readers, we have collected the details on the above item in the Record. There was a little fist fight between two Bohemians. We hope our readers, friends of the Bohemian population, will pay no attention to this kind of wrong information.

Svornost, March 19, 1896

The local Bohemian workingmen know very well that the Bohemian community and press sympathize with them. They will carefully watch themselves so that nothing may happen, which would give the English newspapers a chance to write stories again, dishonoring our honest workingmen. Endurance, self-esteem, general moderation and reputation will elevate the Bohemian workers and place them on the high level with others.

I C

III H

III B 2 (German)

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 30, 1892.

[GERMANIZING OF BOHEMIANS]



Although it is not the real "Prussian Schulverein" which exists within Chicago, it is a variety, a society organized more than half a year ago for the purpose of having Prussian and Austrian-Germans, in Bohemia and outside of Bohemia, support both materially and morally in the Germanization of everything which is not German. It is a society of immigrant Austrians, or in other words an "Austrian Society," which really issued the proclamation for the "Germans" to quickly and plentifully collect two-dollar contributions, because in Bohemia, "oppressed" countrymen are in need of a great deal of money and a great deal of encouragement to carry on the work with which the entire "Germanic Culture" is so concerned.

So that our countrymen will know from the ground up what this famous "Schulverein" really is, we say that the task of this refined society is to force themselves boldly into Bohemian cities; to denationalize Bohemian children; as for instance, turn the children away from their mother tongue; encourage in them a hatred toward it, and everything which carries the name Bohemian; to teach them to deny their native origin; to deny the language of their mother and father. In this manner the children are to be brought up



Svornost, May 30, 1882.

as traitors to their own nationality and join the ranks of the greatest enemies of the Bohemian people. The Bohemian child who enters the "German Schulverein" school will not and cannot learn. Everything is explained to him simply in the German tongue, about which the child has not the slightest idea; he doesn't understand a word and therefore cannot do well. The result of the teaching is that the child knows neither Bohemian nor German. Formerly we had no "Schulverein" and we learned German. For Bohemians to learn, for their own use and not for the convenience of the Germans, so much German as is necessary is their own affair - and let the Germans worry about again learning Bohemian. It is known that the Central Alma Mater in Bohemia and Moravia is working ardently in opposition to the "Schulverein." The influence of this genuine Bohemian patriotic society is a thorn in the eyes of the obstinate Germans and of the Bohemian traitors and renegades. The Germans, being unable to battle effectively with the "Central Alma Mater" because of their greatly and continually dwindling means, have turned to the American "Austrians" for their financial support in the fight. As a result we have the "Austrian Society."

For us American-Bohemians this fact is of great significance. Thus far we don't care about our particular national interests here in America, whereas

Svornost, May 30, 1882.

the Germans in addition to supporting everything that concerns the local German element are helping to their utmost the struggle of their patriotic overseas-countrymen. Isn't this so?

Under conditions such as exist among us we would not be surprised in the least if the "Austrian Society" mustered among its members several Bohemians also. The unknown attracts Bohemians, always and everywhere.



I C

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 a

III B 3 a

Svornost, May 23, 1892.

I A 1 b

I A 1 a

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN CELEBRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Exercises were held in all public schools yesterday afternoon in memory of those who fought in the civil war, but probably in no other school was there a more sincere celebration held than in the Hedges School at 47th St. and Winchester Ave., which is attended largely by Bohemian children. The principal of this school Miss Malley, a highly educated lady, has a deep love for Bohemian children and likes the Bohemian people for their goodness and tolerance.

On no occasion does she forget to place in the program some Bohemian song. At yesterday's celebration, the children sang "Kde domov miy" (Where My Home is) and another national song.

Because the invited speaker from the "Grand Army" did not appear, the principal asked the gymnastic instructor, J. Cermak, to speak to the children in their mothertongue.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30215



I C

-2-

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 a

III B 3 a

Svornost, May 28, 1892.

I A 1 b

I A 1 a

These listeners were very much pleased when the meaning of Decoration Day was explained to them in the language of their cradle-days.

When the speaker, in conclusion, urged them to be not only ardent Bohemians but to become good Americans, they all promised enthusiastically to do so.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, March 16, 1892.

**ALARM AMONG CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.**

Whenever there appears among the free-thinking people some swindler who absconds with money entrusted to him, our Catholic citizens raise a hue and cry and almost tear themselves to pieces pointing out what scoundrels people are who do not want to believe in the Heavenly Kingdom and how dangerous it is for a poor man if he has himself insured by such unbelieving societies. These gentlemen do not like to admit that there are scoundrels among the Catholics as well as among the free-thinkers. Yet it is proved that there are among the Catholics more people who perpetrate all sorts of fraud and who have the idea that by confessing all everything is well again.

The incident which we mention here is proof that Catholic gentlemen see the faults of others but are unable to see their own.

There is an organization of Catholic Knights in America which is directly under the control of the priests. All officers from the chairman down to

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, March 16, 1892.

the last clerk are under the supervision of the gentlemen in the Capoches (priest's garment). The devoted lambs believed that every penny which they deposited into the central treasury was well protected. However, in the month of October of last year, the board of trustees examined the books and announced to the much surprised Knights that there was some trifling shortage. Little attention was given to it in the beginning, for how could anything irregular occur in a society which was managed by such Godly servants of the Lord?

A somewhat more serious attitude was taken toward the whole affair when it became known, after a thorough examination of the books, that the trifling shortage would amount to \$71,000, and that there was a possibility that it might be much greater, probably as much as \$200,000.

And where is this money? Catholic Knights have a membership of about 25,000, and they all pay dues into a central treasury for insurance in the event of death. According to their laws, the treasurer is required to pay the death benefits of the deceased within sixty days after the announcement

Svornost, March 16, 1892.

of death.

Under these circumstances, the treasurer was able, being hand in hand with the reverend fathers, to profit thereby. Recently, people have been dying more numerously than heretofore and Mr. Treasurer seemed to think it the best time to provide for his future. The more money that accumulated in his hands, the greater was his love for it. When there had accumulated in the treasury almost \$200,000 he was completely enraptured. He knew, to be sure, that this money belonged to poor forsaken widows and orphans. He knew that he would commit a great sin if he were to steal this money - but the money seemed to promise him a nice, comfortable life on earth, so why wait for the blessed life after death? Therefore he kept the money and the reverend fathers are now trying to find a way to arrange it so that they will not be forced to take Mr. Treasurer before the courts.

The Chicago Tribune, March 8, 1891.

BOHEMIANS HAVE A MEETING

The Bohemian Democratic Club of the Ninth Ward met at No. 612 West Eighteenth Street last evening and indorsed Max Kirchman as its candidate for Alderman. The club had an excited discussion over a statement made by a Bohemian that Bohemians were being illegally naturalized.

The members say that such statements are utterly untrue.

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III CSvornost, March 12th, 1885.

## THE BOHEMIANS IN CHICAGO (Editorial)

The article of Mr. Adams printed in Inter-Ocea under the above title was entirely destined to take us Bohemians under its protection. Mr. Adams says that the only obstacle among us is our atheism; but we do not agree with this view-point. Our opinion is that a republic ruled by atheists, would be very strong and could flourish better than in the hands of religious families. Everyone has his own opinion and we cannot consider it wrong if someone has the view-point, that only faith in God can save humanity from the downfall. The above mentioned article says: "The author of this article is a man of rare character, completely acquainted with the Bohemian tongue and customs. He spent a few years in Prague, the Bohemian Capitol in Europe, and at present is living in our city. We can entirely depend on the correctness of his statement." Chicago, like other big centers, has numerous nationalities among its population. All countries and all languages are represented here. They are here to stay. Our rights and interests are equal. It is the glory

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of our government, that everyone has the right to enjoy offered privileges. And this is the reason, which is attending these millions to our shores and filling our cities. It is most important that all those different nationalities understand each other and live in mutual harmony. This reciprocal relationship cannot be effected in one day, consequently evils can often be noticed in the communities.

The author of the above mentioned article is thriving to repute some of the false statements, and he did a good job. "They (the Bohemians) are not the kind of people depicted by the misinformed writers; as a rule they bring their European customs and habits with them. If they drink beer, there is nothing wrong in it; nevertheless, it is said that they hate intemperance. Their natural sympathy is always with the working people. It would be an offence to them, if we were to say that they are in accordance with the foolish anarchists or socialists or that they even sympathise with them.

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Svornost, March 12th, 1885.

The Bohemians have one daily journal, Svornost, edited by Mr. Zdrubek which propagates ardently morality.

The worst that can be said about this journal is that it is anti-religious, and especially the Sunday supplement is completely blasphemous. In this direction it surpasses even Ingersol himself. By the way, it is said that nothing is read by the Bohemians more diligently, than the translated lectures of Ingersol. The Bohemians have many societies among them; mutual, beneficial, building-loan, education, and musical. The more educated Bohemians subscribe to the Bohemian newspapers published in Cleveland, Minneapolis, and even in Bohemia, Europe. The number of Bohemians in our city is 35,000, dwellings are situated mostly on the south side. Such an important factor in our life and in our city cannot be further misunderstood.

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I CSvornost, Jan. 29, 1885.

## INSULTING THE BOHEMIANS.

(Editorial)

As we know, a new attack was made again on us Bohemians, and its injustice, cannot be compared with the previous numerous affronts, printed in the English press against the Bohemians not only in Chicago, but in other cities. We Bohemians know very well, that this article is mendacious as is proven by the fact, that the article encompasses the entire Bohemian Nation, not only here but in Bohemia, Europe. It states for instance that we generally dwell in the worst holes. What a picture of us must be created by an individual who does not know our people?

Certainly we must confess that there actually are somewhere some conditions, which would be hard to defend before foreigners, but the whole nation can never be blamed for this; the other nations given to us as an example - are still worse.

It is true regarding the employment of children, that there are many parents,

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Svornost, Jan. 29, 1885.

who send their children to work while very young, but this fact cannot be classed as characteristic of the entire nation. We have many wealthy Bohemians in America, who also send their children to work right after graduation from the public school. We have also a great number of poor, intelligent workingmen, who can hardly make their living expenses, but who send their children to school as long as circumstances permit.

The same condition can be found among the Germans, who are offered us as an example. There are more points in the attack which offend our nationality and it is sufficient for our readers to peruse today the fourth page of the correspondence of Mr. Baumbrucker, a Chicago inhabitant of many years. There are exceptions too: If someone sees a Bohemian woman stealing corn grain or corn ears, this does not mean that all Bohemian women steal.

We have our faults, but the same faults can be found among the immigrants of other nations, also among the Americans. On the other hand we have qualities, which ennoble our nation and if one wishes to write about some of our faults, he should not dare to include in it that the entire Bohemian nation here and in the old country. His duty would be to show to the

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readers our good qualities also .....

The health commissioner stated that the Bohemians as a rule live in narrow dwellings, each floor of which contains a large number of families. The same conditions will be found among other nationalities. If a Bohemian comes from abroad and has no place to sleep and one of his acquaintances keeps him until he is able to find a home, this is not proof that this condition is general in our life. The majority of us live the same way as our brother citizens, the Americans, and in many cases even better.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Oct. 9, 1884.

CITIZENS WITHOUT REPRESENTATION (Editorial)

The Catholic newspaper, the True Witness, edited in Chicago at 168 E. Randolph Street, gives an article in its last October copy about us Bohemians. This article was written by a certain W. Mungavin, and is worthy to be given notice, especially, as in contrast with the libelous article published not long ago in the Protestant missionary report of the local missionary society. We print a copy of this article below in full.

Dear Editor, taking cognizance of your independence as regards political problems, with your permission, I intend to bring before the public the terrible injustice that is constantly being perpetrated over a highly honorable, law-abiding and industrious race. The Bohemian-Americans are taking an important part among the numerous nationalities that compose the population of Chicago. The last published school census shows that the Bohemians hold fourth place in Chicago's population. Besides they are pronounced as the most temperate, frugal and diligent citizens among all foreign nationalities. Consequently their number and respectability

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entitles them to be accordingly represented, not only in state and county offices, but in national offices as well. They pay us political attention to corrupt professional politicians, and every impartial citizen should consider that because of their honorable behavior they should be represented in local and national governmental offices. The injustices practiced against the Bohemian-Americans in our city is purely aggression. This evil is worse in some specific wards and districts. Ward sixth is an example of what I mean. In this ward the Bohemian element surpasses every other nationality in the proportion of four to one. Notwithstanding their numerical and material majority they have not even a district senator, alderman or representative. There is no other nationality which would submit so long to such a situation. The author of this article is convinced that there was another cause for this prolonged injustice and not only the restrictive activity of the politicians. After many inquiries I have found that jealousy among the societies helped very much to create the

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differences which were exploited very successfully by the politicians.

Now an entirely new spirit reigns over the Bohemians, they are uniting with the purpose of self-preservation and of representation.

The last Sokol convention held here in Chicago had very beneficial consequences. All existing disagreements, which were in the way of the development of different societies, now are resolved fortunately, and the Bohemian-Americans will work hand in hand for a prosperous future. They soon will make good and turn aside the scorn, sticking to the nation without the representation. I hope their efforts will be crowned with a complete victory. I remain,

Respectfully,

(Signed) Wm. Mungavin.

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HOW THE AMERICANS CARE FOR CHICAGO'S BOHEMIANS.  
WE ARE INFAMOUS HEATHENS ACCORDING TO AN AMERICAN  
MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

EDITORIAL: There exists in our city an American missionary society. It published, not long ago, its first annual statement called, "First annual report of the Chicago City Missionary Society." This booklet has twenty pages with, at least, twenty infamous lies and calumnies about the Bohemians in Chicago. We do not like this kind of slander, and so much the less when it comes from the mouth of Ecclesiastical zealots, who boast that they are fighting evil with truth. We hope, anyhow, that the local public will be informed how our nationality has been unjustly offended, and what kind of crooked calumnies are spread among the religious masses about us. We must assert that their efforts are connected rather

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with the devil, than with God.

On page 6 of this annual report, is given, by the superintendent of the missionary society, J. C. Armstrong, the first report on the Bohemians.

"In the Lumbermen's Mission, founded for workers of lumber-yards, a new field is opened for our society. This mission is located at the corner of 19th and Center Streets. In this district the religious services are held in French, German, Norwegian and English. One day in a week should be devoted to the Bohemians. A large number of Bohemians separated from the Catholic church have built in the neighborhood a beautiful infidel temple. This is the same spot where, in 1876, occurred the revolt, and there have been, until now, elements there which played with dynamite. Those are the men, who are not afraid of God and do not care for the rights of other fellow human beings. It will be much cheaper, wiser and safer to go among them with the gospel, than to let them come to us with sword and fire. Our problem is to save them from eternal damnation, these desperate individuals who are connected with the vice of our city. This sacred mission is given to us,

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and what will be the answer to Him, who has sent us?"

All that has been cited above is an infamous lie and malicious slander of the whole Bohemian community in this district and of the National Hall of the C.S.P.S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society), and of all the workingmen, who feed and fatten the churchmen. They lie when they say that the revolt of the workingmen, in 1877, started in National Hall and that National Hall is a seat of the so much feared dynamite throwers.

It is further an absolute lie that Bohemians frequenting this hall, have no fear of God or consideration for their fellow human beings. All those societies, which have meetings in this hall, have the same mutual problems of encouraging fraternity amongst humans and of furnishing financial help to the needy. They are not, as the missionary report says, a bunch of desperados, connected with the city's worst element, whose sole purpose is crime. It is incredible how a superintendent of a

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missionary society is able to release such infamous lies from his devilish throat. His mouth anointed with sacred oils, Christ's blood and prayers, should be clean and veracious. How can he dare to bring the Gospel to these defamed and slandered Bohemian people, to preach his American morality with all this Pharisaism, thievery and knavery and to wish to convert them to his faith, a faith that has originated from the devil, himself.

This superintendent's devilish mouth should not spread lies about his fellow-men, whom he does not know, and never has associated with. He believes only in spreading vile calumnies. He mixes christianity in his devilish saliva and believes that no one will know the difference. In this way he strives to poison our people and corrupt them to his level.

The Chairman of the missionary society, Mr. C.F.Gates, a missionary himself, expresses a still worse opinion on the Bohemians living in this district. He writes on page 10,

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as follows: "You have heard about the committee organized by us for the purpose of establishing a McLeane Mission, called the "Lumbermen's Mission, at 683 Centre Ave. The committee's task was to find out the best ways to win for salvation the Bohemians, who are populating this district very densely. There is nothing done. We can see swarms of children running wild in the streets. We can see crowds of men leaving their dwellings and going to the meetings, to listen to the instigative speeches of the communistic and socialistic leaders. The only things that they learn at these meetings is to fight against God and the Church, against the law of possession, against the family's rules and social connections. When we consider, that their votes in the elections have the same worth as ours, we will understand the big value of our undertaking to penetrate those crowds with the light of the Holy Gospel.

If we wish to be saved ourselves, we must try to save our children and in the name of our Master, under whose banner we are marching. We must walk through all

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the side streets of our city seeking for the lost ones, to save them with God's help.

Brothers, why does God allow all those people from Bohemia, Italy, Germany, Holland, Norway, Denmark, England, Ireland, Holland, China and Japan to come independently, instead of delivering them straight into our hands so that we can show them the value and power of the Christian faith, as a developer of their body, morals and soul? It is a very expensive problem to send the missionaries to the remote countries, but when God is sending those pagans to our own door, we should seize the work in our own hands and we will not regret this at the day of judgment.

As compensation for our missionary work we will have flocks of devoted men and women, who will go everywhere and distribute the bread of life and God's teaching. We need money for this purpose, we need money to change saloons into churches, and to decrease crime. If we had money to do this we would not need a big police force

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to keep order and we would save much money in this way.

From these few words it is easy to see that the Chairman of the missionary society looks at the Bohemians of the 6th ward as heathens and abases them before the entire religious community. The whole prestige of the Bohemians being destroyed, the missionaries in their devilish hypocrisy will show their mercy and, collecting money from the rich Americans, will start to convert those uncultured, ignorant Bohemians from paganism. They would make out of us sly thieves and impostors, of the type that are always recruited from American clergymen. We read, almost every day in the newspapers, that they hang themselves, cut their throats, that some of them are put in jails, and some of them run away with their spoils to Canada, stolen money, collected through their people's faith in the Holy Gospel. Should the Bohemians be the same kind of pious Christians, should they deprive themselves of their honesty, good hearts, good name and model themselves after the American brothers.

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Svornost, Sept. 16, 1884.

You Pharisaic creatures come among these so called pagan Bohemians and they will teach you honesty, Christian love, toleration, humanity morality, temperance, and justice. You do not need to teach Bohemians these virtues, but rather you can learn these virtues from them, because all that you know now is the vices of crime, shame and infamy - even if you pray and stay in churches. We have recognized your infamy and this deterred us from attending your churches and services, which allow such thieves, impostors and libertines to be seen and honored as holy men; holy men that despise poor, honest workingmen; holy men, who, nevertheless, are willing to save these workingmen from paganism.

You American Pharisees, who are hiding your vice and knavery in places that are meant for prayers, go among the Bohemians and learn how to pray simply but sincerely. If there was a country, which has had religion and may be too much of it, such a country was Bohemia, and starting with the middle ages Bohemia has been floded with religious teachings, religious practices, religious propaganda, and bloodshed for religion. The Bohemians have outgrown all that

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foolishness and they are not so low as to let themselves be the victims of your religion that attempts to implant devilishness into the hearts of our people. The Bohemians are outspoken. They will tell you all that they have in their hearts. Through the experience of many centuries the Bohemians have abandoned your type of religious practices, and even if you had whole regiments of missionaries sent into their midst these missionaries would not be able to change their human morals and doctrine of truth. These Bohemians would stand firm, like a wall that was once formed centuries ago by the Hussites, armed with clubs similar to those which were used to split the heads of the black monks, who came to Bohemia to preach hypocrisy, dishonesty and immorality, ready to do the same to these modern black monks of the missions.

If these missionaries will come to the Bohemians to learn from them religion, morality and honesty, they will be welcome, but should they come with the intention to destroy the prosperity of our people, to insult us, to humiliate us unjustly, and then to rehabilitate us later, their enterprise would not pay at all.

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Svornost, Sept. 16, 1884.

I propose to the members of the missionary society, who intend to ensnare these ignorant Bohemians for the Methodist church on 19th Street that they explain and interpret to their representatives, how the Bohemians feel about it.

They should enlighten their American representatives on how to talk with Bohemians. It is their duty to reprimand those Pharisaic slanders, and to revolk these wicked chairmen and superintendents of the mission, all of whom have thrown calumnies at us.

In the future they should not write about the Bohemians, before they mingle with the Bohemians, and become acquainted with them. Further, they should never lie so unpardonably, and offend people that endeavor to build noble projects for the future.

We are happy that Dr. Adam will visit Chicago in the near future. He knows

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Svornost, Sept. 16, 1884.

us, loves us, protects us, and he will certainly take care, that all these slanders thrown on Bohemians by the religious fanatics be revoked and the good name of the Bohemians restored. The offended morality and feelings of the good and organized Bohemians in Chicago may instigate, unnecessarily, a justifiable revenge.

The action of the Chicago Missionary Society, and of all those rascals who throw different calumnies on Bohemians in Chicago, is decidedly criminal in nature.

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Svornost, Feb. 1, 1882.

BOHEMIAN

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II B 1 c (3) (German) [BOHEMIANS TAKE PART IN MASQUERADE BALL]

The Bohemian Sokols were invited as usual to attend a masquerade Ball given by the German Turners in "Vorwaerts" gymnasium, last Monday night. The Bohemian Sokols decided to enact a Bohemian Wedding Party at the Ball. With about thirty members in the party, among them ten women and a bag-piper in costume, the celebrators departed from the hall of "Tel. Jed, Sokol" Gymnastic Union Sokol at about 10:00 P.M. To the lyric sounds of a genuine bag-pipe the merrymakers arrived at the Ball. The arrival of the party was the signal for thunderous applause.

The Bohemian Wedding Party was the subject of general attention, so much that even Mayor Harrison, who was present, asked that it be specially presented before him. Later, in his speech, he praised first the Bohemian Nationality, flattering the Bohemian population particularly, and expressed sorrow because he did not learn the Bohemian Language in his youth. Only after this did he make mention of Germans, their entertainment and so on.

Needless to add that the Germans present were none too pleased because of

the attention paid to the Bohemians by the Mayor; also none of the German Newspapers even mentioned the Bohemian Wedding Party at the German masquerade in "Vorwaerts".

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BOHEMIAN

The Chicago Tribune, July 31, 1879.

THE BOHEMIANS

To the Editor of the Tribune

Chicago, July 30, - I have seen published in the Chicago Daily News the following statement: "A Bohemian captain was found drilling with a Bohemian militia company."

This is a mistake and a wrong done to the Bohemians, for it was a German captain of the "Lehr and Wehr Verein." Why do the newspapers in this town by mistake use the name of one native "Bohemian?" I think myself justified in recalling to memory our last Civil War, commencing in 1860 and ending in 1865. Then we can see how many Bohemians carried arms in the service of the United States, and see how many Bohemians died on the battlefield; also how many widow and orphans are crying for their husband and fathers. Our most respectable and honorable men have been in the service of the United States.

As regards the Bohemians of the present time, we would have to travel through the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, and Wyoming. There we find Bohemian settlements. Their life is hard, but they will cultivate the land and work hard for

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The Chicago Tribune, July 31, 1879.

their living. Let us now see further on the plains of the West.

If Gen. Custer's records were looked up, we would find amongst the massacred ones Bohemians too. I myself am only two years home from the Fifth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Keogh, Yellowstone River, Montana Territory, of which General Nelson A. Miles was the commander.

It was on the 25th of February 1877, after returning from the battle of Wolf Mountain, that Gen. Miles commanded a parade and thanked us men for our bravery and for the endured hardships, and for laying our lives down for the purpose of advancing civilization. Among these men I was myself and also many other Bohemians. I hope this will make a change in the public opinion about the Bohemians and give us the proper honors. We are poor but honest, and poverty is no shame. I sign myself, most respectfully, a true-born Bohemian,

Louis Pregler

The Chicago Tribune, June 25, 1879, 9:7.

THE BOHEMIANS

To The Editor of the Tribune

Chicago, June 24. - The Bohemian citizens and taxpayers of Chicago had a meeting at the Bohemian Turn-Hall on Taylor Street on the 23rd of June.

There was an article published in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung calling all us Bohemians blood-thirsty beasts, and saying that it was only Bohemians that started the row in 1877, and that now they were starting again. We, citizens and taxpayers of this town, have been living here, and know that the trouble in 1877 was only Chicago roughs and loafers, with clubs and stones in their hands, entering shops and making the poor workingman stop and call it a strike. The police force was not strong enough to stop the loafers in their action. The next day there were a few Bohemians mixed in the crowd, but that does not take in all the Bohemians. We and thousands of other citizens stopped at home.

In regard to the row at the Silver Leaf Grove, how can a newspaper like the Staats Zeitung call all us Bohemian citizens blood-thirsty beasts? Can about 30,000 Bohemians be responsible for about a dozen or more men that get in a row with loafers?

The Chicago Tribune, June 25, 1879, 9:7.

We Bohemian citizens of this town have been abused several times by the Staats-Zeitung without reason, and it is time that it was stopped. There are as good and respectable Bohemian citizens in this town as there are Americans and Germans.

We sign in the name of the Bohemian citizens and taxpayers of this town.

George Cvachoucek,

Louis Pregler,

Committee.

The Chicago Tribune, June 25, 1879.

THE MAYOR AND THE SOCIALISTS

Mayor Harrison has caused his special organ to retract the statement previously credited to him, to the effect that the police could not disarm the Bohemian Sharpshooters because the Constitution guarantees to every man the right to bear arms. The Tribune cannot undertake to follow up all the mistakes of Mayor Harrison's special organ, but draws attention to this case because it was misled into a criticism of the Mayor for what he now asserts he did not say, and because it is anxious to believe that he is not inclined to take the communistic view of the statute which goes into effect the first of next month and forbids the organization and parade of just such military companies as the Bohemian Sharpshooters.

The constitutional principle is very clearly defined by the language employed, which guarantees the right to bear arms because a well-organized militia is necessary to the security of a free State; but the new law forbidding the organization of independent and irresponsible military companies and punishing citizens who belong to such organizations, is one that should



The Chicago Tribune, June 25, 1879.

have no place among the statutes from the very organization of the State. There would then have been no question about the right to disarm the Bohemian Sharpshooters; in fact, there would have been no such organization, and consequently no such riotous proceedings as occurred on last Sunday.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**D. Economic**

**Organization**

**1. Capitalistic Enterprise**

**a. Big Business**

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1922.

WARNING TO OUR COUNTRYMEN

Through the kindness of Messrs. Mayer and Smrž, of the Kašpar Státní Banka (Kaspar State Bank), which is located at Blue Island Avenue and West 19th Street, we were informed yesterday about the business dealings which a certain Western Land and Operating Company is conducting mainly among Lithuanians and Slovaks. This company, which is now also trying to approach Bohemians, has its representatives and henchmen in all the large cities and towns of the Middle West. Its central office is located in Denver, Colorado, and its Chicago branch is at 127 North Dearborn Street. This company placed on the market a large number of so-called participating certificates, which are supposedly guaranteed by real estate which the said company already owns or intends to purchase in the future. For every one thousand dollars invested in the company, there is a parcel of land containing five acres.

The prospective buyers are lured by promises that for each thousand dollars, the company will give them 12 per cent interest in the form of coupons, which will

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1922.

be issued semi-annually--that is, six coupons for every half year. Besides this, the company also promises to pay 25 per cent in monthly dividends. The first coupon and the first dividend are always paid. The company refers in its dealings to the First National Bank of Denver, Colorado, which bank is said to pay for the coupons and the dividends. But the rest of the coupons and dividends are not paid. The company sends a check for them, of course, but the check is not honored by any bank. The checks are worthless, since the company does not have sufficient deposits in the bank to which it refers and which is supposed to pay for the coupons and the dividends.

The Kašpar Státní Banka ascertained this to be true in several cases. And because it wished to understand clearly how things really stood, it wrote a letter to the said bank in Denver, Colorado, asking for information about the company. The answer came the other day and was as follows:

In response to your query of February 2, we beg to inform you that the Western Land and Operating Company is not, according to our opinion, a responsible

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1922.

enterprise. The information which we have about this company is of a decidedly unfavorable character. As we ourselves know the background of the propositions made by it, we believe that it is necessary to be extremely careful in having business dealings with the said enterprise, and we ourselves do not recommend dealings with it under any circumstances.

"Yours sincerely, D. J. Gourley, assistant cashier."

By request of the Kašpar Státní Banka, we offer this warning to our readers in the hope that they will act accordingly.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 10, 1917.

/WAR PROFITEERS/

(Editorial)

Of what use is it if we raise vegetables in our back yards to help agricultural production--of what use are all the appeals to the public to support our food administration, if the war profiteers, unconscionable speculators, and other parasites hoard food, only to let it rot rather than accept lower prices? The Government has done much to ameliorate these conditions, but there is still much to be adjusted.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 11, 1917.

THE FIRST STEP

(Summary of Editorial)

William Randolph Hearst and his publications are consistent in one thing, and they deserve to be commended for it. They advocate state control over public utilities. This would be followed by a complete domination and ultimate absorption by the Government.....To take the control away and make them work under a charter would be a war measure....[and] railroads and other trusts would be prevented from watering their stock.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1917.

[GAMBLING ON THE BOARD OF TRADE]

(Editorial)



It is true that we have laws against gambling, but they apply only to the small fry. The most dangerous and ruthless gamblers are at large, free to pursue their criminal practices without fear of punishment. They roam the Board of Trade, manipulating stocks valued at millions of dollars.



Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1917.

CZECH DISTRICT DEMANDS A RAILROAD STATION

(Editorial)

The State Utility Commission has been requested many times to arrange for the establishment of a station of the Burlington Railroad in our Plzeň (Pilsen) District. Promises were given, true enough, but nothing was done up to this day. An ex-Senator, a certain Mr. Forst, informs us that a hearing concerning the issue has been postponed until next Monday. The aldermen of our Czech Wards are expected to be present there. We earnestly desire that the question be solved finally in favor of the populace of the district.

The station is an urgent need for our people from the country, who are forced to use this road in order to arrive in the Pilsen settlement where they have much business to transact. It is also much wanted by Chicagoans



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1917.

who wish to get to the Czech district by a direct route. The railroad company is obstinately resisting the demand of the Czech settlement. The Utility Commission will have to exert pressure to bring it to terms.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE ON THE SUPERVISION BY THE CLEARING HOUSE

(Adv.)

(Summary)

All the banks belonging to the Chicago Clearing House are subject to a rigid annual inspection. . . .

.....

The American State Bank is a member, and enjoys all the advantages offered by the Clearing House. . . .

Ask for list of our First Gold Bonds. . . .

Fr. Stepina, president

(Signed)



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1917.

American State Bank  
1825-27 Blue Island Avenue.



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

(Editorial)

Three occurrences have roused as never before the entire Czech population of Chicago. They were the failures of the Tuma bank, the Dubio bank, and the house of Pitte. The total of the money involved amounts to one million dollars, representing the hard earnings of our less prosperous fellow-countrymen. The chances of a restitution are slim indeed, only a small percentage of the amount, if any at all, is expected to be rescued. In every case, the cause of the break down must be assigned to unsavory practices, perilously close to plain stealth, and not to a typical catastrophe as a result of any general financial crisis; even a well conducted concern may become a victim of the latter.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

The tragedy in these three cases is the distrust which they create in the mind of the public, thus damaging the good name of the honest institutions. The latter are the sufferers although it is utterly unreasonable thus to draw conclusions which cast doubt on honest business.

To date, honesty has been a privilege and the rule in the transactions of our people. Shady manipulations are exceptions. This fact ought to serve as a guide in the business of the Czech community.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 22, 1917.

ADVICE TO DEPOSITORS

Many of our Chicago fellow-citizens of Czech descent have had frightful experiences as depositors of banks which were not under State supervision, and which had resorted to false pretenses in order to build up their deposits with the money of those who trusted in their honesty. Security is necessary in every transaction, and our Czech banks offer their depositors security beyond any doubt. We are giving a list of banking institutions which have earned a reputation by right conduct in their business. They are under strict state or federal supervision; all of them are members of the Chicago Clearing House, which accredits them as responsible institutions. If our fellow-countrymen will transact their business through these banks, the safety of their money will be assured. (Banks listed.)



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1917.

### EDITOR INSISTS ON JUSTICE BEING METED OUT

The rumor is gaining more and more strength that the responsibility for the bankruptcy of the house of Robert Pitte & Son is going to be attached to Robert Pitte, the father. Influential political friends of Pitte's son have taken steps to see him exonerated. He is a former alderman of the 20th Ward, and now holds office as a member of the Cook County Civil Service Commission. It is being pointed out that his office took up Pitte's time to such an extent that he could not do justice to the duties accruing from his father's business, and therefore, could hardly be taken to account for irregularities that occurred while he was absent.

It is not within our authority to pass judgment; that is the business of the jurors before whom the Pittes will have to appear, sooner or later. But we warn certain people not to attempt to clog the wheels of justice. We shall spare no ink, but take those under the limelight who want to cover up activities that smell different from Eau de Cologne.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1917.

CZECH SOCIETIES LOSE IN CRASH

The main committee of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Association of Czech Ladies) held a meeting last night for the purpose of fixing or estimating the amount of obligations owed the association by the "Notary Public," Robert Pitte & Son, the firm which, through the law firm, Sabath, Stafford & Sabath, plead voluntary bankruptcy recently. There were rumors current that the association is liable to lose a large amount of money, as its death benefits have been handled mostly by the defunct firm. One of the first questions to be tackled by the association was one of the reliability of these reports, and their possible dubbing as mere gossip.

Our own information indicates that the Pittes have been handling the death benefit cases of the association for a long time, even when Robert Pitte's wife, an arduous worker for the association, was living. There was no secrecy about the business, so that it is hardly possible to single out any one person to be brought before a court. It is evident from last night's meeting that the



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1917.

association looks at these conditions in the same light as we do.

In the discussion directed by President Mary Liska, it was found that the Pitte firm owed the association the round sum of \$5,000. The activity of Mrs. Mary Smrcek was then put under scrutiny, but was found within the by-laws of the association. It was resolved that the discrepancy be made good from the building fund and the "main committee" fund.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1917.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF ROBERT PITTE & SON

Not since the time of the Kozel defalcation and the closing of the Tuma bank, have the Chicago-Czech depositors been gripped by the terror of impending poverty now that the magnitude and far-reaching consequences of the bankruptcy of the house of Robert Pitte & Son are being divulged before the eyes of the public with utter hopelessness and despair in their trial. Most of the assets of the firm which formerly were classified as solid have proved to be worthless, and the real estate is heavily encumbered. As a result of the regulations in bankruptcy proceedings, the winding up of the affairs is calculated to take at least one year with pay of \$500 weekly for the receiver, and many an outlay for overhead in addition. This gives a conception of how much the depositors may fairly expect to rescue from the wreck.



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1917.

From the evidence uncovered at the present time, it is obvious that dishonesty played the major part in the actions of the Pittes, who concealed their duplicity behind the business of "Notary Public." Their practises in the mortgage business may well be likened to the artistry of a criminal prestidigitator, some, however, shone by their very simplicity. The Pittes received monies to pay off mortgages, which they failed to do. Now, hundreds of the people who had trusted the wrong party are awakening to the startling reality that they shall have to pay their full debt to the last penny. It was the sister of the elder Pitte, who lived in his house, to whom he accorded the most despicable treatment. She gave a mortgage valued at \$2000 in trust to her brother, who resold it without her knowledge, and without having paid a single cent of interest. His other blood relatives did not fare much better.

The Pittes are in hiding now, but their apprehension is considered to be only a matter of days.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

"EASTLAND" AND "LUSITANIA"

(Editorial)

There are two names that will forever remain entered in bloody letters in the history of ship catastrophes of the year of 1915, this year full of horror, sorrow, and misery: "Lusitania" and "Eastland". The first denotes the utmost in barbarous warfare; the other, the utmost in barbarous greediness of capitalism. Both these catastrophes have profoundly shaken human souls all over the world, in spite of the fact that people's feelings are deadened by the news of the terrible events taking place day by day, hour by hour, on the bloody battlefields of Europe. In both of these catastrophes hundreds of innocent, helpless human beings were sacrificed to the insatiable, bloodthirsty god Moloch, but the "Eastland" catastrophe is much more tragic and shows our civilization in a much more repulsive light than the "Lusitania" disaster.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

When the "Lusitania" was leaving New York harbor last May, it carried, in addition to some fifteen hundred or more passengers, among whom were about two hundred Americans, a big load of ammunition in its cargo. She belonged to a nation which is at war with Germany, whose submarines have been waging a destructive campaign against the shipping of all Germany's foes. At first, the submarines governed themselves according to the rule which required the giving of a warning to the people on board. But when the British Admiralty--interested much less in the saving of human lives than in the cargo aboard the ships--offered prizes to vessels for the sinking of submarines, the submarines changed their tactics. They started sinking enemy vessels without warning. All this was well known to the American passengers, most of whom were going to England to negotiate new contracts for delivery of ammunition against Germany. Not only was all this well known to them, but they had also been warned that the "Lusitania" would be sunk. Now, we do not wish to discuss the question whether Germany had the right to sink the "Lusitania" or not. All we wish to do is point to the fact that there were about one hundred American citizens who were on

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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their way to England on a mission inimical to Germany in its nature, even though, formally, strictly neutral. Furthermore, they were in a position to avoid the threatening danger.

But just the same, the sinking of the "Lusitania" created a situation that threatens to put us into a terrible war with Germany. The United States Government maintains--with full right--that the lives of American citizens must be safe on the seas, that is, insofar as their safety depends on human actions. Germany must not be tacitly conceded the right to change at will the international laws, to violate the rights of neutral states with the excuse of the exigencies of war. But if we are to protect and defend the safety of our citizens aboard ships against a foreign nation so emphatically that we are almost ready to wage war because of the loss of lives of some hundreds of American contractors, then it would seem infinitely more logical to protect the lives of our citizens against pirates who ply their trade right in our midst, to protect their lives

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Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

against criminals, as the owners of the "Eastland" have proved to be.

The thousands of men, women, and children going out for recreation, presumably in absolute security, had not been warned that the ship might be attacked by some uncanny, eerie horror; the "Eastland" was not sailing into enemy waters; did not carry any war contraband in her cargo. The simple, harmless excursionists had no greedy aims on their minds when they were boarding the ship that was to become their grave. But, nevertheless, their doom was more certain than that of the passengers of the "Lusitania".

Fifteen years ago, in Bar Harbor, the "Eastland" had had the same misfortune that cost some fifteen hundred lives last Saturday. The mere accumulation of passengers on one side of the vessel was enough to cause it to keel over. Anybody who knows anything about ships and sailing will tell you that such an accident is caused by faulty construction of the ship, and this was

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Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

the case in this instance. According to the law, the center of gravity of a fully loaded ship must be seventeen inches below the water level. But in the case of the "Eastland", the center of gravity was only two inches below the water level. It is easy, therefore, to understand why the ship keeled over so readily, particularly since the Government inspectors, now accused of accepting bribes from the owners of the "Eastland", had issued a license for the steamer permitting it to raise the safe number of passengers more than two hundred. This same vessel, in Cleveland, prior to its arrival in Chicago two years ago, was forbidden to carry passengers at all; such was the opinion of authorities concerning it in a city which is not so completely dominated by money interests as Chicago.

All that, of course, was very well known to the owners of the "Eastland," who collected dividends from this deathtrap, and who alone are responsible for the terrible disaster that has brought sorrow and distress into hundreds

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Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

of Chicago homes. Their responsibility is clear but here in America, alas, that does not necessarily mean that they will suffer the punishment demanded by the outraged public opinion. Of course, there will be strict and severe investigations, hearings, adoption of resolutions, proposals, suggested laws; but there is little hope that the real culprits, the owners of the vessel, and the company sponsoring the excursion which forced its employees, on pain of discharge, to participate in the excursion, will ever be punished.

In fact, already, while many, many of the victims are still buried in the dismal hull of the ship, attempts are being made to whitewash the real perpetrators of this crime. State's Attorney Hoyne has tried to secure the documents necessary for the investigation. But, to the great astonishment and surprise of the authorities and the public, it has become known that the Chief of Police had passed on these documents to District Attorney Clyne, that is, to a Federal official. It is quite evident that this is an attempt to protect the Federal inspectors responsible for the condition of

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Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

the "Eastland".

Many other nasty things are coming out into the daylight. For instance, the son-in-law of the chief inspector of ships in Chicago, Erickson, was appointed chief engineer on the "Eastland" immediately after the company owning the ship had been given permission to take on board several hundred passengers more than safety would permit. This is a clear case of criminal graft accepted in spite of the risk of hundreds of lives which, as it happened, now really have been lost.

Everybody will understand the reasons why we call those who attacked and sunk the "Lusitania", barbarians. But before we cry out demanding their punishment, let us get rid of worse vermin right here at home. The war will end one day, and there will be no sinkings of "Lusitanias" in peace, but catastrophes such as that of the "Eastland" will recur with the same

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Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1915.

dreadful regularity as peace-time catastrophes in mines, on railroads, in factories, if we do not put a stop to the savage greediness of big business that values dividends above everything else, and hundreds of human lives not at all.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1915.

BILLY SUNDAY

(Editorial)

It would be most desirable to learn the truth about the income of the "greatest modern evangelist," Billy Sunday. He will not think of revealing it; there is the income tax, you know. But it would be of even greater interest to speculate as to what makes for the size of his income. This would no doubt lead to the conclusion that it is partly the stupidity of the people he befuddles and partly from people who pay him for the befuddling of others. Such Billy Sunday-treated human material is bound to be a real boon to the eyes of big capital.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1913.

[ PRESIDENT WILSON AND BRYAN ]

(Editorial)

Reactionary American newspapers reproach our newly elected President Wilson, saying that he is not independent, that he frequently takes advice from Bryan. These same papers were in the habit of glorifying President McKinley, calling him "the greatest President" America has ever had, because he permitted himself to be dominated by Mark Hanna and gave the trusts an entirely free hand. Wilson is right in listening to the advice of a man who is as honest and fearless as Bryan, and with whom even his greatest enemies cannot find any other fault than that they do not like his political opinions and actions. Even so, Bryan remains an honest and honorable man, very popular with the American people. Whenever he lost an election, it was because he was defeated by the superior force of capitalistic interests. As long as it is Bryan who stands by Wilson, the American people may rest assured that the President is on a good road.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1911.

THE HUDSON COAL AND MINING COMPANY

As is known, the case of the Hudson Coal and Mining Company came up before Judge Cooper last week, and the main question dealt with was a change of venue. However, since none of the petitioners were present at the hearing, the request was stricken from the court's calendar. The petitioners state that they had requested the Judge to continue the hearing to another date, to which the Judge did not agree, and for that reason they did not appear in court. For that reason, also, they find themselves forced to make the following explanation of this case here:

At one time, William R. Walleck and others signed as chief guarantors, responsible for a stated sum of money, for Joseph Kokes and others, and to pay, without discrimination, for these officers whenever necessary, including in the guarantee, their heirs and executors. This bond was put up on May 11 in the court session in which Joseph Kokes had appeared against William R. Walleck and others, file number 2858.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1911.

Several court actions by the guarantors against Kokes and the other defendants were at issue, when the latter sought an injunction against any further court action that might be taken against them. The court granted the injunction, and an appeal is being made from this court decision. Therefore, the guarantors feel justified in asking that their bond be set aside, and for a change of venue from the court which had issued the injunction. The appeal is signed by all of the guarantors fighting for their rights.

(Signed)

One of them.





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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1911.

A NEW COMPANY HAS RISEN FROM THE RUINS OF THE FORMER HUDSON COAL COMPANY  
AND THE NEW COMPANY IS OFFERING FORMER SHAREHOLDERS AN EXCHANGE OF  
STOCK

An interesting meeting was held last night in the Cesko-Americke Slovanske (Bohemian-American Slavonic) hall. The former stockholders of the ill-fated Hudson Coal Company met there with the directors, at the invitation of the latter, whose members are stockholders in the new company, The Reliance Coal Mining Company. The Reliance now owns the property formerly belonging to the Hudson company. The majority of the shareholders of the former Bohemian coal company did not know for what purpose the meeting was called, and many of them could not adjust themselves to the idea of reviving the painful memories of the defunct Bohemian undertaking by the calling of further meetings. In spite of this feeling, as a result of curiosity,



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1911.

which is such a large factor in many things, yesterday's meeting was more numerously attended than any of the many former meetings of the Hudson company. The meeting was brought to order by Mr. Jakub Kandlik, who called upon the former secretary Mr. Winternitz, to explain to those present the purpose of the meeting. Mr. Winternitz, explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of deciding in what manner the shareholders of the defunct company could be compensated, as much as possible, for their losses. First of all, however, Mr. Winternitz remarked, that these efforts had nothing in common with the suits, started by some shareholders against the former directors and that in any argument these must be left out, because settlement of these will come before the court. Despite the fact, that the directors on various occasions have been called unfair names, they did not care to remember that at the meeting. Out of the ruins of the old



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1911.

company a new organization has been created.

During the foreclosure sale the directors used their own funds to buy the Hudson Coal Company's mine, whereupon, the new company, under the name of Reliance Coal Mining Produce Company, was formed. Registered bonds were issued to cover the amount of indebtedness and these are held by the present participants to protect their interest in the undertaking. In order that the management, the members of which are the present stockholders, could prove that it operated at a loss formerly, it decided to offer the stockholders of the former Hudson Coal Company, stock in the new company in exchange for their old stock. The shareholders of the Hudson company would not be required to make any payment because of the acceptance of this offer. In fact they could elect directors, entirely different from those who formerly managed the Hudson Coal Company, and these would **then** manage the



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1911.

the affairs of the new company. Surely no one would lose anything through such a move, even if they gained nothing. The mine has been in operation since last June. This is about the gist of Mr. Winternitz's explanation of the purpose for which the meeting was called, so that everyone could realize what was being considered without undo excitement. When Mr. Winternitz, had concluded, Mr. Walleck asked, who was behind the committee which called the meeting, because the committee, elected at the last meeting of the shareholders of the Hudson Coal Company, knew nothing about the calling of this meeting. To this question, Mr. Winternitz, replied, that he spoke for the present owners of the mine and that it was a committee, elected at a meeting of these, which called the meeting. Mr. Walleck, after he had been assured that the acceptance of the proposal was to be considered, said the matter under consideration was of too great importance for an oral



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1911.

explanation to be clear and that it ought to be put into writing and signed by all of the present owners. In answer to this, he was told that the proposal was sufficiently clear, because the shareholders in the new company were all present and agreeable. That every one holding the old stock certificates, be given the same number of shares in the new company. It is a sufficiently clear offer, whereby, the former directors wish to reimburse the former stockholders and turn over to them, the mine in the same condition as before the foreclosure. Aside from the money, which the management put up from its own pockets, they ask for no other security. To this Mr. Walleck replied that he had not the slightest doubt about the sincerity of the present owners of the mine, however, a like offer had been made by the directors of the Hudson Coal Company prior to the catastrophe, with the exception, that at that time a six per cent first mortgage of \$60,000 was mentioned, whereas now, no amount is mentioned. As a result of this it



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1911.

is impossible to judge the value of the stock, because in case the owners should want to secure themselves with a first mortgage of \$60,000 and the mine was only worth \$45,000, what would be the purpose of exchanging the worthless stock. The explanation of this was about as follows; that the indebtedness at the time of foreclosure amounted to \$59,000, a bonded loan of \$65,000 was made, so that \$6,000 remains in the treasury. The bonds mature after ten years and provision is made for amortization. These bonds were issued by the Union Trust Company which took over the trusteeship and a company of this kind would not be interested in something which would be worthless. All other debts have been paid and the bonds, listed are at six per cent interest.

Further-more; no one can lose anything, for if the mine does not pay even now, the shareholders of the former Hudson Coal Company can not lose any



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1911.

more than they have lost already. That the mine will not pay is unthinkable, for there is plenty of coal there and the demand is for as much as can be produced. If one good winter comes, it will be possible to sell enough to overcome all previous losses. The former directors are not asking for sympathy. They merely wish to do something for those shareholders who shared their losses with difficulty. The directors actually are not compelled to do anything of such a generous nature.

Mr. Heinz, expressed doubt that the mine would pay even now. He declared he could not understand how there could be any profit now, when for the past three years it almost swallowed money. He also brought up the question of the guarantee of the fifty per cent loan by the former shareholders. These with the understanding that the loan would be protected by a first mortgage, deposited their money and many of them did not even receive a receipt and the loan was in no way protected. An argument ensued and when others arose and stated that they had not received receipts, Mr. Ed.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1911.

Novak, declared that line of procedure was drifting away from the purpose of the meeting. The meeting was called so that the offer of the present **owners of** the mine could be either accepted or rejected by the former stockholders. Further explanations followed and the chairman finally asked for an expression of opinion, in regard to the trend of thought. To this, it was said, that it was rather difficult to make any decisions on such short notices. In fact nothing more is being offered the former shareholders than they now have, a scrap of paper. It was then again pointed out that they can lose nothing. Thus the argument went around and around. Finally it was decided to elect a committee composed of representatives of those who deposited money for the loan and those who were merely stockholders, and this authorized committee to deal with the present owners. Another meeting is to be held in a week and the matter is to be discussed once more. Although many harsh words were spoken and many bitter pills handed out at yesterday's meeting, the meeting was relatively quiet. Now there is nothing left except to await developments and the progress of the mine. There is no question but that it would be the wish of every Czech here, that the undertaking should be put back upon its feet.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1909.

CAR COMPANY NEGLECTS CZECH DISTRICT.

p.4--We have persistently been pointing to the lack of consideration of the street car company shown to the population of "Bohemian California" south of Twenty-Second street, and especially in the neighborhood of Twenty-Fifth street and Lawndale avenue.

We have been expecting the people to rise in protest against the car company which is treating us in a manner it would not dare employ in other districts of the city.

As no loud action has been taken we thought that the company had already made preparations for redress, and that on Lawndale avenue there are more cars in operation now than the usual two pitiful ramshackle carriages. But we have convinced ourselves that this is not the case.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 30, 1909.

Not only has the service not improved, but things have gone from bad to worse. Formerly there were at least two cars working days and Sundays; now the company sends out two cars mornings and evenings, during the rush hours, but only one between, and one car only on Sundays.

Obviously the company would like to dispense with the car-line altogether, if it were not afraid of losing the right of way. But according to all indications the company need not fear anything even in this respect. Nobody files a complaint against it even now, when the time is ripe for action, and so probably no one would complain even if no cars were being operated at all. And, may be, that would do better. The time spent on waiting could be better used for walking the short distance.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1909.

CZECH TAXPAYERS VS. CORPORATION

p. 2 -- The long drawn fight of the taxpayers of Volesna against the Barrett Company ended in Judge Chettlain's court last night with a victory for the taxpayers. Volesna is the name of a Bohemian district between Sacramento avenue and Troy street, from Twenty-Eighth street to the Canal. As is known to our readers from former reports, the Barrett Company, a concern manufacturing tar paper, bought lots on Sacramento avenue, and immediately began to fence in the property, thereby closing the traffic on several streets. The taxpayers rose in protest not only against the clogging of the streets, but against the erection of a tar factory in their neighborhood as well. At a few meetings, held in Mrazek's hall, the ways and means to oppose the rich corporation were discussed, Anton Cermak, alderman of the Twelfth ward, and Michael Zimmer, sheriff of Cook county, attending. It was decided to place the case in the care of attorney Joseph Sabath, and to continue the uneven struggle in the courts. Mr. Sabath instantly established contact with the city attorney, who proceeded by filing suit to keep the Barrett Company from obstructing traffic, and to prevent the use of the property acquired for the manufacture of tar. At the first hearing the court, overruling the

CPL (LL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 28, 1909.

objections of the defendants, granted permission to attorney Sabath to function as special city attorney in this case.

In its findings the court acknowledged the right of the city to the property prior to the purchase, thereby annulling the sale of the lots, and restoring them to public ownership. The Barrett Company was instructed to clear the streets for traffic. Attorney Sabath requested that a lot, which had been selected for a small park prior to the purchase, be relinquished by the Barrett Company. The attorney for the latter, however, refused on the grounds that no definite agreement has been reached as yet between his client and certain property owners as to the space necessary for the monument of a man who lays claim to popularity and leadership in the neighborhood.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**D. Economic**

**Organization**

**1. Capitalistic Enterprise**

**b. Small Business**

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1917.

AGAINST FOOD SPECULATORS

Speculation in food articles is becoming rampant. The constantly growing demand for these commodities has been seized by dealers, and producers have an opportunity for flagrant profiteering. These methods should be taken under the limelight and treated accordingly.

Voices from all directions are growing louder, demanding that the board of trade speculations be restricted to cases where actual stock or supply is on hand. Some proposals tend to completely forbid speculation in foods on the board of trade.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 26, 1911.

INCORPORATION

The Secretary of State issued a license to the Ginger Julep Company. Capital stock \$5,000. Incorporators are Edward J. Smejkal, Joseph Klenha, and Adolph J. Krasa.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1911.

[LOTS FOR SALE]

(Advertisement)

From the Town of Lake.

Fifty dollars cash, balance on easy monthly payments will buy lots on 47th Street, and 47th Place between Western Avenue, and Campbell Avenue. For sale only by Joseph F. Triska & Co., 1945 W. 47th St.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1911.

LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION

(Advertisement)

No better method for the dispossession of undesirable tenants can be found than that offered by the Smolik's Landlords' Association (not inc.). The main purpose of the Association is to cause the removal of the undesirable tenants without the loss of much time and expense. We write notices to vacate free of charge, and advise you about all property matters. D. C. Jones, and a Bohemian lawyer, Otto Kerner, are legal representatives of the Association. Membership fee is only one dollar a year. The main office, with Frank J. Smolik in charge, is located at 1852 South Centre Avenue. (Racine Avenue now.)



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1909.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN CAPITAL IN JEOPARDY

"If we cannot have on hand at least \$10,000 by Friday evening, our business will be ruined," proclaimed the chairman of the Bohemian corporation known as the Hudson Coal Company last night. The concern owns coal mines in Indiana. This portentous message was, however, no news, as rumors to that effect had been current for a week and had been discussed at a meeting of the concern held in the Bohemian-American Hall, on West Eighteenth Street.

Another meeting is called for Friday in which the stockholders of the Hudson Coal Co. are to decide whether to produce the \$10,000 in question, since they had on former occasions deposited about \$125,000 for the enterprise, or to leave the business to its fate; and there is little doubt that the concern will perish if the money is not raised. This would mean a terrible blow for the stockholders, who number one hundred and forty, and some of whom have risked their entire savings, ranging from five hundred to sixteen hundred dollars.

We do not want to write of this matter in any other way than that in which it

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1909

was treated at the meeting of the directors. We are merely pointing to the severe setback that Bohemian-American enterprise shall suffer, if the worst is to happen, and to the concomitant misfortunes for so many families.

At the first meeting called Friday last week, Mr. Vrba after the necessary explanatory remarks, ceded the floor to Mr. Winternitz, the secretary, for the report on the financial condition of the Hudson Coal Co. According to this report the assets are valued at \$151,000, including stock as yet unsold to the amount of \$45,000. The mines had been purchased for \$125,000 two years ago; debts accrued were backed by first mortgage collaterals for \$40,000; \$10,000 on the mortgage was paid, leaving a mortgage of \$30,000, owned by J. W. Rooth of Terre Haute, Indiana, on the property.

There is a host of creditors whose claims demand immediate satisfaction; for instance, miners with unpaid wages to the amount of \$5,000; rentals for twenty small houses; taxes and other items, such as \$2,000 for powder. The mines are not in operation now as the miners have not been paid for fourteen days and conforming with previous agreements have ceased to work.

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Commenting on these conditions Mr. Winternitz said: "The main reason for our predicament is to be found in the manner in which we started, that is, without money, which also caused the downfall of other Bohemian ventures into the realm of business. We are paying \$6,000 in interest, which not only takes away the profit but is also steadily eating up our capital. It seems that fate is against us.

"First our property was damaged by fire, then we went thru a costly period of strikes and finally we had to buy our own money. Thus, for instance, we sold coal to a firm on a sixty-day basis; as in the meantime we lacked the money for wages, we had to grant heavy discounts to induce the firm to pay before due time. On another occasion we sold our claims to professional collectors at a commission of two percent of our earnings per month, amounting to twenty-four per cent per year. This is the price we paid for our own money. Time also had worked against us. We were producing from five to seven hundred tons of coal per day; then mild weather continually forced us to sell at a loss."

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Mr. Zahrobnik stated that the company had been in the hands of dishonest managers until the arrival of Mr. Vrba.

The only final decision reached was to send \$400 in order to forestall the loss of utensils. The meeting which has been called for Friday next will have fateful results.

XPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE BOHEMIAN PORTION OF THE CITY'S POPULATION. THEY ARE INDUSTRIOUS, THRIFTY AND GENERALLY OF A MOST PEACEABLE DISPOSITION. A COMMUNITY THAT IS RAPIDLY GROWING RICH BY THE EFFORTS OF ITS INDIVIDUALS.

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There is probably no more interesting and progressive section of Chicago's foreign population than that inhabited by the Bohemians. Some years ago there was a decided prejudice against them on the part of American workingmen and capitalists. They took a very active part in the strikes and riots here some eight years ago, and they established a Socialistic propaganda which was far from being popular. They so far succeeded in carrying their ideas into effect that they were the ringleaders of the strikes, and they elected four of their nominees - not all of them Bohemians, however, to the Chicago Common Council. One of the most active among them at the time was Belohradsky, who is now living in Texas. Another so-called leader was Leo Meilbeck, Alderman and

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legislator, who afterwards committed suicide while acting as Public Library attendant. Frank Stauber and J. J. Altpeter were also elected to the council as representatives of the German and Bohemian Socialistic elements, as was Christian Meier. It is only fair to say, however, about Stauber and

Altpeter that there have been few more conscientious councilmen than they. But as before stated, the Bohemians lost caste about the time alluded to on account of their Socialistic tendencies and "striking" propensities. When they first came to America they were willing to work for almost anything. They would underbid the Irish and German and American workmen, and naturally evoked considerable hostility against themselves as a result. They were to suffer for this, and were, in fact, looked down on as outcasts, and not entitled to much sympathy. When they took to striking and communism they were cursed up hill and down dale by employers and employees. Latterly all this has changed, and in the lumber and furniture manufacturing regions, where they are now employed, they are looked upon as some of the thriftiest members of the community, useful citizens, capable and efficient workmen and large contributors to the wealth and growth of Chicago.

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The First Bohemian Immigrants.

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The first Bohemian immigration to Chicago began about the year 1848 - "the year of revolution". The Czechs rose in rebellion

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against the Austrian authorities, with whom they have never been

on good terms, but were speedily suppressed by the Emperor and his army. Those who were prominent in the rebellion had to flee the country. Most of them came to America, some of them settling in Montreal, where they engaged largely in the cigar-making business. The Bohemian emigration was at first about the rate of 6,000 per year. In 1878, 1879 and 1880 it reached probably 10,000 per annum. It has fallen off again to 6,000. Most of those who came here were farmers, farm laborers, workers in wood, or weavers - usually carpet and cotton weavers. Those of them who located in Chicago settled down in the lumber region of the Sixth and Eighth wards. Some settled in the hardwood region of the Fourteenth Ward. F. B. Zdrubek, editor of the Bohemian daily paper the Svornost, estimates the Bohemian population of Chicago now at 40,000 at least. He estimates the entire Bohemians of America at 20,000. Outside of this city



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they are located in Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin on farms. Of the 40,000 in Chicago 26,000 are in the Sixth Ward, 9,000 in the Seventh and Eighth Wards, along Canal Street and Blue Island avenue principally, and about 5,000 are in the Fourteenth Ward.

#### Lumber Workers and Furniture Men.

They readily find employment in the lumber yards and furniture factories. The lumber merchants say they are steady, faithful workmen. They are constant, but they do not rush matters. The ordinary pay is about 15 cents per hour, though they get as high as 20 cents. They have practically driven out Irish and German lumbermen. The latter will not work by the hour. They work by the piece - by contract - and are not satisfied unless they make from 40 to 50 cents per hour. At Harvey's, where the foreman, John Kallal, is a Bohemian, very few of the Bohemians are employed. The same is true of Hatch and Keith's. At Beidler's Germans seem to have preference. But as a rule the Bohemians have the call. Many of them are excellent cabinetmakers and upholsterers. They make from

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35 to 40 cents per hour at this trade. They are nearly always at work - always driving at something. Their wives and the members of their families are also employed washing for families, tailoring, etc. Any person who goes into the Bohemian district will encounter some Bohemian man or woman in every block loaded

down with bundles of pantaloons or vests on the way to some down-town clothing house. The housewife usually employs four or five girls at this work. The girls make from \$5, to \$6. per week, and their employers make a handsome profit. The practice which prevailed in Bohemian regions some time ago, of sending the women around to pick up shavings and kindling wood is fast dying out. The women's time is more valuable now-a-days and begging is unknown among them. The Italians appear to have a monopoly of that. The "dagos" can be even encountered in the Bohemian quarter plying their vocation.

### Getting Rich.

People so hard working and so thrifty as the Bohemians cannot but prosper. The Bohemian quarter in the Sixth Ward is certainly a credit to their industry and zeal. There is not a more cleanly or better built workingmen's section in

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Chicago. The district west of Halsted to Lawndale, south of Sixteenth to Twenty-second Street, is built up with comfortable three-story brick dwellings and stores, nearly all of them owned by the Bohemians. The buildings occupy nearly the entire length of the lot. They are all neat and substantial, although there is some degree of sameness in the plan of building. Portions of some are frame structures pushed back on the lot and built up in front. All are neatly painted and have a wholesome and healthy appearance. Along Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Centre Avenue, Throop Street, Ashland Avenue, Blue Island, Wood Street, Hoyne Avenue, the structures are very fine; the stores are especially substantially built and commodious, and would reflect credit on any part of Chicago. From a sanitary point they are all right too, though perhaps there is too much crowding. Nearly every floor has three families. This is not always conducive to morality, it is claimed. The Bohemians, as is well known, are very fond of soups. The odor from that article of food is not always the most pleasant. But, on the whole, there is little cause of complaint nowadays. Being so very frugal they do not buy the best cuts of meat, but they buy good cuts. Mr. Curran of Curran and Delany, who do an extensive trade with the Czechs,

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says they always buy good but not the best meats, and they are excellent at paying. They always come to time with their bills. They are good customers and not in the least clannish. Very many of them are in the butcher line themselves, and though there are some in the saloon line, there are not many. The editors of the

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Svornost say there are only about fifty in the "Cesky vinopalna line" (Bohemian distillery). There are almost as many in the drug store business. Quite a number are also in the carpet-weaving and clothing trades. Nearly all of them are making money. It is estimated that at least 60 per cent of the Bohemians are property owners. They have twelve building societies, with an average membership to each society of 700, and Mr. Cermak, one of the editors of the Svornost says that the weekly receipts from each society varies from \$600 to \$900. Besides, there are a number of men who are not members of those societies who are large property owners; William Kaspar is reported to be worth \$100,000. John Kallal is a member of the firm of T. W. Harvey and Company. Dr. Kadlec of the Public Library Board; Frank Fucik, the West Town Clerk; John Matuska of Matuska and Craig, the furniture dealers; and several others well-to-do. The editor of Svornost publishes besides the daily, two weekly papers, the Amerikan Mondays and the Prilcha Duchu Casu Sundays. Besides, he publishes quite a number of books and

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pamphlets, and his establishment on South Canal Street is well stocked. He employs about fifteen typesetters. Nearly all of the Bohemians can read and write their own language. Their public school system in the old country is conducted almost entirely by the priests. In this country the priests try to control the education, but the liberal thinkers' society - the C. S. P. S. (Czecho-slovak Benevolent Society) - which has a membership of 2,000 in this city, stoutly opposes. The C. S. P. S. by the way, has a magnificent hall and school in the Eighteenth Street. The organization is condemned by the church, but it flourishes. The editor of the Svornost seems to be the leading spirit in it. Liberal thought has been a phase of Bohemian public life since the time of John Huss. The attendance at the Catholic schools - there are three of them - is quite large. They are taught by the sisters. The children in attendance are all neatly and comfortably clad. They seem to run to bright colors. Every one wears a bright red hood, strong, thick-soled shoes, and a comfortable calico dress with abundance of petticoats. The Bohemian attendance at the public schools is also quite large, especially at the Throop, Longfellow and Garfield

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schools. Few, however, remain to complete the Grammar School course. The young women nearly all marry early. There is a disposition among the boys to be somewhat wild. This is especially the case with those of them who get to have a contempt for their parents and their parents' country. There are three Bohemian Catholic churches, one in the Fifth Ward, one in the Sixth Ward and one in the Eighth. Nearly all the women attend church while not more than half the men do so. John Kallal, already alluded to, is the leading Catholic layman. There are three theatres and about a dozen Bohemian halls. There is usually theatrical entertainment every night, and there is sure to be a dance every Saturday. At these dances some of the young Bohemians are apt to be boisterous, but as a rule they are well conducted, and there is little trouble.

### Habits and Mode of Life.

There is an impression abroad that the Bohemians are slovenly in their habits. This is not the case. On the contrary they are clean and tidy as a rule. The

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women especially are very cleanly. They get on very well with their neighbors. Since Sadowa there has been some feeling between them and the Germans, but it is dying out. They take very kindly to the Poles. The Irish do not play them fair in politics, they say, and there is a tendency among them to be more self

assertive. They like Cullerton because he attends to ward improvements, but they are down on Lawler for many reasons, though Frank appointed a leading Bohemian sub-Postmaster of the Southwest district. The leaders among them say that they will demand a better representation among the political parties in the future. They have a sort of natural penchant for politics. They manage to secure representation in all the principal offices in town. They claim from 6,000 to 7,000 votes, though this is probably an exaggerated estimate. They claim a population of but 40,00 altogether, and as they have abnormally large families, and, as many of them neglect to take out naturalization papers, 6,000 or 7,000 is too high an estimate. They have very nearly a majority, however, in the Sixth Ward. Hitherto they have acted with the Democrats, but the leading ones among them, with the exception of Kallal, Schlessinger and Nikodeun, say they are tired of the Democratic party, particularly of the Harrisonian branch

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of it. They assert that they have been victimized by the contractors in street-paving jobs, and, rightly or wrongly, they hold administration responsible therefor. They also complain of the espionage of the police. As a usual thing the Bohemians are orderly and law-abiding - they are, as stated

before, a little boisterous at their society meetings when they indulge too freely in beer, which they too often do, and the policemen are too apt to use their clubs on them. There is a general impression, too, that the women are so desirous of getting rich that they do not know the difference between "mine and thine" very frequently. This is pronounced a gross slander, however, by the Bohemians themselves, who complain that the police treat them harshly, spread false reports about them and allow young toughs to break into their amusement halls, where the aforesaid toughs insult the women. This is especially the case at the Bohemian Hall on Taylor Street, near Canal, and frequent fights result as a consequence. In the Sixth Ward places of entertainment the Bohemians are amply able to take care of themselves.



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The Loafers Among Them.

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It is very noticeable that they do not loaf about saloons to any great extent. The present is a very dull time in the lumber region, and many hundred men are idle there, but in the Bohemian saloons

in the vicinity very few men are to be found. They devote much of their time now-a-days to improving their buildings, constructing sidewalks, and clearing away rubbish or assisting their industrious wives. They are seldom found idle. Two young men met on Twenty-second Street last Thursday were asked why they were not at work. "No work to do", they replied. No house - no work now". They went on to explain as best they could that they had been in search of work.

Besides the religious, anti-religious and building societies, the Bohemians have also several gymnastic societies. They practice nearly every night. They are very athletic fellows although they are not quick. For persons who are such skilled tailors they display very poor taste in dressing. The men's clothing is generally speaking, coarse and badly fitting, the pantaloons bag at the knees

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and are many inches too short, while the shoes are coarse and heavy. They are a healthy race, though there is considerable mortality among the children in summer, very likely due to overcrowding and the neglect of other sanitary regulations.

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Though they have prospered in Chicago there is a general tendency among those who have ready cash or who can dispose of their property, to leave here and go to live on farms. Their papers here are filled with advertisements of farms for sale in Nebraska, Dakota, Texas, and parts of Wisconsin, and there are a couple of farm agencies here doing a big business. For this and other reasons it is not likely that the Bohemian population of Chicago will increase to any great extent in the future, though they are a prolific race, and many of those who go to farming return in a few years. The Bohemian quarter of the Sixth Ward is now nearly built up. The Scandinavians are crowding in on them west of Ashland Avenue, in what is called the Stockholm region. The lumber business there is not expanding. Much of it is likely to go to South Chicago, and the furniture factories are already crowded. As small traders they do not make much headway, their trade being confined mostly to people of their own nationality. The extension of the tracks of the West Division Railway Company

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on West Nineteenth Street, will open up some new territory, but not a great amount. The building societies of the region have practically done their work. Very few dwellings are going up now. Nearly all are three and four story store buildings of a very substantial character. The Bohemian are not the only

buildings, however. The Germans and the Hebrews are doing more than their share.

Religious Opinion

It is curious that, though there are very many Bohemian Jews in this city the relation between them and the Bohemian Christians appear to be far from cordial; and the Catholic Bohemians and the liberal thinkers appear to cordially hate each other. The liberal thinkers seem to be the most prosperous, and also to be the better educated. They seem to have a decided preference for Voltaire, Huxley, Darwin and two or three of their own writers. Their literature is not extensive. The women have two or three societies of their own, and, strange as it may seem in women, the societies are not of a religious character. It is a mistake though, to suppose that the Bohemians as a whole are not religious people. Of the 40,000

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who live here more than two-thirds attend church some time or other. The average Sunday attendance at the church at the corner of Allport Avenue and Eighteenth Street is about 6,000. Twice that number of different persons attend during the year.

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The attendance at the DeKoven church numbers about 4,000 on the average, and the attendance at the Portland Avenue Church in the Fifth Ward is about 2,500. The Bohemians of the Fourteenth Ward attend the Polish church. The pastors pay great attention to the societies belonging to the church, and devote their entire energies to keeping them intact. Among no foreign nationality is there such pronounced hostility to formal religion, and it requires all the zeal of the clergymen to combat this.

Mr. Frank Fucik, a well-known Bohemian of the Seventh Ward, said yesterday, in relation to the building societies and other matters: "The district between Halsted Street and Ashland Avenue is now almost built up, and the Bohemians are beginning to build in the district between Ashland and Western Avenues. The Scandinavians are also building in there, but west of the lime kiln on Hoyne Avenue and thereabouts the Bohemians seem to have it all to themselves.

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Value of Their Property

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"What is the value of their property? I heard it estimated at

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\$20,000,000, but that is an exaggeration, perhaps. They own at least \$16,000,000 worth of property in Chicago. They seldom

send money to the old country, except for the purpose of assisting relatives to come out. What they earn they keep here. It is a mistake to think that the Bohemians are only common laborers and wood-shovers. They are blacksmiths, watchmakers, and wood-turners, etc. Those along Canal Street, Canalport Avenue and Blue Island Avenue work at various mechanical trades. They work at the manufacture of American cutlery to a very large extent, and they are all steady, sober, active men. They have frequently been slandered because they have not been understood."

"To whom do the house-owners rent"? "To people of all nationalities - generally to their own countrymen though. They usually get \$7 or \$8 for three rooms. A good proportion of the rent goes for a time to pay interest. The death rate is as low in the Bohemian quarter as in any other portion of the city.

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Their homes look as neat and as clean. They appear clean themselves, and I dont think there is the least ground for prejudice against them now."

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Mr. Chatfield of the firm of Street, Chatfield and Keep, lumber dealers, who traveled through Bohemia, said that in their native country the Bohemians appear to be industrious, frugal, hard-working people. Like the Irish they did not like their form of government. There have been frequent uprisings. They seemed to be of considerable political and intellectual force in their native country. He considered them a very valuable portion of the population. He had heard few things derogatory to them.

A three days' sojourn in their midst was convincing as to their thrift, their industry, their cleanly habits, their generally high moral character, their saving habits and their intellectual advancement. They usually make good citizens; they have aided more than any other class of the population in building up the best portion of the southwestern district of the city; they have done their part by their labor in adding to the material prosperity of the

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city in adding to its taxable value. They are excellent members of society, and they and their children have done and will no doubt continue to do their full duty towards the great city which they have chosen for their future home.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**D. Economic**

**Organization**

**2. Labor Organization & Activities-**

**a. Unions**

**(1) Company**



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

A FITTING REPLY TO THE CLUMSY ATTACKS OF THE TYPGRAPH  
AGAINST THE BOHEMIAN PRINTING TRADES CENTRAL UNION

Recently, we published in this paper a communication in which we portrayed in the proper light the attacks of the International Typographical Union No. 330 directed against our union, and at the same time we called attention to the unprincipled actions of the said International Typographical Union.

In the latest issue of the Typograph, the masters are replying to us, but in such a manner as is not customary among decent people. Or are such expressions used among decent people as: "scamp," "driveling," "toad," and others, which cannot be published here? We expected a real argument, but experienced only insults. We made known a whole list of true examples of the rottenness of that union, and instead of answering us fittingly, they haughtily and snobbishly say that they



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

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will not go to scabs for advice. They lie, and try to squirm out, but at the same time, in their reply to Spravedlnost, convict themselves of lying.

For the sake of interest and judgment, as to whether or not we were right when we wrote about "union" conditions in print-shops coming under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union No. 330, we bring the following for consideration: Although Typograph in past issues called attention to the ugly conditions existing in the shop of Spravedlnost about which the secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, Mr. Straub, said that they are worse than scabs, that organ in its last issue states that it pictured those incidents in a manner almost too mild. Suppose then, if Typograph were to tell the whole truth, then some pretty deeds would be brought into the open. Typograph also accuses Spravedlnost of deceiving the public when it says that the printing plant and Spravedlnost are



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

undertakings of all progressive organized Bohemian labor. The International Typographical Union, with which Spravedlnost has an agreement, and which is certainly aware of the conditions existing in the shop of Spravedlnost, declares the claim of Spravedlnost is utterly false, and that the print-shop and Spravedlnost are really the joint enterprise of the Bohemian socialist section, which is still a long way from being the representative of all progressive organized labor.

Further, Typograph points out that Spravedlnost is not sure that the printing label will not be taken away from it, because the minutes of the International Typographical Union are full of notations about the violation of union regulations by Spravedlnost. Also a member of the International Union, Mr. Mejdrich, admits that he once struck the former president of the Board of Directors of Spravedlnost, when that gentleman accused the typesetters of robbing the shop, and throwing away good type which was not worn out. A fine example of brotherly workingmen's action,



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

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is it not?

Also, it appears from these accusations that the full manifestation by the Central Unity of Bohemian Unions was misused so that the associates could draw commissions for themselves. Typesetters working for Spravedlnost do not receive the wage set up by the Union. They work longer hours than the Union permits and that for scab wages. In addition to this, the workers are compelled to contribute to the so called "workingmen's" newspaper, Spravedlnost.

Well then, gentlemen, why do you become excited when your inconsistency is admitted by yourselves? Or do you suppose that when you write "that it is not possible for you to disprove the mass of lies and slander," the whole matter will be settled? You are very much in error when you say that the Bohemian Printing Trades Central Union was founded at the request of the employers. To that we reply: The Bohemian Printing



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

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Trades Central Union was founded through necessity, so as to resist the often nonsensical orders and fancies of various self-styled saviors of workingmen, whom Haywood so excellently characterized in his lectures.

Bohemian workingmen are, and always will be, so mature that they know what they should do, without the necessity of having any such overlords above them as are needed by the gentlemen in the International Typographic Union, who need some kind of a "sanctus spiritus" for every trifle, without the help of which they would soon be at the end of their resources.

Further, you write that the scabs of Svornost and Hlasatel are impatiently waiting to take in the members whom you expel.. Many thanks, gentlemen. We are not so greedy for numbers, a fact which you will readily agree and recognize from the fact that we have raised the initiation fee for



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

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our union to twenty-five dollars. If we formerly accepted every member expelled by you, you did likewise with our expelled members. Or do you wish to have proof that you have members who formerly were zealous workers in our union? Also, we did not write that the former vice-president of the International Typographical Union worked for the National Printing Company for eighteen dollars per week when he should have been getting twenty-seven dollars per week. That is an error on your part. Your colleague, who worked in a certain shop in Bohemian California for eighteen dollars a week is the one to whom we refer. If you want to know his name, your present president, Mr. Aug. Capek, can give you the information. We congratulate you upon having him. We add: how can there be any talk of lying and slander? Isn't it really slander on your part when you denounce and insult the executive committee of our Bohemian Printing Trades Union? Do you not condemn yourselves by such action? How can you write that our secretary was expelled and fined by your union, when the truth is that he resigned,



I D 2 a (1)

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BOHEMIAN

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I F 6

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

willingly, from your union? And when someone resigns, can they still be expelled and fined? Perhaps only by you, gentlemen! Just a few more words. You call our union a "Bosses' Union." We have disproved your false assertion, and we know that the International Typographical Union No. 330 includes among its members four proprietors of printing plants, and about twenty-five shareholders of the National Printing Company. Therefore, more than half of all members of your union are "bosses." We, the members of Bohemian Printing Trades Union, wish you consolation, after a long groping in the dark. You will recognize, yes, indeed, that while they were members of your union, they were groping in the dark, but now they go by daylight, of that we assure you. In so far as your threat to pillory of every individual connected with our union is concerned, we are at your disposal. We add however, that on that pillory there will be room enough for many members of the International Typographical Union No. 330.



I D 2 a (1)

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BOHEMIAN

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I F 6

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

I H

We must not pass by your naive mention about machinists. According to you, machinists are unnecessary in a print-shop. Why then, do you have rules requiring a machinist for each three typesetting machines? Or why are there machinists in every larger English establishment? Well! that remuneration which your colleagues receive for the function of machinists is darned small. That the members of your union are so thoroughly familiar with typesetting machines and those of our union are not, well, that is very easily said, using your own words, but it would be hard to prove. We advise you sincerely, gentlemen, don't lie, don't slander, and don't look for splinters in your neighbors eye when you have a regular log in your own. We urge you to learn decency. Speaking of the members of our union who "chip in" quarters for beer, as far as that is concerned, what of it? At least they drink at their own expense, while somewhere else the drinking is done at the expense of the International Union. That is the only difference between the two cases.





I D 2 a (1)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1911.

Further, we remind you gentlemen that our organization committee is in no sense a secret body, at least not to the extent that your committee is. We will add only that just as soon as the names of your committee members are signed in full, our six member organizing committee will not hesitate a minute to do likewise.

Every non-partisan and reasonable man who knows conditions as they exist between the publishers of Hlasatel and Svornost and their employees, who are fully satisfied with their jobs, union wages, and union working conditions, will arrive at the point of view that the Central Bohemian Printing Trades Union deserves the support of every countryman.

Organization Committee.



1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization  
& Activities

a. Unions

(2) Craft

I E

IV

Demi Hlasatel, May 19, 1914.

[COURT TRIAL OF PICHA AND BERANEK]

Before a jury in Judge Bowles's criminal section of the Municipal Court in the City Hall, the case of Mr. Karel Vondras, a baker residing at 1540 West 18th Street, versus the editor-in-chief, Karel H. Beranek, of the daily Spravedlnost and Karel Picha, one of the principal leaders in the camp of the "reds", was decided against the latter two, and the lecture which they received will not soon be forgotten by them. After a conference lasting two hours, the jury found the two guilty of criminal libel, and it is now up to the judge to sentence them. The penalty may amount to as much as six months in jail, the maximum in this case, and also a maximum fine of \$1,000. The jury was composed of men of intelligence, and included four unionists, one of whom was an agent of a carpenters' union.

After the sentence was handed down, the legal representatives of the defendants made it known that they would seek a new trial, and the hearing of pleas was set for Saturday, May 23. If the judge should refuse the pleas, the case will probably be taken before the Appellate Court.

I E

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Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1914.

We have referred to the substance of the case before. Mr. Vondras claimed that he was visited by Mr. Picha, who was then a business agent for the International Bakers' and Confectioners' Union No. 13, and Mr. Picha threatened to deprive Mr. Vondras of his union label because, as the agent claimed, Mr. Vondras had broken the union rules. Mr. Vondras claimed that Mr. Picha proposed to "fix" the difficulty for fifty dollars, to which Mr. Vondras refused to agree, and Mr. Picha thereupon carried away several boxes of union labels from Mr. Vondras's bakeshop.

In order to conform to the rules of the city weighmaster, Mr. Vondras began to paste the labels of the Bohemian Bakers' and Confectioners' Union No. 2 on his bakery goods. This union is incorporated under state laws and has a duly registered trade-mark.

But with this arrangement, Mr. Vondras fell into disfavor with his comrades, who began to "fire away at him," as it were, and the brutal acts grew in intensity day after day. Many handbills were distributed in which Mr. Vondras was pictured as an enemy of union labor; and the Circuit Court

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1914.

was asked to stop Mr. Vondras from using the labels of the Bohemian union, because it was claimed that the design is an imitation of the copyrighted label of the International union. Judge Windes decided that the two labels are of very different design, and he simply denied the petition of the unionists.

The trump card played against Mr. Vondras by the Spravedlnost was in the November 23 issue of last year, under the caption, "Vseodborova Hlidka" (Sentinel of Industry). In this incendiary article, he was accused of being untrue to his customers by his use of counterfeit labels. The writer of this marked and easily discernable insinuation was, we are told, Mr. Picha; and therefore Mr. Vondras instituted court proceedings for the protection of his honor and good name. Mr. Vondras sued not only Mr. Picha, but also the editor-in-chief, Karel H. Beranek, who is responsible for the contents of the article in the Spravedlnost.

Mr. Vondras felt justified in suing these men, because his character as well as his business was blighted. Therefore, it was quite natural for him to

I E

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1914.

seek redress in court.

The action was brought before a jury in Judge Bowles's court on Friday afternoon and ended yesterday with the sentencing of the two defendants.

Mr. Vondras, with the aid of witnesses, proved that he employs members of a union which is duly incorporated and has its authorized trade-mark; that any falsifying of labels is out of the question. As to the offer of Mr. Picha to adjust the difficulties for a fifty-dollar consideration, Mr. Vondras had witnesses to back up that assertion. The moot point of the correct translation of the objectionable words was given to the jury by the attorney for the prosecution, Mr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka, whose competence in making translations no one could doubt because of his thorough training in both the Bohemian and English languages.

Mr. Beranek for the defense stepped into the witness chair and was followed by Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, who informed the jury that the translation of the objectionable article, as it was arranged by the prosecution, was incorrect in substance, and in translation entirely different words could

I E

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1914.

be used--words much milder in meaning, but expressing the same thought. Professor Zmrhal also proved himself an authority and master of the two languages, but upon cross-examination by Attorney J. B. Brillow, representing Mr. Vondras, Professor Zmrhal had to admit that there was a great difference between the words "somewhat similar" and "counterfeit," and the word "counterfeit" was used in the article printed in the Spravedlnost.

From the evidence presented, the members of the jury became convinced that the purpose of the article was to cast suspicion upon the well-meaning baker, Mr. Vondras, and not, as the defense claimed, to show him up as an enemy of labor. For that reason the jury found the two editors of the Spravedlnost guilty of defamation of character.

The defense in this case had no easy work of it, because the sense of the article was so clear that its meaning could not have been changed by technical subterfuges, and Mr. Picha's behavior did not do him credit in the least. He wisely refrained from testifying.

I D 2 a (2)

II D 5

II D 4

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 13, 1914.

A PROCLAMATION TO BOHEMIAN MASONS IN CHICAGO

Dear Brothers! Because of the growing number of applicants and cramped quarters, it will be necessary to enlarge the present premises of the Česká Útulna A Sirotčinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage). The members of the Unie Českých Tesaru v Chicago (Union of Bohemian Carpenters of Chicago) have agreed to co-operate in the erecting of an addition to the present building and to ask other crafts of the building trades for co-operation.

We therefore make this appeal to our Bohemian bricklayers, trusting that they too will lend a hand in such a noble and humanitarian undertaking.

Do not hesitate, but prove that our section always was and will be among those whose help is available to others, when it is really needed.

Donate one day of work, or a few hours of your services daily, if you can. This will, without doubt, help more than collections.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



I D 2 a (2)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 5

II D 4

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1914.

A meeting whose purpose is to provide a full explanation of our objectives and to furnish an opportunity for an exchange of opinions on this matter will be held May 17 at 2 P. M. at Mr. Josef Hácha's, 26th Street and Springfield Avenue. The organization committee of Bohemian bricklayers is expecting a large attendance.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 a (2)

II A 3 b

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1913.

F. LHOTÁK RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN MUSICIANS UNION

The regular election of officers of the Union of American Musicians, a national organization with offices on South Clark Street, directly opposite the Federal Building, was held last Tuesday. There were two candidates for the office of president: our countryman, Mr. F. Lhotak, the well-known musician, and a non-Bohemian who had held the office prior to Mr. Lhoták's term.

Mr. Lhoták was re-elected by a vote of 326 to 240. To be elected president of a body as large and important as this Union is indeed a signal honor, and we are happy to be able to congratulate Mr. Lhoták on the confidence and prestige he enjoys among the musicians of America.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 9, 1913.

A CALL TO BOHEMIAN BRICKLAYERS

All Bohemian bricklayers are to report at the Bricklayers' Hall at Peoria and Monroe Streets today, November 9. Take along your wage book and your union card, and be sure to vote the Reform Ticket. If we win, we shall get a Bohemian business agent. Do you remember the way a non-Bohemian agent dealt with you when you applied for your union card?

We shall also try to take away the automobile from our president. Only its repairs cost us thousands of dollars (sic) a year, and with present public transportation facilities, an automobile appears to be quite superfluous. You will receive your ballots in the Hall. The balloting will take place from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Vote the following ticket: [The names of eight candidates follow:]

(Signed) The Committee.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1912.

SLAVIC BARBERS FORM A NEW ORGANIZATION

The meeting of Slavic barbers, about which we already printed a short advance notice, was held on the premises of Mr. Mirko Vadjina at 1118 West 18th Street, in our Pilsen district, last Thursday night. The attendance of barbershop owners was very large.

It was agreed that the barbers in this part of the city are unable to raise their prices as barbers in other localities do now, because their customers are almost exclusively workingmen who cannot pay more for their shaves and haircuts than they have been paying. Therefore the barbers cannot go along with the decision of the downtown organization, whose members work under entirely different conditions.

In view of these facts, it was deemed necessary to start a new organization, and this action was realized in the meeting. [The name of the organization is not given.]

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1912.

The following officers were elected: Mirko Vadjina, president; Fr. Kolář, vice-president; Emil Kolář, treasurer. The meeting adopted a resolution signed by Geo. L. Lukič, Jan Marich, Jos. A. Hušek, Fr. Zornák, and Karel Hampl which, among other matters, sets the working hours as follows: Daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., except Saturday, when the shops will be open until 11 P. M., and Sunday, when they will be open from 7 A. M. to 12 noon.

The next meeting will be held in the same place on December 12, and its organizers hope that the owners of barbershops will attend in large numbers so that the organization can be perfected and put on a firm foundation.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1912.

OUR BUTCHERS' TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL BALL

The Podporující Spolek Plzeňských Řezníků (Pilsen Butchers' Benevolent Society), the oldest organization of this important trade and guild not only among us, but perhaps in all Chicago....will hold its twenty-sixth annual ball in the Pilsen Sokol hall on Ashland Avenue.....

Admission will be \$3.50 per couple; additional ladies, \$1 each.

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II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (3)

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

I F 6

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1911.

LABOR MATTERS

The Reply of Mr. A. Uzlik to Mr. Balvin and to the  
Anonymous Writer of "Who is damaging the  
Labor Movement"

In the first place, Mr. Balvin, I am not an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World and I did not arrive among the Czechs in the last fourteen days, for I have lived among them eighteen years and I have been active in the labor movement during this entire period. I never sought to gain personal or selfish advantages and my aims always were to aid and not to hinder this idealistic movement.

I am a member of the working class and I can never advocate ideas which are injurious to this class. One of these is the idea being spread



I D 2 a (2)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (3)

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1911.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

by Socialists, that only through political action can  
workingmen triumph. Every strike lost is an opportunity  
welcomed by them to confirm this false view.

I F 6

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If the strike is won and higher wages obtained, they maintain that it means nothing because the capitalists will get it back through higher prices. The result of this false viewpoint is that these people endeavor to use every strike for the benefit of their political party. They are active in the union movement only for **those** reasons. The rottener the union organization, the better it suits their purposes. That's why they stick so tenaciously to the American Federation of Labor. At the last convention of **the** American Federation of Labor, eighty Socialists were present and they all voted for Gompers. In the Chicago Federation of Labor, not one Socialist protested against the acceptance of the agreement with Hart, Schaffner and Marx and to the last one they all voted for it. I have never knowingly lied





I D 2 a (2)  
II B 2 d (1)  
I D 2 a (3)  
I D 2 a (4)  
I D 1 a  
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- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1911.

and I again assert, that every accusation brought against Mr. Balvin, can be substantiated by any delegate to the conference. I was chairman of the last two meetings of the conference and know whereof I speak. Neither Trautman nor I forced ourselves among you. Trautman and Haywood were invited by the strikers to take charge of the strike. I was asked by Trautman, because he did not know the Czech language and thought that I would be of assistance in many respects. Your insinuation that we were more interested in the assessments than in the members, I reject as a common barefaced insult. We urge no one to become a member of the Industrial Workers of



I D 2 a (2)

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (3)

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1911.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

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the World. We are open and above board, and say only what we think and nothing more.

In so far as the anonymous article is concerned, in which I am censured for my membership in the American Federation and in the Painters Union, it will not dissuade me from my intention to point out the wanton corruption within them. That I write to newspapers which you proclaim as non-union is only your fault, not mine. When I sent you a communication for publication, you returned it to me. If your paper is so strictly a labor paper, why did you accept a full page ad from the ultra-capitalistic Tribune ? In that advertisement the reading of the Tribune, which in the year 1886 recommended lead pills and strychnine for striking labor,



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II B 2 d (1)  
I D 2 a (3)  
I D 2 a (4)  
I D 1 a  
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- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1911.

was recommended to workingmen. It was not Hlasatel which was breaking the strike, but the corruption and unfitness of the Garment Workers' Union and the Federation of Labor, as you yourselves have acknowledged and to whom you are giving such stout aid.

We have enough laws, more than are needed, but what we need is someone to enforce them. Inspectors allow themselves to be bribed, but labor organized into the right kind of unions will see to it that every workroom, every factory, every mine is safe for the health and life of the workers. Labor organized into an industrial union, will be the political power which will enforce these various laws for the safety of the workers.



I D 2 a (2)

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (3)

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1911.

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

I F 6

I H

Labor will not allow itself to be murdered any more, as happened at the Cherry mine and other places. Being aware that it has the support of the entire force of the working class, organized into one union, it will never work where it constantly sees death before it. Labor in the present day craft unions has no power, no resistance, because every trade is for itself and the result of all this is strikes lost, and broken and the workingmen delivered to the mercies of more brutal treatment than before. Here is where you gentlemen of Spravedlnost should do your duty and criticize everything that is not fair; pay more attention to the struggles of workers in the factories, meanwhile, uncovering corruption in the labor



I D 2 a (2)

- 7 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (3)

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1911.

I D 2 a (4)

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I F 6

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movement, because that is far more important than to call attention to corruption in politics. Every strike lost indicates weakness, and lack of confidence of the workers in themselves, but every strike won means a step forward, an inclination to further struggle. Every raise in wages and shortening of hours of labor means better conditions for the workers.

If Spravedlnost will work in this manner, then will it have the right to call itself a labor paper, but not before.

Be consistent in the principles of Socialism and no one will criticize you. Aiding Rickert and others in their work and keeping Bohemian workers



I D 2 a (2)

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (3)

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1911.

on strike, in order to help traitors, was certainly miserable conduct for a "labor" paper.

I have read carefully every attack upon my accusations, published in that paper, but nowhere, I say, nowhere, did they disprove anything I charged and even if the writer of the anonymous article claims that Spravedlnost did not proclaim the first agreement with Hart, Schaffner and Marx as a big victory for tailoring workers, still he cannot erase it for it is printed there in large letters.

A. Uzlik



I D 2 a (2)

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 a

III B 2

III A

I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1911.

CZECH PAPER STANDS UP FOR ITS PRINTERS

All of us have repeatedly had occasion to observe the malicious actions of those obnoxious spirits that are wont to attack the Denni Hlasatel and the organization whose members it employs. Now the Ceska Ustredni Unie Tiskarskych Remesel (Czech Central Union of the Printing Trades), rises in protest to defend itself and its employers. Circulars, in which the attitude of the organization shall be duly explained, will be sent to all Czech associations, trade unions, etc. This will help to stop the abusive and malevolent eruptions of those evil-minded elements who try to enhance their interest by inciting unrest among our workers, by subversive methods, and prevarications.

The circular runs in essence as follows: "Our's is an association as esteemed as is yours, and in the first place a unionized one, which closes its contracts on the basis of set rules, and therefore, should



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II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

I D 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1911.

III B 2

III A

merit the support of your association and of the Czech public

I C

in general. The undersigned union furnishes help to the

Denni Hlasatel, to the Svornost, and to the printing shop of Mr. Svestka; it is exclusively Czech, one reason more for its right to the good-will on the part of Czech associations. Our organization was founded because we felt that the dues and emergency payments to the international unions, could be put to better use by directing them into the channels of an organization composed of our own kind. We have gone through the experience of being dependent upon the decisions of organizations foreign to us and of humiliation from societies we hardly knew; we, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that a body governed by Czechs only, would be the right union for us. The way Czech union men are being treated by the officials of the organizations of other nationalities is well known. One example of the treatment accorded to Czech union men is presented in the recent strike of the garment workers' union. Similar occurrences prompted us to found our own organization.





I D 2 a (2)  
II B 2 a (1)

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

I D 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 22, 1911.

III B 2

III A

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Today, after an existence of several years of our union, we can safely claim that the financial condition of the individual members is much improved over that of former years, and the contracts with our employers have been renewed. Those are reasons that speak for themselves.

Besides this, we have been making every effort to aid our fellow-workers in distress; at the same time, we allowed no opportunity to pass without doing our bit in the field of nationalistic endeavor. We assure your society that the contracts entered into with our employers are of more benefit to us than those closed with any others. In closing we are entreating your organization to lend your support to us by patronizing the printing concerns for which we work.

Signed: Frank Sramek, president.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1910.

MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN PRINTERS' TRADES

P.1, Col.3--Today at 2:30 P.M. the Bohemian Central Union of Printers' Trades is holding its regular meeting. The meeting will be held in their hall at 19th St. and Blue Island Ave.

Important business will be discussed, therefore all members are requested to be present. Numerous questions and incompleted business from the previous meeting will be settled also.

(Per) Mr. J. Novak (Secretary)

I D 2 a (2)

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 b

II A 2 /

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 22, 1909.

**BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN MUSICIANS' UNION.**

p. 5.. We wish to inform the public, and Czech musicians in particular, that the term for the reduced initiation fee of \$2.00 has been extended to the end of this year. Applications for membership will be received at any time in the headquarters of the union at Mr. V. Randa's, 3259 W. Twenty-Sixth Street, and by the secretary before the meetings which are held every Saturday at 8 p. m. We are prepared to loan you money at moderate rates and promptly.

Henry Batek, president.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1909.

**CHICAGO CZECH BUTCHERS' EMPLOYEES ORGANIZE.**

p. 3.. The Butchers' Employees' Educational Club announces a reduction from \$3.00 to \$1.50 for membership during the two months from November 1st to January 1st, and a similar reduction down to 25 cents per month for regular dues. This club is decidedly one of the best mutual aid societies in Chicago. It has, up to date, 130 members, all of them honest, diligent Czech workingmen.

The above offer serves the purpose of enabling every butchers' employee to join the organization without great expenses. The club has made it a main point of its activity to keep working hours within due limits, and also to eliminate work on Sunday. He is mistaken who thinks this an impossibility, for what has been enforced elsewhere can be done here also, and we are convinced that more than half of our employers will agree with our demands and even support us in our struggle.

Many among them have urged us indeed to commence action on this issue. It is, therefore, up to the workingmen to organize and begin the work lustily, as nothing but good can come of it. It is certainly necessary for us to wake up, for every other workingman finds himself in better conditions than we, the

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1909.

butchers' employees. There are here many who work from eighteen to twenty hours per day for small wages, Saturday till midnight, and Sunday from five in the morning till noon time or longer.

We expect you, our brethren, to set up an agitation in order to get the greater part of the workmen together before the new year begins, that shall be devoted to ardent work for the betterment of our conditions. Everyone more than fifteen years old, and who is of the butcher trade, and also new immigrants in possession of their work-book, can become members.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

ID 2 a (3)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1907.

UNIONS.

p. 1 - col. 1.. The Bohemian people believe in organized labor and to prove this they have organized unions in several of their trades. Among these Bohemian unions are the bakers'and the printers'unions which have great strength.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 11, 1907.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FIRST INDEPENDENT BOHEMIAN BAKERS' UNION

P.1--This union will hold its meeting on Saturday, January 12, 1907, in the J. Kony's club hall, located at Nineteenth and Throop Streets.

All brother-members are requested to be present because business of importance and interest will be discussed.

This announcement also applies to bakers who have not yet joined this organization. We request their presence at this meeting because they will obtain an understanding of the activities of the Union and will have an opportunity to become members.

I D 2 a (2)  
II B 2 d (1)  
II A 1

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, April 17, 1902.

LABOR MATTERS.  
FROM BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY OF JOURNALISTS.

At their own request, the Bohemian-American Society of Journalists was inducted into the International Typographical Union of North America, and given number four (4). It was officially named "Chicago Bohemian-American Newspaper Writer's Union No. 4, International Typographical Union of North America." It became a regular affiliate, using the same union label as all other Bohemian union printshops and newspapers. Of these, only those will be considered union-shops, which employ not only union typesetters and other labor, but union editors as well. The agreement, in which are formulated the demands of the members of the Bohemian-American Journalist Societies, has again been placed before the publishers of Bohemian newspapers for signature; they have not accepted as yet, but it is expected that they all will sign readily. The Union of Bohemian Journalists does not want to cause the owners of Bohemian papers unnecessary difficulties and will strive to maintain present friendly relations. However, it will insist upon the fulfillment of its reasonable demands. Thus far a mutual agreement with our Society has been signed by the publishers of the following papers:





Denni Hlasatel, April 17, 1902.

Denni Hlasatel, Spravedlnost, and Zenskychlisty, effective since the first of the year, and Lidovych Novin, effective since April 15.

The other Bohemian papers are to accept or reject the agreement by Saturday, April 19. In case of rejection by papers using the union label, the local representative of the International Typographical Union will intercede.

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1 D 1 a



BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1902.

### MEETING OF BOHEMIAN MOLDERS

The Česko-Slovanska Unie Slevaacka (Czecho-Slovak Molders Union) held its third agitational meeting Sunday, Feb. 9, in Comrade Fr. Pitry's Hall, 1279 W. 20th St., between Morgan and Fisk Sts.

It again met with good results and several new members were gained. By this, it is being shown that the Slavonic Molders really want to help in the effort to form an independent union, where business will be transacted in their mother tongue. However, it is regrettable that so few of them are applying for membership. The duty of all molders is to assist in such a worthy purpose, as is being offered them now.

Never before have you had such an opportunity to become members of that great organization, The International Molders Union of North America. Other nationalities have cared nothing about us and only left us in obscurity. We will show that we are alive and that we always support worthy things. Only in that manner can our present labor killing conditions be remedied. Let us take notice how capital is united against us in the form of trusts, and governs us. We will show by our strength that we don't need it and that we will overcome it.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1902.

Therefore, let everyone of you come to the meeting which is to be held Sunday, Feb. 16th at 2 P.M. in Pitry's Hall, where further explanation will be made.

This invitation is respectfully extended by the

Committee.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1901.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE BOHEMIAN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, #330,  
I. T. W. (INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION).



TO THE READERS OF BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

Friends: - The Bohemian Typographical Union, in this manner, seeks to obtain your aid in its efforts to help Bohemian-American typesetters gain a respectable and deserved wage.

Every branch of labor is organized so as to achieve honorable compensation for its labor and every branch of labor can boast of its gains, except the typesetters, who scattered throughout Bohemian-American communities, must often work for their board, and this none too good.

Perhaps the one exception to this haphazard compensation of Bohemian typesetters is in Chicago, as the result of organization. However, if this condition is to be retained, if it is to be improved the competition of cheap out-of-town papers, which flood Chicago with their cheaply produced product, must be removed.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1901.



Bohemian organizations, which were of such great help to the efforts of Bohemian typesetters in the past, will surely take their stand on the side of the Bohemian Typesetters' Union and, in the future, withdraw their support from those publications which are not provided with the union label.

It depends only upon you, readers, that the typesetters of these out-of-town publications may be properly compensated for their labor. It depends upon you, in order for local typesetters to maintain and, as much as possible, improve their present standards. Work completed by capable union typesetters is pleasing to look at, and publications set up by them are pleasing to the eyes of the reader, because of their arrangement. In opposition to this, the out-of-town publications are often set up by children or by poorly paid people, and their products look accordingly.

In supporting union publications you are aiding union publications, in supporting non-union publications you injure the former, without materially aiding the latter, for they are doomed in any event to a miserable existence and final oblivion.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1901.

Publications which are able to pay union wages are apparently more wide-spread, and, as a result of their greater circulation, more perfect.

No friend of union labor should subscribe to the following out-of-town publications:

Kvety Americke, (American Blossoms) Omaha, Neb.

Pokrok Zapadu, (Progress of the West ) Omaha, Neb.

Domacnost, (Home,) Milwaukee, Wis.

Hlas, (Voice) St. Louis, Mo.



The above listed circulate in Chicago, mainly, and with their cheap labor injure union publications.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1901.

Let them know, that only when they have provided themselves with the union labels will you subscribe to them, and in this manner you will help a good cause.



In so far as concerns Chicago, the chief enemy of union labor is the "Order of Bohemian Benedicts" (Rad Ceskych Benediktiv). Notwithstanding the fact that the director of its printing plant, the Rev. Valentine Kohlbeck, has told the typesetters, that the Order owns more property than any Bohemian printing business in Chicago, it still refuses to pay the typesetters wages, such as are customary in other printing plants. Many years of negotiating on the part of the union has not produced results, and it is hardly necessary to inform friends of organized labor, that the following named publications; Narod, (Nation), Katolik, (Catholic), Pritel Ditek, (Children's Friend), and Hospodarsky Listy, (Agricultural News), are issued by an association of priests, which since time immemorial has been known for its unfriendliness to all union activities.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1901.

We call the attention of the business men who advertise in the daily Narod to the fact, that this paper, after many years of activity, has a smaller circulation than any other Bohemian paper published in Chicago, and that we consider this as sufficient reason for them to withhold their advertising business from it.

We hope, that friends of organized labor will take the above into consideration and act accordingly. The Bohemian typesetters will surely repay you in some other manner.

For the Bohemian Typographical Union, #330, I. T. W.

Agitation Committee.





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BOHEMIAN



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Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1901.

THE ORGANIZATION QUESTION.

When the working men of some trades organize themselves into a union, when those belonging to some branch of business or industry compose themselves into an association it is generally recognized as reasonable and beneficial.

But in no way can our countrymen become reconciled to the idea, that Bohemian-American newspapermen should also organize in their own interests. When even a few editors or reporters in the employ of competitive papers meet in a public place, and talk together in a proper and friendly manner, everyone who witnesses it takes notice as though something improper were being done, and as though it was to be understood, that the employees of various publications must argue and fight among themselves.

This is a sad phenomenon. The "Society of Bohemian Journalists of America" has taken as its aim: The rectification of this misunderstanding, the formation of an "editors and reporters" organization, the gaining for the newspaper business of public respect and the proper esteem of the employers.



Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1901.

But, the work of the society is being destroyed by the indifference of the newspapermen themselves, and by the pre-judgement of a large following of citizens. Only the editors of Hlasatel and Narod, and of several weekly papers belong to the "society of journalists." The most peculiar thing about it is that people, who call themselves the most enlightened, who preach the organization of various workmen, disregard the organization of their own particular following. Rural editors apparently have an altogether indifferent attitude, as not one of them has recognized the joining of the society as a good thing.

When we see the indifference, yes, the dislike, which a great number of newspapermen show toward their own organization it seems to us that it is indeed a truthful saying, "that every man on earth prospers according to his merit," newspapermen also.

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Denni Hlasatal, Mar. 22, 1901.

BOHEMIAN



[TYPESETTERS' UNION MAKES NEW DEMANDS]

Some of our Typesetters have disregarded the agreement of a week ago, and now come forward with a new demand.

We are particularly blessed by people who like to share. Eight years ago members of a literary society, requested that we turn our business over to them. We served these impudent applicants according to their merits. Now it seems this is all to be repeated.

Although it is only a week since we signed an agreement with the Typographical Union, in which we agreed to terms such as even the Typesetters of the large English papers can not boast of; although we put into force the various articles of the agreement some of our typesetters prepared a surprise for us yesterday. They stopped work at noon and in the afternoon delivered their ultimatum, which says: "Give each of us, one like the other, a share in the business as large as each of you have. If you do not divide with us before 4 o'clock this afternoon, we will step out of the job."

If the workers in an English business, or of any nationality came with a like request, they would simply be laughed at, and called crazy. But with us anything is possible. What would Geringer say if his typesetters suddenly arose and said: "Make us share holders in your business or we will not work!" But the workers of Geringer would



not think of such an idea. In the first place, "Jesus" is a rich capitalist and no one dare oppose people of that class, but everyone has courage against a fellow-worker, or a firm which is financially weak. In the second place Geringer in his business has ruled and still rules with an iron hand. The workers in his plant are like so much machinery, whereas, with us the share-holder in the business works along side another worker; respects him as a fellow worker and allows him all the rights and privileges which he himself enjoys. For that, our typesetters repay us by coming forward with a proposition that they share in the business. To be sure, we know very well from which direction the wind blows.

More than two months ago a deputation of our typesetters visited Mr. Albieri to offer him the Editorship. Because they were not shareholders with us, and the other papers evidently had not made them their agents, it is plainly to be seen that some of our typographers at that time were already working towards the founding of a new paper. In this work and preparation they progressed steadily, with the expectation that, Denni Hlasatel, and Svornost, would not sign an agreement with the Union as the conditions of the agreement were carried to extremes. In this event they wanted to come out with a new newspaper, raise a hue and cry and create a whirlwind of dust and publicity for themselves. They miscalculated. Bohemian newspapers, with the exception of Narod, signed the agreement and in that manner took the trumps away from our ambitious typesetters. The various articles of agree-



ment were strictly adhered to by Denni Hlasatel and there remained nothing else for our dear typesetters to do except cast aside the Union mask behind which they hid, repudiate the agreement, make new demands which were impossible of fulfillment, and then quit work to found a newspaper for themselves.

The ultimatum handed to us was signed by people , who had been employed by us for only a few months. It contained the name of a former shareholder who again wished to become a shareholder in our business; but who when, Denni Hlasatel was in its most difficult period had himself paid out and went to work for a rival paper. There are names on this ultimatum of persons with whom, should we associate would ruin our business, for which we struggled so fiercely, and on which we have worked for the past ten years.

We are and will remain union. If the union lives up to its agreements and laws it will never have occasion for any action against us. We will not discharge any of our enterprising typesetters, and if any one of them wishes to return to work under union conditions he has an open road. But we will not divide with anyone. Even a beggar defends his bag with all his might if someone wants to take it.

Our paper is union. All work on it is done by union labor. The entire present affair results from the fact that nine typesetters quit work without giving notice, handing us the previously mentioned ultimatum to the amusement of ourselves and the



Denni Hlasatel March 22, 1901.

entire public, hoping, by that means to cover their decision to enter upon the publication of a new newspaper.

When they have passed through the experiences and struggles, such as we have had to contend with, then let some one approach them with a demand such as they have made of us.

They will give it to them!

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BOHEMIAN



The Denni Hlasatel, January 22, 1901.

**BOHEMIAN MUSICIANS BARRED.**

The request of the Bohemian Musicians Union, for the admittance of their delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor, was discussed in a meeting held last Sunday. The request was denied at the insistence of the American Federation Musicians Union, No. 10.

The organization committee was instructed to urge the Bohemian musicians to become members of the regular musicians union.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 29, 1881.

### THE WOODWORKERS

A largely attended gathering of Branch No. 6 (Bohemian) of the Woodworkers Machine Hands Benevolent and Prtoective Union was held yesterday afternoon at No. 400 West Eighteenth Street. Permanent organization was effected, fifteen new members were initiated, and forty names proposed for the consideration of the Committee on Membership. A committee of four was appointed to arrange for a ball to be held two weeks hence in Auther's Hall, corner of Twentieth and Brown streets.

President Birdsall, presiding officer of the main branch of the Woodworkers, was present, and in a lengthy speech set forth to the new organization the benefits to be derived from unity and brotherhood. He stated that the Union had for its prime object benevolence, and that the regulation of wages, though an important feature of the Union, was only secondary. Theirs, he said, was a trade at which men daily fell victims to some accident.

The past history of the craft disunited had taught them to expect nothing in the way of sympathy for material aid from employers in case of accident, and it now only remains for them to unite in brotherly love and assist one another, and look for nothing from the bosses but their weekly wages. The average woodworker's pay at present is \$2 per diem.



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization  
& Activities

a. Unions

(3) Industrial

I D 2 a (3)  
I D 2 a (2)  
I D 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1915.

A NEW DANGER FOR ORGANIZED LABOR

(Editorial)

Organized labor, which has come to the realization that the only protection workers have from exploitation by the capitalists is co-operation, united action, common demands, and unity in the conduct of the bitter struggle has a new enemy in the so-called Taylor System which is being generally introduced now in large industrial establishments. The principle on which the system is based is one which, if adopted, threatens to do away with all the advantages organized labor has so far succeeded in obtaining.

In order that the system may be successful it is necessary for the employer to deal with individual workmen, and not with their organization. Taylor himself admits that labor organizations are the worst enemies of his system, and that their opposition must be overcome before the System can become fully effective. Therefore, in running a factory by his system, the first objective is to destroy the solidarity of the workmen. Individual workers who do an

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1915.

especially large amount of work receive an extra reward, while those who do not show the inclination to deliver all that is in them are simply discharged. Thus, one worker is made to compete with and become the foe of another, and the conviction that all of them have the same interest is to be disposed of; one man is to be played against the other and all are put in a race against the weaker ones. Then the unorganized, upset, confused workers become an easy prey of capital.

It is easy to understand that trained men, skilled artisans, are in a better position to protect themselves than common laborers. In the first place, skilled men have the best organizations, while common laborers are either unorganized or their organizations are weak. The principal aim of the Taylor System is, therefore, to make skilled workers unnecessary and thus destroy their organizations. Modern manufacturing methods do not require as highly skilled workers as were needed in former times, but even now a worker must have a certain amount of training to do his work satisfactorily. The experience and knowledge accumulated by such training and the years of doing

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1915.

his work give a workingman a certain amount of independence, which protects him against undue requirements and unfair treatment on the part of the employer. It is therefore the purpose of the Taylor System to replace these independent workingmen who are able to defend themselves, and all experienced artisans, by common laborers, by men entirely dependent upon the employer's good will and who, therefore, will be willing to do whatever they are told.

In order to achieve this purpose, Taylor has divided the whole manufacturing process into so many single and simple operations that the employment of trained men will be unnecessary, or, at any rate, not so essential, and, in a short time, a common laborer will be able to do the work that a trained man used to do formerly. This change, or adjustment, requires a large amount of equipment, various adaptations, and reorganization, all of which again cannot be done in a short time. And that is the reason why the Taylor System has not yet shown a wider distribution, a more decided success. Taylor is replacing trained workingmen by experts who, so to speak, become the brains of the factory, while the workingmen are mere tools and have to do just exactly what they are

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1915.

told to do, and how to do it. Men who aspire to decent wages are gradually replaced by cheap, common labor, thus making the employer's profit greater because his expenses are smaller. When a trained man loses a job in his own field, he must start looking for new employment under exactly the same conditions as an untrained man, and, likely as not, he will be doing the same work he was doing before, but for less pay.

The detrimental effects of the Taylor System will not be fully apparent until it is in quite general use. As it is now, a discharged trained man has still a possibility of finding work in another factory, though it may not always be easy to find or obtain. Since, however, industry is being steadily concentrated into a smaller number of very large factories, units, the ground for an efficient, all-round introduction of the Taylor System is being prepared. Hence it is up to workingmen to get prepared also.

An excellent illustration of the way in which the Taylor System works is in Henry Ford's great automobile manufacturing plant in Detroit. When Ford, some

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1915.

two years ago, loudly proclaimed to the whole world that every employee in his plants will be getting at least five dollars a day, he made nothing else but a veiled announcement that he had introduced, to some extent, the Taylor System. It is well known that Ford does not recognize any unions in his shops. In Ford's factories, the employees are divided into classes, exactly in accordance with their productive capacity, and paid accordingly. Every worker is an object of careful attention on the part of his foreman, who makes a record on separate slips of the amount of work done by each man. When he sees that a man's productivity is growing, the man is advanced into the next higher class. Since there is a piecework system in all Ford's shops, a man's productivity is reflected exactly in his pay. In a higher class, a worker gets a better price for any certain piece of work, and it is only natural that every one of them is trying to do as much work as possible, in order to be advanced into a higher class and get better pay for whatever he does. A man who is not able to earn five dollars a day is simply discharged. Therefore, all men who stay in Ford's employ are, without exception, first-class workmen.

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Taylor has said that his system can be successful only where there is a great

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1915.

deal of labor available, and Henry Ford has made sure that this condition shall prevail in his plant. His announcement that every worker would get at least five dollars a day attracted to his factories multitudes of men, from whom he has been able to select the most able, most fit ones. When the truth about the five dollars a day was revealed, the number of applicants probably diminished, because, more recently, Ford announced that he would employ all prisoners released from the Michigan state penitentiary. By this, he again tried to secure the halo of a philanthropist, cleverly keeping quiet the fact that he expects to increase his profits by that move.

That the application of the Taylor system in Ford's plants has been most profitable is proved by the fact that during the first year his output increased with the same number of men employed. Ford, of course, will never admit that he had introduced exploitation of his employees according to the Taylor System, and will always maintain that he is a benefactor of his workers with whom he shares his profits. Even the workers do not seem to notice that they are working under the Taylor System. And when other manufacturers follow Ford's example, he will

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1915.

have the advantage of being able to get rid of all artisans, trained men he had been employing, and replace them with unskilled labor. He will be able to start a still more efficient exploitation of the human material, because the Taylor System opens an unlimited field in this respect. It is up to the workers to recognize the danger inherent in the Taylor System and organize an energetic opposition to its adoption by industry.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3037



Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1911.

SUNDAY CLOSING

The clerks employed in paint, hardware, and furniture, stores of Bohemian California, recently requested that they be given Sundays off. The employers gladly agreed to this. Now it depends on the public in order to maintain this deserved advantage to the salespeople, to buy their needs from these stores on Saturdays, when the stores will remain open until ten o'clock in the evening. Sunday closing of these stores will be effective Sunday, June 9. There is no doubt that our countrymen, who welcome every improvement offered the workingmen, will be willing to do all in their power to see to it that Sunday closing of these establishments will become permanent and general.



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1904.

BOHEMIAN

LOCAL BOHEMIAN LUMBER WORKERS TALK UNION

A desire is being aroused among Bohemian workingmen in the local lumber industry for the organization of a union. This is really a desirable step, for these people are in many instances oppressed, and know not what to do with their divided forces. If they unite and create an integral body, they will be given consideration and they could then set up their demands. The realization of their objectives be accomplished through their allied efforts.

However, if such an organization is to have a good foundation, it must originate with workers, must spring from their own desire to form a cohesive body among themselves.

Unions based upon forced membership, do not have solidarity and they fall apart at the slightest tremor. Therefore, those who are interested in seeing a solid organization established should talk it over frequently with their fellow-workers and spread the idea from one factory to another. When sufficient interest in this direction is evidenced, a public meeting can be called and the final work of organizing accomplished. We hope that our workingmen will soon achieve their aims and appear before us as a powerful organization in welfare activities.

Svornost, May 10, 1881



A PROCLAMATION TO ALL BOHEMIAN OWNERS OF BAKERY SHOPS

Bohemian bakery shop employees, at a meeting held Saturday afternoon, in the Hall of "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol), for the purpose of deciding the best method to secure the betterment of working conditions, accepted the following resolutions unanimously:

- (1) Publicly by means of the newspapers to notify all proprietors of bakery shops to install a twelve hour day and give a wage increase of ten per cent.
- (2) For every hour of work performed after 12 o'clock midnight, the worker is to be paid fifteen cents.
- (3) Those employees who are boarded by the employer, are to enjoy such food and quarters as are befitting a working man.
- (4) All those who work without board and room are to receive three dollars more weekly pay.
- (5) All proprietors of bakery shops are called upon to decide these points before Saturday, May 14 and announce their decisions to the Chairman of the Bohemian Bakers Union under the address of Hynek Kopp, 161 Bunker St.

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Svornost, Vol. III, No. 224, Chicago, June 25, 1878.

BOHEMIAN

LOCAL NEWS

The strike at Cooper's was ended after nine days. Hereafter, they are to receive 40 cents instead of 25 cents for making lard barrels.

It would be well for all Bohemian coopers to join the union.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**D. Economic**

**Organization**

**2. Labor Organization & Activities**

**a. Unions**

**(4) Strikes**

I D 2 a (4)  
I D 2 a (2)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1917.

[AN APPEAL TO THE CZECH GARMENT WORKERS OF CHICAGO]

(Communication from the Czech Garment Workers)

Attention is called to the strike of the garment workers in the English Woolen Mills in Milwaukee. The workers are fighting for a just cause-- the eight-hour day and higher wages. The Czech garment workers of Chicago ought to support their fellow-workers in Milwaukee. In the event that they should learn that some of the work being done in Chicago is intended for the English Woolen Mills, they are requested to inform immediately the Czech Garment Workers' Union No. 253, 3335 W. 26th Street, Chicago.

(Signed) Frank Hubáček



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1915.

ABOUT THE TAILORING STRIKE

The Bohemian tailors will exert every effort to bring the present struggle to an early victory. The tailors from large shops downtown, as well as the strikers from the Northwest Side of the city, point continually to the fact that Bohemian tailors in contractors' shops, particularly in Bohemian California, are still working and thereby prolonging the fight of the tailoring men for a better existence. Deputations from various parts of the city are arriving at the headquarters on 22nd and Troy Streets daily, and requesting that the work in contractors' shops be discontinued. The strikers are determined to do all that is in their power to stop work in contractors' shops working for large firms whose men are on strike.

Organizer Silverman of New York has arrived in Chicago and has been detailed to help Organizer Skala in directing the strike in Bohemian Pilsen and California. Polish and Italian strikers have offered to picket the shops in these two districts. Briefly, the strikers will do all they can to

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1915.

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IV bring about an early victory. This morning, at 9:30 A.M., a meeting of the tailoring workmen will be held in Mr. Cernoch's Hall on 22nd and Troy Streets. Organizer Silverman and others will speak at this meeting.

The Bohemian members of the old union (United Garment Workers of America) do not share Lawyer [John J.] Sonstebly's opinion, and will, under no circumstances, harm the present strike, which is directed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. News has reached a shop where members of the old union are employed that their shop had accepted work for a firm whose employees are on strike. The members of the old union stopped working immediately, came to the meeting, and declared that under no circumstances will they do scab work. Many of them had taken part in the 1910 strike and know how it would feel if somebody should break the strike and counteract the efforts of the strikers.

"As soon as you learn that our shop has accepted scab work, let us know, and we shall stop work immediately and join you," they said.

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BOHEMIAN

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1915.

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IV The large shops are still idle and strikers consider the situation very favorable, on the whole. Also the cutters have struck in many firms, and it is expected that the tailors will be joined by the cutters in the rest of them. The fact that the cutters go with the striking tailors proves that they have confidence in the victory of this just fight.

Elaborate preparations are being made for a huge parade to be held next Tuesday. At first it was planned for Monday, but it was impossible to receive a permit for that day. The strikers expect to manifest their power by that parade. It is expected that it will be joined by twelve thousand marchers.

In view of the fact that preparations will be in progress for the parade, no meeting will be held in Pilsen today. Announcements concerning future meetings will be found in the newspapers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 7, 1915.

**THE TAILORING STRIKE**

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Several contractors' shops in Bohemian California and Pilsen districts have stopped work, and the workingmen hope to stop it in all others also.....

The workers of B. Kuppenheimer, Edeheimer, Stein & Company, Hirsch Wickwire (contractors brothers Tlapa), Granerd & Rothchild, and other shops in Bohemian California hold their meetings in Mr. Cernoch's Hall.....

A strike committee has been appointed for Bohemian Pilsen which will have its offices in the Hall of Mr. Sokolovsky on 18th and Laflin Streets.....

The headquarters in Bohemian California is at Mr. Cernoch's Hall on 22nd and Troy Streets.....  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1915.

THE SDRUZENI CESKYCH KREJCOVSKYCH  
KONTRAKTORU GOES WITH THE WORKERS

The news that the Sdruzeni Ceskych Krejcovskych Kontraktoru (Bohemian Tailoring Contractors' Association) has agreed to stop work in their shops and thus help in ending the strike in the near future has been received with a great deal of enthusiasm by the striking workers. Although some contractors were against this agreement and declared they would continue working for firms affected by the strike, the men on strike are confident that these contractors also will be made to stop working if the majority of other contractors will follow that policy. The men believe that contractors who refuse to stop working will provoke a strong feeling against themselves on the part of the public, which is overwhelmingly in sympathy with the workers. There are very few contractors who would want to hear the anger and loathing of their neighbors by helping the manufacturers to subdue the workingmen. The majority of contractors sympathize with

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1915.

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the workers and not many of them will want to continue working under police protection in the neighborhood of honest and peace-loving people.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 28, 1915.

**TAILORS' FIGHT FOR BETTER EXISTENCE**  
**Bohemian Workers Join Others**

The order to strike was issued to thousands of men and women working in tailor shops throughout Chicago yesterday. They assembled in many parts of the city, men and women of all ages, welcoming the summons to the fight which, they are convinced, will bring them better working conditions, higher wages, and recognition of their organization.....

Two meetings were held in the Bohemian neighborhood last night; one, attended by the employees of the Kuppenheimer factory at 22nd Street and Western Avenue, met in the hall of the Ladimir Kacel School at 19th and Leavitt Streets, and the other, consisting of workers employed by the firm of Edelheimer and Stein, met in the hall of the Chicago Sokol.

The Kuppenheimer employees will meet [again] today at 9 A. M. in Mr. Cernoch's hall at 22nd and Troy Streets, and the attendance of all workers is confidently

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 28, 1915.

expected. The strike headquarters for the Bohemian neighborhood are Mr. Zapotocky's hall at 25th Street and Homan Avenue, where the strike committee will be active throughout the day.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1915.

STRIKEBREAKERS

(Editorial)

Within the last few days Chicago was to have been flooded with strike-breakers who were to take the places of the striking employees of the Chicago streetcar and elevated railway systems. The kind of men who were being brought here from other cities may be judged by the fact that the police have found among the arrivals twenty-five known criminals, and a more thorough investigation would, no doubt, discover many more of them. It is generally well known that only the lowest type of men can be hired for breaking a strike. That there would be many thieves and other criminals among them is obvious. Such men, of course, are always in favor of making an excursion to Chicago from New York or Eastern cities. That is something that cannot be changed, but the worst of it is that these morons like to stay in Chicago, and thus they increase our army of criminals, which is large enough as it is. Many of

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Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1915.

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them will have to leave Chicago very soon, but those who are the least desirable will try the hardest to settle here. That means that our police will have still more to do than they have now, and this will be a condition brought about by the streetcar and elevated lines that had hired these strikebreakers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1915.

### THE STRIKE ENDS

(Editorial)

The whole city was paralyzed by the strike of streetcar and elevated railway employees, and if a settlement had not been reached, each additional day of the strike would have caused losses going into millions of dollars. These losses would have had to be borne not only by businessmen, but also, and to the greatest extent, by the workmen, who were put to all kinds of inconvenience by the strike. The stopping of all transportation in a city such as Chicago, having two million people, is an event which concerns, not merely one certain business or industry, but the whole population that depends on transportation to the centers of business and industry in the city. Any strike of long duration is bound to cause much inconvenience and financial loss, not only to the strikers and the owners of the companies, but through the stopping of streetcar transportation, loss of comfort and money for everybody. Thousands of people were deprived of the means of transportation Monday morning. They had to start out

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walking, take a railway train, hire or use an automobile or some other vehicle; and these emergency expedients cost more money, and did not offer any assurance that the riders would arrive in time at their places of business, to say nothing of the discomfort which our people were bound to feel, in spite of the fact that they are accustomed to poor transportation and that the average Chicagoan is used to, and can stand, a lot of abuse.

Railway companies running suburban trains had promised that they would take care of the transportation needs of hundreds of thousands of people, but it was evident during the strike that they were not in a position to handle such large multitudes, even if they really made an honest effort to satisfy the needs of the public. The transportation on suburban railways was beneath criticism during rush hours, and there appeared to be little hope that any substantial improvement could take place in case the strike should be a longer one. It seems absolutely impossible for the railways to replace the enormous net of streetcar and elevated lines, no matter how many trains are added to the normal ones.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1915.

The West Siders suffered most, as always. The needs of the North Side and the South Side are always taken better care of and the transportation there, while leaving much to be desired, was incomparably better than to the Northwest, West, and Southwest Sides. The only transportation available to our communities from Pilsen way down to Hawthorne, Morton Park, and Berwyn, was the Burlington Railroad, and that railroad did not put forth any special effort to add a sufficient number of special trains; it even refused to permit stops where they were most necessary.

To all these troubles and dangers of injury of various kinds, the immense financial losses that the businessman and the workingman had to suffer must be added.

Another thing, any prolongation of the strike would have increased the danger of serious riots and bloodshed. These could be easily caused by the transportation companies in case they should hire strikebreakers, scabs, to operate their streetcars and trains. The City Council, true enough, has passed an ordinance prohibiting the hiring of strikebreakers, but there was no certainty that the

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Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1915.

Mayor would sign it, or that if he did, a judge would not be found who would designate such an ordinance as unconstitutional. Another sign of danger was the preparation made by the police. These were hardly of a nature to promote quiet and peace, although it was maintained that they were made for the protection of lives and property. The circumstance that the Chief of Police asked the City Council for more policemen and, what is worse, for money with which to purchase 50,000 rounds of ammunition, was of a very disquieting character and liable to call forth clashes. The City Hall has refused such untimely and unreasonable requests, and that action deserves the approval of every sensible person.

Nobody was in a position to foretell that the strike would end so soon, and there were justifiable apprehensions that conditions would grow from bad to worse every day.

The Chicago public is definitely in agreement about the contention that the strike should never have been permitted to take place. It was up to the

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companies, and particularly to the city, which derives a profit from the streetcars that reaches the million figure, to prevent it. It is generally known that the wages of streetcar employees are lower than in any other comparable business, and that the companies make large enough profits to pay big dividends even after paying fifty-five per cent. of their earnings into the city treasury. The elevated lines do not pay anything to the city, keeping all the profits to themselves, and thus they were in a still better position to raise their employees' wages. But they refused to do it, and no proving that the employees' demands were justified was of any avail.

In spite of the discomforts caused by the strike the public was in sympathy with the strikers. It was of the opinion that their wages should be raised, but also, and definitely, of the opinion that the strike should have been prevented. And prevented it would have been if the companies had been at all concerned about the needs and the benefit of the public. But such concern, after the experience the Chicago public has had with the companies, could hardly have been expected. For years the Chicago public has been endeavoring to get better transportation,

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but the companies have never given a bit more than they were forced to by threats or by courts. It is therefore unthinkable that they would have raised their employees' wages without being compelled to do so. Such an attitude is not likely to increase the companies' popularity, and this last strike has increased the public's hate of the streetcar monopoly. One result of this strike will be that the public will resume the demand for public ownership of the transportation facilities, a demand which has not been heard in recent times. That this would be the case was proved in the recent meeting of the Municipal Council, where a proposal was made that the city take over the whole transportation system and conduct it, under conditions favorable to the employees, until the companies have made up their minds to give the Chicago public their transportation back.

A proposal of so radical a character, while it would bring about a rapid ending of the strike, was not accepted, but it is a significant indication of the attitude of some of the Aldermen and certainly of a large portion of the public,

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Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1915.

which has the right to demand that the streetcar companies, for their big earnings, give the proper consideration to its needs.

WPA (11 L) PROJ. 2075

Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1915.

THE STRIKE  
(Editorial)

Our Bohemian public, and our work~~ing~~men first of all, will back up to the utmost the striking employees of our surface car companies and elevated railways. Our work~~ing~~men will help as much as they possibly can to see that the men on strike get the fulfillment of their demands, and thus become assured of working conditions that will enable them to live like human beings, take proper care of their families, and improve living standards for themselves and those who are dependent on them.

But right here we should like to address a request to the streetcar employees. We would ask them to begin at last to consider our Bohemian, Polish, and Slovak people who use the streetcars as equivalent to the public in the high-toned sections on the South and North Sides, so that there may be no more



Denni Hlasatel, June 16, 1915.

complaints of a malicious and overbearing attitude toward people who, while not able to speak the English language correctly and fluently, are wide-awake workmen and women, and, in case of necessity, will prove their mettle much better than many a "real" American. We hear many a countryman complaining of this or that abuse which he had to suffer at the hands of streetcar employees. But every one of the complainants is prompt in adding that he is too good a member of the working class of people to permit the matter to influence his friendly attitude toward the strike and the strikers.

This strike will teach the streetcar employees to be good members of the brotherhood of workmen, whose principles they will also follow after the strike is over, and which they will make evident in a decent treatment of immigrated workmen who, in spite of their lack of knowledge of the English language, are brothers of all men in America who, like themselves, have to hire out their strength and skill for wages to capital.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1915.

**THE STRIKERS ACT QUIETLY AND WITH DIGNITY**  
**Leaders Ask the Public to Help**

Yesterday Chicago experienced the first day of its biggest strike on street-car lines and elevated railways. The weather was bad, and the people had to walk long distances and use all kinds of primitive means of transportation, but everybody was in a good mood.....

The strikers and those who sympathize with them deserve a great deal of credit for not permitting themselves to be provoked to violence. Only one little riot was reported throughout the day, when a crowd of people, sympathizers with the strikers, bombarded an elevated railway train with rocks, which caused an injury to a detective sergeant who was aboard the train as a guard, and who was slightly cut by shattered glass.

The good spirits of all those concerned and all those hundreds of thousands of

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Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1915.

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people to whom the strike causes a great deal of inconvenience, would indicate that the strike may be soon settled, although the statement issued by the officers of the companies last night leads one to the belief that they are ready to start operating cars by scabs quite soon, an action which is likely to cause a dangerous crisis.....

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Concerning the described session of the Municipal Council, it should be added that the Socialist Rodriguez, Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, offered a resolution that the Mayor take over all the strike-affected railways on behalf of the city and that the city start normal transportation on them, pay the employees out of current receipts, and keep on in that way until the officials of the companies are ready to guarantee satisfactory service to the public. This resolution seemed too radical to the overwhelming majority of our city fathers, and, except for the two Socialists, Rodriguez and Kennedy, only two of

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Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1915.

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our countrymen, Aldermen John Toman and Blaha had courage enough to vote for it.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1915.

ALL STREETCAR TRANSPORTATION STOPPED

The words of the well-known workingmen's song, "Chce-Li Mocna Paze Tva, Vsechna Kola Stoji" (If so wills the mighty arm, all wheels stop rotating), have proved to be true in Chicago. The union of streetcar and elevated railway employees has called a strike after trying in vain to make the Chicago Surface Lines agree to arbitration on a basis that would assure the employees a just and equitable decision. The strike started today at 4:00 A.M.

The order to strike was issued from the union's headquarters in Briggs House yesterday afternoon, but even after that, almost until midnight, attempts were being made in the Mayor's office to bring about an agreement between the companies and the employees. But all such attempts shattered against the stubbornness of Director Busby, who would not even listen to the request that certain requests of the employees be granted prior to the beginning of arbitration proceedings.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1915.

### THE WAYS OF ARBITRATION

(Editorial)

It is sincerely to be regretted that the decision of the Federal arbitrating commission, which had the task of arbitrating the differences between the ninety-eight railroads whose tracks run west from Chicago, and their engineers and stokers has turned out to be so unfavorable to the employees. It is to be regretted for two principal reasons; first, because the work of the railway engineers and stokers is very dangerous and full of responsibility, and is entitled, therefore, to high wages and good working conditions; second, because the decision will strengthen the bias of the American workingmen against the arbitration method of adjusting differences between employers and employees. Thus, for instance, we read in one of the radical papers the following sentence: "It was a good warning to all workingmen who are in favor of arbitration commissions." Of course, the decision in question does not prove that the principle of the arbitration of employer-employee disputes is wrong, especially when a man like Charles Nagel, who is

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known in St. Louis as an enemy of workers' unions, as a reactionary, and as a man who serves the interests of big capitalists, was made the "impartial" arbitrator of the commission.

President Wilson was right in telling the leaders of the railroad Brotherhoods who asked him to remove Nagel, that they were too late in making their protest, that they should have made it immediately, when Nagel was nominated for that commission. The whole affair should be an example to labor. Anyone whom they appoint to membership on an arbitration commission as their representative, should be known as an energetic, able, and trusted fighter for the interests of labor, and the "impartial" member should be one whose past life, public and private activities, family life, give the assurance that he will use his vote only in support of justice and right. If our labor organizations keep the case of the engineers and stokers in mind, the idea of arbitration will be furthered. However, nobody can deny the fact that there is the danger of a strike when the agreement expires in a year, and the engineers and stokers will not agree to a new arbitration, in the event that their demands are not granted.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 5, 1915.

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There is no telling what would be the results of a strike involving 65,000 engineers and stokers who run all the railway engines on lines going west from Chicago. It may be safely said, however, that it would be the biggest and toughest fight between capital and organized labor that this country has ever seen.

WPA FILE NO. 1001-3073



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Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1911.

DIABOLIC GRATITUDE

"Do good for the devil, and he will reward you with hell." About the truth of this old saying, Mr. V. Balvin, who until recently was the president of the Clothing Workers' Union, can meditate today. The name of Mr. Balvin appeared before the public during the recent tailor's strike. He is a Socialist, and his comrades who brought about the strike, saw to it that they had their own people at the head of the union. Therefore, Mr. Balvin was elected president.

At this time, we do not wish to discuss how Mr. Balvin conducted the strike or whether he showed himself to be a good or bad leader, but we wish to show that Mr. Balvin was not only president of the Clothing Workers' Union, but that he was a Socialist, and an agitator for Spravedlnost. In that position he occupied first place. There was not a single meeting at which he appeared and spoke that he did not recommend Spravedlnost, that he did not attack Hlasatel, that he did not call the subscription to the local Socialist paper



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the only salvation of Bohemian workers. Spravedlnost, at that time, recognized Mr. Balvin as one of the finest of men, as a labor leader unequalled. But, when the strike was over, when Mr. Balvin delivered no more recruits to the cause, nor no more subscribers for Spravedlnost, a coolness developed toward Mr. Balvin, which recently turned into fierce antagonism.

An article was published in Spravedlnost one Sunday in April in which Balvin was trampled into the dust, and in which it was said that he didn't deserve anything else other than to be shot like some predatory animal. The article was signed with a pseudonym, but people who are familiar with the secrets of the newspaper shop on Loomis Street, affirm that the perpetrator was none other than a certain Mr. Novotny, who during the tailors' strike, boasted that he quit his work in a bakery in order to be able to help the strikers. Incidentally, however, he worked for the interests of Spravedlnost with even more enthusiasm and thoroughness than Mr. Balvin. When he fell out with Mr. Balvin, the paper was placed at his disposition for such ruffianly attacks



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Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1911.

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as are possible only among the comrades of Spravednost. We know not why Mr. Balvin considered these attacks as reason to resign from the presidency of the Clothing Workers' Union.

We received the following report concerning Mr. Balvin's resignation from within the circles of the clothing workers: "President Balvin of the Clothing Workers' Union gave the members of the union a big surprise when he announced in the meeting on May 3 that he resigned as a result of the attacks against him by Anton Novotny, published in the Sunday supplement of Spravednost, and that he would not take an active part in the clothing workers' movement. A storm of protest was the answer to his announcement. A committee, consisting of A. Kostka, Vondrusky, Rehore, and Kosina, was immediately appointed to visit the Spravednost before May 10, and request an explanation. Strangely indeed, did the comrades reward the man who, not mentioning his merits in the clothing workers' movement, did such a large amount of work for the very newspaper from which his defamers live and profit. Is it such a small matter to secure one thousand



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Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1911.

subscribers in the course of a few weeks, or printing jobs to the amount of \$1300, which another shop would have done better and cheaper? For all this, he should have been shot."

That is the way a union tailor , who informed us about Mr. Balvin's case looks upon the matter. We are indeed curious to know the result of the meeting between the committee and the publishers of Spravedlnost, but we doubt that they were able to change the "curse" placed upon Mr. Balvin by the editor and Mr. Novotny.



The case of Mr. Balvin is very instructive, not only for clothing workers, but for all working men, who did not size up what sort of people gather around Spravedlnost; and who think that from the office on Loomis Street and 18th Place, the interests of some others besides those who have a mortgage on the establishment of Spravedlnost, are defended, and who want to use the shoulders of the working men as a stepping stone to power and office.



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1911.

SPRAVEDLNOST AGAINST LABOR

THE FANATIC HENCHMEN OF SPRAVEDLNOST DEMORALIZED

THE LABOR MEETING

Haywood Threw Red-Hot Coals on Their Heads

William D. Haywood, the well known socialist labor leader, whom Spravedlnost, which shouts to the world that it is a socialist and labor paper, falsely announced as a speaker in Cream City Park several years ago so they could collect admissions on the strength of his name, had an opportunity yesterday to find out what kind of people are behind that paper. The Czechs' meanest enemy could not have picked a more evil collection of hoodlums than those Spravedlnost sent to the meeting. We are ashamed



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of the fact, that Czechs who claim to be progressive

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in labor movement, showed themselves in that light.

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Although there were about two hundred respectable

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people at the meeting, about fifty so-called sluggers appeared, hired by persons who were to be judged by

the assemblage. These sluggers caused such disorder and used such vile language that respectable women and girls were forced to leave the building.

Many intelligent working-men made preparations to attend the meeting in order to hear Haywood, however, when it became known that sluggers would appear to cause disturbances and start fights, many of them stayed at home and consequently there were only about 200 respectable people present.



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The proceedings of the meeting were concerned with the lessons of the recent tailor's strike.

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The principal speaker of the evening was William D. Haywood, well known labor leader of Boise, Idaho.

He attempted to win over the betrayed tailors, for a new organization, based on the socialistic principles of the Industrial Workers of the World. This attempt was unsuccessful, because the meeting was demoralized by the 50 disciples of a Bohemian "socialist" paper, who appeared in the meeting and acted as if they were insane. It was said, that they were engaged by their leaders for the purpose of creating disturbances and unfortunately there was not a policeman in the hall. Nevertheless, they did not accomplish all of their aims. They succeeded by force in preventing the foundation of a new organization. At the same time, they gave the listeners a terrifying



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example of fanaticism as sponsored by the socialistic newspaper on Loomis street, for the way the disturbers carried on, did not harmonize with common sense or sound reasoning. Not only did they shout and threaten when a speaker appeared on the stage and had the audacity to tell the truth, but they swore vulgarly, using disgusting expressions. This took place in a meeting where women and girls were present. We must give credit to the reporter from Spravedlnost, who was so ashamed of the actions of his servants that he had to caution them.

It would almost drive one to tears, when one compared Haywood and those Bohemian Socialists of ours who read Spravedlnost. In Haywood, we saw intelligence and knowledge, in the others common vulgarity. Whereas, Haywood spoke in an intelligent manner on the national economic questions concerning the working-man, the others





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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1911.

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With the exception of Haywood, who threw hot coals on

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the heads of the gang from Spravednost, all the other  
advocates of his principles were shouted down, so that

the listeners were unable to derive any benefit from their speeches.  
Haywood gained attention only because he is a distinguished speaker  
and knows how to compel even the most antagonistic fanatic to think  
over his every word. Another reason, the comrades were forced to  
listen to him is that he is respected as a socialist leader  
throughout America, and Spravednost in its day, praised him to the  
heavens. Otherwise, it is a possibility, that the comrades from  
Spravednost, whom his words burned so frightfully, probably would  
have lynched him.

Although Haywood stands behind the organization of the Industrial



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1911.

Workers of the World, the "sluggers" sent by Spravedlnost, prevented the organization of Bohemian workers on sound principles. The Bohemian leaders were forced to admit, however, that their present labor organization was rotten and corrupt, and that they did not agree with it from the beginning.

Haywood said, that he warned the tailors against the strike, before he went to Europe, telling them that they did not have the strength nor the means to carry on a strike. He advised them to organize first. When he returned from Europe, he found he had been right. He also called attention to how stupidly the strike had been lead. When the workers had been on strike fourteen weeks, they still did not know if they were striking for shorter hours, for higher wages or a closed shop.



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1911.

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Haywood declared that those persons who made the agreement with the first firm were either crazy or well paid. How union officials deal with the bosses, behind the backs of the workers, he showed by reading some of their letters written during other strikes.

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In answer to a question by one of the hecklers, as to why he criticized Balvin, he said: "Anyone could have conducted the strike better than Balvin. All he did was to moan and during a struggle you don't cry about it, you fight, and everyone who works publicly is subject to criticism."

The speaker recommended the Industrial Workers of the World as the best labor organization now existing, and urged those present



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 17, 1911.

II B 2 g

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to take steps to join that organization. However, when the Socialists from Spravedlnost, created a disturbance, the audience dispersed to escape becoming victims of the violence which reigned among them.

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Those are the kind of people supported by the Spravedlnost. People capable of looking at everything in only one way; capable of nothing else, except what their bosses command.

We must add, that in this meeting much abuse was rampant and directed at this reporter. Base insults, and language full of vulgarity, was used although it had no bearing on the subject under consideration, nor upon the people who attended the meeting. It was a sad portrait of Socialist education by the Spravedlnost.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1911.

THE WORKERS ARE SACRIFICED SO THAT SPRAVEDLNOST AND THE SOCIALISTS  
IN PARTICULAR MAY CONTINUE TO AGITATE AND FISH IN TROUBLED  
WATERS. THE STRIKE IS TO BE CONTINUED INDEFINITELY

The millions of dollars in wages which the workers have lost, the endless suffering which has spread in countless striking tailors families, lives which have been destroyed - all this misery seems **still** not enough, to the fanatics, or rascals, who are gathered around Spravedlnost.

With rapacity, such as is possible only with man when he is fanatical to the highest degree, they call for new victims, with a subtlety such as characterizes only the worst outcasts of human society; they strive so that these victims will come to aid them, their party, their politics, their



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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1911.

newspaper and their pockets.

This tailors' strike, which was called near the end of September and affected more than 40,000 workers, has been felt by the whole City of Chicago and especially by our community, where about 10,000 Bohemian men and women were deprived of earnings. This tragedy will be written in indelible letters into the history of Chicago workmen and our Bohemian community. Its consequences will be borne by many of our countrymen all their lives, and they will very likely never recover from them. This strike will be a sad chapter in the lives of hundreds and thousands of our countrymen, and all of those, who have lost their savings because of the strike; those who have suffered severe misery; those who through want became ill; all the children who for want of sufficient nourishment became



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The victim of incipient diseases, which probably will cause life long suffering for them. Surely all of these will condemn those who so thoughtlessly called the strike, carried it on miserably and now prolong it indefinitely, only because it is suitable for them and their party.

At the time when the tailors' strike was in its first stages, we took the liberty to point out, that this was not the proper time for such action and that there was not the proper organization to conduct it. Also we pointed out, winter was at hand and many tailors had just started to work after several weeks of enforced summer idleness and did not have the necessary means to carry on the struggle. We proclaimed that such a strike should be general in all centers of the clothing industry, so that the work lost by



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Chicago tailors would not be done elsewhere, but we were silenced by Spravedlnost. It immediately resorted to its favorite tactics and proclaimed us to be traitors and obnoxious to workingmen. When we saw, that tailors in large numbers had stopped working, we did everything we possibly could, so that the struggle, which had begun under such unfavorable conditions, might be settled as honorably as possible for the workers. Our labors were sincere and unselfish in every respect but brought us only enmity from a certain part of our public which suffered losses because of the strike. This fact, our capitalists and competitors also sought to use against us. Thus on the one side, rash fanatics and on the other side sly Jesuits sought to benefit at our expense.





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I C (Jewish)  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1911.

We do not want to mention how far they succeeded. Only so much will we add, that our public, workingmen and readers, showed rare deliberation and judgement. The intrigues and plans of our enemies failed completely. All this however is beside the point - let us return to the strike itself.

We think, after carefully following the course of the tailors' strike, after taking into account all circumstances and details, that we are justified in saying, thousands of workers and their families and the whole city of Chicago have become the victims of unscrupulous socialistic politicians. They were on the eve of an election, in which they had great hope. Public opinion had to be stirred up as much as possible; labor, agitated to the utmost degree, so that the Socialists could get up and shout, "Salvation is to be had only through us." Because properly



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1911.

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organized Labor would not allow itself to become a tool, because it had its own agreements, arbitration committees and like arrangements, these un-conscionable politicians chose the tailoring workers, the majority of whom belonged to no organization. The large numerical strength of the tailors suited their purposes excellently. They knew the tailors had unsettled grievances and demands and upon this they built their plans. This succeeded very well for themselves in the beginning. About 45,000 tailors quit working, some of them willingly and **others** through fear of violence.

How the strike, called from such motives, was carried on, was told in Saturday's Denni Hlasatel by an enlightened worker, Mr. Uzlik, who followed



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1911.

it diligently and is familiar with the details of all the deliberations of its leaders. The answers by Spravedlnost to his charges and to our Sunday article were so weak and lacking in spice, that they really were an admission of everything written in Denni Hlasatel.

Yesterday, however, Spravedlnost decided to discharge their biggest gun and as usual loaded it with mud and slime and hurled the entire charge at Hlasatel, because we published the advertisement, of the Clothing manufacturers Employers Association, inviting their employees to return to work. If in our opinion Spravedlnost was worthy of any explanations from us, we would call its attention to the last mass meeting held at Pilsen Pavilion



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1911.

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and to the words of Mr. Balvin. He, with rare ecstasy of truthfulness proclaimed that the strike was over. We also were of the same conviction. When we understood why the strike was called; when we convinced ourselves how it was being conducted, and we saw how futile it was under the circumstances to continue the struggle - which, to be sure, only supports a few Socialists - we published the advertisement of the Clothing Manufacturers Employers Association, who were offering their employees the same conditions embodied in the agreement by which the strike was ended at Harts (Hart, Schaffner & Marx). Our contention is, that if the Jews could return to Harts under those conditions, then the Bohemians can also return to their contractors and to their firms, when these are offering them the same advantages. These things are stated in the advertisement and the only condition required is, that Kostka, Balvin and others of their ilk have no part in the negotia-



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1911.

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tions. Now there is light. Clearly our workers see that in the future they must guard against people who set themselves up as their leaders and who are in fact their betrayers. They must see to it they do not fall into the clutches of the most unconscionable politicians under the sun, the Socialists. Other politicians fatten upon the **large** corporations, the Socialists, however, wish to build their power through the suffering and despair of the workers.

Spravedlnost now wants to continue the strike.

"Why, you yourselves have lost it, you yourselves broke it!" Do you not



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1911.

I C (Jewish)

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have enough victims, did not enough blood run, were not enough tears shed, was not enough despair caused through your fault? What more do you want, you insatiable raven?"

Tailors must and will have an organization. That is as certain, as that with the aid of organization they will achieve the fulfillment of their just demands, the introduction of healthy conditions in workrooms and factories. But, such an organization must free itself from the domination of the Balvins, Kostkas and particularly of the people who do not work for the interests of the tailors, but for those of Spravednost and the Socialists. Toward this end the organization will have the enthusiastic support and help of Hlasatel.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1911.

Something more comes to our mind. Spravedlnost, as we have come to know it, is capable of the greatest scoundrelism. What if the advertisement of the Clothing Manufacturers Employers Association, which appeared in large letters on its first page, was explained as paid advertising, and the trash and babble about Hlasatel was thrown in for the purpose of concealing the true aim of the advertisement? It would conform fully with the conception of honesty of the Spravedlnost people, and with the tactics used by them.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1911.

TWO CZECH PAPERS AT LOGGERHEADS

Taking issue with the attacks directed against us during the recent strike of the garment workers, we feel under an obligation to state our side of the case. What has been done to us was unjust. We suffered and bore it without complaint, though we knew it to be false. Now we want to let the public know the truth.

The strike has been taken advantage of by a great number of people who are totally indifferent toward the welfare of the working-men and who seized the opportunity, created by the general confusion, to climb upon the back of the worker and grab what they could get away with. To banish any thought that we might purposely omit names, we proclaim openly that we mean the people of the Spravedlnost, when we refer to those who give preference to their own interests over the welfare of the striking workers. It was foremost in their mind to





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1911.

help put their decaying paper upon its feet. Had they riveted their attention to the questions that were paramount in importance, the strike would have taken a somewhat different turn.

We have bent our efforts toward truthful reporting, carefully refraining from mentioning news of a nature inciting to unrest, for we are well aware of the difficulties that mar the results of arbitration in negotiations with men under the influence of violent emotions. At the same time, we know well enough that it is more profitable to rouse a crowd to a high pitch of fanaticism, wait for the crucial moment, and then to retreat, leaving others in the front. Such were the tactics employed by the Spraveldnost.

From the very beginning of the strike we have made it a rule not to accept advertisements concerning the workers, never minding the



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1911.

antagonistic sentiment we thus aroused against ourselves among the strikers, as we contemplated the predicament of many a small contractor fighting for his existence; but our pacifistic efforts were not appreciated by him either.

In the strikers' meetings little was said for the useful information of the workers; most of the time was spent in harassing the crowd and getting subscribers for the Spravedlnost, Mr. Balvin, chairman of the strike committee, never lets an opportunity pass to yell his field cry, "I am a Socialist, and I work for Socialism!" Mr. Kostka, of the Spravedlnost, is another leader who works for his own salvation, just as Mr. Balvin "works for Socialism" and not for the good of the workmen.

The Czech tailors will keep on thinking of this strike with a bitter taste in their mouths. The management of the strike was, on the whole,



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1911.

conducted in an able manner and with some sincerity; the meetings, however, were usually polluted by speakers and others who had no business to be present. This dampened the spirits of those seriously concerned and discouraged men cannot win a strike. The Czech workers certainly know their duties better than those of any other nation, but it is not the Spravedlnost that is responsible for this fact. That paper took the strike into its own hands and brought it to its conclusion - a glaring failure.

We wish to call the attention of the public to the direction in which the flood of editorial and forensic abuse was hurled against the Denni Hlasatel only, for other papers, e.g., the Narod, which had taken a pronounced anti-strike attitude, were left unmolested. Why? They draw few subscribers and so are harmless. In the beginning of the strike we lost, through the Spravedlnost's agitation, about 150 subscribers, most of whom have returned to us, now that they see the light.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1911.

CZECH STRIKERS RESENT TREATMENT BY C. F. I.

Last night's English language papers printed news about discontent among strikers of Czech, Slovak, Polish and Italian nationalities resulting from alleged unfair treatment by the officials of the garment workers' union and the American Federation of Labor. We reprinted the item, and shortly afterward received a communication from the strike committee's office furnishing an explanation. We hasten to publish it:

"In your copy of last night we read of a 'rival organization' which, it is contended, works against the interests of the garment workers' union. It is true, that the Czech, Slovak, Polish and Italian members are dissatisfied with the actions of the officials of the garment workers' union and the Chicago Federation of Labor as well, and consequently were in conflict with them at the very beginning of the strike, and it is



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1911.

equally true that the remonstrating elements consisted chiefly of Czechs, Slovaks, Poles and Italians. It is further true, that when they had to face the tactless treatment by the officials they held separate conferences in which the situation was discussed - but it is incorrect to say that they intend to secedè from the Federation of Labor. Their behavior can be called nothing more than a protest against the sluggishness of the officials of the union and the Federation. The resolutions by these conferences were conveyed to the District Council, No. 6."



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1911.

Among the many meetings attended by the striking garment workers last night, the one held in the park of the Pilsen Brewing Co., was the largest. Several Czech speakers admonished the workers to discard promises and threats alike and to continue in the strike. Mr. Samuel Landers, national organizer of the United Garment Workers, and Miss Margaret Daly, local organizer delivered addresses in English. Mr. Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, announced picket lines will be reestablished today.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

GARMENT WORKERS TO RALLY

"Happy New Year," the wish so common on January 1, can hardly be accepted this year by the garment workers. Could they be grateful for any benefit during the past year? The garment workers cannot but regard the past year through a gloomy light. All throughout that time, they were bled by the greedy capitalistic interests, hardly being able to bear the misery and humiliation imposed on them by the bosses, and often by people of low moral standards, who tortured their bodies and defiled the souls of their young girls.

The present strike is for the purpose of preventing similar indignities from becoming rampant by forcing foremen, especially, to use decent ways in their treatment of girl workers. It is a just fight for which all decent elements should wish success, so much the more as it has cost up-to-date thirteen weeks of privation and three lives in the ranks of the strikers.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

Is it not desirable to earn money enough to eliminate the necessity of sending one's wife out to work, thus making her fail in her destination to the detriment of future generation?

What is in store for a girl who, at a tender age, is forced into the unhealthy atmosphere of an overcrowded garment workers' shop? The horrible scourge of the twentieth century, - tuberculosis, - is way-laying her, and, if it does not annihilate the bud in its prime, it surely will leave a lifelong mark.

Where are we heading? Let us meditate and ponder in this new year. We call on all of you to quit work if there is a glimmer of self-respect and humane feeling left in you! We hope that in this new year, you will come to your senses. Strike, and so help us on to victory!

The Strikers.





Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1910

## TAILORS' STRIKE

P. 4 -- The misery caused by the tailors' strike is tremendous, and thousands of Bohemian families are affected by it. Every compatriot of ours who can possibly do so should contribute to the benefit fund. Moreover, those who were not enthusiastically in favor of the strike should be just as generous as those who approved of it unconditionally and still continue to do so. The fact is that thousands of our countrymen of all ages and of both sexes are in distress and they should receive prompt and adequate relief. We firmly believe that they will receive it.

Bohemian tailors have always contributed willingly and generously to all appeals which have been made among us, whether they were for benevolent or national purposes. Now, however, they are in need themselves. They are in the midst of a battle for the improvement of their working and living conditions, and if they succeed in winning the fight, they will repay the public for anything that it does to aid them in these hard times. Whatever our public does for our striking tailors will bring it rich returns, and will have done itself a good turn by contributing.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1904.

WPA (SIL) PRO. 3027

ANNOUNCEMENT

Announcement is made to all Bohemian organizations and unions, that the Bohemian Printers Union No. 273, donated from its treasury fifty dollars for the benefit of striking butchers. If it becomes necessary and the strike is prolonged, the union will levy an assessment for the benefit of the strikers. Friends and workingmen, it now depends upon you to govern yourselves according to the example of the Painters' Union because every union workingman will realize that should the butchers' strike be lost our unions will be lost at the same time. Therefore, brothers, help is unavoidable, for misery appears from all directions. With brotherly greeting from Bohemian Painters' Union No. 273.

Frank Zelibor, Sec.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

BOHEMIAN BAKERS UNION CONTRIBUTES TO HELP STRIKING PACKING HOUSE EMPLOYEES

The Baker's Union No. 13, whose president is Alois Rada, secretary-treasure Karel Suchy, and whose membership is made up exclusively of Bohemian bakery employees, resolved to contribute to the striking workers 25 dollars to help ease their battle against greedy capital. We bring this report with pleasure, and every friend of labor would surely be pleased if it did not remain unnoticed and has as a result many followers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1904, p. 1

TOWN OF LAKE

To the Bohemian Public and the Bohemian Businessmen Particularly

Knowing well the unhappy condition of many Bohemian families in Tow of Lake, the providers of which are now found in a battle for their just demands against capital, the Association of Bohemian Businessmen in the town of Lake has resolved to appeal to everyone who can contribute, no matter how little, because in many families misery, a cruel guest, is beginning to appear.

It is an unequal fight between capital and labor and if the packing-house barons win then that labor which is dependent upon the packing-houses for employment will not do very well.

Many countrymen are to be found in their ranks and it is to these exclusively, that this relief will be distributed. The Association of Bohemian Businessmen of the Town of Lake elected committees, which are entrusted with collection sheets

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1904, p. 1

and we hope that every countryman will contribute his donation according to his means and that the committee will not be refused by anyone.

For the Bohemian Businessmen's Association of the Town of Lake.

Karel V. Janovsky, 1717 W. 47th St.  
F. B. Brom, 5002 S. Hermitage Ave.

Ant. Dubsky, 4714 S. Ashland Ave.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatal, Apr. 14, 1904.

BOHEMIAN

THE UNEMPLOYED AS STRIKE BREAKERS

How sad is the present-day standpoint of the American workingmen. During the present period of strikes, conflict plays the chief role among the workers. One worker opposes another, as though he were an enemy, even though both are working for one purpose, for a living. Frankly, we must admit that the strike-breaker does not seek the opportunity to work for adventure; he is driven by the desperate struggle to live for a crust of bread, by anxiety for his family and children, who in many instances may be sick or dying at home of hunger and cold. His fellow-workers look upon him as upon a mangy goat. The question of strike-breakers is an important problem which will have to be solved by union labor. To increase wages and shorten the hours of labor seems to be the principal aim of Unions today. That is as it should be, but it apparently they have neglected to add a sufficient number of new workers, each time the period of labor is shortened, to balance the number of man-hours involved. Consequently the workers must expend greater effort in less time. In reality they have gained nothing. Unions will be obliged to care for the unemployed workers in order to accomplish their purpose.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1902, p. 1



FROM BOHEMIAN CALIFORNIA.

The Ladies, who arranged the ball, as well as the public which attended it, enjoyed themselves very much.

The ball, was held in Kounovsky's hall, corner 23rd street and Sawyer avenue, for the benefit of the striking coal-miners. The Committee should be fully satisfied with the results, as the net profit of the ball was quite large, amounting to \$125 which was turned over to the administration of this proper place. The success of the affair is all the more gratifying because none of the so called elite Bohemian society attended and all the money was donated by the calloused hands of working people and small businessmen.

I D 2 a (4)II D 10I D 1 aDenni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1902.

**THE COLLECTION FOR THE STRIKING COAL MINERS IS ASSUMING UNEXPECTED PROPORTIONS.**

p.1 - We were not mistaken in our people. We knew that they would not deny their support to working men oppressed by powerful capital and that they would provide effective aid to countrymen in dire need. As soon as the coal miners plea for aid appeared in our paper, contributions began to pour in, and the longer it lasts, the more satisfactory the collection becomes. Collections are being made everywhere at entertainments, during lodge meetings, in factories; the unfortunates who undertook the battle against the trusts are being remembered everywhere.

This fight will probably be ended soon now. Pot-bellied capital has been frightened by the harmonious agreement of the people; politicians and the government have been forced to step in and the coal-barons have expressed their willingness to arbitrate, a process they didn't want to hear a thing about a few days ago. In this victory our Bohemian people has a dignified share. They stood as one on the side of right and justice and did not begrudge any material generosity.



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1902.

Yesterday we received another confirmation from Mr. Hnevkovsky, to whom we have been forwarding contributions. The communication was dated Oct. 10th and acknowledged \$47.50. Mr. Hnevkovsky again assured us that he would send a detailed report of the distribution of the contributions and sends his heartfelt thanks to all donors. Further contributions were deposited at our office by the following : - - -

Total received to date \$659.70.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, March 16, 1901.



### BOHEMIAN TYPOGRAPHERS STRIKE

The printing plant of Narod is closed today, because the Benedictines did not sign an agreement with the Bohemian Typographical Union. At yesterday's meeting of this union, the strike was called. Narod thus far has not been a union shop, though its typesetters have become members of the union.

The strikers ask the support of the public.

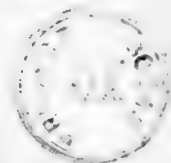
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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, July 18, 1892  
National Hall Meeting



Bohemian Workers in protest against "Pinkertons' Bohemian Workers Educational Club" called a mass meeting yesterday afternoon, in "National Hall", for the purpose of protesting the use of "Pinkerton Murderers" against the workingman of Homestead, Pa., and at the same time to offer their warmest sympathies for the locked out steel mill workers of Pennsylvania.

Is it justice, when a capitalist is allowed to defend his supposed interests with the aid of a gun, while a worker is denied the right to even raise his voice in protest, lest he be labeled an anarchist, or villain, of the biggest sort? Is that any kind of freedom, when every rich cut-throat can have us shot whenever he takes a notion to do so?

Resolved, that we Bohemian Workingmen gathered here in National Hall in Chicago, protest in the name of all Bohemian Workers of Chicago against the legality of the hiring of murderers by the capitalist, for use against their workingmen, whenever they see fit. Further, we protest

Svornost, July 18, 1892



against the support of the capitalist by the Government of Pennsylvania. The laboring men there are being oppressed and driven to deeds of desperation in order that the workers may be accused of all unrest. Finally, it is resolved to express our full sympathy with the strikers, and to encourage further opposition against the superior force of capitalist, who are making every effort to destroy all trade unions and to secure the ruling power.

We condemn all such forms of procedure, and call on all organized labor in America to raise its voice in behalf of the oppressed workers of Homestead, Pa.

This resolution was unanimously adopted and the meeting was then adjourned.

## THE LUMBER-SHOVERS' PROPOSED STRIKE.

If the lumber-shovers of Chicago carry out the threats they have previously made, they will strike to-morrow morning for higher wages and undertake to forcibly prevent others from taking their places, with the expectation of coercing their employees to accede to their demands. There are said to be 4,500 lumber-shovers in this city, mostly Bohemians, who were originally mostly all agricultural laborers, and who have abandoned their farm-work in the old country to undertake the harder work of lumber-shoving in Chicago. It may not be that all of them will strike; but the principles at issue are the same, whether 100 strike or the whole 4,500.

There are two sides to this question, as to every other. There is no doubt that the labor of these men is very hard and toilsome. There is no doubt that their wages are low. Up to last year, they, had we believe, \$1.50 per day.

In the present depressed condition of the lumber-market they receive but \$1.25. They ought to get more, if possible, upon the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire; but, if the business affords no more, and the market will furnish men who are willing to work at the current wages, then these striking Bohemians have no right to prevent them. They have the right to quit work. They have the right to ask what they please and to refuse to work until they get it; but they have no right to forcibly prevent other men from working \$1.25, because they want an increase to \$1.50. The settlement of this question, therefore depends on the ability of the lumber firms to obtain substitutes. If the market will not furnish men who are willing to work for the present wages, then the strikers will succeed in getting their advance. So far as the mere fact of striking is concerned, there is nothing censurable in their announcement. But, when they couple with it the distinct threat that they will not allow any other men to take their places, they not only transgress their rights in the premises, but, if they carry their threat into operation, immediately becomes liable to arrest and punishment under the State law of Illinois, passed last winter, affixing penalties for obstructing business.

I D 2 a (4)

The Chicago Tribune, Aug. 12, 1877.

BOHEMIAN

The provisions of this law are so explicit, that the lumber-shovers will have no difficulty in ascertaining its meaning. And it may be added that the businessmen of this city, after the disastrous experiences of the past 2 or 3 weeks, are not in a temper to allow interferences with their business, nor are the authorities in a temper to allow any violent proceedings upon the part of a mob to stop labor. As long as those proposed strikers refrain from interference with business, no one will interfere with them. But the moment they commence to hinder others by force from working, they violate the law and will be persecuted accordingly.

BOHEMIANS.

A second meeting of the Bohemians was held last evening at the Bohemian Hall. The meeting was quite large and composed of better material than such gatherings usually are. The object of the meeting seemed to be to calmly discuss the result of the late riots and to better unite the lumber-shovers, and give some expression in defense of the Bohemian nationality from the aspersions cast upon them in the late troubles. Numerous speeches were made accusing the papers of blaming them for the riots and censuring them as a class, which charges the speakers resented with great earnestness. They maintained that the Bohemians are peaceable, law-abiding citizens, and that of the 25,000 in the city a smaller portion had been convicted of crime than any other class. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the papers for accusing them of leading and promoting the riots of two weeks ago. The meeting was devoid of enthusiasm, but from remarks not incendiary - occasionally dropped by a hot-headed speaker, it was evident, that the leaders of that nationality, at least, were ready to resent imaginary evils of any kind at any time, and to join the lumber-shovers or any other class, in a strike, let the consequences be what they may. The following resolution then was adopted.



IC

"Resolved, that we protest against those calumnies thrown upon us Bohemians in Chicago during the past riotous days by our large dailies, the Tribune and the Times . We refer every fellow-citizen to the criminal statistics of the city of Chicago, which show that the Bohemian Nationality being represented here by at least 25,000 inhabitants, furnish proportionality the least contingent of criminals and transgressors to the prisons and jails. And by these statistics we prove that those calumnies were base affronts to all the best citizens of Bohemian extraction, and we pronounce them a base lie.

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BOHEMIAN

I D 2 a (4) (Polish)

Chicago Daily Tribune, May 9, 1876.

YESTERDAY'S PROLETARIAN RIOT.

The Bohemian and Polish laborers in the lumberyards in the southwest quarter of the city who were called on by the proprietors to accept \$1.25 per day instead of \$1.50 on account of the great depression in business, struck, and refused to work at the rate, as they had a right to do, But there were plenty of Germans, and Irish, and Americans destitute of employment who were glad to take the vacant places. But this enraged the strikers, who demanded \$1.75 per day, and, under the influence of Communist demagogues, resolved that the other workmen should not be employed, but that they must be taken back at advanced wages, and they proceeded to mob both the workmen and the employers. A large proportion of these Bohemians had been idle during the winter months, as the bulk of the work consists of unloading vessels, sorting and piling lumber.

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I D 2 a (4) (Polish) Chicago Daily Tribune, May 9, 1876.

BOHEMIAN

Their refusal to work, under these circumstances, and in the present hard times, was a folly which only ignorant men would commit, since, including their families, some 2,000 or 3,000 people are dependent on their employment at this season of the year. But since they have resorted to violence and an attempted interference with the right of other men to labor at any price they choose to accept, it is no longer a question of the policy of the strikers, but simply an emergency requiring the strong arms of authority to suppress quickly and summarily the mob-violence incited against it. There is at present truce between the strikers and the employers, but it has been obtained by a practical abandonment of work, and the terrorism which the strikers sought to establish virtually exists. The moral force of this must be broken, and the right of free men to free labor established beyond the reach of menace.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**D. Economic**

**Organization**

**2. Labor Organization & Activities**

**b. Cooperatives**

I D 2 b

II A 2

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1910.

NEW BOHEMIAN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

P.1, Col.1--Through the mediation of lawyer Mr. Otto Kerner, a number of countrymen residing on Center Ave., applied to the State Auditor, James S. McCullough, to permit them to open a set of books for the purpose of a new building loan which will be named as Center Ave. Building and Loan Association.

The meetings of the association will be held in the office of Mr. Fr. J. Smolik, a realtor at 1852 So. Center Ave.

The founders of this association who signed their names to the application for permit were: William Ouda, 1858 So. Center Ave., Otto Prachar, 1852 So. Center Ave., S. D. Vlasaty, 1901 So. Center Ave., and Gustav Suchy, 1854 So. Center Ave.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1905.

CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM GAINS AMONG CHICAGO BOHEMIANS

P.1--We announce to all the Bohemians of Chicago that we have founded a co-operative society under the name of Cesky Bazar (Bohemian Bazaar). For this enterprise ten thousand shares have been issued, valued at ten dollars a share, a total capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The shares are issued in small denomination in order to enable even the poorest to secure one or more of them and thus become a part-owner of the Bazaar.

Only one member of a family is entitled to receive one or more shares, and no one may subscribe more than \$10,000. Thus individual control is made impossible.

The shares will be paid for in two installments, the first to be due as soon as all the shares are subscribed, the second when the purchasing for the Bazaar begins.

The Bohemian Bazaar will consist of and deal through the following departments: clothing, yard-goods, footwear, and men's and women's furnishings.

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1905.

It will sell all sorts of fashionable ladies' apparel, curtains, rugs, furniture, household goods, stoves of all kinds, groceries, and in general everything included in the stocks of department-stores.

It is a pleasure to us to announce that this good idea has taken root, and that a great number of shares have already been subscribed for. But more shareholders are needed to make it possible to begin our work. We further inform the public that each shareholder will enjoy special purchasing advantages in all departments besides the yearly dividend which he will receive, and at the same time he will remain an owner, according to our charter, for ninety-nine years, so that perhaps even the third generation will enjoy the benefits of this enterprise.

Do not, therefore, lose such an opportunity. Sign up at the next meeting of the Cesky Bazar! The meetings are held regularly at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Plzensky Sokol.

Very truly yours,

The Promotion Committee.

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I D 2 a (3)

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Apr. 10, 1896.

**[CO-OPERATIVE TAILORING FACTORY FOUNDED]**



The Bohemian Tailor's Union, #102, has founded a cooperative tailoring factory at 742 Van Horn Street. The business administration of the factory was entrusted to Mr. Joseph Stybe, who will be manager and provide jobs at first to the tailors who have families.



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization &  
Activities

c. Unemployment

I D 2 c

I D 2 a (2)

I D 2 a (3)

I D 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1921.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

A conference called by the President for the purpose of finding the causes of unemployment and a means to combat it, has been sitting in Washington now for three weeks. It has a number of subcommittees, and their reports, recommendations, and proposals are not exactly encouraging to the belief that the committee will find a way in which the United States can make a quick and safe return to prosperity.

The way in which many of the men sitting in that conference are looking upon unemployment may be seen from the report of the subcommittee on factory work which has recently been published. It shows that this subcommittee proposes to "cure" unemployment by three principal "remedies": Lowering of wages, lowering of freight rates, and Government subsidies to railway companies. Those who have recommended these remedies have clearly demonstrated that they are absolutely lacking in understanding of the causes of unemployment, and that they are looking on everything

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1921.

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from the standpoint of employers, capitalists.

Unemployment in itself is a condition which shows that there is something wrong in the social machinery, that something is amiss in that machinery and must be remedied if the machinery is to resume its normal work. President Harding declared in the speech by which he opened the conference and in which he outlined the principal issues which the conference will discuss, that there is nothing fundamentally wrong in the United States, either in industrial or in political respects, and therefore a way should be found by which the return to normal conditions could be made. But it is immediately apparent that neither labor--either organized or unorganized--nor capital, no matter in which manner represented on the conference, is in a position to recommend something which they are sure would work. If any way could be found, if the problem were so easy to solve, something would have been done a long time ago, and it would be unnecessary to try to look for a remedy in an elaborate conference. Capital is idle and labor unemployed because production has been lowered and this--because there is

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1921.

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no market.

The thing to do then, is to find a market for goods before expecting any improvement in business activity. It is necessary to increase the purchasing power of the farmer and the workingman at home, and to find new markets overseas. The unemployment in the United States has been caused partly by the drop in the prices of farm products so that the farmers have had to discontinue the buying of machinery, furniture, clothes, and other commodities, as well as household goods, limiting themselves to the barest necessities; and partly by the drop of foreign currencies as against the dollar so that foreign countries are unable to buy our manufactured and other goods. These are the two principal causes of unemployment, and these must be removed if an improvement is to take place.

If the capitalists lower the wages they pay to the workingman, they only aggravate the situation because they still further impair the purchasing power of labor. It is certain that many younger people, particularly

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1921.

veterans, do not work because they are being offered wages which are not sufficiently high to permit them to properly support those who depend on them. Generally speaking, the American workingman is not so down and out that he is obliged to agree to any wage and working conditions offered to him. Almost every one of them has some savings, permitting him to wait for better offers. In addition to this, the average American worker, whether he be employed in cotton mills or in a shoe factory, as miner or steel-mill man, is a master of his trade and knows how to defend himself and family against abuse and injustice. It may be true --as President Harding stated--that there is nothing fundamentally wrong with this country, but it is certainly true that there is something wrong with our economic conditions.

It is certainly wrong when a workingman is required to live below his accustomed standard.

America has always been proud of the fact that her workingmen live better

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1921.

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and have better homes than their comrades in other countries, and that, indeed, is a great achievement. Now, all of a sudden, they are to be deprived of their accomplishments, of what they are accustomed to, of what they are entitled to. If there is to be an improvement, if conditions are to be remedied, it must never be done at the price of workingman's sacrifice of living like a human being. It would be a terrible price and never could compensate for what it cost.

Nobody can say that the American workingman is profiteering, that he asks more for his work than he deserves. His principal objective is decent living for himself and family and the accumulation of small savings which he can fall back upon in case of sickness or unemployment, since his government, unlike that of almost all European countries, makes no provision for him in such emergencies. If the Washington conference will do as much for him as is done in European countries, he will be fully satisfied. That means, he will agree to work for lower wages provided there will be lower living expenses, rent, light, heating, foodstuffs, clothes, etc., will

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1921.

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be cheaper, and he and his family will be able to live like human beings and put something aside for a rainy day. True enough, prices have gone down during the past year, but in no proportion whatever to the drop in wages proposed by the employers.

American workmen are also apprehensive because they suspect that many employers will want to use the present industrial idleness and unemployment for a weakening, or destroying, if possible of labor organization.

If there is to be a substantial and permanent betterment of conditions, everything that serves to create social unrest must be removed. The employers, therefore, are on the wrong road if they expect labor to pay for the remedies they suggest.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1914.

TO OUR ISOLATIONISTS

(Editorial)

The present European war may accomplish one thing: convince the Americans that our country, though rich, is not sufficient unto herself, and that she is dependent in many respects on foreign countries. The war has caused a crisis which America cannot overcome alone, no matter what may be done to that end. The cities are full of unemployed, and the "good times" of which millionaire Schwab has been talking these days may be expected only by those industrialists and workers who manufacture war materials for Europe.

Many branches of industry have cut down their output simply because there is no export market to Europe, and no new markets have been found. This causes suffering not only for industrial workers, but also for our Southern planters who have no market for their cotton. Planters and farmers elsewhere may benefit somewhat by higher prices of grain and meat exported to Europe, but they will

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1914.

lose this benefit through decreased sales in America where, because of unemployment, consumption is decreasing. The old economic rule finds here its verification, that need in one place generates need in other places, and that no one can profit by the misery of someone else. Prosperity spreads generally throughout the world, and in times of plenty there is comparative prosperity everywhere. To acquire the markets in South America and in China, now abandoned by Europe, which some economists claim will replace lost markets in Europe, will take too long a time to do us any good.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES  
E. Social  
Organization

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1921.

TO THE ATTENTION OF OUR COUNTRYMEN  
IN CICERO, BERWYN, AND OAK PARK!

Friends! While the great war raged over Europe, and while the thunder of guns accompanied the birth pains of the liberated lands of Czechoslovakia, all the loyal adherents of our nation living abroad united under the revolutionary flag of Czechoslovakia and labored for the realization of our dreams, bringing financial aid or, with weapon in hand, fighting for an ideal and a duty which was indicated to us by the meaning of our history.

One of the most zealous organizations in this struggle for the freedom of our nation was the Narodne Socialni Beseda J. V. Fric (J. V. Fric National Socialist Club) which, at that time, comprehended at once the significance of proganda and informative literature in our struggle for freedom. It was the countless number of copies of the Bohemian-American newspapers and pamphlets which penetrated to the far-flung parts of the world that were bringing new light to a Czechoslovakian captive, chasing away the dullness and hopelessness, and leading him to a struggle for our freedom.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1921.

Not even now is the Beseda J. V. Frie idle. There is plenty of work to be done in our Czechoslovak Republic. The government cannot, for various reasons, exercise its powers everywhere, especially in the trifling defensive work conducted in the ethnically mixed territory. Places not accessible to government intervention must be handled by our national defensive organizations, such as the Narodni Jednota Posumavska (National Union of the Bohemian Forest), the Severoceska Jednota (North Bohemian Union) and the Ustredni Matice Skolska (Central Committee on Education). The Beseda J. V. Frie will now devote its efforts to these organizations.

But inasmuch as a large number of members of the Beseda J. V. Fric reside in western suburbs of Chicago, a new club is being founded for them in Cicero, and it will be known by the name "Narodne Socialni Beseda Joseph Turzicky" (Joseph Turzicky National Socialist Club). With it, the Beseda J. V. Fric honors the memory of one of its most prominent members who played such a significant role in our revolution, in our struggle for independence. Both of these organizations will work harmoniously toward the set goal. Besides

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1921.

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the members of the Beseda V. J. Fric living in western suburbs, any Bohemian or Slovak of either sex who is a true Czechoslovak and who sympathizes with our work may become a member of this organization.

We invite you to come and work with us. Applications for membership will be received by the following members of the preparations committee: Rudolph Wlodek, 5501 West 24th Place, Joseph Plicka, 1900 South 57th Avenue; and J. J. Fekl, 5457 West 25th Street, all of Cicero, Illinois.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 00719

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1918.

MASARYK AND THE BOLSHEVIKS

(Editorial)

Last night's news from Washington, D. C., that Professor T. G. Masaryk advocates the recognition of the Bolshevik Republic of Russia, has had the effect of a cold shower upon numerous Czech-American fanatics and ignoramuses who have, up to the present, been stubbornly keeping their eyes shut to the fact that the great majority of the Russian people agree with, and support, the principles and tactics of the Bolsheviks, regardless of their character and qualities. These people [Czech-American fanatics] will not admit that it is not up to us to dictate to the Russian people which form of government they should choose.

Many people expected that, as soon as he arrived here from Russia, Masaryk would give the Bolsheviks a sound thrashing. If our leader uttered an opinion which tallies with the attitude assumed by us from the very beginning of the

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Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1918.

social--the October--revolution, then this fact will gain in significance, for the reason that when Masaryk entered Russia he did not enter as a friend of the Bolsheviks. Masaryk, on the contrary, went to Russia, believing that the socialist revolutionary regime headed by Kerensky and the Bolshevik movement were transitory fits of radicalism from which Russia would recuperate soon, and that conservative liberalism, represented by Miljukov, would in good time be at the helm again.

Masaryk, like so many others, labored under the delusion that the days of the Bolshevik rule were numbered. Its fall has been persistently predicted from November up to now, yet Lenin and Trotsky are still firmly in the saddle. Their theories and methods may or may not be to our liking. Nevertheless, it would be foolish and meaningless to convince ourselves by autosuggestion that a reaction is within sight.

The antagonistic spirit against the Bolsheviks pervading our Czech-American press is founded on the belief that the Bolsheviks were those who demoralized

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Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1918.

the Russian army for the express purpose of inducing a separate peace, and that their leaders are accepting bribes from Germany for furthering this aim. This latter accusation is not being given serious thought anywhere today; the first charge, however, still retains its validity. The fact remains that an irresistible yearning for peace has seized upon the mass of the Russian army who had no inkling of an idea of what Bolshevism is. It was the convinced Bolsheviks who tried to prevent the Germans from advancing toward the Dvinsk region, and whose efforts were stultified by undisciplined hordes of Russian peasant soldiers who dashed for their homes in utter disorder, ransacking whenever they had a chance. No government in this world, no party whatever, could have prevented the Russian people from forcing an end to the war which it was morally incapable of pursuing.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Some silly people maintain that Kerensky could have retained his hold on the Russian government had he had some of the chief Bolsheviks shot. Yet Kornilov had whole battalions of Bolsheviks shot, with the only result that he was persecuted as an outlaw and had to keep in hiding to escape the same fate as befell General Dutov.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1918.

Some arguments against Bolshevism that have gained currency among us were absolutely infantile and preposterous. Many declared steadfastly that Trotsky's real name was Bronstein, and Lenin's was Zederblum. This latter contention is a blunt lie, for Lenin used the name of Zederblum as an alias to escape persecution by the Czar's government, and he comes really from ancient Russian aristocratic ancestry. Even if all these allegations were true, that still would not convict the Bolshevik party of treason against the Russian people. For instance, it is also true that the leader of the enemies of the Bolshevik party was a man by the name of Schroeder, the mayor of Petrograd. Other objectors assert that it was the Jews who deposed the Kerensky government; yet Kerensky himself was of Jewish descent.

It certainly does not behoove us Czechs to take umbrage at such trifles. Such insignificant arguments should not be advanced by a people which was awakened to national consciousness by a man named Jungmann, and for whose practical politics Rieger laid the foundations--a people whose most modern political history was written by Eim--a people whose greatest financial economist was Kaizl,

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Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1918.

minister of finance in the Austrian government, and whose leader in its greatest political organization is Scheiner, while the Jew Stransky has for years been directing Czech politics in Moravia. [Follows one half column describing conditions abroad]

We must make an alliance even with the devil, if only it will serve to defeat the Germans. That is the main thing. Let Bolshevik principles be as repulsive as they may; as long as they contribute to the downfall of militarism, it would be foolish to oppose them obstinately and vainly.

The stronger the Bolshevik government grows, the more effectively it will resist German militarism, and the nearer will victory come within the grasp of democracy. The best way the Allies can help the Soviet government is to recognize it officially.

If England can recognize the government of the White Guard of Finland, which plays into the hands of the Germans and fights the Allies at Murmansk, there

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Denni Hlasatel, May 22, 1918.

is certainly every reason to recognize the Bolshevik government, the sworn enemy of the German ideology.

This fact was unknown to Masaryk [until he went to Russia], and because he is a grand man, he did not hesitate to voice his opinion, in spite of his being opposed to Bolshevism, as is an overwhelming majority among us.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 7, 1917.

CZECH WINS OVER SOCIALIST

(Summary)

Chicago testified to its patriotism by rejecting all Socialist candidates in the judicial election held yesterday. Anton J. Zeman, Czech candidate, beat Williamson A. Cunnea, Socialist.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I E (Russian)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1917.

FIRST OF MAY

(Editorial-Summary)

Never before has May first, the holy day of international labor, been celebrated in a time more portentous than this year . . . . .

The joyful celebration will reach a climax in Russia, where the peoples threw off the shackles of despotism, introduced a real government of the people, and are beginning to devote their time and energies to social rearrangement in a manner which will no doubt stimulate other nations to follow example . . . . .

If the people of Austria and of Germany would succeed in attaining self-government, like the Russians, we could have peace at this very moment.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1917.

(Editorial)

If those sincere German Socialists, to whom their Socialist creed means more than their Germanism, could advise their comrades on this side of the ocean they would ask them to help the United States to beat the Kaiser, Prussianism and militarism, those three great obstacles in the development of Germany and of all mankind. But the Socialists in this country are for peace, and thus support the Kaiser, Prussianism and militarism. They damage their own cause, and are a detriment unto all mankind. We cannot comprehend how the Czech and Slovak Socialists can find this compatible with the dictations of their conscience. We are, however, not surprised to see the Germans act like this. They are leaders of the party here. There are very few Liebknechts among them, but all the more Scheidemanns and Davids.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1917.

CZECH SOCIALISTS DENOUNCED

(Editorial)

It is no sheer accident that in the American press some papers are in open sympathy with Germany; they are those who are the most clamorous in their demands for armament of the Army and Navy, and for compulsory military service. We have two examples of this kind right here in Chicago: The Chicago Daily Tribune, and the Hearst papers. They know that with the fall of Germany, the movement for "Preparedness" must become meaningless; the scarecrow of German aggressiveness is the main trump in their game. Besides this, they are openly proclaiming their admiration for the German system in which the people are wheedled into giving up their personal liberty, and sacrificing public welfare for the interest of the state. This is an ideal system indeed in the eyes of the ruling classes, and the political



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1917.

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czars, but the liberty-loving man will oppose with all his strength the dictates of such regimentation. In this adoration of the German system, the Czech Socialists stand right behind the Tribune.



The Socialists, of course, reject with indignation any insinuation linking them with the Kaiser, but their actions do not correspond with their words. In a meeting of last Monday, the speaker proclaimed in the main address: "In vain did the Socialists urge America to starve out the belligerents by prohibiting the export of foodstuffs." Well, they asked for nothing else but what the agents of the Kaiser sought to bring about, and what Carranza proposed to do in his country after having reached an understanding with the Kaiser. It is obvious that the object of the action was not the starving out of the belligerents, but of the Allies, who alone could be hit by the embargo. The latter has become a law,



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1917.

but the situation has not changed; it only developed into a general disorder in transportation and the clogging up of railroads and seaports on account of the U-boats danger. The Socialists have asked for all of this for the purpose of "starving out the belligerents," never minding the Allies, upon whose victory hinges the freedom of our people. We cannot conceive of a more brutal admission of anti-popular sentiment.

Still another gem occurs in the speech: "America sympathizes with the Allies because it does business with them." Well, according to this, the monster gathering of the Czechs which burst into a storm of ire against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy when the declaration of war against Serbia was mentioned, did so "because the Czechs did business with the Servians." What nonsense! The sympathies of the American people for the cause of the Allies are based upon standards of morality, and not upon matters of commerce. In fact,



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1917.

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America fears today the competition of the Allies, especially England, more than a commercial race with Germany. The firm Hatfield and Schwab, blast furnaces, serve as an example.



The speaker continued in his muddled address: "We stand united behind our people, and this was openly proclaimed by comrades, F. V. Krejci, Nemec, and Smeral." One feels like spitting out at the mention of such words, for everybody knows that the three prominent comrades are nothing but paid police detectives today. Everyone must have asked himself a thousand times: how the Pravo Lidu (People's Rights), published in Prague, Bohemia, manages to appear regularly without being molested by the censor, while the editors of other papers in the old country are being railroaded to prisons and sentenced to death. The Pravo Lidu is the only paper spared from persecution, its staff enjoying liberty, and even exemption from military service. People ask themselves these questions and supply the proper answers at the same time. Only the

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1917.

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Czech Socialists of America do not seem to see the light, on the contrary, they repeat in open meeting the words of three "comrades" who are traitors to their nation.

Everybody is free to form his own opinion about this critical time, but it is incomprehensible to us how the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Czech National Association) can receive in their midst people of the caliber just mentioned, people who make no secret of their status as employees of foreigners, of our enemies. There is only one city in the United States where the Socialists still play first fiddle, and that city, Cleveland, is a slacker in our national movement. Collections there lag behind those of other cities, and whenever patriotic men start action, the "comrades" invariably impede it. The Prodana Nevesta (Bartered Bride) was given for the C. N. S. (Czech National Association), and Czech business men contributed \$400 in commercially ineffective ads in the program, just to do their bit. What happened?



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1917.

The Socialist printing concern grabbed \$200 of the amount, comrade Cimler, director of the printing concern, and at the same time, the secretary of the Czech National Association, Cleveland branch, took \$100 in commissions for the soliciting of the ads, so that a bare \$100 was left for the patriotic purpose.

No wonder then that Cleveland appears in the light of a straggler. Whatever so-called patriotic enterprise is initiated in Cleveland, there lurks monetary profit in the background. Similar experiments have been tried in Chicago also. The Socialist party is a leprous sore upon the body of our people. This will become a glaring fact in the light of history. It is imperative to show the door to this handful of traitors, and drive them out of our national life.



Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

OUR REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS

(Editorial)

It is a well-known fact that our republican institutions have several faults and defects which are not found in the political make-up of other countries. This has been said many times. The governments of European countries have a greater responsibility than our government. One of the points in this respect is the budgeting of appropriations and the passing of appropriations proper. In European countries, whether they have a real constitution like that of France and England or a half-baked one like that of Austria and Germany, the government, or the council of ministers, makes up the budget and carries the full responsibility for it. The ministers and other high government officials make careful computations of money that will be needed and what it will be spent for, present their budget draft to the Diet or parliament for unconditional approval, as in Austria and Germany or for minor changes, as in France and England. But no important changes are permitted, or the

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

government would consider it an expression of lack of confidence and would immediately submit its resignation. As a result of this system, the European governments break about even and do not run into great debt in spite of enormous amounts of money spent on the army and armaments.

Here in America, the budget is prepared by the Congressmen--in other words, by about five hundred people. Of course, in each house there is a budget committee, but every Congressman has the right to correct this or that, whatever suits or doesn't suit him or his particular needs. The result is that every one of them tries to grab off the biggest chunk for himself, that is for his district and his constituents, without regard for the good of the country as a whole. Then the trading and the compromising starts. Some appropriations are cut down a bit, some passed in view of a reciprocal favor. The man with the greatest influence and following gets the most. If one of them wants the others to vote for him, he has to vote for them and their petty or pet schemes. This method leads to such scandals as last year's "pork barrel" affair, which was Democratic, but not any worse smelling than previous

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1914.

similar Republican affairs, though there has been less ado about the latter.

A sharp observer, Englishman Bryce, who knew America very well and wrote a long book about our institutions, has said: "Under this system, America wastes many millions every year. But the country is so rich and its assets so elastic that it can stand these methods without even feeling them. It is a young country and can afford such mistakes without particular damage."

But America will not remain eternally young. The time will come when it will start feeling the results of her mistakes and her sins. Then it will be up to us--Bohemians, Poles, Germans, Americans, immigrants, and native-born citizens--to do something about it. Have our leaders started to think along these lines?

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 1, 1914.

PROTEST AGAINST WAR STARTED BY SOCIALIST MASS MEETING WILL BE  
HELD MONDAY NIGHT TO VOICE OPPOSITION TO AUSTRO SERVIAN  
HOSTILITIES  
"Down With War"

Thousands of handbills bearing this slogan are being scattered broadcast in Chicago by the National Socialist party. A mass meeting will be held at Pilsen Park, Twenty-sixth and Albany Avenue, Monday night to protest against Austro-Servian war. The anti war agitation is being carried on by the Daily Spravedlnost a Bohemian Socialist newspaper published at 1825 South Loomis Street. Ex-Congressman Victor Berger, Ludwig Vahlteich a member of the German parliament in 1880, and John J. Jelinek editor of the Spravedlnost, will speak.

"The socialists are against war" explained Mr. Jelinek. "The workmen of Europe will bear the expense of the war. They must have help and their widows and children must have food and clothing. We are meeting to protest against the war and to take up subscription for the workmen in Europe.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1911.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOHEMIAN CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION HAS SECURED THE AID  
OF THE STATE OFFICIALS IN THE SEARCH FOR ELLA PAROUBKA

Municipal Judge Uhlir, Alderman A. J. Cermak, Municipal Judge Thomas Scully and other distinguished citizens, almost all of whom are members of the Bohemian Charitable Association, visited Governor Deneen at Springfield yesterday, and requested the aid of State officials in the search for the missing Bohemian girl, Ella Paroubka. First of all, the committee wanted the State to offer a reward for the finding of the missing child. The Governor consulted with State's Attorney Stead, who informed him that under existing law the State was not allowed to offer any rewards for the finding of missing persons, except in cases where it concerned the capture of a murderer.



However, a method has been found whereby the State will be empowered to take action, and participate in this instance. Steps will be taken by the State

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1911.

Legislature to amend the law in such a manner as will permit the posting of a \$200 reward to anyone who finds the missing child, and brings an end to the tortures endured by the parents of the child. Aside from that, the State authorities will aid in other ways in the search.

Chicago police are more and more inclined to the belief that the missing girl was not carried off by gypsies, but that she lost her life in the drainage canal.

Yesterday, detectives made a search among the Italian organ-grinders. It is said that the police found two girls yesterday who stated that they saw Ella Paroubka playing along the banks of the drainage canal on the afternoon of the day on which she disappeared. A search will be made along the old canal, (so called Mud-Lake) which in former days claimed so many victims among Bohemian children.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1910.

A GENTLE ADMONITION

P.4--If working-men would remember every morning each blow which they have received from the capitalists and their allies, the politicians,--if they would not allow themselves to be entrapped by a smile,--if they would learn how to demand their rights, and how not to be satisfied by a dole,--not only the working-men but the whole world would be better off.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1905.

EDITOR PRAISES DUNNE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP STAND

P.4--Mayor Dunne has not forgotten the promises on the basis of which he won so brilliant a victory last spring. He is working steadily on the establishment of public ownership, though thus far very little has been accomplished in this direction, since he has had to devote most of his time to the removal of the obstacles which others have persistently placed in the path of his project. The street-car company is trying to profit as much as possible by the deal, but Mayor Dunne played a trump card when he built a hundred miles of city lines. When these have been proved to be capable of competing with the privately-owned lines, the profit of the latter will decrease, their expenses will increase, and the way will be better prepared for a final agreement on the sale of the street-car lines to the city than by the cleverest handling of the project thru the agency of the courts.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Dec. 16, 1898.

**BOHEMIAN SOCIALISTIC FACTION.**



This is the name of a new organization, founded this November the 20th. The main purpose of this organization is to unite all different factions in one strong body and to organize a large and strong labor party, which would then be able to demand the improvement of existence of all working people through the ballot. The power of the oppressed can be reached only by uniting them. Thus their party will solve the main problem to provide better for the working classes, to avoid in the future starving individuals on one side and millionaires on the other.

The last meeting on last Sunday was abundantly visited by members and guests, whom all are well informed about the purposes of the party.

Completing the internal business part of the organization, we will start at once to agitate among our countrymen and to open similar sections in other Bohemian populated districts of Chicago, and later on, outside of our city. The membership is open for every workingman whose desire is to end the hardship of the working Bohemian population.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Dec. 16, 1898.

Next meeting will be held the coming Sunday at 2 P. M. in the hall of Mr. H. Relski, corner 18th St. and Laflin. On this day we will introduce to the audience the well known and beloved local agitator Joseph Stybr; he will give a talk about "Our Activity."

Guests are welcome, but disturbing elements will have no admittance.

The Agitations Committee.

A large and more than ordinarily mild-mannered audience of Anarchists, Socialists, and their sympathizers met at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called by the Arbeiterbund Debating club, the Bohemian Arbeiterbund, and Int. Workingmen's Assn. and large, delegations were present from those societies.

The object, as set forth in the call for the meeting was "to protest against the action of the Spanish authorities in murdering our comrades in Ceres, Spain." Gustaf Nelson was Chairman of the meeting, and the speakers were Wm. Holmes, Robt. Steiner, Max Statler, and August Lott, Wm. Holmes was the first speaker. "I do not know," he said, "what the details of that trial were, but I do know that it must have been a farce. I can imagine the attorney for the prosecution when it was finished exclaiming, as did Grennell of infamous memory, 'Anarchy is a condition, and Anarchists are the watch dogs of public opinion. The same conditions exist in this country as in Spain. The same cry goes up "What shall we do with our unemployed? In Chicago 50,000 men are out of work today. Have you thought what this means ?

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 22, 1892.

BOHEMIAN

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It means more than their degradation and suffering through want. It means a partial paralysis of industry from the enforced idleness of this number of workers. The remedies proposed for this condition of things are two-charity in the form of soup-houses and officialism.

"Bishop Fallows would district the city and erect soup-houses. But how does he propose to furnish them with food? By collecting the refuse from the rich man's table-that which otherwise would be thrown to the dogs. Does he expect a man with any self-respect to submit to such treatment? The other remedy officialism, would establish labor bureaus. This is only partial, and would only solve the question for 5,000 out of 50,000 idle men. The real trouble is that there isn't work for these men to do, and until that condition is changed no relief can come."





Svornost, October 20, 1879.

### SOCIALIST PARTY NOMINATIONS

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon, at 99 W. Randolph Street of the delegates of the Socialist Party the purpose of which was the selection of candidates to replace the ticket decided on two weeks ago, which met with such general disapproval. Mr. J. B. Belohradsy, the candidate nominated for clerk of the Superior Court two weeks ago withdrew his candidacy and in his place the name of Mr. Bowler was placed on the ticket.

The men selected for county commissioners candidacies were for the North side Alex Eilert; for the West side Leo Meilbek; for the South side James White. The candidate selected for the Superior Court Judgeship was H. Rubens. In order that the Bohemian people might also be represented on the party's ticket our Mr. Meilbek accepted the nomination for County Commissioner.

It is expected that not only Mr. Meilbek but all the other candidates will receive the support of our countrymen, the majority of whom approve the principles of the Socialist Party. We urge every friend of the workingmen's party to honesty and conscientiously work for the election of all our candidates.

The Chicago Tribune, June 29, 1879, 16:5.

THE BOHEMIAN PICNIC

To the Editor of the Tribune

Chicago, June 28. - After reading over the account of the examination of the Bohemian Sharpshooters in your issue of to-day, I would, in behalf of a peaceable community, urge their conviction to the fullest extent of the law, and thus give to the communistic rabble a lesson to the effect that the law is not to be dispensed by a mob.

To state the facts briefly, a motley crowd, under the guise of a Sunday school (one that neither fears nor knows a god), gave a picnic on the Sabbath, and before their departure for their pleasure-seeking grounds provided themselves with an armed escort of aliens. It was well understood in their minds to use their convoy of Bohemian Sharpshooters to the best effect on those who should in any way or form offend them in their communistic ideas. The results is only too well known. They took the law in their own hands, and for this presumption they should be punished. If their plans were of a peaceable nature, and they anticipated trouble, why did they not ask protection from the authorities, and if on so doing were refused seek the redress. that is guaranteed to citizens and aliens alike?----Native Born.

The Chicago Tribune, June 27, 1879.

THE BOHEMIAN SHARPSHOOTERS

The Bohemian Sharpshooters are not improving their case by the examination before Judge McAllister, which is to determine the question of admitting them to bail pending the determination of the fate of the worst wounded of the men fired upon.

The testimony thus far taken mitigates in no degree the atrocity of emptying loads of buckshot into a crowd of unoffending spectators at short range, for it appears that none of those hit were connected with the disorderly demonstrations which the Bohemians set up in palliation of their offense. The facts developed in the examination are such that the prisoners may count themselves extremely fortunate if no death results from their picnicking. And it would be to their interest if some kind friend could prevail upon the Socialist orators not to organize sympathetic mass-meetings for the sake of delivering themselves of savage and inflammatory speeches.

The Bohemians were in the wrong in using their muskets murderously, and their position will not be improved by the kind of talk indulged in at last night's meeting.

The Chicago Tribune, June 27, 1879, 8:5.

### THE BOHEMIANS

#### An Indignation Meeting

The Bohemians massed last night in Bohemian Turner Hall, near Canal Street, to express their indignation at the conduct of the civil authorities in locking up the nineteen sharpshooters who were arrested at Silver Leaf Grove, Sunday afternoon last. The hall was uncomfortably full for a hot, close evening.

Mr. Zasparr was called to the chair. The meeting seemed to have been gotten up not only for the sake of defending and justifying the nineteen, but also for the purpose of giving Grottkau, whose voice has been silent for some time, an opportunity to spout. And, as no man living loves better to hear himself talk than this same Grottkau, he sailed into his usual denunciation of the corporate authorities, the police, the capitalists, and the newspapers, until he wore himself out and had to sit down from sheer exhaustion.

He began his harangue, which was in German, at half-past eight, and it was ten o'clock before he was compelled to let up. There was little in what he said that was new, but a good deal of it was fully as incendiary as usual. The police were

The Chicago Tribune, June 27, 1879, 8:5.

openly accused of putting up the Silver Leaf Grove affair as a dodge for the purpose of suppressing honest laboring men. Joe Dixon, on whose devoted head, figuratively speaking, the vials of wrath were poured until the speaker's stock of vituperation ran out, was nothing more nor less than a criminal in uniform.

The long-winded haranguer easily led the crowd with him, and great and frequent was the applause. When he sat down to get rested before going home, a collection was taken up to defray the legal expenses of the nineteen, and to provide for the sustenance of their families while they are kept from their work. After the collection the crowd heard from Behloradsky, who appealed to them in Bohemian in the usual set speech.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1879.

BOHEMIAN [SOCIALISTS]

It is a well-established fact that the late Polish legislature became notorious for noise and disorder. Yesterday our Bohemian fellow citizens proved that they are well able to give competition to Polish raucousness. A large crowd filled the Bohemian Turnhalle. Dense tobacco smoke wafted over the excited assembly, and frenzied words in Bohemian--quite capable of twisting German tongues by the mere sound of them--interrupted the speaker continually. A serious topic was under discussion.

At last the banished Socialists from Libuse's domain discovered a method of successfully attacking the accursed capitalists. It is a splendid idea. Macchiavelli is a mere tyro in comparison with our Bohemian fellow citizens, who decided definitely not to patronize any businessman who advertises in Republican or Democratic newspapers.

To be fair, however, we must record here that a part of the assembly would not

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 24, 1879.

subscribe to this movement, that there was intense opposition, and that the speaker extracted from his pocket a loaded revolver, with which he threatened the editor of the Sokol, who was taking notes on the speech.

We shall not burden the reader with a detailed report of the various speeches, but it may be said that the whole affair was a glorious example of the well-known expression,

"'Much squealing and little wool,'  
said the devil, as he sheared a pig."

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Chicago, June 3, 1878. Vol. III; No. 205.

LOCAL NEWS

Local Socialists held a mass meeting yesterday at 31st and Halsted Streets. About 3000 people were present. Speaking was in several languages.

The gathering quietly dispersed afterward.





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1. Voting as  
Bloc

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1923.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK VOTERS!

A decisive moment has arrived! The voters of our city will have to decide that very important question of whom to place at the head of their city government. This decision will be made on Tuesday April 3, 1923.

We believe firmly that our people are well aware of the seriousness of the situation, and that they will be able to face a reality which is now before us. Our friends, the Republicans, again wish to deceive us with promises and empty talk. As usual they claim that the only salvation of the people of Chicago lies in the election of one of their kind to the office of mayor. These are the same, the very same Republicans (yes, there are even Czechoslovaks among them) who recommended Thompson to us eight years ago. Then, as now, they used the same methods. We believed that these people would have a sense of shame for what they perpetrated at that time but we were mistaken and today these selfsame people address our Czechoslovak voters hoping to gain a hearing, a hearing and a confidence for which they had to pay so dearly in the past.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1923.

They are trying to tell us to vote for Lueder--a man, who in the presence of 400 preachers, promised that he would never intervene to have Volstead's 18th amendment changed.

Chicago lived for eight long years under the Republican regime. Are our people satisfied with the way things were managed at the city hall during those eight years? Do they wish that regime to continue?

We are convinced that the interests of the citizens were not protected as they should have been; the taxpayers' money was thrown away; it became the booty of politicians, and used that these politicians might entrench themselves still more. As a good example we need only to look at our "highly accomplished" school board and the million-dollar "expert-assessors".

These same people come to us again in a different guise this time asking to be given another chance and promising to correct their past mistakes! We firmly believe, however, that our people will not let them pull their legs again.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1923.

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For all of the above reasons we ask our Czechoslovak voters to come to the polls next Tuesday, April 3, [1923] to get rid of this riffraff and to help elect Messrs. William E. Dever, John A. Cervenka and A. F. Gorman, all of whom are on the Democratic ticket.

For the Ceskoslovenska Demokraticka Liga Okresu Cook. (Czechoslovak Democratic League of Cook County) [Here follow the names of 57 well-known Chicago Czechs. The above proclamation, printed in bold type, occupies seven-columns-half a page.]

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

ON TUESDAY THE FATE OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION  
WILL BE DECIDED

All Czechoslovak Voters Should Vote "No"

Rarely has the interest of citizens been so aroused as it is now by the election which is to be held next Tuesday, and which will decide whether or not the proposed new constitution of the state shall be approved. If ratification depended on the vote of the citizens of Chicago and Cook County alone, there would not be the slightest doubt about the outcome of this election, and the proposed new measures would be defeated by an overwhelming majority..... Other counties also show great dislike for these measures, but it is not certain whether their opposition will be strong enough to defeat the proposition. It devolves therefore upon our Czechoslovak voters to do their duty by coming to the polls without fail and voting "No" in the interest of all citizens.....

The Ceskoslovenska Demokraticka Liga Okresu Cook (Czechoslovak Democratic League of Cook County) also warns its members to vote against the proposed new

WPA (Ill.) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

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III C constitution, and gives reasons for its opposition to it as follows:

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If you wish to maintain equality between yourselves and the citizens living outside of Chicago and Cook County; if you wish to have just representation in legislative and other governing bodies; if you do not wish to put Chicago and Cook County at the mercy of a pack of crooked politicians from the downstate counties; if you desire to pay just taxes and no more--if these are your desires, then vote against the proposed new constitution which will be presented to you and recommended by the downstate politicians and representatives of large corporations.

Resolution of the Chicagsky Distriktni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku

After due consideration of all matters pertaining to the issue....the executive committee of the Chicagsky Distriktni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (Chicago District of the Bohemian Catholic Alliance) arrived at the conclusion that the unfavorable features of the new constitution far outweigh the favorable ones; that is, any

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

III C good which might possibly accrue by adopting the measure would be negligible; therefore, if it is not permissible to vote on the measures separately, and the document is to be accepted or rejected as a whole, it must be rejected at the special election to be held on December 12, 1922.

The resolution made by the Chicago District Alliance.....bearing upon the proposed new constitution is literally as follows:

"Whereas, the proposed constitution of the State of Illinois does not contain the previously adopted proposition concerning the rights of initiative and referendum which the delegates to the constitutional convention should have considered and embodied in the new constitution; and

"Whereas, the County of Cook is limited to one third of its representation in the state senate without regard to the number of inhabitants of that County; and

"Whereas, the reading of sections of any kind of bible in public schools

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

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III C and without any explanations, as permitted by the new constitution,  
I J would surely lead to religious quarrels and disputes which would especially endanger the peace and the quiet of the citizens; and

"Whereas, Cook County would be limited to only two members of the judiciary of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois without regard to the number of inhabitants of the said County; and

"Whereas, the tax provisions in the new constitution are unjust to a great majority of the people of the state; be it therefore

Resolved, That all voters of this state of Illinois, by their votes on December 12, 1922, fully reject the new constitution.

"For the Chicagsky Distriktni Svaz and the resolutions committee:

"Mr. Karel Radous, chairman;

"Mr. Vaclav Jedlicka, secretary."

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

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The Last Appeal of the Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers

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On December 12, 1922 the voters will decide their own fate and the fate of their future generations. On that day they will measure their strength with the strength of all the reactionary elements; it will be a contest between the progressive citizens of the state and the reactionary ones. The newly proposed constitution of the state of Illinois is at the root of this struggle. It contains and hides within itself a curtailment of all those liberties still enjoyed by humanity. Instead of recommending the improvement of the constitution, a thing so badly needed at this time, the voters have been presented with something worse; that is, a proposition which, if accepted, would make it possible for a few favored individuals to rule over the destinies of a great mass of people, thus virtually bringing these masses back to the Middle Ages, to the age of the czars. One of the most reactionary of the reactionary provisions made in the proposed new constitution is the introduction of the reading of the Bible in the public schools. The reactionary elements in their arrogance and boldness do not pay any attention to the Constitution of the United States, which,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

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III C at the time of the first session of the congress of the United States  
I J on March 4, 1789, said in article I [of the Bill of Rights]:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof...." Of course the reactionaries abuse certain of their privileges by imposing a duty upon us by means of the state constitution and by the legalization of a certain kind of religion. The progressive public must not permit this to happen, just as we would not wish to suggest to them or to deny them the exercise of their religious convictions. Let this exercise, however, take place in their own privately endowed institutions. Let us, the freethinking people, equally tenacious, defend our own freedom of conscience against those who would dare to tamper with it. We know from experience and from our own Czech history what it would mean if we adopted this new constitution; we know how demoralized our children would become. Let us stand firmly as a solid group against all sectarianism, error, and falsehood. By your vote you will say on December 12: "No, we do not desire your yoke, no matter how pretty it may look."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1922.

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III C The State Federation of Bohemian Freethinkers did all that was in its  
I J power to call the attention of our people to this evil; it was the Federa-  
tion that did so in time. It stood and always will stand as a sentinel,  
guarding the rights of man and in this it asks all of you who are freethinking  
people to aid us in defeating this measure. Our last call to you today is: Let  
us not be conquered!

For the Statni Svaz Svobodomyslных v Illinois, (State Federa-  
tion of Bohemian Freethinkers of Illinois)

Mr. J. Musil, president;  
Frantisek Strunc, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 502/3

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

CZECHOSLOVAK TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO  
THE PROPOSED NEW STATE CONSTITUTION

The Spolek Ceskoslovenskych Poplatniku 26te Wardy (Czechoslovak Taxpayers' Association of the 26th Ward) has also taken a stand against the proposed revision of the Illinois constitution which is to be voted on next Tuesday. The Spolek issued the following proclamation to its members:

"The election of December 12, 1922, is very important for our Czechoslovak people, for the citizens will be faced with the duty of accepting or rejecting the proposed new state constitution of Illinois which will be decided by vote on that day. Should the new provisions be sanctioned and enacted, our people would be at the mercy of racketeering corporations and other unsavory elements. First of all, the constitution as amended takes away the people's right to select and elect their judges, giving that right to the Supreme Court which could and would select and appoint the judges whom the people would then be compelled to accept. In this way our judicial system would degenerate into

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1922.

a tyranny in place of an unbiased and just agency for the prosecution of the law which it now does. Second, the new taxation system is so organized as to impose the greatest burden upon the working classes while easing the tax burden of the rich. According to the new provision any man earning, say, \$10 a week would have to pay a tax on his earnings. Third, the newly proposed constitution makes autonomous government impossible, takes away the freedom of the people who alone decide what is necessary for their welfare....and concentrates this power in a few persons representing the interests of the rich and the profiteers.

"Because of the reasons stated above the Spolek of the 26th Ward (formerly the 10th) urges all citizens, male and female, in the interest of a just government and good public order, to come to the polls next Tuesday, December 12, 1922, and definitely vote against the proposed new constitution.

"For the Spolek Poplatniku 26te Wardy,

"Mr. Albert Kakuska, president

"Mr. Jan Rezek, secretary."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1922.

THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES PROTEST THE  
[PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE] ILLINOIS CONSTITUTION

The Grand Lodge of the Illinois Ceskoslovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) has voiced its decided opposition to the new constitution [sic] which is to be voted on a week from next Tuesday. It has passed a resolution in which all of the reasons for these protests are enumerated. Since this resolution speaks for itself we publish it in full:

"To the liberty-loving citizens of Czechoslovak origin!

"Whereas, At a special election to be held on December 12, 1922, it is to be decided by the people of the state of Illinois, whether the new constitution as approved by the delegates at the last state convention is to become the basic law of the state of Illinois; and,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1922.

"Whereas, The proposed new constitution, as presented before the voters, contains such provisions and enactments as would prove inimical to the interests of liberty-loving citizens, to wit:

1. Increased tax burden on the workingmen by the taxing incomes of \$500 or more of single persons, and of \$1,000 or more of married persons;
2. Un-American and undemocratic provisions by means of which the representation of one county is limited since its population increased enormously, and thus by such limited representation, nullifying the fundamentals of American government which is based upon equal representation;
3. The creation of a judicial oligarchy which would prevent expressions of disagreement by such means as are contrary to a republican form of government;
4. The introduction of a sectarian religious book (the reading of which will surely lead to arguments and then to dissension and discord) into the public schools, which have heretofore not engaged in the teaching of such

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1922.

subjects, by nature more suitable to the sphere of the private family, or to private instruction; and

"Whereas, the passage of these proposed amendments would become destructive to the interests of a liberty-loving, and enlightened citizenry of our state; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the Illinois Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies urgently requests all of the members of its societies to agitate against the above provisions so that they might be defeated, and issues this call to all the liberty-loving citizens to vote against the [proposed revision of the state constitution] at a special election to be held on Tuesday, December 12, 1922."



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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1922.

### MR. HOLEČEK'S CAMPAIGN SUCCESS

Mr. Albert B. Holeček, the Republican candidate for state senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, can say that he has done all to acquaint the citizens of his district with his candidacy, and to convince them that it will be in their own interest if they vote for him tomorrow.

Mr. Holeček has an excellent chance to win if the Czechs and Slovaks living in his district give him their votes irrespective of party affiliations. They must remember that they are Czechs and Slovaks first and that political partisanship is secondary; their chief concern should be to elect a candidate who is a whole man. The Czechs and Slovaks are the deciding element in the Nineteenth District. The District includes the entire old Thirty-fourth Ward, the northern part of the Twelfth Ward, Cicero, Berwyn, and Riverside, Illinois. Now then, all the Czechs and Slovaks, men and women, who are entitled to vote, should place a cross in front of Mr. Holeček's name tomorrow. This predominant Bohemian district should have at least one Bohemian

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1922.

representative in Springfield, and this will be the case when Mr. Holeček is elected.

The following organizations have promised their most active support to Mr. Holeček: The Československý Legionářský Svaz (Czechoslovak Federation of Legionnaires), České Hvezdy (Bohemian Stars), which is an organization of mothers, wives, and sisters of former soldiers and sailors, the Voters League for the State Legislature, the Chicago Retail Druggist Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the Lawndale Auto Club, the Dovre Club, and the Spolek Českých Právníků (Bohemian Bar Association). His candidacy was also endorsed by the Women's Roosevelt Republican Club and other women's organizations because Mr. Holeček is an advocate of an eight-hour working day for the working women of Illinois.

That is sufficient proof that Mr. Holeček is a man of unblemished character; that he possesses the necessary education for a state senator; and that, he has all the experience necessary to fill that office. The Czechs and Slovaks

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30713

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1922.

of his district who will help to elect him, may rest assured that they will always be able to point to him with pride as their countryman. It will be easy to find his name on the ballot; it is the tenth name counting from the top in the first column.

Do your duty tomorrow, therefore, all of you, and make a cross in front of his name. By so doing you will not do any harm to any other Czech or Slovak candidate whose election concerns you, and it will result in our having a representative at Springfield, to which we are rightfully entitled.

WPA (ILL.) NOV. 30/73

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1922.

WHAT KIND OF RECOGNITION IS GIVEN US?

(Editorial)

It is expected of every voter that he perform his duty as a citizen correctly and conscientiously for the good of the whole [community], but at the same time the recognition which is accorded to Czechoslovak voters cannot be overlooked. At the Tuesday election many public officers will be chosen for the various offices of the County, the Sanitary District, the Board of Assessors, the Board of Reviews, and in Chicago sixteen judges are to be elected to the Municipal Court--all in all a large number of public offices will be filled. The political parties had, therefore, a good opportunity to choose men for these offices among all groups of Chicago's population which would thus be represented in the administration of the affairs of the city, the County, etc.

We do not say that because a man is a Czech or a Pole he ought to be elected to office, but we do believe that really able people should be nominated for

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1922.

public office, and when a [party] ticket is being organized care should be taken not to give the impression that certain groups and elements of the population do not have men fitted for office. As long as the political leaders act this way they cannot expect any enthusiasm among the voters who believe, and justly so, that they are intentionally being overlooked.

It is necessary that we point to this situation for the simple reason that four of our countrymen are included on the Democratic ticket, and one of them--Mr. Anton J. Cermak--is a candidate for the high office of president of the Board of County Commissioners. It is one of the greatest and most responsible offices, in many ways parallel to the office of mayor of the city of Chicago. Czechoslovak voters should be pleased, therefore, not only because Mr. Cermak was chosen by the Democratic party to run for this office, but also because they may claim with good conscience that he greatly excels his Republican rival in abilities, energy, and outlook. If he is elected, a thing which we devoutly hope for, he will serve the interests of citizens in the entire County and surely for the great honor of Czechoslovak voters who by the full strength

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of their vote will contribute to his victory next Tuesday.

Besides Mr. Cermak there is Mr. Josef Mendl whose name may be found among the candidates on the Democratic ticket, and who is running for the office of county commissioner. He is generally known as an able and experienced man for he has already served one term as county commissioner, a fact which should make his election all the more certain. His election is assured with the aid of the Czechoslovak vote. But while Mr. Mendl's candidacy is that of a county commissioner for Chicago only, Mr. Cermak's candidacy affects both the city and all other parts of the County of Cook. We presume that our Czechoslovak voters will vote for the entire Democratic ticket, and if they place a cross in front of the name of the Democratic party, their vote will count for both of the aforementioned candidates. Whoever intends to split his vote must be extremely careful not to waste his ballot. In the case of his not voting straight, he must vote twice for Mr. Cermak if he is a resident of Chicago; thus he will vote once for Cermak as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and again as the president of that Board. This double voting will not affect

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voters outside of Chicago, and they need vote only once because Mr. Cermak's name will appear only once on all out-of-town ballots. It is further to be pointed out that only ten county commissioners are to be elected in the city [of Chicago], and if anyone should affix his cross in front of the party's name and later decide to put a cross in front of the name of a Republican candidate for a county commissioner, his vote would not go to Mr. Cermak. By doing that he would in reality vote for eleven county commissioners, that is, ten in the Democratic column and one in the Republican, and since the election commissioners would not know which of the ten [Democratic] county commissioners he selected they would scratch out all of the Democratic candidates including both Cermak and Mendl. The voters must therefore be extra careful and in case of their having the desire to vote for [one Republican] candidate they must specify which of the nine remaining [Democratic] candidates he desires.

By voting straight Democratic a voter will avoid all these complications and dangers, besides giving his full vote to that party which gave recognition to the Czechoslovak element by slating four of our countrymen for public office.





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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1922.

IV

IV (German)

THE GREAT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

IV (Jewish)

NEARS ITS END

IV (Polish)

The political campaign will end today, and tomorrow will be devoted to the final preparations for the election which, according to disinterested observers, will mean victory for the Democratic ticket. There does not seem to be the slightest doubt that the citizens of our district are determined to protest by their votes the unbearably high taxes, the shameful management in the City Hall, the School Board graft, and the scandals which appear from time to time in the various offices controlled by Republicans.

By electing the Democratic candidates we will prevent the Thompson-Lundin clique from bringing the whole county under its control. The taxes are increased equally in the rural districts as in the city, and to prevent the continuance of the regime it is the duty of all citizens, no matter what their political party, to vote the Democratic ticket and thus bring about

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1922.

IV

IV (German) an improvement in the offices of the county.....

IV (Jewish)

IV (Polish) In the Sokol Chicago Hall there will be a great Democratic rally this afternoon; it will be the last meeting in the present campaign, and the Czechoslovak voters should attend it en masse. By a large attendance we shall prove that we are interested in the outcome of the Tuesday election.....To clean up Chicago it is necessary for every citizen, man and woman, to do the duty of a citizen, and it is therefore desirable for all citizens to come to a meeting to hear the reasons why they should vote Democratic next Tuesday. There will be excellent speakers here, including our foremost Democratic candidates. The program will also contain entertaining items, and among others, Mr. Ernest Balda, known as "a man with a girl's voice," will sing.

There will be meetings also in the Bohemian free Thought School, 48th and Honore Streets, Town of Lake, and in the Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen Sokol), 18th Street and Ashland Avenue. In both of these afternoon meetings the citizens

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IV

IV (German) will be addressed by candidates such as Mr. Anton J. Cermak,

IV (Jewish) Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, Mr. Joseph A. Mendl, James M.

IV (Polish) Dailey, M. L. Igoe, Edmund K. Jarecki, R. M. Sweitzer, P. J. Carr, U. S. Schwartz and others.....

Czech Republicans recommend Cermak. That aid and support are given to the Alderman A. J. Cermak on all sides, even by the ranks of Bohemian Republicans, is attested by a resolution which was just passed and signed by a large number of prominent Republicans from all parts of Chicago. The resolution is as follows:

"Next Tuesday, November 7, there will be an election of county and other officials. In this election the well-known and devoted worker, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, is running for the office of president and member of the County Board of Commissioners. In considering his merits in our national life, his merits in our Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) and in all other works of charity; in considering further his ability

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1922.

IV

IV (German) to guide public offices in which he always proved to be the  
IV (Jewish) champion of Czechoslovaks, and because the control of the  
IV (Polish) various county institutions is in the hands of the president  
of the Board of County Commissioners--we, the undersigned  
Czechoslovak voters, belonging to the Republican party, recommend for  
national reasons the election of Mr. Cermak as president and member of the  
Board of County Commissioners, hoping that there will not be a single  
Czechoslovak who would deny him his vote."

Here follow the names of our foremost citizens of Republican persuasion,  
located in all parts of Chicago and Cicero. Their declaration is a proof  
that enthusiastic work is going on among all groups of our people so that  
Mr. Cermak might be elected.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN BAR SOCIETY  
SUPPORTS MR. HOLECEK

The Spolek Ceskych Pravniku (Bohemian Bar Society), in a resolution signed by Mr. Josef C. Pisa, president, and Mr. Frank H. Bicek, secretary, recommends to all the Czechoslovak voters in the Nineteenth Senatorial District to vote for the Czech lawyer, Mr. Albert B. Holecek, at the Tuesday election. Mr. Holecek, who is running on the Republican ticket, is a candidate for the office of state senator. The resolution mentions Mr. Holecek's unsullied character and recognizes his abilities and his professional and civic reputation.

Our Czech lawyers are convinced that both the Czechoslovak people as a group and their own profession will gain a representative in Mr. Holecek, a representative of whom they may be proud. For this reason, they recommend to all Czechs and Slovaks to place a cross in front of Mr. Albert Holecek's name next Tuesday. The name can be easily seen. It is placed

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1922.

in the first column marked "Republican," and is the tenth in a group of other candidates. By voting for Mr. Holecek the Czechs and Slovaks will prove that they are intelligent Czechoslovaks and good citizens who are interested in the welfare of the whole community. The ballot will not be spoiled by this act, but utilized for the best interests of us all.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

.....It is unnecessary to remind the readers that the prohibitionists would be overjoyed if they succeeded in defeating Alderman Anton J. Cermak who is a candidate for the presidency of the County Board of Commissioners. They do not wish him to be elected, and it is for this reason that they agitate so wildly in behalf of Mr. Cermak's Republican rival. Even if Mr. Cermak were not an abler man than his Republican rival, every Czechoslovak citizen should vote for him if they do not want to see a sworn prohibitionist to get the office. Nor is it necessary to make known the fact that the Anti-Saloon League does not recommend Mr. Josef A. Mendl as a candidate for the office of member of the County Board of Commissioners. The League does not want any Democrat getting any offices. For this reason our Czechoslovak voters should support the friends of personal liberty and help elect them to these county offices. They should vote for these men irrespective of their political affiliations. In other words, they should vote for the entire Democratic ticket, and place a "Yes" on the small ballot dealing with the permit for the sale and manufacture of light wines and beers.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1922.

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IV The Spolek Ceskoslovenskych Lekaru, (Bohemian Medical Society) to which all our physicians of Chicago and Cook County belong, passed a resolution warmly recommending Mr. Anton J. Cermak as president of the County Board of Commissioners, and Mr. Josef A. Mendl as member of the same Board.....It is unnecessary to remind our readers that our physicians are not prompted by any political motives; on the contrary, their motives were purely humanitarian. They, of all people, are best fitted to point to the importance of such institutions as the County Hospital, the home for the indigent old people, and the tuberculosis hospital, at Oak Forest, Illinois, as well as other institutions controlled by the County Commissioners. The officers of the county are required to look after these county institutions, to give them their greatest care. It is necessary that the Board of Commissioners be headed by an able and experienced man; one who also has a compassion for the suffering and the poor who are compelled to seek charity in these charitable institutions. It is for this reason that our doctors recommend Messrs. Cermak and Mendl, and our voters should follow such a recommendation, for it comes from the midst of professional intelligence, from men who are especially well acquainted with the needs of our county institutions.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1922.

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IV A good example of the methods employed by the foes of our Mr. Cermak came to light yesterday in connection with a raid made by the prohibition agents who selected a number of saloons located in the Bohemian California district as the goal of their activities. The afternoon papers announced that Mr. Cermak is a saloonkeeper. This was probably done to arouse public opinion against Mr. Cermak who will thus be branded as a person who represents his own private gains in his candidacy for a public office. In making a saloonkeeper out of Mr. Cermak, his fight against prohibition would thus obviously be prompted by personal motives. The news item reported a raid upon "Cermak's stronghold," with an additional remark made by the newspaper to the effect that "the prohibition agents have not disturbed Cermak's saloon located at 3534 West 26th Street". There really is a saloon owned by a certain "Cermak" at the address given, but that man is not our candidate, nor is the saloonkeeper in any way related to our candidate. The rumors that someone in the prohibition offices is "after Cermak," have been circulating for some time. It was believed that behind this rumor were the prohibition fanatics who are the avowed enemies of Mr. Cermak. But the raid was postponed until the end of the political campaign, and when it

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1922.

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IV was finally staged it was found that it was directed by a prohibition agent who is the friend of a certain Republican leader on the West Side. It is therefore believed by Mr. Cermak and his friends that behind the raids made in Bohemian California yesterday can be found the political enemies of Mr. Cermak. The result of this will be that our Czechoslovak people will give still stronger support to Mr. Cermak and to all that he represents.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

.....It is truly remarkable to see what active interest is displayed by our Czechoslovak societies and unions in the forthcoming elections. One typical symptom of that interest was a resolution passed by the Grand Lodge of the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies' Union) to support the Democratic ticket, and advising the entire membership of the Jednota to vote for the candidates on that ticket on November 7, 1922. During the past week the Grand Lodge held another meeting which was presided over by Mrs. Anna Brychta, with Mrs. Alzbeta Lisy occupying the secretary's chair. In this meeting the ladies of the Grand Lodge discussed seriously the importance of the November election, and decided to recommend the Democratic candidates most warmly to all the members of the Jednota who are living in Cook County. The ladies have shown a most lively interest in the election of Mr. Anton J. Cermak as president of the Cook county Board of Commissioners; they were also interested in electing Mr. Josef A. Mendl as member of the said Board, and all of the Czechoslovak candidates generally. Irrespective of what the political adherences of these ladies may be, they

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will all vote for these [Czechoslovak] candidates.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1922.

### POLITICAL MATTERS

.....Our Cicero citizens ought to attend a meeting which is to be held tonight in the Sokol Karel Jonas, West 25th Street near 55th Avenue. This is going to be a large Democratic rally. Our great Cicero community is very much interested in the outcome of the forthcoming elections, by which the conditions of our country are to be improved and a more economical management introduced into all political offices, thereby leading to a lowering of taxes. It is equally important to us that a well qualified, experienced, and recognized man be elected to the office of president of the Board of County Commissioners. Such a man is Mr. Anton J. Cermak, an experienced, and a recognized, champion of American freedom. It is therefore desirable that our Czechoslovak voters, both men and women, come to the Sokol Karel Jonas this evening, to hear speeches by the outstanding Democratic candidates and able Czechoslovak orators. Amongst others there will be Mr. Anton J. Cermak, Mr. Josef Mendl, Mr. F. J. Novak, Mr. J. P. Triska, and other Democratic candidates.

Tomorrow night there will be another Democratic meeting in the F. B. Zdrubek

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1922.

Bohemian Free Thought school at 4624 North Crawford Avenue. Among the candidates who will address the meeting there will be Alderman Anton J. Cermak, Mr. Josef A. Mendl, and other excellent speakers. The Czechoslovak citizens of Irving Park should attend this meeting in large numbers.

We cannot sufficiently emphasize to our countrymen who live in the nineteenth senatorial district that it is only by voting unanimously for Mr. Albert B. Holecek, the Republican candidate for state senator, that we may hope to secure his election and thus delegate to the upper house of the state legislature in Springfield, Illinois, a sincere countryman of ours, a man who possesses all the qualifications necessary to act in our behalf and do honor to the nationality to which he belongs. The nineteenth district is a gigantic area as regards both its extent and the number of its inhabitants. It is estimated that there are 90,000 registered voters in this district. Let us suppose that 30,000 of these are Czechoslovaks in origin. This leaves a balance of 60,000 of other foreign-language groups. If, of this latter number, only 20,000 voted straight Republican, or gave votes to Mr. Holecek, prompted

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1922.

by the recommendations made by the voters league, and by other considerations which make Mr. Holecek a desirable candidate, it is certain that with the help of the Czech votes he would receive a majority and be elected. But all Czechs and Slovaks, irrespective of their political party, must be his supporters and must place a cross in front of his name. No matter who tries to influence them, or how such an influence is exerted upon them, let them pay no attention and act as befits good citizens and true Czechoslovaks. Mr. Holecek's election will be a victory for all of us; all of us must, therefore, work for it and endeavor to make it a reality.

There are many indications that our Cicero community is showing an unusually great interest in the Democratic ticket; the fact that this is so will be borne out at tonight's meeting which will be held in the Sokol Jonas hall on West 25th Street and 55th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois. The preparations for this meeting were extensive, so much so that every effort was expended to make the meeting both interesting and instructive. The best public speakers will address the meeting. They will be Messrs. Anton J. Cermak, Josef Mendl, Josef J. Janda, Rudolf Hurt,

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1922.

James Dailey, Edmund K. Jarecki, Otto K. Fuerst, and others. The meeting will start at 8 P.M.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

All Czech Women's Organizations  
Stand Behind Mr. Anton J. Cermak  
and Mr. Josef Mendl

The Velkovybor Chicagske Jednoty Ceskych Dam (Grand Lodge of the Bohemian Ladies' Union of Chicago) held a meeting on Wednesday, October 25, 1922. It was unanimously decided in the meeting to recommend, as strongly as possible, that all members of this powerful Jednota work in behalf of our countrymen--Mr. Anton J. Cermak, who is running on the Democratic ticket for the office of president and member of the board of county commissioners, and Mr. Josef Mendl, who, on the same ticket, offers his candidacy for the office of member of the board of county commissioners. We were informed of this decision by Mrs. Marie Dusicka, chairwoman of the Grand Lodge of the Jednota, and by Mrs. Marie Srajb, the secretary.

The Klub Zobacek passed a similar motion in the meeting held October 11, 1922,

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1922.

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according to information received from Mrs. Marie Drasal, secretary, and Mrs. Frantiska Kohl, president of the Klub. They also unanimously decided to work for Messrs. Anton J. Cermak and Josef Kendl; the members were urged to exert their influence upon all acquaintances and friends to vote for the two candidates on election day, November 7, 1922.....

We were interested to learn what the league of voters for the state legislature had to say about Mr. Albert B. Holecek, the Republican candidate for state senator in the nineteenth senatorial district. The league of voters recommends Mr. Holecek to all voters, irrespective of what their political affiliations may be....and says:

"Albert B. Holecek, an attorney, made good as a soldier in the World War. He is a past-commander of an American Legion post, enjoys a fine reputation, and is unusually well qualified for the work of a legislator."

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1922.

This recommendation and praise are more significant when we read what the league of voters has to say about other candidates. There seem to be precious few of them whom the league considers fit to sit in the legislative assembly. The league itself gives an account of its procedure before making the above recommendation:

"The league, in preparing its report for the forthcoming elections, and in accordance with its former practice, disregarded political party affiliations and endeavored to make its decisions on the basis of the qualifications of candidates who would serve our citizens in the most orderly and efficient manner. Strict impartiality was always the slogan of the voters' league, and we now issue a call to all good citizens not to be bound by party politics but to exert the greatest care in their choice of candidates for the state legislature."

The report, in itself, is the best proof that the league was actually guided

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by its declared principles in its choice of candidates who deserve to be recommended. In some districts the league recommends Democrats, in others Republicans, according to the qualifications, character, and merit of each candidate. For the nineteenth senatorial district it recommends most warmly the Republican candidate, Mr. Albert B. Holecek.....

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Democratic Meetings to be Held Tonight

This evening two large Democratic meetings are to be held in the Bohemian neighborhoods and, judging by the unusual interest displayed on all sides in the Democratic ticket, we are convinced that both meetings will be very well attended. This ought to please every sincere Democrat who is devoted to the welfare of the city, country, and state. The meeting in the Pilsen Park pavilion will begin at 8 P.M. There will be the following speakers: Mrs. Anna Smith, whom the ladies reading the Denni Hlasatel will remember from previous campaigns as an excellent speaker; Messrs. Anton J. Cermak, Josef Mendl, Adolf J. Sabath, Edmund K. Jarecki, James J. Dailey, P. J. Carr, and many others. In addition to the political speeches there will also be a program of entertainment.

The meeting which is to be held in the Cesko-Americka Sin (Bohemian-American Hall) on West 18th and Albert Streets will likewise begin at 8 P.M. Here,

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1922.

IV (Jewish)

too, besides the speakers mentioned below there will be several entertaining numbers on the program. The speakers in this meeting will be the following gentlemen: Messrs. Michael L. Igoe, Edmund K. Jarecki, Congressman A. J. Sabath, Josef A. Mendl, Edward F. Dunne, Anton J. Cermak, Jan A. Cervenka, and Otto R. Fuerst.....

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I F 1 (Slovak)

IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatel, Oct. 29, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

.....The most valuable support which could be given to a candidate was practically assured to Mr. Albert B. Holecek, candidate for state senator in the nineteenth senatorial district. This happened when the Spolky Ceskych Hvezd (Bohemian Star Societies) unanimously agreed that they would support Mr. Holecek, in every possible way, to insure his election. The Coske Hvezdy, one of this group, is an organization of mothers, wives, and sisters of Czechoslovak war veterans. When our women set a goal they certainly achieve it. In this organization there are some 650 Czech women and girls who are now working with enthusiasm and zeal to make Mr. Holecek's election a success. At the last meeting of the Spolek Ceskych Hvezd, Mrs. Josefa Karas, of 2750 South Central Park Avenue, presented a resolution which was enthusiastically supported by Mrs. Barbora Brun, of 2631 South Avers Avenue, president of the Hvezdy.

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Donni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1922.

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IV (Jewish)

The resolution points out that Mr. Holecek is an outstanding young Bohemian lawyer, that he organized the Lawndale-Crawford Post of the American Legion, being also its first commander, that he is a personal friend of thousands of former soldiers, but, above all, that his qualifications for office are of the best. It is known that Mr. Holecek is acquainted with the needs of the people, among whom he was born, and in whose midst he now resides, and it is well understood that he is going to work for them when he is elected. His election will be assured if all Czechoslovak voters, men and women, support him. The Ceske Hvezdy, therefore, urges all countrymen and countrywomen to place a cross in front of his name on the day of the election and thus secure, for the Czech voters of the district, a Czech representative in Springfield.

The ladies declared unanimously, at their last meeting, that there should be no divergences of political opinions among Czechs and Slovaks, and that every good Czech or Slovak should work and vote for Mr. Holecek irrespective of the

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I F 1 (Slovak)

IV (Jewish)

Denni Klasatel, Oct. 29, 1922.

political party to which he, or she, may belong. The Ceske Hvezdy decided, in the same meeting, to vote for our countrymen on the Democratic ticket: Mr. Anton J. Cermak, who is a candidate for the office of president of the board of county commissioners, and Mr. Josef Mendl, who is a candidate for the office of alderman. The members of the Spolky Ceskych Hvezd will place crosses in front of the names of these two men.....

A Bohemian ladies' Democratic club was organized recently. This club supports unanimously the entire Democratic ticket, and is now very active politically. The new organization will have its first public meeting on Thursday, November 2, 1922, in the Filson Park pavilion, West 26th Street and Albany Avenue. A program of entertainment will be combined with the purely political matters to be discussed. Admission will be free, but to prevent congestion at the entrance gates it will be necessary to secure tickets from any of the following ladies: Mesdames Paulina Irace, Josefina Sedlacek, B. Ludvik, K. Filip,

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1922.

I F 5

III D

A. Bryckta, R. Medved, H. Vrchota, M. Liska, F. Janovsky,

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K. Smolar, F. Schejbal, M. Smrcka, A. Stofa, C. Raz, M. Hora,

I F 1 (Slovak)

A. Velik, J. Cepak, Josefina Beranek, Otto Kerner, A. Sokol,

IV

(Jewish)

J. Forman, A. Kafka, A. Veprek, A. Klina, Tejcek, Honorous,  
Straka, Lrodej, Lohlbeck, Kostelnyz, Lapotocky, C. Krajicek,

A. Menisek, Bican, Erdina, A. Sedlacek, Sistik, Dvorak, Jieserny, Kufloviski,  
Spatny, Docekal, Anna Nepil, and H. Peterson.

Large Democratic meetings will be held tomorrow in the Pilsen Park pavilion and the Cesko-Americka Sin (Bohemian-American Hall) on West 18th Street, and both of these meetings should be well attended by our Czechoslovak people. It is desirable for our voters to show the greatest possible interest in the coming elections, for these will be of the utmost importance to every voter, man or woman, who desires to introduce economy into public offices, remove graft, and to decrease, or make more bearable, the tax burdens imposed upon the taxpayers of this county.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1922.

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I F 1 (Slovak)

IV (Jewish)

Both meetings will be addressed by able speakers and by the Democratic candidates. Our citizens, both men and women, should attend to hear the reasons why they should vote for the Democratic ticket. Among the speakers will be Alderman Anton J. Cermak, Congressman Adolf J. Sabath, Mr Josef A.

Mendl, and many others.....On Tuesday next there will be a great Democratic meeting, in the Sokol Karel Jonas in Cicero, Illinois, in which there will also be speeches by our foremost Democratic candidates. All these meetings begin at 8 P. M.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 26, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Every Czechoslovak man or woman who is a citizen and resides in the Nineteenth Senatorial District realizes that it is high time for this District, so thickly populated by thousands of Czechoslovaks, to have a representative in the State Legislature [who is a Czechoslovak]. These Czechoslovaks have settled, built, and developed many new sections of the District and are entitled to have their own representative in the Senate. It must be an honest countryman [of ours] who is well qualified [for the office] as well as energetic.

These qualities are concentrated in the person of Mr. Albert B. Holecck, who has been nominated for the office of State Senator on the Republican ticket. Every one of us will therefore do his best to help him get elected. That little cross placed in the little square in front of his name will accomplish great things. It will help the citizens of Czechoslovak origin

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 26, 1922.

to obtain a senator for their District, and the whole District will profit thereby.

By strong and friendly teamwork the Czechoslovaks will elect Mr. Holecek, thus proving their civic intelligence and their racial consciousness. They will always be able to point with pride to their man, who will work for them in the true Czechoslovak spirit, helping the weak and the oppressed, fighting extortion and parasitism, defending the rights of men, and frustrating the designs of the fanatics who are for prohibition and against the foreign-language groups. The workingmen and the small taxpayers of our District will have their best defender in Mr. Holecek. His origin is the same as theirs; he knows all their hopes and is fully qualified to realize them.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Although the present representative of the nineteenth senatorial district has been in Springfield for twelve years, there are only a few people in that large district who know his name. Our countrymen, as much as they may be active in politics, know absolutely nothing about him. They have never had the rather dubious honor of being asked by him how he could best represent them, in the state legislature, so that the whole district could profit thereby. It is only at election times that he is seen at political meetings, and he believes that by appearing there he has discharged his political obligations. Because of this fact residents of the entire district were extremely enthusiastic when they learned that the young and energetic lawyer, Mr. Albert B. Holecsek, had received the nomination on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Holecsek, who grew up in the district, knows its needs and will endeavor, to the best of his ability, to make it thrive. Splendid progress has been made during the past few years in the Thirty-fourth Ward, in the Lawndale,

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

Crawford, and Merigold districts, and in Cicero and Berwyn, Illinois, but that **progress** is entirely due to the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants of those districts. Citizens and taxpayers know that much more could be accomplished if more work were done in the proper places. Mr. Holecek, who is intimately connected with the most important taxpayers' and citizens' organizations in the district, knows that his contacts are going to be more intimate when he is elected senator. Every request of the citizens will be willingly heard by Mr. Holecek who will do his utmost to see that such requests are complied with. It is only by such co-operation that the district can be truly represented in the state senate. To make this possible all good citizens of the district, no matter what their political party may be, must vote for our countryman, Mr. Albert B. Holecek.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1922.

## POLITICAL MATTERS

The registration books of the Cook county voters have been closed. Whoever failed to register yesterday may not vote on November 7; by neglecting to register he automatically excluded himself from the ranks of citizens who will go to the polls on that day to elect new officers for our county, state, and the whole Republic.....Those who did register ought to begin now preparing the ground for the election by doing propaganda work for the candidates among their friends.....Our countrymen know all too well how strong the enemy's camp is, and that to counteract and overcome that strength we must concentrate our efforts, and pool all our Czechoslovak votes for the benefit of those candidates whose election will have a meaning. To do that we must do propaganda work among other foreign-language groups.

The results of yesterday's registration were not satisfactory, and those

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1922.

who predicted that about 900,000 or even a million voters would register for the November election, were disappointed.....

The register now has 879,685 names.

The registration in the purely Bohemian districts of our city, that is, in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third wards, was as follows:

Ward	Number Registered on October 17	Total registered
20	3,503	10,306
21	4,652	11,688
22	4,965	13,361
23	6,540	15,360

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

[An Abstract]

Our Czechoslovak voters will have a last chance to register on Tuesday, October 17, 1922. The coming November election is too important for any citizen to neglect his duties and let this last opportunity slip by. The polls will again be open next Tuesday from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M., and our citizens will, therefore, have ample time to register. It is certain that more than one half of the voters in our county have not yet registered, and we may say that the greater number of these are women. This may not, however, be claimed to be so in the so-called better districts where a great many prohibitionists reside. Every woman in these districts will cast her ballot to effect a change in the now existing Volstead Act and against Mr. Anton J. Cermak who is running for the office of president and member of the County Board of Commissioners.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 302/5

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1922.

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IV Much propaganda is being used to defeat our candidate at the November election. His defeat would not be a personal one but a defeat of all liberty-loving people, and for the prohibitionists his defeat would be the most decisive victory.....The question of personal freedom, however, is not the only question that hangs in the balance. Another is the taxation problem, and high taxes ought to be of great concern to every one of us. This question too, then, should compel every voter to register so as to be able to cause changes in public offices. The present grand jury investigation of the School Board is the best proof how our public offices are steeped in graft, and how the taxpayers' money is being wasted. Such waste has for its consequence a constant increase in taxation which in the end will become unbearable. Every taxpayer--and every one of us is a taxpayer, whether we own property or not--should endeavor to put an end to this kind of uneconomic mismanagement, and register next Tuesday. Such registration will enable the taxpayers to select the best candidates for public office on November 7, 1922.....

Alderman Cermak, as a candidate for the presidency and membership of the Board

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1922.

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of County Commissioners is prepared to introduce many useful changes in the administration of the county, that is, if the citizens elect him to this very important office. In his own declaration he says that his first job will be to introduce an economy of saving so that for every dollar paid in taxes the citizens will be sure to receive 100 cents worth of work. Our public highways in the county will also receive their due attention; their upkeep requires a tremendous expenditure, and it is desirable that an attempt be made to effect some saving in this respect. Our county already has a very complex network of good roads, but their building and upkeep costs a tremendous amount of money and increases the tax burden.

Among the most important offices of the state are those of the state senators. The editor of the Denni Hlasatel has enumerated in some detail the duties and functions of the state legislature. The Nineteenth Senatorial District, in which live tens of thousands of our Czechoslovak countrymen, the candidate for state senator is Mr. Albert B. Holecek, an attorney by profession, and well qualified to fill the office to which he aspires. Mr. Holecek is a sincere Czech, a man of the people, one who feels with the people and is ready to work for their

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 15, 1922.

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I B 2 benefit. During the April primaries Mr. Holecek was nominated on the  
IV Republican ticket. Only by concentrating our votes on this candidate,  
without regard to political partisanship, may we hope to obtain a Czech  
representative in Springfield.

.....The only chance to elect a countryman to the state legislature is to  
vote for him. Our voters will have the chance to choose between him and an  
Irishman who is the holder of that office at the present time. We know in  
advance what the choice of our voters will be. Every one of us will vote  
for Holecek in order to have somebody in Springfield who will work honestly  
and ably in our behalf. But to do that all of us must be registered voters.

Those of our countrymen who live in the Twenty-fourth Ward, in the northern  
section of the Twelfth Ward, in Cicero, Berwyn, and Riverside, Illinois, and  
whose names do not yet appear on the voters' lists in these districts, should  
go to the polls on Tuesday without fail. That is the only necessary requirement  
to make Mr. Holecek's election a cinch, an election which will spell great  
victory for the entire Czechoslovak element of the District.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatol, Oct. 8, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS THE FIRST CENTRAL UNION OF  
BOHEMIAN WOMEN ENDORSES ANTON J. CERMAK

Our Alderman Anton J. Cermak, who is a candidate for the office of president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners,....received the wholehearted support of our foremost Bohemian women's organizations. These organizations recognize the importance of the office which Mr. Cermak desires to fill, and the great good which would result from his filling it, for he is an able and experienced man.

In one of our recent issues we made known the fact that the grand lodges of the Jednota Ceskych Zen (Bohemian Ladies Union) and the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Sisterhood) have fully endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Cermak. We have just received the news that a similar endorsement is to be given Mr. Cermak by the board of directors of the Ustredni Jednota Ceskych Zen (First Central Union of Bohemian Women), the president of which is Mrs. Marie Dusicka; Mrs. Marie Hora is the secretary. The First Central Union through its Grand Lodge urged the members of all its subordinate lodges to be sure to register,

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Denni Flasatel, Oct. 8, 1922.

IV

and on November 7 to vote for Mr. Cermak whose great ability and wide experience as a public servant certainly entitles him to the confidence of all citizens. If any member of these women's organizations neglected to register yesterday, she may do so in the second and last registration which will be on October 17, 1922.

The First Central Union also endorsed the soldiers' bonus bill.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1922.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK CITIZENS  
OF COOK COUNTY!

Citizens and countrymen! The county elections of this fall, from which we expect so many changes, are almost upon us. It is evident that they are of the utmost importance to us, even if we overlook the fact that among the candidates there is a great number of our countrymen.

It is necessary, above all, to effect certain radical changes, for the present conditions, under which the Republican politicians squeeze taxes out of our citizenry on the one hand while they squander public funds on the other, have become unbearable. The Republican regime which, by means of unscrupulously high taxation, is able to amass hundreds of thousands--yea even millions of dollars--just to hold together its political machine, must come to an end!

You can prevent the continuance of that regime only by registering your votes. Due to a recent change in ward boundaries every voter must register; that is,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatel, Oct. 1, 1922.

if he desires to vote at the November election! Registration of all voters will be on Saturday, October 7, 1922, and every Czechoslovak man or woman should do his duty! The polling places will in many cases be moved to a new address; this was done chiefly to confuse the citizens but it ought not frighten away **anyone** of us! Look for your polling place next Saturday, October 7, and register your votes; for only in this way will you be able to give expression to your will at the November election!

For the Czechoslovak Democratic committee,

Respectfully yours,  
John A. Cervenka, president;  
Josef Stastny, secretary.

WPA (11) PJC

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

All people who are acquainted with the present political situation predict a large registration of voters on October 7, 1922. These voters who realize the great importance of the forthcoming November election will not delay going to their precinct polling places to register and thus insure their right to vote. Of course, there will still be another registration day on October 17, 1922, but no one who is not compelled by circumstances to do so should miss going to his precinct polling place to register on October 7....

The Czechoslovak voters, without regard to their party affiliations, should fulfill their duty as citizens and register immediately, that is, on the day of the first registration--October 7. Not a single Czechoslovak vote can be wasted if those candidates for whom we care so much are to be elected. Among them, in the first place, is Anton J. Cermak, a candidate for the office of president of the Board of County Commissioners. Mr. Cermak is

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

not only a leader of the Democrats, but of all liberals in our county. Against him the "drys" and his political opponents wage a violent war. By registering their votes on the appointed day, the Czechoslovaks will be able to thwart the efforts of these opponents on election day. There are still others of our candidates in this political contest whose election will be assured if all of our countrymen will insure their right to vote. This may be done only by having their names registered, and when the day of election arrives, they will use their voting power as all Czechoslovaks should.

Thus, for instance, in the Nineteenth Senatorial District, which includes the Thirty-fourth Ward, Cicero, Berwyn, and Riverside, Illinois, and the northern part of the Twelfth Ward, one of our countrymen, Mr. Albert B. Holecek is a candidate on the Republican ticket. His election is assured if all our countrymen living in that district, will register, and when election day comes, will cast their ballots as nationality conscious Czechs and Slovaks.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30774

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1922.

JUDGE JOSEPH SABATH IS THE ONLY BOHEMIAN CANDIDATE

The average citizen does not pay much attention to judicial elections although he should regard these as important as all others. Especially at the present time, when crime activity in Chicago has reached a new high making it necessary to add one thousand new men to the police force, every voter should realize that it is also necessary to secure good and honest judges who would be tireless in their efforts to suppress crime....Our country needs firm and conscientious judges who, at the same time would be humane, and who would be able to understand the life which the poorer classes of our population lead; who could sympathize with the poor, and who, besides being judges, could also be the counsellors of the people.

Such a judge is Joseph Sabath, who has been an active member of the Superior Court for several years. During this time he has gained the reputation of

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, June 1, 1922.

being one of the best and most humane judges. He has been a judge for twelve years, having been elected to the Municipal Court bench in 1910. He proved himself to be such an excellent judge that before the expiration of his term, the former governor, Duane, appointed him to the Superior Court. In 1916 he was elected to the same office by an overwhelming majority, and by his activity he has gained such a popularity that the election returns next Monday should bring him a still greater majority of votes.

All Bohemian voters should especially regard it their duty to go to the polls on Monday and give him their votes. He is the only countryman of ours who has gained such a high office, and the Czechoslovak voters should see to it that he retains that office. He has the confidence of the entire country. Every Czechoslovak voter in Cook County should vote for Joseph Sabath. All the voters should remember that it will be for the good of the whole community to go to the polls and place a cross in front of the name

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, June 1, 1922.

of Judge Joseph Sabath besides voting for five other judges.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

(Editorial)

Czechoslovak voters may regard the result of last Tuesday's primaries with much satisfaction. They have performed their duties in full measure, and should they continue to perform them next November, our victory will be assured.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1922.

EVERYBODY TO THE POLLS!

Although the weather today is not very agreeable, it will not frighten the Bohemian voters. When a problem concerning the welfare of the whole community comes up such trifles as weather must not be and are not considered by them. The Czechoslovak citizens of both sexes who belong to the Democratic organization and who, during the course of the campaign, have shown so much enthusiasm and determination to help Mr. Anton J. Cermak as well as all our countrymen who are on the same ticket with him, will not be scared away by wind and rain, but will come to the polls to help by casting their ballots for the good of the Democratic and Czechoslovak causes. The Bohemian wards and Bohemian suburbs will show their strength, proving thereby that respect is always due them from everyone.....In the last moment we have received intelligence to the effect that the Thompson gang, which appeared to be non-partisan concerning the Republican candidate of the Nineteenth Senatorial District, will bend their energies to defeat our Bohemian candidate, Mr. Albert Holecek, and help the other aspirant who is a mere puppet of their political machine. Let no one of our voters who has the good of his fellow citizens at heart,

WPA (LL) PROJ 2-18

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IV

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1922.

give ear to their wiles.....

Before our newspaper reaches the hands of our readers, many of our men will already have performed their duties of a citizen, for many go to the polls before they go to their respective daily occupations. But our women, sisters, and daughters, who have their equal political rights, will go to the polls later. It is they who will have a chance to read this issue, and it is to them that we speak. Whether you be of Democratic or Republican persuasion, go to the polls and by your votes help those men who will work for us, men of whom we may be proud as Czechoslovaks and as citizens of America.....

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1922.

#### POLITICAL MATTERS

The splendid campaign for Mr. Anton J. Cermak ends today. Yesterday the spacious hall of the Sokol Chicago witnessed a throng of Czechoslovaks who came from every part of Chicago to take part in this huge Democratic meeting. These men and women will do their utmost to help Mr. Cermak win the election. They will also vote for Mr. Josef Mendl and the rest of the candidates on the regular Democratic ticket. For the victory to be complete, Mr. Cermak's running mates must be elected too. Even the weather aided us in yesterday's efforts. The automobile parade which traversed the main streets of the Bohemian California district reminded all our voters that the moment had come for them to demonstrate their Democratic convictions and their Czechoslovak feelings, and to prove their decision to use every means of assuring victory for their candidates. After the parade was over the masses of our countrymen thronged the hall of the Sokol on Kedzie Avenue. Soon the hall was so filled that hundreds of late comers overflowed into the street. The course of the meeting

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Khasatel, Apr. 10, 1922.

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IV was enthusiastic and dignified. Choice speakers, among whom were our candidates, addressed the voters making clear to them the necessity of casting every single Czechoslovak Democratic ballot. the certainty of our victory must not lull any of our voters to sleep for the opposition is bending all efforts to prevent such a victory. The Irish and the Germans are, for the most part, unreliable people, and therefore the Czechoslovaks must turn out in their full number, and unanimously go to the polls to insure victory and to make that victory a decisive one. The reasons every Czech and Slovak Democrat should vote for Mr. Cernak and his colleagues were indicated times without number in our newspaper. The speakers who were present in our mass meeting yesterday mentioned these reasons again, and we need not, therefore, repeat them here. . . . The same may be said of those men and women who, as Czechoslovaks, are of Republican persuasion. Those men and women will go to the polls tomorrow and cast their ballots for our highly qualified young countryman, Mr. Albert B. Holecek who is a candidate for the

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IV

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1922.

office of state senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District. .

In yesterday's edition we mentioned all the candidates for whom our Czechoslovak men and women ought to vote for tomorrow. Everbody receives his or her sample ballot sent by this or that organization. Study these sample ballots accordingly. By doing so you will be sure to help those men whose election will insure the protection of your interests. Go, therefore, all of you to the polls tomorrow and perform your citizen's duties for your own gain and happiness.

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BOHEMIAN

IV

IV (Polish)

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

.....The Czechoslovak Democratic voters will find the names of candidates on their ballot who fully deserve their votes. We are absolutely certain that every Bohemian Democrat will vote for Mr. Anton J. Cermak for president and member of the Board of County Commissioners. We are equally sure that all of our voters will cast his ballot in favor of Mr. Josef A. Mendl who seeks the office of a member of the said Board, but we must emphasize the fact that Mendl's candidacy is for the city of Chicago only. Besides these two candidates, our Czechoslovak voters should also cast their ballots in behalf of other good candidates who deserve their confidence. Judge Edmund K. Jarecki [Pole] has proved that he is an excellent municipal judge, and that his activities encompass a wide sphere. That he is fully able to fill his important office was attested by two great legal organizations--the Chicago Bar Association being one of them.....

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

.....The Czechoslovak Democratic campaign committee, which consists of a great many representatives of our local Bohemian societies, is making extensive preparations for next Sunday. On that day there will be two gigantic meetings of our Democratic voters. The meetings will be preceded by automobile parades and will, in fact, indicate the feelings of our Democratic voters. One of these meetings will be held in the great hall of the Sokol Chicago at 2:30 P.M., while another one will take place in the Sokol hall at Honore and West 48th Streets, in the heart of our Bohemian Town of Lake district. As already mentioned, great preparations have been made for both of these meetings, which at this time promise to be something magnificent. The greater part of the work for both meetings has fallen to the Lawndale Automobile Club which has undertaken the arrangements for the parades. The officials of that organization request every countryman of ours, who owns a car, to take part in the parades.....The cars should be decorated so that the parades may be as colorful as possible. The parade [to the hall of Sokol Chicago] will begin at 1 P.M. in front of the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1922.

IV (Jewish)

building which houses the Automobile Club and which is located at 23rd Street and Lawndale Avenue. After the parade, the cars will park in front of the Sokol Chicago on Kedzie Avenue....as regards the meetings themselves their order will be about as follows: The opening of the meeting will feature music and other entertainment; then will follow the introduction of the candidates, the speech by Mr. Anton J. Cermak, the next president [translator's note: Please note that the editor used the word "next" of the County Board of Commissioners. The speech by Mr. Josef Mendl, the next County Commissioner, will be followed by more music, entertainment, and speeches by other candidates. We are certain that both halls will be filled to capacity by our Czechoslovak Democratic voters, both men and women, for never before have our people shown so much interest in the primaries. The primaries will take place on Tuesday April 11, 1922 and will give splendid proof of our political consciousness and development.....

Meetings for Cermak and Mendl will also take place tomorrow in the 12th ward. The first one of these will be at Lawndale hall, 1912 South Trumbull Avenue;

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BOHEMIAN

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IV

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1922.

IV (Jewish)

another one in the Pope public school at 19th Street and Albany Avenue. The speakers in both places will be Messrs. Adolph J. Sabath, Otto Kerner, Michael Rosenberg, and J. Cepak.

There will be another meeting in the Sokol Berwyn on 27th Place in Berwyn, Illinois tonight at 7:30 P.M. This will be attended by a great many Czechoslovak Democrats and furnish proof that our Berwyn citizens do not lag behind Chicago Czechoslovak Democrats in their effort to support the candidacies of our countrymen, Messrs. Anton J. Cermak and Josef Mendl.

All friends of Mr. Albert B. Holecek, who is a Republican candidate for the office of State Senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, were extremely pleased with the success of the meeting which was called in his behalf on Tuesday evening in the spacious hall of Mr. Kafka, 26th Street and Avers Avenue .....The attendance was so large that a great many of our countrymen, who came late, were unable to get in. All the Republicans of the thirty-fourth ward are determined to go to the polls on Tuesday in order to place a cross in front of the name of Mr. Holecek.....

WPA(ILL) PROJ 31275

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Glasatel, Apr. 3, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

An Appeal to the Czechoslovak Women of Chicago

In the first place it is our women, our Czechoslovak mothers and daughters who should give all their efforts to help those candidates on the regular Democratic ticket both in the city of Chicago and in the county of Cook. There are a great many reasons why they should help these candidates win. They should take advantage of the few remaining days before election to propagandize in such a way that not a single Czechoslovak family would be left in Chicago that would not be thoroughly informed and instructed, thus making certain that every member of such a family, who has the right to vote, would go to the polls, and there, asking for the Democratic ballot, vote for Anton J. Cermak for president of the County Board of Commissioners, and for Josef Mendl for member of the same body. Besides they should vote for all the rest of the candidates who were recommended by the regular Democratic organization. The strongest reason why they should do so is that of kindness.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1922.

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IV           Observe how many Czechoslovak widows and orphans need help. It  
IV (Jewish)   is true that the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) helps most efficiently those people who, because of poverty and sorrow, require help, but that is not enough because, due to increased unemployment, the number of our indigent people is on the increase, and the Spolecnost has, alas, not enough means to help everybody. But we have the Board of County Commissioners, we have the County agent whose duty it is to provide for indigent families. We pay for it and pay enough, but, let us ask, how many of our own poor people are there who ought to be thus aided by the County? Compared with other foreign-language groups, very few indeed. And now, you ask the reason for this. There are many, but the greatest of them all is that a high percentage of those people who actually need help do not even know where to ask for it; there are others who would ask for it but not knowing the English language, they are too self-conscious and as a result they suffer rather than ask for help. How changed these conditions would be if we placed our own people in offices which deal with matters of this kind. Let us imagine that Anton J. Cermak becomes president of the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1922.

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IV County Board. That same Cermak who was the creator of the  
IV (Jewish) Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost, who since its foundation works  
zealously for its upkeep, not only contributing personally  
and generously to it, but seeking contributions to it among other foreign-  
language groups, thus doing his utmost to aid our own poor. Cermak is not  
doing it nor has he ever been doing it for political reasons; such charit-  
able deeds do not bring him any profit except, of course, the inner satis-  
faction of having done his self-imposed duty well.

Josef Mendl, too, is a zealous and generous supporter of the Spolecnost, and  
therefore of our poor. You Czechoslovak women and girls will, therefore,  
understand that these two men are the right candidates for whom you should  
fight with enthusiasm and with joy now that you know why every Czechoslovak  
family ought to engage in this political fight and win!

When these two men are elected--and if we unite behind them they will be  
elected--then hundreds upon hundreds of Czechoslovak widows will receive

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1922.

IV their widows' pension paid by the County, a pension which,  
IV (Jewish) though they are fully entitled to it, they have not hitherto  
received. Hundreds of our indigent will receive their support  
from the County, a support which is their due but which they have not re-  
ceived. Indigent persons will only need to report to Cermak or to Mendl and  
their cases will be settled. A Czechoslovak woman can feel elated, have a  
feeling of satisfaction in her heart, only when she knows that other women,  
other mothers, other unfortunate girls who suffer innocently, are at last  
being well cared for.

Today, tomorrow, and every day until the day of the primary election there  
will be meetings held in which Anton J. Cermak, Josef Mendl, and the whole  
Democratic ticket will be boosted. To visit these meetings, to listen to  
the speakers is the duty of every one of us. Let no one say that he has  
his mind made up and that he has already decided for whom to vote. There  
are many new things which one may learn. The ballot will be too long and  
unwieldy; it will be complicated, and the average voter, therefore, should

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1922.

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IV be fully instructed in marking it. And such instruction will  
IV (Jewish) be given to everybody--but only in these meetings.

The Democratic ward committeemen and all precinct captains of the Fifth Congressional District have decided to call a meeting of all the workers for the regular Democratic ticket. This meeting will be held on Wednesday in the large hall of the Pilsen Sokol, Ashland Avenue near 18th Street. The managers of this meeting are the following ward representatives from the Central committee of the regular Democratic organization: First Ward, Mr. Josef Mendl; Eleventh Ward, Congressman Adolph J. Sabath; Twelfth Ward, Mr. Anton J. Cermak; Twentieth Ward, Mr. Dennis Egan. The preparations for this meeting are extensive. Thus, for instance, all the candidates on the Democratic ticket will be introduced. The following gentlemen will be the speakers: Congressman Adolph J. Sabath; Alderman Anton J. Cermak candidate for the office of president of the County Board of Commissioners; Josef Mendl, candidate for the office of member of the County Board of Commissioners; Frank Venecek, the first assistant of the County agent, who on this occasion will

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1932.

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IV give a detailed description of the work of the County agent  
IV (Jewish) and tell how the president of the County Board may, through  
the County agent, help the poor of Chicago. The program will  
include musical entertainment, both vocal and instrumental. There is no  
doubt that our Wednesday meeting will be an eventful one in this stirring  
campaign. A capacity crowd of our Czechoslovak women and girls is urged  
to come to this meeting.

This evening there will be a meeting in Linduska's hall, 27th Street and  
Central Park Avenue, in other words on the south side of the Thirty-fourth  
Ward. Great interest is being shown by our voters in this meeting, and  
no doubt that it will be very well attended. As a special attraction, Mr.  
Walter Golas will make his first speech as candidate for the office of State  
delegate from the Nineteenth Senatorial District. Mr. Golas is a young and  
talented man, and in spite of the fact that up till now he has not been a  
candidate for any office, he is well-known and has the confidence and re-  
spect of the voters of the Thirty-fourth Ward. The sponsors of this meeting

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1932.

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IV expect the Czechoslovak women and girls to come out in large  
IV (Jewish) numbers.

Other meetings for candidates on the regular Democratic ticket will be held in the Twelfth Ward as follows: Mr. Anton Benemark's hall, 2300 South Homan Avenue. The speakers here will be: Messrs. Anton J. Cermak, Otto Kerner, Matt Hanus, Josef Cepak, Otto Fuerst, and several others. The other meetings will be in Mr. Novak's hall, 25th Street and Homan Avenue, and in Mr. Fitz's hall, 2026 South Washtenaw Avenue.

Every Czechoslovak woman voter, who is registered as a member of the Republican party, will receive a sample ballot marked to indicate which candidates should be supported. This will be in accordance with the recommendations of the Roosevelt Club of Republican Women. Our countryman, Mr. Albert B. Holecek has been recommended by that club as a candidate for the office of senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District. There is no doubt that Bohemian women who belong to the Republican party will follow this recommendation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, Apr. 2, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS  
Only A Week Is Left Before  
We Go to the Polls

....The primary elections will take place a week from Tuesday....They will be of especially great importance to the Czechoslovak citizens, for it is the first time in the history of our County that we Czechoslovaks have had a chance to aid in the election of our own countryman, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, who seeks the office of president of the County Board of Commissioners. Mr. Cermak is supported by the regular Democratic organization. The same organization also supports Mr. Josef A. Mendl, who seeks the nomination for membership on the same Board, and these facts ought to be sufficient to induce every one of our voters to go to the polls. There should not be a single Czechoslovak Democrat absent from the polls on that day.....

In Berwyn, Illinois, there will also be an election of city officials,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1922.

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and since several of these are our countrymen, there is an active interest in this election. It is hoped that Czechoslovak voters will turn out in full number. Among our Bohemian candidates there is Mr. Josef Cerny who again seeks the office of a police judge, a job which he is now performing to our entire satisfaction. It is understood that our countrymen will cast their ballots in his behalf next Tuesday.....

A great number of our Czechoslovak voters know, of course, Mr. Michael Rosenberg who is recommended by the regular Democratic organization for membership of the sanitary district. Mr. Rosenberg has been active for many years in the Thirty-fourth Ward; he always supported our Bohemian candidates and therefore deserves the support of our Czechoslovak voters.....

Mr. Albert B. Holecck, who seeks the nomination for state senator for the Nineteenth Senatorial District, is running on the Republican ticket and has the support of the leading Republicans of that district....He is an ardent

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1922.

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believer in the principles of personal rights, and when elected will combat the evils of the nonsensically conducted prohibition system by swelling the ranks of its opponents.....Bohemian Republicans! Work with all your zeal so that this countryman of ours may win the nomination for an office of such great importance.

The following meetings of our Czechoslovak Democratic voters will be held this week:

On Monday evening, in the hall of Mr. Linduska on Central Park Avenue and 27th Street, Messrs. Cermak, Mendl, A. J. Sabath, and Otto R. Fuerst have promised to speak. Another meeting will be held on the same day in Mr. Anton Denmark's hall, 2300 South Homan Avenue. The speakers will be Messrs. Anton J. Cermak, Otto Herner, Latt Hanus, Josef Cepak, and others. A meeting will be in Novak's hall, West 25th Street and Homan Avenue;

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BOHEMIAN

Jenni Khasatel, Apr. 2, 1922.

in this meeting besides the aforementioned speakers, there will also be Mr. Otto R. Fuerst, Mr. Vaclav Bambas, and Mr. Jiri Basta.....

Denni Ilasatel, Apr. 1, 1922.

## POLITICAL MATTERS

.....There are many newly registered voters among us. These men in particular must be advised to vote for Mr. Anton J. Cermak and Mr. Josef Mendl. These new citizens must recognize that we as a group have never before had such an opportunity to distinguish ourselves as we have now by placing these two men in the offices for which they are candidates. Moreover, we are certain that this time there will be a great many Czechoslovak Republicans who for the past two years have avoided the primaries, but who will take part in the election this time with the sole purpose of voting for Cermak and Mendl, both of whom are members of the regular Democratic organization. Let no one forget that in primary elections it is not a question of victory of the Democrats over the Republicans or vice versa; this political battle concerns merely the nomination of candidates who will engage in the actual political contest in the fall elections.....

In spite of inclement weather there were many meetings yesterday to boost Messrs. Anton J. Cermak and Josef Mendl. What particularly pleased us was the large

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1922.

attendance of our Czechoslovak women and girls. It became evident that the young element--we might say our Czechoslovak Democratic juniors--attend all these meetings with great regularity, and are in the majority in all of them..... This was the case for instance, in a meeting which took place in the Marshall Square Theatre, 22nd Street and Marshall Boulevard, and again in Mr. Basta's hall on 26th Street. Both meetings were attended by great numbers of our young people....The latter meeting was addressed by Messrs. Otto Kerner, Jiri Basta, Alderman J. Cepak, and Otto R. Fuerst. Tonight another meeting will take place in Mr. Randak's hall on 27th Street and Turner Avenue....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 31, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

It is necessary that our Czechoslovak voters understand that in order for Mr. Anton J. Cermak to gain the nomination for the office of president as well as a member of the County Board of Commissioners, two crosses must be made on the primary ballot--one for his candidacy as president of the said Board, and another for his membership on the same board. If, for instance, Mr. Cermak gained his nomination for the office of president and lost the nomination for the office of a member, the former nomination would be worthless for the simple reason that, not having been nominated as a member of the Board, he can not become the president of it. This fact must be kept in mind when you mark your ballot..... In the seventh place on the ballot you will also find the name of Mr. Josef Mendl; every Czechoslovak man and woman should affix a cross before that name.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Khasatel, Mar. 30, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Primaries Will Take Place a Week from Tuesday

.....Every Czechoslovak voter should pay attention to the fact that some of our ablest countrymen are candidates for important offices, and if these men are to be elected to these offices they must receive every vote from our Czechoslovak citizens. One of these candidates is Alderman Anton J. Cermak who was recommended by the regular Democratic organization for the office of president of the County Board of Commissioners, and surely every Czechoslovak citizen hopes that he is elected. But you must not forget that the enemies of the regular Democratic organization have put up an opposition ticket, and that they resort to propaganda to defeat our countryman, one who every Czechoslovak would like to see occupying the chair of the president of the Board. The same thing is true in the case of our well-known countryman Mr. Josef A. Mendl whom the regular Democratic organization recommended for membership of the county



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1922.

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board of commissioners. Mr. Mendl has on previous occasion filled that office with great success, and it is desirable that he be re-elected. This will be possible only when every Czechoslovak voter comes to the primaries and casts his or her ballot in behalf of these men. If we desire to be thoroughly represented in public offices, we must win such a representation, and for that we will have an opportunity on April 11.

There will be many meetings to boost Alderman Cermak, and our Czechoslovak Democrats should take part in all of them. It depends on citizens of Democratic persuasion and Czechoslovak origin to see that Alderman Anton J. Cermak is nominated at the primary election on April 11, and thus gain the opportunity for election in November. The office of president of the County Board of Commissioners surely equals in importance the office of the mayor of the city of Chicago; it is even more important in many respects. Mr. Cermak, has a very fine reputation not only in Chicago, but in the entire country. He has many friends and acquaintances among other foreign-language groups all of which are his boosters, promising a flood of votes in the ensuing primaries. But

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1922.

Mr. Cernak trusts that his own countrymen will make a real showing and insure the outcome of this election--a victory for all of us. This showing consists chiefly of a large number of meetings by means of which the boosting of Messrs. Cernak and Lendl and the rest of the candidates is accomplished.... The speakers secured for these meetings speak clearly and convincingly stressing the necessity of casting every single Czechoslovak ballot.... They show how the present primaries are more important than the actual election itself; they instruct the citizenry in ways which will insure the election of Mr. Cernak and his running mates.

There will shortly be a large number of such meetings in our Bohemian neighborhoods. Of course, we know that the organizers of these meetings mailed out the usual invitations, etc., but to make sure that the word **reaches** all of our people, we mention again the various occasions, places, etc. in which our political activities come into play. This column, therefore, advertises the following meetings which will be held in the next few days:

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CONFIDENTIAL

Denni Khasatel, Mar. 30, 1933.

The Czechoslovak Ladies Democratic Organization of the Twelfth Ward will meet on March 31 in the Randall Square Theater, Randall Square and 25th Street. This meeting will begin at 1:30 P. M. The program will include, among other things, artistic performances, and the best speakers have been invited for the occasion. Get your free tickets in the offices of Bernard Berhant (Czech and German), 3347 West 26th Street.

Another meeting of our Czechoslovak voters will take place today at 11 A. M. in the Orpheum Theater, Roosevelt Road and Adams Avenue. Here, too, a colorful program is assured, and our voters are asked to attend in great numbers.

On Friday evening there will be a meeting at Mr. J. F. Gustas place, 3043 West 26th Street, and our office was informed that the program will be very interesting. The speakers will be Messrs. Otto Kerner, Chairman of the Twelfth Ward; J. Cepak, Otto Fuerst, and others. On the same evening there will be a meeting in Mr. Randak's hall, 2700 Turner Avenue, here the same speakers will address

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POHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 30, 1922.

our voters of both sexes.....

Cicero, Illinois is equally active, and there are signs that Messrs. Cermak and Mendl, as well as their running mates on the regular Democratic ticket, will receive so many votes in the primary election that it will astonish even those who entertain the rosiest hopes. Next Sunday a meetin will be held in Mr. Moralek's hall, 25th Street and 59th Avenue.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

The Czechoslovak Democratic Campaign Committee Is Busy Preparing  
for a Huge Campaign

A new feature of this year's primary campaign, which promises to accomplish much for Mr. Anton J. Cermak and the rest of the candidates offered by the regular Democratic organization, is the Czechoslovak Democratic Campaign Committee composed of our leading Czechoslovaks who are active in our national, political, or social life. All the Bohemian wards in Chicago; all the Bohemian and Slovak settlements in Cook County are represented on this Committee. This great body of men has now been split into smaller units, each of which devotes its energies to its own neighborhood where they arrange meetings in behalf of Mr. Cermak and his running mates. In a few days the Czechoslovak Democratic Campaign Committee will mail letters to all the Czechoslovak voters in the County. It is estimated that there will be about 25,000 of them. In these letters our Czechoslovak voters of

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1922.

both sexes will learn about the main issue of this campaign, and the necessity of nominating Mr. Anton J. Cermak for the office of president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners. The letters deserve to be read carefully and to be given a thorough consideration; therefore, whoever receives such a letter should not throw it in the wastebasket, as is done with most of the campaign literature, but read it and act accordingly. The Democratic primary ballot will contain many names, and it would be difficult for a voter to make his choice were he not advised in advance as to the details of this ballot. He must study it and determine which candidate he is going to vote for.

The Czechoslovak Democratic Campaign Committee will see to it that every Czechoslovak voter gets a sample ballot on which the names of those candidates who run with Mr. Cermak are clearly marked. This sample ballot ought to be taken with you when you go to the polls, and your ballot marked accordingly. If you have not received such a sample by mail you should call

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Flasatel, Mar. 28, 1922.

at the Cermak headquarters on 26th Street and Roman Avenue, and it will be given to you.

On Sunday, April 9, which will be two days before the primaries, a huge mass meeting will be called in the hall of the Sokol Chicago. Preparations are now being made for this meeting, and it is expected that it will be the largest meeting of its kind ever organized by us. The Lawndale Automobile Club alone will furnish 500 cars for a street parade which will precede the meeting.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

A Big Meeting in Behalf of Mr. Anton J. Čermák

A meeting of our Czechoslovak Democrats, both men and women, was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of Mr. Josef Čapek, Trumbull Avenue and 30th Street. The large attendance was characterized by much enthusiasm which is a new proof that our Czechoslovak people are strongly organized in their effort to support the candidacy of Mr. Anton J. Čermák and the entire Democratic ticket. The meeting was presided over by Mr. James Kostecka. The main speaker was Mr. Anton J. Čermák who introduced himself as a candidate for the office of president of the Board of County Commissioners. He was loudly acclaimed by the attending voters. In his speech Mr. Čermák portrayed his past life and activities, from which he deduced that since his past activities were trustworthy, his future actions may be trusted as well. He then told the audience about the rights, duties, and great powers with which the office of president of the Board of County Commissioners is associated, and ended with an appeal to all voters to

WPA (H) PROJ. 3075



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1922.

come to the polls on April 11, and thus insure his nomination.

Mr. Čermák's speech was followed by that of Mr. Otto Fuerst who, by his humor and sparkling satire, more than once caused boisterous merriment to seize our listening citizenry. The next speakers on the program were Mr. Otto Kerner, former alderman of the Twelfth Ward, and Mr. J. Cepák, the present alderman of the Twelfth Ward.

We are happy to report that this meeting was one of the best we have held thus far, and there was not one among the hundreds of our citizens who was not convinced of the ultimate success of our activity. The audience departed imbued with a new zeal to perform their duty at the polls and among their friends and acquaintances before going to the polls.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

The Democratic Campaign Among Czechoslovaks  
Will Assume Tremendous Proportions

As became evident from the course of the meeting held yesterday by the Czechoslovak Democratic Campaign Committee in the lower hall of the Sokol Chicago, all our efforts shall be directed to influence all of our Czechoslovak Democrats to go to the primary polls as one man, and thus help to nominate Mr. Anton J. Cermak, and the entire ticket set up by the regular Democratic organization.

One hundred and fifty persons attended the Campaign Committee meeting yesterday, and these were mostly representatives of Czechoslovak organizations. All parts of Chicago and Cicero were represented. Able speakers explained the situation and stressed the necessity for the most painstaking effort in the ensuing primaries, so that every Bohemian vote will go to the

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1922.

support of Mr. Anton J. Cermak and the rest of the candidates offered by the regular Democratic organization. For this reason, too, the interest of all the Czechoslovak voters of Cook County, estimated at 25,000, must be aroused. To all of them appropriate letters shall be mailed as soon as possible. On the Sunday before the primaries, which will be on April 9, a great mass meeting will be held in the Sokol Chicago, but before this meeting will be called, other work will be done in each separate district. All the men who attended the meeting yesterday, agreed to organize meetings in their own neighborhoods and arouse the indifferent and sleepy voters, filling them with enthusiasm and zeal. Under such circumstances, of course, the results of the primaries will be happy and honorable for all the Czech Democrats and their leader, Mr. Cermak.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Glasatel, Mar. 25, 1948.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Czechoslovak Democratic Activity in Cicero

Last night there was a meeting of the Czechoslovak women who have rallied under the Democratic banner. The meeting took place in Moralek's Hall, 56th Avenue and 30th Street, Cicero, Illinois. When one considers that Cicero was hitherto always looked upon as a stronghold of Republicanism, the great number of our women who attended this meeting is astonishing. The Hall was filled to capacity, and there was great enthusiasm among our Czechoslovak people who are ready to work for the Democratic party. This party has always given the Czechs recognition. This is shown by the candidacy of Mr. Anton J. Bernak for the office of president of the Board of County Commissioners. There are other countrymen of ours who are listed on the primary ticket and may become useful to our people.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Konstein; Mrs. Neborsky was the

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CONFIDENTIAL

Donni Casatel, Apr. 23, 1952.

secretary. It was ascertained that all Czech or citizens of Czechoslovakia were represented. The speakers were Messrs. Anton J. Bernik, John Lova, Rudolf Kurt, Otto A. Fuerst, and others. Their speeches were loudly acclaimed, particularly those of Messrs Bernik and Fuerst. Mr. Bernik gave all the valid reasons why we should belong to the Democratic party and propagandize the work of its candidates. Mr. Fuerst, whose oratorical ability is unexcelled, gave us such food for thought in a manner both enlightening and satirical. After the adjournment refreshments were served.

Tonight there will be another meeting of the Czechoslovak Democratic Foreign Committee in the lower hall of the Grand Michiro on Madrie Avenue.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 19, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

....Our Czechoslovak voters, both men and women should consider the importance of the forthcoming primaries. In these elections a number of Bohemian candidates will run on the Democratic ticket, and every one of them will need the support of his countrymen in order to emerge victorious. One of the Bohemian candidates is running for the office of president of the county board of commissioners which is one of the most important offices one may attain in the county, and which is associated with all matters concerning the forest preserves.

That man is Anton J. Cermak, and although there is a formidable rival competing with him in this election, [we feel certain] that Mr. Cermak will win by a large majority if all of our Czechoslovak voters perform their duty. It is therefore required that all such citizens be registered if they are not yet registered, and an opportunity for that is offered on

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 19, 1922.

Tuesday next.....

Last Friday a meeting was held in the hall of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies, in which the majority of voters were Bohemians, Slovaks, and Poles. [These men] have formed a new organization under the name of Southwest Democratic Club. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Felix B. Janovsky who pointed out the significance of the forthcoming elections and mentioned the fact that among the men on the regular Democratic ticket the honor of candidacy fell to [several] Czechoslovak and Polish citizens. The mere mention of the name of Mr. Anton J. Cermak as a candidate for the office of president of the county board of commissioners brought forth a storm of enthusiasm, and the new organization will use all its energies to insure his election. As permanent officers of the new organization the following men were elected: Mr. F. B. Janovsky, president; Mr. Stanley Jolek, vice-president; Mr. Vaclav Houser, treasurer. The next meeting will

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 19, 1922.

be on March 24, and will take place in the old school building of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies on 18th and May Streets.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 14, 1921.

POLITICAL MATTERS

(Editorial Comment of the Denni Hlasatel)

The voters of the Tenth Ward are facing the fact that their ward will be represented by only one alderman, and the Czechoslovak citizens of this ward are facing the danger that the present Alderman Frank Klaus may be their last representative in the City Council. Our Plzen (Pilsen, a district preponderately inhabited by Bohemians), which was the cradle of our political activity, had its first Bohemian alderman a long time ago, and ever since that time, our countrymen have had their own representative in the City Council. But recently, conditions changed to such an extent that the Tenth Ward may be represented by only one alderman, and the Czechslovak citizens of our Pilsen settlement may lose their only alderman.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 14, 1921.

Alderman Frank Klaus' term will expire this spring, and he is seeking re-election. But Alderman James McNichols, whose term does not expire until a year from now, is also running for the office of alderman. The reason why Alderman McNichols acts so unreasonably is the fact that the City of Chicago will probably be divided into fifty wards, and therefore in order to secure his place in the City Council, in case of such a redivision, he is running for the office of alderman now, to the detriment of his colleague.

It certainly is a peculiar picture that our ward politics present--a man who is supposed to serve another year is prematurely seeking a new term. But if he succeeds, the Tenth Ward will be represented by only one alderman, whereas all the other wards will have two, and the Czechoslovak element and the south part of the Tenth Ward would be without representation. If the citizenry wishes to attain such an end by its politics, it can stay away from the polling places a week from tomorrow, and by its negligence be guilty of allowing our Plzen to be without a Bohemian alderman during the next two years, or probably forever. But if it is of importance to our people to have

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 14, 1921.

a Bohemian alderman in the City Council, then it is the duty of every voter to see that Alderman Klaus is re-elected. He proved to be a good and active alderman, and if both political parties are against him, that is more reason why the people should support him. His activity is generally recognized not only by our ward, but also by organizations which followed his activities in the City Council. The Municipal Voters' League recently published the following proclamation:

"Citizens of the Tenth Ward may be proud of the development of Alderman Frank Klaus' activities in the City Council. It warrants the faith which the Americans have in their institutions. When fifteen years ago he began his work as alderman, many people doubted that he would be able to tender any real service to his ward and to the city. His political environment was unfavorable, but he finally arrived at the conviction that an alderman should represent the people and not the political bosses. Toward this direction he focused his activity, until he became a worthy alderman, much more energetic and much more sincere than many other aldermen who force their personalities ahead.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 14, 1921.

Both political parties are working against him for the simple reason that he refused to vote according to the wishes and dictates of the political bosses. His struggle is very difficult. Every voter in the Tenth Ward who has red blood in his veins should support and vote for Alderman Klaus."

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1920.

NEW ALDERMAN OF THE TWELFTH WARD  
Joseph Cepak Elected Alderman by 3,872 Plurality

Voters of the Twelfth Ward evidently came to the conclusion that they would put to a test in their own ward the old proverb "a new broom always sweeps clean". The incumbent, Alderman Joseph I. Novak, is a man of merit, and has distinguished himself in the City Council; but, nevertheless, a great majority of the voters decided upon and voted for new alderman, Mr. Joseph Cepak. Mr. Cepak's reputableness is unquestioned; and it is expected that he, as alderman, will prove his ability to the best interests of his ward. Mr. Cepak received 6,128 votes, of which 4,333 votes were from men, and 1,795 from women. Mr. Novak received 2,256 votes. [Translator's note: The Twelfth Ward is preponderantly inhabited by Bohemian immigrants or Bohemian-Americans.]

WPA (111) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1918.

THE RIGHT ANSWER

You have read, we are sure, about an alleged conspiracy among Germans to defeat any candidate at the next election, November 5, 1918, who would declare himself in any way against the German fatherland. It is directed particularly against Messrs. Anton J. Cermak, and John A. Cervenka, whose untiring activities in behalf of the Czechoslovak cause are said to have incurred disfavor and wrath among Germans.

Mr. Cermak, when interviewed by his friends, answered as any other one hundred per cent American would have done: "I doubt, in the first place, that any such movement exists among local Germans. If it does exist, it is not among the German intelligentsia, which is loyal to the Government, stands firmly behind the President, and fully shares his views on the right of self-determination for nations.

"If, however, there are Germans who are hostile to me and my friend Mr. Cervenka,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1918.

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IV because we work for our people--if they feel vengeful--then I pity them, and feel contempt. On what level must a man be to harbor ill will against a man who bends his efforts toward the liberation of a people from which he comes? I do not believe that Germans here would sink so low, Germans, many of whom I know, and found in the majority to be loyal. Others must be men blinded by the Kaiser--they are poor Americans--to deal with them would be an insult to every honest man.

"I am a candidate for the office of sheriff of Cook County on the Democratic ticket. My opponent on the Republican side is Mr. Peters, a German. This may or may not mean something. I am an American of Czechoslovak descent, and proud of it. I intend to work for the liberty of my nation, for a victorious finish of the World War, and for the utter defeat of all enemies of the Stars and Stripes."

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1918.

A HARD STRUGGLE FOR SHERIFF'S OFFICE

In the coming campaign in which a sheriff of Cook County will be elected, we of Czechoslovak extraction must appear to the last man and do everything in our power to elect a man of our kind, Anton J. Cermak.....We doubt that there could be one among us who would not wish our nationality to be represented by a man with so honorable a public standing as Mr. Cermak. By concentrating our voting power upon him, we shall demonstrate that we can be united in this matter, just as we are in fullest harmony in the fight for our cause. The election of Mr. Cermak would also mean a manifestation of loyalty on our part for President Wilson, the greatest protagonist of democracy in the world....Mr. Peters, the Republican candidate is of German descent.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1918.

POLITICS

There is a rumor in our Czech districts that agitators are trying to split the vote in favor of Mayor William Hale Thompson, who is a candidate for the office of United States senator for the State of Illinois. How far this propaganda has penetrated into our element cannot be ascertained, but it is known that Alderman Cullerton of the Eleventh Ward has taken steps to check it.....

We are convinced that there is not a Czech in our districts who would vote for Thompson, and weaken our position, for every vote is needed to help our regular Democratic candidates, Anton J. Cermak and John A. Cervenka. Their victory in the primary election next Wednesday will not only be a personal victory, but a triumph for the Czechoslovaks of Cook county. They will have won a representation in the government of Cook county such as they have never had before; they will point with pride to the offices to which their fellow countrymen have been elected in our Czechoslovak metropolis in America,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1918.

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IV and in the county. This victory will be the result of vigorous action by our voters.

Extensive preparations for campaign parades were in progress when it became known that the Democratic candidates did not wish to take part. Our Czech-American candidates, Messrs. John A. Cervenka and Anton J. Cermak, were among the first to decline the honor. This was because of the Federal regulations in effect on account of the war, and which have to be observed. These concern the conserving of gasoline by restricting the use of automobiles, but apply to Sundays only. The two candidates wish to co-operate with the Government to the fullest extent, and so the parades were canceled.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1918.

### POLITICS

A lively interest in the coming election of candidates for office in Cook County is shown in all Czechoslovak districts, which appears certain to help the regular Democratic ticket to victory on September 11. This is easy to understand. Our people are eager to see the most capable and worthy men elected, but they also want to be represented by people of their own nationality. The regular Democratic party has given our people the recognition to which we are entitled, but we cannot win just representation unless we do our duty at the polls.

There are two candidates whose names should be an incentive for every worthy Czechoslovak, and prompt him to help them to victory. Mr. Anton J. Cermak is running for the office of sheriff of Cook County, and Mr. John A. Cervenka is competing for office as a member of the Board of Review. Both are known to every Czechoslovak in the county.

Mr. Henry Stuckart, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1918.

in Cook County, issued a warning against the practices employed by the opponents of the regular ticket. One example is the improper use of the name of a Mr. A. J. Cermak of Karlov Avenue, whom they want to pass off by trickery as a candidate for the office of sheriff against the regular candidate, Mr. Anton J. Cermak. They intend to split our votes between two Cermaks.

Another candidate for whom Czechoslovaks should vote is Mr. Edward Rada, candidate for State senator in the 15th District, which is composed of parts of the 10th, 11th, and 20th wards, where Czechoslovaks are strongly represented.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1918.

POLITICS

End of the Primary Campaign

The situation before the primary election has remained unchanged in the Czech wards, and the prevailing enthusiasm for our Czech candidates for municipal offices prophesies certain success. Although the campaign came to an end last night in most of the wards, it will be continued until tonight in our Twelfth Ward. A mass meeting will be held in the Pilsen Brewery Park pavilion, 26th Street and Albany Avenue, mainly in behalf of the candidacy of Alderman Joseph Novak. A very large number of voters are expected there. They will not come for mere curiosity's sake, but to express their confidence in Mr. Novak's conduct in office.

Alderman John Toman is a candidate in the Thirty-fourth Ward, where the campaign was closed with a crowded meeting in the hall of Mr. Havluj, 26th Street and Avers Avenue. All voters showed their appreciation for the way Mr. Toman has handled the duties of his office. Whenever people in his ward asked for

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Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 1, 1918.

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redress of grievances, Mr. Toman set out to satisfy them. One such instance was the removal of a coke oven from the neighborhood of 42nd Avenue and 24th Street. Attacks directed by unfriendly elements against our clubs, business concerns, or taverns were met by Mr. Toman with effective defense. He will continue to be a good guardian for his ward.

#### Importance of Elections in Cicero

We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the significance of the coming election in Cicero, one of our largest Czech communities. Yet, it will not be amiss to do it again in the interest of the voters. The discontent of the population there is known publicly, and the causes underlying it are no secret either, not even to those who are disinterested in the management of public affairs.

The necessity for readjustment is obvious, and the means for effecting this change rest in the ballot of the voters. Tomorrow's election will give the

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1918.

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voters an opportunity to send the right men into the municipal offices, i. e., able and reliable persons whose primary interest concerns the welfare of the town and the voters.

A candidate should be elected who will meet these requirements. Mr. Fr. Houcek is a man of this caliber. Young and able, he is competing for the office of town clerk. His election would mean the first step toward an improvement in the prevailing conditions. This move in the right direction would receive another impetus by the election of Mr. Joseph Hajicek, candidate for the office of trustee. Mr. Frank Waszkiewicz and the rest of the candidates on the Republican ticket would make a good team.

The Cicero primary campaign will close tonight with a meeting in the hall of Sokol Karel Jonas, where able speakers will appear in behalf of the candidates mentioned above.

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 17, 1918.

POLITICS

The voters of the Twelfth Ward, the largest Czech ward in Chicago, do not doubt, true enough, that the coming election will send Joseph I. Novák to the City Council again; but to insure this, all Czech voters should concentrate on that goal. The Twelfth Ward is decidedly Democratic and overwhelmingly populated by Czechs, so that we should be able to send one of our countrymen to represent us. There is a danger of split votes, for three candidates are in the field for the office.

Alderman Novák has been representing us up to the present time. He has proved himself a man of experience and efficiency. Our men and women should take this into consideration when they go to polls.



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BURDEN

Denni Mandel, Mar. 9, 1919.

FOR OUR WATERS OF THE TWELFTH WARD

(Summary)

Our fellow citizens of the Twelfth Ward have every reason to be proud of their **representatives** in the City Council, Aldermen Otto Kerner and Joseph L. Kovár. This has been pointed out repeatedly by our metropolitan press and by the Municipal Voters' League as well.....

We advise our voters to refuse to sign petitions for any independent candidates.....To do otherwise would be to work against the best interests of the Twelfth Ward.

W. A. (H) J. P. Q. 1. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1917.



IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CZECH VOTERS

The election of trustees of the school board will be held on April 21. The city of Cicero is growing by leaps and bounds, and so is the entire West Side. It will be necessary to devote more attention to the management of the schools than has been done before. For this reason, a greater number of Czechs should be elected to the school board. Frank J. Petru, our fellow-countryman, has yielded to the urgent demands of representatives of our language element and to a petition containing over eight hundred Czech and other Slavonic names, and has decided to become a candidate for the office of trustee. We wish to mention that the office is an honorary one with no emolument attached to it, and no political obligations either-- just as it always should be.

It is of paramount importance for our countrymen to appear at the polls, which will be open from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M., to cast their votes for Frank J. Petru, and to ignore completely handbills presented to them by the opposition.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1917.



IV Frank J. Petru was born in 1880 in Chicago. He attended the public schools, Birmingham College, and the Chicago Business Law School, graduating from the latter in 1905. He held the position of director of the real-estate department of H. O. Stone & Company for ten years. He is now head of his own real-estate concern, and resides at 1345 South 61st Street with his wife and two children.

Mr. Petru is a member and officer of numerous aid societies, president of the Booster's Club of Warren Park, treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the Czecho-Slavonic Union, treasurer of the Czech Old People's Home, and the Czech Orphanage, president of the Aid Society Union, vice-president of the Czech Charitable Society and of the southwestern branch of the United Charities, a director of the Southwest Businessmen's Association, and a member of the Real Estate Board of Cook County.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1917.

(Editorial)

Czech voters in Cicero ought to see to it that their fellow-countrymen be elected to the school board of district 99. Each voter should also do his best to put a Czech into the office as president of the board.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1916.

IF WE WANT GOOD ALDERMEN,  
WE MUST ELECT THEM

(Editorial)

Every Bohemian voter, man or woman, should attend the polls tomorrow and vote for worthy candidates. Especially does it apply to the Twelfth and Thirty-fourth Wards, where they should vote for the candidates of the Democratic party, countrymen Novak and John Toman, with whose election both of these wards will secure good representation.

Our countrymen in Cicero should be mindful of the fact that they have the opportunity to elect their countrymen to the most important town offices. If they win this election they will have good positions secured to them for some time, but if they do not take advantage of this opportunity they will show that politically they still are weak, and that they do not know how to work in harmony, and the future political conflicts to obtain equitable representation will be much more difficult to win.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1916.

POLITICAL HAPPENINGS

Great interest is being shown among the Democratic voters in the Thirty-fourth Ward, as to who will represent the ward in the central body at this time when so many elections are taking place.

The most popular candidate with the Czech voters is Mr. Josef Kacena, Junior, and his candidacy has been favorably received throughout the entire ward.

Mr. Kacena is active among our people, and is as well liked in public life as he is in his private undertakings.

There is still more than a month before election, but the many friends of Mr. Kacena, even now, are working feverishly to secure a victory for him.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1916.

SCHUZE POPLATNICKEHO SPOLKU TRICATE-CTVRTE WARDY

Poplatnický Spolek Tricate-Ctvrte Wardy (The Taxpayers' Society of the Thirty-Fourth Ward) will hold an important meeting this evening at the hall of Mr. Ottokar Rychtarik, 2610 Lawndale Avenue, and our countrymen should attend in the largest possible numbers, because many subjects of interest to taxpayers will be discussed there.

Both aldermen of the Thirty-fourth Ward will be present, and will present their views about the many problems which confront the voters.

For this reason, every member should be present, as well as citizens who wish to join our organization, and thus work along with us for the benefit of all taxpayers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1916.

FROM CICERO  
Peaceful Primaries are Expected

In Cicero, which operates politically under the supervision of the Chicago election commission there will be held a primary election, which promises to be a very tame affair, because there are practically no contests among the candidates for offices.

All the political parties have selected their candidates at their caucuses, and only a few citizens are seeking nominations besides these caucus candidates.

Mr. Ottokar Burianek, the well-known and popular countryman of Warren Park, is the man whom the Czech voters should not forget at next Tuesday's primary election. He is seeking the nomination on the Republican ticket for a four year term of trustee, and with his capabilities is a fit candidate for the position.

If Mr. Burianek gets the nomination, he surely will be elected. It now devolves

WPA (ILL.) PP. 1-10275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1916.

on the Czech voters to place him on the ticket and gain a valuable representative.

The town engineer Mr. Spicka intends to start an agitation for the paving of alleys in Cicero, and at the next meeting of the town council a motion will be proposed that attempts in that direction be tried.

According to Mr. Spicka's opinion the alleys should be paved with concrete, which would be the most serviceable, and no doubt this paving would in no small way help to beautify the town.

It certainly is true that many of the alleys in Cicero are in terrible shape, and especially in the summer the health of the community is endangered.

For the property owners such an improvement would mean new expenses, and therefore it is likely that many will protest, although eventually the citizens will have to go through with this improvement which would tend to beautify the

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1916.

community, but would also raise the value of property.

At the next April town election the citizens will no doubt vote to sanction the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$30,000 for the purpose of adding an eight room building to the Burnham school.

At the last meeting of the school board of district 99, petitions were distributed; these petitions must receive six hundred signatures of voters in order to put the question of the eight room addition to the voters. It is expected that there will be no difficulty in getting the necessary signatures in time for the April election.

The school board assures us that this eight room addition is necessary, because Cicero is growing so fast, and the present buildings are crowded. Should the voters approve the bonds, the new addition to the Burnham school would be finished at the end of the summer vacation.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1916.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Czech Wards Manifest a Lively Interest in the Primary Election

In some of our wards settled by the Czechs, a lively interest is noticeable in next Tuesday's primaries, and we dare predict that in those wards where a number of candidates are seeking nominations, a large number of Czech voters will go to the polls.

The wards in which there are a number of candidates for alderman, will witness a strong fight to gain the coveted place on the ballot sheet, and the citizens of Czech parents should not forget to take an active interest in the coming primaries, and to make certain to vote for such men who, in their opinion, will best represent their interests.

.....The importance of next Tuesday's primaries in the 34th Ward lies in the fact that our sitting alderman, Jan Toman, should be shown that the citizens of his ward have the confidence in his ability, and should show it by going to

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1916.

the polls in large numbers and casting their votes for Alderman Toman.

Mr. Toman has shown himself a champion in the cause of the rights of the people, and as chairman of the license committee did invaluable work in the interest of personal freedom; and for the many attainments in this respect our thanks are due Mr. Toman.

Our liberty-loving citizens should show, by registering a large vote for Alderman Toman, that we appreciate his efforts in our behalf, and that every vote cast for Jan Toman is a vote against the reactionary element.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

FROM CICERO

Cesko-Slovansky Poplatnický Spolek v Morton Parku (Czech-Slavonic Taxpayers' Society of Morton Park) held a meeting on February 6, in which six new members were initiated, which proves conclusively that our society is a worthy one.

It was agreed to send a protest to the town council against the closing of 22nd Place.

The Western Electric Company owns the land on both sides of 22nd Place, between 49th and 50th Avenues, and wants to close those streets to the public. The residents living to the east are placed in the position, relatively speaking, of being locked in a cage.

Because some of the members live in the neighboring community of Clyde, it was agreed to make a membership drive there, so that profitable service could be

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1916.

rendered to members and to the community.

For that reason a committee was chosen to visit the Clyde citizens, and ask them to become members of the Cesko-Slovansky Poplatnický Spolek. By being unified we can present our petition for the many improvements, with a chance of success, which the individual could hardly hope to achieve.

Those wishing to become members of the Cesko-Slovansky Poplatnický Spolek may do so by calling on Vaclav Cilbulka, 5619 West 23rd Street, or on F. J. Blaha, 5412 West 23rd Place, who will be pleased to give further information.

F. J. Blaha, secretary.

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IV (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1915.

POLITICAL

There were only a few political meetings held yesterday, and most of these were small ward meetings and precinct gatherings, but the candidates for the office of mayor and their friends were not idle.....We again call our voters' attention to Mr. Robert Sweitzer's German definite promise to start public works on a large scale....All that should be of great interest to all of us because it means that so many more working men will finally find employment and means of making a living.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, Mar. 28, 1928.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES IN BOHEMIAN WARDS

The last week of the great election campaign will be marked by a great deal of propaganda work in our Bohemian wards. There will be a large number of Democratic meetings held during these days, a circumstance which shows unmistakably that the Bohemian citizens, both men and women, are genuinely interested in seeing Mr. Robert H. Sweitzer elected Mayor of our great city.

These political activities will be inaugurated today by a number of meetings; there will be a number of large demonstrations during the next few days, in which various Bohemian Democratic organizations, candidates, and many other excellent speakers will participate.

.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 2, 1914.

POLITICAL NOTES

All citizens, men and women, who are registered, have not only the right, but also the obligation to cast their votes in tomorrow's election.....Those who work should vote early in the morning before going to their respective places of employment. According to the state law, a man is allowed two hours' absence from work in which to do his duty as a citizen.....

....Tomorrow's elections are most important. The women voters will cast their ballots for members of the board of trustees of the University of Illinois, for the clerk of the Appellate Court, for members of the Board of Assessors, and for municipal judges. They also have the right to vote on questions included in the so-called "little ballot," concerning bond issues for various public works.....

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In conclusion, there is absolutely no reason why Bohemian Democrats should not vote the straight Democratic ticket.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1914.

IV (Jewish)

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

All friends of our Bohemian candidate for nomination for the office of County Sheriff, Mr. Jos. A. Mendel, are hard at work in the various West Side wards.... No more meetings for him will be held.... because his prospects seem really very good.

.....

The entire English language press of Chicago is strongly in favor of Mr. John A. Cervenka's nomination for the office of Clerk of the Probate Court. This is the best evidence that he is considered a most able officer not only by his countrymen, but also by all the American people.

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Congressman Adolph J. Sabath's record is his best recommendation....Democratic voters of the Fifth Congressional district cannot do better than to give him their votes.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1914.

MEIDL IS GETTING THE HELP OF IRISH VOTERS

The Irish citizens of the Nineteenth Senatorial District, to which parts of the Twelfth and Thirty-Fourth Wards, as well as the suburbs of Cicero, Berwyn, and Riverside belong, are working most diligently for the Bohemian candidate for sheriff, Mr. Jos. A. Meidl. There is little doubt that they will vote for him in the coming primaries.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1914.

## POLITICAL NOTES

(Editorial)

Perhaps never before have we had as many Bohemian candidates in the primaries than there are on the ballots for next Wednesday. Their election depends principally on our Bohemian voters and the support they will give our countrymen. In many cases, victory will be certain if every Bohemian voter does his duty in the primaries and does not "save" his vote for the final elections in November.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1914.

IV (Jewish)

nomination for Congressman of the Fifth District, we should all see to it that his victory is as decisive as possible.....

The prospects for the election of Mr. Karel J. Michal, Democratic candidate for Congressman of the Fourth District, are growing better from day to day, and there is no doubt that he will win a splendid victory. It is, however, necessary that he receive all Bohemian votes in the coming primaries.....

If our countrymen in the Ninth Senatorial District work together, they should easily be able to elect their own Bohemian Senator, Mr. John J. Petřík.....

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Den. Flastel, July 29, 1914.

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Josef A. Londl, the Bohemian Democratic candidate for the nomination of county sheriff, we are told, is now working in the suburban and rural parts of our county. He is being welcomed everywhere, and he seems pleased with the results of his campaign. However, it will be a stiff fight, and the question of Slavic politics looms high this year. The united votes of all Slovaks can secure the victory for any candidate in these primaries. Our brother Slovaks have a large number of candidates for various offices, and they are counting on Bohemian support; they are campaigning among our countrymen.

No doubt the Slovaks will get the Bohemian--and Slavic--votes if they themselves will show evidence of Slavic nationality of interests. It will all depend upon whether or not our brother Slovaks will do their duty toward Mr. J. A. Londl. If they give him their support and secure other help they may be able to offer, our countrymen will repay in kind and vote for their candidates in the primaries and in the regular elections.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1914.

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I C (Jewish)

THE SURPRISE IN YESTERDAY'S ELECTION

Notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic organization in the Tenth Ward exerted all the power and energy it possessed to elect the regular Democratic organization nominee, James McNichols, nevertheless in the south end where the Bohemians and Slavs live, the Independent party candidate, Mr. Josef .. Cernak, won in almost all the precincts. In the north end of the ward where the Jews and the Irish reside, however, the voters showed their hostility toward our Bohemian candidate and defeated him.

How our countrymen in the Tenth Ward voted is shown by the votes cast in two of our most representative precincts, the twelfth and fourteenth. In the twelfth precinct Mr. Cernak received 180 votes from men and 129 votes from women, making a total of 309; for Mr. McNichols, 98 men's votes were cast and 55 women's votes which totaled 153. In the fourteenth precinct the votes cast for Mr. Cernak were 171 from the men and 129 from the women, a total of 300

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Denni Klusatel, Apr. 8, 1914.

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I C (Jewish) votes; and for Mr. McNichols, 75 men and 34 women voted, which totals 109. In the case of all the remaining candidates in the twelfth precinct, the ballots of men and women voters were distributed as follows: Mr. Rabat, Republican, 9 men and 6 women; Mr. Bilek, Independent, 14 men and 8 women; Mr. Vodak, Socialist, 26 men and 14 women. In the fourteenth precinct Mr. Rabat received votes from 2 men and 1 woman; Mr. Bilek, the votes of 10 men and 3 women; Mr. Vodak, 21 men and 9 women. As is evident, the splitting of Bohemian votes did not amount to a great deal, but nevertheless the interests of the only Bohemian candidate who had a chance to be elected were hurt considerably by this split.

The stand taken by the Bohemian Catholic daily, Narod (Nation), in this campaign, is one of the causes which brought about the defeat of Mr. Cernak. Although Mr. Cernak is the manager of a building where Catholic societies meet, the popular Cesko-Slovanska Katholicka Sin, (Bohemian Slavonic Catholic Hall), and he himself is a Catholic and a member of Catholic societies,

MPA (LL) PROJ 00275

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1914.

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I C (Jewish) nevertheless the daily Narod proclaimed at every opportunity that the motto of the Bohemian Catholics should always be "Svujk Svemu" (Ours to Ourselves), and they did not show the slightest consideration for a Bohemian Catholic. To be sure the manager of Narod is a German, Father Kohlbeck, and therefore it is not surprising that that newspaper took the stand that it did; that it opposed a Bohemian Catholic and helped to defeat him.

The Twelfth Ward will be represented by Mr. Rudolf Mulac, who sought the election in the Republican ranks. For his election he is indebted principally to the women, although the men also let it be known that he is popular among them.

We, as a Democratic newspaper, stood faithfully by Mr. Novak, but did not allow a single attack upon the good name of Mr. Mulac to appear in our

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1914.

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I C (Jewish) columns for we know he has a clean slate.

In the future the Twelfth Ward will be represented by two Bohemians, who, we are sure, will work with all their might and to the best of their ability for the ward's advancement.

In the Twentieth Ward there was as lively a campaign as that ward has ever experienced, and if the present reports are correct, our countryman, Alderman Hugo L. Pitte, has been re-elected on the Independent Democratic ticket.

Alderman John Toman was re-elected, although Mr. Bert Smith showed extraordinary strength. The result of this election is positive proof that Mr. Toman must pay more attention to the south end of the ward, which is the most Bohemian and most Democratic, and upon which he may lean only after he becomes convinced that he is as interested in the south end of the ward as he

974 (11.) PROJ. 30275

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I C (Jewish)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1914.

is in the north, where non-Bohemians and non-Democrats are heavily represented.

WPA (111) PROJ 0275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1914.

## POLITICS

(Editorial)

There are only a few days left before election. Bohemian citizens should not forget that their votes will be necessary to elect the Bohemian candidates to the city council in the Tenth, Twelfth, Twentieth, and Thirty-fourth wards.

In all these wards we have good Bohemian candidates, and there is no reason why a Bohemian voter should not give them preference when it is certain that Bohemian candidates are better qualified for office than non-Bohemian candidates.

These Bohemian candidates will be your friends even after election, whereas an Irishman knows you only up to the time when you cast your vote.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1914.

Can anyone presume that in an equal contest between a Bohemian and an Irishman, an Irishman would cast his vote for a Bohemian?

It is known to everybody how it looks when a countryman runs for office in the whole city or county. In all the wards where the Bohemian voters do not predominate, the Bohemian candidate lags far behind the other candidates of his party, even when he is the most competent of the candidates on the ticket. If he has a Bohemian name, he could never expect to receive as many votes as his opponents. Without a favorable political wave, and the unstinted support of our countrymen, our candidates on city and county tickets would fare very badly.

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1914.

/VOTE FOR A BOHEMIAN/

Bohemian citizens of the Tenth Ward should take notice that in the aldermanic contest in this Ward the person of the candidate is not the main consideration; they should use their voting power primarily to assure for themselves a greater prestige, that is something to which they are entitled.

A small clique of professional Irish politicians on the north end of the Ward wants to rob them of their just representation.

Our countrymen should consider the importance of the question whether they will be represented by a Bohemian in the next term of our City Council or by an Irishman. Then it will not be difficult to make a decision as to how they should vote.

It is the duty of Bohemia citizens in this ward to work and vote for Mr. Joseph W. Čermák, because in this way only will they be able to stem the assaults of

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1914.

the Irish and retain for the future a Bohemian representative in our City Council. It is a matter of great importance to every Bohemian in the Tenth Ward, because it took years before Bohemian citizens acquired that representation to which they are rightfully entitled. Now they should put forth every effort to retain it.

The Irish politicians use every means to dissuade our countrymen from doing their most important national duty. But let us hope that there will not be a single well-informed voter who will be persuaded to vote against her or his countryman.

Besides, it is an incontestable fact that Mr. Čermák is far better fitted to represent the interest of the people in the City Council than his opponent because he is a man of experience, a good businessman, and an enthusiastic worker in our fraternal national organizations, whereas his opponent is just a professional politician whose interest is centered on getting a political job, and who wants the Bohemians to help him get that job, even against their own interests and those of a countryman.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1914.

If you want an efficient representative in the Tenth Ward, and representation by a countryman at that, cast your vote for Mr. Čermák.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1914.

POLITICAL

The report that Mr. Joseph W. Cermak has decided to seek the office of alderman as an independent Democrat was received with enthusiasm in the widest Bohemian circles. There is every indication that great efforts will be put forth in the interest of this Bohemian candidate.

According to the enthusiasm apparent among our citizens we feel sure that with harmonious co-operation we will win, and the Tenth Ward will continue to have two Bohemian aldermen, an advantage to which it is fully entitled.

We have had two Bohemian aldermen for many years, and it is our duty to see to it that by electing Mr. Joseph W. Cermak, two Bohemian aldermen will represent us in the future, also. At present the principal duty of every Bohemian citizen, man and woman, who is not yet registered, is to go next Tuesday to his or her polling place and register. In that way the number of Bohemian votes

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 13, 1914.

will be greatly increased.

The time for the filing of petitions of independent candidates in the office of the City Clerk expires today at midnight. According to all indications, more independent candidates will enter the aldermanic races than ever before.

In the Tenth Ward, in addition to Mr. Joseph W. Cermak, Mr. Frank J. Bilek came out as an independent candidate. In the Eleventh Ward no independent Democratic candidate will be put up, and the followers of Joseph J. Sabath will support C. F. Pettkoski.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1913.

## POLITICAL MEETINGS

Tonight two important meetings will be held in the Twelfth Ward in behalf of the two Bohemian candidates for the office of alderman. Both should be well attended by the Bohemian public which undoubtedly is keenly interested in having the Ward represented by Bohemian aldermen. One of the meetings will be held at the well-known hall of Mr. Certzinger at 27th and Troy Streets....and both will be attended by our new Senator J. Hamilton Lewis.... The second meeting will be held in the Douglas Park Auditorium at Kedzie and Ogden Avenues.....

It is the duty of all our countrymen of the Tenth Ward to participate in the coming election next Tuesday. It would be all wrong to say that Mr. Frank Klaus cannot be defeated, that it is impossible that this Ward would elect a Republican. Such an attitude is just what the Republicans base their hopes on. Mr. Klaus will again address his constituents tonight at 8 P. M. at the Bohemian-American Hall on 18th Street and Center Avenue.....



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CONF. INFO

Deani Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1913.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC POLITICAL MEETING AT SOKOL CHICAGO

The Bohemian public which came at the end of the present political campaign to hear the reasons why the Twelfth Ward should elect two Bohemian Democrats to the Chicago City Council, filled the Sokol Chicago Hall last night to overflowing. The meeting had an added interest in that it was attended by United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis who, in an excellent speech, urged the public to give its full support to the Democratic ticket at the coming election. Chairman Janda opened the meeting with a few brief remarks about the importance of the election and introduced the ward chairman, Mr. Stelka, who stressed the fact that, although the Democratic organization is composed of a very great number of citizens, it takes care to put up for election only the most able candidates. This policy is demonstrated in the nomination of Messrs. Otto Kerner and Jos. L. Novak as candidates for the office of alderman of the Twelfth Ward. In these two candidates the voters are offered men of great ability and proven honesty who may be confidently expected to protect public interests conscientiously.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1913.

The next speaker was Alderman Schultz, who explained that he did not accept a nomination only because he has been offered a higher office than that of an alderman. The precinct captains have therefore selected Mr. Kerner as his successor.

After Alderman Schultz's talk, Mr. Jos. L. Novak was introduced to the audience as the candidate for the short term. He spoke in Bohemian and English about the abilities and sterling qualities of his colleague, Mr. Kerner, and gave the pledge that if elected, both he and Mr. Kerner will do all that is in their power to promote the interests of their ward. With this purpose in view, they propose to establish a special office which will be centrally located in the ward so that it will be easily accessible and will facilitate prompt dealing with all wishes and complaints. After Mr. Novak, ex-Alderman Brennan presented a fervent address in the interest of the whole Democratic ticket and especially the Bohemian candidates.

Then Mr. Otto Kerner appeared on the platform. Having first made a few compli-

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1913.

mentary remarks about his running mate, Mr. Novak, he outlined his program in an extended Bohemian and English speech, elaborating on some of the most pressing needs of the ward. He also assured those present that they will have in him --if he is elected--an officer who will devote all his time and energy to the interest of the ward and to the needs of all his constituents. He referred to his experience as city prosecutor, which he will be able to make use of in serving the public. His speech was frequently interrupted by bursts of enthusiastic applause which proved the great popularity of both candidates.

While Mr. Kerner spoke, the newly elected Senator J. Hamilton Lewis entered the hall and was welcomed by a stormy ovation. It was late, almost eleven o'clock in the evening when he came, but the audience waited patiently for his arrival and gave a most attentive ear to his talk. After all, perhaps he alone was not responsible for this delay: it may be said sub rosa that the greater fault lay with his escorts, Messrs. Sedlak and Stoklasa, and possibly also with a stein or two of genuine imported Pilsen.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1913.

As always, his speech was an accomplished work of art. He spoke about his election as senator to Springfield and discussed in detail the coming municipal elections, urging those present to give their vote to the whole Democratic ticket, and especially to the two Democratic candidates for the office of Alderman.....In addition to excellent speeches there were several vocal selections and comedy acts. The meeting disbanded in an enthusiastic spirit, and if the general interest shown the candidate is any indication, both Mr. Kerner and Mr. Kovak will celebrate a great victory.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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IV (Jewish)

BCHAIK

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1912.

TO THE PUBLIC

Congressman Adolph J. Sabath is one of the candidates who certainly do not need any special recommendation. His work in Congress recommends him and is recognized as excellent not only by the Fifth Congressional District, but also by the entire American public.....

Mr. Sabath is running again, and his election is virtually assured. We do not **doubt** that the Bohemian public will express confidence in Mr. Sabath by giving him their complete support.....

1912-11-08

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1912.

POLITICAL

Our countrymen in the Thirty-fourth Ward, in Cicero, and in Berwyn have an opportunity to elect a most able candidate for the state legislature. He is Mr. John J. McLaughlin, the only candidate in the Ninth District recommended by the Federated Societies. If elected, he will be sure to work for the good of all those in his district, and our countrymen will find him a reliable and conscientious representative.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 3, 1912.

POLITICAL

The Bohemian voting public should take special care next Tuesday to vote for Alderman Anton J. Čermák, who is the Democratic candidate for the office of chief bailiff of the Municipal Court at the coming elections.....

Mr. Čermák is known as a good, patriotic Bohemian and one of our most diligent national workers.....

.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

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BOOK 1 21

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1919.

POLITICAL

Čermák's Activities in Federated Societies

Among the most important civic organizations of our city is the Federated Societies for Local Autonomy. Its influence is felt in all departments of public life, and it has succeeded in clipping the ambitions for shameless interference which are entertained by narrow-minded enemies of immigrants and by hypocritical reformers who, although they are only a handful, would like to tell the thousands of other people how to raise themselves, what to do for recreation, where to gather, what to do, and what not to do.....

The Federated Societies also has considerable political influence. It supports only good candidates and stands behind really useful laws and provisions.....

The principal nationalities active in the Federated Societies are the Germans and the Bohemians. Since Mr. [Anton J.] Čermák is the organization's secretary, it is he who does all the work.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1938.

When all those thousands who belong to the Federated Societies go to the polling places, they will all give their votes to its secretary and help him to get the office of the Chief Bailiff of the Municipal Court for which Mr. Anton J. Černák is running.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30425

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1912.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN THE MONTHLY  
MEETING OF THE TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION  
OF THE TENTH WARD

Whereas, The time is again nearing when it will be necessary to unite upon the selection of the best candidate for the important office of alderman of our Tenth Ward;

Whereas, The present alderman, Mr. Frantisek Vavricek, proved himself to be a capable, honest man, always ready to serve; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the taxpayers of the Tenth Ward recommend him at the coming primaries to all voters of our district who have the welfare of the ward and city at heart. Since a victory at the primaries means certain election in our ward, we request all citizens to vote for Mr. Vavricek, and to have their friends vote for him.

Mr. Vavricek gained valuable experience during the past two years, and during the next term he will be able to accomplish much good for the ward and the City.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1912.

We should appreciate such honorable and meritorious officials, because they are the pride of our Czech people.

For the Taxpayers' Association of the Tenth Ward:

Tomas Zahour, president

Jacob Mertlik, secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 7, 1911.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Our countrymen in today's election will, first of all, endeavor to have Mr. Hugo Pam, candidate on the Republican ticket elected as Judge of the Superior Court. If this candidate is elected, we Czechs will have a representative in the Superior Court who is sincere and capable, such as we long have needed there.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1911.

POLITICAL MATTERS

The most important thing for us Czechs in tomorrow's election is to see that Hugo Pam, who is a candidate on the Republican ticket, be elected as a Judge of the Superior Court. He is to us the best known of all the candidates. His father was a Czech, and came from Pilsen [Bohemia]. Here he settled among Czechs.

Mr. Hugo Pam has many personal friends among our countrymen who heartily recommend his election. If Mr. Pam is elected, we will have in the Superior Court a distinguished friend who will be of much benefit to us there.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1911.

POLITICAL MATTERS

It is only a week until the judicial elections, and, therefore, it is time that citizens should choose their candidates and decide for whom they will vote. We Czechs have a candidate on the ballot this time, upon whose election much should depend. He is Mr. Hugo Pam. That much interest in his candidacy and election is evident among us is shown by the resolution published in yesterday's issue of this paper, and which was signed by well-known citizens and businessmen.

As we have mentioned before, Mr. Pam was born of Czech parents here in Chicago. His father came from Plzen [Pilsen, Bohemia], and settled in Chicago in 1870. The present candidate for the office of Judge of the Superior Court was reared in the neighborhood of Halsted and Dusold Streets. He was always in close contact with the Czechs, and always was their friend. If he is elected, we will have in that important office a man who knows us, appreciates us, and who will take our part,



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1911.

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if necessary.

Mr. Hugo Pam, as a lawyer, gained a good reputation, and for that reason, deserves to be elected Judge. Immigrants have always had a defender and friend in him. He is one of them, and he always endeavors to aid them with constructive advice and good deeds. From all this, it will be seen that we will be acting only for our benefit if, at the election a week from tomorrow, we unanimously elect him as a Judge of the Superior Court.



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BOHEMIA

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1911.

POLITICAL PAPERS

There is not the slightest doubt that the Bohemian wards will again give a majority to the Democratic party, and its standard bearer, Carter W. Harrison. Bohemians have always been Democrats in a majority, and have always inclined in favor of Harrison. But the Democrats will not have it so easy at next Tuesday's **election**. Merriam is a strong candidate, one of the strongest the Republican party has been able to put up in many years. Four years ago, conditions were exceptional, and Busse secured the office in an exceptional manner, but not because of any special strength. In order that the Democrats emerge from next Tuesday's election victorious, they must use their full strength, not one adherent of their party should remain away from the polls.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Denni Hlasatel Apr. 2, 1911.

### POLITICAL MATTERS

The Bohemians of the 18th Ward will remain faithful to Harrison, but at the same time they will vote for the Republican candidate for alderman, Mr. J. C. Hise, because he is a sincere countryman, and a capable candidate. Mr. Hise is recommended by our leading businessmen. He has the confidence of everyone with whom he comes in contact, and that assures him of election.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 24, 1909.

CZECH VOTE ELECTS CONGRESSMAN.

p. 1.. Wm. J. Moxley, regular Republican candidate for the nomination in the 34th Ward, won the primary with a total of 14,594 votes. The primary has attracted attention all over the country, as Moxley has been antagonized by the English-printed Republican press by pictures and all sorts of ridicule. It was the Czech vote that decided the issue.

The voters had not intended to demonstrate their accord with Moxley's political convictions, but rather aimed at giving the Democratic machine an unmistakable hint that the time has arrived to expel from the organization the undesirable elements that are attempting to control it, who work only for their personal interests, and who brush everybody aside that becomes uncomfortable to them; the election was a proper answer to the treatment the deceased Alderman Kohout had received by them.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1909.

CZECHS TO VOTE FOR CANDIDATE FRIENDLY TO THEM

Bohemians in the Sixth Congressional District will be the deciding factor in the coming election, which will place a successor in the senatorial seat vacated by William Lorimer. The Sixth District comprises primarily the Twenty-fourth Ward, in which alone there are over four thousand Bohemian voters; but some towns and townships also belong to this district, which is thickly populated by Czechs. They are Berwyn, Hawthorne, Morton Park, Oak Park, Lyons and Riverside; they amount at least to another thousand Czech voters. For this reason it is expected that victory will come to him who can gain these votes. Every indication points to the [victory of the] Republican candidate, William Moxley. Of the four candidates appearing in the primary he is the ablest and, to us, the most agreeable. He is no professional politician. Setting out as a poor devil, he worked himself up by his own endeavors until he became wealthy, and he is now one of the most prominent businessmen of the city. For the populace of our West Side he has a genuine attachment and a deep interest; he is a staunch

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1909.

supporter of every action beneficial to our district.

He knows us Czechs and respects us as law-abiding citizens of this country and as the most meritorious element on the West Side. Mr. Moxley did not covet the nomination, for he had to be urged to enter the contest. In the convention, the Republican leaders arrived at the conviction that no man more popular and better qualified could be found in their ranks; they nominated him and begged him to accept. It was, above all, the present United-States Senator Lorimer, formerly Congressman for the district, who did everything to see Mr. Moxley nominated and to make him accept. Mr. Lorimer's efforts were directed toward the election of a man who would help him to push the measure for the development of the deep waterways and other important projects. If men of the influence and capability of Mr. Lorimer and Mr. Moxley support an enterprise, it is bound to meet with success; this applies to major issues and to minor local improvements as well. The certainty that the Sixth district will find in Mr. Moxley an efficient and reliable representative constitutes the backbone of his popularity among the Czech voters.



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1909.

The Democrats gave their nomination to Mr. Ryan. He is the one whom we know to satiety, who uttered the statement that he holds the votes of the Twenty-fourth Ward in his pocket, and that he can buy the Czechs for a keg of beer; it was he, as head of the machine in the ward, who saw to it that our unforgettable Alderman Josef Kohout was shoved aside with no hope for a new Democratic nomination, and that he was completely driven out of political life. The tragic consequences of all this are known to us. If now our countrymen take a stand against Ryan, they will thus give a sound lesson to the entire Democratic machine, which has, through its lack of appreciation and its ingratitude, driven one of our best countrymen into despair and suicide.

The other candidates for the election on November 23 are worth no consideration, since none of them has the faintest chance to win. Every vote given to them is wasted. We Czechs have only one aim in mind: to beat Ryan and to teach the Democratic machine how to respect us and our representatives. We shall therefore vote for Moxley.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1909.

There will be a meeting in Kafka's Hall at 26th Street and Avers Avenue this afternoon, in which the situation in the Sixth District will be explained by able speakers to the Czech voters, and our countrymen will hear what they can expect of Mr. Moxley and also how to put the activities of his opponents under the limelight. The gathering should prove an instructive one for every citizen, whether Democrat or Republican. It is therefore advisable for voters to appear in as large numbers as possible. Among the speakers announced are Senator Lorimer, Otto R. Fuerst, Joseph A. Smejkal, and Edward E. Hrdlicka. They certainly know how to arrest your attention and convince you. Attend in great numbers!

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1909.

A BOHEMIAN CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE OF JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

p.2--For the first time in the history of Cook County a Bohemian is slated for the office of judge of the circuit court. All of the Bohemian lawyers of Chicago recommend Mr. F. J. Karasek as a candidate well equipped for the position of judge since he has had eleven years experience and is a lawyer of good standing. It is certain that he will also be recommended by the Cook County Bar Association and by many prominent citizens. It is our duty to help our fellow-countryman to win the nomination, for the names of the fourteen candidates of each party who obtain the highest number of votes in the primary election will be placed on the ballot to be voted for in the regular election. No others can be elected.

It will surely be an honor for us Bohemians if Mr. Karasek wins. This, however, will not be easy since there will be many candidates in the primary election. We should therefore turn out in as great numbers as possible to vote for our compatriot.

WPA (L.L.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1909.

Among our countrymen who are ambitious to win political office is our own Mr. Klinenberg of the Town of Lake, whose petition to enter the primary as candidate for the Democratic nomination for alderman of the twenty-ninth ward has been in circulation for a long time and is being signed by numerous residents of that ward who classify themselves as Bohemian Democrats. The office of alderman seems to have lost much of its attraction recently, notwithstanding the fact that our city fathers are apparently about to succeed in raising their salaries to the handsome figure of \$3500.

Some aldermen who have been in office for years announce that they will not be candidates for re-election.

WPA FILED FROM 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1907.

POLITICS.

p. 1, col. 2.. It is very inspiring to note the victory of Mr. O. Novak, a Bohemian who was elected to serve as Trustee of the Sanitary District of Chicago. Mr. O. Novak was the only Bohemian candidate on the Republican ticket, but he emerged with the largest majority of votes of all other candidates on the ballot. He won very easily over his Democratic opponent.

The Bohemian voters showed no discrimination in parties, therefore it was possible for Mr. O. Novak to win by such a large majority of votes. They realized that he was well qualified for the position and therefore responded with wholehearted support.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1906.

CZECHS SHOW GRATITUDE.

p.2.--Our countrymen will surely remember the Benes case in which the defendant was found guilty by the jury of murder committed against his wife, and sentenced to death on the gallows. Immediately after the trial vigorous action was taken to change the sentence which would have hurt the children of the unfortunate couple and destroyed the good record of the Chicago Czechs in respect to the criminal law. That agitation met with success. Benes was granted a new trial, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to jail. It was due to the assistant State's Attorney John R. Newcomer's efforts that Benes was rescued from the ignominious fate upon the scaffold; he was the prosecutor in the case and it rested with him whether Benes should live or die. He himself, however, went before Judge Kersten of the circuit court, smoothing the path for a new trial, which the court granted upon his recommendation. Mr. Newcomer is now a candidate for judge of the municipal court.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1906.

We have been receiving numerous communications from diverse political parties and factions announcing their intention to support Mr. Newcomer. We cannot but approve of their intention. If a man has manifested his good will toward us, why should we not reward him in the same manner? Mr. Newcomer's qualifications are generally recognized, and taking everything into consideration he is the only Republican candidate who merits our support.

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IV

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1901.

## POLITICAL MATTERS

P.1--A multitude of old and tried Republicans have declared themselves decidedly for Judge Edward F. Dunne in the present campaign and are working energetically for the election of this man as mayor of Chicago. No one, not even the most fanatical Republican, dares to criticize, censure, or abuse them for it. Every one feels, be he Democrat or Republican, that Dunne is in every respect a more desirable candidate than his Republican opponent, and that by his election the interests of the city will be much better served.

As a judge Dunne gained a fine name for himself. He was always on the side of right and justice, always defending the weak and oppressed against the powerful privileged class. He never became the instrument of big capital against the working-man; he never issued an injunction against striking workers. His hands are clean in every respect. The interests of the people have always been above his own.

Such a man is well fitted to be at the head of a ticket backed by a real Democratic platform of which Chicago Democrats may be proud. The majority



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Donni Hlasatel, Mar. 22, 1905.

of Bohemian-Americans have always been Democrats, though we have often had cause for grumbling and dissatisfaction. This year, however, we can be satisfied with the Democratic party. Its platform expresses principles that even the most radical Democrat must agree with, and the candidate for mayor is a capable, tried man, so sincere and with so clean a record that we should seek in vain for a better.

Among us Bohemians Judge Dunne has his most enthusiastic friends, who admire him regardless of party affiliation. The principle of public ownership, the benefits of which, for our city, we all recognize, will be efficiently put into practice if Dunne is elected mayor.

Our compatriots in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth wards will have the opportunity to welcome Judge Dunne among them to indicate their sympathy and also to listen to his convincing words.

A big Democratic meeting will be held in Thalia Hall, at nineteenth and Allport Streets. In addition to Judge Dunne, the following persons will speak: Clarence S. Barrow, George W. Foster, Fred T. Blocki, candidate for city

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Final Classified, Ver. 12, 1901.

treasurer, and William E. Cook, candidate for city attorney. The Lechmian speakers will be Messrs. Joseph Kestner and Stanislausia.

In the eleventh ward the Lechmians will gather in a big meeting in Sulaski Hall, 500 Ashland Avenue, where in addition to Judge Dunn the following will speak: Samuel Altmuler, Joseph McMill, W. H. Anson, Lawrence J. O'Connell, Fred A. W. Anson, candidate for city clerk, and Edward T. Callerton, candidate for alderman from the eleventh ward.

In the twelfth a big Democratic meeting is to be held in Kevy's Hall at Twenty-second and Troy streets. Judge Dunn will also appear there to explain his viewpoint. The rest of the above-named speakers will be there, and Messrs. John Strain, Ralph E. Robinson, and William J. O'Connell will speak for the Lechmians. All meetings are scheduled to be held at 8 p. m.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1904.

THE POLITICAL SCENE

Bohemian Pilsen [on Chicago's Southwest Side] will demonstrate this afternoon that it is still a Democratic stronghold. The Democrats have always been fair to us Bohemians: they have granted us representation; they have been solicitous of the welfare of our community; and in city, county, and national politics, they have pursued policies which have been satisfactory to us. For these reasons, the Bohemian people have been ardent supporters of the Democratic party. That they have retained their faith in the party will be shown at the Democratic rally which will be held at two o'clock this afternoon in the auditorium of the Bohemian-American Liberal School on 18th Street. The Bohemian candidates on the Democratic ticket, [Charles J.] Vopicka and [Adolph J.] Sabath, will attend the meeting; several distinguished speakers will appear; and there will be so many enthusiastic Democrats present that the hall will hardly be large enough to accommodate them all. The popular Hovorka quartet will entertain the gathering.

The campaign is nearing a close; the voters will go to the polls on Tuesday.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1904.

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I G They should therefore come to today's meeting, where it will be proved  
IV to them that they can best protect their own interests by casting  
their ballots for the Democratic party.

The present campaign is concerned chiefly with the question of imperialism and its accompanying militarism, and with the issue of the trusts and the high tariffs enacted for their benefit. The Democrats, as always, are the guardians of the interests of all the American people, whereas the Republican party serves, as it has always served, the interests of a special class. We Bohemians are decidedly with the Democrats on the question of imperialism. We have come here from the old country, where imperialism and militarism exist by decree. We know what they mean. We also know what the German, French, and English people have to endure as a result of the power politics which their governments practice. We know the terrible burden under which European nations groan and bleed. And because we know these things, we do not want the same fate to befall the American nation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1904.

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I G We must also agree with the Democrats on the issue of trusts and high  
IV tariffs. The Republican high tariff has been the foundation upon  
which the capitalistic monster [the trust] has been firmly erected;  
it is a necessary condition for the continued existence and success of the  
trust. Whoever is for a high tariff is advancing the interests of the trusts;  
that is a truth which even the cleverest Republican partisan cannot deny.  
Bohemian voters will show on Tuesday that they are interested in the welfare  
of the American people, that they know how to protect their own interests  
against big capital and against all who would like to hurl them into material  
and political subjection. They will vote the Democratic ticket.

Countrymen! Do everything within your power, during these last few days be-  
fore election, to help elect sincere Bohemians, proven and capable men like  
Vopicka and Sabath. Both of these men give every assurance that they will  
perform the duties of their office in such a way that we may be proud of them.  
The Fifth Congressional District will send the first Bohemian to Congress; let  
us see to it that this Bohemian shall in everything and at all times be an  
honor to us. If we elect Mr. Vopicka, we shall have such a man in Congress.

WPA (L) (R) 50275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1904.

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I G     The office of County Recorder, which Mr. Sabath is seeking, is one of  
IV     the most important offices which the citizens of the county have to  
offer. The Recorder's office employs many officials, and it is necessary that they should serve the interests of the voters and taxpayers. This office has hitherto been conducted for the benefit of the million-dollar companies....Mr. Sabath will see to it that this condition is brought to an end. Everyone who has any business to transact in the Recorder's office will benefit as a result. Aside from this consideration, we Bohemians will have the proud awareness that it was our countryman who was responsible for bringing about these reforms. Let us all, therefore, vote for Mr. Sabath.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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IV (Jewish)

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1904

Political Matters

A great multitude of citizens and enthusiastic Democrats who believe that the Democratic party is the most sincere in its relations with the American people and at the same time the most favorable to the Bohemians, gathered last night in Pilsen Sokol hall on Ashland Avenue. Speakers, both Bohemian and American, addressed the gathering. Mayor Harrison, in his speech, talked on national questions, criticizing President Roosevelt's action against the trusts. Harrison declared that there are seven hundred trusts in the United States, of which only one was publicly prosecuted. Surely, the promises of the President and other leaders of the Republican party that they would see to it that the trusts would cease fattening off the American people were not satisfactorily carried out. The Mayor charged that the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Cortelyou, made use of his office in order to compel large corporations to contribute gigantic sums to the Republican campaign fund. He also criticized the government's Philippine politics. The



Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1904

Philippine Islands will bring us nothing except to force us to maintain a large standing army, which will take our young men and sap their vital powers. Then, when they become invalids because of the unhealthy climate of the islands, they will be returned to their parents and their native land. The rest of the speakers ardently requested the Bohemian Democrats to stand firmly by the party which has always not only favored the Bohemians but also recognized them. This year they include two Bohemians in the slate. Mr. Charles J. Vopicka is running for Congress, and Mr. Adolph J. Sabath for the office of Recorder. Both are capable, respected by everyone, and will surely be elected if Bohemians will do their duty.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1904, p. 1

POLITICAL MATTERS.

The election this fall is so important, that preparation must be made for it at once not only by the political parties, but by the voters as well. The latter can best prepare for the election by attending the primaries in force, and in that way arrange for the nomination of capable candidates. We Bohemians are chiefly interested in the election of a Bohemian Congressman on the Democratic Ticket. We hope that more of our countryman will attend the primary on May 2nd, than have ever done so before. In that way they will assure the nomination of Mrs. Vopicka.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, April 17, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

POLITICAL MATTERS

Chicago Bohemians are progressing. Their growth is not only numerical, but they can be found in all branches of public life. The number of our industrial and business enterprises is increasing, Bohemian property is assuming gigantic proportions, and Bohemians are now looked upon with respect in American circles. In politics, we are reaching the position which belongs to us in accordance with our numbers and our abilities. Bohemians have held many important offices, and in the majority of cases with honor to themselves and their nationality. Now an opportunity is being offered to us, to send the first Bohemian Congressman to Washington to place a countryman in an office, such as no Bohemian in America has ever held. We have desired this for a long time, and now our desires are to be fulfilled.

The Bohemian element is so strongly represented in the fifth Congressional district, that the election of a Bohemian candidate, and a Democrat at that, is assured. Now the most important question for us is to select a candidate, one who will not only win in the primaries and be nominated, but who will guarantee that he will work

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, April 17, 1904.

honorably and capably while in office at Washington. The candidacy most talked about of late is that of Mr. Karl Vopicka, the well known countryman and president of the Bohemian brewing company, Atlas.

WPA (ILL.) FRID 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, July 13, 1901.

RESOLUTION.

In a meeting of the Bohemian-Democratic organization of the 10th ward, which was held on July 10th, in Cervenka's Hall, and to which the citizens of the 11th ward were invited, the following resolution was adopted.

In as much as more than 75 per cent of Bohemian democracy of Chicago consists of enlightened and liberal minded citizens, whose sympathies are for the broadest school education and everything that favors it, who from conviction and from principle, not only take a general interest in the growth of our public schools, but also recognize their great value by sending their children exclusively to them; and in as much as this class of citizens have made known to Mayor Harrison, by countless resolutions, adopted by almost all societies, lodges, clubs, gymnastic and singing societies, labor organizations and various clubs (with the exception of religious societies) their agreement and their satisfaction with the good work of the former member of the school board, Mr. Walleck, and at the same time made known their wish, that Mr. Walleck be further retained in his office, which Mayor Harrison did not satisfy; and in as much as this class of Bohemian democrats, in other branches of the city's administration, not only does not receive the recognition due it, but as a



Denni Hlasatel, July 13, 1901.

matter of fact is disregarded with impudence and ignored on every occasion, even though among Bohemian taxpayers they pay the most taxes; for these reasons, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of the Democratic clubs of the 10th and 11th wards, gathered in public meeting, positively condemn and term as un-Democratic, undignified, and unjust, the action of Mayor Harrison and his prime minister, Bobby Burke, for in this manner is born and spread not only dissatisfaction, ill-feeling and conflict among our people, but also can cause, if it is continued, the thinning and weakening of the ranks of Bohemian democracy; further, be it

Resolved, to request local papers to be so kind as to publish this resolution, and that a copy be sent to Mayor Harrison.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 19, 1901.

IT IS URGENT

If Ch. R. Walleck is to be reappointed to the School Board it is necessary that all resolutions for this purpose adopted by our societies, clubs, lodges, and committees, be forwarded, in English, to Mayor Harrison. It will not suffice to simply have them published in the Bohemian newspapers. The mayor must be informed that Bohemians want the reappointment of Ch. R. Walleck and this can be accomplished only by sending the various resolutions adopted to him, in the English language. All societies which have not done so as yet should hurry and send these resolutions, in English, either this week or next week. The address of the mayor is as follows: Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago.

Svornost March 29, 1900.LOCAL NEWS  
POLITICS, CITY AND COUNTY

Our countrymen, living in the West Town should not miss the opportunity of giving their votes at the next election to our popular candidate, Mr. Cerveny, for West Town Collector. Every one of our men, be he Democratic or Republican, should give his vote to him, because Mr. Cerveny is a trustworthy man. He is more in need of Bohemian votes now than ever before, because the Bohemian wards are showing a strange political inactivity in comparison to previous campaigns. In the main Bohemian ward, the company of public roads has been bought out and the Republican candidate for alderman will be strongly supported by all corporations, as they know that they can depend on him and that he will not interfere with the interest of his Democratic rival.

It is very possible that many citizens taking this into consideration would rather abstain from voting, than help willingly in evidently corrupt politics, or they would prefer perhaps to vote the straight Republican ticket.

This way the interest of Mr. Cerveny would be badly harmed, although during all the years that he has filled the office of West Town Collector he acted towards the

Svernost March 29, 1900.

Bohemians as an honest countryman, and never treated the people like other countrymen's politicians, who flatter before the election day and promise everything; but after election, are never home to anyone. Remember all, when election day comes, everybody should give his vote to Mr. Cerveny.

WPA FILE PRO 30275



Svornost, March 29, 1900.



LOCAL NEWS. POLITICS, CITY AND COUNTY.

Yesterday, in the Republican headquarters of the 9th ward on Blue Island avenue, a meeting was held, of the citizens without political prejudices, with the purpose of combatting the opposition to the candidacy of J. A. Smejkal in the coming election for alderman of the 9th ward. The meeting was opened by Emil Fisher, the banker Wilhelm Kaspar, chairman; and Mr. Anthon Novotny, secretary. Six different speakers recommended Mr. Smejkal and explained why he should be elected. All present have agreed that he is the only honest candidate for alderman of the 9th ward and that his past activity is a full guarantee of his moral and political behavior; that he approved opposing the municipal league.

The meeting was very well attended by working men and our prominent business men.

Svornost, February 14, 1900.

POLITICAL RESOLUTION IN 9TH WARD

We citizens of the 9th ward, present at the political meeting on Sunday, February 11, 1900, held in Siskov Hall, corner 12th and Paulina streets, approve the nomination of the Bohemian candidate, Mr. J. Smejkal, for alderman of the 9th ward and we recommend him to all the voters of different parties of the 9th ward. We enforce this with the following remarks:

It is of great importance for all solid citizens of Chicago to watch that all affairs of our city be placed in good and honest hands, consequently it is our duty to help with all our power such a candidate only who is worthy of our confidence. Mr. Smejkal can prove his spotless past; his honest name was never connected with the slightest shadow of dishonesty in political or social activity, and that is why in this electoral campaign he is the man who should be supported by us.

On the other hand, we ought to support Mr. Smejkal as our countryman, who in our national and social life was always honest and unselfish. It would be a disgrace for us not to be able to elect a countryman in a ward populated mostly by Bohemian citizens. So much more since we all know his character

WPA FILE NO. 30275

Svornost, February 14, 1900.

and his correct action and we can be assured that he will represent our racial group in the City Council with full dignity and honesty.

We must mention, dear citizens, that in the past election we have succeeded in electing Mr. Hurt as alderman only by giving him all Bohemian votes, Republican and Democratic without exception, because he was a respectable and capable man.

Are we not able to achieve the same now by voting for Mr. Smejkal? Certainly we can, because he is a thoroughly respectable man and he won't disappoint our confidence and will represent his ward with dignity. Don't look for other nationalities. We must fight this year as we did last year and obtain the same for Mr. Smejkal that we obtained last year for Mr. Hurt. We must prove that we are a majority in our ward; that we are a decisive element and not a bunch of voters of a "certain" nationality, which does homage to the power of minority instead of the majority and which is neglecting our own rights.

The main thing is that you citizens of Bohemian origin all come to the polls, and that you start from today to agitate zealously for our candidate, Mr. J. Smejkal.

Svornost, February 14, 1900.

This resolution was signed by twenty-two members of the resolute committee.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Mar. 9, 1896.

/CLUBS WILL SUPPORT BOHEMIAN CANDIDATES/

The Bohemian-American local independent community of the 9th Ward met yesterday noon in the headquarters of the Bohemian Falcon; this important meeting was represented by all clubs and societies of the 9th Ward. The meeting was opened by Mr. K. P. Spivekl, who was chosen unanimously as chairman, and Mr. F. T. Marek as secretary. The chairman declared as the purpose of the meeting, the support of Bohemian candidates for political positions. There was elected a special committee of five to take care of Bohemian candidates in the future elections. The committee elected was as follows:- Mr. A. Peter, F. T. Marek, Joseph Novek, James Prepejchal, and Carl Spivek.

The first committee meeting was appointed for the next day. Everybody approved the motion to vote for any election list. Judge Sabath in a long speech explained the necessity of joint efforts to force the Chicago Bohemians into public office vacancies.



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, October 31, 1892.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES BEGIN.

The election movement is in full swing and even among the Bohemians, the political organizations are beginning to stir. Parades are being arranged, meetings are being called at which speakers expound the principles of the parties and explain the advantage of one or the other platform. The election proclamations usually end with an invitation to the public to attend meetings and learn the questions around which the election battle will revolve, so that they might be able to make an intelligent decision.

We have no definite information as to how many speakers have been invited to participate in the Bohemian movement, but if we are to judge by previous experiences, we doubt that the public will learn much about political questions from such speeches as the majority of our speakers make.

We have advised our politicians more than once to avoid speeches such as our Irish fellow-citizens take pleasure in; they think it impossible to

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, October 21, 1892.

make a political speech without distrust and low attacks upon the candidate of the opposition.

Our people should not visit the meetings of only one party. If they hear the versions of the speakers of only one party and accept them as correct, can they say that they vote according to their best knowledge?

Whoever wishes to think independently, must read and hear the explanations of both sides, and compare them in order to decide which principle is better and more advantageous.

Those speakers who know how to defend the standpoint of their party and have many arguments for their assertions are never bashful in speaking to an opposition party, even if there should appear among them those who would request an explanation of some certain principle.

If, at political meetings, our people would learn to request of the





Svornost, June 21, 1892.

WE AND THE SCHOOL BOARD.

While Mayor Hasburne was still a candidate and knew that for his election he had need of every vote whether it was Bohemian, German or Irish, he formally declared, that he would endeavor to give justice to every nationality, and that he would give the rightful representation in public bodies.

Now he kept this promise is proved by the fact that yesterday he named the members of the school board, and not a Bohemian is among them.

By this action the question of the school board, so far as it concerns Bohemians, is closed.

The Mayor probably thinks that he will win a nice nest vote, and that therefore he does not have to act like a clever politician. However, as a party member, he should have done so, in order not to scatter that last small group of Bohemian Republicans.

Svornost, June 21, 1892.

He was warned about that in time, but he did not care. It is only a confirmation of that which we expressed a short time ago, that the Republican party does not care about the Bohemian element, and anyone who forcibly intrudes upon it is crazy.

Svornost, February 22, 1892

BOHEMIANS OF THE EIGHTH WARD



Bohemian Democrats of the Eighth Ward held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Bohemian-English Liberal School. Alderman Dvorak announced that for the purpose of instructing Bohemian voters that there will be printed in Bohemian 20,000 circulars containing instructions and explanations of the Australian Ballot.

Chairman "Kriz" announced that in accordance with the decision of the previous meeting, the former chairman of the club, Mr. Macal had prepared a communication on the recommendation by the club of Mr. J. Sindelar, as candidate for the office of aldermen. Mr. Macal delivered the communication in person to the chairman of the ward committee, Mr. Morgan Murphy. It was expected that Mr. Murphy would announce the contents of the communication at Friday's meeting of the precinct committees, but to the great surprise of the Bohemian-Democratic club members, he failed to do so and in fact denied having received any such communication. Citizens Kriz and Sindelar pointed out the incident

Svornost, February 22, 1892

as the beginning of political intrigues, whereas citizen Panoch excused Mr. Murphy's action on the grounds that he did not consider the communication as proper for Friday's meeting, but that he will read it at the next meeting of the ward committee.

It was decided that the committee, appointed at the last meeting of the club take the necessary steps to find out whether the Democrats of the Eighth Ward cannot agree upon one candidate. As has been publicly asserted, Mr. Sindelar, despite the fact that he had been recommended by the Bohemian Club, has met an unexpected rival in the person of citizen Loeffler, who announced himself as a candidate for the same office. Discussions were then turned to the affairs of West Town. Citizen Panoch stated that at the last meeting Alderman Dvorak and former County Commissioner Stainer both announced themselves as candidates for the office of Town Collector. He added that it would be proper if the committee called upon each candidate in an attempt to convince one of them to withdraw. If they both insist on remaining on the ballot, it is almost certain that a Bohemian will not be elected and that the office will fall to some Pole. Alderman Dvorak promised to withdraw if the club

Svornost, February 22, 1892



will recommend Stainer for the office.

Before the meeting adjourned, a committee was appointed for the purpose of selecting seven capable citizens as delegates to the County Convention.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 4, 1891

### ACTIVITY OF BOHEMIAN REPUBLICANS

Yesterday afternoon the Central Republican Committee held a meeting.

The purpose of which was to decide on some Bohemian to be recommended for various offices to be filled in the next few days. A lively debate took place in reference to the office of clerk at the Maxwell Street station, which since the Roche administration has been filled by Bohemians.

The first of these was Mr. Chot and now the office is held by Mr. St. Holik. After a long debate, Mr. J. A. Smejkal, an ardent Republican of the 19th ward was recommended, and since his candidacy is supported by many prominent citizens, in addition to the Bohemian clubs, it is understood that Mr. Smejkal will be appointed in spite of many opposing candidates.

The committee also recommended Mr. Pechota to the office of the City Water Department, and Lawyer T. Kohout for the office of Justice of the Peace; The West side is to have two more Judges, according to the decision of the State

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, April 14, 1890

### A FEW CANDID WORDS TO BOHEMIAN DEMOCRATS

In a meeting of the 4th ward Democratic Club, among other things, it was resolved to decide on some capable Bohemian to be recommended to the Mayor for appointment to the School Board. Although it is somewhat early, because the Mayor ordinarily makes appointments to the School Board in June or July, we take the privilege to say a few words on the matter, for we know quite well the importance of the office, and what qualifications a citizen should have if he wished to strive for this office.

To anyone claiming that "Svornost" as an independent paper has no right to give the Democrats advice, we must reply:- The Bohemian whom we expect will be appointed to the School Board this year, will not represent merely the Bohemian Democrats, he will represent all Bohemians in Chicago, regardless of party affiliation.

If the man appointed to the Board is capable, it will reflect honor upon all Bohemians. If he is not capable of holding the office, it will likewise be a discredit to all Bohemians and not merely to the Democrats. For that reason we wish to mention briefly some of the responsibilities a member of the School Board must assume.



Svornost, April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1890

When our Democratic friends give their recommendation to the Mayor, let them answer the question at least ten times: Is the nominee qualified to fill the office?

The School Board, like other bodies, is divided into various committees. There are only a few members on the School Board, making it necessary for each member to be on several committees. There is the committee on books and education, the committee on teachers, the committee on deaf mutes, the committee on legal affairs. A member of the School Board is expected to visit some school occasionally. Annually we have several celebrations, examinations, the distributions of diplomas and so on. It is a duty of a member of the School Board to occasionally visit these schools and address the pupils.

These are only a few of the most important duties, there are many more which require ability and education.

Bohemian Democrats have among themselves many capable citizens, let them nominate and recommend to the Mayor several, and let him make his choice.





Svornost, April 14, 1890

If only one is selected the Mayor might have the opportunity to say that he did not know the man and appoint some one else. Take great care that those who are recommended for appointment are capable of filling the Office.

Svornost, March 30, 1883.

JOSEF SOUKUP PROPOSED TO BE WEST TOWN APPRAISER FOR THIRD TERM.

Yesterday afternoon, the Democratic Convention of West Town was held in the Wallov Hall, corner Adams and Halsted streets. The convention itself was unusually large and very significant for us Bohemians, because there was nominated our countryman Josef Soukup, as candidate for Appraiser's office. There were proposed three more candidates for the same office. One of the delegates, I cannot recollect his name right now, was of the opinion that the Bohemians who form, on the West Side, the major part of the citizens and taxpayers should have in the appraiser's office their countrymen Mr. J. Soukup because he had been in this office for two full terms already and because he was again proposed by the Bohemians. This argument was decisive and Mr. J. Soukup was nominated as candidate with a majority of 38 votes.

The chairman of the convention was Mr. Wilhelm McClure; proposed candidates for the office of West Town Appraiser were: J. Soukup, J. O'Brien, M. J. Hayes, and John O'Brien. The victor with the majority of 38 votes was Mr. J. Soukup.

WPA Q11 PRO 3-27

Svornost, March 30, 1883.

As we hear, in the 6th ward there will be nominated a Bohemian candidate to the City Council; the local Independent Democratic Club taking into consideration that Mr. Kalal refused the proffered candidacy. We were not able to verify if this were true. It is strange anyway because the club mentioned has already nominated somebody else in place of Mr. Kalal.

MPA (ILL.) 1883.03.30

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BOHEMIAN

IV

Svornost, Mar. 26, 1883.

FOR HARRISON

(Editorial)



The general Bohemian meeting declared itself for Harrison and recommended Mr. Soukup for the office of appraiser.

The general Bohemian political meeting called for yesterday afternoon in Sokol Hall was not attended as well as was expected. The cause was probably the holiday of Whit Sunday.

Nevertheless at the meeting were present the representatives of all the wards, citizens estimable, and influential with the Bohemians and the other nationalities. The meeting had Democrats and Republicans in about equal numbers. The discussion was not long and culminated in a unanimous resolution, that we Bohemians without consideration of different political creeds, should request that Mayor Carter H. Harrison might be renominated for the candidacy of this office (Mayoralty) and should accept the renomination when offered, even by the Democratic party.

Svornost, Mar. 26, 1833.

The second resolution was made on behalf of the City Appraiser for the West Side, for which office we approve the candidacy of Mr. Soukup. We recommend his election and we will support the same to the limit.

The main speaker was Adam Kraus, who finished the speech with the motion that all Bohemians vote the Democratic ticket. Now there should be elected a committee to elaborate the necessary resolutions. - The motion was accepted and five members of the Resolution Committee elected: Messrs. A. Kraus, Dr. G. Fischer, V. Kaspar, J. Nikodem and J. F. Mohout.

After a little while the Resolution Committee declared that the Resolution was formulated and V. Kaspar read it to the audience:

"Whereas; the spring-election is nearing and we, as citizens and Bohemian taxpayers, are taking interest in it to obtain a considerate government for the future, as we have had for the last four years, because we acknowledge that Carter H. Harrison is an intrepid and capable magistrate, we assert, that it is the duty of every citizen to serve his community when he is called on,



Svornost, Mar. 26, 1883.

Therefore be it Resolved: that we Bohemian citizens of Chicago ask Mayor Harrison to accept the mayoral candidacy even in case it will be offered by the Democratic party. We, all Bohemians, assembled in the general National meeting, regardless of political creed, will cordially support his election."

The Resolution was accepted unanimously. V. Kaspar asked the favor to propose one more resolution. He read it as follows:

"Whereas; the Appraiser's office on the West Side of the City of Chicago is very important, because it demands a just and suitable estimation of real estate and

Whereas; our countryman, Joseph Soukup, has occupied this office twice already, each time with dignity and to the full satisfaction of the community,

Therefore it is Resolved; that we, Chicago's Bohemians proclaim and approve Joseph Soukup as candidate for said office and, at the same time, we promise to support his candidacy in the coming election unconditionally and extensively."

Svornost, Mar. 26, 1883.

This resolution was accepted unanimously, too.

A. Kraus made a motion to elect a committee of five members to communicate these resolutions to Mayor Harrison and Mr. Soukup. The motion was accepted and the elected committee will accomplish its mission this afternoon. The meeting was adjourned.

Svornost, November 9, 1882.

ELECTION IN DISTRICTS OF COOK COUNTY

The Republicans and Democrats have divided the offices and the latter took the best in the districts. Mr. Hudek was defeated by a large majority.

Everyone should regret that our countryman, Mr. Prokop Hudek, selected by the workingmen's party and supported by the Republican party as candidate for the State Senate, was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Mr. Cloonan, who was elected by a large majority.



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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Nov. 4, 1882.

PROKOP HUDEK FOR SENATOR.

The Bohemian citizens settled in the 11th senatorial district, which comprises the 5th ward and part of the 6th ward, will have an opportunity to cast their votes for the Bohemian candidate for State Senator, proposed by the Workingmen's Party in October, and supported by every progressive citizen of other parties.

The coming election for county and state officers will be held on Tuesday, November the 7th, and our Bohemian candidate is Mr. Prokop Hudek, well known in Chicago in Bohemian and American circles.

Mr. Hudek's candidacy for senator was without his personal solicitation and without his knowledge. The progressive republican citizens nominated him unanimously and have not placed other candidates against him. Considering his honesty, prudence and willingness, they will support his election to the fullest extent.

We have our Bohemian candidate for the State Senator, and if all Bohemian citizens will fulfill their duty as good citizens and good Bohemians, we will have next Wednesday our own senator, the first Bohemian State Senator in United States history.

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BOHEMIAN



Svernost, Nov. 4, 1932.

Nobody can deny that Mr. Hudek is a most capable man for senator; that is known by our republican friends of other nationalities, and that is why they decided to support his election harmoniously and zealously, regardless of the fact that Hudek was not their candidate but proposed by workmen only.

We hope our Bohemian citizens won't be indifferent to our countryman, but will all appear at the polls to make his election certain.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, Oct. 28, 1882.

POLITICAL MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN CITIZENS IN CHICAGO.

Three prominent Chicago citizens, Mr. V. Kaspar, Adolph Kraus, and August Geringer called a political meeting of the Chicago Bohemians last night.

The meeting was held on their special invitation in the Houdkov Hall, corner Bunker and Desplains Sts. and its purpose was to enlighten the Chicago Bohemians and induce them to promote political adherence and representation. The meeting was represented by the most prominent Bohemian citizens, without discrimination as to which party they belonged. There were Republicans, Democrats and workingmen and it is stated with pleasure that yesterday's meeting was marked with complete attention and patience, something that seldom happens in a Bohemian meeting in which two or three parties are represented.

The meeting was opened by V. Kaspar who explained its purpose and expressed the hope that this meeting would be distinguished by the fullest attention to the speakers.

The first speech was made by A. Kraus, who pointed out that we have two big

Svornost, Oct. 23, 1882.

parties and while the Bohemians worked for both of them, what benefit have they had from it? None, as long as not a single Bohemian was placed on the district electoral ticket of one of the parties. Until now we have elected on other tickets, Mr. Kakuska, Constable on the Republican ticket: Mr. Chladek as Clerk on the Democratic ticket and Mr. Meilbek to the Legislature on the workingmen's ticket.

We should expect and demand a representative.

No one from the present audience is demanding employment for himself, although there are among the Bohemians many capable of filling some of the positions. - Should we act, as we did until now, we will arrive nowhere, we must show our power to the parties, we should not dare to be afraid of the party nor let our conscientiousness rule us. Every one's duty is to support the other party in case of necessity.

It is easy to prove that we have the decisive power in our hands. After ripe deliberation we should elect, today, from both electoral tickets the best man and create in this way our own ticket. -

Svornost, Oct. 28, 1932.

It is not reasonable, that in the pre-electoral conventions the people are paying much attention if the candidate is an Irishman, German or Scandinavian. We are Americans, and should equally take into consideration our nationality, as the others do.

We must show to the parties, that they do not have us in their power; let us elect our candidates from both parties, and in case they should pass the election, we will gain their respect. Let us show the parties that we have teeth, that we know how to bite, and then they will fear us.

Second speaker Frank Lucik: "With regard to politics, I have a bitter conviction and my experience is dreadful. It was stated correctly that we first should learn politics, and in case we should achieve something that we first must learn to regard ourselves with mutual reverence. As long as we insult each other we will not go far. The political conditions among the Bohemians were deplorable, the majority always oppressed the minority.



Svornost, Oct. 23, 1932.

We were not able to lead politics in an honest way. The general opinion prevailed, that politics and thievery must go together. We should prove that it is not so. I, myself, was once accused of corruption, but I will not excuse myself because my conscience is clear. I have no idea, how we can select the candidates of both parties without dispersing the votes, but I think it is compulsory for us to take part in politics, decently, and honestly, and not to blame each other.

Our work for any good cause must be harmonious and our first Bohemian ticket can not be instantly overturned and in consequence our work killed.

When K. Lusk, a Bohemian lawyer, declared himself as a one hundred percent Bohemian and that many knew him from his articles published in Svornost.

The Bohemians have not shown, until now, any real political activity, although their desire always has been to have a leader in one of the parties.

We control about 3,000 votes and we now have an opportunity to appear independently.

Svornost, Oct. 28, 1932.

He suggested, for our future benefit, to organize Bohemian political clubs, to open new clubs in all districts of the city, and to develop a wide propaganda for the Bohemians to take out their citizenship papers and to take a vital interest in political activities. The Bohemians should take an example from other nationalities.

Mr. Hudek, candidate for Senator, states that the Bohemians have power and are receiving more and more recognition.

His candidacy was proposed by the workmen of other nationalities and approved by many Republican clubs. - Today's meeting made an "impression" on him as called by professional politicians. Mr. Kraus answered that this meeting was called by a Republican, Kaspar, a Democrat, Kraus, and an Independent, Geringer, and that he is very much surprised, that Mr. Hudek expressed his suspicion in this direction. The originators of today's meeting are not professional politicians at all. The position of District Commissioner was proposed to Mr. Kaspar, but he refused.

Svornost, Oct. 28, 1882.

"Personally I am not willing to accept even a big political position, because my business occupies all my time and everybody knows very well, that Mr. Geringer does not care for any position. Everybody knows us and our good intentions, that's why I cannot understand how Mr. Hudek can throw such calumnies."...

After a few unimportant speeches the meeting was closed. The lawyer, Mr. Lusk, immediately requested the audience to wait a while and he read the following resolution, which was unanimously accepted:

Whereas, a meeting of prominent Bohemian men was called with the purpose of mutual deliberation and the formation of political union, and

Whereas, there existed some suspicions that this meeting was called to the advantage of individuals; be it

Resolved, that said meeting was called for respectable, honest purposes and that between Bohemians there exists complete harmony.



Svornost, Feb. 21, 1882

WANTED: A BOHEMIAN ALDERMAN IN THE 5TH WARD

We have heard this wish expressed for the past six or seven years or more, but so far there has been nothing much accomplished in this regard. On April 1st the citizens of Chicago will elect eighteen aldermen to the City Council, and here is added again, that the Bohemian Citizens of the 5th ward again are making it known that they want their ward, which is settled by Bohemians mostly, represented in the City Council by a Bohemian. This time it was our countrymen in the lime quarry section who took the initial steps toward the accomplishment of their desires.

They held a public meeting on the premises of Mr. A. Skvora and resolved to support unanimously a Bohemian candidate and already they have picked a man whom they intend to carry through victoriously in the coming election. He is Mr. Josef Lalek, who has lived in America since he was nine years old and is well-known, not only among our own countrymen, but to the public of other nationalities.

We take it for granted, that there will be meetings in other precincts of the 5th ward soon, in order to decide about the coming election, whether

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BOHEMIA

Svornost, Feb. 21, 1882

a candidate should be set up in opposition to the renowned Ed. Cullerton, who, to secure his election again, is fighting tooth and nail. If a Bohemian candidate is to be offered it is desirable that all factions in the 6th ward come to some understanding soon. With that we add that a second independent political meeting will be held on Sunday, February 26, on the premises of Mr. Skvora.

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Svornost, October 25, 1880.

BOHEMIAN

"MEETING OF BOHEMIAN CITIZENS OF THE 6th WARD"

The meeting of the citizens of the 6th ward, which was held last night on the premises of citizen Proshazka, was fairly well attended. This is a good sign that Bohemians in this neighborhood are taking an active part in our preparation for the ensuing elections. The meeting was called to order by citizen Lajer. Citizen K. Foucek was elected chairman and citizen Lajer, as secretary. On request citizen Lajer spoke of the reason why workingmen are and should be Socialists and he recommended for the coming elections the entire list of candidates as put up by the Socialist Party, and especially citizen Meilbek, who has previously held the office, which he now seeks, with the greatest ability... Citizen Bartusek drew comparisons between the activity of Socialists in Bohemia and the activity of local Socialists, deploring local inactivity.

He further expressed himself as very much pleased with today's attendance and hopes that election day will find us well organized. He spoke against the leaders of both major parties and warmly recommended the candidates of the workingmen.



Svornost, October 25, 1880.

It was decided that those wishing to obtain citizenship papers should appear at 9:00 A. M. Tuesday at citizen Prochazka's place.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 11th, 1880.

TO THE BOHEMIAN VOTERS OF THE 6TH WARD

It will hardly be amiss if at this time we remind the Bohemian Voters of the 6 Ward of the importance of the duty which the coming City Elections place upon them. In this ward, for the greater part Bohemian, where without the support of Bohemians and against their wishes no party can succeed in electing any candidate and where only because of the lack of interest on the part of the Bohemian element any kind of crook can be elected to the City Council, there has been unanimously nominated by the Socialist Labor Party a candidate who is well known to all of us, Citizen Martin Baumruker. Friends of Bohemian interests who consider it important that Bohemians should be represented worked sincerely in his behalf at the City convention and they were successful in silencing all voices which were raised in objection to him as a Bohemian. Even the German and American delegates who formerly worked against him, not knowing the strength of the Bohemians in the 6th ward and not recognizing the ability of the nominee are now enthusiastically for him, knowing,

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 11th, 1880.

that he is a dignified representative of the Bohemian people in regards to honesty, energy and defense of the interests of the Labor Party. His election is almost a certainty if only his countrymen do not remain away from the polling places on election day and provided they attend meetings before election day conscientiously, where our battle lines are to be set up and preparations made against all opponents, who ordinarily vote only for the glass of liquor or for the few dollars which they receive, and who no doubt, as in the past, will try with their utmost to elect to the city offices those who know how to steal enough in their various offices to be able to pay for their reelection at the expiration of the term.

We are confident that the Bohemian citizens of the 6th ward are well informed for they have proven so on more than one occasion. We know that the Bohemian citizenry wishes to support all things which are good and especially so when we are concerned with the election of a Bohemian candidate whom all honor and toward whom, among all his countrymen in the ward, there is probably not one unfriendly.

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Svornost, March 11th, 1880.

We must not forget that it is important for every citizen to attend pre-election meetings, where everything possible is being done to insure our success at the polls. Not that it is necessary for anyone to verify for himself the character of the candidate, for he is known to everyone who takes any interest in public matters, but so that the disinterested persons might be aroused and encouraged to activity so that a successful conclusion might be reached.

It has always been a sad picture for Bohemians of this important ward, when so few of them participate in these meetings, leaving the task of recommending and supporting a Bohemian candidate to Americans and Germans.

Any one at all interested in the outcome of the election should come, and even though he does not make use of flowery phrases and make lengthy speeches, he will at least through his presence make it known that it is of importance to him to have the Bohemian candidate elected. Thus far there are many complaints about the feeble attendance of Bohemians at these meetings and strangers lay it to indifference on our part, but if it should continue on in this manner there can be no doubt but that they too will lose their enthusiasm, seeing

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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S vornost, March 11th, 1880.

that we show none where the election concerns us most.

But this must not happen. Surely we will not forget ourselves so far as to neglect our honor and our own national interests. Surely every enlightened person will take time to attend these encouraging meetings and then to cast his vote at election time.

We will not permit it to be said that we ourselves have not upheld our honor and leadership, that we do not value the work which has been undertaken these many years, especially now when it should show some accomplishment for our cause in a victory for our candidate.

Therefore Bohemians of the Sixth Ward, altogether now, To work.



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SVORNOST, April 2nd, 1879.

After the Battle!

Great Success of the Socialists!

Further on officials of West and North Townships. J. Soukup- soundly defeated by the Bohemian vote. A. B. Chladek elected. The city Council elected is composed of 3 Socialists, 7 Republicans, 6 Democrats and 2 Independents. The Bohemians of the 6th Ward performed their duty. The Socialists cast more than 12,000 votes.

The battle is over, we and many others shout today and now again we may be more at ease. Yesterday, a decisive battle was fought and with the partial results thus far apparent we can be satisfied. The participation of the voters this year was considerably greater than last year and the election as a whole had more life in it. In the whole there were more than 60,000 ballots cast.

Workingmen of all nationalities, but especially Bohemians, made of yesterday a holiday and worked in all ways possible for our just cause.

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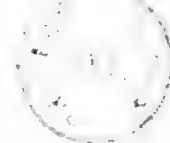
SVORNOST, April 2nd, 1879.

The chief struggle was for the various City Offices and was decided in favor of the Democrats, who succeeded in electing the Mayor, the Treasurer, the City Attorney and the City Clerk with a considerable majority of votes. The remaining Democrats, with the exception of the North-town, will be victorious. In the West town the election ticket of one Soukup was defeated, also working against him were all the Bohemians. Mr. Adolph Chladek is again elected to the office which he previously held.

The election judges in several wards permitted disorders and in the 7th ward the Irish riff-raff endeavored to prevent the voting of working men. It is unnecessary to add that Bohemians were unusually active this year: Many Bohemians worked with great diligence from morn till night passing out specimen ballots of the workingmen's party.

The South-town results were as follows, for Assessor--Drake, Rep; for Collector--Reese, Rep; for Supervisor--Page, Rep; for Clerk--Schorek, Rep.

Page 3.  
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BOHEMIAN

SVORNOST, April 2nd, 1879.

The West Town results were as follows:- for Assessor-- Amick, Rep; for Collector-- Dumphy, Dem; for Supervisor--Ward, Dem; for Clerk--Chladek, Dem; The North Town results were: for Assessor-- Chase, Dem; for Collector-- Niesen, Dem; Supervisor-- Loftus, Dem; Clerk--Noyes, Dem.

During yesterday's election, not all Bohemians worked with us. Some of them worked for the election of either Republicans or Democrats not through honest choice but because they were well paid. So far as we know a certain "Koukal" from 13th Street voted for the Republican Party after he received \$1.00. A certain Vaclav Vtak or Hoffman, Fr. Hezonck, J. Roth and others in the 6th Ward worked against the election of the workingmen's candidates. Tomorrow or the next day we shall publish the names of all those who worked for our side and the names of all who were against us. Any one having reports of this nature should not forget to send them in to us.

Svornost, Mar. 27, 1879.

BOHEMIAN

[SOCIALIST LABOR CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED]

We urgently beg all of our countrymen who wish to have an honest administration in our city, to work with utmost diligence to secure the election of the Socialist-Labor Party Candidates for office, at the coming elections. Do not remain away from the polling places. Induce those who would stay away to go and perform their duty as citizens. Particular attention should be directed toward the election of Aldermen in order that we may be able to announce the selection of at least four new Socialist Aldermen in the city council on Wednesday.

All the candidates on the Socialist Labor Party Ticket are honest, experienced workers who will ardently support and work for the class from which they originate. Our countrymen, especially those living in the fifth ward are cautioned to let nothing mislead them but to unanimously vote for the nominated candidate T. J. Morgan. Mr. Morgan is deserving of the gratitude of the workingclasses of Chicago for his untiring efforts in helping them to organize. He is truly an honorable, educated man and an excellent speaker and most important of all, he is not a friend of the Gas Companies and other profiteering public utility companies.



SVORNOST, March 27th, 1879.

The nominees of the other strongly Bohemian wards, namely the 6th, 7th, 8th and 14th are people who will bring honor to us in the city's Council Chambers and will serve us well. Attention is called to the fact that we will have specimen ballots for your guidance and we request you to examine and compare with our specimen ballot the ballot which you receive at the polling place.

The Republicans and Democrats are expected to resort to strategic craftiness. They will have printed in addition to their own Socialist Ballots with the names of candidates either misspelled or disfigured. Failing to have you vote their ticket they may attempt to hand you one of these spoiled Socialist ballots so that your vote will be thrown out. So please be cautious.

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Svornost, Mar. 24, 1879.



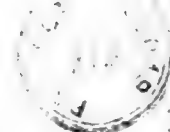
BOHEMIAN

### MEETING OF BOHEMIAN LABOR SECTION

The meeting called by the Bohemian Labor Section of the 3th Ward yesterday at the "Telocviene Jednoty Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Sokol) Hall was in all respects successful for the large spacious hall was overfilled, and the meeting was conducted in such an orderly manner as is seldom seen at political gatherings.

The agent of the section Jiri Cvachoucek called the meeting to order and invited those present to elect a chairman and secretary. Mr. F. B. Zdrubek was elected chairman and Mr. F. Dvorak as Secretary. Citizen M. Baumrukr was the first speaker and expressed himself as very much pleased that the citizens of the 3th ward attended in such numbers in order to hear the Socialist candidates, of which he also is one. He said that he did not seek office of his own accord, but having submitted to the principles of the party and as the party picks its own servants he could not refuse to accept the candidacy. The next speaker was Harry Rubens, saying that friends of freedom are gathering together so they might decide how to bring about the end of slavery of labor. In the manner the Republican Party years ago worked to end slavery of Negroes, we now have a strong Socialist Party which is working to bring about the

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BOHEMIAN

SVORNOST, March 24th, 1879.

emancipation of White slaves. Our Bohemian ancestors in their time overthrew the office holders of Prague, forcing them out of office, and it would be to the advantage of us if we did likewise.

Citizen Meilbek expressed himself over his happiness because of the unprecedented activity among Bohemians prededing this election and over the number of Bohemian Sections organized in the Socialist Party, and further dwelled on the Socialistic Movement which now encompasses the entire world. Citizen Vytlačil made a motion that "Svornost" be made the official publication of the Bohemian Workingman. This motion was unanimously accepted as excellent.

After Citizen Kozak invited those present to join the Section the meeting was brought to a close.



SVORNOST, February 20th, 1879.

[PRE-ELECTION ACTIVITY OF BOHEMIANS]

In view of this year's city and township elections, there is manifest a pleasing activity among Chicago Bohemians, not only, that they will vote as a bloc with the Socialist Party, but they are becoming members of this party so that they may participate more actively. The membership of the Bohemian Section in the 6th Ward increased considerably and in the 8th Ward there was organized a section which 30 citizens joined immediately and which it is expected that all honorably minded working men and business men, of the ward will join at to-morrow's meeting. This section has called a mass-meeting for next Sunday to be held in the hall of "Telocvicna Jednoto Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Sokol). The regular meetings are held in the same hall on Fridays. Numerous countrymen of ours in the seventh ward are also thinking about organizing a Bohemian Section and are holding a meeting for that purpose in the private premises of Citizen Josef Kadic.

Also numerous Bohemian citizens of the fourteenth ward are contemplating the organization of a Bohemian section either by the end of this week or early next week with many ardently active members, as enlightened citizens of the Northwest side agree throughout with the principles of the Socialist Labor Party.- We trust the numerous Bohemian citizens of the Southside, in the fifth ward, will not lag





SVORNOST, February 20th, 1879.

behind and we shall rejoice in the fact that we have five strong Bohemian Sections in the Socialist Party which will work for the realization of labor's just cause. If we glance backward in retrospect we must admit the opposition is stiffening. For a long time there has been only one Bohemian Section in our city, that was in the Sixth Ward, and its activities were limited because of a small membership. The appearance locally of leaflets, furious and slanderous, of some of the fallen leaders and their adherents helped to awaken the laboring classes more than some people think. For this same reason it is bringing together honest Bohemian citizens, who although they previously supported the principles of the Socialist Party did not actually become members of it .

The movement which in this regard has sprung up among Chicago Bohemians is most welcome, because until now there never was among us such pre-election activity as at present. Would that our here-tofore inaction and unconcern had vanished, for we used to take no interest in public matters except before elections and then only to lapse into indifference again after elections.

SVORNOST, February 20th, 1879.

Let us conscientiously attend lectures on Science and on Economics. Let us arrange public discussions, debating timely questions and let us appear in the election arena, fully prepared and decided on what action to take in order that we shall not be like a small boat, which the waves of the political seas toss about at will.

**Activity!** Ardent unselfish activity is for the good of all honestly sincere leaders among us.

I. ATTITUDES

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Played by Social and Political  
Societies

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

An organization named the Cecho-Slovacka Demokraticka Liga (Czechoslovak Democratic League) was founded by our countrymen in the spring of this year, before the April primaries. The Liga operated in Cook County, and its aim was above all the nomination of our countrymen [for office], such men as Alderman Antonin J. Cernak, Congressman Adolf J. Sabath, Mr. Josef Mendl, and others, and to promote their election. When the efforts of the Liga had met with undoubted success, it continued to operate, not only to secure as many Czechoslovak votes as possible for the above candidates but also to persuade our countrymen to vote Democratic at the forthcoming election, on Tuesday, November 7, 1922. We had occasion to say much about the Liga and its work during the primary campaign, and we told our readers that in it are represented our numerous societies, merchants, and workmen and all those people who deeply desire that our countrymen shall rise politically and become publicly known. The Liga also endeavors to secure just and merited recognition

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1922.

IV for us all as an ethnic unit. If the work of the Liga was crowned with success at the April primaries, it will certainly be more successful now. It is with pleasure that we notice how feverish the activities of the Liga have become. It works in every precinct and in every ward throughout the County, looking up Czechoslovak names. To these persons letters will be sent in which special stress will be laid on the voter doing his duty as a citizen, but above all he will be urged to follow the dictates of national honor by helping to elect men of Czechoslovak origin to responsible public offices.

It is certain that one of the most effective campaign devices is the holding of meetings, in which people obtain much information which would otherwise be overlooked by the public. Meetings influence many to vote otherwise than they originally had planned.

Fully aware of this, the Liga has decided to arrange for a number of such

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1922.

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IV meetings in various parts of the City and the County. It is self-understood that all these meetings will be held in districts and localities inhabited by Czechoslovaks, and that they will be located in the most accessible places. At the time of this writing we have not yet obtained the complete list of meetings nor the names of the speakers who are to address them, but we may assure the interested readers of this paper that they will soon be fully informed about every meeting to be held. In the meantime we are able to make the announcement that the Liga is to hold a meeting this coming Wednesday, that is, on October 25, at 8 P. M. in the downstairs hall of the Sokol Chicago on Kedzie Avenue, and it is desirable, nay, highly necessary, that all members of the organization be present. Time passes, and there remain only a few more days before the election, and there is still very much work to be done. It would be well if every member of the Liga brought some of his acquaintances with him to the above meeting; the more, the merrier.

Thus far we may announce the following meetings of the Liga. On October 30,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1922.

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IV at 8 P. M., a meeting will be held in the Pilsen Park pavilion. On the same day there will also be meetings in the Pilsen Sokol Hall and in the Karel Jonas Sokol Hall in Cicero, Illinois. On Wednesday night, November 1, there will be a meeting in the F. B. Zdrubek School, 4624 North Crawford Avenue. On Thursday, November 2, there will be a meeting in the hall of the Cesko-Slovenske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) at West 18th and May Streets. On Sunday, November 5, an afternoon meeting will be held in the Sokol Chicago on Kedzie Avenue.

Other meetings will be held in the Town of Lake, in the New Tabor district, and elsewhere. As soon as we receive the correct information about these meetings, we will make the facts known.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1922.

THE CZECH IC-SLAVONIC TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF  
CICERO GIVES A BANQUET

The Ceskoslovansky Poplatnický Spolek (Czecho-Slavonic Taxpayers' Association) is one of the most important and most powerful organizations in Cicero, Illinois. Its worthy activities, and tireless efforts to improve that community, are well known to all who are interested in the public affairs of Cicero. The Spolek works continuously for the well-being of all the residents and therefore, when once in a great while it arranges some entertainment, the public ought to prove by attending that they appreciate its deserving labors.

It has well earned this appreciation and citizens who attend the banquet will not only show their appreciation but will find that the entertainment on this occasion will be excellent. The committee has made arrangements for the banquet to be given in the hall of the Jarel Jonas Sokol, at the corner of West 25th Street and 55th Avenue, Cicero, Illinois. The admission for a couple [lady and gentleman] is six dollars, and every additional



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1922.

lady pays two dollars. Mr. K. Cada's orchestra will furnish the music. The banquet will begin promptly at 8 P. M. [Translator's note: No date is given.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC TAXPAYERS  
ASSOCIATION OF CICERO

In spite of the very hot weather a meeting of the Cesko-Slovansky Poplatnický Spolek v Cicero, Illinois (Czecho-Slavonic Taxpayers Association of Cicero, Illinois) was held on September 2, and was well attended. The picnic committee submitted its report on the picnic arranged by the Spolek, and it was agreed that the proceeds of the picnic were satisfactory.....The citizen Klimes, a trustee, reported on the West Suburban Bus Line. The company asks for permission to run its busses through our community, that is, over 22nd Street and Ogden Avenue, and westerly to Fullersburg, Illinois. The fare which the company intends to charge would be seven cents in Cicero, but the town council insists that it be not more than five cents. The council asked the Spolek to aid it in obtaining better advantages from the said company. After a brief debate it was decided that the executive board should study the problem, and weigh its advantages and disadvantages.

PH. L. PROJ 10275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

The matter of sprinkling lawns and gardens came up for discussion, and it was reported that certain citizens were fined for transgressing the law regulating the use of water between the hours of 5 A.M. and 9 P.M. After a lengthy debate it was pointed out that the Western Electric Company sprinkles its lawns all day long without interference [by the authorities]. It was decided that the executive board should investigate this matter and find out whether the Western Electric Company uses its own water or the city's. The same board is to find the reasons also for the very low water pressure; the upper stories seem to lack a sufficient water supply; often the water stops running altogether.

The next meeting of the Spolek will be held on October 7, and the citizens are requested to attend in full numbers. Those who have not paid for their [picnic] tickets are asked to do so in the next meeting by paying to the secretary

Vaclav Rous, secretary,  
5407 West 32nd Place,  
Cicero, Illinois.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1922.

THE MERGER OF THREE BOHEMIAN TAXPAYERS  
AND IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS OF BERWYN  
NOW AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

At a joint meeting held by the three Bohemian Taxpayers' Associations in the Berwyn Sokol Hall [Berwyn, Illinois] last Saturday night, the long-desired unification of the three Bohemian taxpaying bodies became a reality. The new organization thus formed is called the Berwyn Improvement Association. [Translator's note: See also a previous article in the Denni Hlasatel, August 12, 1922.]

This meeting was especially well attended, and there were a few invited guests among whom were Mr. Frank J. Petru, president of the Cicero School Board; Mr. Krcek, president of the Taxpayers' Association [of Cicero]; and the state corporation counsel, Mr. Reeve.... Their brief talks were to the point, and were listened to attentively. The introduction of the

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1922.

aged and white-haired Mr. Svoboda, who more than a quarter of a century ago worked in the Bohemian Improvement associations of Chicago, and his sincere utterances, made a deep impression upon all those present.

If doubts existed about the feasibility of merging the three taxpayers' bodies into one, they were quickly removed by the simple but heartfelt remarks made by these men. When the time arrived to vote for the proposition, all the members of the three organizations voted for it....The officers of the newly formed organization are the following: Mr. Vaclav Feres, president; Mr. J. F. Vojacek, vice-president; Mr. Karel Marsicek, secretary; Mr. V. Nemer, financial secretary; Mr. J. Borejs, treasurer. The appointment of committees and the discussion of current business were deferred until the next meeting of the Association which will be held next Thursday in the Sokol hall. Twenty new members made application to be admitted into the Association, and will be inducted to-morrow. All our countrymen in this vicinity are cordially invited to attend tomorrow's meeting.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1922.

MINUTES OF THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CESKO-  
SLOVANSKY POPLATNICKY SPOLEK V CICERO

The regular monthly meeting of the Cesko-Slovansky Poplatnický Spolek v Cicero, Illinois (Czechoslovakian taxpayers' association of Cicero, Illinois) took place last Saturday in the large hall of the T. G. Masaryk School. In spite of the very hot weather, the meeting was well attended. Mr. H. Krcek presided. Mr. V. Rous....read the minutes of the previous meeting. The minutes were approved as read. There were a great many applications for membership, due to the fact that the Spolek is fulfilling its mission conscientiously and honestly. All applications were approved. The induction of these new members will take place on August 20, 1922, which has been set aside for a picnic, the likes of which Cicero has never before seen.

The most interesting report made by the committee was the one concerning a citizenship school, which is run by Messrs. Langer and Svoboda. Both gentlemen reported that over one hundred applicants [for citizenship] had enrolled

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1922.

in the school, and since one teacher was not enough, another will be provided.

As regards the paving of 56th Avenue, it was decided that a letter should be written to the City Council in which an urgent request should be made that the aforesaid street might be put into good shape. The vehicle license fees provide the city with an income for that purpose. It was decided to write to the Council and request that a statement be furnished showing exactly how much money has been received from vehicle-license fees, and how much of that money has been used, and for what purpose; the statement is to specify which streets have been paved.

A discussion followed in which it was decided to ask the City Council to furnish a list showing exactly how many employees there are on the city pay roll, and how much each one was paid during the month of July (1921.)

In this meeting certain bad features on the platforms of the elevated stations

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 6, 1922.

were discussed. The platforms are not covered, are badly lighted, and have no toilets. It was decided that the secretary should write to the management of the "L" requesting that these shortcomings be eliminated.....

V. Rous, secretary.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Liksatel, June 7, 1932.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF CICERO  
IS GROWING

On Saturday, June 3, 1932, a meeting of the Ceskoslovensky Poplatnický Spolek V Cicero (Czechoslovak Taxpayers Association of Cicero, Illinois) was held in the T. G. Lasaryk School. The meeting was opened by Mr. Kreck, and the secretary V. Rous, read the minutes of the previous meeting.... Ten new members were accepted by the Association. A member of the executive committee moved that the payment of \$50, the expenses connected with the suit against the tax collector, Mr. Buckley, be approved. The motion was carried....

It was decided in this meeting that no public official may be elected to the office of president of the Association unless he was a member of it for at least one year, and further that no such official may become a member of the executive committee unless he was a member of the Association for at least six months. In this meeting the parliamentary procedure was also adopted.

The picnic committee announced that an excursion will be made on Sunday, Aug. 20, 1932. The members will start from the T. G. Lasaryk School, and upon arriving

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1922.

at the picnic grounds [not specified], the committee will see to it that sufficient entertainment is provided. At this picnic a large number of new members will be inducted in an attempt to increase the membership to one thousand.....

The school for citizenship will probably begin this week. The teachers will announce all particulars as to hours and places of instruction. The principal of the high school was requested to furnish teachers free of charge, and it is probable that this request will be granted.

Urged by the president, the zoning laws were explained to the assembled members by Mr. Frank Matousek. According to the plan, as explained by the speaker, certain streets in Cicero will be reserved for factory uses, others will be residential. Complaints about the poor condition of 50th Avenue, north of 22nd Street, were given to the executive committee which will make efforts to have the street improved. Another complaint was made about school children who have to wait for the opening of the school building often until 8:45 A. M. and

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1922.

in all kinds of weather. Mr. Solar, who is a member of the School Board, was present when this complaint was made, and, urged by the president, gave explanations of why the school building is locked until that time. He assured the members that this practice will be discontinued [so that the school children may enter the buildings in bad weather].

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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SECRET

Denni Blacitel, Mar. 13, 1933.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

At the instigation of several Bohemian societies, a Czechoslovak Democratic committee was organized last Monday evening. Its aim shall be the development of systematic and intensive propaganda for the securing and election of Czechoslovak candidates on the regular Democratic ticket, or the.... support of the whole ticket. The meeting was opened by Mr. Josef Blacek in the presence of the members of the Cesko-Slovenska Obchodni Komba (Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce), the Beneda Ceskych (Old Fellows (Bohemian Old Fellows)), the Landale Automobile Klub (Landale Automobile Club), Sokol Klub Sokak (Social and Benevolent Club Sokak), the Sokol Chikro, and many others.

For the office of president of this pre-election organization (which, with the goodwill of the voters, might become an important permanent body), Mr. Josef Mikolas was chosen; Mr. Aclay Knatch was elected to the office of secretary.

It was pointed out that the forthcoming elections, especially those of county commissioners, are more important to Czechoslovak voters than any previous

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Pracek, Mar. 15, 1922.

POLITICAL MATTERS

At the instigation of several Bohemian societies, a Czechoslovak Democratic committee was organized last Monday evening. Its aim shall be the development of systematic and intensive propaganda for the securing and election of Czechoslovak candidates on the regular Democratic ticket, or the.... support of the whole ticket. The meeting was opened by Mr. Josef Blacek in the presence of the members of the Cesko-Slovenska Obchodni Komora (Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce), the Beseda Ceskych Odd Fellows (Bohemian Odd Fellows), the Laundale Automobile Klub (Laundale Automobile Club), Sabavni Klub Dobak (Social and Benevolent Club Dobak), the Sokol Chicago, and many others.

For the office of president of this pre-election organization (which, with the goodwill of the voters, might become an important permanent body), Mr. Josef Mikolas was chosen; Mr. Vclav Pracek was elected to the office of secretary.

It was pointed out that the forthcoming elections, especially those of county commissioners, are more important to Czechoslovak voters than any previous

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Blasatel, Mar. 13, 1922.

IV

elections. Mr. Anton J. Cernak especially called attention to the significant office of the president of County Commissioners, for which he is a candidate. The president of the Board of County Commissioners has the privilege of appointing men to many offices in the county; his influence is also felt when it comes to the question of receiving individuals in county institutions. The office to which Mr. Cernak aspires carries with it many other rights and privileges, and it would be a great honor for us--the Bohemian-Americans--if he were elected, for Mr. Cernak, because of his meritorious activities, is one of the most popular personalities of Chicago.

After a lengthy debate in which all of the attending members (about thirty) took part, it was decided to present a resolution which would recommend the Democratic ticket to the Czechoslovak voters. The following men were elected to write such a resolution: Messrs. Josef Stastny, Felix Janovsky, and Otto Fuerst. A propaganda committee, consisting of seven members, was also elected. They are: Messrs. Stastny, Klcek, Solter, Sus, and Fiser. Translator's note: As is evident, only five names are given by the Denni Blasatel.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni hlasitel, Apr. 15, 1922.

The duty of the propaganda committee will be to devise ways and means for the establishment of a solid organization of Czechoslovak voters in the entire county, to aid Czechoslovak candidates, to urge voters to register and to vote, to keep up and to increase the membership in the organization even after the elections.

The permanent office of the Česko-Slovenský demokratický výbor (Czechoslovak Democratic committee) will be located in the offices of the Czechoslovak Commercial and Realty Corporation in the Sokol Chicago building. A public meeting of voters will be called in a few days.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1922.

MEETING OF THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC TAXPAYERS'  
ASSOCIATION OF CICERO, ILLINOIS

It is heartening to notice how our Czechoslovak taxpayers in Cicero, Illinois, are beginning to interest themselves in the Česko-Slovanský Poplatnický Spolek v Cicero (Czecho-Slavonic Taxpayers' Association of Cicero). For it is in this organization that they may jointly discuss and deliberate their individual problems bearing upon the needs of the community; where they may seek protection and aid whenever such measures are necessary. That the interest in this group is growing was fully borne out by the large attendance of Czechoslovak taxpayers at the last monthly meeting, which took place in the spacious assembly hall of the T. G. Masaryk school.

The president, Mr. H. Krček,....opened the meeting and greeted the ten new members. Mr. Anton J. Čermák also attended this meeting, and upon request, addressed the audience. His remarks touched upon the present methods of taxation, and he pointed out such graft and dishonesty which occur in the

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1922.

licensing system. Mr. Čermák also mentioned the fact that some large corporations try to evade the payment of taxes; and while small taxpayers are required to pay every penny, these rich corporations pay a ridiculously small tax. Mr. Čermák is well known for his championing of personal freedom, and he did not let this occasion pass by without mentioning the results of prohibition. His remarks were to the point. He said that far from reducing the crime rate, prohibition increased it, and for this, prohibition alone is to blame. It demoralizes and deprives the individual of his rights. Mr. Čermák announced in this meeting that a petition will soon be circulating among the citizens who are to express their approval or disapproval of the prohibition system. It is surely expected that a great majority of the votes will be against prohibition ....which is such a disorganizing factor in our present social order.

Mr. Čermák further stated that he is a candidate for the office of president of the County Board of Commissioners, and he requested all of our countrymen

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1922.

to aid him in this campaign. He assured them that should he be successful in winning the office, he will discharge his duties faithfully, and that he will not bring shame to our [Czechoslovak] colony.....

The next item on the program was the problem of civil service which is to be established in our community and is to include the police and fire departments. It was pointed out that at present, neither firemen nor policemen are properly protected in their work; that they are at the mercy of certain politicians, and that while such conditions prevail, it is impossible for them to render honest service to the citizens. Should civil service be established, every employee would not only feel more secure in his position, but he could render more efficient service, which would be advantageous to the citizens and the community. [It was therefore decided] that proper steps should be taken to establish civil service for policemen and firemen.

The question of building a hospital for the Cicero community was discussed.

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1922.

There is no doubt about the fact that a hospital is needed, although some people object.....Every large community should have its own hospital..... An appeal will be made to the County Board of Commissioners to aid our community in building an appropriate hospital here.

For several years past our taxpayers' associations have been waging war against the evil of selling fireworks used in the Fourth of July celebrations. Every year complaints and requests have been made to the County Board of Commissioners to prohibit such sales, but thus far all these efforts have been in vain. And yet the citizens of Chicago have been successful in obtaining a law prohibiting such sales. This year we shall try again, but this time we believe that our efforts will meet with success.

The issue of the election of officers to the school board was the next item on the program, and it was decided that the Cesko-Slovansky Poplatnický Spolek

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1922.

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v Cicero will co-operate with other taxpayers' associations of Cicero in choosing the right candidates.....The Poplatnický Spolek has recommended as one of the candidates Mr. Frank J. Petru, who is the present president of the Spolek.

At our next meeting, which will be held on April 1, 1922, there will be a lecture about the rights of citizenship and the ballot law. Since this lecture will deal with a very important subject which is of interest to every citizen, it is expected that all members of our organization will attend and bring their friends with them.....

Václav Rous, secretary.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIA

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1922.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF CICERO  
MERGES WITH THE CLYDE TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

The regular meeting of the Česko-Slovenský Poplatnický Spolek V Cicero (Czechoslovak Taxpayers' Association of Cicero) took place in the hall of the T. G. Masaryk school. The attendance at this meeting was tremendous. The number of members could easily have been estimated at 400, and all of them followed the proceedings of the meeting with great interest. One of the chief events of this meeting was the merging of the above-mentioned association with the Clyde Taxpayers' Association, and twenty-six new members joined the newly formed organization. In this way, the Česko-Slovenský Poplatnický Spolek becomes an important [civic] factor in the community of Cicero, where it will seriously concern itself with all problems relative to the community and its taxpayers.....The former members of the Clyde Taxpayers' Association were greeted with a thunderous "Na zdar!" (Greetings!). The newly admitted members were advised by Citizen Kržek to become not only regular members, but also zealous workers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1922.

Professor Skritecky, who teaches in the Harrison High School, was present at this meeting. His opinion in regard to the problem of building new schools was that at the present time, it is not necessary to build four high schools at once. He is of the opinion, however, that it would be desirable to build an annex to the J. Sterling Morton High School to relieve whatever pressure there may be due to an increased number of pupils; also he made no secret of the fact that Morton has too many offices, some of which could be converted into schoolrooms. Professor Stritecky also pointed out that the Harrison High School has 110 instructors and 3,000 pupils, while the J. Sterling Morton High School has 85 instructors for 1,300 pupils.....

It was also decided that the taxpayers' association should request the community council, as well as the Cicero Medical Society, to co-operate in having a hospital built, because it is badly needed for the large number of people in Cicero.....Specific instances were cited which showed that such a hospital is necessary.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1922.

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In this meeting, a protest was also voiced against the projected building of a dairy plant on 23rd Street and 58th Court, which is a residential zone. A complaint was lodged against a dance hall and a restaurant, both of which are connected with a hotel situated on 22nd Street and 48th Avenue. The council was informed about certain infractions of the building ordinance, as well as the disorderly conduct that exists in the dance hall.....Because of a recent crime wave, the Česko-Slovenský Poplatnický Spolek V Cicero will ask the police department to increase its vigilance.

The meetings of the Spolek take place on the first Saturday of each month and are open to all citizens. All complaints should be presented two weeks before each meeting in order that the [members of the] executive committee may be able to investigate them and prepare their opinions and recommendations in the next regular meeting.

Signed: Václav Rous, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1922.

### TWO CICERO TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS WILL MERGE TODAY

The residents of Cicero will witness an event of great significance tonight which will not remain without influence upon the future life and activities of the taxpayers' associations of that community. These associations often prevent injustices which would surely occur were there no supervision or control of community affairs. Cicero has an active Czechoslovak taxpayers' association which consists of some four hundred active members. In the same community there also existed the taxpayers' association, Clyde, which, though smaller in membership, followed all the current events with interest and took part in all those transactions which concerned its members and all other taxpayers in general.

The members of these two bodies recently decided that it would be a good thing if they were to combine both associations into one and thus in unison launch a more effective campaign. Both sides appointed a committee which met on various occasions to deliberate on the realization of this plan; the results

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1922.

of all these meetings ended in an agreement to unite the two taxpayers' associations. The official step will be made this evening at eight o'clock in the T. G. Masaryk school. It is expected that this significant event will draw all the members of both bodies. In addition to the unification ceremony, there will also be some interesting discussions.

The executive and administrative officers of Cicero have been invited to this meeting, chiefly to give their reasons why Cicero should continue to operate as a community and not be granted the status of a city. Reasons why the Cicero community should become a city were given by other competent men, and so the present members of the aforementioned taxpayers' association were anxious to hear both sides of the controversy.

Among those invited to the meeting are Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, who is a principal of a public school; Professor Skřítecký, and others. These men have been asked to give their opinions as to the advisability of building high

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 4, 1922.

schools for Cicero and its vicinity. It is expected that twenty-five new members will join the association and that there will be a discussion centering about the needs of the community, as well as other items of community interest.....

WPA 6011

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1922.

A MEETING OF TWO BOHEMIAN TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS OF  
CICERO TO EFFECT A MERGER

The committees of the two taxpayers' associations, Clyde and the Česko-Slovenský Poplatnický Spolek (Czechoslovak Taxpayers' Association), held a joint meeting last Sunday in the T. G. Masařík school for the purpose of combining the two bodies into one organization. The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. Krček and the duties of the secretary were performed by the treasurer of the Clyde association.

Various opinions of this project were expressed. As far as the financial situation of the members of the Clyde association is concerned, the representatives of that body assured the meeting that should there be a merger of the two associations, the members of the Česko-Slovenský Poplatnický Spolek would effect a financial settlement with the Clyde association.

The committee of the latter group announced that their association will call

Denní Ilasatel, Jan. 17, 1921.

a meeting next Sunday, at which their members will decide by a vote whether the two taxpayers' associations should unite to form one body. Should the results of the meeting lead to such a union, it will be celebrated by some sort of an entertainment for the proposed combined membership of the two bodies.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 26, 1921.

OUR CICERO TAXPAYERS' MEETING

The Ceskoslovensky Poplatnický Spolek (Czechoslovak Taxpayers' Association) of Cicero held a meeting in the Masaryk School last Saturday which was called for the purpose of discussion of an important question, that is, whether or not the present community administration should be changed to a city administration. The meeting was very well attended and its principal speaker was Mayor Walter E. Palmer, who presented his arguments in favor of the city-administration form of government, and explained the advantages Cicero would gain if it should become a city. In order that our countrymen who do not know English well might learn his arguments, Mr. Palmer's speech was translated into Czech by the President of the Cicero school board, Mr. F.J. Petru. After a long debate and the explanation of all aspects of the question, the chairman presented the question for a vote. The result was as follows: In favor of city administration, 162 members; against it, 5.....

(M.L.) PRO 102

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 26, 1921.

The Poplatnický Spolek is making preparations to celebrate its own tenth anniversary, which will be held in the Sokol Karel Jonas, November 5.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1921.

OUR CICERO TAXPAYERS

The Ceskoslovensky Poplatnický Spolek (Czechoslovak Taxpayer's Association) held a special meeting September 17 in which the question of the proposed four branch high schools was taken up. The meeting was very well attended, not only by members of the Association but also by many nonmembers, men and women interested in school matters. Of the members of the School Board, there were present J.J. Sherlock and O. E. Rix. Also present were H. V. Church, principal of the high school, and his assistant, W. C. Robb, O.M. Schrantz, school treasurer, Mr. Stritesky, instructor in Harrison High School, and others. Both the members of the School Board and the high school principals advocated the building of branches in Grant Works, Hawthorne, and in North and South Berwyn. They called attention to the great distances and poor transportation from those communities, as well as from Stickney and Lyons.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1921.

The question whether the building of these branches would necessitate an increase in the school tax was answered in the affirmative, but that the increase would not be large because, according to the law, that tax must not exceed two and three quarters per cent of the total of taxes paid. The cost of the building of all four school branches would be about \$480,000, and as there is already \$72,000 in the treasury, a bond issue of \$600,000 would cover the cost and leave some \$190,000 for the equipment of the schools.

Treasurer Schantz spoke against the building of the branches and was in favor of building an addition to the J. Sterling Morton High School. Mr. Stritesky expressed the same opinion. He said that the dividing of the school would be of no advantage to the students, because it would be impossible to give them as complete and perfect instruction as they get now when everything is centralized in one school; also that the expenses would be much higher.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1921.

After various expressions of opinion of those present as to how to solve the problem of insufficient space, and also the problem of better transportation, it was decided to put pressure to bear upon the School Board to place on the ballot both proposals, that is, the building of four new high schools, and the building of an addition to the present high school building. The secretary was charged with broaching **this subject** to the board.

The meeting then took up the question as to when the Masaryk School would be made available to various associations for their meetings. It was decided to open the School for that purpose every first Saturday of the month.

The next meeting will be held October 1. Discussion of the proposed banquet will be on the program, and other questions that concern our community will be taken up.

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POWMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1921.

NEWS FROM THE TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF  
CICERO

The Ceskoslovensky Povlatnický Spolek v Cicero (Czechoslovak Taxpayers' Association of Cicero) held its regular meeting on June 4. The meeting was fairly well attended. The course of the meeting was lively because the matter of paving streets and improvement of streetcar transportation in Cicero was discussed. Further, the celebration of our tenth anniversary was discussed and it was decided to hold a banquet. The banquet will be given on November 5, in the Sokol Karel Jonas Hall.

From the report of the Cicero School Board it is apparent that many teachers from our public schools resigned. Small salaries is given as the reason for it. The reports from the board of trustees of the Tomas Masaryk Free Thought School are mostly favorable. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, July 2, at 8 P.M.

Citizens! Do attend this meeting in great numbers, because there are many important matters to be discussed. Connel your neighbors to join our Association.  
Vaclav Rous, secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1921.

MEETING OF TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

The Ceskoslovensky Poplatnický Spolek v Cicero (Czechoslovak Taxpayers' Association of Cicero) held its regular meeting on March 6 with a large attendance. In this meeting, six new members were initiated and the names of seven others were presented for membership. All those who were present, including the representatives of the taxpayers' associations of Glyde and Warren Park, followed the proceedings of the meeting with interest. The past primaries and the political activity of municipal employees were discussed. Further, attention was called to the high cost of street paving and it was recommended to award these jobs to smaller contractors. A proper committee was appointed to consult with such property owners whose streets are to be paved, in order to obtain more suitable terms.

In regard to the next elections, citizens were told to register on Tuesday, March 15, so they may vote for town and school officers next April. The

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1921.

next meeting of the Association will be held Sunday, April 3, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Because the next meeting will be a very important one, citizens are asked to attend in great numbers.

Vaclav Rous, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 13, 1921.

A RESOLUTION

The Bohemian Taxpayers' Association of the Thirty-fourth Ward held its meeting on February 9. In this meeting a resolution against the so-called blue laws was adopted. We call the attention of other taxpayers' associations to this fact, and we urge them to act in a similar manner.

For the Bohemian Taxpayers' Association of the Thirty-fourth Ward:

Antonín Henzlík, president,

Frank Kotapiš, secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 20, 1920.

ACTIVITIES OF CZECHOSLOVAK TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

In the past meeting of the Cicero Board of Trustees, Mr. Joseph Z. Kleňha presiding . . . . .

As it is known, the Czechoslovak Taxpayers' Association of Cicero protested against the bad conditions of the street car tracks on Twenty-fifth Street in Cicero, causing many accidents. The protest was sent by Mr. Frank Houček, town clerk, to the Chicago West Town Railway Company. The company now replied that some improvement was made, but because of unfavorable weather conditions, the company was not able to continue . . . . .



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1918.

/CICERO CZECHS VICTORIOUS IN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN/

(Editorial)

Czech citizens in the Town of Cicero have finally succeeded in getting proper representation in the municipality. The so-called Independent party, which had been at the helm for several years, never accorded the Czechs a voice in that town's government, although they are entitled to it because of the large number of Bohemian votes. The result of this lack of recognition was that the Czechs turned to a different party, one that heeded their demands for participation in the local government.

There is no organization in Cicero adhering to the Democratic party which could influence any election. It appears that under such conditions, the Democratic voters support Republican candidates. In doing so, they helped elect a Czech mayor. Last Tuesday, Frank Houcek, also a Czech, was elected town clerk. This is an important victory which teaches the Independent party that they cannot distribute municipal jobs only among their own people.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1918.

Houcek defeated an opponent who was considered one of the most popular public officials. The Czech inhabitants, with their impressive numbers, have a right to decide; more right, in fact, than a few professional office seekers. The last election convinced the Czech voters that they are powerful enough to elect able officials and so secure for themselves a permanent right to a decisive voice.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT

(Summary)

The Association of Czech Lawyers held a session last Monday in the offices of J. A. Cervenka, clerk of the probate court of Cook County, to support Anton J. Zeman, the only Czech candidate for the office of judge of the circuit court of Cook County.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1917.

CICERO TAX PAYERS' ASSOCIATION

(Summary)

The Czecho-Slavonic Taxpayers' Association of Cicero invites the public to attend the meeting which will be held at 5504 West 23rd Street, May 6, 2 P. M. New members will be introduced there. The membership fee is 25 cents and the monthly dues are only 10 cents. However small these amounts are, they enable the Association to obtain considerable results concerning improvements within the community. Much has also been accomplished in the direction of national endeavor.

Two lots have been purchased for the Czech Liberal (Free Thought) School, and five thousand dollars expended for the amelioration of the grounds around it. The Association has supported the Sokol (gymnastic society),

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Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1917.

and also the Czech Workingman's Home in every way. These are good reasons why the Cicero Czechs should take an active interest in this tax payers' body.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1917.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF VOTERS' SUPPORT

Thanks to the Czech Constituency I wish to voice my heartfelt gratitude for your support in my election to the office of city clerk. The manifestation of your confidence was a pleasant surprise for me. Believe me, it will be a treasured memory in the future. Once more, accept my sincere thanks. Josef Siman.

(Note: Similar acknowledgements appeared from other candidates).

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1917.

(Editorial)

"Herr" La Follette and "Herr" Stone evidently lost their way in popping up in the United States Senate. It seems more likely that they were elected by some people into the German Reichstag where, according to their actions, they really belong.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

BEFORE ELECTION

The Czech-American citizens will soon have an opportunity to vote for a number of good Czech candidates for city and county offices. They should not miss the opportunity Tuesday next. It is probably not necessary in some of the Wards to urge those citizens to vote, who regard election day as of not more importance than any other. The Czech vote of the whole city, however, is of the greatest importance as there will be a representative of our race on the ticket for one of the highest offices. Mr. Josef Siman is a candidate for the office of city clerk. He should receive the vote of every Czech, regardless of party affiliation. The agenda of the office are independent of pronounced political sentiment, and so the Republicans, Democrats, or Independents, among the Czechs, should unite their forces for Mr. Siman. None of our voters should take the attitude that his vote can be neglected when there is the opportunity for one of our people to represent us in a high office.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

I F 5

IV Strict attention should also be paid to the election in the diverse Wards, settled by our people. The Tenth Ward is one of them. It is known as the birthplace of the Czech Democratic party branch and can boast of an efficient and honest candidate for the office of alderman, Mr. Frank Klaus. He has held the seat for the last three consecutive terms. His faithful service has gained for him not only the esteem of Czech voters but of those of other descent also. He has even won the support of organizations that formerly opposed him.

No one doubts the success that will come next Tuesday to Alderman Otto Kerner of the Twelfth Ward, the day should bring a brilliant victory, if the voters will show their appreciation of the services rendered during many years of activity as one of the foremost members of the city council. Though in the prime of life Mr. Kerner has accumulated broad experience in public life, especially as assistant commissioner of Public Works. This fact should prove highly beneficial to the Twenty-fourth Ward voters.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

I F 5

IV Felix B. Janovsky is candidate for alderman in the Twenty-ninth Ward, our Town of Lake; the hard fight expected to take place there ought to end with his victory. Mr. Janovsky is of Czech extraction, and has an excellent record as a result of his activity as an alderman. The voters of the Eleventh Ward, according to all indications will elect Edward F. Cullerton. He has no opponent, and if he had, his popularity would win victory for him.

The United Societies are distributing a list of preferred candidates (given in this issue). These are sure to stand up for personal liberty and deserve the confidence of our liberal voters.

There will be a mass-meeting held in behalf of Alderman Kerner, in Rohe Hall, California and Ogden Avenues, in which County Judge Scully, A. Cermak, bailiff of the municipal court, Miss Margaret Haley, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Michal Zimmer,





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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1917.

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and others will speak.

The last meeting of this campaign will take place in Pilsen park, 26th Street and Albany Avenue. The meeting will be held in behalf of the re-election of Alderman Kerner. - Roger C. Sullivan, State's Attorney Hoyne, Sheriff Traeger, John A. Cervenka, Anton Cermak, Mr. Dibelka and others are to speak.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1916.

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION IN STICKNEY

A number of Stickney citizens, most of whom are members of the local taxpayers club, met in countryman Kral's rooms to discuss the local political situation, and to name candidates for the forthcoming election.

After due deliberation, the following candidates were unanimously chosen by this body and their names will be presented to the voters at the next regular election. Mr. Herman Beicker, for supervisor; Mr. Albert Graffen, for town clerk; Mr. John Brower, for assessor; Mr. John Pahner, for collector; Theodore Kamping and Mr. Louis Kral, for good roads commissioners; Mr. Jiri Stepinka and Mr. Albert Kluck, for constables; Mr. J. Stauberg and Mr. Frantisek Wagner, for justices of the peace.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1915.

### THE MAYOR AND OUR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Perhaps never before in the history of Chicago has there been such tension between the Municipal Council on the one hand, and the Mayor and the heads of the various departments on the other. Not a meeting of the Municipal Council ends without an attack on the Mayor or on one or another of his appointees, officials whom he protects. The Council wants to force the Mayor to discharge the heads of departments who consider themselves above the alderman, who, after all, are the representatives of the people.

The controversy started the day the Mayor violated his pledge and, against the will of the majority of the people, started enforcing the Sunday saloon-closing law and the ban on "special bar permits" for entertainments held on Sunday. Aldermen representing wards which have a majority of liberal-minded citizens were only within their rights when they told the Mayor that he is not an all-powerful dictator of our city. It should, however, not be forgotten that this

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1915.

was [not] the only reason of the conflict. The other reason was that the Mayor and the heads of various departments thought they were not responsible to anybody for their actions, and that they were in the City Hall for no other purpose than to protect the interests of their political party; consequently after the Mayor got away with the Sunday-closing law, they took courage for new wilful actions. Therefore it can not be maintained that the closing of saloons on Sunday was the only action by which the Mayor incurred the displeasure of the citizens. There are also other things that have not only the liberal element of the Municipal Council, but also some of the notorious reformers, and aldermen who were never known as friends of personal liberty, in the camp hostile to the Mayor. The Sunday law was, of course, the first signal for the fight against the city administration, but that was followed by a number of deliberate infringements against existing laws, and of spiteful acts against the Council on the part of the Mayor and his henchmen; and now he has the majority of the aldermen aligned against him in a solid front.

Their first retaliation on the part of the Council was their refusal to ratify

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1915.

the Mayor's nomination of the new members of the School Board, organized under the leadership of Alderman John Toman ; and then came a series of other rebuffs of the overbearing city administration. Considering the actions of the administration and those of the Council, it is proper to say that the Council's position is quite correct, and that it has the support of the citizens. But the question is what will be the end of that struggle? And will it not be the citizens who will be the losers, the citizens who have been a silent audience witnessing the fight between the Council on one hand, and the Mayor and his subordinates on the other. There are now about half a dozen investigations in progress. What more will happen, how many more of them will be instituted before there will be peace in the City Hall, and whether such peace is possible under the present administration are questions that are most difficult to answer. At the present time, the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of Boiler Inspection are under investigation, and the City Council has agreed to request the Mayor to discharge two civil service commissioners and Inspector Nye. Another, and still more interesting thing occurred when the Municipal Council, quite innocently, asked the corporation Counsel whether city

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1915.

prosecutor Francis is a regular city official or a mere employee. To all appearances, the purpose of this question was merely to decide whether or not the city prosecutor had the right to attend the meetings of the Council, and the Corporation Counsel decided that not only Francis, but all city attorneys, and all assistant corporation counsels, are regular city officials. The result of this decision was that City Treasurer Sergel refused to pay out to Francis, his salary, maintaining that the appointment of the city prosecutor as a regular city official must be ratified by the Municipal Council before his appointment becomes legal and he can enjoy the privileges of his office. The same principle could be applied in the case of all members of the city law department, but in the case of Francis it seems certain that the Council will refuse its approval, the reason being that Francis had a "black list" of participants in the recent demonstration of the United Civic Societies complied, thus making their prosecution by the city administration possible, and that is something

FILED IN PROJ. 30271

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1915.

that aldermen representing the idea of personal liberty will never forget.

The Municipal Council's reply to all this chicanery was a threat and declaration that it will carry on the fight to the last ditch. Now, the Mayor, instead of seeing to it that the complaints of the Municipal Council were promptly taken care of and the disorders discontinued, approved the Civil Service Commission's proposal to investigate the City Council, and voiced veiled accusations against some of the aldermen. That, of course, is not the proper road to peace. The first duty of the city administration was to investigate the complaints of the Council and do the proper thing in removing their causes wherever necessary. Instead, the administration is protecting the culprits and avoiding the main issue by threats of retaliation. If there is anything irregular or dishonest in the Council, the public should be informed about it as quickly as possible, but the existence of such irregularities is no justification for the administration's actions. In this struggle between Mayor Thompson and the Municipal Council, a large majority of the public favors the cause of the aldermen because it recognizes the fact that the steps they have taken are

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 16, 1915.

necessary if the wilful and overbearing actions of some of the city officials are to be stopped. The principal issue in connection with this City Hall war is that it endangers the interests of the public. Many, and important improvements are to be made in the city, but nothing of any consequence can be attempted while the fight between the administrative and legislative branches of our city government goes on. The council would meet the Mayor's and his henchmen's opposition in anything it might decide to undertake. Such conditions are unique in the history of Chicago's City Hall. Ex-Mayor Harrison suggested the other day that Mayor Thompson's remedy in liquidating the street-car strike should be used in solving the City Hall problem. The Mayor and some of his officials should be locked up together and kept on bread and water until they agree to make peace. The Council is not in need of such treatment. It is up to the Mayor and his henchmen to make a change in their attitude, and peace will soon be restored in the City Hall.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1915.

A CONVENTION OF THE UNITED CIVIC  
SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO

The tenth convention of the United Civic Societies of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon in the North Side Turner Hall, which was filled with delegates and whose galleries were overcrowded with the public. Many prominent political personages, many officers of all branches of the civic administration, and many well-known private citizens took a lively interest in the proceedings from the beginning to the very end.....

Secretary Anton J. Cermak read the minutes.....

.....

Mr. Cermak had been in Springfield in the interests of the United Societies, and reported that all bills against the interests of the United Societies have been definitely buried. All bills that had been recommended by the

WPA 411, pp 33-375

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Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1915.

United Societies have been passed.....

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Bohemians elected to membership in the executive committee 23 men and 5 women, among them Anton J. Cermak, John A. Cervenka, John Toman, John A. Sokol, Judge J. Z. Uhlir.

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IV

IV (German)

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 31, 1915.

POLITICAL MEETINGS

All Democratic meetings held in our Bohemian wards have been surprisingly successful. Every one of them enjoyed huge attendance and showed real enthusiasm for Robert M. Sweitzer [German] and the whole Democratic ticket. Two such meetings took place yesterday.....One was a ladies' matinee at the Thalia Theater, the other an evening meeting in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs on Lawndale Avenue.

The latter meeting was called by the Thirty-fourth Ward Democratic Organization for the benefit of the city ticket with Mr. Sweitzer at its head, and Alderman Winfield J. Held who seeks re-election in this ward.....The meeting was presided over by Deputy Building Commissioner J. Kostner, and among the speakers were Messrs. John A. Cervenka, O. Fuerst, Karel Vesely, and Alderman Held.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 31, 1915.

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IV (German)      The Thalia Theater was filled to overflowing with our ladies,  
and the meeting was as fine as any we have seen. Our candi-  
date for mayor, Mr. Sweitzer....was welcomed by thunderous applause.....

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

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IV (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Masatel, Mar. 29, 1915.

POLITICAL MEETING

The Cesko-Slovanska Americka Sin (Bohemian-Slavonic American Hall) hasn't had as large a crowd as it had yesterday for many years. It was the site of the meeting of the Democrats of the Tenth Ward, called to give Mr. Robert H. Sweitzer an opportunity to address the voters of the Ward before the election in which he is a candidate for the office of mayor of the city of Chicago.....

The program began with an introductory address by Mr. J. A. Menel, who presented the speakers of the evening. When Mr. Roger C. Sullivan was introduced, he received an ovation which seemed never to end. Mr. Sullivan stressed the importance of having an able man in such a high office as mayor of Chicago, and added that he could think of no one who would fill the office better than Mr. Sweitzer. He said that the Democratic candidate for mayor is a truly democratic man and a popular man, who has always lived in Chicago, and has preserved within himself the customs he inherited from his parents, the customs of all immigrants. Throughout his life he has been in contact with

W. H. ... ) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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IV (German)

Denni Blasatel, Mar. 29, 1915.

naturalized citizens, and, therefore, knows how to appreciate what they love most in this country, liberty and freedom. He is a sincere supporter of personal liberty, and will remain loyal to his principles when he is mayor.....

Among the other speakers there were also a number of candidates for minor offices. Mr. W. Dobias and several others spoke in Bohemian.

Before the end of the meeting, information reached the chairman that Mr. Sweitzer would be unable to come because there were twelve other meetings that he had to attend that same night....but he would be sure to participate in tomorrow's meeting at the Italia Theater, where a theatrical performance will be given exclusively for our ladies. The program will include a speech by Mr. Sweitzer and addresses by other candidates on the Democratic ticket.

.....

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1914.

BOHEMIAN DEMOCRATS CALL ON THE MAYOR

Mayor Harrison has been receiving deputations of citizens every day from various parts of the city--members of various nationalities and representatives of various trades--requesting him to give them the assurance that he will again be a candidate for nomination for the office of the mayor. The Cook County Bohemian Democratic League sent its officers, who were accompanied by a large number of members, yesterday for the purpose of delivering a resolution drafted by the resolutions committee of the League and approved by the recent plenary meeting of that body.....

The resolution....contains an enthusiastic approval of Mayor Harrison's work for the city....and expresses the opinion that it is essential that he continue his work during another term in order to bring it to the desired end.....The Bohemians are especially appreciative of the Mayor's work....and their League has been instructed to urge him to accept another term.....





Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 2, 1914.

FOR OUR CANDIDATES

There is no Bohemian ward in which there was not an afternoon and an evening meeting of Bohemian voters. The meetings were all given in the interest of the whole Democratic ticket, which includes a number of our own Bohemian candidates.

.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30271

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1914.

A NEW TAXPAYERS' CLUB

The citizens of the Twelfth Ward formed a new taxpayers' club in a meeting held in Mr. Vodák's restaurant on 25th Street and Sawyer Avenue. The new club already has sixty members, and we do not doubt that it will operate for the benefit of all.....

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1914.

UNDER A NEW BANNER

The Samostatný Občanský Spolek (Independence Citizens' Club) Clifton Park dedicated its new banner yesterday with a very fitting celebration. The Club has done a great deal for the improvement of its own section of Bohemian "California" during its eight years of existence.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1914.

FROM THE WEST TOWNS

The Bohemian Taxpayers' Club in Morton Park presented a petition to the Town Board in Cicero asking that electric lights be placed in the middle of each block on streets running east and west in the area between 22nd and 26th Streets, and between 54th and 56th Avenues.

The Taxpayers' Club is asserting that it is in the interest of all the residents of that district to have a better lighting system installed, because up to this time, the present system has proved to be inadequate. It is time that the necessary improvements are made.

The petition was assigned to a committee, and it is hoped that favorable action will be forthcoming.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1914.

POLITICS

(Editorial)

The Democratic Women's League, together with the Twelfth Ward organization, held a great mass meeting in the Pilsen Park Pavilion, at 26th Street and Albany Avenue, last evening. The meeting was held in the interest of the Democratic candidate for alderman, Mr. Joseph I. Novak, and from the enormous attendance at this meeting one may judge that the election of Mr. Novak to the city council is more than assured.

The spacious pavilion in Pilsen Park could hardly accomodate all the guests who came to hear the well-known political workers and speakers who were scheduled for the evening. All of them came except Senator Lewis, who had been hurriedly called to Washington and therefore could not be present.

Besides Sheriff Michael Zimmer, John A. Cervenka, Mr. John E. Traeger, and the candidate himself, Mr. Joseph I. Novak, the following also spoke: Miss Zdenka Novotny, Mrs. Emma Hrisny, and Mrs. Anna Zenistek.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1914.

There was also a colorful program of entertaining features, for which the arrangements committee is to be given full credit. Everyone went home quite convinced that Mr. Joseph I. Novak is the outstanding candidate of the Twelfth Ward, and that therefore everyone will cast her or his vote for him.

Other ward meetings have been held in the interest of Mr. Joseph I. Novak, and all of them have met with pronounced success.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Ilasatel, Sept. 19, 1913.

FROM THE KLUB POPLATNIKU LAWDALE

....One of my duties as secretary of the Klub Poplatniku Lawndale (Club of Lawndale Taxpayers) is to keep the Bohemian newspapers informed about the doings of the organization. I have accepted this duty, hoping that if everybody knows about our activities, they will soon apply for Club membership. I feel sure that the seeds I have been trying to sow have fallen on fertile ground, and that most of those who have been reading my articles in the various periodicals where they were published have come to the conclusion that it is not well to leave the management of political matters to a few individuals, and that it is desirable to follow closely the activities of public officials and try to determine whether or not their work is commensurable with their pay. But not everybody is in a position to do this. It requires both time and opportunity.

At this time I want to call attention to the fact that the streetcar company

Denni Blasatel, Sept. 19, 1913.

pays about ten million dollars a year for its privileges. This money, or most of it, is accumulated from the poor who use the streetcar for transportation to and from work. It would be only proper and just if this money were used for some purpose which would benefit--morally or financially--those who made the accumulation of that huge amount of money possible. What benefit shall we derive from a boulevard whose cost is estimated at from seven to ten million dollars? We have to contribute one third of this amount, and what shall we gain? I do not propose to analyze these sad figures, but I am sure that the whole boulevard will not mean more to me than a red cent.

At the same time we need a playground badly. For this we received three thousand dollars from the city two years ago. This amount is just enough to build and equip the playground. But it will never buy the necessary piece of real estate. Let us all now concentrate on a way to secure the ground and thus help our children who have to play in the streets under the peril of their physical and moral well-being.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1913.

Another thing that should be investigated is the refuse-burning ovens. I have not had much personal experience with the odors gracing that particular neighborhood, but I am sure that any other odor is a sweet-smelling attar of roses in comparison with the perfume produced by these ovens.

And now a bit about our woman-suffragists. Having the right to vote, they should become interested in political matters in order to use their ballots to best advantage and according to the results of personal knowledge--not, as most men do, according to what they are told or paid for by political agents.

The Lawndale Taxpayers Club herewith issues an invitation to all friends of public order to its meeting on Saturday, September 20, at 8 P. M. at the Wojta Naprstek School, 26th Street and Moran Avenue.

Fr. Krumpal, Secretary.

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1915.

UNITED SOCIETIES

A regular meeting of the executive committee of the United Societies was held last night at the Bismarck Hotel. Its main business was the appointment of sub-committees and the passing of two resolutions concerning Chicago's autonomy.

The meeting was opened by chairman George Landau.....

Among the appointed sub-committee chairmen are the following four Bohemians. Messrs. John A. Cervenka, Thomas Lackovic, Josef Elias, and Emil Teshlar. In the political committee there are the following of our countrymen: Messrs. Anton J. Cernak, Jos. E. Uhlir, A. J. Cervenka, Jan. Smejkal, and G. A. Jandus. Among the seven members of the organization committee are Messrs. M. Blaha and Lev. Novak. Mr. Jos. E. Uhlir is the chairman of the committee on legal matters, among whose nine members are Mr. M. Kreuzlik and Mr. J. Smolka. On the publications committee (nine members) are Messrs. James Sedlak, Jos. Stastny,

Denni Khasatel, July 11, 1913.

and Tomas Lackovic. The press committee had ten members, among whom are Messrs. A. J. Cernak, A. J. Zahrobsky, and Jan B. Derpa. On the committee on taxation (eleven members) are Messrs. C. R. Jandus as chairman, James I. Bambas, Ferd. Svoboda, and Jos. Elias.

The meeting passed the following resolution unanimously: "The United Societies for the Autonomy of the City of Chicago express the conviction that initiative and referendum are legislative proposals which should be passed in the State of Illinois in the near future as the only means of offering the voters an opportunity to express in a direct way their wishes, their approval or disapproval of bills submitted to the Legislature.

"The United Societies, however, voice their direct and definite protest against putting the County of Cook to a disadvantage by this bill. The provision requiring fifty percent of the signatures of voters from all counties in the State of Illinois, with the exception of the County of Cook, and not more than fifty percent from the County of Cook would mean,

Donni Khasatel, July 11, 1913.

in fact, the elimination of voters from that county and a refusal to recognize their signatures on petitions (sic). This provision is evidently aimed against any liberal legislation for the County of Cook and would permit the enactment of laws limiting personal liberty, even against the definitely expressed wishes of a majority of voters of that county. Such an infringement of the rights of Cook County voters was not contained in the proposals submitted to the voters in 1902 or 1910, because those individuals submitting such a proposal knew quite well that they would be defeated by a large majority if such an infringement were committed.

"Therefore we urge the members of the Chicago City Council to recommend to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the members of both houses of the Legislature of the State of Illinois that they pass only such initiative and referendum bills as would not put the County of Cook at a disadvantage. While we greatly favor the enactment of legislation on initiative and referendum as one of the most urgently needed laws, we are not willing to sacrifice the principle of autonomy and personal liberty."

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1913.

After the passage of this resolution, the following amendment was added to it by a unanimous vote of the committee:

"Resolved, That the Chicago City Council pass a resolution and by this resolution petition Governor Dunn to call a special session of the Illinois Legislature with the purpose of enacting an amendment of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, which amendment would so modify the initiative and referendum bills as not to put the County of Cook at a disadvantage with respect to the required number of signatures on petitions, or the number of votes cast by the voters of the said county on recalls and on proposals submitted for their vote."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1913.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNITED SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO

The well-attended annual meeting of the United Societies of Chicago was held in the North Side Turner Hall yesterday afternoon. The Bohemians were very well represented and took a lively part in the discussions. President Landau opened the meeting, and following the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, a credentials committee consisting of eleven members was appointed, of which three were Bohemians: Mr. John Šebek, Mr. F. J. Záhrobský, and Mr. Ferd. Svoboda.

From the secretary's report it was learned that during the past year, five societies have resigned their membership, as against twenty-eight societies that have joined the organization. Consequently, the United Societies now has 754 members.

The executive committee found it necessary to undertake a number of interventions during this past year and file protests against infamous legislative

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1913.

proposals aimed at the curtailment of personal liberty. The recently adopted police ordinance was passed only because of the pressure which the United Societies brought to bear upon the Chicago City Council.

The committee on legislation is now engaged in vigorous action against the Woodward Bill concerning special one-hundred-dollar licenses for dispensing alcoholic beverages. The committee is doing everything in its power to prevent this Bill from becoming a law, and there is every indication that the action will be successful.

The political activities of the United Societies prove to be most beneficial and successful. It was because of these that the present State's attorney, Maclay Hoyne, and the municipal court bailiff, Anton J. Čermák, were elected. Of the fifty-seven candidates for Congress whom the organization recommended, forty-seven were elected. In the municipal elections in April, twenty-six out of twenty-nine of the organization's aldermanic candidates were elected.

Also, the committee on taxation was very active. It held several conferences

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Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1913.

with tax experts, and its report to the executive committee is most satisfactory. It is interesting to note the report of this committee concerning the total valuation of all railroad property in Chicago. It was assessed at five million dollars, but the Northwestern Depot alone had cost twenty million dollars to build. Due to this committee's efforts, the necessary steps were taken against the railroads, which now have made a tax settlement covering the past twenty years. If the big corporations would be made to pay their taxes in the same manner as the little man, Chicago would smile at several million dollars in its treasury instead of moaning over empty coffers.

.....

Congressman Burns, who spoke at the meeting, concerned himself principally with the ticklish problem presented by the bill on initiative and referendum which is now pending in the legislature. In connection with this, Mr. Čermák reported upon his visit to the legislature and explained to the audience in what way the bill is detrimental to the interests of Chicago. He declared

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

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that if it is passed, it will put serious limitations on Chicago's autonomy and also on the rights of Cook County.

Dr. Weimer presented an excellent discussion dealing with the danger threatening the interests of Chicago. It is a shame, he said, that the mayor of such an immense metropolis as Chicago has to beg in the State legislature for the protection of his constituents' rights of citizenship and personal liberty. In this respect, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Moscow are in a much better position.

Between the speeches, the German Singing Society Harmonie presented two beautiful choral selections. There followed the presentation of reports of other committees. The representatives at the meeting elected as their chairman Mr. John A. Červenka; vice-chairman, Dr. J. Uhliř; and secretary, Anton J. Čermák.

Among the resolutions adopted by the United Societies is the one giving

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1913.

the executive committee the right to publish a magazine under the name of Monthly Bulletin, the United Societies' official organ.

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At the end of the meeting, a board of eighty electors was appointed to select the president, the secretary, and all other officers of the United Societies.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 302/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1913.

BOHEMIANS IN OAK PARK

The activities of the Cesky Obcansky Klub (Bohemian Citizens' Club) in Oak Park are undoubtedly well known to the general public in that community. Founded in 1907, the Club consists of wide-awake and alert citizens, all of whom are active both in local political life and in national Bohemian affairs.....Its principal merit lies in the foundation of a Bohemian free thought school which the Club supported and which was finally transferred to the management of the Patronat Karel Havlicek (Trustees of the Karel Havlicek School). /Translator's note: The article mentions a number of various donations./

Lately the Club merged with the Klub Ceskych Poplatniku (Bohemian Tax-payers' Club). This powerful body will now no doubt represent our nation in Oak Park properly.....



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CONFIDENTIAL

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1912.

THEME: THE SOKOL CHICAGO

The hall of Sokol Chicago on Kedzie Avenue was filled to capacity yesterday by a meeting of the Democratic organization of the Twelfth Ward, called "Twelfth Ward Guards," in the interest of Alberman Anton J. Cernak, president of the organization and a candidate for the office of the Chief Bailiff of the Municipal Court, and of F. J. Dunne, former judge and ex-mayor of Chicago, now a candidate for the governorship of our state.....

The meeting was called to order by President Cernak....who introduced a number of speakers, most of them Democratic candidates for offices to be filled in the coming election.....First among these was Mayor Harrison, who in a brief but well organized speech besought the support of the Democratic ballot.....He requested Mr. Cernak to introduce Mr. F. J. Dunne who....pointed out that the principal care of the Republican administrations in Washington and Springfield during the past sixteen years was merely to promote the interests of large corporations and to build trusts to the detriment of labor and small businessmen.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1912.

Among the Bohemian speakers were Mr. J. B. Dibelka, a member of the Chicago Board of Education....and Mr. John A. Červenka....both of whom talked about the unusual abilities and merits of the several candidates on the Democratic ticket.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1912.

ELEVENTH WARD TAXPAYERS' CLUB MEETING

The Eleventh Ward Taxpayers' Club held a meeting yesterday in the Pilsen Sokol hall on Ashland Avenue. The meeting was attended by many members and friends. The president, Mr. Fiala, called the meeting to order, and the secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved as read. Mr. Hadac, chairman of the committee handling the matter in dispute between the Taxpayers' Club and the Park Board, reports that the committee had followed instructions. But, he has just been informed by the representative of Denni Hlasatel that all this was in vain for the following reasons:

The first report of the changed point of view of the Park Board was given to us by the representative of Denni Hlasatel who was authorized by Mr. Kolacek, president of the West Parks Commission, to make it public. The following day our committee called on Mr. Kolacek who confirmed the report,



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1912.

adding thereto that the Edison Company shop would probably be taken over by the Commission soon. The figures at which the management of the plant was willing to sell are interesting. The first time, the consideration was \$275,000; the second time it was \$181,000; the third time it was \$165,000; the fourth time it was \$165,000; but the Commission offered \$120,000, and as Mr. Kolacek assures us, that is the price at which it will most likely be sold. It follows, therefore, that it will not be necessary to do anything more in the matter, and I openly admit that credit for the success is chiefly due to the efforts of Mr. Kolacek and State Senator E. J. Forst, both of whom were co-operative at all times. I also thank Governor Deneen and the Denni Hlasatel, which defended the interests of the taxpayers and willingly sent its representatives to their meetings. They did everything possible to aid the Club in attaining its goal. Mr. Fiala moved that a vote of thanks be given to these people, and the motion was unanimously approved. Senator Forst, who was present, was applauded. The chairman then gave special thanks to the committee and assured them that the Taxpayers' Club never before has had such an active group. To the committee on bylaws were



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1912.

elected the following men: Messrs. Hadac, Fiala, Svoboda, Foremba, and Smrz. Receipts were \$6.95; disbursements, \$3.65.





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Denní Glasatel, Feb. 1, 1919.

### POLITICAL MATTERS

The Česká Demokracie v Okresu Cook, (Bohemian Democratic Organization of Cook County), held a meeting in the Nilson Sokol Hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Cyril Fiala. Mr. V. J. Vávra was elected temporary secretary. The purpose of the meeting was to elect a delegate to the Harrison faction of the Democratic Central Committee. Alderman Anton J. Černák was elected as the delegate, but he declined the honor and upon his motion Mr. Cyril Fiala was elected as delegate to the Central Committee.

Mr. John A. Červenka, Clerk of the Probate Court, was elected as vice-president of the organization. A campaign committee, in which each of the Bohemian wards is represented by one member, was created. The Tenth ward is represented by Mr. Frank Šima; the Eleventh ward by Morris Sabath; the Twelfth ward by Anton J. Černák; the Twentieth ward by John Boehm; the



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DOLLAR

Denní hlasatel, Feb. 1, 1912.

Twenty-ninth Ward by Felix Janovský; the Thirtieth Ward by Joseph Praška;  
the Thirty-fourth Ward by John A. Červenka. Mr. Cyril Miala is chairman  
of the committee.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1911.

REPORT OF THE MEETING HELD BY THE TAXPAYERS  
IMPROVEMENT CLUB OF THE ELEVENTH WARD

The regular meeting of the Eleventh Ward Taxpayers Club held on September 21 was fairly well attended. The committee, to which was referred the matter of protesting against the tax burden for the widening of Twelfth Street, reported that it had agreed with the Tenth Ward Club on common action and it was found that it is impossible to do anything now, before it is known how things will develop. A report was made that the West Park Board has decided to expropriate (sic) the land between Twelfth and Eighteenth Streets, and Wood and Lincoln Streets for a small park, which report was received with joy. A lengthy debate ensued about the care of alleys in which the accumulation of waste matter does not permit the drainage of water, making the alleys unhealthy. It was decided that the Department of Street Improvements should be asked to have the alleys graded in order that the water will have drainage and in order that in time the

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 24, 1911.

alleys can be paved. Further it was resolved that the Board of Local Improvements should be requested to order the owners of the lime kilns, like any other mortals, to provide cement sidewalks. Also protest was made against the dumping in empty lots of street dirt which the wind carries into the neighborhood houses. It was decided that Mr. F. Svoboda should draw up the protests which should be signed by all officers and delivered to the proper places.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1911.

POLITICAL MATTERS

In the setting up of the Committee of Two Hundred Fifty, the Tenth Ward Organization was not consulted in the matter of representation. Congressman A. J. Sabath, himself, named the delegates without regard to what those who took part in the election of Mr. Harrison had to say about it. This action created much disturbance. At several meetings it was resolved that Mr. Sabath should not meddle in the affairs of the Tenth Ward. One of those who actively participated in the Harrison movement said: "When we were needed at the primaries and at election time, nothing was done without us. After the victory, however, the same old herding. Mr. Sabath names whom he wishes without consulting our organization even though he does not belong in the Tenth Ward. If he thinks that it is his business to decide and appoint whom he wants in his Congressional District, then we also know what we must do when he comes to the Tenth Ward as a candidate seeking Czech votes."

Another of his former ardent supporters said: "Sabath committed a great

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1911.

political error in the Tenth Ward. The Tenth Ward was ignored by the chairman and secretary, and thereby the entire Tenth Ward Organization was not informed concerning its representative of the Tenth Ward on the Progressive Democratic State Committee."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1911.

POLITICAL MATTERS

The names of two hundred fifty Democratic leaders, under the leadership of Hearst and Harrison, will attempt to wrest control of the Democratic State Central Committee from Roger Sullivan, were announced yesterday.. The following Czech names appear on the committee: From the Fourth District, Alderman Anton J. Cermak and Alderman Felix B. Janovsky; from the Fifth District, Congressman A. J. Sabath, Frank Venecek, Alderman Frank Klaus, Cyril Fiala, and John Boehm; from the Twenty-sixth District, Joseph Kostner and Doctor James Chvatal.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1911.

MEETING OF TAXPAYERS OF LAWDALE

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 o'clock, August 19, at Mr. Denmark's place on 23rd and Homan Streets. Before the meeting began, many new applications for membership were received. After they had paid their fees and dues for one month in advance, dues were collected from the older members. The meeting was then called to order by the chairman Mr. Anton Kaspar. The names of officers and committee members were read. The minutes of the previous regular meeting and of the special meeting were read. Both were accepted as read. The secretary Mr. Palacek announced that he had written to the president of the West Parks Commissioners, but had not received a reply





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1911.

up to the present time. A bill for \$2.25 for the purchase of 100 tickets was presented. Mr. Denmark presented a bill covering two cases of beer which the members of the club had ordered and which were consumed that evening. Bills were approved and ordered paid.

Mr. Stauber, an officer of the entertainment committee, spoke briefly about preparations that have been made for the Taxpayer's Picnic to be held on September 17, in Daisy Park. A committee from Sokol Karel Havlicek appeared before the meeting. The committee asked whether or not the Club would be willing to give up their previously engaged Sunday, September 17, for the holding of festive cornerstone-laying ceremonies of the new building of Sokol Karel Havlicek. In exchange, the Sokols wanted to allow the Club to use Sunday, October 8, in the same park. The Sokol committee reasoned that



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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1911.

if the Club allowed them to use the earlier date, the Sokols could begin with the **actual** work of construction and much could be accomplished in those three weeks. The Sokol committee expects that the building will be finished by Christmas. A general debate ensued and at last Mr. Sebek announced that the Club would be willing to accommodate the Sokols, providing the Sokols would be willing to reimburse the Club for all expenses **incurred** in making preparations for their picnic. The Club would then give up the picnic idea altogether..... The Sokols would have to pay forty dollars; this seemed to them to be excessive and failing to come to an agreement, the committee withdrew from the meeting. Tax bills were then distributed to the taxpayers who had protested to Assessor Miller against excessive, **un-**justly assessed taxes; some of the taxpayers were given reductions in their tax bills as high as fifteen dollars. Mr. Bambas announced **that** 150 protests



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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1911.

had already been received and more were expected. It is hoped that in some cases reductions of as much as fifty per cent would be obtained with the aid of Attorney Kerner . . . . Mr. Sebek announced that many people hesitate to protest or sign similar papers because they fear that they will have to pay for something; others because they think these are only political matters. Some members complained that they are not notified of meetings. Remedial action will be taken. The meeting then proceeded to elect officers and to appoint committees for the picnic to be held on September 17. New members were then admitted; their names read and unanimously accepted. Receipts of the evening were \$11.60, disbursements \$5.25, after which the meeting adjourned.

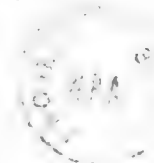


Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1911.

MEETING OF THE TAXPAYERS IMPROVEMENT CLUB  
OF THE ELEVENTH WARD

The Club held its regular meeting on Thursday, August 17, in the Pilsen Sokol Hall. The program outlined at the previous meeting was only partially accomplished. The committee was not able to visit the Tenth Ward Club and has not as yet come to an understanding with the protesting citizens of the Twelfth Ward. It is expected that this will be accomplished before the next meeting. In regard to the small park the Club was not able to start anything because Alderman Danish did not notify the committee so that it might take part in the protest by Polish residents against the creation of a park in the neighborhood of Twenty-second Street.

Attention was directed to an article in Hlasatel, which stated that the promoters of the **widening** of Twelfth Street mean that the city would pay half and the adjoining property owners half of the cost of the widening.



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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1911.

It was explained that in fact the neighboring Wards would be taxed twice; once by a general tax, and then again by a special assessment. It is regrettable that such general indifference is shown toward a matter so important to every property owner; today he saves a dime and later he will pay not only dollars, but hundreds of dollars.

Fred Svoboda.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1911.

MEETING OF TAXPAYERS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH WARD

A protest meeting was held last night in Kafka's Hall on Twenty-sixth Street and Avers Avenue. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Vaclav Marek, who explained the purpose of the meeting. According to a decision of the City Council, a big drainage ditch is to be constructed, which will be one mile from the community which will carry the greatest burden. This ditch is to cost \$475,000 although an outlay of \$200,000 would be sufficient. The difference is graft. Judge Girley, of the Superior Court, before whom hearings were to be held, postponed this case until Monday when he heard that the citizens were protesting against it. Mr. Marek moved that an attorney be employed who would attempt to defeat this graft.

One of the citizens present announced that a meeting was held in the Twelfth Ward at which Alderman Anton J. Cermak was present. The participants of that meeting were unanimous in making known their disapproval. Attention was called to the fact that assessments would



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Mlasatel, Aug. 5, 1911.



be \$32 on a three-story building; \$29 on a two-story building; and \$27.10 on an ordinary cottage.

One of the citizens asked whether or not the aldermen of the Wards had been invited to attend the meeting. Mr. Marek explained that he had not invited them because he saw in them only arrogant people who close the door to petitioners and never in their lives do anything for our people. Mr. Kostner's actions were also criticized. It was his duty to explain this matter to the citizens, but he did not think it well to do so. The meeting was called by the Lawndale Taxpayer's Club. The Club knows that the politicians are all in favor of this project and their presence at the meeting would be useless.

Upon the invitation of the chairman Mr. Bicek, a lawyer, explained that holding meetings will not help, but that at the proper time a protest must be filed with the courts after which it must be proved that the proposed improvement is unnecessary and a reduction of the assessments

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 5, 1911.

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IV might be secured. Anyone who does not enter a protest can not expect any advantage because by their silence they give their consent. Mr. Bicek then announced that he would be willing to take the case with the understanding that if he secured a reduction of nine dollars he would be paid three dollars; a reduction of six dollars he would be paid one dollar, from each taxpayer. Should the reduction be less than three dollars he would make no charge for his services.....

The offer of Mr. Bicek was accepted and now everyone who wishes to protest should give Mr. Bicek a full description of their property; the best way to do this is to give him the deed or tax receipts.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1911.

FELIX B. JANOVSKY INSTALLED AS  
ALDERMAN BY THE CITY COUNCIL



The City Council in its meeting last night voted 44 to 22 to accept the majority report of the committee on elections, and Felix B. Janovsky thereby became alderman of the Twenty-ninth Ward. Thus, was decided the contest of former alderman Matthias Mueller against Mr. Janovsky. Mr. Mueller is a Republican, Mr. Janovsky, a Democrat. After a recount of votes, it was found that Mr. Mueller had twenty votes more than his Democratic opponent, who after the first count, had a majority of ten votes. The contest was taken before the committee on elections and referred to a sub-committee, composed of Aldermen Anton J. Cermak and Bauler, Democrats, and Alderman Snow, Republican. Alderman Snow disagreed with the findings of the sub-committee, which found that Mr. Janovsky had a majority of twenty votes after several ballots were thrown out.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 11, 1911.



The committee on elections, as a whole, accepted both the majority and minority reports of the sub-committee. During the voting, no little surprise was created when during the roll call four Republicans voted with the Democrats for Janovsky.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1911.

TENTH WARD TAXPAYERS' MEETING

The meeting of the Tenth Ward Taxpayers was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Tom. Zahour. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the former secretary of the organization, Mr. F. C. Souhrada, which were approved as read, and the chairman announced that the meeting had been called to protest against the widening of Twelfth Street (Roosevelt Road).

"As you know gentlemen," said the speaker, "there was appointed among others, by the past infamous Busse administration, a commission for the so-called Chicago beautiful, which proposed the widening of Twelfth Street, or the direct joining of the western part of the city with the eastern part. Who is behind this plan? That is hard to answer. There are various conjectures, but the most likely are that either we are to support financially the Illinois Central Railroad, which intends shortly to build at Twelfth and Canal Streets, or we are expected to support the



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Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1911.

speculation of certain capitalists, who intend to convert their properties in that neighborhood at good prices. Indeed, here the improvement of the city is spoken about, but no attention is given to the flanking streets. What will be left to us, gentlemen, of our streets, such as Blue Island Avenue, Eighteenth Street, Twenty-first Street, and others, if as it is said, Twelfth Street becomes the business centre? Surely, they would remain dead. How then would we profit by the widening of Twelfth Street? No more than that we would have to pay more. Though nothing has yet been accomplished, the commission has spent about \$15,000, which again we had to pay, and now a new commission has been appointed. Who will pay for this one? Again we, the taxpayers. For that reason, I say we must take radical steps to oppose such exploitation of the taxpayers. It has been about six years since the widening of Halsted Street was being considered, and at that time, it was the taxpayers of the west side who defeated that plan. We are in no way concerned perhaps with defeating efforts to improve the city, but primarily, who is to pay for it?



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Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1911.

Experience teaches us that we must not care about what is told us. For instance, it is said that the projected widening of Twelfth Street would cost about three millions of dollars. Can we believe this? Never! Before the construction of the drainage canal was begun it was said that the expense would not exceed sixteen million dollars, and today this construction already has "swallowed" sixty millions of dollars and still it is not finished."

Mr. Sima, a member of the Board of Public Improvements, was then asked for advice and an explanation. Mr. Sima called attention to the fact that in this matter nothing could be done at present, because the proposal of the committee had been voted upon on the so-called small ballot, and the only course remaining is for the taxpayers to put pressure upon their aldermen, so that they will not allow this proposition to go through. Further, Mr. Sima states that the way the plan is proposed the city would pay fifty per cent, twenty-five per cent would be paid by the taxpayers, and twenty-five per cent would be covered by a bond issue. The fact that



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Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1911.

there is such haste to widen Twelfth Street is not at all surprising to M. Sima, because the longer it is put off, that is, if it is really to be done at some time, the more it will cost, for property values are increasing each year. Mr. Svoboda announced on behalf of the taxpayers of the Eleventh Ward, that they are absolutely against the widening of Twelfth Street, and in that connection a resolution had been sent to the Mayor. It was also decided to ask taxpayers societies of the western Wards to unite into one whole and protest as a body. Mr. Mertlik replied to this, saying that a resolution protesting the widening of Twelfth Street had been sent out from the last meeting, and he did not favor the sending of a new resolution. He added to Mr. Svoboda's proposal that a committee be appointed, which would maintain contact with the taxpayers' clubs of surrounding Wards and in time of necessity that joint action be taken. The reasons which influenced former Mayor Busse to withdraw his proposed widening of Halsted Street because of energetic protests, will, of necessity, happen now if we work harmoniously and in

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Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1911.

common. Following this, there ensued a debate taken part in by Messrs: Hajicek, Souhrada and Doctor Lorenz. Then came the approval of the motion to appoint a committee, and the task of selecting the committee was turned over to the executive committee. In the matter of paving Center Avenue, between Eighteenth Street and Twenty-first Street, it was decided to endeavor to secure a twenty per cent rebate, because the street at that point is, so to speak, an arterial link between the south and north sides. The pavement is to be of granite. With that the meeting was ended, and refreshments were served in honor of the club's new secretary.



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BOHEMIAN

Donni Masatel, June 8, 1911.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN THE TWELFTH WARD WAS CELEBRATED  
LAST NIGHT IN PILSEN PARK PAVILION

Alderman Anton J. Gemak Presented with a diamond-studded Gold Star

The Democratic victory of April 4 was celebrated last night in the pavilion of Pilsen Park. About five hundred people took part in the celebration. The Democratic organization of the Twelfth Ward arranged the celebration, which was a success because the participants enjoyed themselves exceptionally well.

At 8 P.M., the places at the tables, which were arranged in ten rows the length of the pavilion, began to be filled, and in a short time, all places were occupied. Shortly thereafter, food and refreshments were brought to the tables. Entertainment was provided by Mr. Novak's band. The speakers, singers, and soloists competed with one another to keep the participants in good humor. We must admit that they were successful, to be sure, for under



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1911.

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IV these circumstances none among the politicians were sad.

The pavilion was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and in front of the stage a platform was erected, where all the officials, who were victorious on April 4, were seated. Alderman William F. Schultz of the Twelfth Ward welcomed the gathering, and explained the reasons for the celebration. Sheriff Michael Zimmer was the principal speaker.

The most significant happening of the evening was the presentation of a gold star, set with diamonds and rubies, to Alderman Anton J. Cermak, a gift from the Democratic organization of the Twelfth Ward. The star, which was bought with a collection from among his political friends, is really a valuable gift, because it cost over \$800. Alderman Cermak was deeply moved when the gift was presented by Sheriff Zimmer, and in thanking the organization for it, he said that he would never forget this display of friendship, and recognition of his efforts. In making the presentation, Sheriff Zimmer said that Alderman Cermak really deserved recognition, because he distinguished himself in the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1911.

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IV City Council of seventy alderman, which is not an easy matter. Other speakers were Congressman A. J. Sabath; Judge Scully; City Treasurer Stuckart; the president of the United Societies Kellerman; the clerk of the Probate Court John Cervenka; Charles J. Vopicka; Mr. Fischer, and others.

The arrangements committee was made up of the following persons: Sheriff Michael Zimmer, Alderman Anton J. Cermak, Alderman William F. Schultz, Joseph Stastny, F. W. Bewersdorf, Joseph I. Novak, Peter Jezierny, Fred Schultz, Henry Ruck and Adolph Fencel.

The entertainment was attended by many political friends, and police officials, not only of the Twelfth Ward and surroundings, but from other sections of the city. The affair lasted until the late hours, and the committee is to be congratulated for having provided a very pleasant evening.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Blasatel, May 10, 1911.

MUELLER WILL BE ALDERMAN

The recount of the votes given the aldermanic candidates of the 29th Ward on April 4 was completed yesterday. The Republican candidate, Alderman Mathias A. Mueller, incumbent, received twenty votes more than our countryman, Felix B. Janovsky, the Democratic candidate. The special committee, consisting of Aldermen Anton J. Cermak, Bauler, and Snow will not make its report on the recount to the elections committee of the City Council before next week, and it is expected that it will be several weeks before a definite decision is made by the City Council in this contest.

Our countrymen, who make up a large portion of the residents in the twenty-ninth Ward, and who followed the progress of the recount with such great interest, are, to the utmost, unpleasantly surprised with the result as announced last night.



Denni Hlasatel, May 9, 1911.

POLITICAL MATTERS

The recount of the votes given the aldermanic candidates of the 23th Ward in the April election made remarkable progress yesterday. When the vote of the 23rd precinct had been recounted last night, the Republican candidate, Mr. Mueller had a majority of eleven votes over the Democratic candidate, our countryman, Mr. Janovsky.

The recount is being followed with great interest among the Bohemian Democrats of the 29th Ward, and many of their representatives are present at all times in the offices of the Board of Election Commissioners, where the recount is taking place.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1911.

POLITICAL MATTERS

Alderman Anton J. Cermak, chairman of the elections committee of the city council, made preparations yesterday for starting on Monday the recount of the votes received by the aldermanic candidates of the twenty-ninth Ward in the last election. As is known, our countryman, a Democrat, Felix B. Janovsky was given five votes more than his Republican opponent, the former alderman, Mr. Mueller, who asked for a recount.

Mr. Cermak said yesterday that his committee will start work on the re-districting of the Wards in the City immediately after the election matter of the twenty-ninth Ward is settled.



Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1911.

POLITICAL MATTERS

The new Board of Local Improvements held its first meeting yesterday, and elected George Schilling, who was formerly on the Board, as its chairman. Mr. Frank Sima, who is a member of the new commission, was escorted to the meeting by his best friends of the Bohemian Democratic league, and received many congratulations.

The assistant commissioner of Public Works, our countryman, Jos. O. Kostner, also took over his new office yesterday. Commissioner McGann immediately appointed another countryman, Mr. Edward Klinenberg of the twenty-ninth Ward, inspector of coal, which position, up to the present, had been held by Mr. Kostner. Mr. Klinenberg is well-known and popular in the Bohemian circles of the Town of Lake. He is the manager of a Bohemian coal company there.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1911.

MAYOR HARRISON FAILS TO RECOGNIZE BOHEMIANS NOT A SINGLE  
COUNTRYMAN APPOINTED TO HIS CABINET

Last night, Mayor Carter H. Harrison sent to the City Council a list of thirteen appointments for confirmation. All of them were confirmed by the Council. Two Bohemians are among the appointees, both of them well-known. Mr. Frank Sima, one of the most deserving Bohemian Democrats, who has been active in political life for many years, was appointed a member of the Board of Local Improvements. Mr. Joseph O. Kostner, a young man, twenty-nine years of age, became assistant Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Kostner is already recognized in Democratic circles, in spite of his youth. In this year's primaries, he sought the nomination for alderman of the 34th Ward, and although the regular organization was against him, he very nearly won. He is well informed, and a member of several Bohemian lodges. He is a lawyer, and lives at 1404 Independence Boulevard with his mother and five sisters.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1911.

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IV That Mr. Sima is a good Bohemian, and an active member of Bohemian societies, need not even be mentioned. There probably is not one Bohemian in Pilsen, on the near South Side, or in Bohemian California, who does not know him. Those who know him, know what an excellent Bohemian, and man he is.

Therefore, although we sincerely wish the above named gentlemen well upon their appointments, we cannot say that we are entirely satisfied with the recognition given the Bohemians by Mayor Harrison. For that inclination, which the Bohemians have always shown toward the Democratic party, and toward Mayor Harrison in particular, they are deserving to have their representatives in the City's highest offices, in the so-called Mayor's Cabinet. Where did the Mayor find out that Bohemian in politics live off of crumbs?





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1911.

POLITICAL MATTERS

It has been heard from reliable sources that Mr. A. J. Cermak has other plans than to secure some important place in the committees of the City Council. He wants to resign from his position in the City Council because he has the best of prospects that Mr. Harrison will appoint him City Collector, which is decidedly more profitable and important office than that of Alderman.

During the conferences of the non-partisan committee of the City Council, at Hot Springs, Ark., Mr. A. J. Cermak, alderman of the 12th Ward was the Democratic speaker, and the interests of the Republicans were looked after by Alderman Snow. Cermak is very capable of "roasting" the Republicans, when they fall back upon the agreement in regard to the non-partisan setup of the City Council's committees. He merely recalls for them, that in 1908-1909 such an agreement existed and in spite of this,



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CONFIDENTIAL

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1911.

the Republicans filled all important places with their own people, because they had a majority in the City Council. Today, the Democrats have a majority such as neither party has had in a long time, that is, a full fourteen votes, and, therefore, they are entitled to all of the important posts. Democrats are just as capable of holding these jobs as are the Republicans and they want them. Cernak laid down the following rule, according to which the committees are to be set up: "We will first choose jobs for Democrats. Snow and his comrades can then fill those places which we leave for them."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1911.

CZECH DEMOCRATS BOOST CARTER H. HARRISON



A resolution was passed in a meeting of the Czech Democrats of Cook County, in the Briggs House last night, in which the candidacy of Carter H. Harrison for mayor, in the primary election, is heartily endorsed. The candidate is pointed out as representing true Democracy and guarding its sacred tenets under any circumstances also, "His record during his eightyears' administration proves this through his many decisions in favor of the people and the taxpayers in particular." Good service rendered the immigrant population is especially set forth, as well as his independent attitude toward trusts, the street car company, the gas company, and other big capitalistic enterprises. The Czech, Slovak, and other Slavonic voters are called on to fall in line for the man "who will be a mayor for the people, and not a mayor for the gas company."

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 5, 1906.

PROTEST MEETING.

p. 2, col. 3 - The meeting which had for its purpose taking steps whereby better police protection would be provided in Bohemian California, and which was called for last night in Placek's hall, was attended by only about twenty citizens. Aldermen Uhlir and Zimmer of the 12th ward, and Mr. Cermak, a member of the state legislature, arrived on time and patiently waited, thinking that perhaps more citizens would arrive. However, when waiting proved to be of no avail, the meeting was started.

Mr. J. Marek was elected chairman, and Mr. J. Cerny as secretary. The first to speak was Alderman Uhlir, who regretted the small attendance of citizens, because he had also invited the commanding officer of the Lawndale police station to be present at the meeting to hear complaints which the citizens have against the police.

The police commander did not come and this angered Mr. Uhlir in the beginning, but when he saw how poorly the meeting was attended, he was glad. The Aldermen explained that the fault lies in the manner in which police are assigned to the Lawndale station. This station is considered some sort of penal colony, to which police are sent for punishment, when they have brought the anger of

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 5, 1906.

their superiors upon themselves for some reason or other.

In order to remedy existing conditions the citizens must help the Aldermen. They must hold big protest meetings, they must see to it that reports of these meetings get into the daily papers and to the chief of police and the mayor. He who wants conditions changed must work himself, and agitate among those who are indifferent.

The next meeting of citizens for this purpose will be held next Tuesday evening in Placek's hall. It is expected that it will be more numerously attended. It will be seen to that the proceedings and resolutions of the citizens will be published in the English daily newspapers and reported to the Chief of Police and to the mayor. An agitation committee was elected composed of the following: Messrs. Jiran, Prasil, Cerny, Marek and Cermak. Those present were urged by Mr. Cermak to agitate and bring as many of their friends as possible to next Tuesday's meeting.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1904.

[NEW ORGANIZATION IN TENTH WARD]

A meeting of the newly created 10th ward organization was held in Cervenka's hall on Blue Island Avenue, for the purpose of giving politics in that ward a new trend. The meeting was attended by about a hundred citizens. The meeting was called to order by Alderman Sindelar. An election of officers was held and the following were elected: Mr. J. Vistein, chairman; Mr. Karel Toman, secretary; Mr. Karel Vlcek, accountant; Mr. M. Krasny, treasurer. Among the speakers were Messrs. Jandus, Sindelar, and Cervenka.

## MEETING OF BOHEMIAN DEMOCRATS.

Bohemian Democrats of Cook County held their regular meeting yesterday evening in Pilsen Sokol hall, to elect officers. Cyril Fiala was elected chairman. E. Fort was elected secretary and A. J. Sabath was elected treasurer. Vice-chairman will be elected by the various ward clubs represented in the association. Many bitter complaints have been made that the democratic leaders, elected to office, pay very little attention to the Bohemians in spite of the fact that they with their enormous vote helped to elect these men County and City offices. Therefore there was appointed a committee of ten of our political leaders, who accompanied by the officers of the Bohemian Democracy of Cook County will visit Sheriff Barrett, Coroner Traeger and Mayor Harrison to ask them, what kind of jobs they mean to give to the Czechs. The committee will submit a report at the next monthly meeting.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1902.

CONFERENCE OF BOHEMIAN SOCIALISTS

All local sections were represented by twenty-four delegates in last Sunday's meeting of Bohemian Socialists, which was held in Soustka's Hall. Comrade Fr. Petr was elected Chairman, and Comrade Ad. Uzlik, Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read. The reports of the executives, the press, and the auditing committee were postponed until the end of the second year of Spravedlnost.

In regard to the election of executive, press and auditing committees, editor and manager of Spravedlnost, the motion of Comrade Hlavacek that all sections hold elections at their earliest meetings, was accepted and, therefore, the comrades should take notice and attend their next meeting in full strength. Further, in this meeting, the following resolutions and corrections were unanimously passed: That the editor and manager of Spravedlnost be not elected to



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1902.



other offices, as they had enough work in their own office. Salaries of officials were given over to the executive committee for adjustment. A motion that the minutes of this meeting be sent to all local papers was passed.

A resolution was presented by Comrade Viiren, that the National Committee of the American Socialist Party be requested to grant autonomy to the Bohemian Socialist Party of America and further, that the members of this party be not required to pay any dues aside from a small payment to the National Committee, because the members of the Bohemian sections are already burdened with their own personal expenses. However, they should not be denied the right of making decisions in matters pertaining to the party, or in national, state, or local elections. This motion was unanimously passed.

Among the many practical and impractical motions, the cooperative undertaking in the Town of Lake was especially recommended, and that every Comrade should become a member thereof, or morally and materially support it.

Deani Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1902.

Thereafter the meeting was adjourned.

Ad. Vzlik

Denni Hlasatel, April 23, 1901.

TOWN OF LAKE POLITICAL MEETING.

Last Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Bohemian Citizens Political Club, of the 29th ward, held its regular meeting in the Bohemian American Liberal School Hall, 48th and Honore streets. The meeting was called to order by the chairman; Mr. Jan Pekar. The proceedings were taken by the secretary, Mr. Jan Fejtl.

The meeting was fairly well attended and several new members were accepted. It was resolved that the club should work in conjunction with other Bohemian and Polish clubs in the interests of the ward. It was pointed out that if the Bohemian element in the ward joins with the Polish element, they will have the decisive voice and will be able to accomplish much if they put up a candidate satisfactory to both. A committee was elected which is to report on the matter at the next regular meeting which is held regularly every third Sunday of each month. The committee is composed of Vác. Fihenicky, Jan Fejtl, and Jan Wichmann.

Svornost, May 6, 1899.



LOCAL POLITICS - CITY AND COUNTY.

The Bohemian-Republican Club "Lincoln" of the 10th ward belongs to the organizations which do not stop their activities after election day. On the contrary the members of this club have their regular meetings and although the election excitement may have ceased long before, they are enlarging their organization and preparing themselves for future activity in the political world. This is the only efficient way in which any political club can exist and be useful.

At last Sunday's meeting the members deliberated upon the existing conditions in the Philippine Islands, a question most vital at present, and interesting to all American people. A unanimous resolution was adopted, which should be published for the information of all Bohemian-Americans. Resolved:

Whereas, we are certain that the Spanish-American War for deliverance of Cuba was started and conducted with the approval of the whole American people because the peace-loving President of the United States, William McKinley,



Svornost, May 6, 1899.

hating the bloodshed, failed to avoid it, although he used all diplomatic influences to assure the freedom of the Cuban people; therefore we decide that being American citizens we are obliged to carry bravely the consequences, whatever they may be.

We decide further that after the victorious battle in Manila Bay and annihilation of the government on the Island of Luzon (the Spanish government), it is an absolute necessity that the Americans keep order until the American Congress will make a decision as to what kind of government should be applied in this territory.

The local tribes, being unconscious of the situation, or instigated by some leaders, turned their weapons against the people (the American soldiers), who in disregarding their own lives, liberated them from long Spanish slavery.

Making this statement we manifest our confidence in the Federal government and in the American people and the promise that after the end of the war there will be done everything possible to assure freedom and prosperity for the oppressed local populations. We do absolutely believe it will be a real benefit for the local population if the American people will decide to take them under their



Svornost, May 6, 1899.

protection and they can be assured that, exactly as during the battles Americans were humane and just with them, so, after the war is over they will be treated with more humanity and justice by Americans than by any other government in the world. We will not agree with some of the Bohemian newspapers which proceed too far, calling it simple murder and a state of tyranny of the Philippine population. We deny that the American government tyrannizes over anyone, anywhere. We, ourselves, immigrants to this country not so long ago, like other nations are the best proof as to what American liberty and American institutions are, because we enjoy all the liberties and privileges alike, with the American-born population.

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Svornost, July 7, 1898.

BOHEMIAN



BOHEMIAN DEMOCRATS PROMOTE A BOHEMIAN FOR CONGRESS

To-morrow is the day of Democratic primaries and in all wards can be seen "doubled activity."

The same kind of movement and activity was demonstrated in Bohemian wards. The Bohemian Democratic organization of the 8th ward has scheduled this evening a big meeting in Dusek Hall on Allport Street. It is expected that the hall will be over-crowded. The main purpose of the meeting is the nomination of Bohemian candidates and it is of major importance because the Bohemian population should have the best representatives.

The first Bohemian Democratic Club of the 10th ward held a big meeting yesterday in the hall at 1024 W. 18th Street. It was determined to promote Joseph Bruzek as candidate for Congressman from the 2nd district.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, August 4, 1892.

POLITICAL MEETING

The Bohemian Democratic Club of the 9th Ward held a special meeting last night.

At the meeting, they unanimously nominated Mr. Ed. J. Novak of the 19th ward as candidate for the lower House of Representatives for the fifth district. Since the Bohemian Club of the 19th ward will have a special ticket in the field with a Bohemian delegation, it would be fitting that our Democratic citizens attend the primaries which will be held tomorrow.



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, January 16, 1892

BOHEMIAN DEMOCRATS



After a long period of inactivity, the Bohemian-Democratic Club of the Eighth Ward again held a meeting, in the Bohemian-English Liberal School Hall, under the chairmanship of Citizen, "Krizè".

In spite of the fact that the attendance was small, a lively debate took place, having for its subject the activities of the alderman of the mentioned Ward. Several speakers publicly denounced Alderman "Dvorak" and it was pointed out that all promises made by the Alderman before election had come to naught, and that the Bohemian voters of the Eighth Ward have benefited very little by being represented in the City Council by a Bohemian. The majority of those present did not agree with the above contention.

It was announced that Alderman Dvorak intended to seek the nomination in the spring election, whether the citizens of the Eighth Ward wanted him or not, and that it is necessary to prepare now for a stiff election battle if the citizens of the Ward expect to put another candidate into the field.

After a sharp debate it was resolved that the chairman appoint a committee

Svornost, January 16, 1892

to make all necessary arrangements for the spring elections. A committee was also appointed to call upon and remind the Secretary of the Central Democratic Committee, not to forget to pay the Judges and Clerks of the last election, most of whom have not yet been paid for their services.



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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, September 10, 1890

Political Activity

Bohemian Democrats of the Nineteenth Ward, met on Monday in the Catholic School Hall on De Koven Street, for the purpose of uniting the various Bohemian Democratic Clubs of the above mentioned Ward.

Until now there have been three Bohemian Democratic Clubs in the Ward. After the transaction of regular business, officers were elected. This new club was named the Bohemian Democratic Club of the Nineteenth Ward. After the election of an organization committee, citizen Kostner was recommended as a candidate for County Commissioner.

Countrymen desirous of obtaining citizenship papers should apply to the following members of the committee: Jos. Kostner, Vac Bartuska and citizen Kalal.

Svornost, Sept. 3, 1890

BOHEMIAN REPUBLICANS

Yesterday's meeting of the 9th Ward Bohemian Republican Club was attended by a large number of our countrymen, who wished to be registered as seeking either first or second citizenship papers. More than 200 persons were registered. Citizen J. Kralovec, in a short speech, explained to those present the benefits of citizenship, after which, current political topics were discussed.

Then the meeting proceeded to the election of delegates to the convention, who will be recommended to the Central Republican Club of the 9th ward for confirmation. Each precinct is to have two delegates. Countrymen seeking citizenship, will be notified by the secretary of the club as to when they will go down town in a body.

This coming Saturday the Central Bohemian Republican Club of the 9th ward will hold it's meeting.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, April 10, 1890

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING

The 8th ward Bohemian Democratic Club held its regular monthly meeting yesterday at the "Cesko-Angl. Svob. Skola" (Bohemian-English Liberal School). Alderman F.J. Dvorak was chairman. After the regular order of business had been completed, it was resolved to appoint a committee of five persons, who would recommend some capable Bohemian political workers, and with the help and influence of the Alderman obtain city jobs for them. It was also decided that the secretary communicate with the members of all precinct organizations, requesting them to hold a meeting and elect their own officers, then they would make reports to the ward club monthly. Bohemian Clubs are further invited to agree on some capable Bohemian Citizen who would then be recommended as a candidate for appointment to the School Board, so that Bohemians may be represented in this honorable and important body.

A written resignation of vice-chairman, Mr. Slatinske, was received and accepted. Mr. Sindelar was elected in his place. One new member was accepted into the club, after which the meeting was adjourned.

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Svornost, Mar. 7, 1890

FROM DEMOCRATIC CAMPS OF THE 8th WARD

In the hall on the corner of 20th and Brown, there was held a regular meeting of all Bohemian Democrats for the purpose of finding a way to avoid the threatened split of the Bohemian vote in the 8th ward where there are two Bohemian candidates for one office.

Citizen Matejka, who opened the meeting, expressed his opinion, he being for neither of the candidates, that the Bohemians should select a third candidate to replace the two already in the field. Some of those present, however, would not sanction such a move as they were positively for Mr. Dvorak as candidate. The delegates from the Irish Club from the other end of the ward, where Mr. Panoch was nominated, said that they would never support Mr. Dvorak as candidate, but no matter who is selected by the Bohemians as candidate, with the exception of Dvorak, they would support.

Toward the close, Mr. Panoch addressed the meeting and although he expressed himself as being indifferent about the candidacy, he still insisted that he would have the support of the voters from across the tracks (the Irish) where





Svorrost, Mar. 7, 1890

Mr. Dvorak would get none.

The gathering later dispersed without arriving at any definite understanding.



Svornost, March 3, 1890

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Yesterday afternoon the Bohemian Democratic Clubs held a meeting on the premises of Citizen Sidl. Citizen J. Panoch was chairman. The committee on by-laws read a report on proposed changes, among which was a proposal to change the name of the organization to "Central Bohemian American Democratic Club," to be made up of the Delegates from various Bohemian Ward Clubs. Each ward club to be entitled to five delegates chosen by itself.

Then followed considerable debate in regards to the laws, which were finally accepted; but immediately were brought up for reconsideration and final action postponed until after election. In the meantime, the various ward clubs are to be advised of all proposed changes and asked for their recommendations in the matter which is to be taken up again after election and either accepted or thrown out.

It was resolved to call a meeting of the leading Democrats of the 8th ward, where there are already two Bohemian candidates, for the purpose of straightening this matter out, as with two candidates dividing the support there would not be much hope of any success.



Svornost, Feb. 24, 1890

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The Bohemian Republican Club, "Lincoln", held a meeting yesterday in the "Ces. Ang. Svob Skola" (Bohemian-English Liberal School) which was well attended. The subsidiary committee reported that it was making every effort to have the various Bohemian Clubs support the nomination of a Bohemian as a candidate on the township ticket. The committee was directed to make every effort to conclude a meeting with the committees of various Bohemian Clubs, so that there might be some definite candidate placed before the membership at the next meeting. This club does not intend to make any recommendation by itself, as the membership feel that it will be much better if the delegates of all the clubs work together in the selection of a candidate.

There was selected three members as delegates to the convention of Republican Clubs at Springfield. About ten new members were accepted and many countrymen presented themselves for the purpose of obtaining Citizenship Papers. After some further debate the meeting ended. The next meeting is to be held March 9th.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Feb. 10, 1890

### POLITICAL ACTIVITY

The "Lincoln" Republican club of the Eighth ward held a well-attended meeting yesterday afternoon in the "Ces. Ang. Svob. Skola" (Bohemian-English Liberal School). Lawyer Kriz was the chairman. The subsidiary committee was instructed by the Club to join with the committees of other Bohemian clubs and work for the nomination of some Bohemian on the township ticket.

Citizens Pechota, Kriz, Wallek, Vesely and Holy were elected as a committee for the obtaining of citizenship papers for our countrymen. Those wishing to obtain them are requested to get in touch with the above named committee.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 6, 1884.

THE BOHEMIAN CITIZENS OF THE 8TH WARD ARE IN ARRAY; THEIR PLATFORM

Yesterday's Bohemian meeting held in the Gymnasium of Sokol Association was attended by eighty or ninety citizens. This is very consoling proof that the Bohemian citizens have begun to understand their duties. The meeting was opened by the chairman, Mr. Patera, and the minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and adopted. Sixty new members were enrolled and one hundred and twenty-five is the total number of members of the Bohemian Independent Club.

Mr. Kralovec gave a detailed report of the meeting of the joint committees, which elected Mr. Lussem as chairman, and Mr. Chlader as secretary. We are publishing this a little ahead of time and we must add that the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Lussem, came to the conclusion that Vaclav

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Svornost, March 6, 1884.

Kaspar would be the best candidate. He has known him since before the Big Fire in Chicago. The reason that this was published ahead of time was explained as indispensable because, as Mr. Lussem states, some of the German members of the joint committee intended to wait two weeks longer. Mr. Lussem was against this idea. The motion for immediate voting was passed and Vaclav Kaspar was elected candidate by a vote of nine to five. This report was accepted and the speaker proposed a reading of the platform, which was done by the secretary.

"The Platform of the Independent Club of the 8th Ward. Whereas, the citizens of the 8th Ward know and have seen for years that our representatives in the City Council do not care for the welfare of the citizens, therefore, it is resolved, that in the future only those candidates will be supported who will direct their activities strictly in accord with the platform, set up by the citizens of said ward.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 6, 1884.

- I. Every case of corruption committed by the City Council shall be immediately revealed to the public.
- II. All improvements like building of new bridges, sewers, paving of streets, shall be properly constructed under strict supervision.
- III. To watch and enforce with all power the regulation that only workers of good reputation shall be hired for city constructions, not lazy and idle men patronized by the ward politicians as has been practiced heretofore.
- IV. To see to it that personal liberty shall not depend on the individual opinion of hot-headed fanatics.
- V. To strive with earnest zeal towards the refusal of further concessions to the present monopolists."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 6, 1884.

This platform was adopted by the committee and by the candidate.

Mr. Kralovec proposed at this meeting to nominate the speakers for tomorrow's joint meeting. Ad. Chladek and J. Benes were proposed. Both accepted.

T. Kralovec suggested Mr. Lussem as chairman of tomorrow's joint meeting, because Mr. Lussem always acted with dignity and was always very friendly towards the Bohemians. Mr. Lussem accepted.

Mr. Chladek referred to the disagreements occurring ordinarily on election day, and all kinds of disorder during the counting of the votes. We are in need of dependable people who will watch that the counting is honest, because it is the only way we can win, and we know well that the police officers are against us Bohemians and all are working for Irishmen.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 6, 1884.

A long and effective speech by Ad. Chladek pleased everybody. The following additional speakers were elected for tomorrow's joint Bohemian-German meeting: Dr. Kohout, J. Kralovec and Jiri Nikodem.

Concluding this meeting, there was an appeal to the Bohemian citizens of the 8th ward to appear at tomorrow's meeting in Houdrov Hall in large numbers and not to be confounded by the Germans. Strive to gain the respect of other nationalities is what was recommended.

Tomorrow's meeting is the most important one and it should be demonstrated to the Germans and to the other nationalities, with whom we will fight, that we know how to handle our affairs and that it would be unwise for them to scorn our Bohemian power in the 8th ward.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275