

JANEZ JALEN:

11

CVETKOVA CILKA

ZGODBA

Vozila je že skozi Bled. Na desni je narahlo valovilo jezero, na levi so se dvigale potratne vile, obdane s cvetočimi vrtovi. Čudno se ji je zdelo, da niso na Beli ustavili, krmili in napojili. Pa saj Lisee kar spoznati ni več mogla. Do kosti je bila zmedelala. Debeli abranki gnoja, kakor najbolj zanemarjeni kravi, so ji viseli po stegnih in po repu prav do kolen. Iz gobca pa ji je mahal dolg jezik in se pocejala peasta slina.

Tudi koleselje se je bil grdo sprevergel. O cvetočem slaku ni bilo več sledu. Namesto v prostorni košari iz pisanega protja je Cilka sedela v tesnem gnojnem košu, ki je ostro zaudarjal.

Cilki se je vzdigovalo od gnusa. Najbolj čudno se ji je pa zdelo, da njena poročna obleka ni bila nič zmečkana in povaljana. En sam madež se ji je bil namogrede prijel. Na levi strani blizu srca. Kakor od krvi je bil. Če bi ga količkaj skušala skriti, bi ga nihče ne mogel opaziti.

V tej stiski se je spomnila meta in sester. Ozrla se je nazaj. Pa Blaža in Andreja in Rožalke in Mince nikjer več ni bilo.

"Ali so se v divjem diru pobili ali jih je bilo preveč sram in so zaostali?"

Ljudje so se zbirali okrog voz, gospoda in domačini, se gajžali in norčevali iz nje in se na glas smejali.

Cilka se je hotela vrniti, pa ni mogla obrniti, pot je preozna. Nič, kobilo požene, zavije v blatno in poprosi sestrično Meto, se je bila tja primožila, naj se skrrije do noči. Pa Lisea na besedo ni hotela steči, Cilka je pa iz gubila. Začela je kobilu z vojem po hrbtu, da jo tako pogrnala v tek, a Lisea se še zmenila ni. Vsa osraščena je Cilka povesila oči v terno naročje in si ni upala ni amor več pogledati. Spomnila je, kako strašno so se ji izčelile nekdanje sanje o sreči: Z Janezom sta slonela na zabljeno sredo na mostu pri svetem Janezu ob Bohinjskem jezeru in gledala ribe, ki so se ganjale iz vode. Mimo je narahlo pridral okrašen avtomobil. Oba z Janezom sta takoj umila, da je bila poroka na jezajah, in so ženin in nevesta obe priči prišli gledat še lepo Bohinja.

Cilka je takrat imela eno saželjo in bila prepričana, če ji kdaj izpolni, da bo za vedno srečna. Z Janezom bi se tako jala na Brezje k poroki, pa prav s Koprivnika, kamor

pil Janez zraven nje in jo spet prijel za roko. Zazdelo se mu je, da se mu hoče Cilka za vedno odmakniti. Cilka pa je spregovorila, kakor bi prosila odpuščanja:

"Janez! Sam dobro veš, kako te imam rada. Vse življenje te ne bom mogla pozabiti. Tvoja žena pa ne morem biti, čeprav bi bila samo s tabo srečna. Saj vidiš, kako je pri nas."

Cilka je umolknila. Obšel jo je sram, kakor bi jo bili zalotili, da laže.

Janez je pogledal v stran: "Seveda. Za zdaj ne zmorem, da bi kupil drugo kobilo. Oče bi oba grdo gledal, četudi bi se vdal. Vidim."

"Ni samo kobila. Oh!"

Cilki je bilo hudo, kakor bi ji bilo zmanjkovalo sape: "Nič. Misli, da je po drugi strani tudi za naju dva tako bolj prav."

"Bolj prav ni," je oporekal Janez. "Pa če ti tako hočeš, menda mora že tako biti."

"Janez, ne zameri in ne bodi hud." Stisnila je med svoje hrapave dlani njegovo ožuljeno roko.

"Ne zamerim in nisem hud in vem, da naté nikoli ne bom mogel pozabiti. Dobro se mi pa ne zdi. In bridko mi bo, če bom videl, da trpiš, pa ti ne bom smel pomagati."

Cilka je trdo, kakor za dolgo slovo, stisnila Janezu roko. Snela je iz gumbnice koinastni modri svedec in ga zataknila Janezu za klobuk. Pa še k njemu se je sklonila in ga poljubila: "Kako si dober, Janez!"

Janez je pobral sekiro, ki jo je bil prej odložil, zamahnil z njo skozi praznino, kakor bi hotel presekat srečo, ki mu je sovravno stopila na pot življenja: "Sto zlodjev!" Zamahnil je znova in še z večjo močjo ter zasekal v grčo starega gabra. Ko pa je hotel sekiro spet izvrtati, se mu je odlomilo toporišče. Odlomljeni konec lesa, kolikor mu ga je ostalo v roki, je vrgel daleč proč v jarek pod potjo:

"Odslej naprej bom brez moči kakor nenasažena sekira. Pa kar bo, bo. Vem pa tudi, da še rastejo toporišča in da se vsaka

že davno obljubil. Pa Janez je bil kaj redkobeseden. Minci se je zdelo, da Cilki in Janezu nekaj ne gre prav in ga morebiti ne bo tako kmalu spet blizu. — Kar nič ji ni kazalo odlašati. In namesto da bi Janezu pomagala zadeti navezano rjuho, se je naslonila čezno: "Janez, kdaj naj pridem po zajčka, ki ti ga je oddajala mačka? Veš, obljuba dela dolg."

Janez je namršil obrvi, pa se je koj spomnil, da ni lepo težav odraslih odkladati na še nerazvita ramena. Spet se mu je razjasnil obraz:

"Vem, Minček! Obljuba dela dolg. Tebi pa skoraj gotovo še ni znano, da se nekateri dolg zbršiš sam."

"Oho!" je ugovarjala Minca.

"Nič ne pomaga, če se še tako čudiš. Moj dolg pri tebi je zbrisan. Sivčka ni več."

"Kam je prešel?"

Janez se je naslonil od druge strani na natlačeno rjuho in pričel Minci pripovedovati prav od blizu, kakor bi se bal, da bi tudi Rozalka in Cilka slišali:

"Dober teden bo tega. Pod noč sem na skednju pahal jaro rž in pogledoval sem in tja skozi lino v zelnik, kjer si je ob zaostalih zeljnatih štemeljnih sivček brusil zob. Še mar mi ni bilo, da bi se mu utegnulo kaj pripetiti. Z mačko sta prav do zadnjega skupaj polegala in se igrala, psom pa se je znal vselej za časa umakniti pod svilo. Pa počí puška. Pogledam skozi lino. Sivček se je pognal kvišku in prekucnil čez glavo in na mestu strepetal."

"Kdo je bil tako grd, da ga je ustrelil?"

"Ravnikov Viktor."

"Sram ga bodi! Jaz bi ga kar tožila."

"Bi zgubila in navsezadnje bi

utegnili še tebe zapreti."

"Saj si vendar ti sivčka rešil smrti, ti si ga zredil, ti skrbel zanj in tvoj je bil," se je razburjala Minca.

"Po pameti je tako, kakor praviš, po postavah pa ne."

"Kaj so mar postave s pametjo sprte?"

"Včasih že."

"Brez tebe bi vendar zajčka že davno več ne bilo," je zmejevala Minca z glavo.

"Je že res. Samo jaz bi bil moral dobiti od najemnika lova dovoljenje, da smem sivčka obdržati. Najemnik, vem, bi mi bil dovolil, da ga zredim, ne enega samega, pet in še več zajčkov, če bi hotel. Pa sem pozabil vprašati in sem pred postavo lovski tat, ki zasluži, da ga zapro."

"Čudno." Minca ni mogla razumeti, kako sme postavla človeka samo zavoljo pozabljenosti ponižati za tatu.

"In če bi tudi tako privoljenje imel, bi bil moral imeti zajca zaprtega ali vsaj ograjenega."

"Počemu?"

Janez se je zasmejal: "Ker pač ni imel sivček na repu napisano, čigav je."

"Viktor je vendar vedel, da je tvoj."

"Vedel, prav zato ga je pa streljal."

"Da le more biti tak!"

"Lovske pravice ima, jaz jih pa nimam. Hotel je pač pokazati, da je več kakor jaz. Biti več..." Janez je znižal glas in govoril kakor sam sebi: "Biti več kakor drugi! Vsi smo k temu nagnjeni. Je pač prvi naglavljen grehov napuh. Na vseh koncih udarja iz človeka. Le redek je, ki ga vselej zmore. Kadar pa hoče biti fant dekletu

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prestavil v angleščino Anthony J. Klančar

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SEZNANITE JAVNOST Z VAŠO TRGOVINO POTOM...

'Enakopravnosti'

Cleveland's Neglect

By Anthony J. Klancar

(Editor's note. The following article is reprinted from the April issue of the American Slav Magazine).

In the summer of 1933 Western Reserve University offered for the first time instruction in Slavonic languages. Classes were held in Czech, Slovak and Slovene. Several years later a Slovene was approached by Cleveland College to give a course in his native language, but nothing came of it. Since then various Slavonic groups in Cleveland have organized courses in their respective languages, but Cleveland's School of Slavonic Studies still remains a project for the future.

Considering the large number of Clevelanders of Slavonic origin, one often wonders why such institutions of learning as Western Reserve University or John Carroll University do not give this matter some serious thought. There are hundreds of students of Slavonic parentage in their schools, who would like to learn something of the cultural background of their parents, but are not given the chance because of some unknown aversion to Slavonic studies on the part of the powers that be. According to available sources there are some 200,000 Slavs in Cleveland alone. In Ohio the number exceeds 500,000. One would think that on the strength of these numbers the universities of Cleveland would jump at the opportunity of increasing their enrollment by welcoming students who would like to major in Slavistics.

Some 15 universities in the United States have already had great success in offering courses in Slavonic languages and literatures, according to a report by Prof. Arthur P. Coleman, published in the *Slavonic Review* last year. Among these, such as Columbia, Harvard, and California, are located in states having a large Slavonic population. Their Slavonic Departments serve as an example for our Cleveland institutions. While the curriculum of the School of Slavonic Studies of the University of London is considered the best of its kind. When we consider the caliber of such American Slavonists as Arthur P. Coleman, Ernest J. Simmons, Alexander Kaun, and Clarence A. Manning, we realize the possibilities of making Cleveland a center of Slavonic studies, a place to which it should rightly aspire because of its heterogeneous Slavonic composition.

There seems to be the impression in Cleveland's educational circles that the younger generation of Slavs is not interested in the culture of its parents and that the rest of the "non-Slav" elements are even less interested in Central and Southeastern European

matters. What a misconception! One need only point to the recent growth of interest in Slavonic studies in the various nationality groups who conduct courses in their languages and literature, such as Slovak, Polish, Czech, Croatian, Slovenian, and Russian. The great success of Prof. Joseph Remenyi's lectures at Cleveland College and elsewhere, many of which deal with Slavonic literature, indicates a general interest in this direction even among the American-born. A glance at Miss Eleanor Prech's column "Around the World in Cleveland" in the Cleveland Press will give a good idea of the interest being shown in Slavonic culture.

This growing interest is further shown in the number of American magazines, dealing with the Slavs and their culture, that are being published in various centers of Slavonic population. In Pittsburgh a Clevelandian, Mr. John H. Pankuch, Jr., is publishing *The American Slav*. A well-edited, illustrated review, *The American-Yugoslav Reflector*, is being published in Gary, Indiana. A University of California graduate student, Mr. Vorislav Vucinich, publishes a monthly magazine, *Slavia*, which is now in its 14th year. There are also periodicals being published by students in several American universities, the names of which have slipped our mind. Sensing the need of a more scientific journal, the American Council of Learned Societies of Washington last year began a canvas among all interested scholars in the Slavonic field in order to gather resources for publishing an *American Journal of Eastern European Studies*, the first issue of which will see the light of day in 1940 or in 1941.

What the causes are behind the neglect of our forgotten Cleveland School of Slavonic Studies is something only the various trustees of our several universities can answer. That a need for such a school exists is clearly brought out by Louis Adamic's idea of Americanization through a realization of the true worth of one's cultural background. Lack of interest on the part of our universities has already caused many graduate students to seek other universities where they can do work in Slavistics.

What Cleveland universities have failed to do, other local institutions have done in a creditable manner. Probably the first to realize the immense possibilities of nurturing the culture of immigrant readers were the branch libraries of the Cleveland Public Library system. The branch libraries, especially those in the so-called Slavonic colonies, served the foreign-born as a seat of learning, a place where he could get books and periodicals in his own language and learn what was going on in the world and

his native land. The Slavonic collections in these libraries may some day form the nucleus of a gigantic research library for Slavonic studies, thanks to the efforts of such farsighted librarians as Mrs. Eleanor Ledbetter, Miss Eleanor Sunderland and Miss Edith Wirt. Steps are now being taken in the Main Library to bring to the fore all Slavonic resources, no matter in what language written. This bibliography will include books in all divisions of the library, especially those in the Foreign Literature Division, the branches and the John G. White Division of Folklore and Orientalia. This last named division is unique in its holdings of books on the languages and dialects of the world. A scheme is also being worked out whereby all Slavonic resources now partly embedded elsewhere will be brought to a student's attention.

Few Clevelanders realize the great laboratory of Slavonic and East European studies that cosmopolitan Cleveland really could be. Drama, music, dancing, phonetics, folklore can here be studied almost at first hand. Cleveland's nationality groups buzz with cultural activity. Each year sees a great number of European professors, painters and writers, equipped to interpret Old World culture, come to Cleveland, and their talks merit a hearing before other than "non-Slav" groups. A school of Slavonic studies could utilize talent such as this for the benefit and pleasure of more Clevelanders.

Among the first to feel the need of information about the cultural background of the various nationality groups are the social workers, many of whom approach their work among the immigrants without any knowledge of the cultural and social background of their clients. The "hunky" culture is judged by the broken language spoken by the client. Few conscientious workers do feel the need of inquiry into the culture of their charges, but find little encouragement in the dearth of material. To help the social worker Western Reserve would do well to offer a course in Slavonic culture, such as Prof. Arthur P. Coleman's at Columbia. Creditable work in this direction is being done by Miss Margaret Fergusson of Y. W. C. A.'s International Institute, but it's work needs more serious attention and encouragement from Slavonic groups themselves.

More than a decade ago Mr. Theodore Andrica pointed out to the Cleveland Press's profit that there was real news value in the activities, cultural and social, of Cleveland's nationality groups. Some years later the Cleveland News instituted a lively foreign nationality department under the aegis of Mr. John Mihal. In both of these newspapers their feature story articles dealing with historical events are very well done, but of course are not expected to be

a fount of scholarly and accurate information. In their columns is to be found an excellent chronicle of foreign nationality activities in our city and they deserve the praise of all interested in the culture of the Old World.

On whom shall the ultimate blame be put for Cleveland's failure to have a School of Slavonic Studies? Perhaps the blame does not fall wholly on the side of our universities. Perhaps the blame should go to the leaders of the various nationality groups who have shown too little interest in such a school. No matter where the blame is, Cleveland's Slavonic population, which ranks third among American cities, deserves a better representation in the cultural world. The creation of Cleveland's world-famous Cultural Gardens is proof of a rich Old World Culture, the best elements of which deserve to be utilized for the building up of a better America.

Use the Playgrounds

Accidents to children have increased with the return of warm weather. Unless the parents continue the safety instructions during the summer there will be still greater increases when vacation time begins and the youngster can be outdoors all day. Encourage the children to use the playgrounds or secure permission for them to play in some vacant lot in the neighborhood.

— Public Relations Bureau, Cleveland Police Department.

Speed and Carelessness

If some powerful enemy were to suddenly strike at America and kill over thirty thousand persons and injure more than a million others a national emergency would result. No effort would be too great to stop such a destructive force! Yet that is the toll that traffic accidents claimed in our country last year. That is the price America paid for speed and carelessness in one year.

— Public Relations Bureau, Cleveland Police Department.

OGLAŠAJTE V
"ENAKOPRAVNOSTI"Louis Adamic To Edit
"Common Ground"

A new magazine, "Common Ground," will begin in the fall under the editorship of Louis Adamic from the office of the recently organized Common Council for American Unity, at 222 Fourth Ave., New York City. The magazine received a grant-in-aid from the Carnegie Corporation.

The new periodical's aim, according to Adamic, will be to explore from various angles and through various literary forms—story, article, poem, essay—the complex cultural-racial situation which has developed in the United States around the fact that in the last 100 years 38,000,000 immigrants, most of them non-Anglo-Saxons and non-Protestants, entered this country, which a century ago was preponderantly Anglo-Saxon and Protestant.

"Common Ground," says Adamic, "will aspire to begin to tell one of the greatest stories under the sun—the story of the meeting on this continent of peoples belonging to sixty different backgrounds." He regards this story "one of the most positive sources of inspiration for immediate national unity and the long-range work toward a new homogeneity."

Young Men Offered Summer
Nautical Course on
Training Ship

The American Nautical Academy, National Training School for Merchant Marine Officers, Washington, D. C., announced today that boys and young men between the ages of 11 and 21 years will be allowed to secure practical ship experience on board a training ship of the Academy within the period from July 1, to October 1, 1940.

The young men may remain on board ship for the entire period, or for any shorter time they may wish, but not for less than a month.

Students who enter for any period less than the full course will receive instruction only in those subjects being taught while the student is on board ship.

The purpose of the course is:

First, as a foundation for those who wish to become officers in the Merchant Marine, and devote their lives to a career in the service; secondly, for the boys and young men who, though not desirous of following the sea, still wish to obtain a general knowledge of ships and the life afloat.

There is no charge for instruction nor for living quarters on board ship. The only required expense is for meals, which are 49 cents. Three meals are served daily.

There is no tuition charge for any of the courses offered by the Academy; and no obligation for future merchant marine, military or naval service of any kind is incurred by the young men.

On Sundays the cadets will be allowed to attend divine services at the churches of their respective denominations on shore. While on board ship cadets will receive free minor first aid treatment when necessary.

This is the eleventh annual summer course offered by the Academy and will be under the personal supervision of the Cap-

tain Commandant of the Academy who will be in command of the vessel.

During the summer course this year the training ship will be stationed at a New England port.

While on board ship the students will follow the regular daily ship routine, and will be given practical instruction in nautical subjects, including seamanship (ship's work), signaling, rowing, handling, and the use of motor boats, life-saving, and naval drills.

Many of the studies on board ship are performed by the cadets as part of their training.

Cadets will also receive instruction in the use of life buoys, first aid, the compass, log, and lead, ground tackle, and the duties of lookouts, as well as the duties of the watch on deck.

Due to the fact that the number of accommodations available is limited, those wishing to take advantage of this opportunity should write at once to the: American Nautical Academy, National Training School for Merchant Marine Officers, Washington, D. C.

THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL EMERGENCY
COMMITTEE

A terrific storm is blowing over Europe. Mankind stands aghast at this dark hour, when its destinies seem to be in the balance.

The storm, it is feared, may also sweep over our old homeland — Yugoslavia. We hope and pray that our people may be preserved from the horrors of war and invasion.

But, if it comes to that, we — their brethren in the New World — must be prepared, for it will be then our imperative duty to do our utmost to help — morally and materially, with due respect to the laws of our adopted country.

It is for the purpose to organize for such an emergency that, with the support of local organizations, a preliminary committee has been formed under the name of "Yugoslav National Emergency Committee."

Its purpose, as the name implies, is to prepare for the emergency and, if such arises, to initiate any such actions as may be deemed appropriate, to

interest and inform American public in general; to organize and recommend relief activities; to cooperate with our present representative organizations and in general, to give collective expression to the natural urge of every individual among us to help within his power.

This committee is strictly non-partisan just as non-partisan would be the suffering of our people. It does not want to impose itself upon any other organization, which is willing to take prompt action, but it offers its cooperation to any organization, groups or individuals willing to help in the emergency. Its only purpose is to help and help quickly.

A permanent committee will be organized at a future meeting of delegates of our organizations in Greater New York.

Preliminary committee: Thomas S. Dominis, President; Rayner Hlacha, vice-president; Lazar Balich, vice-president; Šime Juretič, Secretary; Jos. Erceg, Treasurer.

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