

DRUŠTVENE IN DRUGE SLOVENSKE VESTI

Tridesetletnica ustanovitve proslavilo društvo sv. Jožeta. 30. J. S. K. Jednote z velikim piknikom v nedeljo 3. junija, kar naj izvolijo spoštovati bratrska društva pri doseganju svojih prireditelj. Piknik se bo vršil na Kochevarjevi ulici na Sturgeon Lake Rd., pri Chisholmu, Minn.

Redna seja Zveze JSKJ društva za zapadno Pennsylvanijo bo vršila v nedeljo 29. maja v Slovenskem domu v Pittsburghu.

Materinski dan je proslavilo društvo Jutranja zvezda, 137 JSKJ v Clevelandu na 8. maja z lepo prireditvijo v Knauzovi dvorani. Deklaracije, žive slike, pevske in druge točke so prav ugajale. Dobro je bila vpričorjena veseloligra "Prisiljen stan znanjevan"; škoda, da vsled razne ropote igralok mesto ni bilo mogoče slišati. Udeleženci na prireditvi je bila prav bogata, kar kaže, da ima društvo Jutranja zvezda agilne članke in mnogo prijateljev.

Premijni je v okrajni bolnici v Chicagu po daljšem bolehalenjak in sobrat Andrej Halčan društva Jugoslovan. 104 JSKJ.

Uspeljan je bil iz Charity Hospital v Lakeside Hospital v Clevelandu sobrat Rudolph Peršič, predsednik nadzornega odbora JSKJ. Podvrčeni se bo močno operaciji in vsi obiski bodo prepovedani. Ko bodo zopet dovoljeni, bo poročeno.

Operativni klub jugoslovanov društva v Sheboyganu, v kateremu spada tudi društvo št. 82 JSKJ, priredi na 14. maja zabavo v Stanovanih dvorani. Na vzporedno glasovne, deklaracijske in govorne točke.

Mladanski koncert priredi pevski zbor "Zarja" v Clevelandu v nedeljo 15. maja. Pevski zbor Zarja ima okoli 20 pevcev in pevk, in kdor je kdaj na kateri operni ali koncertni prireditvi tega zbora, lahko sigurno, da bo tudi letni mladanski koncert nujen za duševnega užitka. Koncert bo vršil v avditoriju Carnegiega Narodnega Doma (104 St. Clair Ave.), in se bo pričel ob 7:30 zvečer. Po koncertu bo ples in zabava.

Novo društvo "Bled" v Clevelandu, Pa., priredi svoj koncert v nedeljo 15. maja. Vrsta lepih pevskih točk, vključno s komično opereto "Prisiljen stan znanjevan". Prireditelj se bo vršil v obsevnem šolskem avditoriju Franklin-Boro in se bo pričel ob 8:00 popoldne.

NOVA MOČ POD ZEMLJO

Podzemski jami v državi Kentucky, 200 čevljev globoko, ki povzročajo poteka reka, katero so iznajdljivi inženjerji bližnjega mesta začeli jim goni turbino, ki ugrabljena Lindberghovega sinčka. Omenjeno vsto je Mrs. McLean prispevala iz svojega. Means seveda svoje obljube ni (Dalje na 4. strani).

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

PREDSEDNIK FRANCIJE, Paul Doumer, je podlegel kroglicam napadalec v jutru 7. maja, 14 ur po atentatu. Petinsedemdesetletni predsednik republike, ki je v svetovni vojni izgubil štiri sinove, se je popoldne 6. maja udeležil dobrodelne razprodaje knjig, ki se je vršila v palači Solomona Rothschilda in katere dobiček je bil namenjen vojnim veteranom. Pri tej priliki je stopil pred njega neki dr. Paul Gorgouloff, ki se baje sam naziva glavarij ruskih fašistov, in je oddal na predsednika več strelov, katerih trije so zadeli. Najboljšim zdravnikom ni uspelo obdržati predsednika pri življenju več kot 14 ur po napadu, vendar je bil ranjenec, razen par minut, ves ta čas brez zavesti. Ljudstvo je hotelo napadalec linčati na mestu in policija ga je močno pretepenega komaj spravila na varno. Sodi se, da je napadalec Gorgouloff blazen in da atentat nima političnega ozadja.

V STAVKOVNEM okrožju v vzhodnem delu države Ohio, kjer je na straži državna milica, je bil zgodaj jutraj 7. maja dinamitarji električni transformator. Naselbinama Adena in Robyville je bila s tem vzeta električna sila in razsvetljava. Tudi Somers premo govnik, kjer se je nekaj malega delalo, so morali zapreti radi odvzete električne sile. Dinamitarjanje se je baje izvršilo v času, ko so se menjale straže.

WILLIAM GREEN, predsednik American Federation of Labor, pozivlja zvezno vlado in vlade posameznih držav, da odajo pogodbe za javna dela, ki so bila obljubljena že leta 1928. Ta javna dela bi spravila v promet okroglih tri tisoč milijonov dolarjev, kar bi hitro oživilo vseh vrst industrijo in trgovino.

GOVERNER države Ohio je sklical legislaturo k izrednemu zasedanju za 16. maja. Sprejeti je treba neke dodatke k obiskni bančni postavi, da bo mogoče od Rekonstrukcijske finančne korporacije dobiti okrog 25 milijonov posojila bankam v državi Ohio, ki so v finančnih težkočah. Zasedanje legislature bo trajalo najbrže samo en dan.

PREDSEDNIK HOOVER je poslal zveznemu kongresu poslanico, v kateri poudarja potrebo skorajšnjega balanciranja proračuna. Uvede naj potrebne nove davke in ob enem uvede sistem varčevanja, kjer je to mogoče. Negotovost, v kateri se nahaja država vsled nezmožnosti kongresa, da uredi proračun, je nevarna in podaljšuje depresijo.

V WASHINGTONU je bil aretiran in postavljen pod 100.000 dolarjev varščine znani Gaston B. Means, bivši dolgoletni tajni policist, ki pa je bil že dvakrat kaznovan z zapornim, enkrat zaradi sprejetja podkupnine, ko je bil v zvezni službi, drugič pa radi kršenja prohibicije. V tem slučaju je bil aretiran na ovadbo bogate Mrs. Edward B. McLean, ker ji je izvalil \$100.000, z zagotovitvijo, da bo našel in privedel nazaj ugrabljenega Lindberghovega sinčka. Omenjeno vsto je Mrs. McLean prispevala iz svojega. Means seveda svoje obljube ni (Dalje na 4. strani).

ZDRAVO MLEKO

Mleko je izredno važna hrana, nele za otroke, ampak tudi za odrasle, ker je lahko prebavljivo in vsebuje hranilno vrednost mnogih drugih jedil. Posebno važno mesto zavzema mleko v prehrani prebivalstva Zedinjenih držav in Canade; malo inozemskih dežel se more v porabi mleka meriti s prej omenjenima.

V mleku pa se lahko prenašajo bakterije različnih bolezni in se more s tem širiti posebno jetika, tifus, davica, škrlatica in druge. Bolezenske bakterije morejo priti od okuženih krav, ali pa pridejo v mleko pozneje. Posebno to velja za velika mesta, kjer se porabi mnogo mleka, katero prihaja daleč iz okolice.

Skoro vsa velika mesta v tej deželi zahtevajo dandanes od mlekarjskih družb, ki oskrbujejo meščane z mlekom, da mleko "pasteurizirajo" in isto dostavljajo odjemalcem v zaprtih steklenicah. Pasteuriziranje se vrši na ta način, da se mleko v posebnih kotlih segreje do gotove temperature, nato pa zopet ohladi. Ta način segrevanja in ohlajanja zamori v mleku vse škodljive bakterije, ne vzame mu pa nobene redilne vrednosti.

Boj za pasteuriziranje mleka je bil precej dolg in hud, ker so mnogi dobromisleči ljudje sodili, da je sveže mleko bolj zdravo in redilno. Zdravstvene oblasti so polagoma zmogle s podukom in dandanes se v vseh večjih mestih uživa večinoma le pasteurizirano mleko.

Slovečki zdravnik dr. Charles H. Mayo, ki načeljuje svetovno znani Mayo-kliniki, je nedavno izjavil, da je po večletnih preizkušnjah prišel do prepričanja, da je pasteuriziranje mleka edina znana metoda, ki uniči v mleku škodljive bakterije, ne da bi bila s tem resno zmanjšana njegova hranilna vrednost. Pristavil je, da pasteurizacija ne bo napravila iz nesnažnega mleka snažnega, toda napravila bo iz nevarnega mleka varnega.

Nedavno je tudi Journal of the American Medical Association priobčil članek, v katerem poudarja, da je pasteurizirano mleko mnogo pripomoglo k splošnemu zdravju ljudstva in preprečilo širjenje različnih nevarnih bolezni. K omenjeni organizaciji pripada večina zdravnikov v Zedinjenih državah in Canadi.

KORISTNI PTIČI

Ptiči spadajo med prvovrstne prijatelje poljedelca, vrtnarja in gozdarja, ker uničijo ogromne množine vsakovrstnega mrčesa. Ako bi vse ptiče pobili, bi se razni mrčesi tako razprolili, da bi uničili vse, kar je zelenega.

Mnogi ptiči se žive večinoma od mrčesov, to je od listnih uš, drobnih črvov in žužkov, komarjev, muh itd. Ptiči, ki se žive od zrnja, pač tu in tam na žitu napravijo nekaj škode, toda pri tem pozobujejo tudi ogromne množine semen različnega plevla. Malo škodo, ki jo nekateri ptiči napravijo na zrelih črešnjah in grozdlju, več kot poplačajo z uničenjem mrčesov.

Celo vrane, ki ne prizanašajo koruzi in raznemu sadju, so prej koristne kot škodljive, ker polovijo mnogo miši, kač, ogrcev, hroščev itd. Tudi sove, kanje in jastrebi koristijo farmerju z zatiranjem poljskih škodljivcev, posebno poljskih miši, dasi drugače nimajo popolnoma čiste vesti. Manjši ptiči pa so izključno koristni ali pa vsaj ne škodljivi. (Dalje na 4. strani).

RAZLOGI DEPORTACIJE

Je mnogo skupin inozemcev, ki so podvrženi deportaciji: radi nezakonitega prihoda, zločina itd. V tem in naslednjih člankih hočemo razpravljati o razlogih za deportacijo. Že sedaj pa bi radi poudarili tu vsestransko napačno razumevanje zakona, ki dostikrat vede do deportacije oseb, ki so bile zakonito pripuščene in niso storile nikakega zločina, samo za to, ker so nedavno odšle na obisk v stari kraj, ne pomišljajoč na posledice. Sledeči primer naj služi za ilustracijo.

Neka inozemka je bila pripuščena popolnoma v redu pred kakimi 20 leti. Bila je tedaj mladotletna in je prišla s svojo družino. Ni hče izmed staršev ni postal ameriški državljan in ona je ostala inozemka vzlic temu, da je pohajala ameriške šole in se je pred osmimi leti poročila z ameriškim državljanom. Dva njena otroka sta se rodila v Ameriki - zli vse to ni spreminilo dejstva, da je ostala inozemka.

Pred dvema letoma je ta ženska postala jako nervozna in pokazala znake umobolnosti. Zdravila se je in dobro je okrevala. Sledeč nesvetu prijateljev je je njen mož poslal v stari kraj v nam, da izlet in sprememba bo pomagala njenim živcem. Niti na kraj pameti ni pomislil, da bi to utegnilo ogroziti njeno pravico do ostanja v tej deželi. Ostala je nekoliko mesecev v inozemstvu. Po njenem povratku v Zdruzene države pa je imela zopet en napad bolezni, radi česar je bila začasno postavljena v javen zavod. Oblosti po vedno preiskujejo rekord inozemcev, nahajajočih se v umobolnicah. Ko se je ugotovilo, da dotična inozemka je bila nedavno v Evropi, je bilo začeto postopanje za njeno deportacijo. Oni izlet v Evropo je namreč spremenil vse položaj. Kajti po zakonu inozemec, ki je padel na breme javnosti, je podvržen deportaciji tekom petih let po zadnjem prihodu.

Izdano je bilo deportacijsko povelje. Nesrečnica mora zapustiti moža in otroke, ne da bi imela kakega upanja na povrtek v Zdruzene države. Po sedanjem zakonu je vsakdo, ki je bil deportiran, za vedno izključen iz Zdruzenih držav. Upanje je, da se ta zakon nekoliko spremeni, ali stežka bo olajšal položaj onih, ki so bili deportirani radi umobolnosti.

Ta tragični slučaj je posledica splošnega napačnega mnenja, da dolgo bivanje v Zdruzenih državah avtomatično odpravlja nevarnost deportacije. To ni res. V tem slučaju ona ženska ne bi bila smela nikdar zapustiti Zdruzenih držav. Tedaj ne bi bila podvržena deportaciji, kajti njen "zadnji" prihod je bil pred več kot petimi leti. Na drugi strani je bilo jako nemarno, da ni ona v teh dolgih letih storila ničesar za naturalizacijo. Zene ameriškega državljanja ne potrebujejo "prvega papirja" in je tako enostavno zaprositi za državljanstvo. Kdor tega ne stori, ravna jako nespametno. Ni treba vedno čakati, dokler se nesreča zgodi in je prekasno kaj storiti.

Kar treba vedno imeti pred očmi je dejstvo, da inozemec ostane vedno inozemec, ne glede na to koliko let je v Zdruzenih državah in kdaj je prišel ali koliko star je bil. Še le naturalizacija spremeni njegov položaj. Res je, da inozemec po nekaterih letih bivanja ne more biti več deportiran kot "public charge." Ali (Dalje na 4. strani).

NOVO ŽITO

Na seji mednarodne zveze rastlinogojcev v Berlinu, ki se je vršila lani junija, je govoril znani profesor dunajske kmetijske šole in odlični rastlinogojec dr. Erih Tschermak-Seysenegg o križanju pšenice z ržjo. Po 25-letnem trudapolnem delu na dunajski visoki šoli za kmetijstvo, kjer je pričel z križanjem prvi naš slovenski učnjak profesor dr. Jesenko, se je posrečilo vzgojiti nove žitne vrste, ki združujejo v sebi po izkušnjah profesorja Tschermaka obilen nastavek zrnja pšenice z zadovoljivostjo rži s slabimi tlemi, mrzlejšim podnebjem in slabo vnojenostjo zemlje. Profesor Tschermak je izrazil nado, da bodo ti križanci rži in pšenice rešili problem rži v Nemčiji.

Kakor znano, pridela Nemčija prav lahko zadostne množine rži, da krije vso krušno uporabo, mora pa ogromne množine pšenice uvažati iz inozemstva. Sicer gre v Nemčiji odločna propaganda za tem, da dobi rženi kruh nazaj svoj stari sloves in so se kolodvorske restavracije po vsej Nemčiji dogovorile, da bodo dajale gostom le rženi kruh, vendar vse skupaj ne zaleže dosti proti novemu načinu prehrane nemškega naroda, ki se je po vojni obrnil povsem na pšenični kruh in sočivje. Nova žitna vrsta, ki je nastala iz križanja rži s pšenico, pa nudi nekak kompromis med zagovorniki rži in obojevatelji pšenice, saj daje ta nova vrsta prav tečen sicer malo bolj temen pšenični kruh.

Ne le za Nemčijo, temveč tudi za druge kraje z revnejšo zemljo, tako tudi za mnoge predele Slovenije, bo pomenila nova žitna rastlina prav blagoslov. Dočim so opuščali tu rž prav zaradi pičlih pridelkov, se tudi pšenica ni mogla uveljaviti poleg koruze v zadostni meri kot krušno žito, ker ne nudi delavnemu človeku dovolj tečnega kruha. Dosedanji poizkusi so tudi na Slovenskem pokazali z Jesenkovo pšenico da ta vrsta celo v slabi zemlji obilnejši pridelok kakor rž ali celo pšenica. Upati smemo, da bodo kmetje dobili v do glednem času tudi v Sloveniji to pšenico za splošno setev, ki bo osamosvojila slovenskega kmeta od nakupa pšenice in bo nemalo pomogla rešiti krušno vprašanje.

Uspehi z novim žitom so prav povoljni v Sloveniji in v drugih krajih, vendar bo pretok še nekaj let, da se to žito toliko razmnoži iz poedinih klasov, da ga bodo večje množine na razpolago za splošno setev.

HITROST DEŽJA

Vremenoslovci so končno tudi izračunali, kako hitro pada dež, to je, s kakšno hitrostjo padajo deževne kaplje izpod neba na zemljo. Prav drobne deževne kapljice padajo s hitrostjo dveh in pol čevlja v sekundi. Večje kaplje, ki so običajno v plohi, se težje in padajo s hitrostjo deset čevljev ali več v sekundi. Največje deževne kaplje, ki merijo včasih do petine palca v premeru, padajo s hitrostjo 25 čevljev v sekundi, ali približno 17 milj na uro. Večjih deževnih kapelj ni, kot so zadnje omenjene, ker jih odpornost zraka raztrga.

MANJ PRISELJENCEV

V letu 1931 se je iz Zedinjenih držav izselilo 46.217 oseb več kot se jih je v istem času priselilo. (Dalje na 4. strani).

ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

Za odpravnika poslov pri jugoslovanem poslanstvu v Kairu, Egipt, je bil imenovan znani slovenski pisatelj dr. Anton Novčan.

Minister trgovine dr. Albert Kramer se nahaja v Podolskem sanatoriju v Pragi, kjer se je v oskrbi univ. profesorja Jiraska in docenta dr. Jurica podvrget temeljitemu lečenju. Lečenje bo trajalo nekaj tednov, toda bo pomenuje zdravnikov popolnoma uspešno. Češka politična in splošna javnost se simpatično zanima za našega odličnega vojaka. Nedavno ga je obiskal tudi kancelar predsednika republike dr. Samal, ki mu je prinesel pozdrave predsednika Masaryka in njegove želje za skorajšnjo okrevanje.

Senator dravske banovine g. Ivan Hribar je predložil zakonski načrt o narodnem priznanju oficirjem, ki so se pod vodstvom generala Maistra borili za osvobodjenje bivše Štajerske in Koroske in si s tem pridobili zasluge za Jugoslavijo. Predlog je bil z odobravanjem sprejet in izročjen v proučevanje posebnemu odboru, nekar pride v razpravo v senatu in Narodni skupščini.

Nedavno je požar uničil hlev in gospodarsko poslopje posestnika Jakoba Krizeta v Vapci vasi nad Semičem. Prihleti gasilci so ubranili hišo in druga poslopja. Kmalu potem je pogorela vinska klet posestnice Katerine Globičeve. K sreči je bilo takrat še mnogo delavcev v vinogradih, ki so prihiteli na pomoč ter pomagali gasilec lokalizirati požar. S težavo so rešili hišo in druga poslopja ter pravočasno spravili tudi vino iz goreče zidnice. V Podzemlju je na nepojasnen način izbruhnil požar v hiši gostilničarja Roethla in uničil poslopje in trgovino. Domači so rešili le go-lo življenje. Poleg Roethlovih poslopj je pogorel tudi skedenj dr. Nika Zupančiča. - V Bukovcu nad Framom na Dravskem polju je požar uničil gospodarsko poslopje posestnika in gostilničarja Rečnika, malo pozneje pa vsa gospodarska poslopja posestnika Prstiča. Ljudstvo sodi, da so na delu požigalci.

Na seji občinskega sveta ljubljanskega, ki se je vršila 14. aprila, je župan dr. Dinko Puc opozoril občinske svetnike, da poteka letos 50. leto, odkar se je vršila leta 1882. velika narodna borba za Ljubljano, ki je bila do tedaj v nemških rokah. Na magistratu je bil v rabi nemški uradni jezik in vse poslovanje občinske uprave je bilo nemško. Volilni boj se je vršil v mesecih mardu in aprilu in dne 29. aprila 1882 je bil izvoljen kot slovenski župan Peter Graselli, ki je bil instaliran 3. junija 1882. Tedaj je bil ljubljanski župan prvič zaprišen v slovenskem jeziku. Ker po dobrih štirinajstih letih svobode radi pozabljamo na tedanje težavne narodne boje, ki jih zlasti mladina skoro več ne razume, smatra župan za svojo dolžnost, da se spomni teh dogodkov, ki so bili velikega pomena za vse Slovence. Župan je izrazil prepričanje, da gleda sivolasi Peter Graselli z zadoščenjem in z zadovoljstvom na takratno svoje delo, mestna občina, ljubljansko meščanstvo in ves naš narod pa se gotovo s (Dalje na 4. strani).

VSAK PO SVOJE

Časi postajajo boljji. Za ljubljence cveto črešnje in jablane, za praktične gospodinje poganja salata, za tiste reveže, katerim so se prehitro posušili sodi v kletih, pa cvete regrat, roža skrivnostna. Za lačne pa imajo politični kandidati, preroki, pismonki in farizeji polna skladišča najokusnejših obljub. S temi jih bodo krmili do novembra, nakar bodo dragim žrtvam dovolili, da se zakopljejo v blato in prespijo zimo, kakor žabe.

Neki žurnalst v Bostonu prorojuje, da čez sto let bo poljubljanje popolnoma odpravljeno. Radi mene je lahko že čez petdeset let. Mladim ljudem pa je to blagohoten opomin, naj se požurijo, dokler jim sonce sija, rožice cveto in ptičice pojo.

V Montani je lansko leto vzelo lovstva dovoljenja osem tisoč lovccev, ki niso ustrelili nobene zverine. To kaže, da je v Montani začelo primanjkovati zverin. Montanski lovci se bodo morali preseliti v velika mesta, kjer je še dovolj zverine.

Neka propadla banka v Baltimoru je nedavno poslala nekaterim vložnikom čeke v znesku enega centa v kovrtah, za katere je znašala poštnina dva centa. To je znak poštenosti, natančnosti in umnega gospodarstva.

Veliki ameriški literati, Hawthorne, Emerson, Poe, Thoreau, Whitman in Twain, so se v svojem času britko pritoževali nad pokvarjenostjo ameriškega življenja in trdili, da prvi dežela naravnost v pogubo. Kaj bi ti fantje povedali zdaj, če bi jih veliki Manitou poslal na obisk v U. S. A.!

V Atlantiku, nedaleč od newyorskke obali, so ribiči nedavno vjeli ribo, ki je čudno pomagaloval. Naturalisti se zdaj prepričajo, da-li je bila to nove vrste riba, ali so obrbne straže na istem mestu potopile z likerji naložen čoln, pa se je čudodolnih kapljice naštehtala navadna plebejska riba - poor fish!

Mlademu slonu Zoobu, ki se je rodil v džunglah zoologičnega vrta v mestu Atlantic City in ki ga je ščipalo v trebuhu, je živinozdravnik naročil dati pint žganja. To je ščipanje ustavilo, obenem pa je spravilo 350 funtov težkega babyja v tako razposajeno razpoloženje, da si je pri vratolomnih olimpijskih igrah lastnega izuma zlomil nogo. Zoobu zdaj pestuje v mavec zazadano nogo in se navdušuje za domsmrtno prohibicijo.

Prijatelj Cahej, ki je na priporočilo predsednika Hooverja že pred meseci naročil novo avtomobil, ga še zdaj ni dobil. Vzrok je v tem, ker še vedno zamača predsednikovega navodila, kako naj avtomobil plača.

V Rusiji so nedavno zaprli sedem pesnikov. To dokazuje, da se je že tudi na ruskih stepah pojavila pomlad.

V New Yorku živi ženska, katere oče je bil Anglež, mati Francozinja, rojena je bila na španski ladji v Honolulu, adoptiral jo je neki Kitajec, vzgojil Ruz, poročil pa Rumunec. Kadar je z močim skregana, jo ta nazivuje Ligo Narodov.

V državi Tennessee so nedavno aretirali nekega priletnega mo (Dalje na 4. strani).

MLADINSKI ODDELEK -- JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Jos. Vandot: ANŽEK FRLANŽEK

Kakor gotovo ima kos zakrivljen rep, tako gotovo je živel in še živi v tihih rebri nad gorskim potokom močje, ki mu ni para daleč naokoli. Rad bi ga vam opisal, pa ga ne morem. Velik je tako, da ga še s slamico ne dosežem. Brado pa ima dolgo, da ga zanjo niti penica ne more potegniti, a penica je vendarle velika ptica. Možicu pa je bilo in je še vedno ime Anžek Frlanžek. Mnogo je na vasi ljudi, ki so ga videli še pred leti, a dandanes ga vidi le še malokdo!

Nekaj let je že minilo, kar ga je videla Metka, ongava Metka iz vasi, ki je rdečelčna kakor zreła črešnja in se ji smeje sredi lica vesela jamica. A prav dekletca, ki imajo na licu take jamice, so poklicana, da vidijo Anžka Frlanžka, kadar le hočejo, in ga lahko potegnajo za ošiljeno bradico, seveda, če ga morejo. In Anžek Frlanžek jim prinese poln košek sreče in jim jo nasuje naravnost v roko.

Onega dne je Metka oprezovala po rebri onkraj potoka za pisanim hroščem, ki se je v resnici svetil kakor mavrica, kadar jo božji angeli razpro nad dolino. Hrošč je vzfrfotal in silil kar naprej, a Metka mu je bila trdo za petami, ker je na vsak način hotela uloviti čudovitega hrošča.

Visoko je že prišla po rebri navzgor. A glej—kar naenkrat je izginil hrošč in ni ga bilo nikjer več. Metka je neveselno zasopla in se je pričela kregati, ker je mislila, da se je hrošč pogreznil v zemljo. Pokleknila je in je pričela grebsti med travo in je zagledala luknjico, prav tako, v kakršno se zatekajo murni.

"Tu noter se je skrili čudni hrošč," si je dejala Metka. Utrgala si je bilko, pa je bezala v luknjo, da bi spravila hrošča iz nje.

A glej—kar naenkrat se je izmotalo iz luknje nekaj, česar je Metka najmanj pričakovala. Majhen možiček je bil, prav majhen, in ta možiček ni bil nihče drugi kot Anžek Frlanžek. Skočil je deklici naravnost na ramo in se je z rokami oklenil njenega ušesa.

"Anžek Frlanžek sem," je kakor miška zavilil v uho. "Pisani hrošč je moj bratec, pa je nate hud, ker si ga preganjala. A tudi jaz bi moral biti hud note, ker si me izbezala iz luknjice. Pa nisem. Lepo jamico imaš na licu, zato pa ne morem biti hud nate. V predpanski me skrбно zavij in me ponesi domov. Če mi bo všeč, ti natrosim poln košek sreče v roko. Ali vidiš košek na mojem hrbtu?"

Metka je gledala preko rame, a koška ni videla nikjer. In kako naj bi ga videla, ko pa je bil že sam možiček take majhna, da ga skoro ni bilo nikjer nič. Skrбно je prišla Anžka Frlanžek, da zavila v predpanski in z njim stekla domov.

Previdno, previdno ga je postavila na mizo in ga ogledovala od vseh strani. Anžek Frlanžek je korakal po mizi, se pretegaval in gladil svojo silasto brado. Naposled se je ustavljal in kakor miška tenko zavilil.

"Joj, lepo si me prinesla domov," je rekel. "Se enkrat se skloni k meni, da vidim, če imaš v resnici drobno jamico na licu. Bratec hrošč mi je pravil o tem, pa bo zato menda res."

Metka se je posmejala, da sta se ji napravili na licih celo dve jamici. Anžek Frlanžek pa se je zahihljal od veselja in tlesnil z rokami.

"I, glejte, saj je res," je rekel. "Dve jamici vidim na rdečih licih. Zato pa bom moral dvakrat potresti košek. Le nastavi obe roki!"

Metka je res nastavila roke in začel se je pritajen zvenket, kakor da je padel cekin na cekin. A videla ni ničesar, se najmanj pa sreče, ki je vendar vesela in glasna, pa bi jo morala torej Metka pač videti. Zaradi tega je postala nejevoljna in je mislila, da se Anžek Frlanžek norčuje iz nje.

"Le čakaj me!" je dejala in vzela z mize drobno nitko. Ovilja jo je možičku tesno okrog pasa in ga privzela k stolovi nogi.

"Tu boš privezan, dokler se bo meni ljubilno," je dejala. "Pa boš pomnil, kdaj si mislil, da je Metka norica."

"Le daj, le daj!" se je smejal Anžek Frlanžek. "Zdaj vidim, da si res norica in lahko bi vzela nazaj srečo, ki sem ti jo natrosil v dlani. Pa je nočem, veš, zato nočem, ker imaš na licu dve jamici. Le imej srečo! Saj boš vkljub temu ostala norica."

Anžek Frlanžek je potihoma zavilgal. In glej—iz luknjice ob stenji je pridrvela k stolu miška. Anžek Frlanžek se je oklenil njenega repa. Miška je skočila nazaj v luknjico, z njo Anžek Frlanžek in Metka ga ni videla nikdar več.

Se danes ima Metka na licih dve jamici in se smeje od jutra do večera. Saj ji je Anžek strelal v dlani dva koška sreče, pa bi se ne smejala? Če pa je kljub temu ostala norica, ne vem. Vprašajte jo sami, morda vam pa le pove.

(Mlado Jutro.)

THE BIG LEAGUE PITCHER

That day in spring on which our baseball team was to compete with the Rangers for the chance to enter the Big League was the finest day on which I've ever lived. The ground wasn't too soft, nor too hard. There wasn't a cloud in the sky and the sun shone clearly, but not too much heat.

All the players on our team were out on the field practicing. Some of them were throwing the ball to each other, while others were picking up fast grounders.



Luke Was Throwing a Baseball at a Pie Plate

"Where's Luke?" I said, surprised because I didn't see him.

"He hasn't arrived yet," was the reply. "Maybe he has to do some work for his mother."

It was only about five minutes' walk to Luke's house, so I decided to go and get him. Luke's mother didn't have any objection to his playing ball, but lots of times last year she had spoiled our game by finding something for Luke to do just before it started. She came to the door at my ring and said: "Luke's in the back yard."

"Working?" I asked.

"No," was the reply. "I think he's playing ball."

I had never heard of a fellow playing ball by himself, but didn't say anything to Luke's mother that would give her the idea that I was contradicting her. Lucky for me I didn't, for when I went around the house I saw something that almost struck me speechless.

Luke was standing in the middle of the yard throwing a baseball at a pie plate tacked up on the fence, trying to make a "bull's-eye" every time.

"What's the idea?" I said, when I recovered my breath.

"Practicing," Luke replied, briefly.

"For what?" I derided. "To knock down the dolls at the county fair?"

"No," he replied, disdainfully, "I'm trying for control. You see," he went on to explain, "I'm unsteady in my pitching. The coach says I've got a good fast ball, but he never can be sure where it's going. He told me yesterday that unless I improved my control, he'd have to keep me on the bench most of the time."

"Can you hit the pie plate?" I asked, curious to know what good the practice was doing him.

"Once in a while," he said, modestly; but he pitched five balls in succession and every one of them put a dent in the target.

I whistled in astonishment.

"I guess you'll do," I admitted, dryly.

He grinned and then went with me to the field. By this time the game was ready to start and the coach was giving our team a pep talk.

"I want all you fellows to do your best," he said. "I think we're Big League material and this is the game that will prove I'm right. Lose it and we're Juniors. Win it, and we're in with the teams that are playing real baseball."

We had first "ups" and I noticed that, when it was the pitcher's turn to go to bat, the coach sent Packy instead of Luke, saying that he wanted somebody "who could be sure of his throws."

"Don't worry, Luke," I comforted. "You'll be there in a couple of innings."

But no matter how badly Packy did, the coach seemed determined to keep him in. The Rangers got five hits during the first inning and two of them were turned into runs. As the game continued, Packy's pitching got worse and worse. Finally it was so bad that even their worst player knocked out a home run.

At this, I looked to our coach to give

Luke the words to go in and take Packy's place. Instead he just stood there wringing his hands and groaning about how we'd be shut out of the Big League and have to play with the "kids."

"The outfield is good," I heard him mutter, "and so is the infield, but I haven't got a man I can trust in the pitcher's box!"

"What about Luke?" I cried, getting hot under the collar. "Isn't he a pitcher as well as Packy?"



THE JUNIOR COOK

RAISIN TARTS

Line tart shells with pastry and fill the tarts with the following mixture: To the juice and grated rind of one lemon add enough water to make a cupful.

Then add 1 cupful of sugar and 1 cupful of raisins.

Put through a grinder.

Bring to a boil and thicken with 1 level tablespoonful of corn starch moistened in cold water.

When the mixture is quite thick remove it from the fire and when it is cool fill the tart shells.

For a top crust use rings or strips as desired.

Vinko Bitenc: GOZDNA BAJKA

V tihem gaju oglasila se je pesem ptic; pod grmovjem jo poslušala ped visok možič.

Od veselja drobni palček spleza na drevo, se zaziblje in zajucka: "Ej, kako lepo!

Ste zapele o pomladi?

To je kaj za nas! Saj že komaj smo čakali na pomladni čas!"

Tam ob gozdu se razvita v solincu rosna plan; gozd šepče, vse praznuje svojevga vstajenja dan!

WHEN SHAKESPEARE WAS A BOY

I wish I'd lived when Shakespeare did When London still was young In those old days of Good Queen Bess Of which the bard had sung.

For when Bill Shakespeare was a lad The times were not like ours Then men wore doublets then, and hose Bedecked with lace and flowers.

They carried swords and wore tall boots And danced the minuet And every one was acting then And writing plays, I bet.

Oh my, I wish that I'd lived then When Shakespeare wrote his plays For romance and adventure lived In those old London days.

one, but failed, and soon Steve had three balls and two strikes, with the next throw to decide the issue.

"Make believe it's a pie plate, Luke," I cried. "Right over the pan!" Steve must have thought Luke couldn't do it, for he stood still and let the ball go by. He had even started for first base when the umpire held up three fingers and said: "You're out!"

The game was out at 13 to 12! The coach gripped Luke by the hand. "You turned the trick, Luke," he said, warmly. "I'll sign the Big League papers tomorrow morning on the strength of our winning this game!"

"You can sign them right now," said a voice at his elbow.

Turning, the coach saw the manager of the Athletic League, who had been watching the game all along, but who had not made himself known.

"I make it a practice every year to announce the team which I think will win the pennant," he went on. "I've seen all the teams play and I think your team has the best chance. It isn't the outfielding that will do it, nor is it the infielding, but it's the perfect control you've got in the pitcher's box."

Luke winked at me and I winked back.

"Isn't it funny what small things like a pie plate on a fence will do for a fellow's baseball?" he asked.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

Jack-in-the-pulpit preaches today Under the green trees just over the way; Squirrel and Song Sparrow high on their perch Hear the sweet lily-bells ringing to church.

Come hear what His Reverence rises to say In his low painted pulpit this calm Sabbath day. Fair is the canopy over him seen, Painted by nature's hand, black, brown and green.

Green is his surplice, green are his bands, In his queer little pulpit the little priest stands. In black and gold velvet so gorgeous to see Comes, with his bass voice, the chorister bee;

Green fingers playing unseem on wind lyres, Low singing bird voices, these are his choirs. The Violets are deacons I know by the sign That the cups that they carry are purple with wine, While the Columbines bravely as sentinels stand On the look-out, with all their red trumpets in hand. Buttercup faces beaming and bright; Clovers with bonnets some red and some white; Daisies, their white fingers half closed in prayer; Dandelions, proud of the gold of their hair; Pale-faced Geraniums, all in their best, Languidly leaning in purple gauze dressed; Look! white Indian Pipes on the green mosses lie! Who has been smoking profanely so nigh? Let the wind with the fragrance of Fern and Black Birch Blow the smell of the smoking clean out of the church. So much for the people. The sermon comes next; Shall I tell how he preached it and what was his text? Alas! like so many grown-up folks who go To worship in churches man-built below, We heard not the preacher expound or discuss; But we looked at the people and they looked at us. We saw all their bonnets, their colors and shapes, The dresses they wore and the cut of their caps; We heard the wind organ, the bee, and the bird, But of Jack-in-the-pulpit we heard not a word.

Clara Smith.

THE BROOK

Oh, there's magic in the Springtime when the brook is running high, Dashing onward like a torrent toward the far-off, distant sea; How the children love to watch it as it goes a-rushing by, In the power of unleashed waters it's a thing of mystery.

Bits of wood are launched upon it, tiny ships that toss and sway In the current of the brooklet as it scurries, hurries past; Treasure laden ships the water snatches up and bears away Toward some distant port, the children watch them go, then turn at last.

Homeward, filled with all the wonder all the magic of the spring, Which can swell a little brooklet to a stream so swift and strong; Send it off on wild adventures—such a tiny, tiny thing— Change its gurgling baby laughter to a roaring burst of song.

—Maude Wood Henry.

GARDENER'S CREED

I, who have loved the earth so much, shall have no fear at last Of the cool brown earth, that will shelter me from every cruel blast; My bed will be wrapped so sweetly round by the tender, teeming mold Which quickens anew the winged seeds of the Primrose and Marigold. I, who have loved the yearly spring of budding leaf and steam, Shall lay me down with no sad regret, nor wish a requiem: Knowing my hands, that delved in the earth through life, in death's repose May give white grace to a Lily's cup, or fragrance to a Rose.

—Maud Chegwidden. (In Salt Lake Tribune.)

The Strange Story of Indian Corn

Once upon a time—so long, long ago that none can recall just when it was—there was an old Indian Medicine Man, or magician. He was of the tribe of the Ottawas, who had been sorely worsted in battle by their traditional enemies, the Iroquois. He sat, one day, under a huge tree, bemoaning the fate of his tribe and brooding upon its departed glories.

Suddenly there sprang up from nowhere a strange little dwarf with a bright red feather stuck through his hair. And he was by no means in a friendly mood. Indeed, he looked crossly at the old Medicine Man for a moment or two and then asked: "Where is your boasted strength?"

"Alas," sighed the poor, discouraged Indian, "I have none. Like my tribe, I am beaten and crushed."

"Well," said the queer dwarf, springing to his feet, "you must wrestle with me. And if you throw me you must cry aloud that you have done so. But if I gain the victory over you—your life shall be forfeited instantly! Come, wrestle with me!"

Such an invitation, really a dare, needed no repetition in those days. And the Medicine Man and the Dwarf straightway closed with each other.

Over and over they rolled, straining and tugging, with their muscles standing out like whip-cords and the light of battle in their eyes. True, the Dwarf was small, but his strength was marvelous.

Finally, just when the Medicine Man felt that he was nearly exhausted and could hold out but a little while longer, the Dwarf suddenly collapsed and fell, his shoulders pinned squarely to the ground. The Medicine Man had thrown him!

But even as he started to rise from the prostrate body of his antagonist, the earth suddenly opened in a great gaping furrow, and swallowed up the queer Dwarf, red feather and all!

Amazed and frightened, the Medicine Man stood and looked about him, too dazed to do aught but stare and wonder. Presently, however, he became conscious of a peculiar object lying within the furrow of upturned earth. And he stooped and picked it up.

It was a small ear of what has since been called Indian corn. But neither the Medicine Man nor any of his tribe had ever before seen its like. And then came a voice from out of the ground that said:

"Strip me of my covering and you will find my body within. Divide that



The Dwarf Suddenly Collapsed and Fell, His Shoulders Pinned Squarely to the Ground

shelling the grains of corn and casting them upon the earth. Then, knowing naught else to do with it, he threw the empty cob to one side.

Deep in thought, he took his departure. Two months later he returned. He found a corn stalk growing in every place upon which a grain of corn had fallen. And, lo, the cob had transformed into luxuriant pumpkin vines. Both strange plants excited the old Medicine Man's wonder and awe. Presently, a voice spoke:

"Well done," it said. "You wrestled with me and gained the victory. You cast my body upon the earth. Behold now the harvest! Henceforth, my body shall afford nourishment for all men who will wrestle with the spirit. Pluck and eat—and sow again."

And from that day to this, so the story runs, corn has been planted and harvested in season; and the fruit of the pumpkin vine has been used as a food by man.

OBLEKA IN LJUDJE

Japonska pripovedka

Od sile bogati plemič Jo-To je privedil na svoji posesti veliko večerno veselico. In zato, da bi ljudje vedeli, da spoštuje tudi znanost in umetnost, je povabil razen visokih mestnih dostojanstvenikov tudi znanstvenike in umetnike. Seveda je dobil povabilo tudi znameniti filozof Wu-Ku.

Pravkar se je bavil, kakor običajno, s študijem svojih starih knjig, ko mu je predal sluga Jo-To na najfinjši svili napisano vabilo. Nekaj časa je modrijan stvar premišljeval, potem je predal stvari listič rekoč: "Pridem!"

Zvečer, ko so se zvezde blešale v polnem sijaju in je luna pošiljala svoje žarke preko zemlje in morja, se je odšel Wu-Ku v svoj čoln in veslal k vili vabilca. A sluga so mu zabranil vstop, ker je bil le v delovni obleki.

"Povejte svojemu gospodu, da je prišel Wu-Ku," je zapovedal služabnikom. Izročili so sporočilo. Tedaj je rekel Jo-To: "Popolnoma pravilno ste ravno naredili. Običajev se je treba strogo držati. Zunanost je zrcalo notranjosti, sijaj obleke je sijaj duha. Zal mi je, a recite mojemu, da ga takega, kakršen je zdaj, ne morem sprejeti."

Nato je Wu-Ku zopet sedel v čoln in odveslal domov. Tam si je izbral najboljšo, najdragocenejšo obleko, z zlatimi nitmi vezeno kimono. Oblekel ga je in se vrnil v Jo-To. To pot so se sluge priklonile do tal. Tako je prišel do gospodarja. Ta ga je pejal govore vrste svojih kar najlepše oblečenih gostov, mu kazal svoje nasade in zbirke, mu predstavljal gospode in dame, a mlad zelence, "filozof, ki ne spregovori niti besede!"

Naposled so sedli k mizi. Trideset slug je nosilo gostom najzibranjša jedila. Wu-Ku je vzel od vsake jedi nekaj in jo vtaknil v široke rokave svojega kimona. Vsi so z začudenjem ozirali to početje.

"Kaj vendar delaš, Wu-Ku?" je vprašal Jo-To filozofa.

"Svoji obleki dajem hrano."

"In kaj naj to pomeni?"

"To je kaj preprosto," je odgovoril modrijan. "Meni nisi dovolil časti vstopa, pač pa si jo naklonil moji obleki. Iz tega sledi, da tudi jedila moram namenjena meni, temveč moji obleki. Pri nas pa spoštujemo človeka, ne obleke. To si lahko zapomniš."

In s temi besedami je zapustil zabavo deno družbo.

Braco: VETRIČ V POMLADI

Kadar se nebo nam posmeje, nemirno se zganejo veje; "Ti, vetrič, zazibal nas boš!

Vso dolgo smo zimo prespale, zdaj bomo mladike pognale, nabrale si cvetja cel kos!"

"Ne maram!" se vetrič posmiha, "zdaj jaz poželim sem oddiha, vso zimo sem bril in divjal.

Ko cvetja naberete polno se zdramim, vas božal bom voljno, a danes in jutri bom spal . . ."

Odplaval je tja za gorice, zemljico poljubil je lice— pogljal se je v log in dobravo— in tam je zadremal sanjavo.

Cvetko Golar: ZAJEC IN PES

Zajec pride k psu—čevljarju, "Ljubi gospod mojster moj, bos sem, čevlje mi naredi; silno zebe me noči."

Pes usmiljen jih napravi, zajec pride brž po nje, jih obje, mojstra hvali in pokaže mu pete.

Po tokavah, logih, dragah pes udere jo za njim— "Čevlje plačaj, dobohuce, sicer joj, ko te dobim."

Od takrat vsa pasja žlahta zajca listega love, da bi plačal mojstra čevlje— pa do danes jih še ni.

Jože Kovac: OTROK SE JEZI

V šoli nas učijo: enkrat dve je dvo, da je zemlja obla, da na i je pika, da vsekako najde, kod marljivo išče in še to in ono—o mladost velika!

Jaz pa bi rad vedel, kdo je tega kriv, da moj oče išče, a nikdar ne najde. Zjutraj gre od doma, dela gre iskati, vrne se brez dela, ko že solnce zaide.

"Kdor na vrata trka, temu se odpre" to smo za domačo nalogo imeli. Trkal je moj oče na stotero vrata, niso mu odprli, niso ga sprejeli.

Oče ni beračil, dela je iskal. Saj že drugo leto nima . . . nima dela.

A na šolski steni črn napis veli, da kdor nič ne dela, nima . . . nima jela.

Zivnorejec se je odpeljal na Poljsko. Tam je kupil dvesto ostrov in jih je pripeljal domov. Čez nekaj dni je dobila njegova žena naslednji bratovčar: "Ker prihodnji vlek ne sprejme ostrov, se odpeljem šele jutri."

Danilo Gorinšek: DETE ZASPI

Detee oči zapira, tihote, tihote pride noč, prav po prstih stopa, kliče svetlo luno na pomoč.

Na pomoč, da s v sobo temno, zlati svet pričara sji, da v bleščeti srebrnini detee sladko zaspi . . .

MLADINSKI DOPISI
Contributions from our Junior Members

Morley, Colo.
I am most glad to receive your letter, and to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school.

THE LOST BAIT
El Verano, Cal.—One day in May three boys named Roy, Bob and James went on a fishing trip to a lake which had many trees around it and was very deep.

ELKTON, O.
This is our first letter to the Nova Doba. We are twin girls, 9 years old, and are in the third grade. Our teacher is Mrs. Alice George. She is very kind to all the children in school.

ELY, MINN.
On a Saturday afternoon and my mother was baking two cakes. One was chocolate and the other was a one-cake. The chocolate was beautiful.

WHAT WAS HIS MOTIVE?
Ely, Minn.—It was 1914—war time. A flu epidemic spread through a little Minnesota town. In one home lived an ignorant family. The father had gone to night school, but he was against educated women and forbade his wife to go to school.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THREE PRINCESSES
Ely, Minn.—There once lived a widow king who had three daughters. The oldest was very selfish and cruel. The second one was very forgetful, but the third daughter was very kind and did everything she was told to do.

A FINE HAUL
I am glad to receive your letter, and to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school.

SPRINGDALE, PA.
This will be the first letter from my first letter to the Nova Doba. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school.

EXPORT, PA.
I am glad to receive your letter, and to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Dragi g. urednik: Zadnjič sem vam objavila, da vam bom nekaj slovensko napisala. Malo se bojim, ker ne znam še prav dobro, pa bom vseno poskusila. Najprvo se lepo zahvalim za dolar, katerega sem dobila kot nagrado za moj dopis.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE
Ely, Minn.—It was a black, old, tumble-down house with broken windows and torn walls. None ventured near it, for it was known to be haunted. At night strange noises were heard and a speck of black was seen prowling around.

Razprave o pravilih

Gilbert, Minn.
Zastopniki in zastopnice društva št. 20 in št. 133 v Gilbertu, Minn., so na svojem zborovanju sprejeli spremembe pravil J. S. K. Jednote kot sledi:

LORAIN, O.
This is my second letter to the Nova Doba. I would like to write something about Mother's Day, which fell on May 8. It was the nicest day of the year. The children could not buy any flowers this year for their mothers because it is very hard to get the money.

WHAT WAS HIS MOTIVE?
Ely, Minn.—It was 1914—war time. A flu epidemic spread through a little Minnesota town. In one home lived an ignorant family. The father had gone to night school, but he was against educated women and forbade his wife to go to school.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THREE PRINCESSES
Ely, Minn.—There once lived a widow king who had three daughters. The oldest was very selfish and cruel. The second one was very forgetful, but the third daughter was very kind and did everything she was told to do.

A FINE HAUL
I am glad to receive your letter, and to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school.

SPRINGDALE, PA.
This will be the first letter from my first letter to the Nova Doba. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school.

EXPORT, PA.
I am glad to receive your letter, and to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school. I am glad to hear that you are enjoying your school.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Dragi g. urednik: Zadnjič sem vam objavila, da vam bom nekaj slovensko napisala. Malo se bojim, ker ne znam še prav dobro, pa bom vseno poskusila. Najprvo se lepo zahvalim za dolar, katerega sem dobila kot nagrado za moj dopis.

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od vsake po njem pregledane listine. Člen 12, točka 2, stran 20. V slučaju, da je glavni tajnik odstopil, odstopi sam ali umrje, njegov urad avtomatično preide na gl. podtajnika, katerega izvoli konvencija v smislu člena 4, točke 1. On je pravomočni uradnik ter posluje do konca tajnikove poslovne dobe.

Člen 14, točka 1, stran 21. Letne seje glavnega odbora se vrše meseca januarja vsakega leta. Sledječih odbornikov dolžnost je, da se udeležijo letne seje: Glavni predsednik, gl. tajnik, gl. podtajnik, gl. blagajnik, nadzorni odbor in predsednik porotnega odbora, ako je na dnevnem redu kočljiva zadeva, katere porotni odbor same more rešiti. Letnih sej se sme udeležiti tudi vrhovni zdravnik, ali če je njegova navzočnost potrebna. V izredno važnih slučajih zamore glavni predsednik pozvati na letno ali polletno sejo gl. odbora vse glavne odbornike. Izredno važen slučaj bi bil, ako je na dnevnem redu izključitev gl. odbornika, ali, če je Jednota zapletena v kake teške neprilike.

Člen 15, točka 1, stran 23. Jednotino premoženje se sme nalagati v razne municipalne, šolske, okrajne in državne bonde javnih naprav (Public Utilities). Nadalje na prvo vknjižbo na hiše in kmetije, najprvo svojim članom, potem pa tudi drugim, toda ne več, kakor 40% polne vrednosti. V bankah ne sme biti vloženega na rednih vlogah čez \$50,000. Na nobeni banki ne sme presegati vloga čekovnega računa nad \$30,000.

Člen 15, točka 2, stran 23. Investiranje jednotinoga denarja vodi posebni gospodarski finančni odbor, katerega izvoli konvencija izmed gl. odbornikov in delegatov. Ta odbor pa mora položiti varščino (Surety bond) za vsoto, katero določi konvencija. Voli se naj tri osebe.

Člen 15, točka 3, stran 23. Gospodarski-financijski odbor mora poročati v jednotinemu glasilu vsakih šest mesecev o vseh novo-kupljenih bondih in prvih vknjižbah (mortgages). Navesti mora ceno in vrednost bondov ter vsoto vknjižb, kje in od koga so kupljeni.

Člen 25, točka 3, stran 51. Vsak član, kateri je brez gmotnih sredstev, lahko postane pasivni član za dobo šest (6) mesecev. V času svoje pasivnosti ni deležen nobene podpore. Upravičen pa je do vsote \$150 za pogrebne stroške. Po preteku šest (6) mesecev pa zopet lahko postane aktiven član, kakor hitro plača svoje mesečne prispevke, ako ga zdravnik priporoča, da je popolnoma zdrav.

Člen 33, točka 1, stran 65. Med drugo besedilo te točke se naj uvrsti sledeče: Vsak član ali članica lahko prestopi iz načrta A v načrt B, in sicer: ako prestopi iz načrta A. v načrt B, naj se mu kreditira vsota, katero je vplačal v načrt A, v načrt B. In obratno, če ni prestopil letnice starosti.

Člen 36, točka 3, stran 77. Črta se naj zadnji stavek, ki se glasi: "Takega člana se mora črtati iz Jednote in društva, iz vzeti so le umobolni."

Člen 36, točka 12, stran 80. Črta se naj stavek: "Samski člani, ki so bili poslani v umobolnico, prenehajo biti enakopravni člani takoj isti dan in niso upravičeni do nobene bolniške ali onemogle podpore."

Člen 37, točka 4, stran 81 in 82. V slučaju, kjer član vsled nezgode ali operacije izgubi oko (oči), roko (roki), nogo (nogi), ali je bil na kak drug način poškodovan in bi bil vsled take poškodbe ali operacije upravičen do gori navedenih odškodnin, so njegovi dediči upravičeni do istih v znesku, kolikor je stala taka operacija, ako tak

član pred potekom 60 dni od dneva take nezgode ali operacije umrje. Člen 39, točka 4, stran 83. Jednota plača asesment za vse člane, ki so prestopili starost 65 let iz onemoglega sklada. Jacob Muhvich, zapisnikar.

Barborton, O.
Razprave o pravilih v glasilu se letos precej razlikujejo od razprav, ki smo jih imeli pred drugimi konvencijami, in tem, da so bolj mirne. Postajamo bolj tolerantni in to je vselej znamenje. Nekateri se jezijo, ker gl. odborniki premalo pišejo v glasilu. Glavni odborniki bi več pisali, ako ne bi nekateri imeli te grde navade, da zelo zamerijo, ako se dopisnikar ne strinja z njih idejami. Boje se zamere, to je vzrok.

Pred leti, ko sem jaz zelo sitenaril s dopisi v glasilu, si je neki delegat, s katerim sva si bila zelo slaba cenjena sobrata, resno predstavljal, da imam rogove in je bil zelo iznenaden in vesel, ko sva si podala roke ob združenju na konvenciji in se skoro poljubila.

Že par društev in članov je priporočalo, da bi bilo za našo Jednoto zelo koristno, ako se bi glavni urad premestil v kako drugo mesto, bližje glavnim železniškim progam. O tem se je tudi že razmotrivalo na seji gl. odbora, pa vendar tega ne poroča noben, ki je bil navzoč. Radi bi, pa se boje zameriti članstvu na Ely. Seveda, ko bi jaz stanoval na Ely, se bi tudi meni vsak, ki bi kaj takega priporočal, grdo zameril. Izgubiti iz svoje srede mater-Jednoto, katera je bila med njimi toliko let in na katero so ponosni, ni ravno prijetno.

Vidim, da nekateri zelo kritizirajo Jednoto, češ, da je nekatera, posebno stare člane, ki plačujejo že dolgo let, pustila na cedilu. Vse, kar morem reči k temu je le to, da ako bi šlo iz vsakega sklada Jednote toliko izplačil, kot je šlo iz dvadolarkega sklada, bi vsi mi, mladi in stari, ostali na cedilu. Člani, kateri tako in na tak način kritizirajo, bi zelo veliko koristili Jednoti, ako bi ob enem tudi povedali, kje vzeti denar, ne da bi Jednota postala bankrotna, da se je pomaga bolj, kot se, in v večjem obsegu, in kar ne dela, oziroma pomaga nobena zavarovalna družba na celem svetu.

Nekateri tudi omalovažujejo Jednoto na način, češ, Jednota ni ne daje nikakih dobrot. Za vse, kar dobim od nje, moram težko plačati. Postoj, brat, malo in poslušaj in šele potem sodi tako. Ti dobiš podporo zato, ker drugi za tebe plačajo in zato, ker so drugi zdravi, ko si ti bolan. Ko bi ti moral čakati, da dobiš bolniško podporo iz denarja, ki si ga plačal Jednoti, bi moral čakati eno leto, da bi dobil \$900. Ako bi hotel dobiti podporo za tvoj denar za en mesec, bi moral čakati več kot tri leta. Ako pa bi hotel dobiti povprečno veliko odškodnino za operacijo, pa bi moral čakati celih 70 let. Nosi denar, ki ga plačuješ za posmrtnino, na banko, in videl boš, koliko let boš moral nositi, predno se nabere svota \$1,000.00. Dostikrat tudi ne bi nesel, banka bankrotira in primeri se tudi lahko, da umrješ, predno naniš tja toliko, da še za venco ne bi bilo ob tvoji smrti, kaj šele za tvojo ostalo soprogo in otroke. Vse to je zelo preprosto, ali vem pa, da je zelo veliko članstva, katero nikdar tako ne računa.

Jaz in vi poznamo člane, ki so prejeli toliko podpor in odškodnin, da bi morali biti člani Jednote več kot sto let, da bi povrnili nazaj z asesmentom, kar so prejeli, in vendar se jeze, grdo jeze, ako pride naklada. Piše se precej dosti o lestvicah za bolniško podporo. Po lestvicah bi bil deležen do več podpore oni član, kateri je že dolgo let v Jednoti in manj oni,

ki je nov ali bolj nov član. Ako bi stari člani imeli na kupu veliko rezervno bolniškega sklada, bi bilo to in tako zelo pravično. Rekl bi novopristoplemu: "Brat! Mi že dolgo let skupaj nosimo v bolniški sklad in imamo veliko skupaj za potrebe v naših boleznih. Ako hočeš ti, ki si nov član, biti upravičen do tega našega kupa denarja, plačuj najprvo gotovo dobo časa, pa boš še ti deležen!"

Pa ali je tako? Rezerva bolniškega sklada je taka, da ako pride kaj več izplačil, se takoj posuši in treba je namočiti z nakladami tudi od novih članov. Poleg tega je tudi resnica, da podpor iz bolniškega sklada vzame največ postarno članstvo in iz tega je zelo razvidno, da ako se uveljavi kaka lestvica, bodo morali mladi in novi člani ne samo čakati do bolniške podpore, ampak tudi plačevati za one člane, ki so že dolgo let pri Jednoti, za tiste, ki si niso preskrbeli kake rezerve in ki so v teku let že večkrat posušili bolniški sklad. Ako bi morala biti taka lestvica, bi morala biti za smrtninski sklad. Lestvica za bolniški sklad je, ker nimamo rezerve, zelo krivična na novo in bolj novo članstvo. Vse take, ki priporočajo lestvice, morem tudi opozoriti na dejstvo, da več kot bo lestvice pri Jednoti, več bo treba ljudi v gl. uradu Jednote, ker iste povzročijo več uradnega dela.

S priporočili, da naj naša Jednota črta iz pravil točke, po katerih se nas sili, da smo nepristranski, se ne strinjam. Bolje je, da one nam služijo za nekatke vajeti. Ako pa pride slučaj in celo potreba, da se katerikrat malo zdirja izven poti nepristranosti, pa se vajeti lahko malo pustijo ali napne. Nepristranska pravila varujejo članstvo, da se jih ne zapostavlja vsled njih prepričanja. V splošnem moremo biti nepristranski, izjeme pa so povsod.

O priliki konvencije na Ely smo morali poslušati, kako se nas v javnosti upljivne osebe, na odru hvale kot katoličane in nam želele katoliškega predsednika Združenih držav Amerike, pa se ni spodobilo, da bi bil vstal predsednik Jednote in začel med govorom tolmačiti naša pravila. Videli smo ob isti priliki tudi, kako so korakali v cerkev člani in delegati z regalicami, pa ni nihče na konvenciji protestiral.

Dogodek v konvenčni dvorani, ko je nekdo delal tam propagando za socialistično stranko, sem že pojasnil pred časom v glasilu. Da pa se ne bo kdo zgledeval nad tem, kar pišem, naj povem, da se je pripetilo že večkrat pri društvih Jednote, ki celo odreka gotove pravice članom, ako v zasebnem življenju opravljajo gotovo delo ali urad pri cerkvi, da so člani te organizacije prepevali na grobu umrlega člana nabožne pesmi, ne da bi bili kaznovani. Prišel bo čas, ko bodo točke iz naših pravil, ki govore o nepristranosti, vržene ven, ker sram bo članstva imeti take točke. Reklji bodo, da jih ne potrebujejo, ker navadna pamet zahteva imeti obzir napram sočloveku, ki je ali ni tistega prepričanja kot drugi. Nekateri poudarjajo, da nepristranost dela za preko napredku, kulturni, duhu časa. Ako bi bilo to res, bi prihajali iz večine javnih šol in iz univerz, oziroma visokih šol samo diplomirani osli, ne pa učeni in izobraženi ljudje.

Glede dela v gl. uradu moram tudi povedati, da je meni znano, da v slabih časih je tam več dela kot v dobrih časih. V slabih časih je nenavadno veliko dela, ker se člane v velikem številu suspendira in zopet sprejema.

Članstvu je za priporočati, da na svojih sejah razmotrivača o bolniških podpora. Kako znižati dobo bolniške podpore, ako se bo videlo, da ne moremo (Dalje na 7. strani)

"Nova Doba"

GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLISKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovske Katoliške Jednote.

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NOVA DOBA, 6117 St. Clair Ave. Cleveland, O.

VOL. VIII. 83 NO. 19

Ostanimo mladi!

Narava kot celota je večno mlada. V jeseni utrujena zasp, na pomlad pa se prebudi vsa sveža in polna kipečega življenja. Res je, da njeni posamezni deli odmrjejo, oziroma razpadejo v prvotne sestavine, toda njihova mesta zavzamejo novi, mladi in močni.

Narod kot celota se ne postara, dokler je sprejemljiv za nove ideje, dokler je pripravljen se učiti, delati in si svoj položaj izboljševati. Nevarnost staranja nastopi šele, ko se široke mase naroda vdajo topi resignaciji ali pa zadovoljnosti in uživanju, oziroma ko si začne narod domišljevati, da se nima ničesar več za učiti.

Slovenci, ali pa če vzamemo vse Jugoslovane skupaj, smo mlad narod. Vsa naša zgodovina je trd boj za obstanek, neprestana borba za materijalni in duševni razvoj. Tisoč ovir je bilo na vseh naših potih, toda niso nas oplašile, pač pa so nas utrdile in nam pomladile našo življenjsko moč. Jugoslavija kot samostojna država dela, vsaj po naših pojmih, mnogokrat velike napake in otročarije, toda če pošteno premislimo, ji ne smemo zameriti. Je pač mlada, vihrava in neizkušena. Nevarno bi bilo, če bi zajezdila penzioniranega avstrijskega "šimeljna" okostenela birokracije, ki nič ne pozabi in se nič ne nauči.

Amerika je zelo velika in zelo mlada dežela, zato dela tudi zelo številne in velike napake. Toda, ker je mlada in neugnana, je vedno pripravljena se učiti, in temu se ima zahvaliti za svoj nagel razvoj in za neštivilne, svetovno priznane uspehe na najrazličnejših poljih. Mlada in vihrava, kakor je, si ne vzame časa, da bi se učila iz knjig izkušenj drugih narodov, zato se pa toliko bolj učinkovito uči iz lastnih izkušenj. Te izkušnje so večasi neprijetne, toda so zdrave. Posebno dober je ta način učenja zato, ker nima za privesek coklje starih tradicij, ki ne spadajo v današnjo dobo. Deželi, ki ima tako tipične znake kipeče mladosti, kot jih imajo Zedinjene države, ni treba imeti strahu pred bodočnostjo.

Slovenci, ki smo se priselili v Zedinjene države, smo že seboj prinesli prirojeno mladostno razpoloženje in demokracijo svojega naroda. To toliko bolj, ker smo se upali podati v daljnjo tujo deželo baš tisti, ki smo bili najbolj neugnani in po duhu najbolj mladi. Na teh čudovito mladih ameriških tleh, v tej mladi atmosferi se je ta mladost razkošila mestoma nad vse proporcije. V tej priložni kratki dobi našega tukajšnjega bivanja smo ustrelili že toliko kozlov, da bi njihovo število delalo primerno čast dosti večjemu narodu. Toda ni se nam treba tega preveč sramovati. Nikakih napak ne napravi samo tisti, ki nič ne dela. Mi pa smo bili in smo še mladi, zato smo delali in še delamo napake. Pri tem smo pa v marsikaterem oziru dosegli tudi uspehe na gospodarskem in kulturnem polju, na katere smo lahko ponosni napram Ameriki in napram naši rodni domovini. Ker smo še vedno mladi, smo še vedno pripravljene se učiti in se prilagoditi izpreminjajočim se razmeram, zato imamo še vse pogoje za razvoj in napredek.

Starost ali mladost posameznika se le do gotove meje določa po letih. Dokler je človek duševno mlad, dostopen za vse, kar je lepega, dobrega in poštenega, sprejemljiv za nove ideje in pripravljen prilagoditi se izpremenjenim razmeram, par koledarskih let več ali manj ne šteje dosti. Več je vreden duševno mlad mož takozvanih zrelih let, kot po letih mlad človek, ki je star po duši, srcu in nazorih.

Vse naše ustanove, posebno naše podporne organizacije, všteti JSKJ, potrebujejo mladostne gibiljivosti in ognja. To nam more dati do gotove meje naša mladina, v glavnem pa tisti starejši člani, ki imajo poleg izkušenj v življenjskem in organizacijskem delu tudi duševno mladost. Taki so voljni in zmožni se učiti in pripravljene pomagati, da se organizacija prilagodi razmeram časa. Ako hočemo dobro sami sebi in J. S. K. Jednoti, ostanimo mladi!

Oton Župančič:

V NEDELJO SE OKITILA POLJANA

V nedeljo se okitila poljana, Solnce nebeško sije, sije, tajnostno po nji trepetanje — povzdigovanje. Vse travne bilke se zibljejo, v molitvi se pripogibljejo, a rože vse mašujejo, iz kelihov jasnih žrtvujejo solncu nebeškemu svojo kri. "Pridi, pridi, višine car med svoje služabnice zveste, prejmi ponižnega srca dar, me vse smo ti čiste neveste!"

Solnce nebeško sije, sije, solnce nebeško pije, pije čisto kri — ali med rože solca ni. Biserne žerke razsiplje povsod, ali v višini njegova pot blesteča se bliska. Zaman ve rože plakate, zaman ve rože čakate visokega obiska.

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

ža, ki je kupal žganje. Pri sodnijski obravnavi je mož izjavil, da še nikoli ni nič slišal o prohibiciji. Mi smo sicer že slišali o nji, videli je pa še nismo.

Neka statistika kaže, da je umrljivost med prohibicijskimi agenti mnogo višja kot med vojaki. To je verjetno. Vsaka kroglja ne zadene, vsak požirek strupenega žganja pa gre naravnost v želodec.

V Parizu je te dni neka Američanka poročila nekega moža, na katerega je pred letom streljala v neki restavraciji. Ta ga je hotela dobiti — živega ali mrtvega!

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Iz Alaske poročajo, da so v tej sezoni postrelili in iz kože djali več lisic kot kdaj prej v zgodovini. Tudi v kontinentalnih Zedinjenih državah je šport izkože-devanja v bujnem razmahu. Razlika je le v tem, da so tu žrtve davkoplačevalci, lovce pa predstavljajo naši dični postavodajalci. A. J. T.

RAZNO IZ AMERIKE IN INOZEMSTVA

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

izpolnil in je vedno našel kak izgovor, toliko časa, da ga je končno užaljena dama dala aretirati.

NAČELNIK čičaških banditov in raketirjev, sloveči Al Capone, je bil dne 5. maja odplejan v državno ječo v Atlanto, kjer ima odesetletno enajstletno kazen zaradi kršenja postav o dohodninskem davku. Vsi legalni poskusi njegovih odvetnikov, da ga rešijo ječe, niso nič izdali. V ječi bo zdaj znan in klican po številki 40,886.

AVSTRIJSKA vlada, kateri je načeloval dr. Karl Kuresch, je podala resignacijo dne 6. maja. Dosedanje ministrstvo je bilo formirano 28. junija 1931 in reorganizirano v preteklem januarju.

HAVAJSKI governer Lawrence M. Judd je pomislil štiri Američane, ki so bili obsojeni na deset let zapora radi uboja nekega domačina, na eno uro zapora. Sloveči odvetnik Clarence Darrow, ki je obtožence zagovarjal, je izjavil, da bo za svoje klijente skušal izposlovati brezpogojno pomiloščenje.

ZASTOPNIKI Kitajske in Japonske so dne 5. maja podpisali pogodbo, da se konča s sovražnostmi v okolici Shanghaja. Pogodba določa, da Kitajci obdrže svoje sedanje postojanke, Japonci pa se bodo umaknili do mednarodnega dela mesta.

VOJNA med Japonsko in Rusijo je v bližnji bodočnosti nezogibna. Tako je izjavil ameriški časnikarskemu poročevalcu Kinosuke Adachi, japonski pisatelj in ekspert v mednarodnih zadevah. Rusija hoče imeti preko Mandžurije dohod do Rumenege morja, Japonska pa mora imeti Mandžurijo zase, če hoče eksistirati kot velesila.

PLAZOVI so podrli več hiš v Lyonsu, Francija, v jutru 9. maja. V eni izmed podrlih hiš je stanoval znani francoski državnik in mestni župan Edward Herriot, ki se je v zadnjem trenutku rešil. Sodi se, da je v razvalinah našlo smrt okoli 30 oseb.

TAJFUN, ki je divjal preko pokrajine Annam v Indo-Kini dne 4. maja, je smrtil okoli 500 oseb.

RAZLOGI DEPORTACIJE

(Nadaljevanje s 1. strani)

ako zapusti meje Združenih držav, pa naj bo to le za par minut, doba deportacije začena znova, kajti zadnji prihod je oni, ki je merodajen. Inozemec mora biti tukaj 30 let, pa gre onkraj meje za kratek izlet in tekem prihodnjih petih let je sprejet v javno bolnico, pa takoj nastopi nevarnost deportacije.

Boljšje in popolnejše poznavanje deportacijskega zakona je zlasti potrebno sedaj, ko število deportacij stalno raste.

Wickersham Committee naglašje, da, dočim povprečno 15,000 inozemcev se deportira na leto, preiskave delovnega departamenta kažejo, da najmanj 100,000 ljudi je podvrženih deportaciji.

Znano je tudi, da priseljeniška oblast ima sedaj mnogo manj dela s priseljenjem, ki je padlo skoraj na nič, in da zato osredotoča svoje delovanje na poiskovanje nezakonito bivajočih inozemcev.

Statistični podatki o deportacijah dokazujejo to. V petih letih, začeni od 1920 do vstevši 1925, bilo je deportiranih 25,427 oseb, dočim v naslednjih petih letih do leta 1930, so jih deportirali 64,125. Deportacijski podatki so še bolj osupni, ako vzamemo razmerje deportacij k prihodom inozemcev. Leta 1900 bil je deportiran po en inozemec izmed 1260 pripuščenih; leta 1930 po eden izmed vsakih 15 inozemcev pripuščenih. Vse pokazuje, da deportacije v tekočem fiskalnem letu, ki se zaključijo 30. junija, bodo znašale več kot 20,000, kar je maksimum deportacij iz Združenih držav v enem letu. FLIS.

ODMEVI IZ RODNIH KRAJEV

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

hvaličnostjo spominja dela takratnih naših narodnih voditeljev.

Iz Čačka poročajo, da se je končno vendarle odprl v Miličevcih pri Čačku nov rudnik magnezita. Doslej se je namreč v Jugoslavijo vsako leto uvažalo okoli 180 vagonov zmletega magnezita, ki se uporablja v kemični industriji, zlasti pa za izdelovanje monolitnih plošč, ki se vedno bolj uporabljajo v modernem stavbarstvu.

Magnezit so našli v Miličevcih že pred par leti. Toda za izkoriščanje tamošnjega rudnega bogastva je bilo treba znatnih sredstev. Ustanovila se je rudniška družba "Šumadija," ki ima svoj sedež v Parizu, in ta družba je doslej vložila v rudniške naprave okoli 25 milijonov dinarjev.

Magnezit, ki se dobiva v Miličevcih, je izredno dober, menda najboljši v vsej Evropi. Analiza je pokazala, da vsebuje 89 do 91 odstotkov magnezijevega oksida, dočim ga vsebuje avstrijski, ki se smatra za kar najboljšega, samo 72 do 76 odstotkov.

Strašen vihar je divjal pred dnevi na Cerkljanskem. Steno se je, dež je lil kot iz škafo in privihral je silovit veter, ki je napravil na številnih hišah znatno škodo. Jamškova hiša v Cerklnem je skoro docela razkrižala. Najstarejši Cerkljani ne pominijo takega viharja. Tudi v Kobaridu so imeli izredno hud naliv s točo.

Koliko je Italijanov v Jugoslaviji. V Milanu izhajajoči "Il popolo d' Italia," list Benita Mussolinija, je te dni objavil obširen članek pod naslovom "L'opera del genio italiano all'estero." Članek je spisal znani propagator fašizma v inozemstvu Franco Carlantini. Carlantini trdi, da živi v inozemstvu deset milijonov Italijanov, v Jugoslaviji pa približno 15,000. Ized Jugoslovenov je najtočnejšo tozadevno statistiko sestavil dr. Ivo Rubić, ki dokazuje, da je bilo v vsej Jugoslaviji 1. junija 1930 samo 4900 Italijanov.

DOPISI

Canon City, Colo.

Člane in članice društva Triglav, št. 147 JSKJ pozivljam, da se polnoštevilno udeležje prihodnje seje dne 15. maja. Na omenjeni seji bo volitev delegata za 14. redno konvencijo. Važno je torej, da pridejo na sejo vsi člani in članice, kajti le tisti smejo glasovati, ki so na seji navzoči. Volili bomo tudi namestnika, katerega nismo kot kandidata imenovali na zadnji seji; vzrok je vsem dobro znan. Konvencija se hitro približuje in društva se v splošnem zelo zanimajo za njeno delo in priobčilo v našem glasilu svoja priporočila. Prav bi bilo, da se tudi naše društvo pridruži in se izrazi, kaj bi bilo po našem mnenju najboljšje za našo organizacijo. Torej, še enkrat: ne pozabite priti na sejo 15. maja vsi člani in članice našega društva! — S sestrskimi pozdravi,

Anna Susman,
tajnica društva št. 147 JSKJ

Rock Springs, Wyo.

Članstvo društva sv. Alojzija, št. 18 JSKJ vabim, da se polnoštevilno udeležje prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila tretjo nedeljo v mesecu, to je 15. maja. Na dnevnem redu bo volitev delegata za prihodnjo konvencijo in razni nasveti za izboljšanje pravil. Nasveti so lahko novi ali pa povzeti iz že dosedaj priobčenih razprav v glasilu, katerih nekatere so prav jedrnate. Prostor za nadaljevanje razprav je še vedno odprt v našem glasilu; torej tudi nam na razpolago; torej pojdimo na delo! In še enkrat: vsi na sejo v nedeljo 15. maja! — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Louis Taucher,
tajnik društva št. 18 JSKJ

Ely, Minn.

Vsem članicam in članom društva Marija Čistega Spočetja, št. 120 JSKJ naznanjam tem potom, da se bo naša redna mesečna seja vršila v nedeljo 15. maja o polu dveh (1:30) popoldne v Community Center prostornih. Na omenjeni seji bomo volili delegatinji za 14. redno konvencijo, ki se bo vršila meseca julija v Indianapolisu, Ind. Vse članice so prošene, da se te seje gotovo udeležijo, ker je zelo važno, da pošljemo dobre zastopnice na konvencijo. Ker imamo dovolj članic, imamo pravico izvoliti dve delegatinji. Torej, da se vidimo na seji 15. maja!

S sestrskimi pozdravom,

Rose Svetich,
tajnica društva št. 120 JSKJ

Johnstown, Pa.

Vsem članom društva sv. Cirila in Metoda, št. 16 JSKJ pred potom naznanjam, da se bo naša prihodnja redna seja vršila dne 15. maja v LASTNI dvorani v Morrellvillu. Tudi vse ponežje redne in morebitne izredne seje se bodo obdrževale v našem lastnem poslopiju. To omenjam vsled tega, da ne bi kateri članov hodil iskat seje v poslopiju, kjer smo prej zborovali, in bi se potem jezil, da ni vedel, da se seje vrše v drugih prostorih. Vsak član dobiva naše glasilo in njegova dolžnost je, da prečita vsaj društvena in jednotina poročila.

Torej, na svidenje dne 15. maja v našem lastnem domu v Morrellvillu!

Mihael Tomec,
tajnik društva št. 16 JSKJ

Diamondville, Wyo.

Vsem družtvom in članom vseh jugoslovskih podpornih društev v Subletu, Diamondville in Glencoe, Wyo., naznanjam tem potom, da se bo v nedeljo 29. maja vršila seja za Jugoslovske federacije. Ta seja se bo vršila v Slovenskem domu v Diamondvillu in se bo pričela ob 10. uri dopoldne. Delegati in člani omenjenih društev so v ljudo vabljene, da se udeležje te seje v nedeljo 29. maja. Vsa stvar je odvisna od nas vseh in more pri-

Jugoslovska

Ustanovljena 1. 1898



Kat. Jednota

Inkorporirana 1. 1901

GLAVNI URAD V ELY, MINN.

Glavni odborniki:

Predsednik: PAUL BARTEL, 339 North Lewis Ave., Waukegan, Ill.
Podpredsednica: ROSE SVETICH, Box 1395, Ely, Minn.
Tajnik: ANTON ZBAŠNIK, Ely, Minn.
Blagajnik: LOUIS CHAMPA, 416 East Camp St., Ely, Minn.

Vrhovni zdravnik:

DR. F. J. ARCH, 618 Chestnut St. N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nadzorni odbor:

Predsednik: RUDOLF PERDAN, 933 E. 185th St., Cleveland, O.
1. nadzornik: JOHN MOVERN, 412-12th Ave., E., Duluth, Minn.
2. nadzornik: JOHN KUMSE, 1735 E. 33d St., Lorain, O.
3. nadzornik: JOHN BALKOVEC, 5700 Butler St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
4. nadzornik: WILLIAM B. LAURICH, 1900 W. 22d Pl., Chicago, Ill.

Porotni odbor:

Predsednik: JOSEPH PLAUTZ, 432-7th St., Calumet, Mich.
1. porotnik: JOSEPH MANTEL, Ely, Minn.
2. porotnik: ANTON OKOLISH, 1078 Liberty Ave., Barberton, O.

Jednotino uradno glasilo:

NOVA DOBA, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, O.

Urednik in upravnik: A. J. TERBOVEC

Vse stvari tikačoe se uradnih zadev kakor tudi denarne pošiljave, naj se pošiljajo na glavnega tajnika. Vse pritožbe naj se pošiljajo na predsednika porotnega odbora. Prošnje za sprejem novih članov in bolniška sprave naj se pošiljajo na vrhovnega zdravnika.

Dopisi, društvena naznanila, oglasi, naročnina nečlanov in izpremembe naslovov, naj se pošiljajo na: Nova Doba, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Jugoslovska Katoliška Jednota se priporoča vsem Jugoslovanom za obilen pristop. Kdor želi postati član te organizacije, naj se zgleda tajniku bližnjega društva JSKJ. Za ustanovitev novih društev se pa obrnite na glavnega tajnika. Novo društvo se lahko ustanovi z osmimi člani ali članicami.

nešt korist članstvu vseh društev v obč. Torej, vsi tisti, ki ste za Jugoslovske federacije, pridite v nedeljo 29. maja ob deseti uri dopoldne v Slovenski domu v Diamondville, kjer se bo vršila ta važna seja!

Anton Tratnik,
tajnik društva št. 27 JSKJ

Chisholm, Minn.

Tem potom naznanjam članom društva sv. Jožefa, št. 30 JSKJ, da bo ta mesec izpremenjen čas naših društvenih sej, in sicer se bodo seje pričele ob 10. uri dopoldne. Ta izprememba bo veljavna v mesecih maj, junij, julij, avgust in september. Naša prihodnja seja se bo vršila v nedeljo 15. maja ob deseti uri dopoldne v Mahnetovi dvorani, kar naj člani vpoštevejo in se je polnoštevilno udeležijo. Na omenjeni seji se bo razpravljalo o pravih in slišan bomo tudi poročila delegatov, ki so se udeležili seje Federacije JSKJ društev v Minesoti, ki se je vršila v Hibbingu, Minn., 1. maja. Na svidenje na seji 15. maja! — Z bratskim pozdravom,

John Lamuth,
tajnik društva št. 30 JSKJ

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Ljubi maj, krasni maj, konec zime je sedaj," pravi neka popevka, ki dobro izreža naša pomladna čutila. Prvi maj je povsod z veseljem sprejet, toda še bolj bi bil nekaterim dobrodošel, če bi ga delavstvo ne bilo proglasilo za svoj praznik. Pa je že smola: kjer ima delavstvo prste vmes, tam ni sreče, zato že skrbijo nasprotniki delavca. Toda prišel bo čas, ko se bodo razmere spremenile in se bo 1. maj zakonito proslavljal.

Za pittsburghsko slovensko naselbino pa ni samo 1. maj proslava vreden, kajti njej pomeni mnogo tudi dan 30. maja. Kajti na tan je bil otvoren in izročjen narodu eden prvih Slovenskih domov v Ameriki (če ne prvi). Radi tega odbor Slovenskega doma skrbi, da se dan 30. maja vsako leto primerno proslavi. Letos bo proslavljal 20 letnico z veliko prireditvijo, ki bo vključevala bogat koncert, kakoršnega še ni bilo v naši naselbini. Sodelovali bodo naši domači umetniki in društva in na pomoč nam pridejo odlični pevci in pevke iz Clevelanda, člani samostojnega pevskega zbora "Zarja." Objubili so, da nas posetijo priznani pevci in pevke: Mr. Louis Belle, Mr. Frank Plut, Mrs. Antoniette Simič in Mrs. Mary Ivanush. Ti odlični pevci iz slovenske metropole v Ameriki bodo nedvomno naš koncert znatno povzdignili.

John Lamuth,
tajnik društva št. 30 JSKJ

Springhill, N. S., Canada.

Bliža se 14. redna konvencija JSKJ in društva volijo delegate. Manjša društva so združena skupaj v svrhu volitve skupnega delegata. Kot je bilo poročano našim uradnim glasilu Novi Doba, je naše društvo priključeno društvu št. 88 v Roundtopu, Mont. Naše društvo je majhno, šteje le osem članov, torej nismo postavili lastnega kandidata, ampak smo proglasili kandidata našega društva št. 88 in bomo oddali naše glasove zanj. Glede naših priporočil za konvencijo se bomo z delegatom pismeno dogovorili.

Za društvo Karavanke, št. 212 JSKJ: Mat Persin, tajnik, F. Hafner, podpredsednik.

Članstvo društva "Jugoslovan," št. 104 JSKJ naznanjam, da se vrši naša redna mesečna seja 17. maja, točno ob osmi uri zvečer v navadnih prostorih. Na tej seji bo volitev delegata za 14. redno konvencijo. Razpravljane o pravih in slišan bomo tudi poročila delegatov, ki so se udeležili seje Federacije JSKJ društev v Minesoti, ki se je vršila v Hibbingu, Minn., 1. maja. Na svidenje na seji 15. maja! — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Pri tej priliki naj naznanimo tudi, da se smrt zopet posele, naše vrste in nam ugrabila srbata Andreja Hareya, ki je dolgi boleznini dne 17. aprila minil v okrajni bolnici. Naj bližnjim in prijateljem (Dalje na 7. strani)

New Era

ENGLISH SECTION OF
Official Organ
of the
South Slavonic Catholic Union.

Nova Doba



AMPLIFYING THE VOICE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING MEMBERS

Current Thought.

OPTIMISM

One of the best signs of recovery from economic depression is the realization that farm produce, manufactured products, and the like, have reached rock bottom prices. Unfortunately, wages had to be lowered in order to be consistent with the business market and maintain a balance between labor and commodities.

Ever since the stock crash in 1929 people, as a general rule, bought less and less merchandise, being satisfied only with their necessities. Eventually supply exceeded demand. Consequently, more and more people were put out of jobs, with the result that as prices surged downward confidence in the nation's business was lacking. All dealers, either wholesale or retail, were backward in carrying more stock than was absolutely needed, for fear that tomorrow might bring another avalanche of sliding prices.

We have undergone a painful experience of readjustment. The standard and the cost of living have tumbled from the higher standard, although wages, from an average man's point of view, were permitted many luxuries to him. In order to save a few dollars for a rainy day he has to deprive himself and his family of new clothes, a new automobile (the lower priced model, of course) for a certain length of time. Nevertheless, his pay has been reduced to meet the scaling down of commodities; otherwise, the average man might have a chance to buy all that life has to offer.

A starting point has been reached, at last, from which future progress will be gradually restored to a normal basis. It is reasonable to expect that manufacturers need no longer fear to put money on their products. Hence machinery should be put in motion, the men given jobs again, and before long the demand will balance the supply. For people will spend money in confidence once they have been assured of jobs.

It is most unfortunate that such depressions as we are now experiencing do not hit the upper class first. If some arrangements could be made whereby the controlling figures of national finance were to suffer first, we would see economic reverses but of short duration. As matters stand, the poor, hard working man is the first to feel the pinch, and the last to be given relief. Some may think this editorial as somewhat optimistic. In the face of what has happened the past few months one is inclined to conclude that rehabilitation is not far off. Moreover, one should feel optimistic after the mantle of dark clouds has been hovering over us for more than two years.

It is the hope of many members of our Union to see the trend of business go upward, started at least, by the time the fourth regular convention takes place in Indianapolis next July. It is mainly a program for the next four years does not want to be based on pessimism.

Delegates, Take Notice!

Springdale, Pa.—How many of you have read Bro. Zaverzinsky's suggestions for construction policies in the last week's issue of the Nova Doba? All of us, I hope, as this esteemed editor has given a suggestion which is well worth your consideration.

This 10-year mortgage plan, explained in his article, would benefit both the Union and its members. The loan difficulty from that of the borrower is that the borrower is compelled to pay a small percentage of it back annually, so the investment is repaid at the expiration of the 10 years. The building and loan association follow the same principle and have been quite successful in the past. To be within the laws governing the investment of insurance money this charge must be attached to this loan suggestion.

Will not go on to rewrite the present phases concerning the 10-year plan, as Bro. Zaverzinsky has explained it quite clearly. What I am hoping to accomplish is to have you, as our members at the forthcoming convention, give this plan a serious thought, and if not possible with its contents, dig into the last week's issue and study the article thoroughly. It's one of great importance, as I am sure that it will meet very little opposition. Under conditions prevailing today, it is rather difficult to obtain a loan from a bank, even though urgently sought by those seeking it. If the plan were granted by the Union they need seek no further.

CHANGE OF TITLE

To date, many members have discussed the title of our organization. It seems that a certain percentage has in mind an idea that the name South Slavonic Catholic Union is the barrier of many prospects that may have become members. It seems that the word "Catholic" must be eliminated, according to their theory. In my estimation, it never has and no doubt never will stop new membership. This question is of no importance to the Union's betterment, therefore it would be to our own good to have matters of greater value to our cause supplement questions of this type. This convention is to be of more importance than any in the past, as the arguments arising will pertain to the economic side of life. Therefore, delegates, I ask you again, to think clearly and seriously of all the suggestions handed out. Consider yourselves as counsels representing your clients in time of need.

Frank J. Progar,
No. 203, SSCU.

LOTHIAN

According to tradition, Scotland received the name Lothian from King Lothus, second son of the legendary Arthur. Lothus became master of the Scots and was the father of Modred, leader of the rebellious army that fought at Camlan in 537 A. D.

New York City has a greater population than the combined states of Wyoming, Nevada, Delaware, Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island and South Dakota.

COMMENTATOR

MORE WORK—LESS PAY

Many corporations are taking advantage of the current economic depression. Drastic cuts in the payroll, abolishing positions and jobs, thus throwing many people out of work, and compelling the fortunate few that hold jobs to exert themselves to the utmost, are some of the tricks employed.

Where two and even three men performed the work there is but one man employed, who may have a part-time assistant. And this particular man's wages have been sliced until he and his family can barely make ends meet. The company's excuse is "these are hard times and every economy must be exercised," even though profits in handling business have not decreased to a large extent.

Not so long ago I talked to an elevator operator of a building owned by a well-known company. This structure is just one of the many possessed by this company that rents out office and light manufacturing space. About six months ago this elevator operator had his wages reduced from approximately \$65 a month to \$48. According to this individual, similar employees were given the same cut.

Yet the company (transportation) renting the space had a lease that will be in effect for some time. Rental will be paid as it has been for years past.

The unfortunate elevator man was married, past 50 years of age, and had a blind wife to support. To use his words, "Well, it's better than walking the streets, although I can't save a cent."

Many companies attach too much importance to profit-making. Dividends must be paid out to the stockholders. Very little allowance, if any, is made for the working people. "The public be damned" attitude is the motto that employers assume when dealing with employees. But there is a breaking point. "The worm will turn," if conditions do not show a decided improvement.

As such as the labor-saving devices were heralded during prosperity, such contrivances are looked upon with disfavor by the public. About the smallest thing a corporation can do at the present time is to install such machines to displace the few men and women earning their bread and butter.

L. M. K.

ATHLETIC BOARD OF S. S. C. U.

Chairman: F. J. Kress, 204 — 57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vice chairman: J. L. Zortz, 1657 E. 31st St., Lorain, O.
Joseph Kopler, R. D. 2, Johnstown, Pa.
J. L. Jevitz Jr., 1316 Elizabeth St., Joliet, Ill.
Anton Vessel, 819 W. Birch, Chisholm, Minn.

Louis M. Kolar, Athletic Commissioner and Editor of English Section, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

BRIEFS

South Slav Herald, English fortnightly of Yugoslavia, reports that the great British novelist, Mr. Galsworthy, will visit Yugoslavia—Dubrovnik, Dalmatia—as president of the international P. E. N. club, when members from all over Europe will convene next year.

Tragedy halted a honeymoon when a plane containing Josephine Prezelj, Slovene of Chicago, and her husband crashed near Sparte, Wis., recently.

"The Prince of Liars," a play, will be given by members of Indian Lodge, No. 220, SSCU, of Chicago, Ill., next Friday and Saturday evenings, May 13 and 14, at the Howell Neighborhood House, 1831 S. Racine Ave. For the past number of weeks members have worked diligently to prepare "The Prince of Liars," with the idea of presenting successful performances. Splendid co-operation on the part of all members should be taken a successful adventure in the field of dramatics. Public is cordially invited to attend.

Bro. Rudolf Perdan, chairman of Supreme Board of Trustees, SSCU, has been removed from Charity Hospital to Lakeside, both of Cleveland, where an operation will be performed. No visitors are permitted for the present time.

A study in contrast. On May 1, last, a new 12-story building was completed in Ljubljana, in what is considered the highest building in Yugoslavia. In New York City demolition of a 12-story structure to make way for a new building is considered nothing out of the ordinary.

Although Yugoslavia has 300 ports and nearly 1,000 islands, it has one of the smallest armies in the world. Magnificent harbors exist at Split, Dubrovnik, Kotor, Sibenik and Sušak. Total length of its coastal line, including islands, is about 4,500 miles.

FIRE LOSS A BILLION
Fires cost the United States about \$1,112,000,000 every year. This figure, the highest of any country in the world, includes expense of fire department upkeep, extra water supply and alarm service, costs which would be much lower if the average American were to become more impressed with the constant need for fire prevention. Actual loss in property annually is more than \$500,000,000, and more than 10,000 persons suffer death from fire every year in this country. Such a terrible waste if life and property is a loss which eventually is shared by everyone.

Norwegians are one of the tallest races in the world, while their next-door neighbors, the Lapps, are one of the shortest.

Members of Betsy Ross Should Make It a Point to Attend Meetings

Cleveland, O.—The regular monthly meeting of Betsy Ross Lodge, No. 186, SSCU, will be held on Friday evening, May 13, at 7:30 o'clock, at Bro. Jazbec's home, 18003 Neff Rd.

Almost everyone complains about his memory. He doesn't forget everything. His mind may hold like glue to names, telephone numbers, card games and baseball. But there is one thing—the thing being the regular monthly meeting—that has a slippery way of being forgotten. Why? Not because they were not interested. But because they did not make an effort to remember. Why not try this experiment? Pick up this paper every week and approach this page, not simply with the idea of letting a few articles carry you along, but instead read with the idea that you are one of us.

When you attend, don't be afraid to take part in the discussions. Do not be just a hall fixture, a decoration or a wall flower. Be active! How many of you have ever attended a dance? No doubt, you all have. Did you notice how dead the hall was when no one wished to dance, but preferred to stand or sit and just stare at the orchestra? On the other hand, when everyone is dancing there is plenty of fun. Everyone has a wonderful time. The same is true of a lodge. The officers may be considered the orchestra and the members the dancers. A successful dance is a 100 per cent dancing crowd, and a successful lodge meeting is a 100 per cent attendance with all members taking part in discussions.

Let's not be wall-flowers and just sit back and listen to the others. Let's get into all discussions and important things that are brought up at the meetings. Remember that a lodge is not only the officers, it is the entire membership. It is not their lodge, it is yours—mine—our lodge. Reserve the few hours of this coming Friday evening and come down to the meeting.

By the way, let's try to bring some new members to our meeting.

Victor Jazbec.

Something Special for G. W. Lodge Next Thursday

Cleveland, O.—All members of George Washington Lodge, No. 180, SSCU, please be present at the special meeting to be held Thursday, May 12, 8 p. m., at the St. Clair Bathhouse. Those who did not attend the regular meeting on May 2, last, missed something of importance, and consequently should make it a special point to be present next Thursday.

Business of vital importance is to be discussed at the special meeting. Your absence will be your loss.

Here's a tip for the boys: baseball will be part of the business and will be given a thorough consideration. Now, will you present yourself at this meeting? And here is something of interest to all: Plans for the regular meeting in June will be thrashed out. Something big is in the air, and it isn't a Zeppelin.

The time and place will be mentioned again: The neighborhood Community Center, better known as the St. Clair Bathhouse, on Thursday, May 12. Be on hand early, as the meeting will start promptly at 8 p. m. Those coming after 8 o'clock will be late and miss the best part of the program.

It is my sincere hope to see 100 per cent attendance. However, it should be your individual interest to be one of those who is going to be present. I am counting on seeing you there.

Charles F. Kikel, Sec'y.

Rangers' Meeting

Ely, Minn.—All members of Rangers (No. 1, SSCU) are requested to be present at the regular meeting to be held Wednesday, May 18, at 7:30 p. m. Dancing will follow the regular order of business.

Only Rangers are invited to attend the meeting and the entertainment to follow. Be sure to attend, Rangers.

Angela Skala,
Publicity Committee.

EXCELSIOR

How "excelsior" came to be applied to long, fine wood shavings used as a packing material for eggs and other breakable objects is not known for certain. Apparently it was originally a trade name. It is undoubtedly the same word as the comparative degree of the Latin "excelsus," which means elevated. Thus "Excelsior," the title of a popular poem by Longfellow, means still higher, more lofty or ever upward.

IMPURITIES IN AIR

Dust, smoke and fog are not essential parts of the atmosphere, but rather impurities in it. As generally understood, the term atmosphere is applied to the invisible, odorless and tasteless gasses which make up the blanket of air surrounding the earth.

TOM THUMB

Charles Stratton, known throughout the world as General Tom Thumb, was one of the most famous dwarfs in history. He was born in 1837 and when he was 25 years of age he was only 31 inches tall. His wife, whose maiden name was Lavinia Warren, was about 32 inches in height at the time of their marriage. Tom later attained the height of about 40 inches. He died in 1883.

All Members of G. W. Lodge Must Be Present at Special Meeting

A special meeting of George Washington Lodge, No. 180, SSCU, of Cleveland, O., will be held Thursday, May 12, at 8 p. m. in the St. Clair Bathhouse. All members are urgently requested to attend, for discussion of plans of interest to all will be in order.

Until final decisions have been made at the special meeting the nature of the "surprise plans" shall not be disclosed. Hence it is very important that all members be present, so that individual viewpoints may be given.

For the past few months members of G. W. have not given their whole-hearted attention to the regular meetings. Whatever has caused this lack of enthusiasm is hard to say. It may be a number of reasons. However, the important item at present is to eliminate whatever obstacles stand in the way of good attendance.

Again, the members are asked to make sure and attend the special meeting next Thursday. Let's have 100 per cent attendance.

Rains in Akron Dock

Real "believe it or not" is the fact that it actually rains inside the Goodyear Zeppelin dock at Akron, O., where the giant dirigible Akron was built. Some just can't be convinced that it does rain inside the building when it isn't raining outside. But this dock is the largest building in the world without center supports.

The roof incloses some eight and a half acres of ground—more than room enough for seven football fields. In the mammoth structure there are about 45,000,000 cubic feet of space. A sudden change of temperature causes clouds to form and rain to fall inside the building. The rain is caused by condensation of moisture when warm air strikes the roof of the hangar, that is, if the roof temperature is lower than the air temperature and there is moisture in the air.

Taking Photos In The Dark

Can you imagine taking snapshots in the dark? Why, it's almost inconceivable. But it's a fact. You can now take pictures in stygian darkness with an ordinary camera. All the extra equipment you need is the new plate ultra-sensitized by a process recently developed in the Eastman Kodak Co.'s research laboratories. No matter how black the darkness, the resulting pictures are said to be comparable to flashlight photos taken under ordinary conditions.

Short Sighted Germans

Statistics derived from investigations conducted by the German government show that Germany may very properly be designated as the "Land of the Short-sighted." Nowhere else in the whole world is there a country where there is a larger percentage of near-sighted people. Of the German states where visual defects are most pronounced, Saxony was discovered to be at the head of the unenviable list. There, out of every 1,000 adults, more than 200 are affected with myopia.

Lawyer: I think I can get you a divorce, madam, for cruel and inhuman treatment. Do you think your husband will fight the suit?

Woman: Fight! Why, the little shrimp is afraid to come into any room where I am!

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTIVE POLICIES

By Richard J. Zavertnik, President No. 211, SSCU

Chicago, Ill.—In my last article I showed the advantages of investment of the reserve funds of our Union to its members on a 10-year amortized mortgage plan, when members living in or near large cities give property twice the value of the mortgage as security. The greatest advantage derived to our Union from this plan is the elasticity of transferring the surplus in the solvent funds to the insolvent funds through the method of charging an annual premium.

Some members will say that the plan is sound in theory, but not in practice, because, how is our Union, with headquarters located at Ely, Minn., to determine whether the property located in Chicago is twice the value of the mortgage. My reply would be, how does any other financial investment institution in Chicago or any other city determine the value of the property on which it is asked to underwrite a mortgage? An examination will reveal the fact that values of property are determined by the method of appraisal. Some investment institutions employ commercial appraisers who are registered with the local real estate boards, while others use their own. So our Union can use either of these two methods or a combination of these two methods. That is, that the property is appraised by a commercial appraiser and by one member of the Union who is living in the locality of the property and understands property values. Upon these two reports and their recommendations, plus the application of the member wherein he states his values and his occupation and income the Union's officials at Ely would be in a position to determine whether or not the loan is a sound one.

It is advisable for our Union to require that the applicant for the loan acknowledge his application before a notary public as well as the appraisers. This would lessen collusion between the borrower and appraisers, as making false sworn statements for the purpose of a loan is a penitentiary offense. Also the combination method of using a commercial appraiser and a member would lessen collusion, as the commercial appraiser would be a complete stranger to the borrower.

The policy of all investment financial institutions is that the applicant advances the cost of appraisal with his application. In case his application is refused, the applicant is out his appraisal fee. Appraisal fees are usually based upon the amount of the loan, value of the property and distance that the appraisers must travel. Most appraisals would not exceed ten dollars in cost.

Collateral loans to building and loan associations are another type of sound investments. In most states the law provides that a note issued by a building and loan association is an obligation of the association and is secured by all the assets of the association, and if reduced to a judgment it becomes a lien against all the assets of the association. As a building and loan association is restricted by law to borrow not more than 10 per cent of its assets, loans to such institutions are the safest, as building and loan associations again have their moneys invested in homes of their members. There are at least thirty such associations among the Yugoslavs in America; some are located in rural districts. Even in rural districts a loan to a building and loan association is sound, provided that it is a progressive association which is constantly increasing in members and assets. If our Union makes loans to such societies at a rate not exceeding 5 to 5½ per cent, including premium, it would not only have better collateral than any municipality can issue, but beside that, think of the good-will that our Union would acquire among the members of such associations, who, in all probability, would become strong supporters of our Union.

The first step toward economic progress is for our members to cease being the victims of municipal politicians and exploiting corporations. Therefore, we should invest our common property so that it would help and better the economic conditions of our own members. This may be attained by investing our Union's funds into mortgages on homes of our members residing in or near large cities and to Yugoslav con-

YOUR AMBITION

How important is your ambition? Can you succeed without it? The men and women who have succeeded and become famous all had an ambition to follow, for how else could they have succeeded. There is Columbus and Lindbergh and scores of others that could be mentioned. Why did they succeed, through goodwill? Nobby having a definite aim and ambition.

Whatever happens to be your aim in life you most likely go at it with a strong will and serious mind. Oftentimes boys or girls with childhood ambitions reach their goal, but only by making it their aim and working hard.

To succeed in anything you must put your heart into the work that you have chosen, because when only half interested and serious in regard to your future career, failure is in sight.

First of all, you must begin at the bottom and work slowly up to your hopes. No man or woman ever succeeded or thought they could succeed by beginning any place but at the bottom. It's true that it is not all a path of roses, but thorns, too. Does any happiness or pleasure befall you if all is handed down to you on a golden platter? No matter how little your success may be at times, for, of course, success does not come right away, isn't there pride in your heart and happiness in your soul. For all the times that you may have been hungry or cold or ill and hard luck against you, one ray of sunshine takes it all away.

Even though the top of the ladder isn't reached, surely it is worth the struggle that it takes to become someone. Although the men have the greater opportunity to become famous it doesn't leave the women out either. If success does not come in the business world, it can in the home of the family. Women have been known to be great successes in home economics. What more can a woman really want to be when she has once been able to call herself, and by others, a splendid housewife and a good mother.

Now every boy or girl who has the opportunity to make a success of themselves, and if there is some one ambition which they want to do, now is the time to give it some very serious thinking. It's a long road to travel, with hard bumps and ruts, that leads to the road of success and happiness.

Fannie Kolar,
No. 180, SSCU

Controlled building and loan associations.

THE NATION'S DAIRY BUSINESS

Science has shown that the food people eat during childhood has a lasting effect on the size of the entire race. According to the latest figures available, the people in four European countries drink more milk than we in the United States. In Finland, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway men, women and children drink more milk than the people of this country, who average little more than one pint per day. The child in the United States, then, is getting considerably less than the quart of milk daily which is generally recommended by nutrition experts.

Milk Production

So much milk is produced in this country, however, that if consumption increased 15 per cent, it would use up only 55 per cent of the total produced, according to the White House Conference report on Milk Production and Control. In June two years ago the farmer received \$2.70 per hundredweight for fluid milk of standard quality. For the rest of his output which was converted into dairy products he was paid \$1.60 per hundredweight. Therefore, if it became the custom to drink more milk in this country, it would be to his advantage as well as to that of the consumer.

The estimated amount of milk produced in the United States in 1926 was 120,766,000,000 pounds. Nearly 47 per cent of the whole each year is used as fluid milk or cream. Large quantities of the products manufactured from the balance, especially condensed and dried milk, are exported.

Our principal milk producing area used to extend through New England and the North Atlantic states to Minnesota and the northern states of the Mississippi valley, together with large portions of the states of the Pacific Coast. Now the dairy industry is growing most rapidly in the Corn Belt. Corn and alfalfa flourish there. Sweet clover fits in with the crops. Power farming is practical. The industrial centers are far enough away for labor to be economical yet near enough to provide markets for milk and milk products.

Herd Improvement

Due to studies carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture and various state experiment stations it is generally admitted that there is a direct relation between the production per cow and income, and that the dairyman who uses modern methods and eliminates the low producing cows in his herd will have the highest income. Dairy Herd Improvement Associations have been providing an effective means for discovering low producing cows, with the result that in 1928 the average annual production of the cows in these associations was 60 per cent greater than the average production for all the milk cows in the United States.

Milk Distribution

More than half the milk of the country is sold largely in individual transactions between the producer and the distributor. Only a small portion is sold direct to the consumer. About two-fifths is marketed through co-operative organizations of producers. In 1929 what these groups handled was valued at more than \$325,000,000.

In Chicago in 1925-26 the producer received 45 cents of the consumers' dollar. Fifty-one cents went for processing (i. e., cooling, pasteurizing), for bottling, and distributing the milk. Four cents was the profit to the final distributor. Studies show that the grocery

or general store plays a very small part in supplying milk in most neighborhoods. The cost of providing refrigeration and of selling milk in these shops is usually 2 cents per quart. The consumer therefore as a rule must pay as much for milk at the store as for milk delivered at his own door.

The co-operative associations of milk producers are of two types. One merely bargains. The other in addition to bargaining provides facilities for receiving, cooling and shipping the milk to dealers in the cities. In recent years these associations have been making attempts to balance production and consumption. Under the "basic surplus" plan each producer is assigned a definite volume of production and for all milk in excess of this basic volume he receives a surplus or lower price. His basic quantity is usually determined by his average production during the previous October, November and December, the period of the year when the supply and demand for milk most nearly balances. A number of associations have worked out various modifications of this plan.

Improvement in motor trucks and roads and more particularly the introduction of tank trucks and tank cars, together with country receiving stations, have made it possible for milk to be distributed over ever-increasing areas. Tank trucks are now practical for routes covering 120 to 150 miles round trip, and tank cars make it possible for a city to receive its milk from a 300 to 500-mile zone. In April, 1928, for instance, more than 75 per cent of Chicago's supply of milk arrived there by tank truck or tank car.

Quality of Milk

The committee which studied these economic aspects of milk says: "The dairy industry could add millions of dollars to its annual receipts if only milk of the finest quality were produced." Ten or fifteen years ago it was difficult in some places to sell sweet milk of good flavor. Since then agencies like the federal and state departments of agriculture, agricultural experiment stations, and 4-H clubs have worked out ways of producing milk under more sanitary conditions.

In 1929 through the co-operative extension work and the general distribution of information 78,552 farms improved their practice so that they have now a more sanitary product. The successful efforts of the California State Department of Agriculture in winning the co-operation of the producers and manufacturers of dairy products and in instructing dairymen in the best known methods to secure economical and sanitary production are especially worthy of notice. Trade organizations and health organizations, both official and semi-official, have also aided the industry in raising its standards and in reducing losses through improperly produced milk and cream.

Three states, Michigan, Maine and North Carolina, have made such efforts to rid their herds of bovine tuberculosis that they have been declared free areas.

Economy of Using Milk

The report recommends the encouragement of a more extensive use of high quality milk. "The consumption of fluid milk in the United States is too low for proper and economical human nutrition." When it becomes necessary for an individual family to reduce its expenditures, milk consumption should be increased rather than decreased, because milk is

First Bathtubs in America

The first bathtub used in America was one imported from Europe about 1820 by Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. In 1842 Adam Thompson, a grain and cotton merchant of Cincinnati, had a bathtub installed in his house.

The first American-made bathtub was composed of wood lined with metal and was modeled after one Thompson had seen in England. The first regular bathtub was installed in the White House for President Fillmore, although there is a tradition that Dolly Madison had a crude bathtub installed in the executive mansion and that Andrew Jackson had it thrown out.

Electronic Engraving

If all the human fingers and toes in the world (somewhat more than 30 billion) were free electrons and were multiplied by a billion and again by a billion, all those electrons would weigh just about one ounce avoirdupois. And yet one of those almost weightless electrons, a negative charge of electricity, as it shoots from the cathode of an X-ray tube or from the filament of a radio tube engraves its path on metal. The paths are slim for electrons going at high speed, broader for slower moving ones.

Factories Making Mayonnaise

Seventy factories now make mayonnaise, salad dressing and sandwich spreads in 21 different sizes up to a five-gallon jug, as might be expected in a machine age. The business increased last year from more than \$11,000,000 to more than \$14,000,000. The sandwich habit also has grown. But a few old-fashioned folks still believe that no other kind of salad dressing is as good as the homemade.

MT. IRAZU

Both the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, which is regarded as part of the North Atlantic, can be seen on a clear day from the summit of Mount Irazu, an active volcano in Costa Rica. Cartago, one of the oldest cities in Central America, lies at the base of the volcano, and in 1723 much damage was done in the city by water released from the crater of Irazu by an earthquake. The volcano has an altitude of 11,200 feet.

the most nearly perfect food and provides more nutritive value for the amount of money spent.

The committee further points out that compared with other foodstuffs the prices of milk and dairy products are reasonable, considering their food value and cost of production. There should be more educational programs for raising the general level of the quality of milk. This becomes more urgent as the possibility of long distance shipping becomes greater. Besides, existing unbalanced programs of dairy sanitation lead to unnecessary costs in producing and processing milk. Among the aids to better milk are country receiving stations which can satisfactorily receive, cool and ship milk when cooling on the individual farm is difficult to accomplish. Many milk plants, too, have proved that they can reduce their cost of processing, bottling and delivering milk by more efficient plant arrangement, better utilization of labor and the curtailment of losses involved in spilled or wasted milk, broken milk bottles, poorly utilized steam, power and refrigeration.

THE ARCTIC STAFF OF LIFE

About a generation ago the federal government purchased 1,000 reindeer in Siberia and had them transported to Alaska with a view of providing a new source of food for the Eskimos and Indians. Today there are nearly a million reindeer in Alaska and more than half of them are owned by the natives. The herds supply all the meat the natives can consume and many of the Eskimos have combined with their white neighbors to develop markets for reindeer meat in the States in order to take care of the surplus.

The reindeer is one of the most valuable animals found in the arctic and the subarctic. Both the male and female have antlers, although those of the female are smaller. The American species of the reindeer is known as the caribou. A few years ago the Biological Survey, co-operating with a private corporation in Alaska, crossed reindeer with caribou in the hope of developing a superior animal. This experiment was partially successful. The herd of "sarideer," as they were called, were raised on Nunivak Island in Bering Sea and the cross was made between the ordinary European reindeer and a large woodland caribou. The cross proved to be an animal 50 pounds heavier than either the caribou or the reindeer. It is planned to distribute the herd, consisting of some 2,000 of these hybrids, among the various herds in Alaska with a view of producing larger animals.

Canada, taking its cue from the United States, purchased 3,000 selected reindeer from among the herds in Alaska around Kotzebue Sound and started them on a long trek to the Mackenzie River basin. The purpose is to introduce reindeer among the Eskimos in that desolate region who have suffered greatly in recent years for want of fresh meat. Canned meat sent to them by the Canadian government causes dysentery and other destructive diseases among the natives. Last spring the herd of reindeer reached the Colville River section, where the procession was halted until the end of the fawning season. When the fawns are strong enough to join the march the vast herd will be started in motion again. The route lies well above the arctic circle.

Feeding the Eskimos in arctic Canada is a problem. Before the coming of the white man the Eskimo was a hunter. All his unsophisticated wants were supplied by the seals and caribou which he captured. Seals supplied not only wholesome and nutritious food, but fuel for his lamps as well. Caribou were the source not only of meat but also of furs for clothing. But the advance of the white man changed the old system of economy in the arctic. The Hudson's Bay Co.'s trappers and traders put new ideas of luxury and comfort into the heads of the simple Eskimos. Today the Eskimos hunt very little, notwithstanding the fact that the seals and caribou are still there. They are primarily trappers. The furs are sold to the traders for a good price in the form of clothing and canned food such as the white man eats. But the Eskimo is not thriving on his new diet. Therefore the Canadian government is introducing the reindeer as an additional source of fresh meat.

For centuries the Lapps in northern Europe have kept vast herds of reindeer which are maintained in a semi-wild state. Not infrequently these herds in the Lapp country are forced from their usual feeding grounds by severe weather and scarcity of food. They then invade the lands of the farmers and peasants in the Swedish Lapland and the Swedes are compelled to appeal to their government for protection against the invaders. In Siberia, on the desolate tundras within the arctic circle, the reindeer industry has reached enormous proportions and the vast herds are watched and controlled like domestic animals.

Whether reindeer meat will ever become popular in the United States remains to be seen. In texture the meat is fine, and most of it is rather tender; it does not have the characteristic gamey tang of venison, but has a flavor all its

Hooditch Beauty Parlor
Continuation by F. S. Tauchar,
No. 104, SSCU

MR. HOODITCH MRS. HOODITCH

Dull, foggy morning. Raining lightly, but steadily. Nearly noon, and not one customer yet. The four ladies listened to radio, play graphophone, read and talk—mostly talk.

Mrs. Hooditch (yawning): "Oh, blissful monotony! The damndest day I EVER was in yet. And it's still drizzling, drizzling, and drizzling. No wonder nobody shows up."

Brunette: "Let's wish a patron, and somebody will surely come."

Red: "Superstitious? Go on!"

Blonde: "It doesn't hurt to wish."

Mrs. Hooditch: "I already wished all morning—but now, let's all wish."

Silence—door bell rings.

Everybody: "Come in!"

Mr. Hooditch (entering): "Dear, I came for my oil treatment—and my scalp itches, too, since last treatment."

Mrs. Hooditch: "All morning no, ing, and at last a freeluncher! Some business—says I!"

Girls: "Hello, Mr. Hooditch!"

Mr. Hooditch (jovially): "Hello, girls! Look pretty this morning."

Mrs. Hooditch (harshly): "Hey, get in that chair, Valentino, and hold still."

Mr. Hooditch (timidly): "Yes, ma'am, love."

Mrs. Hooditch: "If anybody needs a scalp treatment, you certainly do."

Mr. Hooditch: "It ain't much to treat there, is it?"

Mrs. Hooditch: "What you mean 'ain't much'—inside or outside?"

Mr. Hooditch: "The hair is kinda rarefied, so you can't very well treat them."

Mrs. Hooditch: "No—not the hair, but your bald spot is worth a lot of any real estate man."

Mr. Hooditch: "With these treatments you will make them grow again, eh?"

Mrs. Hooditch: "I could hardly think so. Delicate things nowadays grow only on soft soil..."

Mrs. Hooditch: "Ouch! Easy there, easy."

Mrs. Hooditch: "Red! Wash his head, and then let it dry slowly..."

Red: "All right, madame."

Blonde (with wide open eyes): "Why you really dry his head?"

Brunette (sarcastically): "Yes, you will mummy him—you infinitesimal specimen of a licensed beauty culturist!"

Blonde (angrily): "Are you sure you know the meaning of these words? You, bacteriologically recognized beautician!"

Mrs. Hooditch: "Here, here! Don't argue, girls. Are you dry, Hooditch?"

Mr. Hooditch (rejuvenated): "I should say I am dry—(suddenly) but I'm broken. Can I borrow a buck?"

Mrs. Hooditch: "Isn't that the limit? You got your treatment free, and now you want a dollar—with no other business yet to our credit today!"

Mr. Hooditch (in the doorway): "Right, dear! I am going home."

Mrs. Hooditch: "Put on the soap."

Little Jimmy, who plays the violin, returned home from his first public appearance, on a school program. His mother asked him if he had been scared, meaning nervous.

"Scared?" he asked, "with all those people there?"

Convicted: "All through my trial you kept saying, 'Your Honor, I object.'"

Lawyer: "So I did. You had the benefit of my best legal efforts."

Convicted: "Then why in Sam Hill, when the judge sentenced me to ten years in the penitentiary, didn't you object to that?"

own, which is described as being interesting between lamb and duck. As a rule, there is very little fat on the carcass. Steaks and steaks, chops, roasts, stewed soups are very appetizing and are in high favor with many people.—Pathfinder.

Rado Murnik:

NAVIHANCI

ZAVOZLAN ROMAN

(Nadaljevanje)

Potem sta odskakala večerjat. Veveran pa, dodobra izpočit, je srečno nesel svojim razžaljenim pogrebem pete, skočil v Otočah na vlak in se peljal zadaj na buhaču brezplačno mimo Radovljice proti severu. Šele v Lescah ga je zapazil izpredvodnik in ga zapodil. Veveran je smuknil skrivaj na kmetijski voz, ki je drdral proti Bledu. Ondi se je ohladil, se potem kopal v jezeru, opral vse madaže pokvarjenih jajčec raz sebe in se preparfimiral s prijetnejšimi dišavami.

Iznova ves okrepčan, je uredil svoj Marconijev stroj brez žic in nemudoma brzjavil ljubici mnogotere tajnosti, ki so Veverelo pretresle do dna srca.

VI.

"Kikiriki!" se je razlegnilo v večernem mraku po gozdu.

Veverela je takoj spoznala Veveranov glas, vzdignila glavico in strigla z ušesi. Gospa Orehuza je hodila navadno s kurami spat; danes je bila pa legla še zasvetla v pernico, se zvilila in kmalu trdno zaspala. Hčerka je naglo pa tiho vstala, se odvezala, pomečkala nekaj cunj pa cap v odejo in privezala ta sveženj na svojo nit. Cez prsi se ji je svetil rdeč trak, ki je bila nanj navezana bela lili-ja in ji molela preko rbeča ob desnem ušesu visoko nad glavico. Takoj se je ukradla skozi manjši izhod v začelju in odhitopila naravnost k ljubčku pod ono smreko.

Mladi junak jo je že čakal tam, sicer bled, toda odločen. S prelestnim nasmehom je skočila ljubica k njemu in ga kakor obsedena ugriznila za vrat, da je kar zažvižgal od izrednega užitka.

"O — to imaš temperament!" jo je pohvalil. "Prav nič nisi dolgočasna!"

"Bolje nisi mogel zadeti prave urice! Mati so malo preveč pokušali borovničarja. Se nama ni bati, da bi se zbudili pred jutrom."

Veveran je od veselja preobrnil tri kozelce zaporedoma in ji poljubljal drobne deviške krempeljčke.

"In moja doto so skrili tako dobro, da je zdaj še sami ne morejo več najti. Ves dan so revskali nad mano in me zbadali zaradi tebe."

"Ti revica ti!" jo je miloval in ji dal odpušček, medeno srce, ki ga je bil kupil na Brezjah pri Mošnjah, in ki ga je takoj pohrustala z veliko slastjo.

"Povrhu me je prišel pa zopet nekdo snubit. Bogat dedec! Še ni tako grd! Ima tri hiše. Ena mu je urejena čisto secesionistno od zelenega pohišja do zadnjega pljuvalnika. . . Oh, to je križ, to! — Moja mama so še stare sorte, čisto fin de siecle. Saj veš, da so me dali fotografirati z metlo in smetiščico, češ, da imajo domače vzgojeno hčerko. Skok od starega rodu do mlajšega je prevelik, da bi me mogli razumeti. Ne puste me niti na gimnazijo, nikar na univerzo. In tako rada bi nosila doktorski klobuk, ki bi se mi gotovo podajal kaj lepo! — Ah, čemu smo verice sploh na svetu? Zato, da jemo in se možimo? Niti ne vemo, odkod smo. Človeku je vsaj dokazano, da je od merkovce ali od hudiča. Mi pa, ali smo od polha? Ali od podgane?"

"Bog ne prizadeni!"

"Danes so mi rekli: 'Marš na votel!' Naznanila so že tiskana! Na!" Dala je Veveranu fin papir, ki je stalo na njem z ošabnimi črkami tole:

Grofinja Orehuza, rojena princesa Pipineža, pa princ Pavliha opozarjata Vaše gospodstvo na prihodnjo možnost hčerke, oziroma nečakinje, kontese Veverelo s princem Migomigavzarjem Veverelo

Poroka bo danes teden ob polidvanajstih tamkaj za bukovjem.

Moste. Črnivec.

"Pa te vendar niso premotili njegovi sladkosnedi pogledi!" jo je vprašal Veveran napol porogljivo napol žalostno.

"A, kaj še!" ga je zavrnila. "Taka metuljica pa le nisem! Kako mi vendar moreš zabavljati tako neusmiljeno?"

"No, no . . . In snubač? Kaj si mu rekla?"

"I — da ga nemaram!" se je odrezala in prezirljivo namrdnila nosek. "Za živ svet ne! Veverela ljubi le enkrat in le enega samega!"

"Bravo!" se je razveselil in jo ugriznil za uho nič manj navdušeno, kakor prej ona njega. "O ideal idealnih idealov! Zavrtiva se nekoliko!"

"To pa še zmeraj!" je rekla Veverela, in zaplesala sta divjo polko, da se zemlja tresla.

Veveran je pa lepo žvižgal, da nista zgrešila pravega umera.

"Ah —" je vzdihnil deklji, ko sta se narajala dositega, "veš, mama so rekli, da mi izbero kar semi ženina, če bi se kujala še kaj dolgo. Za kazen sem preklečala vse popoldne in jim morala brati iz Velike Pratique. Komaj že skakljam."

"Plesala si pa vendarle, hm," se je nasmehnil Veveran. Takoj pa se mu je zopet zresnil obraz, in počasi so mu uhajale iz ust besede: "Tvoja mati — ne zameri mi! — so hudobna volkulja v nedolžni uniformi slovenske verice in imajo dokaj kosmato vest."

"Popolnoma so se mi utujili!" je tožila smrtno ranjena duša.

"Zlata ljubica!" jo je pomiloval Veveran, in mehko ji je udarjal njegov moški glas na uho.

"To je življenje!"

"Tudi jaz sem sit posvetnega veselja. Vse ničeve, vse! Kaj pa še hočem? Pil sem najboljšo vino, užival ljubezen najlepšega dekleta, zlagal najsajše pesmice — više ne morem! Moj pegaz ima nadohu in ga gliste, tiste dolge, konjske! Kaj bi silil ubogo paro? Niti za pol salame mesa ni več na njem, in perje gre razeni, kakor raz staro smrdokavro. Kako naj bi me držal nad oblaki? Komaj se pase ob cestnih jarkih in mulji zaprašeno travo, kadar ne žveči ob jaslih prazne slame. Nobenega okusa nima več. Ambrozije in nektarja ne loči od žaganja in pomij. Mogoče, da sem tega jaz sam kriv, ker sem ga prej gonil prehuo. Utegnil bi sicer še nekaj časa varati založnike in neumno množico z dosedanjo veljavo svojega imena. Le prekmalu pa bi ga neustrašen ocenjevalec zasačil v smetišču posiljene proze. Niti v kontrabant ga nočem prodajati. Do solza je genljivo, kako se mi trudi in vzpenja kvišku, pa ne pride više kakor otroški zmajček in že zopet čofne v lužo.

DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje iz 7. strani)
tajnik dobi na plačilni dan \$10 do \$15 dolarjev plače v tovarni, potem pa naj s tem plačuje za druge! Dal sem do zadnjega centa, ko sem plačeval za nekatero, ko se je veliko nabralo, so pa pustili društvo in jaz sem se pod nosom obrisal. Na zadnji društveni seji sem prinesel enak slučaj na dnevni red in društvo je sklenilo, da mi založni denar povrne; obenem je bil sprejet predlog, ki se glasi:

"Ako tajnik plača asesment za kateregakoli člana in da potem dotični pusti društvo, ne da bi tajniku povrnil, se ne plača tajniku iz društvene blagajne niti centa. Ako tajnik plača za koga drugega, riskira sam."

To naj vpoštevaajo sobrati in sosesre in naj mi ne pošiljajo pisem in dopisnic, naj plačam za nje. Sem bil deset let molzna krava, zdaj se je pa to nehajlo. Imam tudi jaz za skrabeti za ženo in otroka in sloveča Hoover-jeva prosperiteta tudi meni ne prizanaša. Pozivljvam člana, da kekar imajo plačilni dan konci meseca, da takoj pridejo plačat svoje asesmente. Čakal jih bom na plačilni dan do 7. ure zvečer. Potem bom pa izdelal mesečno poročilo; kdor bo do takrat plačal, bo prav, drugi pa bodo suspendirani. Kdor mi prinese plačat zadnji dan v mesecu, ostane suspendiran, ker ne bom njegovega asesmenta posebej pošiljal na glavni urad. Naj plača na prihodnji seji za dva meseca skupaj. Vsak naj to vpošteva in se ravna po navodilih, pa bo prav za vse.

Nadalje sporočam, da 14. maja pride v našo naselbino Mr. Anton Grdina, ki bo kazal slike iz starega kraja. Slike se bodo začele kazati zvečer o polu osmih in sicer v tukajšnjem Slovenskem domu. Vstopnice so po 35 centov za odrasle in po 10 centov za otroke; otroci pod šest let stari so prosti. Čisti dobiček je namenjen blagajni Slovenskega delavskega doma. Mislim, da nikomur ne bo žal, ki pride k tej prireditvi; morda bo videl na sliki sodrnika ali znaeca iz davnih let, ali svoje rodne kraje. Zbor Slovenskega doma bo zapel tudi nekaj pesmi. Torej, na svidenje v soboto 14. maja ob 7:30 zvečer v Slovenskem delavskem domu na French in Baldwin cestah.

Tovarna American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., ki je bila zaprta zadnje tri mesece, je zopet prišla obratovati, toda samo po tri dni v tednu. Rojakom ne svetujem, da bi hodili sem za delom, ker ga ni dobiti, če bi človek plačal zanj. Vsled sedanje depresije je tukajšnje gospodarstvo in kulturno življenje prišlo čisto na nič. Ako se razmere ne izboljšajo, bodo naše blagajne v kratkem docela izčrpane. — Pozdrav! Frank Kramer, tajnik društva št. 174 JSKJ.

Joliet, Ill.

Tem potom prav vljudno pozivljvam vse člane in članice društva sv. Petra in Pavla, št. 66 JSKJ, da se gotovo udeležijo prihodnje redne mesečne seje, ki se bo vršila v nedeljo 15. maja ob eni uri popoldne v navadnih prostorih. Na omenjeni seji bo treba rešiti več važnih zadev v korist društva in Jednote; med drugim bo tudi volitev delegatov za prihodnjo konvencijo, ki se bo vršila meseca julija v Indianapolisu. Vsak član, kateremu je pri srcu blagor društva in Jednote, bo gotovo prišel na prihodnjo sejo in bo volil za delegata člana, ki se zanima in deluje za društveni napredek in v korist J. S. K. Jednote. Radi tega upam, da bomo na prihodnji seji 15. maja zbrani vsi člani in članice našega društva. — Z bratskim pozdravom,

Frank Pirc, tajnik društva št. 66 JSKJ.

Barberton, O.

Posebnih novic nimam za poročati iz naše naselbine. Delavske razmere so še vedno slabe,

kakor povsod. Kljub temu pa še nisimo čisto zaspali in še vedno od časa do časa priredimo kakšno zabavo, da se nekoliko razvedrimo in začasnno pozabimo na slabe razmere. Tako bo v soboto 14. maja priredila podružnica SZZ št. 6 zanimivo kratko igro "Oj, ta Anže"; poleg igre bodo na programu tudi nekatero deklamacije. Tem potom vabimo članstvo društva sv. Martina, št. 44 JSKJ, in društva Happy-Go-Lucky, št. 195 JSKJ, da našo prireditev množično poseti. O priliki bomo skušale vrniti uslugo za uslugo. Le, ako drug drugemu pomagamo, lahko vsi napredujemo. Na svidenje torej v soboto 14. maja o polu osmih (7:30) zvečer!

Angela Žagar, članica društva št. 44 JSKJ.

Chicago, Ill.

Zadnja seja društva Zvon, št. 70 JSKJ, je bila zelo dobro obiskana. Tako je prav! Želim, da bi se naše članstvo tudi v prihodnje zanimalo za društvo in se redno udeleževalo društvenih sej vsaj v tolikem, ako ne še v večjem številu. Ako dobro preudarimo, moramo priznati, da bodo prihodnje seje še bolj važna, kakor je bila zadnja. Zakaj? Zato, ker bomo razmotrivali in naročili delegatu, kako mora nastopati na konvenciji, da bo v večjo korist celi organizaciji. Vsled tega uljudno opozarjam na redno sejo, ki se bo vršila v sredo 18. maja, v navadnem prostoru. Udeležite se brez izjeme vsi. Bratski pozdrav!

John Gottlieb, predsednik.

POPRAVEK

V Novi Dobi z dne 4. maja je bila priobčena posmrtnica (Naznanilo in zahvala) za pokojno Jennie Koščak iz Sheboygana, Wis., ki je bila pokopana v Ely, Minn. V zadnjem stavku družega odstavka omenjene posmrtnice je bila pomotoma navedena označba SNPJ, mesto JSKJ. Dotični stavek bi se moral pravilno glasiti: "Istotako se prav lepo zahvaljujemo članicam društva št. 129 JSKJ v Ely, Minnesota, ki so jo spremile k zadnjemu počitku." Prizadete stranke naj izvolijo uredništvu oprostiti. Napaka je bila napravljena v tiskarni in pri čitanju korektur od urednika prezrta.

Poziv in naznanilo

cenjenim glavnim uradnikom in uradnici, bratom delegatom in delegatijam 14. redne konvencije JSKJ, ki se bo vršila meseca julija v Indianapolisu, Ind. —

Odbor konvenčnega pripravljalnega odbora društev JSKJ v Indianapolisu prav vljudno naproša vse cenjene glavne uradnike in delegate, da nam v svrhu boljšega reda, postrežbe in občne zadovoljnosti kakor hitro mogoče sporočijo kje in kako bi radi imejali svoja stanovanja za časa konvencije. Posebno bi prosili tiste, ki imajo morda v tej naselbini svoje sorodnike, ožje rojake in prijatelje, in bi želeli pri njih stanovati, da nam to sporočijo. Radi bi znali koliko delegatov bi želeli stanovati v privatnih domovih in katerim bi bilo ljubše stanovanje v hotelih, da se zamore prostor pravočasno rezervirati.

Naš odbor bo skušal po svoji možnosti ustreči vsem, zato je v tem oziru neobhodno potrebno sodelovanje od strani cenjene delegacije. Ako prejme odbor pravočasno želje ali navodila, mu bo lažje izvršiti njegovo nalogo in preskrbeti stanovanja po željah naših gostov.

Lokalni pripravljalni konvenčni odbor JSKJ društev v Indianapolisu, Ind., že zdaj kliče vsem glavnim odbornikom in delegatom: dobrodošli! Ob enem prosim, da se vsi zvoljeni delegati radi pre-

Janko Kač:

PRIVID

Moj stari oče je bil mizar. Umril je nenadoma. Menda ga je zadela kap pri večerji. Prav tisti čas sta se napolila k njemu oba cerkvena ključarja, da bi napravil nekaj novih klopi za cerkev. Blizu naše hiše sta srečala čokatega možakarja, ki ni odzdravil na njun pozdrav.

"Kaj ni bil ta človek v burmu- su Košmerl?" se je zavzel ključar Valaj.

"Tudi meni se je zdelo. Toda, če bi res bil on, bi ne bil tih na: Dober večer!" je pripomnil Korun.

Ko sta pa stopila v hišo in sta videla, kako so Košmerla ribali z jesihom, sta se zgrozila: "Privid sva imela."

Še kot dete sem slišal to zgodbo, vendar je nisem mogel nikoli verjeti, kakor tudi nebroj drugih sličnih "spominov" nisem jemal za resnico. Pred leti se mi je pa pripetilo nekaj podobnega, česar si vsa ta leta nisem mogel pozansiti in mi še danes prihaja pogostoma v spomin naslednja čudna zgodba.

Lepoletni dan je bil takrat. Ljudje so pridno spravljali seno. Tudi jaz sem jo mahnil s koso na rami na njivo tam za Matjačem, da pokosim vagan (ogon) lucerne, ki se je pravkar spuščala v cvet. Na Cajnarjevem dvorišču je pela cirkularka. Tone Petrin je ročno pritiskal suha polena na nevidne zobe stroja, da je vidoma rasel kup kreljev ob strani. Seveda niste vsi poznali Toneta Petrino. V mladosti je bil žegar, pozneje rudar, dokler ga ni podsulo in se je moral ozreti za lažjim kruhom. S sestro sta pričela trgovino in sta si pozidala lep dom.

"Gre dobro?" ga govorim mimogrede.

"Kakor repa se reže," se je pohvalil in se spet zatopil v delo. Tak posel zahteva pač vso pozornost.

Že kakšno uro sem se pozibaval po njivi. Švist ostre kose in zategli krik cirkularke so se spajali v nekaj omočen takt. Roke zamahavajo same, noge lezejo počasi za njimi. Oko gleda padajoče bilke detelje in pazi, da se kosa izogne kamenju, ki leži belo, kakor kokošja jajca raztreseno, po njivi, kamor ga je naril krt in ga je nategnila zima iz ruše. Slednje misel v možganih počiva. Za možgane je košnja kakor osvežujoča kopel za izmučeno telo.

Tedajci pa vidim razločno prav s telesnimi očmi, še danes se spominjam, da ni bila le misel, tale prizor.

Sredi zelenja detelje pred menoj cirkularka, nad njo se sklanja Petrin. Poleg kup kreljev in voz s poleni, na katerem stoji mlada dekla in podaja Tonetu polena. Kar Tone nenadoma spusti poleno in dvigne desnico, ki je bila odrezana v zapetju, da je brizgala kri v silnem curku v zrak.

Kakor odvrenel sem strmel nekaj trenutkov v ta prizor, nakar sem se sunkoma obrnil, bil sem nrmreč obrnjen s hrptom proti Petrinu, oddaljenem od mene kakšnih tri sto metrov. Videl sem ga, kako se je v enakomernem taktu priklanjal nad pojčo žago.

Na mah sem se bil streznil. Ko sem se spet obrnil k delu, je že izgubil privid izpred mene.

"Lepa reč! Kaj smo že res tako daleč, da se mi pričenjajo pojavljati prividi sredi dneva?"

sem se zavzel pomenkoval sam s seboj. Ker nisem imel prisotnosti pri delu, sem zamahnil s silo po kamnu, za celo pet debelimo, da se mi je kosa grdo zvihrala. Nejevoljen sem pričel s brusnikom uravnati povito rezilo. Res, kar za napojo in škodo je včas človeku tista reč, ki ji pravimo duša ali psiha, kar se lepše sliši.

V tem pa je nenadoma grdo skrbe stanovanje nemudoma javijo na naslov: "Frank Krefel, 911 N. Ketcham St., Indianapolis, Ind."

zahrečala cirkularka, kakor pojemačca svinja pri kolinah. Dekla na vozu s poleni je s krikom zakrillila z rokami. Jakovčevi so prav pod bregom nalagali seno. Tonče je bil na naloženem vozu in je videl, kako je zbiljo Petrina od žage.

"Anze!" mi je zaklical v grozi, "Toneta je zgrabilo. Leti! Leti!"

Od vseh strani so se zgrinjali na te obupne klice preplašeni ljudje. Ko sem priteklet tudi jaz, so se razmaknili, da sem mogel do ponesrečenca, hropečega na kupu kreljev.

Prvi moj pogled pa je poiskal Petrinovo desnico. Silno sem pa bil razočaran, ko sem videl, da roka ni odrezana. Zbil mo je le vrat in glavo in je kmalu po prenosu umrl.

Recite kar hočete, vendar se mi zdi, da je ta moj privid prav podoben vsem drugim prividom, ki jih je polno narodno izročilo. Odkod, zakaj in kako nastajajo, pa ne ve nihče in ne bo vedel nikoli . . .

LJUDSKO PRESELJEVANJE

Kakor sta se svojčas sporazumeli Grška in Turčija, da se izselijo iz obeh držav v novo domovino vsi tisti, ki ne žele ostati pod tujim jarmom, sta se določili tudi Bolgarija in Grška, da bosta povsem mirno izmenjavljali državljane bolgarskega, odnosno grškega jezika, ki ne žele več ostati v državi, ki jim ni sorodna po jeziku. Mešana komisija, sestavljena iz zastopnikov obeh držav in iz delegatov Društva narodov je sedaj dovršila svoje delo ter izplačala izseljenecem za njihove nepremičnine 10 odst. vrednosti v denarju, 90 odstotkov pa v obveznicah. Bolgarija se je zavzela, da bo sprejemala obligacije namestu plačila za novo kupljena posestva za priseljence.

Zanimivo je dodatno poročilo komisije Društva narodov, ki ugublja, da se je preseljevanje

Bolgarov iz Grške in Grkov iz Bolgarije izvršilo povsem v redu in brez izgub, ki so skoro neizogibne pri takšnem poslovnanju. V celem se je izplačalo 50 milijonov dolarjev odškodnine. Iz Trakije in Makedonije se je vrnilo v domovino okoli 100.000 Bolgarov, iz Bolgarije pa se je izselilo približno 50.000 Grkov. S tem, da se je izselil skoraj ves bolgarski element iz Grške in grško prebivalstvo iz Bolgarije, je tudi odstranjen velik del nevarnosti novih nesporazumov med obema državama, ki bosta posilimali gotovo živeli v boljši slogi in sporazumu.

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NAZNANILO IN ZAHVALA

Globoko potrhil sre naznanjamo sorodnikom, prijateljem in znancem prečudno vest, da je nemila smrt pretrgala nit življenja dobremu soprogu, oziroma očetu

JERNEJU VERBIČ

Pokojnik je bil rojen leta 1880 v Gornji vasi pri Šmarjeti na Dolenjskem; za vedno je zatnil oči dne 14. marca 1932. Pokop grob se vrši dne 16. marca iz hiše žalosti, ob mnogostrojnem spremlju prijateljev in znancev v cerkvi sv. Jožefa, od tam pa po slovenski maši zadušnici na St. Joseph pokopališču.

Nepoznabi pokojnik je spadal k sledečim društvom: Svoboda, Jerneja, št. 81 JSKJ; sv. Javna Krstnika, št. 11 KSKJ; Loyal Order, št. 429 SNPJ; St. Michael Court, No. 1386 C. O. F.; Moose, 400; F. O. of Eagle. Vsem omenjenim društvom izrekamo prisrčno zahvalo za poklonjene vence, kakor tudi za obiskovanje od strani sobratov za časa bolezni. Dolžnost nas vsega zahvaliti tudi vsem drugim, ki so pomagali na kakršnekoli način in nas tolažili, bodisi v času njegove bolezni, ali v naših najtežjih urah. Prisrčna hvala tudi nosilec in pogrebnikom.

Vence v zadnji podraz pokojniku so poklonili sledeči: Mr. in Mrs. L. Lotrich, Mr. in Mrs. J. Aister, Mrs. Frances Lokar, Mr. in Mrs. V. Vidigar, Mr. in Mrs. N. Oberman, Mr. in Mrs. F. Lokar, Mr. in Mrs. R. Ramer, Mr. Donald Lotrich, Miss Anna Lokar, Mr. Joseph Kristan, Mrs. G. Miakar, Mrs. J. Laurich, Mrs. N. Putz, Mr. in Mrs. L. Sinkovich, Mr. in Mrs. M. Jusov, Mr. in Mrs. J. Butcher, društvo sv. Ane, št. 119 JSKJ, Juosov Building and Loan Assn., Independent P. Relief Assn., Aurora Wet Wash Laundry, Aurora Ice Cream Co. Najlepša hvala vsem prijateljem, ki so prispevali: Mr. in Mrs. Joseph Pajzar, Mr. in Mrs. J. Prapernick, Mr. in Mrs. J. Jakobs, Mr. in Mrs. J. Mejak, Mr. in Mrs. A. Kranjc, Mr. J. Flopp in podružnica Slovenske Ženske Zveze. Iskrena hvala vsem! Dalje bodi izrekala lepa hvala vsem onim, ki so dali za pogreb potrebne avtomobilne na razpolago, vsem, ki so pokojnika spremlili na njegovi zadnji poti, in vsem, ki so nam na kakršenkoli način izrazili sožalje ali izkazali pomoč.

Ti pa, ljubljeni soprogi in oči, počivaj sladko v ameriški zemlji! Tvoj spomin ostane lep in sveč v naših srcih, dokler ne pridemo za Teboj!

Zaljubljeni očali: Mary Verbič, soproga; Anton, August in Jerry Jr., sinovi; Mary R., hčerka. Sestra v Jugoslaviji.

Aurora, Ill., 6. maja 1932