

МАКЕДОНСКА ТРИБУНА

ОРГАНЪ НА СЪЮЗА НА МАКЕДОНСКИТЪ
ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ВЪ
СЪЕДИНЕНИТЪ ЩАТИ И КАНАДА

THE MACEDONIAN TRIBUNE

ORGAN OF THE MACEDONIAN POLITICAL
ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA

Entered as second class matter, February 11, 1927, at the Post Office at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

13 МАРТЪ 1930 г.

ГДИНА 4-ТА, БРОЙ 162.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Phone KILLEY 2157.

MARCH 13, 1930.

VOL. 4, NUMBER 162.

The Spirit of the Bulgaro-Macedonians in America

You may conquer the Fatherland of a people but you cannot conquer the people thereof! You may suppress their rights of speech, of assembly, of religious persuasion, and the innate right to express themselves in their vernacular; you may deny them their inalienable rights characteristic to the race, but of what avail would it be when such people refuse to acknowledge their conquerers as their rulers by virtue of conquest? What advantage has a conquerer when the conquered are entirely discontented and clamor for freedom and independence? We have sufficient historic evidence to indicate how difficult it is to assimilate a given race. For did not Prussia fail in her objective to assimilate the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine? Yet after forty years of systematic Prussianization and assimilation the Alsations refused to adhere to Prussia. How then could a little country like Serbia or Greece, succeed to Serbianize or Grecianize the different races which are now under their jurisdiction? The answer to this is that **THEY CANNOT AND WILL NOT SUCCEED.**

The Macedonians absolutely refuse to become loyal to their new masters—Serbia and Greece. For once a people is animated by the spirit of national consciousness and aspiration, no power could be in position to subdue them. Though Macedonia is now divided chiefly between Serbia and Greece, yet the Macedonians are carrying a united struggle against both of these states and demand one of these two things: **LIBERTY OR DEATH!** Their clamor for a free and autonomous state of Macedonia is heard in every part of the civilized world.

A great part of the Macedonian population is no longer living in Macedonia. They prefer to wander throughout the civilized world rather than submit to the dictatorship of Alexander Karageorgevich of Serbia or the barbaric chauvinism of Athens. So a considerable number of the Bulgaro-Macedonians have immigrated to the U. S. A. and Canada in order to avoid the tyranny and persecution of their oppressors. Here they found an opportunity to form an organization of Protest and Petition—to enlighten the new world as to the actual conditions of their fatherland. This organization, though a humanitarian one, also has a purpose—an objective. Its motto is **MACEDONIA FOR THE MACEDONIANS** or as it is stated in their constitution, "the creation of a free and independent Macedonia as a state which will guarantee the democratic rights and liberties for all its citizens."

There are more than 24 local Bulgaro-Macedonian Political Organizations in the various cities of the U. S. A. and Canada, where the Macedonian immigrants are located. All of these organizations, and particularly the one of Indianapolis, Ind., seems to have attained a considerable degree of national consciousness. Their national spirit, their solidarity and unanimity of action was well manifested on the 8th and 9th of March in Indianapolis, Ind. I have never had an opportunity before to participate in the affairs of a Macedonian Political Organization.

Last Saturday I had an opportunity to attend the entertainment given under the auspices of the Ladies' Society of the Macedonian Political Organization "Dame Grueff" of Indianapolis, Indiana. Here I found myself in a situation of a truly Macedonian character—entirely Macedonian atmos-

phere. Macedonian customs, habits and characteristics were well displayed. The programme was excellently performed. The numbers that followed the comedy "Bay Gano at Prof. Iritchev" were particularly of interest. What a pulsation must have occurred in the hearts of those Macedonians who really grasped the meaning of the song, "Owe Nothing to the Sultan," sung by Miss Gareloff! This young lady who masters a wonderful vocal ability, with a quite melodious and operatic voice, deserves our felicitations. The other numbers of the programme, however, were equally well performed. Finally the folk dances occurred. Every Macedonian feature was depicted with the exception of a bag-pipe or **GAIDA** as it is called in Macedonian. However, the melody of a bag-pipe was imitated more or less by other musical instruments provided for the occasion.

On Sunday night the local organization, "Dame Grueff," also gave a banquet in honor of the delegates (who arrived from various parts of the country to participate in a semi-annual conference with the Central Executive Committee) and guests present. The varieties of "eats" furnished at this banquet can hardly be excelled by the best hotels of Indianapolis. There was plenty to eat, plenty to drink (beverage of course) and an ample supply of fruit. After the supper was over the fun began. Speeches were delivered, "some serious, others foolish" as Mr. Kisselneff has phrased them, but nevertheless they were full of fun. It is interesting to note here, that, among the attendants at the banquet, there was a gentleman that we may call him the Macedonian "Will Rogers." This gentleman was Mr. Pechonloff, alias "Daskalcheto" from the Legendary Macedonian city of Prilep. He was by far the best humorist—comedian of the evening. His typical country-town dialect plus the anecdotes of his life as a "Daskal" (school teacher), was one of the best of the "foolish" entertainers—however, the other participants in the fun were just as good but in some way or another they were foreshadowed by "Daskalcheto." We really enjoyed the entire programme as sponsored by the members of the organization "Dame Grueff" of Indianapolis, and congratulate them for it.

CHRIST ANASTASOFF,
March 11, 1930 St. Louis, Mo.

ОЩЕ НЪЩО ЗА ГРЪЦКИТЪ «ОСВОБОДИТЕЛИ»

Драги Редакторе на в. Македонска Трибуна,

Прочетохъ въ в. Македонска Трибуна, бр. 161 отъ 6 Мартъ т. г. една статия отъ единъ наши сънародникъ въ Австралия, подъ заглавие: «Македонци, откъснати отъ своето рока въ борбата».

Моля Ви жие да г. Редакторе, ако е възможно да ми изпратите афишъта въ този вѣстникъ.

Прѣзъ 1926 год. азъ бѣхъ въ нацията още и робина зеля Македония. Бѣхъ въ вѣрно, което тогн човѣкъ разпрѣди въ в. Македонска Трибуна. Азъ самиятъ чухъ и видѣхъ съ собственитъ си очи, какъ грѣцкии капитанъ Шеретъ ходѣше съ ибкодо войнини отъ вѣщи на вѣща да търсѣ лѣшки и нѣмѣви. И ако тогн отъ