

"Nova Doba"

GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKE KATOLIŠKE JEDNOTE

Lastnina Jugoslovanske Katoliške Jednote.

IZHAJA VSAKO SREDO

Cene oglasov po dogovoru.

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

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Ne ubijajmo časa!

Čas je najbolj dragocena stvar na svetu, ker izgubljenega časa ni nikoli mogoče nadomestiti. Čas ubijati je torej največja zapravljivost. Ubijamo čas, kadar ga porablamo tako, da nikomur nič ne koristi.

Ako si privoščimo ples, izlet, piknik, koncert, izprehod ali kaj podobnega, se ne more šteti za ubijanje časa, seveda, če ne pretiravamo. Razvedrila ene ali druge vrste smo po naših vsakdanjih opravilih vsi potrebni. Pošteno razvedrilo nam krepi zdravje in daljša življenje, torej v take svrhe porabljeni čas ni zapravljen.

Istotako ni zavržen čas, ki ga porablamo za odpočitek. Vsak človek si mora regularno privoščiti gotove ure spanja, da se telo odpočije in izloči strupe, katerih tekem dnevnih aktivnosti ne vtegne odstraniti. Koliko spanja potrebujemo, to nam najbolj korektno pove naš lastni sistem. Mera spanja ni za vse ljudi enaka, kakor ni količina jedi in pijače. Glede spanja bomo menda najboljše storili, če ga telesu privoščimo toliko, kot ga običajno zahteva. Vsak ve, da je zdravo spanje za telo najboljša tonika, ter je za istega porabljen čas naložen na dobre obresti.

Včasih nam služi v koristnem odpočitek kakšna urica, ko ne počnemo nič posebnega, kramljamo s prijatelji, kaj čitamo ali se vdamo slučajnemu sanjarstvu. Tudi tak odlični včas pomiri prenapete živce in poživi odpornost telesa.

Daljšje ali krajše potovanje, če si moremo isto privoščiti, nam služi v razvedrilo in nam obenem širi naše duševno obzorje in izobrazbo.

Vse, kar nam daje potrebni počitek in razvedrilo in kar nam pomaga k izobrazbi, nam je v korist, in v take svrhe porabljen čas ni preč vržen ali ubit. Razume se, da moramo v takih ozirih vedeti za pravo mero.

Kadar pa zapravljamo čas, ne da bi to služilo potrebnemu počitku ali razvedrilo, če se pri tem nič ne naučimo in če od tega nimamo koristi niti mi, niti človeštvo v splošnem, smo največji zapravljivci.

Neki pregovor pravi, da naša dolžnost je živeti, dokler živimo, kajti, kadar umrjemo, bomo dolgo, dolgo mrtvi. Počivanje bo potem dovolj. Za brezplodno počivanje v življenju ne bi smelo biti časa. Zapravljati čas, samo zato, da se ga zapravi ali ubije, je prve vrste potrata, če ne zločin. Nesmiselno je zapravljati denar brez potrebe, toda še mnogo bolj nesmetno je zapravljati čas. Zapravljen denar je včas mogoče še nadomestiti, zapravljenega časa pa nikoli.

Zivljenje se izraža v koristnem delu za nas in za druge. Vsakdo, ki opravlja kakšno pošteno delo, od katerega pričakuje nekaj koristi sam zase, za svojo družino, za svoje društvo ali za kakšno ožjo družbo, kateri pripada, koristi indirektno tudi splošnosti. V današnji civilizaciji je delo mnogoštevilnih posameznikov medsebojno tako vezano in prepleteno, da koristno delo vsakega posameznika koristi do gotove meje tudi splošnosti.

Nasprotno pa je vsak posameznik, ki živi le zato, da čas ubija, mrtva veja na drevesu človeškega napredka, in kot tak samo v napotje. Ni treba, da bi vsi ustvarjali velika dela, katerim bi se čudil svet. Za to so dane prilike in zmožnosti le redkim posameznikom. Opravljena morajo biti tudi neštivilna majhna, na videz brezpomembna dela, pri katerih imamo vsi priliko sodelovati na en ali drugi način. Taka majhna, na videz brezpomembna dela so največkrat v resnici prav tako potrebna, kot velika dela in velika odkritja. Majhna dela tvorijo temelj velikim.

Ne ubijajmo torej časa, ampak ga po najboljši možnosti izrabljajmo v korist nas samih in v korist ožjih skupin, katerim pripadamo. Potom teh skupin bomo indirektno koristili tudi splošnosti.

Med ožje skupine, katerim pripadamo člani J. S. K. Jednote, spadajo tudi naša krajevna društva. Posvetimo vsaj včas nekaj našega prostega časa tudi našim društvom in potem njih skupni organizaciji. V prvi vrsti imejmo pri vsaki priliki dobro besedo za naše društvo in Jednoto. Ako poznamo rojaka, ki še ni v naših vrstah, pa sodimo, da bi mogel postati dober član naše organizacije, skušajmo ga pridobiti za pristop. Vpišimo v mladinski oddelek svoje mladoletne otroke in skušajmo nagovoriti naše soproste, da store isto. Člani, bivajoči v krajih, kjer še ni društev J. S. K. Jednote, pa so pogoj za videti ugodni, naj jih skušajo ustanoviti. V take svrhe porabljen čas, ne bo zapravljen, ampak obrestonosno naložen v korist nas, naše organizacije, našega naroda in človeštva v splošnem.

ROJAKI, KI IMATE SORODNIKE ALI PRIJATELJE V CANADI, POSLITE UREDNISTVU NJIHOVE NASLOVE. LIST NOVA DOBA SE JIM BO NEKAJ MESECEV POSILJAL BREZPLACNO, V SVRHO REKLAME.

SLOVENSKE VESTI

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

mični slikar in profesor iz Ljubljane. Iz Washingtona je dobil poročilo, da mu je dovoljenje za bivanje v Zedinjenih državah podaljšano za šest mesecev, in tako mu bo mogoče iti po motive za njegove slike na naš divni zapad. Obiskal bo najprej Yellowstone park, potem nekatere zanimive kraje v okolici mesta Seattle v Washingtonu, od tam pojde preko Portlanda, Oregon, v Californijo, nato pa preko Arizone, New Mexico in Colorado nazaj proti Chicagu in Clevelandu.

Operna peva Banovec in Ropasova sta dospela v New York 27. avgusta. Tamkajšnji rojaki so jima priredili lep sprejem in imenitno večerjo. Takoj po večerji so pričeli z vajami vsi trije pevci, namreč Banovec, Ropasova in Šubelj, kajti v par dneh potem so peli za Columbia gramofonske plošče. Anton Šubelj odpotuje po koncertu v Gowandi v Evropo. Banovec in Ropasova pa priredita prvi koncert v Milwaukee, nato pa nameravata obiskati še druge večje slovenske naselbine v Ameriki.

TEDENSKI PREGLED

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

hiki. Vsi omenjeni voditelji se nahajajo v pregnanstvu v Zedinjenih državah.

POVODNJI V INDIJI so povzročile veliko materialno škodo, poleg tega pa so zahtevale tudi nad 300 človeških žrtev.

Z RUSKO-KITAJSKE fronte zadnje čase ni dosti novic. Neko poročilo omenja, da je nastala huda zima in pregnala vojake iz zakopov. Vsemu svetu bo ustreženo, če ta vojna sploh zmrzne.

SLADKOST TISOČLETIJ

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

izdelkih.

Tekočina, vsebujoča izvleček sladkih korenin, se porablja tudi pri izdelavi fotomikrografa. Zadnji izvleček je poraben celo pri gašenju požarov, ker se močno peni in s tem hitro za duši plamen.

Porabnost sladkih korenin pa še ni s tem končana. Do kraja izmognani ostanki sladkih korenin se porablja za izdelavo debelega papirja, ki se rabi za razne škatlje. Z "deskami" napravljenimi iz ostankov sladkih korenin, obijajo tudi notranjost hišnih sten. Na te stene se omet zelo dobro prime, in kar je glavno, taka stena ne propuša vročine, mraza, niti zvoka. Pol palca debela "deska" iz sladkih korenin bolj uspešno zabranjuje prodiranje mraza, vročine ali zvoka, kot pol čevlja debela stena iz opeke, kamena ali cementa. In šele pri tem se menda končajo vsestranske porabnosti sladkih korenin.

VSAK PO SVOJE

(Nadaljevanje iz 1. strani)

prej posivijo, potem pa počrnijo. To je tudi vzrok, da se noben član uredniškega štaba ne namerava udeležiti "beauty-kontesta," kadar bo kaj takega v modi za moške.

Neki londonski krojač sugerira, naj bi moški prenehali nositi hlače. Sure! Saj je tudi ženskih kril komaj še za dobro ped. In končno imajo v Londonu zelo gosto meglo.

Poročano je bilo te dni, da so v Canadi odkrili zlato. Canadi se obeta krasna bodočnost. Ze zdaj so drvele tja velikanske množice, v bodoče bo pa naval še večji. Vsekakor sodim, da bo večina "prospektorjev" tudi v bodoče hodila v Canado iskat "zlata," ki se prodaja v steklenicah. A. J. T.

DEŽELA PESMI IN VERZOV

(IVAN ZORMAN)

V poletnih dneh pogosto beremo o vtisih, ki jih dobijo tuje-rodni turisti o Sloveniji. Marsikateri še posebej poudarja, da je Slovenija dežela pesmi in verzov. Ko berem ta poročila, se spomnim na lepe dni, ki sem jih v poletnih mesecih leta 1925. preživel v Sloveniji. Kar pripovedujejo drugorodci o pesmi in verzih v naših krajih, je povsem resnično. Da se v domovini veliko poje, se razume samo po sebi. A danes hočem izpregovoriti o pesniških citatih. Verze slišiš citirati povsod, seve, če imaš odprto uho in — odprto srce. Slišiš jih na cesti, v veseli družbi, na gorah, na vlaku. Pomenljive pesniške napise vidiš na nagrobnih spomenikih. Najlepsi so seveda na grobovih naših pesnikov. Ti citati, govorniki ali napisani, dajo naši stari domovini poseben romantični čar, posebno privlačnost, obenem pa nam pričajo, da je Slovencu pesem živa, kar vsakdanja potreba. Naj vam podam nekaj citatov, ki sem jih slišal, ko sem romal po naših čudolepih krajih. Mislim, da bodo bolj zanimivi, če navedem okolnosti, v katerih so se sprožili.

V Ljubljani sem rad zahajal v Hotel Tivoli. Z hotelirjem sva postala dobra prijatelja in sva večkrat na vrtu pred hotelom veselo kramljala. Nekoč pride k nama njegova hčerka in prosi očeta, da bi ji dal denarja za počitnice ob morju. Papa potegne denarnico iz žepa, lista po njej in vzklikne: "Dete revno, dete malo, kdaj mi bodeš poplačalo..." (Jenko).

Neki drugi moj prijatelj se je tiste dni ženil. Bil sem celo na njegovi zaročni slavnosti. Na neki najini turi sem ga vprašal, kako kaj ljubezen cvete. Odgovoril mi je s Kettejem:

In grozen je s tabo res, ljubica, križ,
ker sama ne veš, kaj da hočeš!
In če te ne ljubim, se grdo držiš,
in če te poljubljam, se jočeš.

Ko sem se vračal s sejma v Žužemberku sem stopil v neko obcestno gostilno. Med gosti je bilo tudi več mešetarjev, ki so pili likof. Eden izmed njih je že dremal v kotu za mizo, vino mu je zlezlo v glavo. Nekaj je poskušal sam zase peti. Nekaterim pa njegovo monotonno petje ni bilo všeč. Eden mu zabrusi, da to petje nima nobene prave "viže," da je "fovš" itd. Zaspani pevec se hitro zravna, bistro pogleda in reče dobrovoljno:

Jaz ne pojem zato,
da b' kaj šimfanja b'lo;
jaz pojem zato,
da b' mi dolgčas ne b'lo.

Nekdo mi je zatrdil, da je to kos neke ribniške narodne pesmi.

Vse polno citatov sem slišal tudi na vlaku. Nekoč, ko so turisti govorili o raznih nevarnih planinskih turah, se je oglasil neki stari gospod, ki mu hribolastvo menda ni dišalo. Izjavil je po narodnem izreku: "Gora ni nora; tisti je nor, ki gre gor."

— V gorah sem parkrat slišal citat iz Vodnika:

Sklad na skladu se dviguje
golih vrhov kam'ni zid,
večni mojster ukazuje
Prid', zidar, se les učit!

Večkrat je tudi kdo pel ali pa citiral:
Oj Triglav, moj dom, kako si krasan!
Kako me izvabljaš iz nizkih ravan... (Slavin)

Zelo priljubljena je slavna Prešernova pesem:

O Vrba! srečna, draga vas domača,
kjer hiša mojega stoji očeta...
Dvakrat sem se peljal mimo Vrbe in sem obakrat slišal ta sonet iz ust kakega sopotnika na vlaku. In seveda sem ga tudi takrat slišal, ko sem obiskal to znamenito vasico. Ob tisti priliki me je tovariš prijetno presenetil. Stopala sva po solnčnem pašniku, ki se je razprostiral pred vasico, ko mi začne citirati iz moje pesmi "Prešernu":

V krajine, daleč od Triglava,
nam vzori tvoji svetijo,
ljubezen čuvajo do roda,
ponos nam v prsih netijo.

Videl sem tudi nekaj krasnih pesniških napisov na zvonovih. Najbolj me je zanimal Prešernov napis na velikem zvonu pri Sv. Joštu nad Kranjem. Skrbelo me je, če ni morda tudi ta zvon svetovna vojna pobrala. Ostal je. Srce mi je drhtelo, ko sem v zvoniku pogledal na veliki zvon in bral:

Moj bron je najden bil v dnu morja,
ko Turčije kraljestvo v Heladi končal je Navarin.
Ga kupi romar; ga Samassa v zvon prelje;
glasim zdaj božjo čast iz svet'ga Jošta lin.
Mnogo sem hodil po naših pokopališčih. Zanimali so me predvsem seveda grobovi naših velikih mož. Večinoma imajo za nagrobni napis svoje lastne besede. Tako na primer na idiličnem pokopališču v Kranju, kjer ležita Prešeren in Jenko, ima Prešeren na spomeniku:

Ena se tebi je želja spolnila,
v zemlji domači da truplo leži.

Jenko pa:
Ko jaz v gomili črni bom počival,
i zelen mah poraste nad menoj,
veselih časov srečo bo užival,
imel bo jasne dneve narod moj.

Pri Sv. Kristofu v Ljubljani sem videl več lepih nagrobnih napisov. Ivan N. Resman, preprosti narodni pesnik, ki je bil v življenju zelo priljubljen radi svojega plemenitega značaja, ima na grobu te svoje besede:

Povejte ve plamine!
Kdaj bo vzbujena dan?
Povejte nam: kdaj vstane
iz robstva prost Slovan.

Na istem pokopališču počiva naš prvi pevec Valentin Vodnik. Še na grobu nas razveseli ta naš dobrodušni in ljubeznivi pater z napisom:

Ne hčere, ne sina
po meni ne bo,
dovolj je spomina:
me pesmi pojo.

Pri Sv. Kristofu sem tudi poiskal grob Josipa Jurčiča, ki je od svojih prvih povesti do danes ostal naš najpriljubljenejši ljudski pisatelj. Na njegovem grobu se sveti napis iz "Tugomerja," ki jasno izraža Jurčičevo življensko pot:

Trd bodi, neizprosni, mož jeklen,
kadar brani je časti in pravde
narodu in jeziku svojemu.

V Kamniku sem občudoval mojstrsko izdelani spomenik na

Jugoslovanska

Ustanovljena 1. 1898



Kat. Jednota

Inkorporirana 1. 1900

GLAVNI URAD V ELY, MINN.

Glavni odborniki:

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Podpredsednik: PAUL BARTEL, 901 Adams St., Waukegan, Ill.
Tajnik: JOSEPH PISHLER, Ely, Minnesota.
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Vrhovni zdravnik:

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2. nadzornik: JOHN KUMSE, 1735 E. 33rd St., Lorain, O.
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Predsednik: JOSEPH PLAUTZ, 432—7th St., Calumet, Mich.
1. porotnik: JOSEPH MANTEL, Ely, Minn.
2. porotnik: ANTON OKOLISH, 218 Liberty Ave., Barberton, O.

Jednotno uradno glasilo:

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

Urednik in upravnik: A. J. TERBOVEC.

Vse stvari tikačje se uradnih zadev kakor tudi denarne poslovanje naj se pošiljajo na glavnega tajnika. Vse pritožbe naj se pošiljajo na sednika porotnega odbora. Prošnje za sprejem novih članov in dopisne sprejeme naj se pošiljajo na vrhovnega zdravnika. Dopisi, društvena naznanila, oglasi, naročnina nečlanov in vse druge naslove naj se pošiljajo na: Nova Doba, 6117 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Jugoslovanska Katoliška Jednota se priporoča vsem Jugoslovancem za obilen pristop. Kdor želi postati član te organizacije, naj se najprej obrne na bližnjega duhovnika JSKJ. Za ustanovitev novih društev se obrnite na gl. tajnika. Novo društvo se lahko ustanovi z 8 članicami.

grubu pesnika Antona Medveda. Napis je vzet iz pesmi "Poslednji dan":

Priplaval angel je krilat;
namé je milo Bog pogledal...
Kaj čaka me, sem se zavedal,
in prvič srečen bil takrat.

V Ljubljani so mi povedali, da so bili pravkar naš starimi rokopisi verze, o katerih sodijo, da so Prešernovi. Mivi so, ker nam osveljujejo povprečnega našega človeka šernovem času:

Kranj'c, ti le dobička iščeš,
sreča bratov ni ti mar;
kar ti bereš, kar ti pišeš,
mora nesti gotov d'nar.

Mislim, da bo za enkrat dovolj citatov. Morda moj prijatelj, že sam uganil, zakaj sem napisal te spominke. Zato seveda, da bi ti morda dal pobude, da bi si kaj več takih značilnih citatov in jih potem uporabljal in žalostnih dneh. V Ameriki preradi pozabimo, da pesem, krepak verz, značilen pesniški izrek neprečeno nosi za dušo. Naša pesem, peta ali pa citirana, je iz našega vida življenske važnosti. Čuvajmo jo, negujmo jo, nam novi čas src ne izpije!

CVETLIČNA PARADA

(A. J. T.)

Cvetlične parade so za naš lična parada, za katero vzhod in srednji zapad nekaj pobudo list "The Plain Dealer" in kateri nenavadnega; vsaj v velikem obsegu. Tu smo vse preveč resni ali si vsaj domišljamo, da smo. Zivljenje jemljemo od trde, resne in temne strani, na solnčno stran pa pozabimo. Včas bi bili radi veseli in razposajeni, pa se nekako strumajemo. Je menda še v zraku, ki nas obdaja, nekaj puritanizma vremenski bogovi nam pa tudi niso dostikrat naklonjeni. Živi mo resno in vojaško umerjeno, dasi čutimo, vsaj nekateri, da nas žulijo in režejo jermeni te resnosti in discipline.

Pa je že ves drugačen naš jug in naše pacifično obrežje, kjer je roka narave mehkejša in bolj božajoca, kjer življenje ne tirja svojih davkov tako ne izprosno, kjer lepota in romanca osvaja vsa srca. Tam mora celo trgovina, ki je najbolj prozaična in ki navadno računa le s suhimi številkami, odstopiti del pozornosti lepoti. Zeleniške postaje večjih mest so zgrajene v južnem stilu, obdane in preprežene s cvetjem. Imena postaj tvorijo gredice svetličnih črk. Priproste pisarniške ali trgovske uslužbenke kupujejo ob sobotah šopke cvetlic, da jim ob nedeljah krasijo njih stanovanja. Tisto desetico ali kvoder si morajo pač kje drugje pritrigati, toda čutijo, mor-da samo polzavedno, da človek ne živi samo od kruha... V Louisiani imajo vsako leto svoj pustni karneval, v Oregonu praznik vrtnic, v Californiji praznik jabolčnega cvetja, itd.

Na vzhodu in srednjem zapadu so take prireditve redke in nenavadne, ker smo pač preveč resni in prozaični. Nekaj nenavadnega je bila torej cvetlična parada, za katero je bil pobudo list "The Plain Dealer" in kateri rila formalno otvoritvena razstave in letalskih turov so se pričele v Clevelandu do 24. avgusta in se bodo do 2. septembra. Ta parada morda po svoji vsebini dosega podobnosti s tem na našem jugu in to nam začetnikom vendar v kredit in pridelo.

Iz uprave lista "The Plain Dealer" se mi dve prosti vstopnici za odkoder je bil najboljši parade. Bilo bi greh ne žiti se take prilike, sem imel najboljšega slikarja in Imela sva izredno srečo, dobila na najvišji stopni "romantika" naravnost razgledni prostor. Njomejskega župana, v drugo visoko družbo dala od zgoraj dol. Tre oseb se je drenjalo na hodnikih.

Preveč bi bilo opre- pestri sprevid, ki se mi pame celo uro. Bilo je namni mnogostevilna firme, bratske podpo- nizevalne skupine, dav- vina, mitologija, prote- danjost, itd. Vmes so vilne gobbe, otroške in ske skupine in celo klóvni. Veliki tovorni bili so vozili najrazliče- bole, a vse je bilo od- zelenje in cvetje. Človek verjel, da more v dr- cvesti toliko gladno- aster, zajčkov, kalno- prtnic, solnčnih rož, in (Dalje na 6. strani)

NEW ERA SUPPLEMENT

Edited by Anthony L. Garbas.



Current Thought.

NOW IS THE TIME

Now is the time to resume activity in our fraternal inter-
 We've indulged in several months of leisure, deriving
 efficient vigor and strength to grapple with the problems fac-
 us. We hope this period of idleness has been a tonic and
 inspiration to every member and that it will have an in-
 fluence upon our future work. This summer intermission has
 awakened most of us to a finer understanding, widening our
 mental attitude and surrounding us with increased possibilities
 of perfect expression of our thoughts.
 With the prevalent urge or impulse to do bigger things we
 would be able to progress in leaps and bounds. Refreshed,
 we can proceed to create healthy thoughts in order to have
 favorable results. The design of any masterpiece, whether a
 statue or what not, before it was created, was formul-
 ing a thought. Therefore let us think constructively and
 aggressively. Now is the time to throw aside the crutches
 which have made us helpless invalids and step forward with
 confidence that success is ours.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

GOVERNING ADMINISTRATION OF THE ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT OF JSKJ. AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF ITS SPORT FUND

- The Sport Fund shall be used to assist in the support of J. S. K. J. athletic teams based on the highest standards of sportsmanship.
- The J. S. K. J. shall permit the playing of only those sports in which there is not too great a risk for the loss of life, and limb of its members. Baseball, basketball and tennis are the approved sports.
- The Supreme Executive Committee shall act as an arbitration board in such cases when the commissioner is unable to regulate, regulate or settle a controversial matter.
- The Supreme Executive Committee shall elect a commissioner or administrator, who becomes duly responsible to the above committee for his actions.
- The duties of the Athletic Commissioner shall be:
 - To act as adviser for all sport groups, constantly promoting good sportsmanship in behalf of our organization.
 - To arrange all games between lodges in the J.S.K.J.
 - To recommend financial assistance to all lodges he deems fit, abiding by any regulations made by the Executive Committee in regard to such grants.
 - To make official reports of the management of the athletic teams to the Executive Committee.
- Each lodge must agree to abide by the rules of the J. S. K. J.
- Membership of our teams shall consist of members of J. S. K. J. only.
- No player may play on two or more lodge teams of J. S. K. J.
- Transfer of players from one lodge to another is permissible, but not for athletic purposes during the same playing season.
- Each lodge must present a certified list of players to the Athletic Commissioner not less than ten (10) days before the first game.
- The expenses for individual equipment shall be kept to the minimum and all extravagance avoided.
- Any lodge found guilty of illegitimate use of the Sport Fund (for a purpose other than the maintenance of a team) shall be automatically refused any further use of the Sport Fund. The matter from then on in respect to such a lodge lies in the discretion of the Executive Board.
- The J. S. K. J. comes into possession of all equipment of a lodge or athletic group disbanded.
- "Importing" or hiring of players to represent a lodge is not allowed.
- One hundred dollars is the maximum amount the Athletic Commissioner may recommend for any one lodge during the playing season.
- The Athletic Commissioner shall have power to issue additional rules as he may deem necessary, provided, that they do not conflict with the foregoing rules and regulations.

SURPRISE PARTY

Frances Terlep of Joliet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Terlep, who will be married to Frank Vranichar, was surprised Saturday evening, Aug. 24, by 175 friends and relatives.
 Frank is a member of our organization and is employed by Attorney Rehn's office. The affair was in the form of a miscellaneous shower, and attractive gifts were presented to the bride-elect.
 The home was decorated in white and white, Miss Terlep's gown was of white.
 At midnight a supper was served by Mrs. Terlep. She was assisted by Mrs. Anton Mrozek, Josephine Ramuta and Angela Vranichar.

PICNIC A SUCCESS

Many of the people who intermingled with the members at the picnic held under the auspices of the Cleveland Federation of J. S. K. J. Lodges were people from various parts of the state and country. A nice afternoon was spent in fraternizing and renewing acquaintances. Everyone partook of the festivities of the day, so that the picnic can be proclaimed a success in every respect.

THE BARE FACT

Here's to the fate of Johnny McGuire
 Who ran through the streets with his trousers on fire.
 He went to the doctor's and fainted with fright
 When the doctor told him his end was in sight.

BRIEFS

Dr. F. J. Arch, supreme medical examiner for the S. S. C. U., visited the office of the Nova Doba last week.

Mr. Peter Bernik, who is on the secretarial staff of the S. N. P. J. at Chicago, visited Mr. Terbovec, editor of the Nova Doba, last week.

Mr. Bozidar Jakac, Yugoslav artist, who is at present staying in Cleveland, is leaving Wednesday evening to visit the beauty spots of our western states. His first stopping place will be Yellowstone Park, and from there he will go to Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, and, if time permits him, he expects to stop in Chicago on his way back.

Frankie Simms, Slovene heavyweight fighter of Cleveland, who is rapidly climbing the ladder to pugilistic success, is to push leather with Bob Moody Wednesday night.

Funeral services for Sam Majkic, 34, of Chisholm, Minn., who died following a mine accident, were held last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grahek and son Louis of Chisholm, Minn., are expected to return home from Butte, Mont., this week.

Mrs. Matt Pechonen and son Edward of Chisholm, Minn., returned to their home last week after a week's visit with relatives at Portal, N. D.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Prebil of Chisholm, Minn., celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary two Sundays ago.

Funeral services for Anton Klancher of Ely, Minn., who committed suicide in a fit of despondency last week Monday, were held last Thursday.

Miss Ann Popovich of Ely, Minn., returned to her home after spending the summer visiting with friends in Flint, Mich.

Mrs. Jos. Novak of Ely, Minn., returned home after a two weeks' visit with friends in Milwaukee, Wis.

Violet Orazem, 8-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orazem of Eveleth, Minn., was critically injured as the result of an automobile accident.

Frank Longar of Cleveland is spending several weeks with his parents in Eveleth, Minn.

Miss Mary Bradish of Eveleth, Minn., attended the wedding ceremonies of her cousin in Akron, O., last week.

Edward Prelesnik will lead his Eveleth High School football warriors in battles on the gridiron this fall.

Louis Marn is captain of the Chisholm High School football team. He is a triple threat backfield performer.

Waffles: I hear you rode on the cowcatcher of a locomotive once. I bet you were scared.

Sorgum: You bet. I didn't know what minute I was going to be hit by an auto.

FORMER EDITOR DIES

Mr. Joseph Zavertnik, former editor of "Prosveta" (Enlightenment), died Aug. 28 after a short period of illness. His death was unforeseen and came about as a result of a paralytic stroke. Funeral services were held from the S. N. P. J. Hall Saturday morning, Aug. 31, and burial was made in the Bohemian cemetery.

The deceased was born in Ljubljana in the year 1869 and came to this country in 1903. Previous to his appointment as editor of "Glas Svobode" (Voice of Liberty), he was employed in various trades. In 1911 he became editor of "Glasilo SNPJ," which journal acquired the name "Prosveta" and became a daily publication soon after.

His 18 years of energetic work for the paper terminated on the 30th of June, after he refused candidacy at the S. N. P. J. convention, held in May of this year.

Mr. Zavertnik was an independent thinker in the extreme, and as a result had frequent controversies with various people. However, he should be respected for his firm adherence to any policy which he believed a righteous one. A man so resolute in all his views, in spite of all opposition, is worthy of esteem because of the eccentricity, if nothing else.

THE THINGS I LOVE BEST

The things I love best have been taken from me,
 Nature, hills and the rolling sea;
 All that is left to me are dreams,
 All that is left now is a memory.

Once I loved a secluded, wild-wood home,
 Tucked away in a forest glen;
 But that has been taken away from me,
 Will I ever go back again?

I loved the high hills, their misty tops
 Still beckon and call to me;
 But I can't answer their calling now,
 For I'm a prisoner—never free.

I love to dream—but my eyes must hide
 All the dreams that linger there;
 I must hide and bury them deep in my heart,
 And pretend I never care.

But the thing I loved most was You alone;
 They took you away one day.
 Now everything is gone that made my life so bright,
 That made it so sunny and gay.

But I'll never forgive, and I'll never forget
 All of my shattered, broken dreams
 That come alive when I'm all alone
 And a golden summer moon beams.

—Christine Troya.

Ocker: There goes Van Lippe of the State Department. He's presenting my wife to the Sultan of Tamnagalore tomorrow.

Bocker: Er—I suppose you couldn't persuade him to give the sultan mine, too?—London Opinion.

PITTSBURGHERS NOTICE

The lodge Pittsburgher will hold its September meeting in the lodge rooms of the Slovenian Auditorium on Thursday evening, Sept. 12, at 8:30 sharp. All members are requested to be present at this meeting.

Members delinquent with dues are requested to settle their arrear dues under penalty of suspension.

Our members have been very inactive in the last few months as far as acquiring new members is concerned. In order to reach the goal we established, it will be necessary to exert immediate energy in that direction.

Hoping to see a hundred per cent attendance at our meeting Thursday, Sept. 12, 1929, I remain,
 John Golobic Jr.,
 Secretary Pittsburgher Lodge.

IS PERFECTION ATTAINABLE?

What is perfection? Is it ever attainable? So ask hundreds of alas! poor mortals, in their progress thru the turmoil of life. Philosophers have given many answers to the question according to their bent their vision, their ideals. But most of it seems to concentrate upon the character of the individual ideal. It is the person who hold the highest ideal who come nearest to perfection. The higher the ideal of perfection the more evident is the result. In this way they cultivate the best in themselves and in all their friend and associates. By thinking more of good and lofty things the more clearly do these qualities manifest themselves in their environment. It is easy to recognize the way people think, whether positive or negative. Negative thoughts are those that dwell solely upon negative things, such as criticism, fault-finding, hate, grief, trouble, resentment and worry. Positive thinking people are those who dwell upon good and positive things. They are those for whom the weather is neither too hot nor too cold. Always can they find some condition present in any environment for which they can give thanks and praise. Always can they ferret out the good in every character, to hold it up for commendation, and they are tolerant of the opinions.

Others respond easily to this type of positive thought. They gather around the one who manifests this cheerful and constructive attitude. Constructive thought takes into account only the good qualities of people around them, their virtues and abilities, their courage, loyalty and strength. It also thinks more of the success of its friends than their possible failure. In fact, it never lets the thought of failure intrude upon its hopes and prognostications.

The business man who has learned to think constructively does not dwell upon negative aspects. Never does he dwell upon poverty and failure. As a capable business man he is too busy taking care of the problems immediately before him to hold disintegrating thoughts of failure. Good thoughts alone are guides that lead to understanding and success.

The activity of your lodge marks the quality of membership not the quantity.

Sport Sense

COMRADES WALLOP MAJORS

George Mills Hurls Splendid Baseball, Striking Out 12 Men

The Waukegan Comrades defeated the strong Keller's Majors by a 16 to 8 count. George Mills allowed the Majors but three scattered hits until the ninth inning when he eased up and gave the losers six hits for a total of four runs. Mills had things his own way throughout the game, while his teammates socked the ball all over the lot for a total of nineteen safe hits, one of them a homer by George Macklin. Macklin and Archdale secured four hits each at five trips to the plate, while "Bryant" Kaires had a perfect day at bat, with three hits at three trips to the plate.

Comrades	A. R. H. E.
Pabst, lf	3 1 0 0
Archdale, 3b	5 3 4 0
Macklin, 1b	6 3 4 1
Mills, p	6 0 1 1
Skoiff, 2b	5 0 1 0
Petrovic, 2b	0 0 0 0
Jakaitis, ss	5 0 0 0
Korenin, cf	6 3 3 0
Kaires, cc	3 4 3 1
McKinney, rf	4 2 2 0
Totals	43 16 18 3

Waukegan Majors	A. R. H. E.
Sears, 1b	4 1 1 1
Dyer, 2b	4 2 1 1
Zupancic, lf-p	3 2 1 0
Skinner, cf	5 1 1 0
Tornquist, ss	4 1 1 0
Goodbred, ss	2 0 1 0
Orr, 3b	3 1 1 0
Kabarec, rf	5 0 1 0
Robarge, c	3 0 0 0
Johnson, c	2 0 0 0
Burks, p-lf	2 0 1 0
Totals	37 8 9 2

Comrades 112 104 430—16
 Majors 010 030 004—8

Two-base hits—Archdale, 2; Macklin, Korenin, McKinney, 2. Three-base hits—Kaires, 2. Home run—Macklin. Base on balls—Off Mills, 4; off Burks, 5; off Zupancic, 3. Struck out—By Mills, 12; by Burks, 8; by Zupancic 1.

John Petrovic,
 Comrades No. 193, Waukegan, Ill.

MERCHANTS TO HOLD EXPOSITION

The St. Clair Ave. Merchants' Improvement Association, of whom most are Slovenes, are working strenuously to make preparations for their first exposition, which is to be opened at the Slovenian National Home on Sept. 25 and will extend over a period of several days, closing Oct. 1. Every effort is being made to make this exposition one of the biggest events ever staged in the Slovene community.

Booths in which the Slovene merchants will exhibit their wares are no longer available, and this alone is a good indication that this first venture is sure to be a success. An elaborate program of entertainment and a popularity contest are two outstanding attractions prepared primarily for the youth.

This first exposition will determine whether such affairs will be held in the future. Mr. Janko Rogelj is handling the publicity end of the merchants' show, while Mr. Marian Mihaeljevich is the Contest Manager and also in charge of the entertainment.

Bare Facts

Hudson Seal

"Hudson seal" is not the name of any species of animal. It is merely a trade name of common muskrat fur dressed and dyed to resemble seal. The U. S. Federal Trade Commission regards "Hudson seal" as an "improper name for seal-dyed sheared-muskrat." That commission has ruled, "That in order to describe a fur, in every case the correct name of the fur must be the last name of the description; and if any dye or blend is used, simulating another fur, the word 'dyed' or 'blended' must be inserted between the name signifying the fur that is simulated, and the true name of the fur: as 'seal-dyed muskrat' or 'mink-dyed marmot.'" "Hudson Bay seal" is applied to seal-dyed rabbit.

A Devil's Horse

Devil's horse or devil's coach-horse is the name given to certain large rove beetles. About 2,000 different species of rove beetles have been described. Says an eminent entomologist: "They live on decaying animal or vegetable matter, in excrement, fungi, or fermenting sap, and are among the most universally distributed of all beetles. Many of them are predatory, and some have been accused of feeding on living plants; but on the whole they are of importance to the agriculturist only as scavengers, and as they aid in reducing the dead animal and vegetable matter into shape for assimilation by plants."

Number of Blind in America.

It is estimated that there are between 50,000 and 60,000 blind people in the United States. There are more blind men than blind women.

Origin of "By-Law"

"By" in "by-law" is believed derived from the old Danish word "by" or "bye," meaning town or dwelling place, which still survives in numerous English place names, such as Whitby, Grimsby, Derby, Rugby, Appleby and Netherby, all of which were named or renamed by the Danes. In Lincolnshire, one of the chief seats of the Danish settlement in England, there are about a hundred names of towns and villages ending in "by." The original bylaws were the laws of the by or town, namely, the local ordinances as distinguished from the general laws of the realm. Gradually "by-law" came to mean any minor or subordinate law or regulation. The transition was undoubtedly hastened by the analogy between the term and such words as "by-path" and "by-way." Later the real origin of "by-law" was lost sight of and it was mistakenly supposed that "by" in this connection was merely an adverb meaning aside or secondary.

A Charley-horse

A charley-horse is a severe pain suffered by athletes. It may be described as a sudden bunching of muscles into a hard knot. The charley-horse is usually caused by the tearing apart of some fibers of the muscles as the result of over-strain. A hemorrhage in the muscles is produced, and the injury manifests as a swelling, generally attended with great pain.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS CONVENTION REPORT

I had the honor of representing the South Slavonic Catholic Union at the 1929 convention of the National Fraternal Congress of America, which was held at Rochester, N. Y., from Aug. 19 to 22, 1929.

I attended this convention in the capacity of a substitute of the president of our organization, and because a substitute is not as good as a regular, therefore you will have to take my report as such:

Men, women and executives of eighty-eight different fraternal benefit societies arrived on Sunday, Aug. 18.

There were about 300 men and women representing a combined membership of ten million people throughout the United States and Canada of varying races, creeds and occupations, but all united to the bonds of insurance benefits which we all carried for our members. This congress is 61 years old, although under its present name and status it has had but 16 annual meetings. Its sessions enable executives from widely different types of organizations to discuss together the problems met by all fraternal groups.

Although formal sessions did not begin until Aug. 20, there were held on Monday, Aug. 19, five sectional meetings for various types of executives, namely: the President section, the Secretary section, the Medical section, the Press section and the Law section. Dr. E. J. Dunn of Chicago, president of the congress, made short addresses before the sectional meetings.

Following the convening of the congress by Mr. Dunn on Tuesday, the Rt. Rev. John Francis O'Hern, D. D., bishop of the Rochester Catholic diocese, offered prayer. Mr. Daniel J. Coakley of Rochester, supreme commander of the Maccabees, welcomed the delegates, and Mrs. F. Frances Buell Olson, vice president of the National Fraternal Congress, responded. The president's address was as follows:

"This year marks the 60th birthday anniversary of the fraternal benefit societies. Fraternalists cannot afford to let this eventful anniversary pass unnoticed.

"This year, more than any other, constitutes a distinct dividing line between two great fraternal epochs. The long period of readjustment comes to a close, and the fraternal system, as a whole, for the first time faces the world clothed in the complete garb of adequacy. Three decades of nightmare, of doubt and fear pass into the discard of story. For the first time in its history the fraternal system is fully qualified to take its rightful place in modern life.

"Two strong, youthful factors stand boldly forth and command attention, respect and admiration. One of these is financial strength; the other is youth. The former guarantees the integrity of fraternal contracts. The latter juvenile membership, already shows in the bud that enthusiasm and energy which guarantee the complete regeneration of the lodge system.

"In the past, paternalism has been in the saddle. Fraternal managers have been largely regarded as high-grade ministerial clerks, and trained accordingly. That phase seems to be passing, and it must pass before fraternalism can come into its own.

"New fraternal legislation of an important nature was enacted during the present year in Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania. It is now legal for societies to write both medical and non-medical business in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Mich-

igan and possibly Iowa. A few societies are already writing some of their new business upon the non-medical plan. It will not be long before our societies have some valuable non-medical statistics of their own. Non-medical business was first written by one of the life companies of Great Britain almost a generation ago. In 1928 171 companies in the United States and Canada were writing it. In only a few of these companies does the non-medical mortality exceed the medical mortality. "More and more of our societies will be writing this class of business in the next few years. Increasing cost of medical examinations and loss of time and business in securing examinations are driving our societies toward the non-medical plan. Good business management is the key to its success.

"Some of the legislation of the past year has widened the classes of beneficiaries. At its session last August, this congress showed a tendency to favor such extension. It was a healthy sign.

"The financial strength of our societies is increasing by leaps and bounds. I deem it timely to suggest that you consider the advisability of establishing a financial section, where views can be exchanged respecting stocks, bonds, mortgages, deposits and depositaries.

"I also suggest the organization of a juvenile department section. It is now 21 years since juvenile insurance was first proposed to this congress. Today more than 90 societies in this country and Canada are writing juvenile insurance and have approximately one million juvenile members. Fifty-two of these are affiliated with this congress. It is high time that this branch of our work be accurately appraised and accorded the treatment it so richly deserves. We need more recruiting stations and more recruiting officers. The boys and girls of America are going to underwrite American fraternalism."

Thereafter there were various reports of secretary and treasurer and other committees. Further comment on the practice of writing life insurance without medical examination was made by Dr. Henry A. Baker, medical director of the Kansas City Life Insurance Co., who reported that in the last four and a half years this company has written more than a million dollars of this business and found it entirely satisfactory, with the mortality no greater than that in the examined business.

The New York Conference bill, drawn nearly 20 years ago as a guide for state legislation on fraternal benefit society, was discussed and showed some opposition to its provision establishing membership without medical examination. The whole New York Conference bill, or as hereafter it will be called N. F. C. A. bill, with a few minor changes, has been approved as presented after being discussed at Tuesday morning and afternoon sessions of the congress. In states where it is passed by legislatures, juveniles may be written after birth, and need not be children of member.

They also may be insured for much larger amounts than formerly allowed.

Another radical change is embodied in a clause providing that societies at their own discretion may allow members to enter without medical examinations.

Restrictions on the class of beneficiaries are removed in the same clause. Until now,

benefits had to go to relatives by blood or marriage. They may now be made out to any person.

Another interesting address was delivered at this congress by Dr. Tracy H. Clark, who is medical director of the National Union Assurance Society. He cited figures showing an increase in the cancer death rate of 24 per cent, in the period from 1911 to 1925. The death rate for tuberculosis, formerly considered the great foe of human life, declined 46 per cent in the same period.

He has on file a letter from Dr. R. V. Brokaw, acting director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, saying that very little has been accomplished by it recently along the lines of cancer control.

"Diabetes is another disease that is on the increase," Dr. Clark said. "During the first four months of this year there was a disturbing increase in deaths from diabetes, the persistent trend continuing in spite of insulin.

"There are about 1,000,000 diabetic patients in this country today. If we had accurate data as to the number whose condition has not yet been recognized, there is no doubt this number would be increased to 2,000,000."

Medical science, Dr. Clark declared, having already accomplished much toward preservation of child life, must now devote its attention to prolonging life past middle age.

"We are doing everything humanly possible to conserve child life," Dr. Clark continued, "and to make the morning of life fresh, hopeful and promising."

"We are also trying to conserve early adult, or the noon-tide of life, in order that we may have strength to realize the fulfillment of our ambitions.

"We must now direct our energy toward prolonging life past middle age, which, like the evenfide, should fall softly upon us, instead of being ushered in with disease and pain."

The speaker cited statistics prepared by the United States Department of Commerce, based on the registration area which includes 42 states, the District of Columbia, and 21 cities outside the registration area. These figures showed that the death rate in 1927 was 11.4 per 1,000, the lowest ever recorded in this country.

"While the final figures for 1928 are not yet available, we have information to the effect that the first quarter of 1928 shared with the like period of 1927 the distinction of registering the lowest rate yet recorded. However, before the close of the first quarter, there were indications that the health situation was becoming less favorable."

In support of this assertion, the speaker cited the influenza outbreak which started on the Pacific Coast early in 1928 and spread over the entire country with disastrous results.

"The true toll of any influenza epidemic cannot be measured from the deaths resulting from this disease alone. Increased mortality from other diseases, particularly heart and kidney troubles, always follows in the wake of such an epidemic and often hastens the death of many persons who suffered but slightly from the effects of the disease at the time."

William B. Laurich.

Ephraim: Yessuh, dat hogs of mine am de fastest hoss in de worl'. He kin run a mile a minute 'ceptin' jes' one thing.

Lige: What's dat? Ephraim: De distance am too long foh de shortness ob de time.

BABIES IN RUSSIA

Children hold a continuous spotlight in Russian Soviet Republic. Visitors in Moscow are taken to day nurseries and baby hospitals as automatically as visitors are taken to the cathedrals in Cologne or Rheims, France. Russia prides itself on its baby industry as much as it prides itself on Communism.

However, Soviet scientific management has not yet been able to alter the fundamental habits of babies, because it is rumored by visitors from America that babies in Russia squall as industriously as they do here in America.

A baby in other countries is a personal possession. But in Russia a baby is communal from the day of its birth. All Russian factories have maternity hospitals and nurseries in connection. Soviet babies ordinarily are not born at home. They are born in the factory, or in rooms immediately adjoining, and they spend their infancy there.

Working women in Russia get more consideration than do the working women in America. Every Russian working woman is allowed two months' leave of absence at full pay for childbirth and, quite obviously, many avail themselves of the privilege. After the birth of the child in the factory hospital it is kept in the factory nursery and the mother is relieved of her industrial duties at convenient periods to nurse her offspring. When the child reaches a sufficient age she may pick it up at the end of her day's work and take it home, bringing it back, of course, the following day. In this way children are trained in communistic ways of thinking and living at an early age. The nurseries are also a convenience for individual working women.

In Soviet Russia the child of six months or a year is not a person. He is a member of a group, and the center of his life is not the family, but the factory. Communistic duties devolve upon him very early. It is a known fact that little children of four and five years, or less, wait on table for their fellow nurseryites of the same age. Work is the first duty of man in a Soviet republic and responsibility to the community is a primary moral obligation. It seems that in Russia they hardly wait until the child is out of swaddling clothes to begin his training in these first principles. Before the child can read and shortly after it can walk, he is notified by signs on the wall, picturing some simple and familiar thing, like a flower or a horse, that it is his day to wait on the table. All his small private possessions are marked with this same symbol so that he may know which is his and so learn to wait on himself.

Communism, one was amused to notice, has not gone so far in the nurseries as to compel the communal use of toilet articles. Every little Bolshevik has his own towels, and so on, marked not with his name, but with the picture or symbol which distinguishes all his little possessions. However, he must learn to use them himself. There is no mollycoddling even at the age of two or three for the citizens of the Russian Soviet.

At any rate, these practices do not differ much outwardly from the practices in American orphanages. But the spirit of these nurseries is plainly different. Communism is in their very breath. Mothers who are able, for instance, will nurse several children not theirs. Lenin's picture hangs on the walls everywhere. The child is impressed from the day of his birth with his membership in a

OLDEST EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

On Aug. 28 the inhabitants of the oldest permanent settlement of Europeans in the United States celebrated the 364th anniversary of the birth of that city. The celebration is known as St. Augustine's Day.

It was in 1565 that the Spanish colonists under the leadership of Admiral Pedro Menendez de Aviles sighted land off Florida. They landed Sept. 6 and founded the city of St. Augustine, which was destined to become our first permanent settlement. Of course, there had been other colonies founded before St. Augustine, but they did not last.

Yet history tells us that Ponce de Leon discovered Florida and landed in the vicinity of what is now St. Augustine as early as 1512. You remember the story of his searching for the fabled fountain of youth whose waters were supposed to be capable of restoring youth and prolonging human life. Be that as it may, the "ancient" American city indirectly owes its founding to the French Huguenots.

To escape persecution in France, John Ribault guided two carvels (small two-masted ships without whole decks) to the New World. They are supposed to have arrived off the coast of Anastasia Island near the site of St. Augustine in 1562 and selected a site for a colony, which they named Fort Carolina. Then Ribault returned to France and the colony starved.

Another French Huguenot expedition started a colony on the banks of the St. John's river in 1564. The next year Menendez appeared with five Spanish ships. He told the Frenchmen that he was sent by the king of Spain to kill all the Protestants. The Huguenots escaped to the sea and were met by Ribault returning with seven vessels. With three of these he tried to oust the Spaniards at St. Augustine, but the latter marched overland to Fort Carolina and massacred 142 Huguenots. Ribault's ships were wrecked below St. Augustine and his party of 300 was ambushed and massacred by the Spaniards. This ended the early Huguenot colonies in Florida.

Later in an effort to avenge this outrage on the Huguenots a French Roman Catholic named de Gourges, aided by the Indians, led an expedition against the Spaniards. Many of them were killed, but the colony planted by Menendez weathered that and other sieges and hardships to earn the title of the "oldest permanent settlement of Europeans in the United States."

In 1586 both the city of St. Augustine and the fort were captured and burned by Sir Francis Drake. In 1665 they were again captured and pillaged by Capt. John Davis, the English pirate. Gov. James Moore of South Carolina captured the city in 1702, but not the fort. When Florida was ceded to England in 1763 nearly all the Spanish inhabitants of St. Augustine went to Cuba. Twenty years later Florida was ceded back to Spain and the English in turn left. It was in 1821 that the state came under American control permanently. And the old fort at St. Augustine played its part in the Civil War.

This old fort is located at the communistic republic and with his status as a member of the proletariat. One may even suppose that Marxian theories are taught children before they are ready for the kindergarten. Nevertheless, the children of Soviet Russia are well cared for physically. Louis M. Kolar.

RARE BLOOD DISEASE

Rare blood disease, as its name typifies, is a disease that is seldom heard of. Lately two Ohio State University students were afflicted with the rare blood disease, the cause of which is unknown. This disease works upon the blood-making organs of the human body, causing them to lessen the output of red blood cells. As every student of medical science knows, such a condition cannot exist very long in a human body without resulting in fatal consequences. The red blood cells are continually destroyed and must necessarily be replaced.

The victims of rare blood diseases are known to live only from three to six months after being afflicted. Blood-transfusion, X-ray treatment seem to alleviate the condition of the patient only temporarily. After blood-transfusions red blood cells increase tremendously, shooting above normal. But this is only temporary, because soon a downward trend is noticeable and finally the patient is low again on the count of red blood cells.

Rare blood diseases cause the afflicted person to display lassitude, makes him wearied easily. Normal amount of stamina is also lacking. The patient bleeds from the nose and has hemorrhages of the skin. Consumption of calves liver, a standard article of diet for anemic persons, does not help materially the person afflicted with the rare blood disease. Only the liver of embryo calves has any direct aid to a person afflicted with this disease. However, a permit from the federal government must be obtained before a medical man may obtain liver of embryo calves, since the federal government forbids the sale of embryos.

"Demosthenes." "I heard a new story the other day. I wonder if I've told it to you?" "Is it funny?" "Yes." "Then you haven't."

north end of the city. Once known as Old Fort San Marco, it is now Fort Marion, being renamed in honor of Gen. Francis Marion (the "Swamp Fox") of Revolutionary War fame. It is a well preserved specimen of early Spanish military architecture, though certain parts of it are said to date back to 1656. Near the "ancient" fort are the picturesque city gates, which were also built by the early Spaniards. These pillars stand some 20 feet high.

The city of St. Augustine now has a population of more than 10,000, many of the natives being descendants of those Minorcans who first settled at New Smyrna, Fla., under Andrew Turnbull in 1769 and later moved to St. Augustine. The entire city reflects the Spanish influence — early as well as modern. Many of the old houses have those typically Spanish protruding balconies. The streets are narrow. St. George street, a chief thoroughfare, is only 17 feet wide. One part of Treasury street is nothing more than an alley. The state arsenal now occupies the site of the old St. Franciscan convent. Even the post-office was once a Spanish administration building.

"Of course, St. Augustine has important industries—the chief of these being the manufacture of cigars, straw hats and agricultural and horticultural products. But the city is now chiefly important as a winter resort. It has immense hotels, government buildings, a public library and other public buildings. Many of these buildings, especially the hotels, follow the modernized Spanish style.

Phunology

Mae—Those sorority sure hazed Sally. Lil—What did they her? Mae—They made her through all the deparment stores in town asking for flannel petticoats. The German heavyw Schmelting, has his own s for keeping in a fighting He employs four managere. Realtor—You can have property for a song. Popular Song Writer—mean you'll take my notes? Rawlinson—What did sword swallower say when picked up the clown's foot mistake. Eddy—She said, "My that tastes flat." Jean—Have you heard Donald's lost his memory gether? Sandy—Well, well, how fortunate! And to think I gave him back the \$5 I rowed from him last week London Humorist. Chop—Don't you think lege is a good preparation life? Suey—Yes, indeed. I s four years learning how to 8 o'clock classes, so that I have no trouble making 8:05 train. Crile—I heard that Dr. onaise refused to complete operation on Mrs. Rich cutting her open. What was difficulty? Hardt—He found that non-union doctor had oper on her, before, and there no union label attached. A Kansas man can play ukulele with his toes. leaves his hands free for defense. "It's too bad about Old licker, isn't it—he has to to a very strict diet—just a tle of certain special food. "What's wrong with indigestion or insomnia? "Neither—you see, he's in prison." Sheiky Al—Can you tell where I can find a job w can keep dressed up all time and won't have to keep you in mind, and ve find two jobs like that you have the other one. "Oh, Mama, look at quaint, old-fashioned g "Yes, dear." "But, Mama, what are funny seams running a back of her legs?" "Hush, dear, be quiet wears stockings." Full of pep and con the graduate entered the ness office. "I'm looking good job," he breez plained. "Hm," said the Big "How are you on and figures?" "My spelling is not admitted the other campus experience ma good judge of any fig 1st Wife—How are your husband getting a 2d Wife—Oh, I can thing with him this week knows I've got a blister trigger finger. Willie: Pa, won't me a drum? Pa: No, I'm afraid would disturb me noise. Willie: No, I won't only beat it while you're

DOPISI

(Nadaljevanje iz 5. strani)

varnosti ne vidim. Kako se nam more očitati mlačnost (Jednoti namreč), ako pa nismo kot skupina verska organizacija? Zgorajšnje sem zapisal kot nekak priložnostne stvari. Zgornji deli, ki jih imam, pa nimamo samo otroškega oddelka, ampak tudi odrasli oddelki. Za vse tiste, kateri hočejo kaj kritizirati, bi bilo jako bolj primerno, da najprvo pristopijo k Jednoti in potem kot člani protestirajo, čeprav ne vidim nobene koristi, ampak škodo, ako bi hotel kdo samo iz tega namena pristopiti k nam.

Anton Okolish,
II. gl. porotnik JSKJ.

Enumclaw, Wash.

Tem potom pozivljam vse člane društva Bratje Svobode, št. 162 JSKJ., da se zanesljivo udeležijo prihodnje seje, ki se bo vršila dne 17. septembra. Na dotični seji bomo skušali kaj ukreniti glede slovanskega piknika za prihodnje leto. Kdor se te seje ne udeležijo, ne bo imel pozneje kaj oporekati, če se ukrene kaj, da ne bi bilo po njegovi volji.

Priporočam tudi vsem članom, da nekoliko pogledajo za novimi člani, tako za v odrasli kot za v mladinski oddelki. Z bratskim pozdravom,

Frank Mrzlikar,
tajnik dr. št. 162 JSKJ.

Chisholm, Minn.

Članice društva Danica, št. 150 JSKJ., naznanjam, da bomo imele prihodnje sejo v nedeljo 8. septembra v Recreation Building, to je v navadnih prostorih. Prosim, da se članice polnoštevilno udeležijo, ker na tej seji se bomo pogovorile glede igre, katero nameravamo vpriporočiti.

Dalje pozivljam članice društva Danica, ki še nimajo vpisanih svojih otrok v mladinskem oddelku, da z vpisom ne odlašajo. Za malenkostno svoto 15 centov mesečno imate svoje male zavarovane za slučaj nesreče pri eni najboljših organizacij, ob enem pa jim date priložnost lahkega prestopa v odrasli oddelki, ko dosežejo 16. leto.

S sestrskim pozdravom,
Mary Zurga, tajnica.

RAZPRAVE O INICIATIVNIH PREDLOGIH

East Palestine, O.

Kot člana JSKJ. me veže dolžnost, da napišem nekaj vrstic z ozirom na iniciativni predlog društva št. 108 JSKJ. Komaj je minilo dve leti, kar se je vršila konvencija, pa že rastejo iniciative, kot gobe po dežju. Jaz mislim, da je bilo vendar vsako društvo poslano na konvencijo po svoji razsodnosti najboljšega zastopnika, ter mu je v mnogih slučajih dalo tudi navodila, kako glasovati pri eni ali drugi zadevi.

Iniciativni predlog društva sv. Antona, št. 108 JSKJ., priporočam, da bi se bolniška podpora izplačevala od prvega dne, ko se bolnik javi bolnim. To je dobra ideja, samo kje bomo jemali. Ze sedaj člani kritizirajo radi visokih asementov. Kako bo potem, če se bolniška podpora zviša? Nekje bo treba prikrajšati. Ali zvišamo asement ali pa znižamo podporo. Saj še sedaj ne moremo izhajati, ko se vsakemu bolniku odbije tri dni bolniške podpore. Endolarski sklad komaj izhaja, v dvadolarskem je pa primanjkljaj, da je v istem nakladi že več mesecev zaporedoma. Zadnja konvencija je precej obširno razpravljala o bolniški podpori, in po mojem mnenju je zavzela najboljšo pot. To je, skušala se je izogniti prevelikemu zvišanju asementa in prevelikemu skrčenju podpore; eno ali drugo je ve-

lika coklja pri pridobivanju novih, zdravih članov.

Naj preidem na iniciativni predlog glavnega odbora, tika joče se izpremembe CLENA VIII. TOČKE 1.

Ta predlog določa naj bi se zmanjšala delegacija na konvenciji. Po stari točki je upravičeno do enega delegata vsakega društva, ki ima vsaj 25 članov. Društvo, ki ima nad 100 članov, je upravičeno do dveh delegatov. Po predlagani novi točki bi moglo poslati enega delegata na konvencijo društvo, ki bi imelo najmanj 75 članov; društvo, ki bi imelo nad 150 članov pa bi bilo upravičeno do dveh delegatov. Po mojem mnenju so stara pravila, oziroma tozadevna dosedanja točka v pravilih, popolnoma na mestu, prav kot jo je sprejela zadnja konvencija. Z novo točko bi se vzelo pravico pravega zastopstva malim društvom. Res, da se lahko združijo mala društva in pošljejo skupnega delegata, toda to vprašanje je precej težko, posebno, če društva niso blizu skupaj. V takih slučajih pride rado pri prizadetih družtvih do nesporazuma od katerega društva pojde delegat. Dalje se eno društvo ne strinja s to točko, drugo zopet ne z drugo točko. In če se določi število 75 članov, da se more poslati enega delegata na konvencijo, bi se morala vsaj tri ali štiri društva združiti, da bi zmogla enega delegata. To bi bilo zelo težko, in enako bi bilo temu delegatu težko zastopati prizadeta društva.

Iniciativni predlog glavnega odbora, da se izpremeni CLEN X. TOČKA 4, po mojem mnenju ni na mestu. Točka, kot je v pravilih sedaj, naj bi ostala. Delegati na zadnji konvenciji so bili prepričani, da je stalo Jednoto mnogo denarja in pri družtvih je povzročilo mnogo neprilic pošiljanje glavnih odbornikov k različnim društvenim prireditvam na jednotlivine stroške. Če kakšno društvo želi glavnega odbornika kot govornika za kakšno svojo prireditev, naj stroške za istega samtrpi.

Apeliram na celokupno članstvo J. S. K. Jednote, da ne podpira gori navedenih treh predlogov. S tem si bomo prihranili mnogo izdatkov in ohranili mir med članstvom. Bratski pozdrav!

Valentin Dragarin,
član dr. št. 41 JSKJ.

Barberton, O.

Na redni seji dne 25. avgusta je naše društvo sv. Martina št. 44 JSKJ. razmotrivalo o iniciativnem predlogu društva sv. Antona št. 108, in se izrazilo proti predlogu. Naročilo je meni, kot tajniku, da naj dam to objaviti v glasilo naše Jednote. Naše društvo ne vidi nobene koristi za našo Jednoto v tem, da se naj bi spremenilo pravila na način kot predlagano v gori-omenjenem iniciativnem predlogu po zgoraj imenovanem društvu.

Poleg tega, kar mi je naročilo društvo, bi še jaz rad napisal par besedi o tem. Potom glasila vidim, da se je od neke strani zelo odločno, malo prestrogo, odgovorilo dr. sv. Antona. O stvari se lahko pogovorimo bratskim potom, prijazno. Jaz, naprimer, sem trdno prepričan, da ko je to društvo stavilo svoj iniciativni predlog, je hotelo s tem dobro Jednoti. Jaz sam se ne strinjam s tem predlogom, ali vidim pa nekaj resnice v trditvi društva, katero pravi, da odtrganje bolniške podpore za prve tri dni ne prija bolnikom in tudi ne tistim, ki pristopijo ali hočejo pristopiti kot novi člani. Ko bi naša Jednota imela močan, rastoč bolniški sklad, bi bil ta predlog jako na mestu. Plačevanje od prvega dne boleznih ni nedvomno bila zelo privlačna sila za nove člane, oziroma za tiste, kateri žele pristopiti k podpor-

ni organizaciji, in uspeh pri agitaciji za novo članstvo se bi nedvomno takoj pokazal. Ali ta preklicana luknja v bolniškem skladu! Te naklade, ki zelo onemogočujejo agitacijo, ki so tako zoprne tistim, ki jih plačujejo! Bolj kot enaki predlogi, bi bil koristen predlog in načrt, kako se naklad iznebiti. Kako se iznebiti simulatov. Plačevanje bolniške podpore od prvega dne bi nedvomno povzročilo, da se bi morale še več podpore plačati. Mi imamo to slabo lastnost, da povsod in pri vsaki priliki in na vsaki konvenciji zahtevamo vedno več podpore. Vedno več odškodnine za operacije in poškodbe. Vsaka konvencija uvrsti ali hoče uvrstiti nove vrste operacije, za katere se naj bi plačalo odškodnine. In to delamo, ne da bi poskrbeli od kje bo prišel denar, kje se ga bo vzelo. In ker tega ne poskrbimo in poskrbeti nečemo zato, ker se bojimo zvišati asement, še bolj kot ga, nastane primanjkljaj. Smo zelo, zelo slabi gospodarji v tem oziru. V starem kraju so rekli, da kjer ni nič, še cesar ne more vzeti. In če cesar, ki je bil nekoč zelo mogočen, ni mogel vzeti, jaz ne vem, kako naj mi vzamemo. Jaz ne vidim nobenega drugega poteza iz zadrege kot onega, da se iznebimo simulatov, in če se teh ne moremo, da znižamo bolniško in drugo podporo. Manjši asement, z manjšimi podporami, brez vsakih naklad, bo nam prinesel več napredka in splošnega zadovoljstva, kot velike podpore, veliki asementi in še naklade povrh.

Anton Okolish,
tajnik dr. št. 44 JSKJ.

Republic, Pa.

Društvo "Svi za jednoga, je dan za sve," št. 171, u Republic Pa., je na svoji redoviti sji dne 18. avgusta uzelo na pretres iniciativni predlog od društva sv. Antona, št. 108. Te po kratki raspravi su prisutni članovi i članice jednoglasno odglasovali, da društvo "Svi za jednoga, jedan za sve," št. 171 JSKJ., ne podupire toga predloga.

S razloga toga: Da je taj predlog neumjestan. Jer je ista točka bila u krijeposti do početka god. 1929, i ako bi ista točka bila na svojem mjestu, braća delegati 13. konvencije iste točke ne bi promenili. Zate je delegacija imala u vidu, da negde nešto prikrati da, ako se hoće imati rezerve u fondu bol ne potpore, i zato je delegacija promjenila dotičnu točku. I uza sve što je dotična točka promjenjena, i tako smo imali tri iz vanredna razporeza na dvodolarski fond. I ako bude gore spomenuti iniciativni predlog poprimljen nazat, budemo imali još više izvanrednih razporezov, nego što smo imali do sada. Što je društvo št. 108 navelo za razlog, da se bude lakše agiti ralo za novo članstvo; taj razlog je skroz neumjestan. Tko želi pristupiti u našu Jednotu taj će pristupiti svejedno, jel Jednota plaća svojemu članstvu od prvog ili pako nakom tri dana bolnu potporu. Jedine su pravi razlozi, da svako društvo i svaki pojedini član pri pazi na simulante, ako ima takovih, i da ih se odstrani i preteče u izrabljivanju Jednotine blagajne. I odmah ćemo uvidjeti da ćemo imati manje izvanrednih razporezov. Društvo "Svi za jednoga, jedan za sve," št. 171 JSKJ., apelira na sva ostala bratska društva, da ne podupiru toga incijativnog predloga.

Sa bratskim pozdravom,
Tomo Šimrak, tajnik.

Škodljivost dima

Čimveč je dima v kakšni naselbini, tem bolj pogosti so tam slučajni pljučnice. Do tega zaključka je po dolgih študijah prišel profesor S. W. Parr na illinoiški univerzi.

POZDRAV IZ DOMOVINE

Iz jugoslovanskega poslanstva v Washingtonu je dospelo na naslov glavnega tajnika Jos. Pisherja v Ely, Minn., pismo sledeče vsebine:

Washington, D. C.,
dne 19. avgusta, 1929.

Jugoslovanski Katoliški Jednoti,
Ely, Minn.

Kraljevsko Poslanstvo ima čast dostaviti Vam sledeči telegram, katerega je poslal g. dr. M. Drinković, minister Socialne Politike in Narodnega Zdravja, našim bratom izseljencem v Zedinjenih državah:

"Z izseljeniške konference, kateri prisostvujejo vse izseljeniške in socialne organizacije v domovini, da pretresejo kaj se da ukreniti za zaščito izseljencev, pošiljam vsem našim organizacijam in izseljencem bratske pozdrave v želji tesnejšega sodelovanja za dobrobit izseljencev kakor tudi domovine.

Dr. M. Drinković,
Minister Socialne Politike in Narodnega Zdravja."

Prosi se spoštovana podporna organizacija, da sporoči ta telegram svojim članom in da ga tudi priobči v svojem glasilu.

Poslanik,
Dr. L. Pitamic.

ZAHVALA

V imenu glavnega odbora Ameriške Jugoslovanske Zveze v Minnesoti, se na tem mestu prav iskreno zahvaljujem vsem rojakom in rojakinjam v mestu Eveleth za njih gostoljubnost in prijaznost, ki so jo nam izkazali ob času pete letne konvencije, ki se je vršila v vašem mestu dne 25. avgusta t. l. Tako gostoljubnost in prijaznost zamorejo izkazati le ljudje, v katerih prsih bije slovensko srce.

Lepa hvala tudi našim dobrim kuharicam, ki so nam uredile tako fino in okusno večerjo pri banketu ob 8. uri zvečer, katerega se je udeležilo čez tri sto rojakov in rojakinj iz raznih slovenskih naselbin severne Minnesote. Lepa hvala tudi našim slovenskim pevcom in raznim artistom za njih ganljivo godbo in lepe slovenske pesmi, katere so globoko ganile naša srca in nas v istem hipu živo spominjale na našo rojstno grudo. Dan pete letne konvencije nam ostane za vedno v spominu.

Posebno lepo pa se moram na tem mestu zahvaliti našemu Jugoslovanskemu naselniškemu komisarju, Etbin Kristanu, za njegov lep in ganljiv govor pri banketu. Njegove besede so povzročile globok vtis na srca navzočih poslušalcev. Takih govorov bi mi Jugoslavlani večkrat potrebovali, da bi nas nekoliiko zdramili, da bi pričeli malo bolj agilno delovati sami zase in za korist celokupnega jugoslovanskega naroda.

Upam torej, da se zopet zdravim in veseli skupaj snidemo na šesti letni konvenciji A. J. Z., ki se bo vršila v mestu Buhl, Minn., četrto nedeljo v mesecu avgustu, leta 1930.

Z rojaskim pozdravom vam udani
John Movern,
glavni tajnik A. J. Z.

Daljše življenje.

Angleški znanstvenik W. Fodd se mnogo bavi s proučevanjem življenjske dobe človeka danes in nekdaj. Po preiskavi številnih starih grobišč je prišel do zaključka, da ljudje v splošnem danes mnogo dalje žive kot so nekdaj. Tako je kopal v nekdanjih rimskih naselbinah sedanjega španskega ozemlja in dognal, da je največ ljudi v tedanji dobi, to je dobi ob času Krista, umrlo med 20. in 30. letom. Zapadnoafriški črnici tudi niso živeli nad 30 let. Ljudje primitivnega plemena Tasmancev, ki je že davno izumrlo, so dočakali največ 25 let. Na nekem prastarem angleškem pokopališču

je izkopal več okostnjakov iz brončene dobe. Vsi znaki na njih kažejo, da ti ljudje niso nikakor umrli nad 30 let stari.

Na okostnjakih iz poznejšega časa, to je iz srednjega veka, je Fodd pronašel, da so tedanji ljudje živeli že dalje. So namreč že dosegali starost 39 do 40 let.

Sicer je tudi dandanes umrljivost še precej velika, toda največ smrtnih žrtev je v nežni mladosti od rojstva do drugega leta. Kdor v tem času usodi uide, ima lahko upanje, da doseže 60, 70 in več let.

CVETLIČNA PARADA

(Nadaljevanje iz 2. strani)

Vsa najlepša flora poznega poletja se je zibala in duhtela pred nami v stotisočih izdajah. Vsaka posamezna cvetlična skupina pa je imela na en ali drugi način simboliziran aeroplan, kateremu na čast se je vršila vsa prireditve.

Zelo zanimiv del parade je tvoril pregled razvoja transportacije ali potovanja. V ospredju je peš hodil primitivni človek, ovit preko ledij s kožo divje živali in z gorjačo v roki. Za njim je jezdil pravi Indijec na konju. Sledil je priprist kmečki voz, v katerega so bili vpreženi volli. Nato je prišel pokrit voz (covered wagon), potem starinski poštni voz in starinski koleslji, neokretni prvi biciklji, z enim velikim in enim malim kolesom, nato modernejši biciklji in motorciklji, potem avtomobil iz leta 1894 in sledečih let, vse do najmodernejših avtomobilov in busov. Ljudje v starodavnih vozilih so bili tudi oblečeni primerno tistim časom. V zraku nad mestom pa so brneli moderni aeroplani in so graciozno plavale velike zračne ladje.

Omeniti je vredno skupino, ki je predstavljala otroška igrališča. To vam je bil cel park na kolesih, kjer so otroci igrali žogo, se zibali v gugalnicah in se kopalji v pravem tolmu, kjer je bilo vsaj dva čevlja vode. — Zanimiva je bila Lady Godiva iz davne angleške zgodovine, sedeča na belem konju, oblečena le v svojo lepoto in dolge zlate lase. — Veliko pozornost je vzbujala "flota" Goodyear družbe, v ozadju katere se je kotalil 12 čevljev visok in primerno debel gumijasti

TISKOVINE

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Trgovina z železnino in pogrebni zavod

Edini kat. pogrebni v Evelethu, Minn., se vam priporoča v vseh ozirih za točno in ceno postrežbo. Ne hodite v druga mesta, ampak podpirajte domačo trgovino!

HELPS HARDWARE
312 Grant Ave., Eveleth,
Minn.

(Telefon po dnevi: 58,
ponoči: 140-607)

avtomobilski obruč. Dvomim, da bi kdaj zrastle avtomobili do velikosti, da bi jim bila prav tako "obuvala." — Vrlo zanimiva je bila tudi "flota," ki je predstavljala transportacijo Grmada pestrega cvetja in na štirih vogalih po ena "boginja" v kopalni obleki. Prva je bila boginja cest, druga boginja železnic, tretja boginja vodne transportacije, četrta pa boginja zraka. Jaz ne vem, kake je na vodi in v zraku, toda če bi take boginje regulirale promet na cestah, bilo bi še več nesreč, kot jih je zdaj, ali pa bi nastala taka gnječa, da je ne bi bilo mogoče razvozlati do prvega dežja.

Da bi opisal vso parado, ne dovoljuje prostor. Rečem le to, da je lahko žal vsakemu Clevelandčanu, ki je ni videl. Morda je bila slaba imitacija veseljaških parad, ki jih pogosto prireja naš jug in zapad, toda za ta del dežele je bila nekaj izrednega. In če se Cleveland navzame nekoliko južne romance, mu ne bo škodilo. Včasih se že izplača smeti črne naočnike in si natakiniti roznate. Pravzaprav bi bilo dobro, da bi včasih šli k našim južnim in jugozapadnim sosedom se učiti, kako je treba živeti. Ni treba, da bi imeli vedno obraz na dež. Naš jug, jugozapad in zapad rad večasi malo poveseljači, pa kljub temu tako dobro napreduje, da se mu od vseh strani prorokuje sijajna bodočnost.

Največja in najstarejša slovenska zlatarska trgovina v Ameriki.
Zlatarske predmete vseh vrst, gramofone, piane in radio vseh vrst in izdelkov dobite pri nas.

FRANK ČERNE

6033 St. Clair Ave. in 930 E. 79th St., Cleveland, O.

ZASTAVE, REGALIJE

in vse druge društvene potrebščine. Pišite po vzorce in cene na jake, sobrata in večletnega trgovca (Agency for Sparton Radio).

IVAN PAJK, 24 Main St., Conemaugh, Pa.

Glavna privlačna sila,

ki nam dovaja dnevno vloge na SPECIAL INTEREST ACCOUNT, je poleg točnega poslovanja

POPOLNA VARNOST

pri nas naloženega denarja.
Obresti po 4½%, mesečno obrestovanje



SAKSER STATE BANK

82 Cortlandt Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

RUDOLF PERDAN

SLOVENSKI JAVNI NOTAR

Naznanja rojakom te okolice, da izvršuje vse v notarsko stroko spadajoče posle.

933 E. 155th St.

Cleveland, Ohio

ANTON ZBAŠNIK

Slovenski Javni Notar

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Pittsburgh

Izdeluje pooblastila, kupne pogodbe, pobutnice vsake vrste, opredeljuje vse druge v notarski posel spadajoče dokumente, bodisi za Ameriški stari kraj. Pišite ali pridite osebno.

JESENSKA SKUPNA POTOVANJE V STARI KRAJ

Z ozirom na razna vprašanja naših rojakov poročamo, da smo določili skupna potovanja v stari kraj jesen na najnovše največjem parniku Francoise parobrodne družbe "Le de France".
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Kakor vedno, so nam tudi za te izlete dodeljene najboljše potovalne kabine in v kateri si želi zagurati dober prostor, naj se pravočasno prijavijo in pošlje aro.
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